



To Assess the Level of Knowledge on Temporary Family Planning Methods Among Primi Para Mothers" in Selected Community Area, Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu, India

KEYWORDS

Assess, Knowledge, temporary family planning, primi para mothers

MRS.SHENBAGAPRABA.V

Assistant Professor, Chettinad College of Nursing, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Kelambakkam, kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu, India

MS.J. MIRACLIN

B.Sc (N) IV Year, Chettinad College of Nursing, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Kelambakkam, kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu, India

MS.JOYS NIKSHIMA

B.Sc(N) IV Year, Chettinad College of Nursing, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Kelambakkam, kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu, India.

ABSTRACT

A planned family is the best environment for a child's over all development. When children are effectively parented, they feel better about themselves and their abilities. They enter school excited and ready to learn. And they are more likely to achieve their fullest potential at school and to make positive contributions to community life. These effectively parented children are also more prone, as they become adults, to be healthy, law – abiding citizens, and to have successful careers and family lives. So, the gift of effective parenting is one that keeps on giving. This study aimed to assess the existing level of knowledge of the mother of infant regarding immunization. The objectives of the study were to find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding immunization among mothers of infant at selected demographic variables in the selected community area and to associate the knowledge level with selected demographic variables. Convenient sampling technique with the sample of 30 adult women and questionnaires were formulated, structured questionnaires were used to assess the knowledge. The variables were assessing the level of knowledge of method of temporary family planning method among primipara mothers. Hypotheses were formulated. The level of significance selected was $p < 0.05$. An extensive review of literature and guidance by experts formed the foundation to the development of structured questionnaires. The investigator used demographic variable proforma, structured questionnaires to collect data. The data collection tools were validated and reliability was established. The data collection for the main study was done. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used. The mean value is 8.5 and the standard deviation is 3.85. The study shows that 0% of the adult women having adequate knowledge, 30% of the adult women are having moderate knowledge and 70% of the adult women are having inadequate knowledge. So this study shows that the people who were living in poonjerri need adequate knowledge regarding method of temporary family planning method among primi Para mothers.

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is an important social institution. It is changing in its form according to the change in its culture. It is an institution, which permits or admits man and women for family life. It is more or less durable condition between male and female, beyond the mere acting of propagation (birth of off-spring). It is an in approved social institution where by two or more persons forms the family. There has been mutual attraction due to certain biological and psychological causes resulting in the establishment of intimate relationships. From the biological view point the sexual intercourse is necessary for physical satisfaction and the birth of the progeny. It also leads to mutual help in times of need; psychologically they have so many traits, which are mutually complementary.

The reduction in women's productivity also places an economic burden on their families, communities and societies. Improving the social and economic status of women, which greatly affect and are affected by poor reproductive health, is a vital concern. Increasing a woman's educational level and control over financial resources can improve her status within the house hold, thereby increasing not only her role in decision making, knowledge about health and services available to her, that contribute to good health.

Moreover, improving patterns of child bearing requires access to effective contraception, breast – feeding may help to space births but it does not provide reliable protection against pregnancy beyond four to six months Contracep-

tives provide women with a safe and effective means to avoid unwanted pregnancies, or pregnancies that may place their health at risk. These pregnancies can have serious consequences, including illness, disability, and death. Many of these deaths occur when women with unwanted pregnancies resort to unsafe abortion.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- **RESEARCH APPROACH** : Quantitative Research Approach
- **RESEARCH DESIGN:** Non –Experimental Descriptive Design.
- **SETTING OF THE STUDY:** kuzhipanthandalam village, kanchipuram district.
- **POPULATION:** Primipara mothers
- **SAMPLE:** primi Para mothers who are fulfilling the sampling criteria
- **SAMPLE SIZE:** 30 primi Para mothers who have fulfilled the sampling criteria
- **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:** Non-Probability Convenient sampling technique.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLE:

Inclusion Criteria:

- Primi Para mothers in the age group of 18 to 35 years.
- Primi Para mothers willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Multi Para mothers.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL: A structured interview schedule was developed based on the objectives of the study; through review of literature on related studies, journals, and books; opinion from the experts. The instrument used in this study consists of two sections which are as follows:

- SECTION A: demographic data
- SECTION B: It consisted of multiple choice questions which were prepared to assess the knowledge on temporary methods of family planning among primipara mothers.

METHOD OF SCORING AND INTERPRETATION: Each correct answer carries "1" mark and wrong answer carries '0' mark. The maximum score is '30' and the minimum score is '0'. According to the scores obtained by the samples, it was categorized as follows by the investigators.

- >76% - Adequate knowledge
- 51-75% - Moderately adequate knowledge
- < 50% - Inadequate knowledge.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION: the data was collected using structured interview schedule.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The collected data were entered in data sheet and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The distributions of the demographic data of the study participants are 93.3% were Tamil speaking, 46.6% were having high school education, 60% belongs to nuclear family and 76.6% reported that they came to know about temporary

methods of family planning through television.

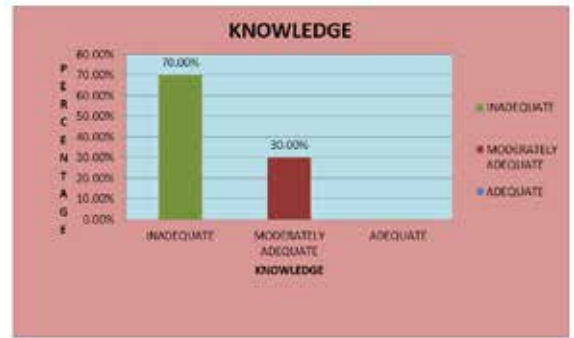


Figure 1: shows the knowledge level of primi Para mothers on temporary family planning methods

Regarding the association between the knowledge level and the variables there is a significant relationship between age, type of family, education and source of information and their knowledge score at $p < 0.05$.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the findings of the study. The findings showed that most of the mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding temporary family planning methods. This study helped the mothers to gain the more knowledge regarding the temporary family planning. Hence it was conducted the structured questionnaire was effective as a method to improve knowledge and attitude among primi Para mothers.

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