



## The Impact of Women's Literacy on Health Care Services Utilization in Raipur District's Rural Areas: - A Study

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### ABSTRACT:-

The education of women is essential to a nation's progress. Women with education can boost the nation's economy since they have greater access to employment options. Because they are more likely to be employed, they can also aid in the reduction of poverty. Women with higher levels of education are likely to experience better health outcomes and are more equipped to make decisions regarding their own and their families' health.

The utilization and awareness of health care services in relation to women's education will be investigated in this study. The significance of the outcomes is that they provide policymakers with a direction.

**Keywords:** - women's literacy, Health Care Services utilization, Awareness of health care services.

### Introduction:-

The education of women is essential to a nation's progress. Women with education can boost the nation's economy since they have greater access to employment options. Because they are more likely to be employed, they can also aid in the reduction of poverty. Women with higher levels of education are likely to experience better health outcomes and are more equipped to make decisions regarding their own and their families' health. Moreover, women with higher levels of education tend to have smaller families, which slows down the rate of population expansion.

The availability of medical services and facilities, along with health indices such as the death rate of pregnant women, infants, and children, can determine the quality of health. The number of pregnant women that pass away is known as the pregnant women death rate. As per the World Health Organization (WHO), this mortality rate pertains to women who pass away during pregnancy, during an abortion, or after forty days of gestation.

In India, societal factors such as women's illiteracy, inadequate dietary knowledge, everyday financial difficulties, etc., are the cause of pregnancy deaths. The average age at which a girl marries in India is sixteen. Due to early marriage at a young age, the development of a girl's body and mind at such a young age is not fully developed resulted into death at the time of pregnancy.

The utilization and awareness of health care services in relation to women's education will be investigated in this study. The significance of the outcomes is that they provide policymakers with a direction. This section of the study addresses the connection between women's awareness of health care services and their level of education.

### Literature Review:-

Nobel laureate Dr. Amartya Sen asserts that social health and education are critical components of progress. Both the socioeconomic growth of a country and the quality of life for an individual depends on their state of health.

Ince has investigated the relationship between women's education and economic growth in Turkey; per capita income and literacy rates; rates of primary, secondary, high school, and post-secondary education; fertility rates; and rates of women entering the labor force between 1980 and 2009. The findings show that primary education has a negative impact on economic growth, whereas secondary, high school, and higher education have a positive impact. Women's participation in the labor force rises as their educational attainment does. Higher levels of education for women result in reduced fertility rates and faster economic growth.

Barkat (2008) thought that while women are highly recognized on an individual basis for being mothers, women's empowerment as a process of raising consciousness and developing ability is not well understood, resulting in increased involvement in making decisions and having more influence over their life.

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**Research Objectives:-**

1. To reconnoiter the availability of health care services for women living in Raipur District's rural areas.
2. To determine the relationship between women's educational status and health care services utilization in Raipur District's rural districts.
3. To understand the factors affecting health care services utilization in Raipur District's rural districts.

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**Limitation of the study:-**

1. This research study will be limited to knowledge and information of women respondents who have participated in research programme in rural areas of Raipur district.
2. The study is limited to study of impact of women's educational status on health care services utilization in Raipur District's rural districts only.
3. The geographic area of study is reserved for women respondents of Raipur district only.
4. This study will be limited to Health care services related to women population of rural area of Raipur district only.

**Research Hypothesis:-**

**Ho1:** -There is no significant relation between Women's deprived education status and Health Care Services awareness which women exploit from Primary Health Care i.e. PHC center.

**Data Collection:-**

Primary data has been collected form primary source by taking interview of women respondents who are part of rural population from various talukas of Raipur district as well as observation method has been used too.

Primary data has collected by using methods/techniques like:-

- ⊙ Interviews/Scheduled Interview
- ⊙ Observation

Secondary data has been collected form secondary source of information like journals, books, annual reports of state and central governments, annual reports of Raipur district, newspaper, internet etc.

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**Data Collection:-****Sample Design:-**

A sample is a particular number of people or an aim that has been chosen, whereas a population is a well-defined and recognizable group. The female participants in this research study are primarily from rural areas in the Raipur districts.

**Sample Method and Sample Size: -**

A portion of the population selected for a survey or study is known as the sample size. The probability sampling technique is applied in this study. Samples were gathered using the cluster sampling technique. A sample size of 300 women who answered were selected from rural regions within the 13 talukas of the Raipur districts.

**Hypothesis Testing:-**

**Ho1:** -There is no significant relation between Women's deprived education status and Health Care Services awareness which women exploit from Primary Health Care i.e. PHC center.

**Ha1:** -There is significant relation between Women's deprived education status and Health Care Services awareness which women exploit from Primary Health Care i.e. PHC center.

**Chi-Square Test:-****Observed Value Table**

Qualification	Awareness of Health Care Services			Total
	Absolutely Aware	Absolutely Unaware	Moderately Aware	
Not Educated	8	64	19	91
Primary	15	54	7	76
Middle	18	25	8	51
SSC (10 <sup>th</sup> )	18	12	6	36
HSSC (12 <sup>th</sup> )	9	7	6	22
Graduation	8	1	3	12
Other	4	7	1	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>300</b>

**Expected Value Table**

Qualification	Awareness of Health Care Services			Total
	Absolutely Aware	Absolutely Unaware	Moderately Aware	
Not Educated	24.27	51.57	15.17	91
Primary	20.27	43.07	12.67	76
Middle	13.60	28.90	8.50	51
SSC (10 <sup>th</sup> )	9.60	20.40	6.00	36
HSSC (12 <sup>th</sup> )	5.87	12.47	3.67	22
Graduation	3.20	6.80	2.00	12
Other	3.20	6.80	2.00	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>300</b>

OBSERVED VALUE (O)	EXPECTED VALUE (E)	(O-E)	(O-E)*(O-E)	(O-E)*(O-E)/E
8.00	24.27	-16.27	264.60	10.90
15.00	20.27	-5.27	27.74	1.37
18.00	13.60	4.40	19.36	1.42
18.00	9.60	8.40	70.56	7.35
9.00	5.87	3.13	9.82	1.67
8.00	3.20	4.80	23.04	7.20
4.00	3.20	0.80	0.64	0.20
64.00	51.57	12.43	154.59	3.00
54.00	43.07	10.93	119.54	2.78
25.00	28.90	-3.90	15.21	0.53
12.00	20.40	-8.40	70.56	3.46

7.00	12.47	-5.47	29.88	2.40
1.00	6.80	-5.80	33.64	4.95
7.00	6.80	0.20	0.04	0.01
19.00	15.17	3.83	14.69	0.97
7.00	12.67	-5.67	32.11	2.54
8.00	8.50	-0.50	0.25	0.03
6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.00	3.67	2.33	5.44	1.48
3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.50
1.00	2.00	-1.00	1.00	0.50
			<b>Calculated(<math>x^2</math>)=</b>	<b>53.25</b>

**Calculated( $x^2$ )= 53.25**

**Degree of Freedom = 12(C-1) (R-1) (3-1) (7-1)**

**Level of significance = 5% i.e 0.05**

**Tabular( $x^2$ )= 21.03**

**Calculated( $x^2$ ) > Tabular( $x^2$ )**

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### **Result:-**

Calculated ( $x^2$ ) value is greater than tabular ( $x^2$ ) value hence Null hypothesis (**Ho1**) get rejected and alternative hypothesis (**Ha1**) get accepted i.e. there is significant relation between Women's deprived education status and Health Care Services awareness which women exploit from Primary Health Care i.e. PHC center.

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### **Discussion:-**

A woman's family, health, nutrition, and educational attainment may all be significantly impacted by her literacy. On the other hand, women are now able to engage in decision-making at higher societal levels due to an increase in their level of education. In this particular environment, there are numerous ways in which a rise in female education might support development and growth. A few of these channels are the life expectancy channel, the nutrition channel, the education channel, the efficiency channel, and the birth rate channel.

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### **Conclusion:-**

This research study has shown a substantial relationship between women's health care services awareness and their level of education. Women with better education levels are more aware of health care services and make appropriate use of them, while women with lower education levels or less education struggle to make adequate use of health care services and are also less aware of them. Thus, it can be said that a significant factor determining the use of health care services by women is their degree of literacy.

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### **Implication of the Findings:-**

The results of this study will contribute honestly to the adequate utilization of Health care services among women in Raipur district. For the Government point, the findings of the study will amplify the knowledge on the factors impacting utilization of Health Care Services in Raipur district. For the State and Central Government, outcomes of the study will help them to have a better way to assess their dimension of Information and Broadcast channels and know the aspects needed to be concern in other to improve the women's literacy level, Government's modes of communications and performance of Health care centers and its related schemes.

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