



# “Assess The Knowledge Regarding Adoption Of Contraceptive Methods Among Married Women Living In Babhalgaon, Latur.”

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## ABSTRACT:

India, with one of the world's fastest-growing populations, is a nation in great need of contraceptive counselling. Contraceptive advice is a vital component of good community health. The study was conducted among married women residing in Babhalgaon, Latur with aim to assess the knowledge regarding contraceptive methods among married women. sixty samples were selected for the study using simple random technique, and they were administered a Structured Questionnaire. Data collection was done by demographic variable and structured questionnaires. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Data analysis related to the level of knowledge revealed that 25% of the samples had good knowledge (Score 19 and above), 45% of the samples had adequate knowledge (Score 14-18), and 30% of the samples had poor knowledge (Score 0-13).

The data analysis shows that the chi-square values are greater than 0.05. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no association between knowledge and demographic variables.

From the results of the study, it is evident that most of the married women residing in Babhalgaon, Latur, have adequate knowledge regarding contraceptive methods.

**Keywords:** Assess, Knowledge, adoption, contraceptive methods, married women.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Contraception is the intentional prevention of conception through the use of various devices, sexual practices, chemicals, drugs, or surgical procedures. Thus, any device or act whose purpose is to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant can be considered as a contraceptive. In any social context, effective contraception allows a couple to enjoy a physical relationship without fear of an unwanted pregnancy and ensures enough freedom to have children when desired.<sup>1</sup>

India was the first country in the world to launch a family planning program in 1952, with the objective of reducing the birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirements of the national economy. One of the main objectives of the program is to spread knowledge of family planning methods and develop among the people an attitude favorable for the adoption of contraceptive methods.<sup>2</sup>

India, with one of the world's fastest-growing populations, is a nation in great need of contraceptive counselling. Contraceptive advice is a vital component of good community health. An ideal contraceptive should suit an individual's personal, social, and medical needs. Socioeconomic factors and education are some of the factors that play an important role in family planning acceptance. There are approximately 40 million women in India who would prefer to avoid becoming pregnant but are not practicing any form of contraception. In the Indian scenario, females have no role in making reproductive decisions.<sup>3</sup>

**Preethi Fernandes, Sushmita Karkada, et al. (2014)** conducted a descriptive study with the aim to determine the knowledge and attitude of married women in the reproductive age group regarding emergency contraception in selected rural areas of Udupi District, India. The study group comprised 350 married women in the reproductive age group residing in rural areas of Udupi District, India. This study selected samples by nonprobability convenient sampling. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of married women, and an attitude scale was used to assess the attitude of married women. Chi-square test was performed using SPSS version 16 to measure the association between the variables and knowledge scores. Spearman's correlation coefficient was used to find the relationship between knowledge and attitude scores. The results concluded that the majority (69.1%) of the married women belonged to the Hindu religion, and 46.9% had an educational qualification of 10th standard and below. About 13.1% of married women have undergone an abortion. Nearly 96.9% of married women have heard about emergency contraceptives, and 2% of married women have used emergency contraceptive pills. This study concluded that the knowledge and attitude of married women regarding emergency contraception can help them plan future pregnancies.<sup>4</sup>

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### RESEARCH DESIGN

In this study Quantitative research approach was used and descriptive research design was used to assess to assess the knowledge related to contraceptive methods in married women.

### SETTING

The setting of the study was selected as married women living in Babhalgaon, Latur.

### SAMPLE

The sample selected for present study comprised of the married women in selected area of Latur city.

### INSTRUMENT

In this study, the tool consisted of following: -

#### Section A - Demographic Variables

This section consists of 09 questions which seek information regarding demographic data such as Age, Religion, Education, Occupation, Source of Information, Family Income, No. of Children, Type of Family, Emergency Contraceptive Use.

#### Section B -A structured questionnaire

A structured questionnaire consists of 25 questions which contains 4 options (multiple choice questions) Scoring key is as below:

#### Scoring Key:

0 – 13: Poor Knowledge

14-18: Adequate Knowledge

19 and above: Good Knowledge

### INTERVENTION

The samples were selected considering inclusion & exclusion criteria. The researcher introduced herself to the subjects, assurance of confidentiality was given to the subjects and consent was obtained from them. Socio-demographic data was collected from each subject. Test was conducted by using questionnaire for all the participants.

## ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The research study was conducted after obtaining permission from the Principal of the Maharashtra Institute of Nursing Sciences, Latur. Permission was also obtained from the Gramsevak of Babhalgaon. Assurance of confidentiality was given to the participants, and their consent was obtained.

## DATA COLLECTION

After obtaining administrative permissions the research was conducted from 29.03.2023 to 15.04.2023

## III. DATA ANALYSIS

The data analysis was planned to include descriptive and inferential statistics. The chi-square test was used for data analysis.

**TABLE 1: Frequency and distribution of demographic characteristics of Babhalgaon Married women, Latur. N= 60**

Sr. No	Demographic Variable	Frequency	Percentage
1	<b>Age</b>		
	a) 18-24 years	10	16.66%
	b) 25-31 years	23	38.30%
	c) 32-38 years	21	35%
2	d) Below 45 years	06	10%
	<b>Religion</b>		
	a) Hindu	54	90%
	b) Islam	4	6.66%
3	c) Buddhist	2	3.33%
	d) Other	0	00%
	<b>Education</b>		
	a) Illiterate	1	1.66%
4	b) Primary school	22	36.66%
	c) Secondary school	19	31.66%
	d) Higher secondary	18	30%
	<b>Occupation</b>		
5	a) House wife	47	78.33%
	b) Business	6	10%
	c) Private job	3	5%
	d) Government job	4	6.66%
5	<b>Source of Information</b>		
	a) Mass media	13	21.66%
	b) Friends and relatives	12	20%
	c) Health worker	23	38.33%
d) Other	12	20%	

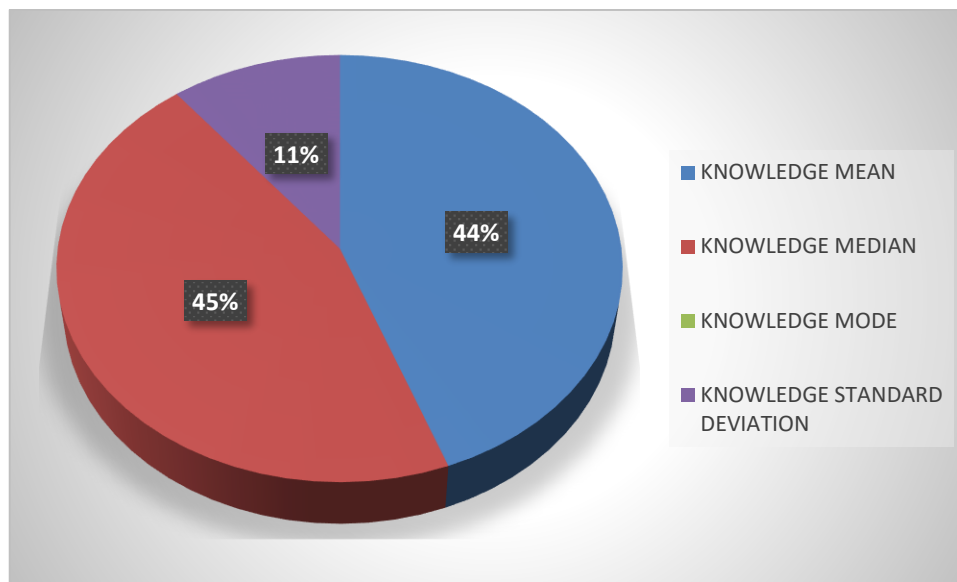
<b>6</b>	<b>Income</b>			9	
	a) 10000-15000	27		14	15%
	b) 15001-20000		10		45%
	c) 20001-25000				23.33%
	d) Above 25000				16.66%
<b>7.</b>	<b>No. of children</b>			6	10%
	a) No child	24		22	40%
	b) One		8		36.66%
	c) Two				13.33%
	d) More than three				
<b>8.</b>	<b>Type of family</b>				
	a) Joint		32		53.33%
	b) Nuclear	11		8	18.33%
	c) Extended		9		13.33%
	d) Grand parent				15%
<b>9.</b>	<b>Emergency contraceptive use</b>		24		
	a) Yes		36		40%
	b) No				60%

Majority married women have adequate knowledge regarding contraceptive method. Most of the women are from Hindu Religion (90%) and majority of them belongs with of occupation of housewife. Majority of the mother were belonging from joint family. Most of the married women got information through Health Worker (40%) Majority of mother (60%) were not used emergency contraceptive method and (40%) were used contraceptive method. Majority of married women are from primary school or education.

**TABLE-2: Mean, median, range and standard deviation of Knowledge regarding contraceptive methods among married women**

<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>			
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>MODE</b>	<b>STANDARD DEVIATION</b>
15.7333	16.0000	16.00	3.78609

The data presented in Table- 2 shows that the Mean knowledge score was 15.7333 with standard deviation  $\pm$  3.78609.



**Figure 1: Mean, median, range and standard deviation of Knowledge regarding contraceptive methods among married women.**

Figure 1 shows that 45% belongs to median knowledge, 44% belongs to mean knowledge, 11% belongs from standard deviation knowledge.

**TABLE-3: Association of demographic variables with knowledge**

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS	KNOWLEDGE			Total	DF	Chi-Square Value	Significant at 5% level 0.05 level
	POOR	ADEQUATE	GOOD				
<b>AGE</b>							
18 – 20 years	4	3	3	10	6	3.777 <sup>a</sup>	NS
25 – 31 years	7	11	5	23			
32 – 38 years	7	9	5	21			
Below 45 years	0	4	2	6			
Total	18	27	15	60			
<b>RELIGION</b>							
Hindu	16	23	15	54	4	2.850 <sup>a</sup>	NS
Islam	1	3	0	4			
Buddhist	1	1	0	2			
Other	0	0	0	0			
Total	18	27	15	60			
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Illiterate	0	1	0	1	6	10.944 <sup>a</sup>	NS
Primary school	7	13	2	22			
Secondary school	7	8	4	19			

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS	KNOWLEDGE			Total	df	Chi-Square Value	Significant at 5% level 0.05 level
	POOR	ADEQUATE	GOOD				
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
House wife	12	22	13	47	6	3.776 <sup>a</sup>	NS
Business	2	3	1	6			
Private job	2	1	0	3			
Government job	2	1	1	4			
Total	18	27	15	60			
<b>SOURCE OF INFORMATION</b>							
Mass media	2	3	4	13	6	7.931	NS
Friends and relatives	4	6	2	12			
Health worker	9	11	3	23			
Other	3	3	6	12			
Total	18	27	15	60			
<b>Monthly Family Income</b>							
10000-15000	4	4	1	9	6	10.181 <sup>a</sup>	NS
15001-20000	12	9	6	27			
20001-25000	2	8	4	14			
Above 25000	0	6	4	10			
Total	18	27	15	60			

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS	KNOWLEDGE			Total	df	Chi-Square Value	Significant at 5% level 0.05 level
	POOR	ADEQUATE	GOOD				
Number of children							
No Child	2	4	0	6	6	6.712 <sup>a</sup>	NS
1	8	7	9	24			
2	7	12	4	23			
More than 3	1	4	2	7			
Total	18	27	15	60			
Type of family							
Joint family	8	15	9	32	6	6.718 <sup>a</sup>	NS
Nuclear family	6	2	3	11			
Extended Family	3	5	1	9			
Grand parent family	1	5	2	8			
Total	18	27	15	60			
Emergency contraceptive use							
Yes	7	9	8	24	2	1.620 <sup>a</sup>	NS
No	11	18	7	36			
Total	18	27	15	60			

Therefore, all the chi-square and df value are large (greater than 0.05) so it is found that all demographic variables does not show any association with knowledge.



## CONCLUSION

From the results of study, it is evident that most of the married women who is residing at Babhalgaon, Latur, having Adequate Knowledge regarding contraceptive methods. Research revealed that 25% samples were having good knowledge (Score 19 and above), 45% samples were having adequate knowledge (Score 14-18) and 30% samples were having poor knowledge (Score 0-13). It is found that all demographic variables do not show any association with knowledge.

## RECOMMENDATION

The study has the following recommendations

- Similar study can be conducted in different settings.
- A study can be conducted with large sample size
- The study can be carried out for a longer period of time.
- The study can be carried to assess the quality of life among the married women

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