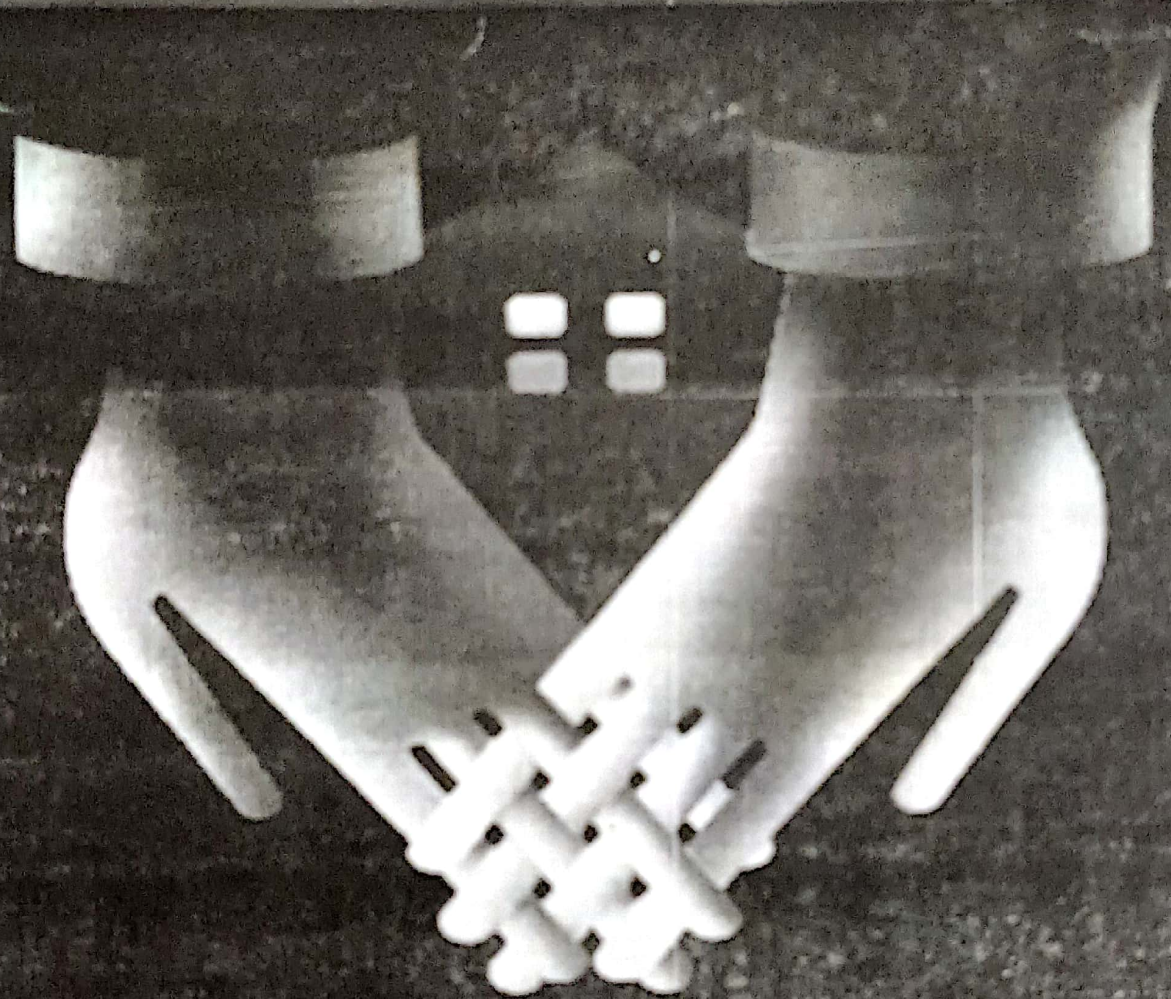


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Contraceptive Use among the Marginalized Women in India: An Overview

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Abstract

Women in general, and marginalized women in particular, in developing countries, are generally less educated and less informed about reproductive health, including family planning and contraception usage. In this condition, women's poor contraceptive use, marginalization of women, and variables such as education, poverty, and resources that obstruct family planning uptake are relevant, and there needs to be more attention required. The goal of this study was to investigate the prevalence and marginalization of family planning methods among women in general and Muslim women in particular. This paper is based on secondary data, which includes Census 2011, and post-MDGs achievements and NFHS-3 (2005-06) & NFHS-4 (2015-16) & NFHS-5(2019-20) and various government reports. It was found that the prevalence of contraceptive use among Muslim women is low as compared to other religious groups. Contraceptive use among Muslim women is constrained by the lack of information, illiteracy, and accessibility, and as a result, women from specific sections have suffered greatly in terms of reproductive health.

Key Words:

Contraceptive use, Family Planning, Marginalization, Muslim women,

Introduction

Over the decades, India has improved its public health status and health care system, but maternal deaths still create obstacles to growth and development. Still, there is yet to be an improvement in reproductive health matters. The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that

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