

WOMEN AND HEALTH CARE

Shanmugaraj G

Department of ECE, Velammal Institute of Technology, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India

Mehjabeen Tabasum M

Department of ECE, Velammal Institute of Technology, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India

Sowmiya J

Department of ECE, Velammal Institute of Technology, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India

Tharani P

Department of ECE, Velammal Institute of Technology, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India

Article history:	Abstract:
Published: 10 th March 2022	Women health and pregnancy are at the heart of many of the particular health challenges that women face. Women have historically been largely excluded from medical research, making the application of scientific proof medicine to women's health issues somewhat of a misnomer. Although most research on women's health is done in developed countries, it is worth considering Women from all parts of the world. We study the major economic, environmental, social, political, demographic and epidemiologic changes occurring around the world, their impact on health systems, and their impact on women in health. The complexity of the problems that women face throughout their lives requires more attention to their health systems. Women need strength and conditioning support, as well as measures to reduce injuries Increased disease risk and life expectancy research and education in gynecological problems. In order to promote women's health, physiological, social differences between men and women should be more clearly defined and these differences should be taken into account when planning research and developing health policies.

Keywords: physiological, political, Women health

1. INTRODUCTION

Women are an integral part of this society. Despite being the backbone of the healthcare system, women rarely hold executive or leadership positions in the global health sector, and are exposed to gender-specific health risks. Men were physically strong and women were naturally strong. Girls and women's health and their caring experiences are unique and are heavily influenced by key social determinants such as gender equality, human rights, social justice, and human development and in culture. Over time, they began to believe that his role was higher than women because she wouldn't have food on her table without him. The role of women was taken for granted. The Physically weak women have come to believe this lie for centuries. We conclude that gender-transformative rules had to enable women to combine their social, biological, and occupational roles and feature to their complete capacity, and that healthy, valued, enabled, and empowered women will make widespread contributions to sustainable development.

2. MENTAL HEALTH OF WOMEN

Mental health is a term used to describe levels of cognitive or emotional well-being, or the absence of mental disorders. On the other hand, a mental disorder or mental illness is a form of involuntary psychological or behavioral behavior occurring in an individual that is believed to cause suffering or incapacity to work that is not intended for development or a normal culture. Women and men need to understand and accept different biological characteristics, needs and vulnerabilities. The following fig.1 shows the Level of Depression and Stress for women.

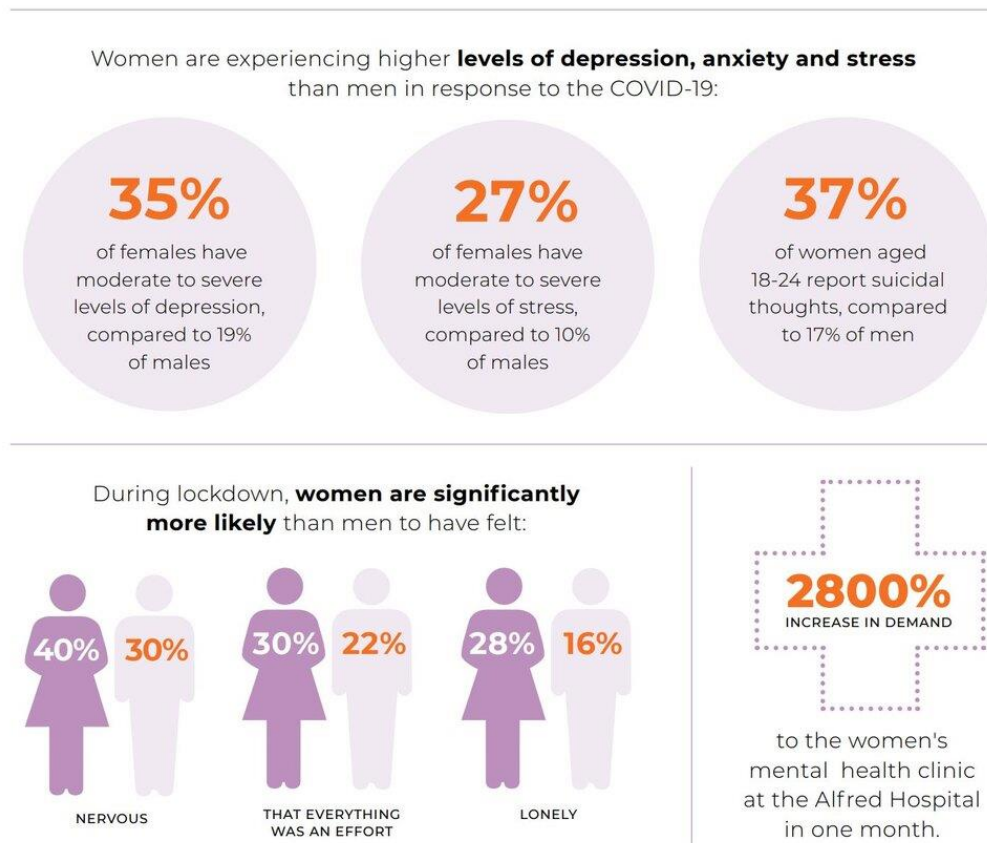


Figure 1: Level of Depression and Stress

3. COMMON HEALTH DISORDERS

Gender variations arise mainly within the prices of not unusual place intellectual disorders (CMDs)- depression, tension, and somatic proceedings in which ladies predominate [1-4]. Furthermore, the lifetime chance of tension disorders (e.g., generalized tension disorder) is 2–three instances better in girls in comparison to male. The health disorder is shown in Figure 2.

4. WOMEN AND MEDICAL SYSTEM

The socio-economic and gender inequality faced by women is demonstrated in access to medical services. As mentioned above, the poorest women are generally least likely to have access to medical services. The reasons are complex. Services may or may not be available and women may not be able to find affordable transportation. According to the Indian Women's Health Report 2021, 1,000 working women aged 25 to 55 in 7 cities, about half of the women surveyed are not convenient talk about one or more women's health problems due to rampant taboos and stigma in society. This study was conducted by Emcure Pharmaceuticals with Ipsos Research Private Limited (Ipsos India) to gain insight into the social, cultural and medical perspectives of women working together, and ultimately to find solutions that involve multiple stakeholders.

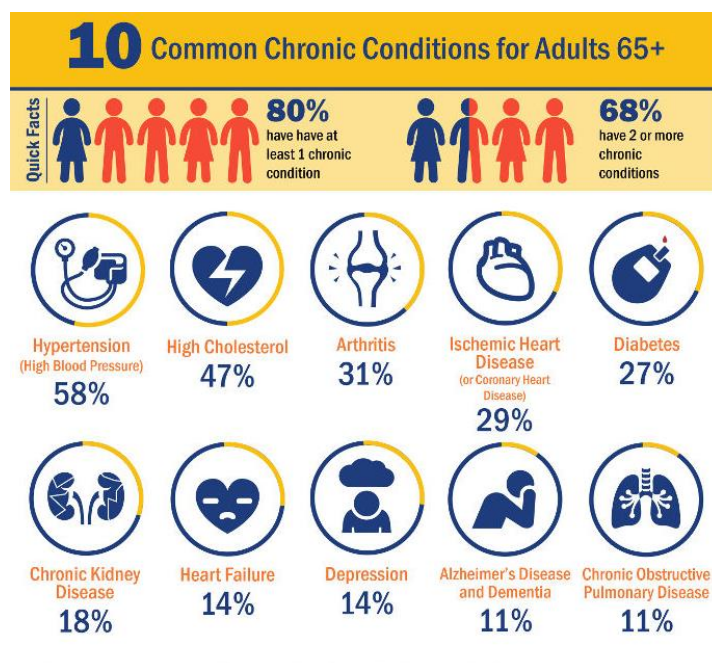


Figure 2. Health Disorder

5. INEQUALITIES IN WOMEN'S ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Inequality is in approaching to girls and women for health for a comprehensive need in the process of life. These differences include poverty, poor training, atmosphere, health systems and sampling sex discrimination, including a variety of complex sources, and Access to delivery and family planning for is reproductive health services, ethnicity and the most unequal distribution of the age[5-9]. In order to reduce inequality, girls and women need special attention if they need Grace and the most poor population sector where they need. Universal Social Protection and in the context of the health of the lighting.

Healthy system ensures that women are equally determined to a comprehensive health needs of women. Internal Global Political Environment is required to achieve such a goal in POST2015. Maternal, reproduction and children's health must be categorized and are interested in large burden of non-communicable disease (NCD), and the social economy EFF EFF must be extended and stable. The target NCD and risk factors to reduce specific goals and early mortality rate are convincing in the 2011's UN meeting, and also offers excellent roadmap. The gender inequalities is shown in Figure 3.

6. WOMEN'S ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION THROUGH HEALTH CARE

The contribution of women to health care has led to multiple effects which has been producing productivity, economic and human development individuals and national levels of productivity and economic and human development. Health Care Involvement of paid Women Worldwide, tells that average of 90% women's earnings are invested for their family [10-13]. However, despite the crucial role of women to give health and calls, the labor force of is mainly contributes to the participation of the female labor and in most economies, contributing to the participation of the female labor force, and the family considering.

Although most women have migrated to improve prospects for themselves and their families, the immigrant of which restricts human capital without legal status, is risk of operation and abuse. This risk becomes even more visible when immigrants move to avoid crisis in countries or households of origin. So that they can enjoy human rights.

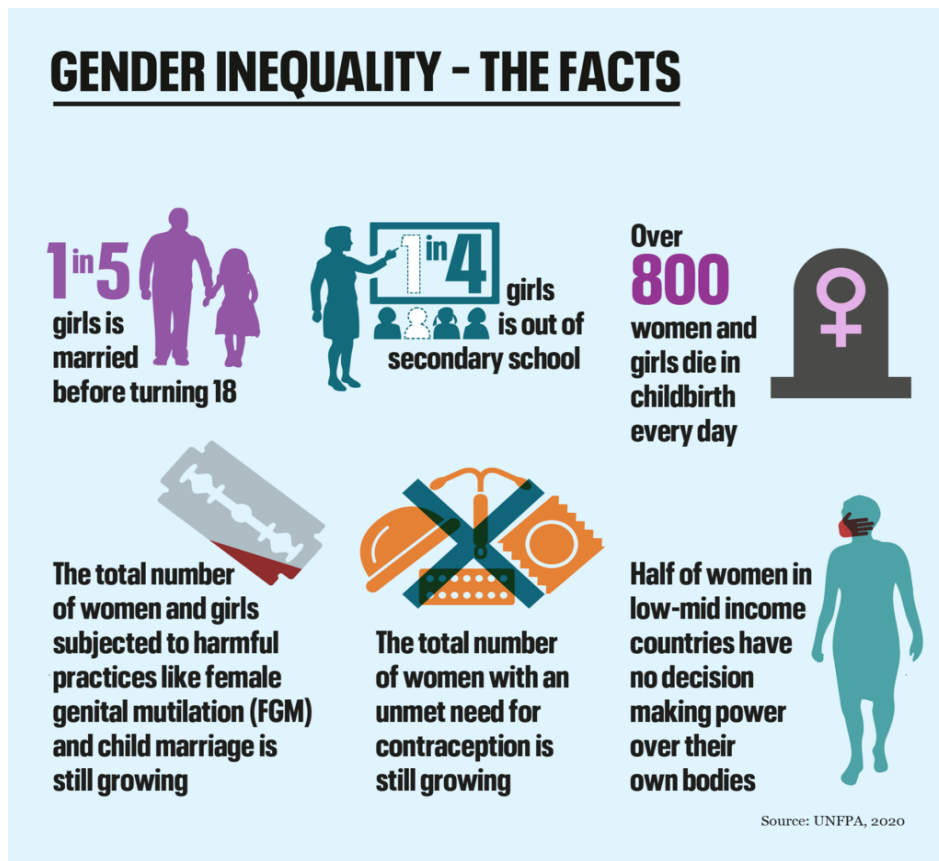


Figure 3. Gender Inequality

7. CONCLUSION

Women have unique health conditions that result from social/behavioral and biological differences. In this phase, we exhibit the important significance of the Women and Health method for development of international and countrywide sustainable development. In their twin roles as customers of fitness-care structures and carriers of fitness care, women are laid low with gender discrimination, a disproportional burden of poverty, and many dimensions of inequality, all of which preclude their capacity to make contributions to sustainable development. To enable, empower and free women to reap their essential human rights and attain their complete cap potential are pressing priorities, now no longer options. Women have a completely unique set of fitness situations that stand up from social/behavioral and organic variations. The organic variations among women and adult males make bigger from apparent phenotypic developments to diffused however big versions on the cell level. Women additionally have specific dangers for growing illnesses which might be not unusual place to each males and women. However, neglecting to research the information in a manner which can decipher variations among the sexes compromises the care we offer for each males and ladies. Ultimately, a cautious attention of intercourse variations works to everyone`s benefit.

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