

Content available at: <https://www.ipinnovative.com/open-access-journals>

Indian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology Research

Journal homepage: [www.ijogr.org](http://www.ijogr.org)

## Short Communication

# Stigma against contraceptive seeking behavior in unmarried women- Experienced or perceived?

Animesh Upadhyay<sup>1</sup>, Janvi Lalchandani<sup>2,\*</sup>, Anujeet Paul<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Yale School of Medicine, Connecticut, USA

<sup>2</sup>Dept. of Paediatrics, KB Bhabha Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

<sup>3</sup>Dept. of Ophthalmology, Mahatma Gandhi Medical College and Research Institute, Shri Balaji Vidyapeeth, Pondicherry, India



## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history:

Received 20-06-2022

Accepted 14-08-2022

Available online 18-02-2023

This is an Open Access (OA) journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/), which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: [reprint@ipinnovative.com](mailto:reprint@ipinnovative.com)

Young unmarried women in India are subject to cultural barriers associated with being sexually active - such as social conservatism and gender-based discrimination.<sup>1</sup> India has a growing population essentially consisting of adolescents and young adults: 10-24 years, who make up 33% (253 million: as per 2011 census) of our population; a figure much higher than Western countries.<sup>2</sup> While there is an increase in sexual promiscuity in the Indian adolescent population, it is not supplemented by an appropriate increase in awareness regarding sexual health information - leading to a rise in sexually transmitted diseases and higher abortion rates.<sup>3</sup> These abortions are complicated with serious adverse events as women undergo untimely procedures with 75% of individuals falling between 18-19 years of age.<sup>4,5</sup> Our piece focuses on unmarried, sexually active women residing in urban India.

The purpose of this correspondence is to highlight the obstacles associated with contraceptive seeking behaviour, especially stigma - perceived, anticipated and experienced, and we'd like to explore the reasons for the same.

1. Inherent societal taboo: The stigma primarily arises from the poor confrontational skills of their respective legal guardians and the archaic societal taboo. While India is vastly influenced by western culture and we

are a more receptive society at present, talking about sexual activity is still considered to be a taboo in most households.

2. Lack of sexual education: There is a deep-rooted reluctance among parents and teachers who are bestowed with a responsibility to impart relevant information about sexual and reproductive behaviour. The evident lack of sexual education in schools and colleges cumulatively potentiates adolescent ignorance.
3. Being presumptuous while enquiring about sexual history:

The use of substitute phrases by healthcare workers while asking about sexual history embarrasses patients and increases the chances of hesitation for future contraceptive seeking consultations. Phrases like, "Are you married?" instead of "Are you sexually active?" indirectly hint at marriage being a pre-requisite for sexual activity, further intensifying the existing stigma.

India is on the brink of constant population explosion and yet there is no clear evidence of successful contraceptive knowledge and awareness in the adolescent population, despite a desperate need for decades. Understanding this existing inconsistency, it is imperative to provide sufficient response to their sexual and reproductive health requirements which remains unmet to this day.<sup>6</sup> Potential

\* Corresponding author.


E-mail address: [lalchandani.janvi@gmail.com](mailto:lalchandani.janvi@gmail.com) (J. Lalchandani).

prospective observation-based studies and public surveys would be the first step in order to quantify this problem followed by curating measures to abolish this stigma tagged along with contraceptives and safe sexual practices for once.


## References

1. Roth J, Krishnan SP, Bunch E. Barriers to condom use: results from a study in Mumbai (Bombay), India. *AIDS Educ Prev*. 2001;13(1):65–77.
2. Census of India 2001: Provisional population totals; 2001. Available from: [http://lsi.gov.in:8081/jspui/bitstream/123456789/74/1/48932\\_2001\\_PPT.pdf](http://lsi.gov.in:8081/jspui/bitstream/123456789/74/1/48932_2001_PPT.pdf).
3. Sharma SK, Vishwakarma D. Transitions in adolescent boys and young Men's high-risk sexual behaviour in India. *BMC Public Health*. 2020;20(1):1089.
4. Urmil AC, Dutta PK, Sharma KK, Ganguly SS. Medico-social profile of male teenager STD patients attending a clinic in Pune. *Indian J Public Health*. 1989;33(4):176–82.
5. Divekar SA, Natarajan G, Ganguli AC, Purandare VN. Abortion in unmarried girls. Health and Population Perspectives and Issues. *Indian J Public Health*. 1979;2:308–21.
6. Munakampe MN, Zulu JM, Michelo C. Contraception and abortion knowledge, attitudes and practices among adolescents from low and middle-income countries: a systematic review. *BMC Health Serv Res*. 2018;18(1):909.

## Author biography

**Animesh Upadhyay**, Post-doctoral Research Fellow  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9760-9530>

**Janvi Lalchandani**, House Officer  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3676-8006>

**Anujeet Paul**, Post graduate Resident  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9760-9530>

**Cite this article:** Upadhyay A, Lalchandani J, Paul A. Stigma against contraceptive seeking behavior in unmarried women- Experienced or perceived?. *Indian J Obstet Gynecol Res* 2023;10(1):103-104.