

Original Research Article

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A Comparative study to assess the knowledge of married women regarding contraceptive methods in selected rural and urban community of Raikot, Ludhiana, Punjab, India

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge of married women regarding contraceptive methods in selected rural and urban community of Raikot, Ludhiana, and Punjab. The research project was undertaken by Mrs. Rajwantkaur in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science in nursing, of Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot in 2013. Hence the researcher felt the importance to assess the knowledge of married women regarding contraceptive methods. The objective of the study were to assess the knowledge of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods, to find out the relationship between the knowledge of married women with selected variables such as age, education of the women, occupation of the women, type of family, Duration of marriage, number of children, monthly income of the family, health agency facilities, source of the information. The conceptual framework of the study was based on Orem's self care deficit (1991) theory. A comparative approach was adopted for the study. Non probability convenience sampling was used and 100 samples (rural 50 and urban 50) were selected. Demography Performa was used to obtain background information of the women. The structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on contraceptive methods. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data. Frequency and percentage, chi-square, t test, Anova were used for the analysis. Following results were drawn based on the finding of the study that urban women had better knowledge than the rural women. This study has identified that the comparison of the rural and urban women knowledge statistically significant at ($p < 0.05$) was found with demographic variables such as age, education of the women, occupation of the women, type of family, Duration of marriage, number of children, monthly income of the family, health agency facilities, source of the information on knowledge regarding contraceptive methods. Maximum mean knowledge score percentage of urban married women was found in the area of introduction and rural women high knowledge score was found in the area of permanent methods and the least in introduction. Pamphlets on contraceptive methods were prepared by investigator to improve knowledge of married women regarding contraceptive methods. Conclusions were drawn based on findings of the study that equal attention is needed on both rural and urban women to improve their existing knowledge of contraceptive methods. Based on the experience gained during the periods of study and from the results of the study, these recommendation were made that the study can be replicated on large sample to validate and generalize its finding; similar study can be conducted in a different setting like two different cities; An experimental study can be done to assess the effectiveness of hand book on the knowledge among married and unmarried women/men Regarding contraceptive methods in selected area; A cross sectional study can be carried out to assess the knowledge and attitude of eligible couples regarding contraceptive methods.

Keywords

Rural and
Urban women,
contraceptive
methods.

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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. Contraception aims to prevent pregnancy and this can be achieved by contraceptive methods.

Spacing methods are barrier, physical and chemical methods, hormonal methods, intra-uterine devices, post- conception methods, and miscellaneous or natural methods. Terminal methods, male sterilization and female sterilization, Park (2009).

The aim of the study is to create awareness among women regarding the contraceptive methods. The objectives of this study includes, to assess the knowledge of rural married women regarding contraceptive methods. To assess the knowledge of urban married women regarding contraceptive methods. To compare the knowledge of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods. To find out the relationship between the rural married women regarding contraceptive methods with selected variables such as age, education, religion, Occupation, type of family no of children, income of family, source of information. To find out the relationship between the urban married women regarding contraceptive methods with selected variables such as age, parity, education, occupation, type, of family, duration of marriage, number of children, income of family, health agency facilities and source of information. And also to find out the deficit area and provide pamphlets on contraceptive methods.

Operational Definitions

Knowledge: It refers to understanding of

family planning methods as a result of knowledge on the familiarity gained by experience or learning.

Married women: It refers to women in the age group of 18 to 45 years and living with husband.

Contraceptive method: It includes all the temporary and permanent preventive methods to help women to avoid unwanted pregnancies.

Assumption

Urban women do have higher level of knowledge than rural women
Educated women do have more knowledge than illiterate women

Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework of the present study was based on Dorothy Orem's (1991) theory of self care deficit. Orem`s theory of self Care deficit was based on the major concepts that are self care dependent, Self care agency, self care deficits, nursing agency. Therapeutic self care demand and self care requisites.

Literature related to knowledge regarding contraceptive methods.

Philpson, (2011) 23 conducted a study to assess the women's knowledge, belief and information in relation to the risk and benefits associated with use of oral contraceptive pills on 1200 women aged 18-50 years. The result of the 305 women who have reported 93% had used the oral contraceptive at some time in their lives, with 32% reported current usage. Only 50% of women were satisfied with previously assessed information. Less than 40% of the sample reported a high level of confidence

in their knowledge of the risk, benefit and side effects of oral contraceptive pills used.

Fampract SA (2010) 25 conducted a study among 150 people in which researcher assessed that 56% of them knew about contraception, 88% of participants learned about contraceptive methods from health workers/nurses/ doctors/ media/ school and friends. 54% reported that they use condoms. 12.8% of young women reported that they conceive when they are not willing to be pregnant. It concludes that there was lack of knowledge regarding the contraception.

Methodology

A comparative approach was used for the present study it aimed to compare the knowledge of married women regarding contraceptive method. In among rural and urban community Raikot, Ludhiana, Punjab.

Independent Variables

Independent variables included in the study were age, education of the women, occupation of the women, type of family, Duration of marriage, number of children, monthly income of the family, health agency facilities, source of the information.

Dependent Variable

Knowledge of married women regarding contraceptive method of rural and urban community

Research Setting

The study was conducted among married women in selected rural area of Noorpura and urban area of Raikot. The rural area of Noorpura is situated on Ludhiana-Ferozpur high way about 2 kms. From GHG of

nursing and the Urban area of Raikot is situated on Barnala to Ludhiana state high way about 3 kms from GHG college of nursing. The Rural area is more developed than other nearby areas. The total population of rural village were 2900. and population of urban Raikot were 4500. The total population of both groups rural and urban community was 100 from which 50 rural married women and 50 urban married women were selected.

Target Population

The target population of study consisted of married women of rural areas of Dhaka and urban areas of Mulapur community.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The total sample size was 100 married women of which 50 married women of Rural and 50 married women of urban was taken by non probability convenience sampling technique.

Development and Description of Tool

Part 1: It was related to demographic data and not included in the scoring system.

Part 11: Total number of items in this part was 40. Each items had a score of one (1) mark for correct answer and zero (0) for incorrect answer.

Pilot Study

Pilot study was conducted in the first week of February 2013 to insure the reliability of tool and feasibility of the study after obtaining the formal permission from the concerned Gram Panchayat for Rural area Dakha village and from the Nagar Council for Urban area Mulapur Ludhiana. Table.2 reveals that overall level of knowledge of

rural married women was average. Majority of the rural women 34 (68%) had average knowledge and 15 (30%) had only good knowledge. Thus, it was evident that most of rural women had average knowledge and very few had good knowledge.

Table.3 reveals that overall level of knowledge among urban married women. Majority of the urban women 41 (82%) had good knowledge, followed 9 (18%) had average knowledge.

Thus, it was evident that most of urban women had good knowledge and very few had average knowledge.

Table 4 shows that mean knowledge score of urban women was higher 50 (23.68) than mean knowledge score of rural women 50 (18.76) which was significant at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ level. Hence, it was concluded that urban married women had higher knowledge as compared to rural women.

Table.2 Percentage Distribution of level of Knowledge of married women regarding contraceptive methods

Level of knowledge (%)		Knowledge score		
		Rural married women (n=50)		
		Score	n	%
Excellent	(>75%)	31-40	00	0.00
Good	(50-75%)	21-30	15	32.00
Average	(25-50%)	11-20	35	68.00
Below average	(<25%)	<10	00	0.00

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0

Table.3 Percentage Distribution of level of Knowledge of married women regarding contraceptive methods

Level of knowledge (%)		Knowledge score		
		Urban married women (n=50)		
		Score	n	%
Excellent	(>75%)	31-40	00	0.00
Good	(50-75%)	21-30	41	82.00
Average	(25-50%)	11-20	09	18.00
Below average	(<25%)	<10	00	0.00

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0

Table.4 To compare the knowledge of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods

Married women	Knowledge score				
	n	Mean	SD	df	t
Rural	50	18.76	4.58	98	5.23**
Urban	50	23.68	3.63		

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0; ** Significant at 0.01% level

Table.5 Relationship of Knowledge Score of Rural and Urban married women regarding contraceptive methods according to Age

Age in years	Knowledge score					
	Rural (50)			Urban (50)		
	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD
18-24	04	17.75	3.775	06	23.67	2.422
25-31	07	18.86	3.237	08	22.62	2.669
32-38	24	18.62	4.771	24	23.26	3.633
39-45	15	19.20	4.281	12	24.83	4.569
Between group	03			0.113 ^{NS}	03	0.714 ^{NS}
Within group	46				46	

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0; NS-Non: significant at p<0.05 level

Table.6 Relationship of knowledge score of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods according to Education of women

C	Knowledge score					
	Rural (50)			Urban (50)		
	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD
Illiterate	19	17.84	3.804	06	22.50	6.285
Elementary	22	18.09	4.297	08	22.38	3.852
Secondary	07	22.14	6.256	23	23.78	2.812
Graduation & above	02	23.00	1.414	13	24.58	3.315
Between group		Df		F		Df
Within group		03		2.458		03
		46				45
					0.796 ^{NS}	

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0; NS-Non: significant at p<0.05 level

Table.7 Relationship of knowledge score of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods according to religion

Religion	Knowledge score					
	Rural (50)			Urban (50)		
	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD
Hindu	10	17.70	3.622	34	23.65	3.692
Sikh	40	19.02	4.790	16	23.47	3.563
Muslim	00	-	-	00	-	-
Christian	00	-	-	00	-	-
		Df		t		
Rural		48		0.419 ^{NS}		
Urban		48		0.874 ^{NS}		

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0; NS-Non: significant at p<0.05 level

Table.8 Relationship of knowledge score of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods according to Occupation of the women

Occupation	Knowledge score					
	Rural (50)			Urban (50)		
	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD
Homemaker	37	18.19	4.326	15	23.00	3.703
Labourer	07	17.86	5.273	24	23.58	4.010
Service	04	21.75	2.062	05	25.80	2.387
Self-employed	02	26.50	0.707	06	23.20	1.789
		df		F	Df	F
Between group		03		3.113*	03	0.783 ^{NS}
Within group		46			45	
Turkey's HSD		1 vs 4*				

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0; NS-Non: significant at p<0.05 level

Table.9 Relationship of knowledge score of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods according to Type of family

Occupation	Knowledge score					
	Rural (50)			Urban (50)		
	n	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Nuclear	15	19.47	5.235	36	23.77	3.750
Joint	35	18.46	4.314	14	23.14	3.348
		df		t		
Rural		48		0.711 ^{NS}		
Urban		48		0.546 ^{NS}		

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0; NS-Non: significant at p<0.05 level

Table.10 Relationship of knowledge score of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods according to Duration of marriage

Duration of marriage	Knowledge score					
	Rural (50)			Urban (50)		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
1-3 yrs	05	18.40	4.775	05	24.60	0.894
4-6 yrs	09	17.67	3.742	13	22.42	3.579
7-10 yrs	22	19.23	4.908	20	23.95	3.379
>11yrs	14	18.86	4.818	12	23.75	4.693
		Df		F	Df	F
Between group		03		0.248 ^{NS}	03	0.610 ^{NS}
Within group		46			45	

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0; NS-Non: significant at p<0.05 level

Table.11 Relationship of knowledge score of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods according to Number of children

No. of children	Knowledge score					
	Rural (50)			Urban (50)		
	n	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
No child	07	19.29	5.469	15	23.00	3.703
One	21	19.71	4.797	24	23.58	4.010
Two	18	17.50	4.274	05	25.80	2.387
Three and more	04	18.50	3.000	06	23.20	1.789
		df		F	Df	F
Between group		03		0.783 ^{NS}	03	0.763 ^{NS}
Within group		47			47	

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0; NS-Non: significant at p<0.05 level

Table.12 Relationship of knowledge score of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods according to monthly income of the family

Income (Rs./month)	Knowledge score					
	Rural (50)			Urban (50)		
	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD
<5000	41	18.15	4.447	19	22.68	4.559
5001-10000	09	21.56	4.333	09	24.11	2.826
10001-15000	00	-	-	06	24.00	3.033
>15000	00	-	-	06	24.60	3.050
		Df		't'	F	
Rural		48		0.042	-	
Urban (between group)		03		-	0.667 ^{NS}	
Urban (within group)		45				

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0; NS-Non: significant at p<0.05 level

Table.13 Relationship of knowledge score of rural and urban married women regarding contraceptive methods according to Health agency facilities

Health agency facilities	Knowledge score					
	Rural (50)			Urban (50)		
	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD
CHC	12	17.75	5.011	11	23.10	3.213
PHC	17	18.65	3.639	13	23.08	5.251
SC	12	18.33	5.193	07	23.14	2.340
Private Hospital	09	20.89	4.833	19	24.37	2.910
		Df		F	Df	F
Between group		03		0.875 ^{NS}	03	0.461 ^{NS}
Within group		47			47	

N=100; Maximum knowledge score =40; Minimum score = 0; NS-Non: significant at p<0.05 level

Table 5 Hence, it was concluded that age had no impact on the knowledge of rural and urban women regarding contraceptive methods. Table.6 the relationship between the knowledge score of rural and urban women according to education was found statistically non significant at p<0.05% level Hence it was concluded that education had no impact on the knowledge of rural and urban women regarding contraceptive methods.

Table.7 showed relationship between knowledge score of rural and urban women according to religion was found statistically non significant at p<0.05% level. Hence it was concluded that religion had no impact on the knowledge of rural and urban women regarding contraceptive methods.

Table 8 Hence, it was concluded that occupation had impact on the knowledge of rural women but not on urban women's knowledge score.

Table 9 Hence it was concluded that type of family had no impact on the knowledge of rural and urban women regarding contraceptive methods.

Table 10 The relationship between the knowledge score of rural and urban married women according to duration of marriage was found statistically non significant at p<0.05 level.

Hence it was concluded that duration of marriage had no impact on the knowledge of rural and urban women regarding contraceptive methods.

Table 11The relationship between the knowledge score of rural and urban married women according to no. of children was found statistically non significant at p<0.05 level.

Hence it was concluded that no. of children had no impact on the knowledge of rural and urban women regarding contraceptive methods. Table 13 and Fig. 14 The relationship between the knowledge score of rural and urban married women according to health agency was found statistically non significant at p<0.05 level. Hence it was concluded that health agency had no impact on the knowledge of rural and urban women regarding contraceptive methods.

In conclusion, most of the married women in

rural area (68%) had only average level of knowledge whereas majority of the married women in urban area (82%) had good knowledge regarding contraceptive methods of the mean knowledge score regarding contraceptive methods was comparatively higher in urban women (23.68%) than in rural women(18.76%).

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