# THESMARTBRIDGE

INTERNSHIP PROJECT

NAME: Vinutha M N

EMAIL ID: [vinuthamn0909@gmail.com](mailto:vinuthamn0909@gmail.com)

CONTACT NUMBER: 6360657899

**ABSTRACT:**

**The dataset chosen is Key indicators of health Analysis . All the districts of Nine states from India are taken into consideration. It provides the key factors which represent the overall development of the population. We compared all the primary factors such as Literacy , Marriages below legal age , Infant Mortality Rate , Work Status , Schooling Status , Government policies , Family Planning practices between male and female in urban and rural areas of all the nine states taken into consideration .**

**From all these comparisons we inferred the following**

* **Poverty is high in Rural when compared to Urban**
* **The highest and lowest Literacy rates among nine different states**
* **Work participation of men is relatively higher than women**
* **Number of Marriages below legal age are high in Rural compared to Urban**
* **Death Rate increases as the number of non vaccinated people increases.**
* **We observed the relation between birth weight and infant mortality rate in different states.**
* **We compared the children attending school f age 6 to 17 years among different states.**
* **People prefer government medical institutions rather than private as they cannot afford high expenses**

# OVERVIEW OF THE DATASET

The dataset is based on the Annual Health survey 2012-13.

* The survey was conducted in UttaraKhand , Rajasthan , Uttar Pradesh , Bihar , Jharkhand , Odessa , Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh and Assam.
* These nine states account for about 48% of the total population , 59% of Births , 70% of Infant Deaths, 75% of under 5 deaths and 62% of Maternal deaths in the country.
* A representative sample of about 21 million population and 4.32 million households were covered 20k+sample units which is spread across rural and urban area of these states.
* The columns in the data set are

1. Sample particulars
2. Household Characteristics
3. Sex Ratio
4. Literacy Rate
5. Marriage
6. Schooling status
7. Work status
8. Disability
9. Injury
10. Acute illness
11. Chronic illness
12. Fertility
13. Abortion
14. Delivery care

* The dataset chosen is from kaggle website.
* It consists of Key indicators of Health Analysis of all the districts of nine states in India.
* Dataset consists of 284 rows.
* It is a large dataset.

INTRODUCTION

we went ahead choosing this dataset as we are familiar with the terms in the dataset and are essential for the growth and development of the country.

Questions that can be asked or answered from the dataset

* Why do people prefer Government Medical institutions rather than private Medical institutions?
* Why rural people are lagging behind when compared to urban people?
* How does agriculture affect the overall development of the country?
* How is vaccination related to the increased death rate?
* Why child marriages are more in rural areas than urban?
* Why men are more employed than women?
* How literacy rate affects the population growth?
* Why Infant Mortality rate is increasing day by day in rural areas?
* To what extent the government policies are reachable to people below poverty line?

DATA CLEANING

we handled outliers as well as not applicable (NA) conditions

* In the columns of Marriages among females below legal age in rural areas and in urban areas , there exists some non applicable data. Since it is a continuous data , all the non applicable data has been replaced by the mean of that particular column.

EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS

Basically this data analyses the relationship between poverty and the overall progress of the country and the factors that are influencing development. Poverty creates a long-term disadvantages for children. Consequences of poverty are delayed development, lower academic achievement, among others – put a child behind peers who do not struggle with poverty . Poverty makes it more likely that children will do poorly in school. Children that live in poor neighbourhoods may have families that are not able to provide appropriate developmental stimulation that helps them overcome poverty.

Their schools often lack resources and are not as academically challenging as schools in more prosperous neighbourhoods. Poor people cannot bear high academic expenses and hence their children will be devoid of higher education. This is especially the case in rural areas. So parents make their children engaged in work at very early age. In most of the cases, they make their girl child get married below legal age to get rid of financial burden.

Due to lack of education and getting married in very early age ,they wont be having proper family planning . This will lead to rapid population growth and this is one of the main reasons for India to be the 2nd Highest populated country and thus economic progress is Hindered.

Poor children are more likely to have health problem. They may have a low birth weight, which may cause early health issues. They are less likely to have access to routine preventive and emergency medical care and may suffer from poor nutrition. These children miss more school, are admitted to the hospital more often and have higher death rates.

We know babies are more likely to survive when they receive essential newborn care- thermal care , hygiene and infection control and early and immediate breastfeeding .We also know that these practices are more likely in clinical settings than at home in low resource settings. When these practices are followed diligently , women can return to their homes healthier and better able to take care of themselves and their babies. Ensuring that all of this happens has, therefore , become a key focus of efforts in the health care sector.

An example of this is the Janani Suraksha Yojana , a government run conditional cash transfer program launched in 2005 – 2006 to persuade women to deliver their babies in hospital settings. Therefore the rate of deliveries are more in Government medical institutions than Private Medical institution.

Vaccines don’t just save lives, they also have a huge economic impact on families, communities and economies, sudden health care expenses push about hundred million people into poverty every year . So vaccines will have the greatest impact on reducing cases of poverty caused by hepatitis B , tuberculosis .Measles vaccine is estimated to prevent by far the highest number of deaths. According to this study, the poorest 20% of the population represented over a quarter of deaths prevented by vaccination .So vaccines could therefore make a large contribution towards achieving the sustainable development goals and universal health coverage.

CONCLUSION

A nine state analysis tells us the inequality in access to care has reduced dramatically .This analysis reveals that this could be attributed in the male to difference in male literacy, disparities in access to emergency obstetric care , and high levels of poverty.

Many children live in poverty because their parents do not have jobs. By increasing the number of welfare to work programs, more parents will have the opportunity to earn a living wage. Programs that teach low-income families about food and health assistance also help address the effects of poverty as well.

I would like to suggest some factors which would be helpful to reduce poverty we have is necessary to reduce the population in the country. when we consider the poor families , they have at least six to seven kids. but those kids do not have proper health and the parents cannot provide education for them. Also there parents cannot provide good foods filled with suitable nutrients to their kids due to lack of wealth. Because of that their healthiness decreases by a considerable amount. The development of their brains becomes insufficient and due to that their ability to get a proper education decreases.

So taking necessary steps to develop the education sectors in India is a good way to reduce poverty.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA IS DEPENDNT ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION OF YOUTH!

SO IT’S REALLY A TIME TO THINK OFF AND DO SOME PROGRESS IN THESE SECTORS.