

Research -Comparative study was conducted to assess the knowledge, practices and attitude among married women regarding methods of contraception in urban and rural community in Delhi, India .



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Abstract

The global population today stands at over 7.7 billion out of which 1/6th is contributed by India .In this view a Comparative study was conducted to assess the knowledge, practices and attitude among married women regarding methods of contraception in urban and rural community in Delhi. The objectives of the study were:To assess and compare the knowledge among married women regarding the use of contraceptive methods in selected urban and rural community, to assess and compare the practices among married women, to assess and compare the attitude among married women,to associate knowledge with selected demographic variables, to associate attitude with selected demographic variables, to relate knowledge with attitude. Quantitative research approach was used with descriptive comparative design. Tool used in the study were structured knowledge interview schedule , structured practices interview schedule and attitude scale. Tool was divided in 4 section part A consist of sociodemographic variable, Part B structured knowledge interview schedule consisted of 25 items. Part C was structured practice interview schedule and Part D was attitude scale consisted of 20 statement, out of which 10 were positive and 10 were negative statement. Study was conducted in two settings i.e Urban and rural community. Total of 100

sample were selected 50 from urban and 50 from rural community through purposive sampling technique. The data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The result showed that 78% of married women in urban had good knowledge whereas 48% of married women in rural had average knowledge on Contraceptive methods. In terms of practices, condoms were the most preferred Contraceptive methods among urban(28%) and rural(26%) women .In terms of Attitude,90% of urban women had favorable attitude whereas 70% of rural women had favorable attitude towards contraceptive methods. In this study there was a significantly strong positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of both urban and rural women were found and In terms of association, there was a significant association of knowledge with selected demographic variable i.e (educational staus) of women in rural community was found and other all variables were found to be Non significant.in urban and rural community.The study concluded that 1/4th of the married women still had inadequate knowledge ,still lagging the practice and have unfavorable attitude towards the usage of contraceptive methods.

Biography:

Anamika Charan Has done his Master of Nursing In Obstetrics & Gynaecology Nursing with Delhi university Rank Holder at India . She worked at St. stephen' s Hospital ,college of Nursing for 6 years and guide many researches . Presently working as senior Nurse Educator at Max Health Care India . she Always remain an integral part of CNE'S , Workshop and participated as Guest speakers, Organizers at many such events .