## "THEY KNOW EVERYTHING"

COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS' ATTITUDES TO \& INFLUENCE ON ABORTION ACCESS IN INDIA
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## INTRODUCTION

even where abortion is legal, access is restricted DUE TO PAUCITY OF TRAINED OR AVAILABLE PROVIDERS. ABORTION STIGMA CAN ALSO IMPEDE ACCESS BY INFLUENCING ADVICE OR SERVICE PROVISION.


## OBJECTIVES

FOCUSING ON THREE CADRES OF CHWSANMS, ASHAS, AND PHARMACISTS- I ANALYSE THEIR

- ABORTION ATTITUDES - KNOWLEDGE OF ABORTION PROVISION \& RELATED LAWS - CURRENT ROLES IN WOMEN'S ABORTION TRAJECTORIES


## FINDINGS

THE SCALE'S MIDPOINT (36) MARKS GREATER OR LOWER DEGREES OF STIGMATISING ATTITUDES.

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LARGEST PROPORTION OF PROVIDERS (31.3\%) FALL INTO THE 36-45 SCORE RANGE SHOWING SOME STIGMATISING ATTITUDES, ACTIONS, AND BELIEFS.
62.5\% OF RESPONDENTS ( $\mathrm{N}=70$ ) SCORED ABOVE THE SCALE MID-POINT.

> "Killing a baby is the biggest sin, it shouldn't be done. It shouldn't be used for bad things- for these unmarried [women] and all."
"Nothing like thateveryone should be [treated] the same. How will they adjust and stay in their houses? Even we should understand their problems a bit." $\rightarrow-\infty \ll$

$65 \%$ OF RESPONDENTS ( $\mathrm{N}=73$ ) SCORED ABOVE THE MID-POINT OF THE SUB-SCALE (16), REFLECTING MODERATE TO HIGH NEGATIVE STEREOTYPING.

## EXCLUSION \& <br> DISCRIMINATION

49.1\% OF RESPONDENTS ( $\mathrm{N}=55$ ) SCORED ABOVE THE MID-POINT OF THE SUB-SCALE (14), REFLECTING EXCLUSIONARY AND DISCRIMINATORY BELIEFS AND, POTENTIALLY, BEHAVIOURS.

abortion so risk is there [of infectionl."

## FEAR OF <br> CONTAGION

58.9\% OF RESPONDENTS SCORED 6 (SCALE MID-POINT) OR LESS, SHOWING LOW LEVELS OF FEAR OF CONTAGION.

CONFIDANTS


## KEY TAKEAWAYS/RECOMMENDATIONS

CONVENIENCE SAMPLING OF CHWS IN A RURAL, PRIMARY HEALTH SETTING IN TWO DISTRICTS IN KARNATAKA, INDIA.

A MIXED-METHODS NESTED DESIGN:

STEP 1: QUESTIONNAIRE ( $\mathrm{N}=112$ ) USING IPAS' STIGMATISING ATTITUDES, bELIEFS, AND ACTIONS SCALE (SABAS), WHICH INCLUDES THREE SUB-SCALES.

STEP 2: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH A SUB-SET OF RESPONDENTS ( $\mathrm{N}=19$ ).
2) CHWS PROFOUNDLY INFLUENCE WOMEN'S ABORTION \& TRAJECTORIES SOME STIGMATISING SOME STIG ATTITUDES LACK KNOWLEDGE OF CURRENT LAWS, AND REFLECT MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT ABORTION.
3) CHWS' ROLES ARE SHAPED BY AND FUNCTION WITHIN SOCIAL, POLITICAL WITHIN SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS. POWER DYNAMICS, INCLUDING GENDERED AND INSTITUTIONALISED DIFFERENTIALS.

[^0]4) ABORTION STIGMA IS INTERACTIONAL \& NFLUENCED BY INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF PEOPLE'S \& DYNAMICS.

CHW TRAINING MUST INCLUDE MATERIALS ON ABORTION LAW ABORTION LAW,
MISCONCEPTIONS, \& ACCOUNT FOR THE ROLE OF abortion stigma.

> CHW'S ABORTION CONTEXTUALISE HOW SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR HOW SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR
INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS OPERATE OR ARE SUBVERTED TO ACCESS ABORTION- KEY ELEMENT IN
ABORTION ACCESS.

CONCEPTUALLY
"ABORTION STÍGMA" NEEDS TO BROADEN ITS UNDERSTANDING; ACCOUNTING FOR AFFECTIVE INTERACTIONS THAT SHIFT HOW IT IS ENACTED.


[^0]:    ABORTION \& RELATED GUIDELINES MUST ACCOUNT FOR SOCIAL POLITICAL, AND CULTURAL RELATIONS THAT INFORM CHWS' NEGOTIATIONS, PERCEPTIONS,
    UNDERTAKING OF TASKS.

