

# WOMEN AWARENESS

Telangana District

# INTRODUCTION

- The 2019-20 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), this project mainly focuses on the categories and indicators related to women health and well-being.
- Empowering women by raising awareness of women and men on women's rights contributes to limiting the power of gender stereotypes that prevent women from participating fully in the social, professional and public life.

**Objective :** To focus on important components of women's health and overall well-being.

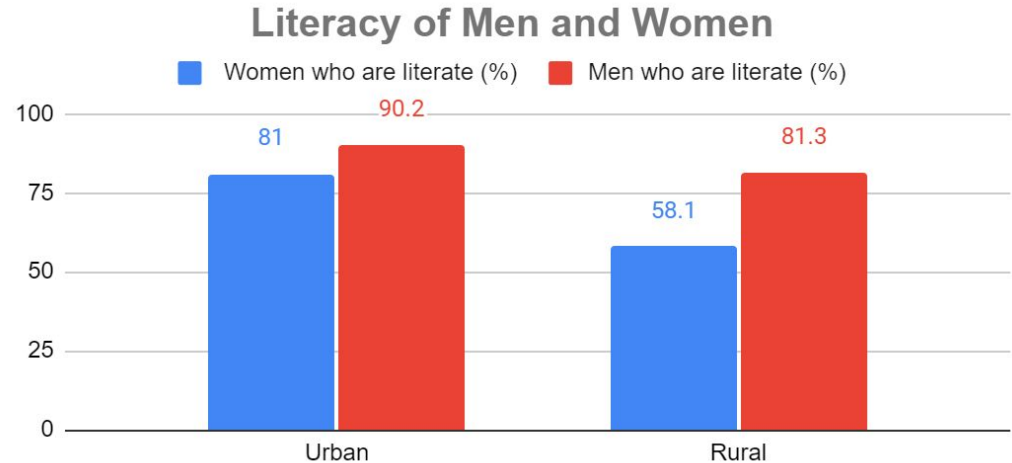
## **THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN TELANGANA**

- Literacy rate
- Marriage and fertility
- Maternal care
- Use of family planning services
- Screening for cancer

# 1. LITERACY RATE

## Inference:

- Literacy rate of women in both urban and rural districts is lesser than that of men.
- In particular, the literacy gap between men and women is much higher in rural districts than in urban districts.



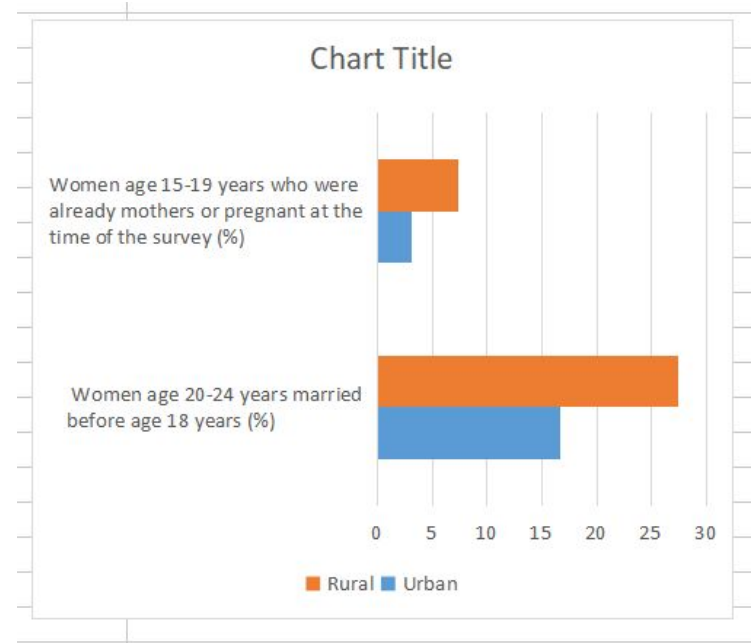
# MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

(Comparison of Indicator 16 and 18)

## Inference :

It is seen in the bar graph that the percentage of pregnant women (Age: 15-19) and women married before 18 years (Age: 20-24) is higher in Rural areas as compared to Urban areas.

This indicates the lack of knowledge regarding the laws of marriage and effect of early pregnancy on the women.

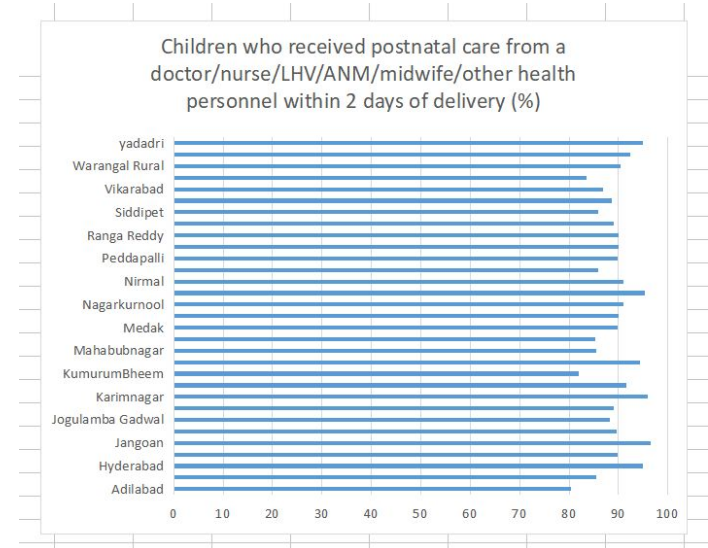


# MATERNAL CARE

## CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED POSTNATAL CARE

### Inference :

- It is observed that in the district wise data, Jangaon has the highest percentage of children receiving postnatal care.
- Adilabad has the lowest percentage of children receiving postnatal care.

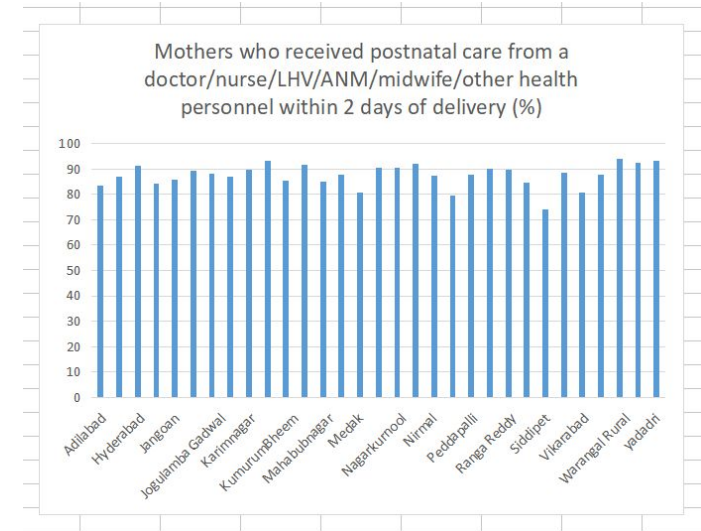


# MATERNAL CARE

## MOTHERS WHO RECEIVED POSTNATAL CARE

### Inference :

- It is observed that in the district wise data, Warangal rural has the highest percentage of mothers receiving postnatal care.
- Siddipet has the lowest percentage of moreceiving postnatal care.

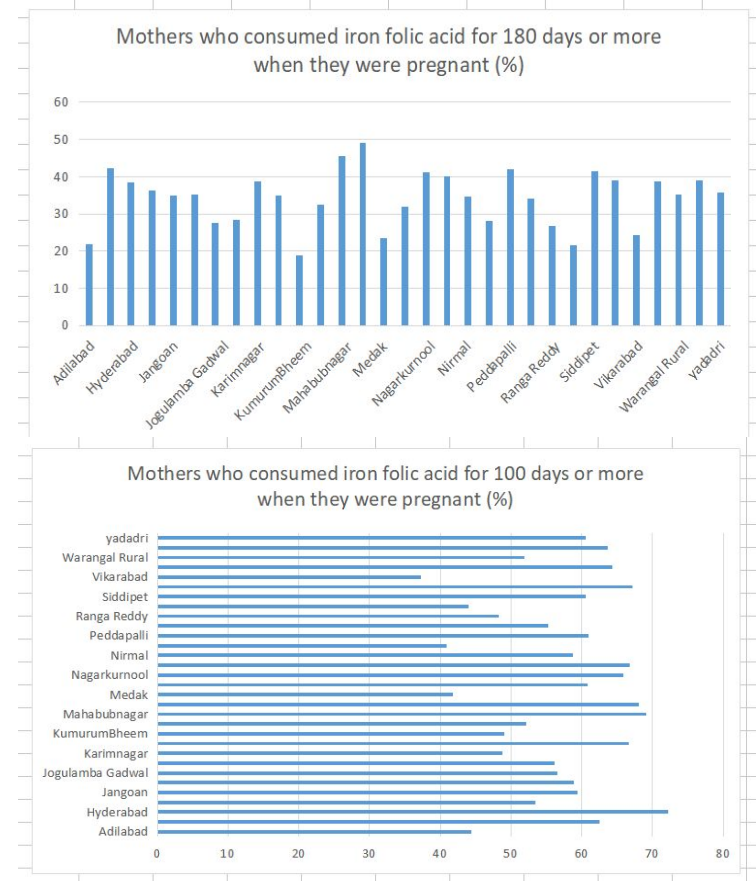


# MATERNAL CARE

## MOTHERS WHO CONSUMED FOLIC ACID DURING PREGNANCY

### Inference:

- In areas like Medak, Vikarabad, Adilabad less than 50 percent of Women consume iron folic acid for 100 days or more.
- Less than 50% of Women consume iron folic acid for 180 days or more.



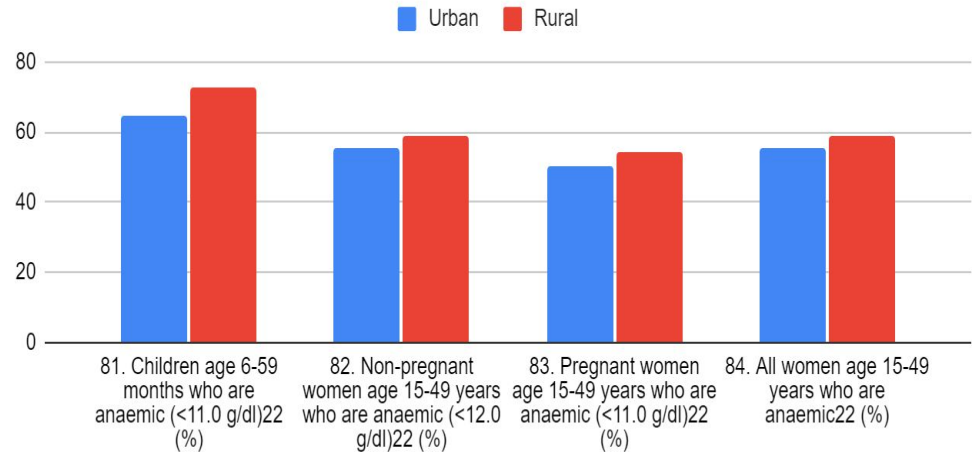


### 3. ANAEMIA AMONG WOMEN AND CHILDREN

#### Rural v/s urban

Rural population including children, pregnant, non-pregnant women are more anaemic than urban female and children population in Telangana.

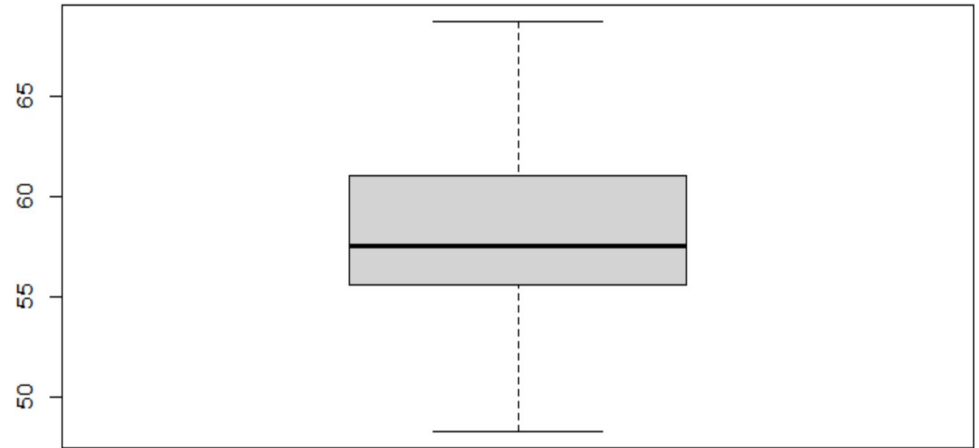
Rural v/s Urban Comparison Of Anemia Among Children And Women



# ANAEMIA AMONG WOMEN AND CHILDREN

## District wise summary

- Least anaemic district is Sangareddy with 48.3% of anaemic women and children.
- Most anaemic district is Bhadradi with 68.7% of anaemic women and children.
- About 50% of the districts of Telangana have higher than 57.5% anaemic women and children.

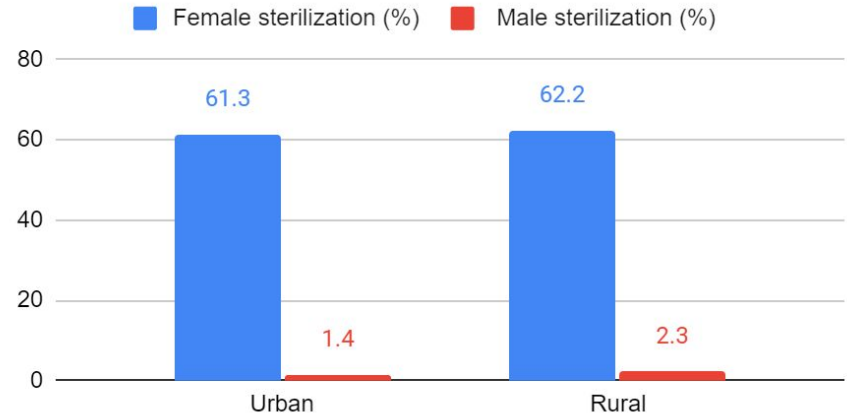


## 4. USE OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

### Inference:

- There is a massive difference between the sterilization rates of men and women both in urban and rural districts.
- In particular, the sterilisation rate of men in rural districts is higher. A potential cause of this is the initiative of free health camps implemented by the government.

**Sterilization of Men and Women**

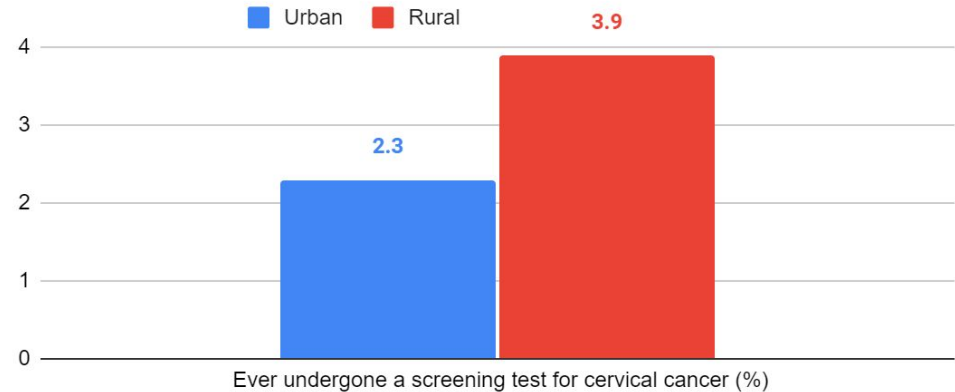


# 5. SCREENING FOR CANCER

## 1. Screening tests for cervical cancer

- The rate of screening tests for cervical cancer is very low with only 2.3% of urban women and 3.9% of rural women having undergone cancer screenings.
- In particular, the rate of cancer screenings is higher in rural districts as compared to urban districts.

Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)



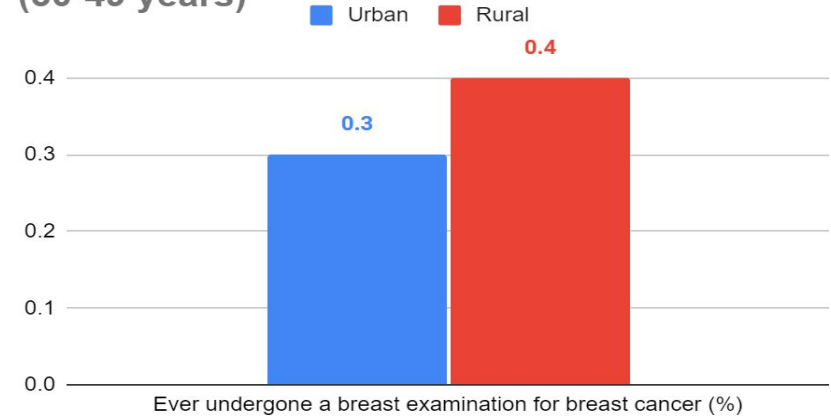
# SCREENING FOR CANCER

## 2. Screening tests for breast cancer

- The rate of screening tests for breast cancer is stooping low with only 0.3% of urban women and 0.4% of rural women having undergone cancer screenings.
- Yet again, the rate of cancer screenings is higher in rural districts as compared to urban districts.

A potential cause of this is the free health campaigns organised by the government in rural districts.

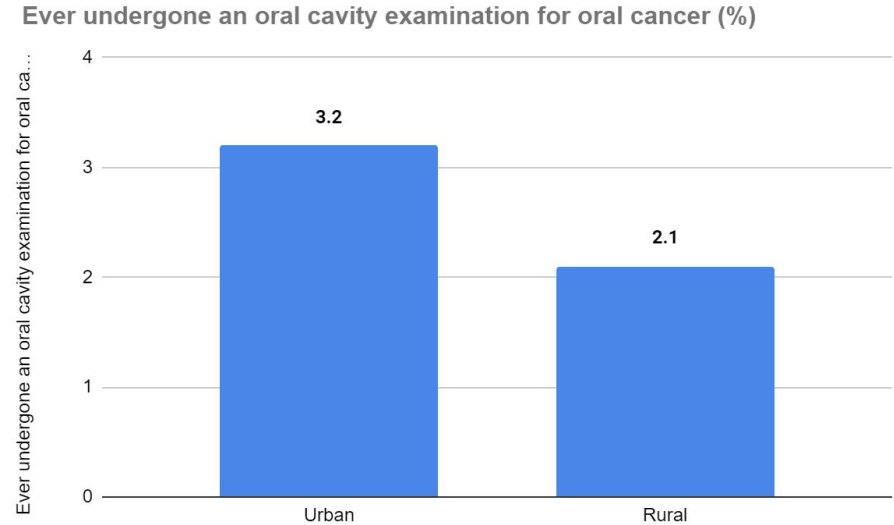
Screening for breast cancer among women (30-49 years)



# SCREENING FOR CANCER

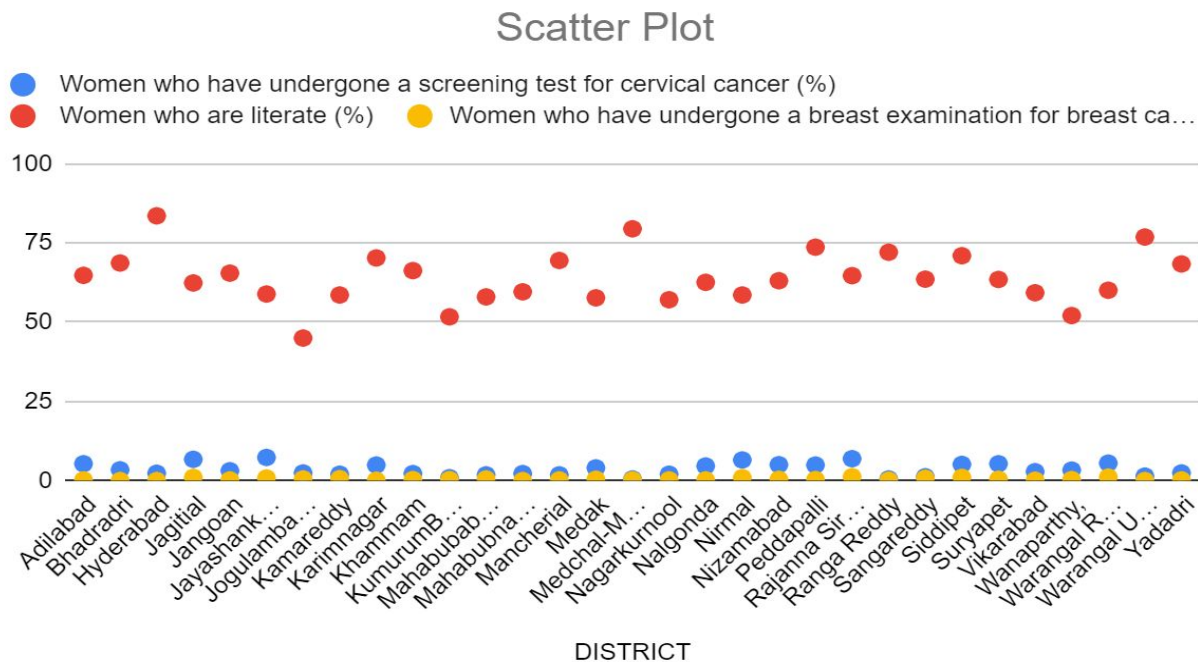
## 3. Screening tests for oral cancer

- The rate of screening tests for oral cancer is very low with only 3.2% of urban women and 2.1% of rural women having undergone cancer screenings.



# CANCER SCREENING & LITERACY RATE

- Total female literacy  
(2019-2020) - 66.6%
- Total screenings for  
cervical cancer  
(2019-2020) - 3.3%
- Total screenings for  
Breast cancer  
(2019-2020) - 0.3%



# CONCLUSION

- The status of women in Telangana is lagging behind on the grounds of gender equality and healthcare.
- The urban-rural status gap needs to be bridged on several levels.



# POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1.
  - The gender gap in education can be reduced by reviewing the implementation of Saakshar Bharat programme and channel more focus and resources towards female literacy in both rural and urban districts.
  - Skilled and competent teaching personnel should be employed and a system should be brought in place to ensure mandatory enrollment and attendance of female students in each each locality.
2. Postnatal care are crucial for a newly born child. For the districts receiving low percentage of postnatal care :
  - To keep a track on the data files of registered pregnancies and their postnatal care using Data Analysis tools.
3. Postnatal care are crucial for a new Mother. For the districts receiving low percentage of postnatal care :
  - To keep a track on the data files of registered pregnancies and their postnatal care using Data Analysis tools.
4. To arrange a quarterly awareness campaign educating the rural citizens about :
  - Childhood marriage
  - Sex education
  - Early pregnancy
5. According to Centres for disease control and prevention, it is important to consume enough iron folic acid to avoid neural tube defects. Women should be made aware of the positive effect of folic acid as it is important to have essential nutrients.
6. Alternate family planning methods should be discussed and awareness must be created about the ease, simplicity and safety of male sterilisation rather than female sterilisation.
7. Cancer awareness must be increased among both rural and urban women. Periodic cancer screenings must be made mandatory for women of age.
  - The cervical cancer vaccine (HPV vaccine) must be encouraged by doctors and government can ensure smooth vaccination process by regulating the price and expanding the availability across all hospitals.

# REFERENCES

- Centres for Disease control and prevention:  
<https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/folicacid/about.html>
- Importance of postnatal care:  
<https://www.who.int/activities/raising-the-importance-of-postnatal-care>
- Vaccine for cervical cancer:  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3385284/>
- Literacy gap in Telangana:  
<https://www.telangana.gov.in/PDFDocuments/Adult-Education-Department-Telangana-Annual-Report-2018-19.pdf>