

CONCLUSION

To make PPIUCD plan more effective, this study can create evidence of provider's perception, practice and experience as well as hindrance, myths and misconception of pregnant woman in order to improve highly unmet need of national policy and thereby may help in better strategies for appropriate utilization of it. This will also help in reducing high fertility rate and maternal mortality and morbidity of Indian woman. The evidence of degree of acceptance of PPIUCD insertion is still inconclusive and there is paucity of data in existing literature. This study may also prove helpful in fulfilling the vision of family planning, 2020.

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