



A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD AMONG MARRIED WOMEN IN SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL AREA OF DISTRICT PHULWAMA, KASHMIR

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ABSTRACT

This comparative study was conducted with quantitative approach were selected by purposive sampling technique. 100 Married women from rural area 100 Married women from urban area were selected to conduct the study. Structured Questionnaire were prepared to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding contraceptive method among married women. Data was analyzed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics. Prior commencing to data collection the investigator had obtained formal permission to collect the data.

INTRODUCTION

Contraception or birth control generally refers to a plan or method used to alter or avoid natural state of fertility, thereby, preventing or reducing the probability of pregnancy without abstaining from sexual intercourse. Family planning is an essential component of sustainable development goals and contributes directly to Sustainable Development Goal target 3.7 and 5.6. as a way of thinking and living that is adopted voluntarily upon the bases of knowledge, attitude, and responsible decisions by individuals and couples.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge regarding contraceptive method among married women in selected urban and rural area.
2. To assess the attitude regarding contraceptive method among married women in selected urban and rural area.
3. To co-relate the knowledge and attitude regarding contraceptive method among married women in selected urban and rural area.
4. To find out the association between knowledge and attitude regarding contraceptive method among married women with selected socio demographical variables.
5. To find out the deficit area and provide pamphlets on contraceptive methods.

METHODOLOGY

A quantitative research approach was adopted for this study. This study included 200 women of rural and urban areas of District Phulwama, Kashmir who had fulfilled the inclusion

criteria. Descriptive research design used to allocate samples. Structured questionnaire schedule is suitable to make extensive enquiries. The reliability of tool towards knowledge, attitude and practice regarding contraceptive method among married women. Ethical permission granted from Institutional ethical committee. Data was analyzed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics. Prior commencing to data collection the investigator had obtained formal permission to collect the data.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Findings related to sample characteristics of married women in selected urban and rural area

Maximum knowledgeable Age represents that attitude level of married women regarding contraception 36(22.5%) had unfavorable attitude, 78(48.75%) had moderate attitude and 46(28.75%) had favorable attitude. Religion reveals that the majority 74.4% (n=103) of the subjects belong to Muslims religion, 20% (n=20) of them were Sikh Almost 23.8% (n=38) of the subjects had middle school education and remaining 15% (n=24) of the subjects had Graduation and above. Majority 48.1% (n=77) of the married women were housewife, 23.7% (n=38) of them were on daily wages, 26.3% (n=42) were employed and remaining 1.9% (n=3) of them were self-employed. Previous information on contraception reveals that majority 72.5% (n=116) of the subjects had previous information on immunization 27.5% (n=44) of the subjects had information on immunization. Among the married women 45% (n=72) of the subjects receive information from Health personnel.

Section -II: Assessment of Knowledge and Attitude of Married Women Regarding Contraceptives

Table -1 Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge on married women regarding contraceptives

N=160

Sr. No.	Knowledge regarding married women regarding contraceptives	Knowledge levels					
		Inadequate Below 50%		Moderate 51 – 75%		Adequate Above 75%	
1	Over all	No	%	No	%	No	%
		35	21.9	125	78.1	00	00

Table 1 represents that knowledge level of mothers regarding married women regarding contraceptives 35(21.9%) had inadequate knowledge, 125(78.1%) had moderate level of knowledge and none of them adequate knowledge.

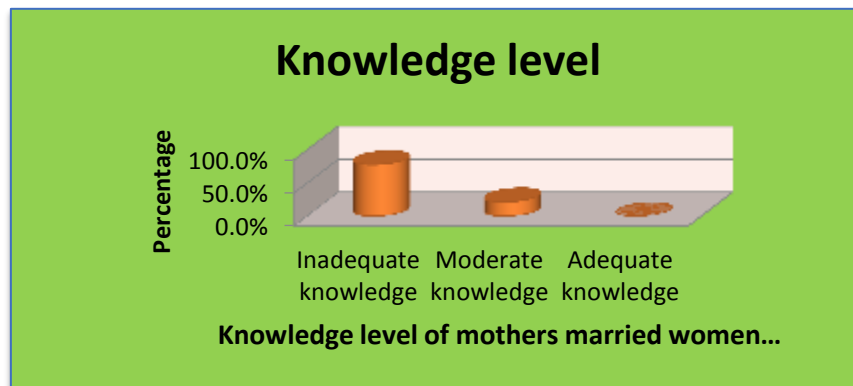


Fig no. 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge on married women regarding contraceptives

Table -2 Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude score of married women regarding contraception at rural and urban area

Attitude score	Min – Max Score	N=160		
		Urban Mean ± SD	Rural Mean ±SD	Student's independent t-test
Overall Score	20-100	67.25± 7.33	59.80 ±6.22	t=28.52, P=0.001 Significant

Section -III: Assessment of correlation between knowledge and attitude scores regarding married women regarding contraception.

TABLE 3: Correlation between knowledge and attitude scores regarding married women regarding contraception

N=160

Sl. No.	Knowledge aspects	Mean	S D	r Value	Inference
1	Knowledge	16.36	4.881	0.636	Moderate positive correlation
2	attitude	12.33	2.501		



Section -IV: Association between the knowledge and attitude of married women regarding contraception, with their selected demographic

Table – 4: Association of knowledge scores of married women regarding contraception in rural and urban area with selected demographic variables

N= 160

Sr. No.	Variable	Frequency	Urban	Pearson Chi square test	Rural		Urban	
1.	Age in years		<i>Inadequate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>		<i>Inadequate</i>	<i>Inadequate</i>	
		c) 21-24	88	n	%	n	%	n
		d) 25-30	16	38	80.9%	9	19.1%	38
		e) 31 years and above	16	23	82.1%	5	17.9%	23
2.	Religion		14	56.0%	11	44.0%	14	
		f) Muslim	103	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	5
		f) Sikh	32	29	93.5%	2	6.5%	29
		g) Christian	30	28	70.0%	12	30.0%	28
		h) Hindu	25	13	65.0%	7	35.0%	13
3.	Education		66	80.5%	16	19.5%	66	
		g) No formal education	43	6	46.2%	7	53.8%	6
		d) Primary school	55	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	3
		e) Middle school	38	23	82.1%	5	17.9%	23
		i) Graduation and above	24	14	56.0%	11	44.0%	14
4.	Occupation		5	55.6%	4	44.4%	5	
		h) House wife	77	38	80.9%	9	19.1%	38
		i) Daily wages	38	23	82.1%	5	17.9%	23
		j) Employed	42	14	56.0%	11	44.0%	14



	k) Self Employed	3	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	5
	l) Professional		29	93.5%	2	6.5%	29
5.	Family Income		28	70.0%	12	30.0%	28
	m) 3000-5000	148	13	65.0%	7	35.0%	13
	n) 5001- 7000	12	66	80.5%	16	19.5%	66
	o) 7001- 9000		6	46.2%	7	53.8%	6
	p) 9001 and above		3	60.0%	2	40.0%	3
6.	Family Type		23	82.1%	5	17.9%	23
	q) Nuclear family	63	14	56.0%	11	44.0%	14
	r) Joint family	33	n	%	n	%	n
7.	Number of children		38	80.9%	9	19.1%	38
	s) one	84	23	82.1%	5	17.9%	23
	t) two	39	14	56.0%	11	44.0%	14
	u) three	20	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	5
8.	Previous information on Contraceptive methods		29	93.5%	2	6.5%	29
	v) Yes	116	28	70.0%	12	30.0%	28
	w) No	44	13	65.0%	7	35.0%	13
10.	Area of residence		66	80.5%	16	19.5%	66
	a) Rural	50	6	46.2%	7	53.8%	6
	b) Urban	50	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	3

Table 4 reveals the association between socio-demographic variables and the knowledge of married women regarding contraception. All the selected demographic variables are not

significantly associated with the knowledge scores. The association was determined by using Pearson chi square test.



Table – 5: Association of attitude scores of married women regarding contraception with selected demographic variables

Demographic variables			Level of attitude		CHI-SQUARE TEST
			Below median	Above median	
Age	18-20 Years	40	18	22	chi square value=0.824 p=0.662
	21-24 Years	88	49	39	
	25-30 Years	16	6	10	
	31 years and above	16	9	7	
Religion	Muslim	103	66	37	chi square value= 6.226 p=0.044
	Sikh	32	16	16	
	Hindu	25	12	13	
Mother's education	No formal education	43	22	21	chi square value=15.224 p=0.002
	Primary school	55	23	32	
	Middle school	38	19	19	
	Graduation and above	24	13	11	
Mother's occupation	House wife	77	48	29	chi square value=6.914 p=0.075
	Daily wages	38	22	16	
	Employed	42	18	24	
	Self Employed	3	1	2	
Family Type	Nuclear family	148	63	85	chi square value=2.424 p=0.119
	Joint family	12	2	10	
Family Income	Rs. 5001-8000	63	20	43	chi square value=17.507 p=0.000
	Rs. 8001-10000	33	10	23	
	More than 10001	64	18	46	
Number of children	one	84	30	54	chi square value=0.268 p=0.875
	two	39	15	24	
	Three	20	2	18	
	Four and above	17	5	12	
Previous information	Yes	116	13	41	chi square value=0.367 p=0.545
	No	44	43	73	
Source of information	Health personnel	72	52	20	chi square value=10.546 p=0.032
	Friends	28	14	14	
	Teachers	17	5	12	
	Mass media	19	10	9	
	No information	24	12	12	

DISCUSSION

Table 11 reveals the association between socio-demographic variables and the attitude scores of married women regarding contraception. Association with religion (chi square 6.226, P=0.044), education (chi square=15.224, P=0.002), Family Income (Chi Square= 17.507, P=0.000), and source of information (Chi square=10.546, P=0.032) are significantly associated with the attitude scores. The association was determined by using Pearson chi square test

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study will be delimited to 100 married women.
2. The study will be delimited to assess knowledge and attitude regarding contraceptive methods.
3. The study will be delimited to residing in rural and urban area.

CONCLUSION

This chapter dealt with the statistical analysis and interpretation of data. The objectives of the study were attained through various statistical method and interpretation. The sample characteristics were dealt with frequency and percentage. Descriptive statistics was used to find mean and standard deviation. Inferential statistics was computed to find out the association

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