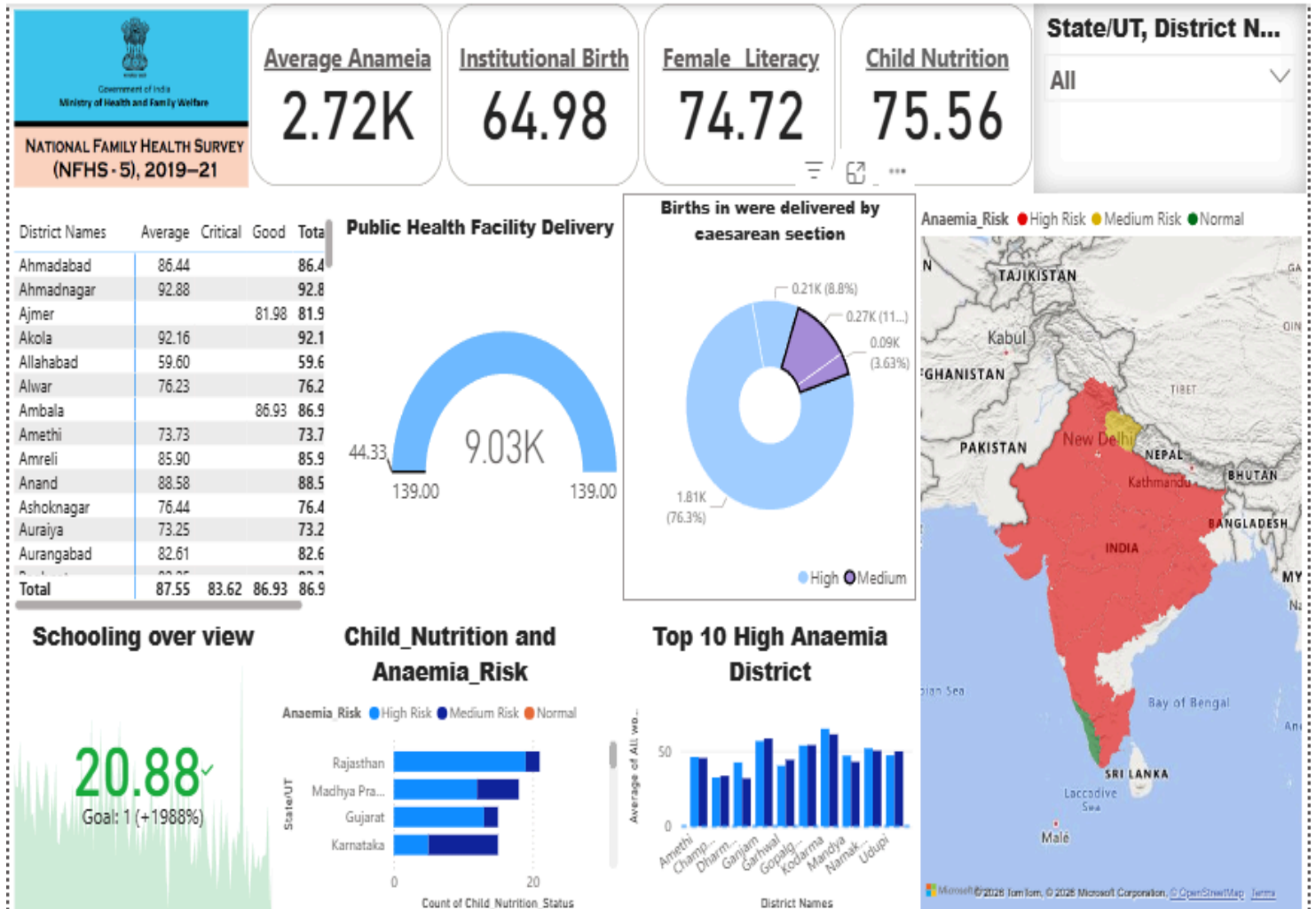


National Family Health Survey

Dashboard Report



Dashboard Summarization

From this dashboard, I understand that it presents the **maternal and child health conditions across India using NFHS data**. It shows that **healthcare access and awareness have improved**, especially in terms of **institutional (hospital) deliveries and female literacy**. At the same time, **anaemia and child nutrition remain major challenges**, and these issues vary across regions, with some districts being more affected than others. Overall, the dashboard helps **identify high-risk areas** and supports **better planning and data-driven decision-making** to improve health outcomes.

Key Insights

- Anaemia is a serious concern, with an average anaemia count of 2.72K, and several districts classified under high anaemia risk.
- Institutional births stand at 64.98%, indicating improved access to healthcare facilities for safe deliveries.
- Female literacy rate is 74.72%, showing good educational progress among women, though health challenges still persist.
- Child nutrition score is 75.56, which reflects a moderate nutrition level but with clear regional differences.
- Public health facility deliveries total 9.03K, showing moderate usage of government healthcare services, with scope for further improvement.

Recommendations

- Focus on high-anaemia districts first: Give priority to districts with high anaemia by improving nutrition programs, iron supplements, and health awareness campaigns to reduce health risks effectively.
- Strengthen maternal healthcare services: Improve hospital facilities, medical staff availability, and delivery services in low-performing districts to encourage more safe, institutional births.
- Connect education with health awareness: Use women's education platforms like schools and community groups to spread awareness about nutrition, anaemia prevention, and maternal healthcare practices.
- Improve child nutrition programs: Give special attention to districts with poor child nutrition by strengthening mid-day meals, ICDS, and supplementary nutrition schemes.
- Increase use of public healthcare facilities: Improve the quality and accessibility of government hospitals and health centers so people rely more on public healthcare instead of private services.

Conclusion

The NFHS dashboard shows that India has made good progress in maternal healthcare and female education, indicating better awareness and access to health services. However, anaemia and child nutrition problems are still common in many districts, with clear differences across regions. The analysis highlights the importance of focusing on high-risk areas and using targeted health and nutrition programs to improve overall maternal and child health outcomes.