



## TSIC HACKATHON

### TECH ARMY

## INTRODUCTION: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

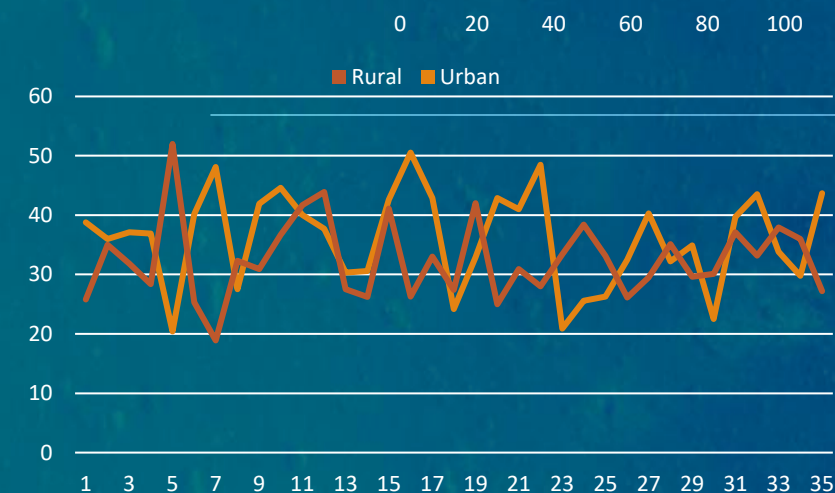
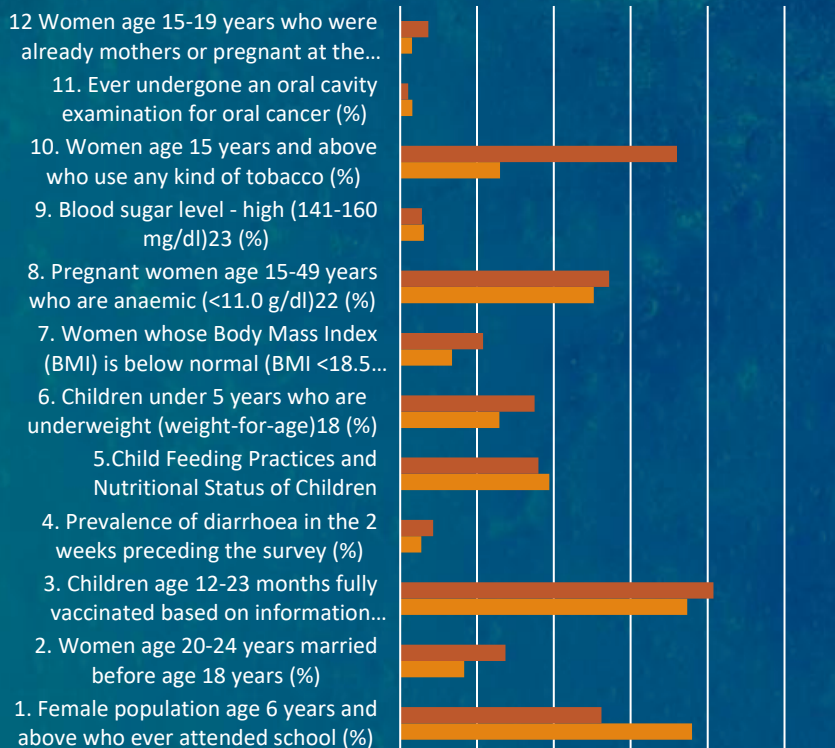
We the group of 4 are from Vasavi College of Engineering, very enthusiastic about coding and love to socialize thought of choosing a topic that would fit and define the interest of many people, so we chose to do our project about 'Good Health and Well-being'. Our main interest is women's health as she is the pillar for future generations. In this project we have correlated health, women and education, how education can have a greater impact on women's health. Women have unique health issues. And some of the health issues that affect both men and women can affect women differently.

### METHODOLOGY

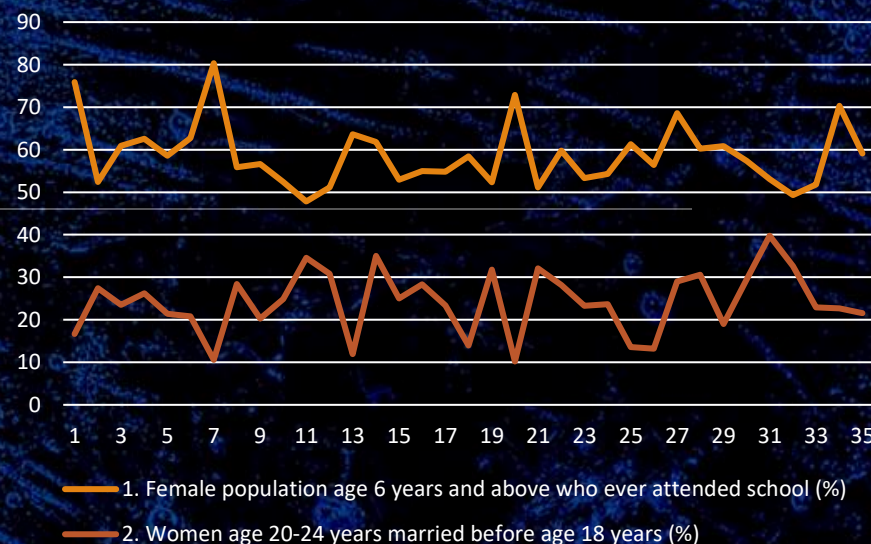
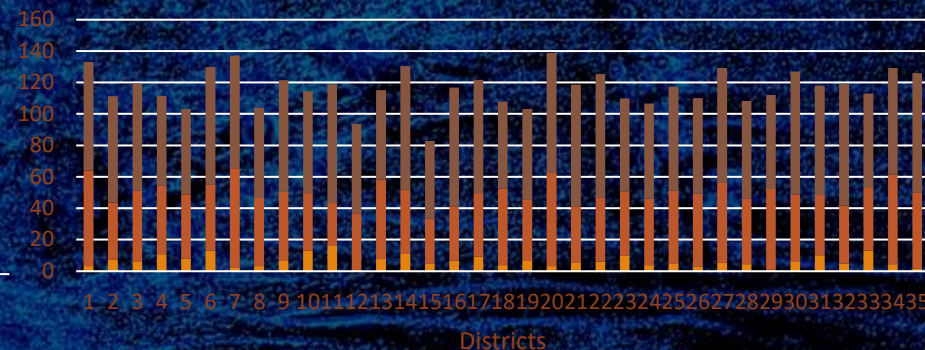
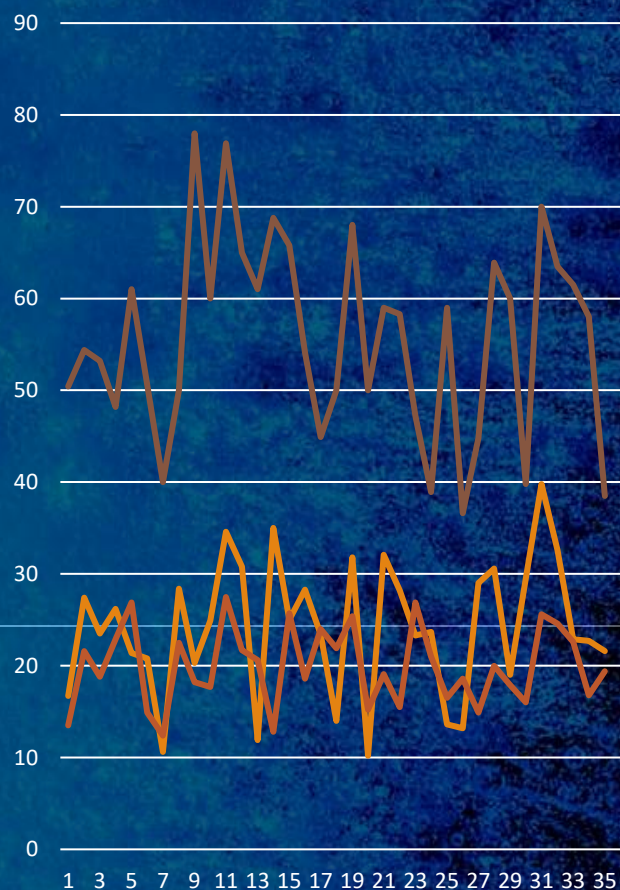
The methods we used to produce results are:

- 1) Clustering: We grouped similar factors together and compared them with other clusters.
- 2) Classification
- 3) We used descriptive analysis techniques and made visualizations such as charts and graphs.
- 4) Compared the data progressively through the years.





## RESULTS:



5. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children

6. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)18 (%)



# CONCLUSION

Education is the key not just to career but to everything. We came to a conclusion by analysing the above statistics that education played a major role in women's health and health of future generations. We have observed that the areas where women were educated and had decent literacy rate didn't opt for child marriage which has played a major role in healthy environment. Child marriage robs girls of their childhood and threatens their lives and health. Child brides often become pregnant during adolescence, when the risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth increases – for themselves and their infants. Complications arising from pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of death in girls aged 15-19. Child marriage can lead to girls having sex before they are physically and emotionally ready, and when they know little about their own sexual and reproductive health and rights. Girls who are married young experience higher rates of anaemia and malnutrition than those who marry later in life. Children born to adolescent mothers are more likely to have low birth weight, suffer from poor nutritional status, and experience stunting. This may be due in part to maternal-foetal competition for nutrients and energy since adolescent mothers' bodies are still growing and developing themselves. Telangana witnessed a 27 per cent increase in child marriages in just the last year. According to the data provided by the Women Development and Child Welfare Department, from February, 2019 to March, 2020, 977 cases of child marriages were averted. But soon after the lockdown was imposed in the State, 1,355 cases of child marriage were averted from April 2020 to March 2021, a 27 per cent increase. Reducing child marriage will help to improve health of millions of girls and women, and their children.