

# **POSITION PAPER OF INDIA**

## **UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN ( UN WOMEN)**

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**AGENDA ITEM : Reproductive, Sexual, and Maternal Health**



### **Background :**

India as a country witnessed a multiple number of issues in Female Reproductive, sexual and Maternal health due to lack of education and awareness to hygiene and safety measures, also particularly the low economic status reflects the poor quality of antenatal care, poor nutritional status of women, The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that, more than 5 Lac maternal deaths occurring globally each year, and 1.36 Lacs take place in India only. Estimates of the global burden of disease for 1990 also showed that India contributed 25% to disability-adjusted life-years lost due to maternal conditions alone .

## Country Stance:

Sound reproductive health is integral to the vision that every child is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free from HIV, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity. Despite the fact that India became the world's first nation to launch a family planning programme in 1951, Unfortunately, there is little evidence that maternity has become significantly safer in India over the last 20 years despite the safe motherhood policies and programmatic initiatives at the national level.

There are several reproductive health concerns in India which need to be addressed in order to improve reproductive health status of females.

- High unwanted fertility and abortions.
- High maternal mortality.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections/Reproductive Tract Infections

Which has adverse effects on women's health and causing many health issues i.e infectious and painful periods, blood clots, and several STD's i.e HIV, heart strokes, and mental disorders.