



# **“A Comparative Study To Assess The Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Contraceptive Methods Among Married Women In Selected Urban And Rural Area Of Haryana.”**

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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.

**Keywords:** Contraceptive methods, married women

## **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 Haryana, 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.

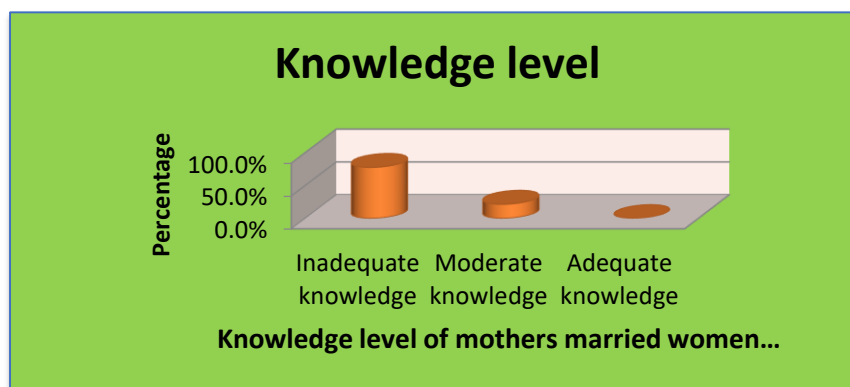
### Section -II: Assessment of knowledge and attitude of married women regarding contraceptives

**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 4 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 | Urban Mean $\pm$ SD | Rural Mean $\pm$ SD | N=160<br>Student's independent t-test |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                |                 |                     |                     |                                       |
| Overall Score  | 20-100          | 67.25 $\pm$ 7.33    | 59.80 $\pm$ 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

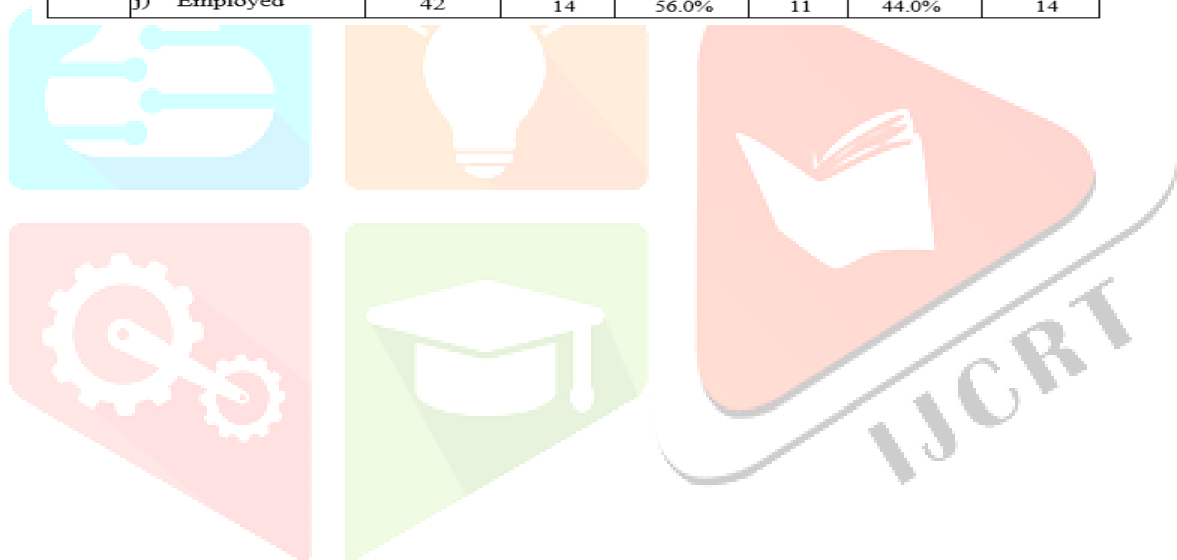
| N=160   |                   |       |       |         |                               |
|---------|-------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Knowledge aspects | Mean  | S D   | r Value | Inference                     |
| 1       | Knowledge         | 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             |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>1.</b> | <b>Age in years</b>     |           | <i>Inadequate</i> | <i>Moderate</i>         |          | <i>Inadequate</i> | <i>Inadequate</i> |
|           | c) 21-24                | 88        | <i>n</i>          | <i>%</i>                | <i>n</i> | <i>%</i>          | <i>n</i>          |
|           | d) 25-30                | 16        | 38                | 80.9%                   | 9        | 19.1%             | 38                |
|           | e) 31 years and above   | 16        | 23                | 82.1%                   | 5        | 17.9%             | 23                |
| <b>2.</b> | <b>Religion</b>         |           | 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                |
| <b>3.</b> | <b>Education</b>        |           | 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                |
| <b>4.</b> | <b>Occupation</b>       |           | 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 |
| <b>5.</b>  | <b>Family Income</b>                                 |     | 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  |
| <b>6.</b>  | <b>Family Type</b>                                   |     | 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  |
| <b>7.</b>  | <b>Number of children</b>                            |     | 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  |
| <b>8.</b>  | <b>Previous information on Contraceptive methods</b> |     | 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 |
| <b>10.</b> | <b>Area of residence</b>                             |     | 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           | chi square value=0.824<br>p=0.662  |
|                       | 21-24 Years          | 88                | 49           |                                    |
|                       | 25-30 Years          | 16                | 6            |                                    |
|                       | 31 years and above   | 16                | 9            |                                    |
| Religion              | Muslim               | 103               | 66           | chi square value= 6.226<br>p=0.044 |
|                       | Sikh                 | 32                | 16           |                                    |
|                       | Hindu                | 25                | 12           |                                    |
| Mother's education    | No formal education  | 43                | 22           | chi square value=15.224<br>p=0.002 |
|                       | Primary school       | 55                | 23           |                                    |
|                       | Middle school        | 38                | 19           |                                    |
|                       | Graduation and above | 24                | 13           |                                    |
| Mother's occupation   | House wife           | 77                | 48           | chi square value=6.914<br>p=0.075  |
|                       | Daily wages          | 38                | 22           |                                    |
|                       | Employed             | 42                | 18           |                                    |
|                       | Self Employed        | 3                 | 1            |                                    |
| Family Type           | Nuclear family       | 148               | 63           | chi square value=2.424<br>p=0.119  |
|                       | Joint family         | 12                | 2            |                                    |
| Family Income         | Rs. 5001-8000        | 63                | 20           | chi square value=17.507<br>p=0.000 |
|                       | Rs. 8001-10000       | 33                | 10           |                                    |
|                       | More than 10001      | 64                | 18           |                                    |
| Number of children    | one                  | 84                | 30           | chi square value=0.268<br>p=0.875  |
|                       | two                  | 39                | 15           |                                    |
|                       | Three                | 20                | 2            |                                    |
|                       | Four and above       | 17                | 5            |                                    |
| Previous information  | Yes                  | 116               | 13           | chi square value=0.367<br>p=0.545  |
|                       | No                   | 44                | 43           |                                    |
| Source of information | Health personnel     | 72                | 52           | chi square value=10.546<br>p=0.032 |
|                       | Friends              | 28                | 14           |                                    |
|                       | Teachers             | 17                | 5            |                                    |
|                       | Mass media           | 19                | 10           |                                    |
|                       | No information       | 24                | 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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