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Assess the Knowledge Regarding Temporary Family Planning Method among Females of Eligible Couple

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ABSTRACT

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Temporary Family Planning Method among Females of Eligible Couple of Selected Urban – Slum Area of Nadiad City.

KEYWORDS

Family, Planning, Urban, Slum

INTRODUCTION

Family Planning is define as "a way of thinking and living that is adopted voluntary upon the basis of knowledge ,attitude and responsible decision by individual and couples in order to promote the health and welfare of family group and thus contribute effectively to the social development of the country."(WHO)

India is home for three in-famous problems and those pre-fix with letter "P". They are "population explosion", poverty, and pollution. Population explosion is directly perpetuating the other two problems. India is among the few countries in the world to accept Family Planning as a national programme. Operationally Family Planning practices are women-centered and based on two methods/practices, they are permanent and temporary. (Department of community medicine, Era's Lucknow medical college, Lucknow)

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Spacing is an essential factor in reproductive life to promote health and wellbeing of mother and child. Spacing children minimum of 3 years apart gives the child a healthier start in life, and the mother an adequate time to recuperate from physiological and psychological stress from previous pregnancy, delivery and strain of taking care of the child.

Population explosion is one of the most threatening issues facing contemporary India. The population is growing at the rate of about 17 million annually, which means a staggering 45,000 births per day and 31 births per min. if the current trend continuous, by the year 2050, India would have 162 cores.

The world has a population of about 6 billion .India alone has a population of about 1 billion. This is despite the fact that India was the first country in the world to have a population policy .it is important to understand the factor that lead to this problem and complex links between population growth rate and level of development indeed many feel that the family planning programmed.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach – Non Experimental

Research Design - Descriptive survey

Setting of study – Selected Urban – slum area of the Nadiad city

Population – Female of eligible of couple

Sample - females in the age group 15-45 years, living in Urban- Slum areas of the Nadiad city .

Sample size – 100

Sampling Technique – Random sampling technique

Inclusion criteria –

This study include females in the age group 15-45 years living in Urban- Slum areas of the Nadiad city .

- willing to participate in the study

- present during the period of data collection

Tool

Section –I It consist of Demographic data of female of eligible couple

Section –II It consist multiple choice questions of all different method regarding Temporary method of family planning.

MAJOR FINDING

Findings related to sample characteristic

The distribution of sample by **Age** sample 24 (24%) in age group of 18 - 24 Years , sample 39 (39%) were in age group of 25 – 31Years, sample 22 (22%) were in age group of 32- 38 Years , sample 15 (15%) were in age group of 39 – 45 Years.

Education of females out of 100 samples , 20 (20%) samples were illiterate, 59(59%) were primary Education, 12(12%) were secondary Education, 4(4%) samples were higher secondary Education, 5(5%) samples were graduate or above.

Out of 100 sample, 76(76%) sample were housewife and 22(22%)sample working women.

Regarding **Number Of Children** 4(4%) sample had no any child,20(20%) sample had 1 child, 34(34%) sample had 2 children, 24(24%) sample had 3 children, 16(16%) sample had more than 3 children.

Figure 2 Bar graph showing mean score of structured knowledge questionnarie

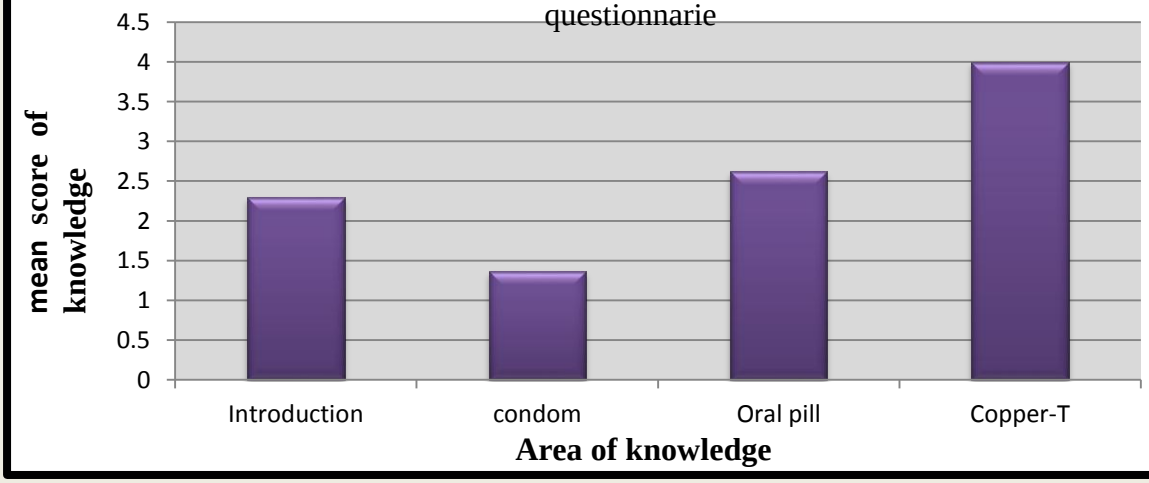

Table 4.2.2 Knowledge score obtained according to rating scale and their frequency and percentage distribution
[N=100]

Score	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (1 to 10)	60	60%
Average (11 to 14)	24	24%
Good (15 to 20)	6	6%

Table 4.2.2 shows the knowledge scores obtained according to rating scale and their frequency and percentage distribution. Out of 100 sample 60 (60%) samples obtained poor knowledge scores ranging between 1 to 10. And 24(24%) Samples had obtained average knowledge scores ranging between 11 to 14. And only 6(6%) sample had good scores ranging from 15 to 20.

Thus from table 4.4.2 it can be revealed that 60(60%) samples had obtained poor knowledge scores. Hence most of samples have poor knowledge regarding Temporary Family Planning method.

Above table shows that most of the samples have poor knowledge scores. It is indicated that the poor knowledge score due to the lack of education and poor socioeconomic status.

RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendations are made on the bases of finding present study.

- A similar study may be replicated on large sample covering the different areas of cities and compared their perception about Temporary Method Of Family Planning.

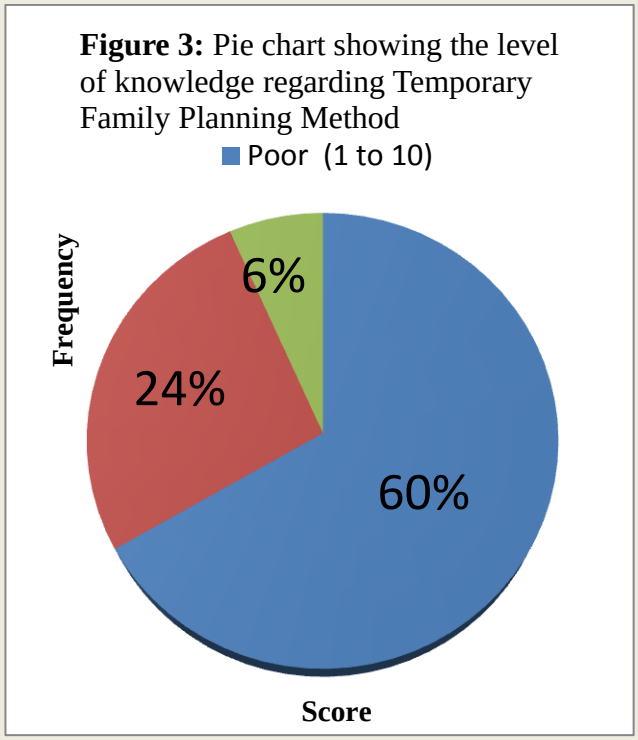

Figure 3: Pie chart showing the level of knowledge regarding Temporary Family Planning Method

- A study might be replicated on another type of assessing knowledge of Females Of Eligible Couple regarding family planning.
- A comparative study should be done on knowledge of copper –T and oral pill in Temporary Method Of Family planning.
- Even through counseling and health education is an art of medical and nursing profession it should be carried out by the personal on regular basis. So that the knowledge among Female Of Eligible Couple would increase and awareness could be spread.
- A study can be done to develop awareness regarding Family Planning Method for the Female Of Eligible couple of Urban-Slum area of Nadiad city.

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