

CURRENT TREND IN FERTILITY MATERNAL HEALTH IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

During the past several decades, India has witnessed a substantial shift in the norms that surround maternal health and reproduction, which has led to the country's current situation. The fertility rates across the country have been progressively going down due to factors such as the gradually increasing urbanisation, the gradually better healthcare services, and the gradually rising awareness of these aspects. This change is distinguished by a desire for fewer families as well as a stronger focus on the education and participation of working women in the workforce. Additionally, this movement is characterised by a larger emphasis on the empowerment of working women. There has been an increase in the availability of prenatal care, professional delivery help, and postpartum support, all of which have led to an overall improvement in maternal health. Other factors that have contributed to this development include an increase in the life expectancy of mothers. Despite this, challenges still exist, particularly in rural and underserved areas, where disparities in access to healthcare and information continue to be the norm. Both the efforts of the government and those of non-governmental organisations have made a substantial contribution, which has resulted in a reduction in these inequities and an improvement in the health of mothers as well as the health of their unborn children. Maintaining and improving the positive trends in fertility and maternal health that have been witnessed in India is, and will continue to be, an essential aim for ensuring the general health and happiness of the population of the nation in view of the continuous demographic and social transition that is taking place in India. This goal has been and will continue to be an essential one.

Keyword: Trend, Fertility, Health

Introduction

Since 1950, the fertility rates of developing countries have seen a dramatic decline, which may be attributed to the passage of six decades. In their 2009 study, Kranti S. Vora and colleagues defined a high fertility rate as five or more births occurring for every woman throughout her reproductive years (15-49). This definition was used to assess the situation in 33 different countries. The remaining 29 nations on this list are all located inside Sub-Saharan Africa, which is a continent in Africa. Even though India's fertility rate has fallen to 2.3 children per woman, which is less than half of what it was in the 1950s, the country is on track to become the largest in the world over the next ten years. This is despite the fact that the fertility rate has declined significantly since the 1950s.