



# **‘A Study To Assess The Attitude Towards Birth Spacing Among The Married Women In Child Bearing Age At Selected Rural Areas Of Moradabad.’**

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## **Abstract**

### **Section I: Review of literature related to knowledge on Birth Spacing.**

A study conducted by Salisbury P, Hall L, Kulkus S, Paw MK, Tun NW et al. (2016) on family planning, knowledge, attitude and practices in refugee and migrant pregnant and post-partum women. A study was conducted in Thailand-Myanmar Border between January to March 2015 with the aim to assess the efforts to improve contraceptive practices among the marginalized population. The quantitative data was collected from the 978 high parity women using in depth interview for cross sectional survey and focus group discussion. The result of the study revealed that 90% of women had some knowledge about contraceptive about birth spacing and 60% of them using family planning supplies. But above 90% of them lacking awareness of emergency contraception and concluded that specific action should be taken to motivate use of IUDs and the role of husband attitude should be acknowledged by women.

### **Section-II: Review of literature related to Birth Spacing and Methods adopted for Birth Spacing**

A study conducted by Yadava RC, Sharma SS (2007) on the distribution of consecutive closed birth intervals in females in UP. The study was based on the national family health survey between 1998-1999 data. After analysis the study shown that the postpartum amenorrhoea and menstruating interval are negatively associated and hence the socio cultural factors are disturbing the menstruating.

## Introduction

The health of the women is foremost considered well if the Reproductive health is consistently sound during their lifetime as it has various event to pass through, the reproductive health is a state of physical, mental, and social well-being all matters relating to the reproductive system. The Reproductive health includes able to have sex that is satisfying and reproduce and the rights of the couples in terms of sex life to have freedom to decide about when and how to do so and to make choice to have the access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable method of family planning through the appropriate health care services to safely go through pregnancy and childbirth. (Frost R, Richard L2006)

## Statement of problem

A study to assess the attitude towards birth spacing among the married women in child bearing age at selected rural areas of Moradabad.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the attitude towards birth spacing among the married women in child bearing age.
2. To find the association between the attitude towards birth spacing among the married women in child bearing age with their demographic variables.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### RESEARCH APPROACH:

In the present study a Descriptive approach is adopted to assess the attitude on birth spacing among the married women at child bearing age in selected area of Moradabad.

### RESEARCH DESIGN:

Research design is defined as the blue print to conduct a research study, which involves the description of research approach, study setting, sampling size, tools and method of data collection and analysis to answer a specific research questions or for testing research hypothesis.

- Suresh K Sharma (2011)

Descriptive survey design is adopted for the present study.

### SETTING OF STUDY:

It is the Location for conducting research, It can be natural, partially control or highly controlled.

The present study was conducted in Village Bagarpur in Moradabad.

## POPULATION:

It is all the elements [people, objects, events, or substances] that meet the sample criteria for inclusion in a study, sometimes referred to as a target population.

– Suresh k Sharma (2011)

The population of the present study comprises of married women in child bearing age.

## SAMPLE:

Sample is defined as a Part or subset of population selected to participate in research study.

- Suresh K Sharma (2011)

The sample of the present study includes married women who fulfill the inclusion criteria.

## SAMPLE SIZE:

Number of subjects, Events, behaviours, situations examined in a study.

- Susan K. Grove (2015)

The sample size in the present study is N=100 married women in child bearing age.

## SAMPLE CRITERIA:

### Inclusion criteria

1. Married women in child bearing age (18 to 45 years)
2. Married women in child bearing age who are willing to participate in the study.

### Exclusion criteria

Married women who had complications during the period of the study.

## SAMPLE TECHNIQUE:

Sampling technique is a process of selecting the representative part of population

- Suresh K.Sharma (2011)

## DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE:

The analyses of the data from the study are presented under the following sections:

**Section I:** Demographic characteristics of married women in child bearing age

**Section-II:** Attitude of married women towards birth spacing in child bearing age

**Section III:** Association of attitude on birth spacing among married women at child bearing age with their demographic characteristics.

## METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

### TOOL AND TECHNIQUE:

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL:

The following steps was undertaken to prepare the research tool-

- A review of literature on the relevant topic.
- Discussed with expert and guide.
- Preparation of the blueprint.
- Preparation of rough draft.
- Preparation of final draft of the tool.

### DESCRIPTION OF TOOL:

The tool consists of three parts:

**SECTION- I:** DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN CHILD BEARING AGE

**SECTION-II:** ATTITUDE OF MARRIED WOMEN AT CHILD BEARING AGE TOWARDS BIRTH SPACING

**SECTION III:** ASSOCIATION OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS BIRTH SPACING AMONG MARRIED WOMEN IN CHILD BEARING AGE WITH THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

### PRESENTATION OF DATA

#### SECTION 1

**SECTION- I:** DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN CHILD BEARING AGE

Table-1: *Frequency & percentage distribution of married women in child bearing age.*

N=100

S. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
<b>1.</b>	<b>AGE</b>		
<b>a</b>	21-23years	26	26
<b>b</b>	24-26years	33	33
<b>c</b>	27-30years	31	31
<b>d</b>	Above30years	10	10
<b>2.</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>		
<b>a</b>	No Formal Education	24	24
<b>b</b>	High school	38	38
<b>c</b>	Intermediate	20	20
<b>d</b>	Graduate	18	18
<b>3.</b>	<b>MARITAL LIFE</b>		
<b>a</b>	Less than 1 year	11	11
<b>b</b>	1-5years	40	40
<b>c</b>	6-10years	35	35
<b>d</b>	Above10years	14	14
<b>4.</b>	<b>RELIGION</b>		
<b>a</b>	Hindu	60	60

<b>b</b>	Muslim	35	35
<b>c</b>	Christian	5	5
<b>5. OCCUPATION</b>			
<b>a</b>	Housewife	72	72
<b>b</b>	Private sector	17	17
<b>c</b>	Government sector	9	9
<b>d</b>	Self employed	1	1
<b>6. HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT BIRTH SPACING</b>			
<b>a</b>	No	13	13
<b>b</b>	If yes	87	87
<b>I</b>	Mass media	22	22
<b>Ii</b>	Relatives	29	29
<b>Iii</b>	Friends	19	19
<b>Iv</b>	Health care provider	17	17

The above Table depicts that majority of the women 33% are belonging to the age group of 24-26 years, 31% of women belonging to the age group of 27-30 years whereas 26% of women belonging to the age group of 21-23 years and 10% of them are above 30 years.

In terms of education; majority 38% of women was educated up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard, 24% of women was not having formal education and 20% of women was educated.

In terms of marital life; majority 40% of women had 1-5 years after marriage, 35% of women had 6-10 years after marriage whereas 14% of women had 10 years after marriage and 11% of women had less than 1 year.

In terms of religion; majority of women 60% belonging to the Hindu, 35% of women belonging to the Muslim and 5% of women belonging to the Christian.

In terms of Occupation; majority 72% of women are housewives, 17% of women in private sector whereas 9% of women in government sector and only 1% belonging to the self employed.

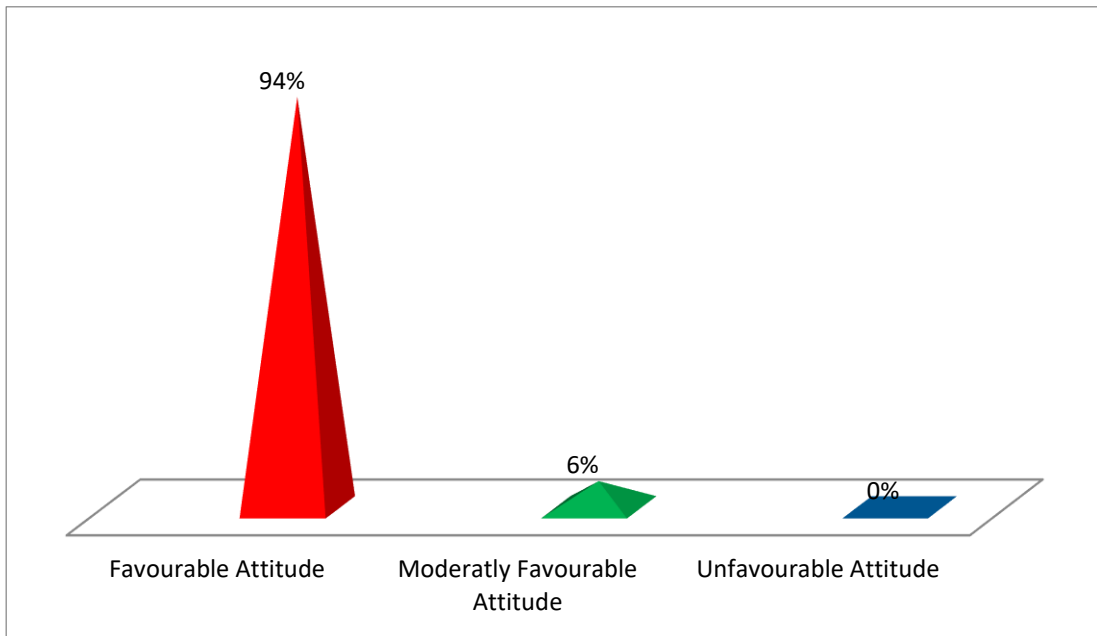
When asked have you heard about birth spacing previously; majority 87% of women said yes and 13% of women said No. Among the women who stated yes, majority of the women 29% heard through their relatives, 22% heard through their mass media whereas 19% heard through their own friends and 17% heard through the health care provider.

## SECTION-II: ATTITUDE OF MARRIED WOMEN AT CHILD BEARING AGE TOWARDS BIRTH SPACING

TABLE-2: Frequency and percentage of attitude of married women in child bearing age on birth spacing

N=100

S.NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	MARRIED WOMEN IN CHILD BEARING AGE	
		FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Favorable Attitude	94	94
2.	Moderately Favorable Attitude	6	6
3.	Unfavorable Attitude	0	0



The table-2 depicts that among the married women 94% of them had favorable attitude and 6% of them had moderately favorable attitude towards birth spacing and none of them had unfavorable attitude.

**SECTION III: ASSOCIATION OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS BIRTH SPACING AMONG MARRIED WOMEN IN CHILD BEARING AGE WITH THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.**

Table-2: Demographic variables, attitude score, degree of freedom, chi-square value and table value

S.NO	Demographic characteristics	Favorable Attitude		Moderately Favorable Attitude		df	Chi-square Value	Table Value (p=0.05 level)	*significant at 0.05 level. Table-3 Show the association between the attitude towards birth spacing of married women in child bearing age with their selected demographic variables. The analyses revealed that statistically significant association was established only with religion and
		f	%	f	%				
<b>1.</b>	<b>• AGE</b>								
a	21-23years	27	27	1	1	3	0.57	7.82	
b	24-26years	32	32	2	2				
c	27-30years	25	25	2	2				
d	Above30years	10	10	1	1				
<b>2.</b>	<b>• EDUCATION</b>								
a	No formal education	20	20	4	4	3	5.90	7.82	
b	High school	26	26	2	2				
c	Intermediate	24	24	0	0				
d	Graduate	24	24	0	0				
<b>3.</b>	<b>• MARITAL LIFE</b>								
a	Less than 1 year	11	11	0	0				
b	1-5years	38	38	1	1	3	2.56	7.82	
c	6-10years	32	32	4	4				
d	Above10years	13	13	1	1				
<b>4.</b>	<b>• RELIGION</b>								
a	Hindu	56	56	2	2				
b	Muslim	34	34	4	4	3	35.18*	7.82	
c	Christian	0	0	4	4				
<b>5.</b>	<b>• OCCUPATION</b>								
a	Housewife	70	70	5	5				
b	Private sector	16	16	0	0	3	0.48	7.82	
c	Government sector	8	8	0	0				
d	Self employed	1	1	0	0				
<b>6.</b>	<b>• HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT BIRTH SPACING</b>								

<b>a</b>	No	13	13	1	1			•		no	association
<b>b</b>	If yes	81	81	6	6	1	0.95	•	3.84	was	established
<b>i</b>	Mass media	21	21	1	1			•			
<b>ii</b>	Relatives	26	26	3	3			•		with	other
<b>iii</b>	Friends	18	18	1	1			•			
<b>iv</b>	Health care provider	16	16	1	1			•			demographic

characteristics like age, education, marital life, occupation, and the response to the question; have you heard about birth spacing previously.

## Result

The Demographic variables of the married women at child bearing age are as follows:

In terms of Age : majority of the women 33% are belonging to the age group of 24-26 years, 31% of women belonging to the age group of 27-30 years whereas 26% of women belonging to the age group of 21-23 years and 10% of them are above 30 years.

In terms of Education : majority 38% of women was educated up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard, 24% was not having formal education and 20% of women was educated up to 12<sup>th</sup> standard and 18% of women graduated.

In term of Marital life : majority 40% of women had 1-5 years after marriage, 35% of women had 6-10 years after marriage whereas 14% of women had 10 years after marriage and 11% of women had less than 1 year.

In term of Religion; majority of women 60% belonging to the Hindu, 35% of women belonging to the Muslim and 5% of women belonging to the Christian.

In term of Occupation : majority 72% of women are housewives, 17% of women in private sector whereas 9% of women in government sector and only 1% belonging to the self employed.

The response to the question; have you heard about birth spacing previously? majority 86% of women said yes and 14% of women said No. Among the women who stated yes, majority of the women 28% heard through their relatives, 22% heard through their mass media whereas 19% heard through their own friends and 17% heard through the health care provider.

## DISCUSSION

In the present study the attitude of women in child bearing age had 94% with favorable attitude and 6% had moderately favorable attitude towards birth spacing and None of the women had unfavorable attitude.

There was significant association found between the attitude of women in the child bearing age towards birth spacing with religion and there was no significant association found with rest of the demographic characteristics.

The study concluded that maximum women had favorable attitude on birth spacing but still there is a need for motivation by the health care providers to convert the couple with favorable attitude to adapting birth spacing in their reproductive life.

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