

## Assessment of Knowledge And Attitude on Temporary Contraceptive Methods Among Reproductive Age Group Women

Krishna Kumari Samantaray<sup>1</sup>, Ronali Purohit<sup>2</sup>, Somashree Das<sup>2</sup>, Shrabani Pradhan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, <sup>2</sup>Former BSc. Nursing Student

SUM Nursing College, Siksha 'O' Anusandhan (Deemed to be University), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

**Corresponding Author:** Krishna Kumari Samantaray;

Email ID: [samantaray.krishna@gmail.com](mailto:samantaray.krishna@gmail.com)

**Abstract: Objectives:** To find out the knowledge, attitude and relationship towards temporary contraceptive methods among reproductive age group women. **Methods:** A co--relational research design with a quantitative research approach was used to conduct the current study. The study was conducted at Khurda, Odisha. For this study 100 samples were selected by randomization. After getting approval from the ethical committee, written formal consent was taken from each participant. The purposes and objectives were explained and the data were collected. The tool used for data collection was socio-demographic Performa, a self-structured knowledge assessment questionnaire and a self-structured 3point Likert's attitude scale. **Result:** As per the statistical analysis, most of the reproductive age group women were having average knowledge (53%), (24%) good Knowledge and (23%) poor knowledge and result on attitude shows that most of the women (72%) were having a positive attitude and (28%) were having a negative attitude. From the co-relational statistical analysis between knowledge and attitude it was found a positive co-relationship as R-value was 0.55 which revealed as the knowledge increases attitude will be more positive. **Conclusion:** There is a positive relationship between knowledge and attitude among reproductive age group women towards temporary contraceptive methods.

**Keywords:** temporary contraceptive methods, knowledge, attitude, reproductive age group women.

### INTRODUCTION

The global population today stands close to 1.37 billion and it contributes to 17% of the global population. The fast increase in population rate has got an undesirable consequence on our national economy. Even though the fact is there that, India was the first country to implement a national population control program in the world in the year 1952, but it is still stressed to hold the baby-boom for the country. However, the program has met only marginal success.<sup>1</sup>According to Population Report in 2006, from the past years, family planning services have a very high contribution to increase the use of contraceptives in developing countries. Still 120 million married women in those countries are having unmet desires for family planning which is not efficiently helping to reduce unplanned or accidental pregnancy and maternal mortality.<sup>2-5</sup>

The unmet need for contraceptives in India is about 13% out of which 6% is for spacing. As per the survey, one in every 5 women, who do not intend to use family planning methods [NFHS, 2006]. This is the challenge faced by the Government in handling the problem of population

outburst.<sup>6</sup> According to WHO in 1994, the Family planning services allow all individuals and couples to predict and control the number of children, the spacing between the children. It is possible because of the utilization of contraceptives and the management of unwillingly infertility. It also helps the women to limit her number of conceptions, which has a straight impact on her physical condition with a positive outcome on her every pregnancy.<sup>7-10</sup>

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

A co-relational research design with a quantitative research approach was used to conduct the current study to find out the knowledge, attitude, and relationship towards temporary contraceptive methods among reproductive age group women. The study was conducted at Khurda, Odisha. For this study 100 samples were selected by randomization. After getting approval from the ethical committee, written formal consent was taken from the participants and the purposes & objectives were explained and the data were collected. Tool taken for collection of data were demographic Performa, self-structured knowledge assessment questionnaire, and structured 3point Likert's attitude scale. The knowledge assessment questionnaire includes 12 items and the score was categorized in 3 levels: poor knowledge 0-4, average knowledge 5-8, and good knowledge 9-12. A total of 10 items was there in 3point Likert's attitude scale and the score was categorized in two levels: negative attitude below 50% and positive 50-100%. The reliability of the tool was done through Cronbach's alpha formula I .e.0.81 and the tool was found reliable. The data were analyzed by using SPSS version 20 and data were collected from 06/11/2017 to 12/11/2017.

## **RESULTS**

Total 100 numbers of women participated in the study. The majority of the study samples (46%) were 30-45 years and age at marriage highest (60%) were 21-25 years. The majority of the study samples (59%) were from nuclear families. Maximum sample to the number of living child were (37%). Maximum sample distribution to education represented (43%) and samples to occupation 80% were homemakers. The majority of the study samples (89%) were Hindu and 71% of study samples were from middle-class family respectively. (Table-1)

Most of the reproductive age group women were having average knowledge (53%), (24%) good Knowledge and (23%) poor knowledge. (Table-2)

Data on attitude shows that most of the women (72%) were having a positive attitude and (28%) were having a negative attitude. (Table-3)

From the co-relational statistical analysis between knowledge and attitude it was found a positive co-relationship as the R-value was 0.55 which revealed as the knowledge increases attitude will be more positive. (Table-4)

In Chi-square analysis, attitude was not statistically significant with any of the socio-demographic variables whereas there was a strong significant association of knowledge with age at marriage, Number of the living child, Education, and socioeconomic status. (Table-5&6)

### **Table-1. Sample distribution according to demographic variables.**

N=100

| VARIABLES            |                         | F  | %  |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----|----|
| Age(yr)              | 18-25                   | 21 | 21 |
|                      | 26-30                   | 33 | 33 |
|                      | 31-45                   | 46 | 46 |
| Age at marriage(yr)  | <20                     | 34 | 34 |
|                      | 21-25                   | 60 | 60 |
|                      | >_26                    | 6  | 6  |
| Habitat              | Rural                   | 50 | 50 |
|                      | Urban                   | 50 | 50 |
| Type of family       | Joint                   | 41 | 41 |
|                      | Nuclear                 | 59 | 59 |
| Education            | Primary                 | 10 | 10 |
|                      | Matriculation           | 43 | 43 |
|                      | Undergraduate and above | 40 | 40 |
|                      | Illiterate              | 7  | 7  |
| No.of living child   | 0                       | 18 | 18 |
|                      | 1                       | 36 | 36 |
|                      | 2                       | 37 | 37 |
|                      | >_3                     | 9  | 9  |
| Occupation           | Homemakers              | 80 | 80 |
|                      | Job holder              | 12 | 12 |
|                      | Self-employed           | 8  | 8  |
| Religion             | Hindu                   | 89 | 89 |
|                      | Muslim                  | 11 | 11 |
| Socioeconomic status | Upper class             | 13 | 13 |
|                      | Middle class            | 71 | 71 |
|                      | Lower middle class      | 11 | 11 |
|                      | Lower class             | 5  | 5  |

**Table 2. Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge among reproductive age group women towards temporary contraceptive methods.**

N=100

| KNOWLEDGE | f  | %  |
|-----------|----|----|
| Good      | 24 | 24 |
| Average   | 53 | 53 |
| Poor      | 23 | 23 |

**Table-3. Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude among reproductive age group women towards temporary contraceptive methods.**

N=100

| ATTITUDE          | f  | %  |
|-------------------|----|----|
| Positive attitude | 72 | 72 |

|                   |    |    |
|-------------------|----|----|
| Negative attitude | 28 | 28 |
|-------------------|----|----|

**Table-4. Relationship between knowledge and attitude of reproductive age group women towards temporary contraceptive methods.**

N=100

| Sl No | Items     | R-value         | Df | P-value | Inference  |
|-------|-----------|-----------------|----|---------|--|
| 1.    | Knowledge | 0.55053527<br>3 | 99 | 0.0001  | Extremely statistically significant (positive Co-relate) |
| 2.    | Attitude  |                 |    |         |  |

**Table-5. Chi-square association of knowledge with selected demographic variables.**

N=100

| Sl no | Demographic variable  | Chi-square value (calculated) | Chi-square value (tabulated) P=0.05 |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1     | Age                   | 5.28                          | 0.2588                              |
| 2     | Age at marriage       | 10.90                         | 0.0277*                             |
| 3     | No. of pregnancy      | 60.30                         | 0.0001*                             |
| 4     | No. of living child   | 125.54                        | 0.0001*                             |
| 5     | Education             | 19.28                         | 0.0134*                             |
| 6     | Socio economic status | 34.18                         | 0.0001*                             |

**Table-6. chi-square association of attitude with selected demographic variables.**

N=100

| Sl no | Demographic c variable | Chi square value (calculated) | Chi-square value (tabulated) P=0.05 |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1     | Age                    | 3.79                          | 0.1496                              |
| 2     | Age at Marriage        | 1.96                          | 0.3752                              |
| 3     | No.of Pregnancy        | 2.05                          | 0.5619                              |

|   |                         |      |        |
|---|-------------------------|------|--------|
| 4 | No.of living<br>Child   | 1.79 | 0.6159 |
| 5 | Education               | 1.33 | 0.8547 |
| 6 | Socioeconomic<br>Status | 0.41 | 0.9376 |

## DISCUSSION

‘Dutt Esther’ (2010), conducted a study with the purpose to determine the knowledge and attitude among reproductive-age women on family planning methods. The study result has shown that reproductive-age women (745) were having good knowledge and a maximum of 59% were have a positive attitude towards family planning methods.<sup>7,9</sup>

Another descriptive study was conducted by **Sonam Zangmu Sherpa (2013)** with 136 number females by using a structured knowledge assessment questionnaire, attitude scale and questionnaire on the practice of contraceptives at Moodu Alevoor Village, Udupi District, Karnataka. In this study, major no of females (67.60%) was having moderate knowledge of contraceptive methods and (17.60%) was with high knowledge. About (87.50%) had a favorable attitude and (12.50%) had an unfavorable attitude towards the use of contraceptives. The study concluded that good knowledge of contraceptive methods may enhance the positive attitude towards adopting different types of contraceptives.<sup>10</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Based on the study findings, the current study concluded that, there is a positive co-relationship between knowledge and attitude among reproductive age group women towards temporary contraceptive methods. The study can be conducted with a larger sample to generalize the study findings.

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**Ethical Permission:** Approved

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