

Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Temporary Spacing Methods among Reproductive Age Women

Abstract: Every day morning, the population clock shows that inspite of our efforts, the population of India is increasing at rapid rate. The world population is estimated to be 6 billion. The single greatest threat to India's health, political, economic and social development is uncontrolled population growth with its population already exceeding one billion, it is all set to overtake china and become the most populous country in the world in 2045. India's current demographic phase is characterized by high fertility and moderate mortality rates. As a result, the country's population is growing rapidly with about 2.8 billion people being added to it annually to give a 2.1% increase per annum. Many couples in India never use a reversible method to delay or space birth but instead adopt sterilization as the first and only method. Little is known about the factors that distinguish sterilized couples who have used spacing methods from those who go directly in using a permanent method.

Keywords: Population, political, social, economic, deographi, fertility, mortality, couples, birth, sterilization, Spacing methods, permanent methods.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Every day morning, the population clock shows that inspite of our efforts, the population of India is increasing at rapid rate. The world population is estimated to be 6 billion. The single greatest threat to India's health, political, economic and social development is uncontrolled population growth with its population already exceeding one billion, it is all set to overtake china and become the most populous country in the world in 2045. India's current demographic phase is characterized by high fertility and moderate mortality rates. As a result, the country's population is growing rapidly with about 2.8 billion people being added to it annually to give a 2.1% increase per annum. Many couples in India never use a reversible method to delay or space birth but instead adopt sterilization as the first and only method. Little is known about the factors that distinguish sterilized couples who have used spacing methods from those who go directly in using a permanent method.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding temporary spacing methods among reproductive age women in urban slums of Naka Chandravadani, Gwalior Madhya Pradesh

3. OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the knowledge of reproductive age women on temporary spacing methods
- To assess the attitudes of reproductive age women on temporary spacing methods.
- To assess the correlation between knowledge and attitude of reproductive age women on temporary spacing methods.
- To assess the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables on temporary spacing methods among reproductive age women.
- To assess the association between attitude and selected demographic variables on temporary spacing methods among reproductive age women.

4. HYPOTHESIS:

H¹: There is a significant relationship between the knowledge and attitude regarding temporary spacing methods among reproductive age women.

H²: There is a significant association between knowledge and selected demographic variables regarding temporary spacing methods among reproductive age women.

H³: There is significant association between attitude and selected demographic variables regarding temporary spacing methods among reproductive age women.

5. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Research approach: Descriptive approach

Research Design: Non Experimental Design

Setting: The study was conducted in the urban Slums of Naka Chandravadani, Ward No 56 in Gwalior Madhya Pradesh.

Population: The study population comprises of all the reproductive age women between (18-35 Years) residing in the above selected area.

Sampling technique:

. Non probability sampling technique where the convenient sampling technique is used to select the sample.

Sample size:

The sample size for the study was 120 reproductive age women (18-35years) who are residing in the selected area and who satisfied the inclusive criteria

Data Collection tools and techniques

Table: 01 Schematic representation of tools and techniques

S.NO	TOOLS	TECHNIQUE
01	Structured questionnaire	Questioning
02	Attitude scale	Statement

Description of the structured questionnaire

It consist of 2 parts

- a) Questionnaire related to background information of the subject
 - b) Questionnaire related to knowledge regarding temporary spacing methods
- Part A consisted of 8 items for obtaining the background information of the study subjects such as Type of family, Age, Education, Occupation, Number of children ,Age at marriage, Use of contraceptives, Health information related to family planning.
 - Part B consisted of 40 structured questionnaire with 4 options from which one was correct answer . This structured questionnaires were based on General knowledge regarding family planning, Condom, Oral contraceptive pills and Emergency contraceptive pills. Maximum score was 40.

Part C consisted of : 5 point attitude scale to assess the attitude. The attitude scale is divided into 4 parts Family planning, Condom, Oral contraceptive pills, Emergency contraceptive pills. Maximum score was 100.

Pilot study

A formal permission was obtained from the Municipal Corporator of Naka Chandravadani, Ward No 56, Gwalior. Pilot study was conducted for 7 days for 21/2/2011 to 27/2/2011.

6. MAJOR FINDINGS:

1. Characteristics of the sample subjects

71(59.16%) of the women belong to the joint family; 49(40.83%) women belong to the nuclear family, .61 (50.83%) of the women are of the age group from 24-29 years; 30(25%) of the women are of the age group from 30-35 years; 29(24.16%) of the women are of the age group from 18-23 years, 57 (47.52%) of the women are housewife ;38(31.66%) of the women do other jobs; 23(19.16%) of the women worked as labourer; and 2(1.66%) of the women worked as govt employee, 52(43.34%) of the women had primary education ;44(36.66%) of the women had higher secondary education; 14(11.66%) of the women are illiterate; and 10(8.34%) of the women are graduated. 63 (52.5%) of the women are of the age group from 15-21 years; 57(47.5%) of the women are of the age group from 22-28 years; 0(0%) of the women do not belong in the age group from 29-35 years, 70 (58.34%) of the women had 1-2 children; 41(34.16%) of the women had 3-4 children; 6(5%) of the women had more than 5 children; 3(2.5%) of the women had no children, 62 (51.66%) of the women had family income between Rs3501-5000; 39(32.5%) of the women had family income between Rs5001 and above and; 0(0%) of the women don't have family income below Rs 2000, 46 (38.34%) of the women's use OCP; between; 39 (33.5%) of the women do not use any contraceptives; 31(24.83%) of the women's, husband use condom; 4(3.33%) of the women u78 (65%) of the women's got information from mass media; 31(25.84%) of the women got information from family members and friends; 11(9.16%) of the womens got information from newspapers and magazines.

2. Findings related to knowledge score

Mean median and standard deviation of knowledge score on temporary spacing methods.

TABLE-2

S.NO	DESCRIPTION	MEAN	MEAN%	MEDIAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
1	Knowledge score Temporary spacing methods	22.22	55.55%	22	2.62

3. Findings related to attitude score

Table 02 Shows Mean, median, mean % and standard deviation of attitude score on temporary spacing methods

N=120

S.no	Description	Mean	Mean%	Median	Standard deviation
1	Attitude score Temporary spacing method	55.98	55.98%	56	10.12

The above table indicates that the mean for Temporary spacing methods was 22.22; mean % was 55.55%; median was 22; and standard deviation was 2.62.

1. Findings related to co relation between knowledge and attitude score

Relationship between knowledge and attitude score is analysed by using Karl Pearson co-relation Coefficient. There is a slight positive significant relationship between knowledge and attitude score, $r=0.0052$, which indicates that there is a slight significant positive co-relation between knowledge and attitude score.

TABLE 3

Association of the knowledge score with selected demographic variables like type of family, age, occupation, education, age of marriage, no of children, family income, use of contraceptives, Information related to family planning.

S.NO	Characteristics	good score	%	average score	%	Total frequency	X2	df	Level of significance
1	Type of family:- 1.1) Joint	51	42.5%	20	16.6%	71	0.05	1	p<0.5 N.S 0.45
	1.2) Nuclear	36	30%	13	10.83%	49			
2	Age 2.1) 18-23 yrs	21	17.5%	8	6.66%	29	0.14	2	p<0.5 N.S 1.39
	2.2) 24-29 yrs	45	37.5%	16	13.3%	61			
	2.3) 30-35 yrs	21	17.5%	9	7.5%	30			
3	Occupation 3.1) Govt employee	1	0.83%	1	0.83%	2	2.61	2	p<0.5 S 1.39
	3.2)labourer	14	11.6%	9	7.5%	23			
	3.3) Housewife	44	36.6%	13	10.8%	57			

	3.4) others	28	23.3%	10	8.33%	38			
4	Education								
	4.1) Illiterate	10	8.33%	4	3.33%	14			
	4.2) Primary level	39	32.5%	13	10.83%	52			
	4.3) Higher secondary level	29	24.16%	15	12.5%	44	2.6	3	p<0.5 S 2.37
	4.4) Graduate	9	7.5%	1	0.83%	10			
5	Age at marriage								
	5.1) 15-21years	46	38.33%	18	15%	64	0.02	1	p<0.5 N.S 0.45
	5.2) 22-28/ 29-35 years	41	34.16%	15	12.5%	56			
6	No of children								
	6.1) 1-2	55	45.83%	16	13.33%	71		2	p<0.001 S 12.82
	6.2) 3-4	30	25%	10	8.33%	40	13.9		
	6.3) Above 5	1	0.83%	5	4.16%	6			
	6.4) None	1	0.83%	2	1.66%	3			
7	Family income								
	7.1) Rs500-2000/2000-3500	14	11.66%	5	4.16%	19	0.01	2	p<0.5 N.S 1.39
	7.2) Rs350-5000	41	34.16%	20	16.66%	61			
	7.3) Rs 5000 and above	28	23.33%	12	10%	40			
8	Use of contraceptives								
	8.1) Condom	19	15.83%	12	10%	31			
	8.2) OCP/ECP	36	30%	10	8.33%	46	0.12	1	p<0.5 N.S 0.45
	8.3) None	29	24.16%	10	8.33%	39			
	8.4) Others	3	2.5%	1	0.83%	4			
9	Information regarding family planning								
	9.1) family members and friends/ mass media	22	18.33%	87	72.5%	109	14.4	1	p<0.5 NS 0.45
	9.2) newspapers and magazines	8	6.66%	3	2.5%	11			

*p< 0.5, **p<0.001

S = Significant

NS = Non Significant

TABLE 4

Association of the attitude score with selected demographic variables like type of family, age, occupation, education, age of marriage, no of children, family income, use of contraceptives, Information related to family planning

S.NO	Characteristics	Positive attitude	%	neutral attitude	%	Negative attitude	%	Total frequency	X ²	df	Level of significance
1	Type of family:- 1.1) Joint	9	7.5%	50	41.66%	12	10%	71	3.03	2	p<0.5 S 1.39
	1.2) Nuclear	4	3.33%	32	26.66%	13	10.83%	49			
2	Age 2.1) 18-23 yrs/30-35yrs	6	5%	43	35.83%	10	8.33%	59	0.47	2	p<0.5 N.S 1.39
	2.2) 24-29 yrs	7	5.83%	41	34.16%	13	10.83%	61			
3	Occupation 3.1)Govt employee/labourer/housewife 3.2)others	6	5%	62	51.66%	15	12.5%	83	4.21	2	p<0.5 S 1.39
		7	5.83%	22	18.33%	8	6.66%	37			
4	Education 4.1) Illiterate/primary level	6	5%	49	40.83%	11	9.16%	66	1.26	2	p<0.5 N.S 1.39
	4.3) Higher secondary level/graduate	7	5.83%	35	29.16%	12	10%	54			
5	Age at marriage 5.1) 15-21years	6	5%	44	36.66%	13	10.83%	63	0.93	2	p<0.5 N.S 1.39
	5.2) 22-28/ 29-35 years	7	5.83%	40	33.33%	10	8.33%	57			
6	No of children 6.1) 1-2	8	6.66%	46	38.33%	16	13.33%	70	0.62	2	p<0.5 N.S 1.39
	6.2) 34/above5/none	4	3.33%	36	30%	10	8.33%	50			
7	Family income 7.1) Rs2000-3500/5000 and above	5	4.16%	45	37.5%	8	6.66%	58	3.15	2	p<0.5 S 1.39
	7.2) Rs500-2000/3500-5000	8	6.66%	39	32.5%	15	12.5%	62			

8	Use of contraceptives										
	8.1) Condom/OCP/ECP	7	5.83 %	56	46.66%	14	11.66 %	77	1.35	2	p<0.5 N.S 1.39
	8.2) None/others	6	5%	27	22.5%	10	8.33 %	43			
9	Information regarding family planning								0.28	2	p<0.5 N.S 1.39
	9.1) family members and friends/ newspaper	4	3.33 %	29	24.16%	9	7.5%	42			
	9.2) mass media	9	7.5%	55	45.83%	14	11.66 %	78			

*p < 0.5

S = Significant

NS = Non Significant

6. CONCLUSION:

The major findings of the study were:-

- Regarding the existing knowledge of the mothers, there was a lack of knowledge regarding use and availability of temporary spacing methods.
- Majority of the women (61.67%) had negative or unfavourable attitude towards temporary spacing methods whereas 38.33% had positive or favourable attitude towards the same.
- The study findings revealed that there a slight positive correlation i.e. $r=0.0052$ between knowledge score and attitude score.
- It also stated that there is a significant association between knowledge of reproductive age women and occupation, education ($p<0.5$), number of the children and($p<0.001$) with selected socio demographic variables .
- It also concluded that there is a significant association between attitude of reproductive age women and type of family, occupation and family income($p<0.5$) with the selected demographic variables

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The investigator recommends the following studies in the field of nursing research.

- The study can be replicated on larger samples for better generalization
- The study can be replicated on different setting.
- A similar study can be done to assess the knowledge and attitudes of nursing staff regarding temporary spacing method.
- A study can be done to assess the knowledge and attitude of the primi postnatal mothers regarding spacing methods of contraception.

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