



KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING PERMANENT CONTRACEPTION AMONG MARRIED MALE AND FEMALE IN SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITY OF KAMRUP DISTRICT, ASSAM.

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Background and objectives: Family planning was always thought to be women prerogative, especially in a male dominant society like India and most of the studies on family planning in developing countries have long focus on women as a subject of interest. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding permanent contraception among married male and female. **Methods:** The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative research approach. The study was conducted in Rani community of Kamrup district Assam among 150 samples 63 married male and 87 married female of age group within (20-55) years by convenient sampling technique. The tools used for data collection were self-administered structure questionnaire and attitude scale (5-point Likert's scale). Validity was ensured through consultation with the experts and reliability of knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale were established using spearman brown prophecy formula which was found to be ($r=0.70$) and ($r=0.79$) respectively. **Result:** Data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics through SSPS version 20. Findings of the study revealed that majority 74.6% of married men were within the age group (29-37) years and majority 42.9% of married women were within the age group (29-37) years. Result further illustrated that 74.6% of married man had moderately adequate knowledge, 74.7% of married woman had moderately adequate knowledge. 54% of married men had favorable attitude regarding permanent contraception; 50.6% of married woman had favorable attitude regarding permanent contraception. There was a significant association between knowledge of married men with age ($p=0.008$) and type of family ($p=0.007$); married women with occupation ($p=0.000$) at 0.05 level of significance. Level of attitude among married women was found to be statistically significant with educational status ($p=0.009$) at 0.05 level of significance. There was a significant positive correlation between knowledge and attitude scores among male and female as evident by computed 'r' value of 0.248 and 0.518 respectively at 0.05 level of significance. **Conclusion:** Hence, spreading upto date knowledge, awareness about safety, easiness, advantage of vasectomy over tubectomy through mass media and enhancing the incentives will enable to improve existing knowledge and change men and women's attitude towards practice of permanent contraception.

KEYWORDS

knowledge, attitude, permanent contraception, married male and female.

INTRODUCTION:

Voluntary sterilization is well-establish contraceptive procedure for couples desiring no more children. Currently female sterilization accounts for about 85% and male sterilization for 10-15% of all sterilization in India, inspite of the fact that male sterilization is simpler, safer, and cheaper than female sterilization. Sterilization offers many advantages over the other contraceptive methods; it provide the most effective protection against pregnancy.

Objectives: "To determine the knowledge and attitude regarding permanent contraception among married male and female in selected rural community of Kamrup district Assam".

Material and methods: An ethical clearance has been obtained from the Institution Ethical Committee. The study was a descriptive study conducted in rural community of Kamrup district, Assam. The investigator obtained a formal written permission from the Joint Director Of Health Services and Deputy Superintendent of Rani community health centre prior to data collection. The period of data collection was from 4th Feb 2019 to 2nd March 2019. 150 samples, 63 married male and 87 married female who meets the inclusion criteria were selected using convenient sampling technique. The investigator explained the purpose of the study and obtained informed written consent from the participants. Data were collected by administering demographic proforma self-administered structured questionnaire for knowledge and 5-point Likert scale for attitude regarding permanent contraception. Confidentiality and anonymity of the subjects were strictly maintained throughout the data collection and thereafter.

Association between levels of knowledge regarding permanent contraception among married female selected demographic variables i.e occupation ($\chi^2=25.676$, $df=6$, $p=0.000$) was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis (H02) was rejected and the research hypothesis (H2) was accepted.

There was no significant association between attitude regarding permanent contraception with selected demographic variables among married male at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the research hypothesis (H3) was rejected and the null hypothesis (H03) was accepted.

Association between attitude regarding permanent contraception with demographic variables among married female namely educational status ($p=0.019$) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the research hypothesis (H4) was accepted and the null hypothesis (H04) was rejected.

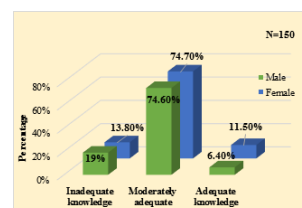


Fig 1: Percentage distribution of knowledge score among married males and female.

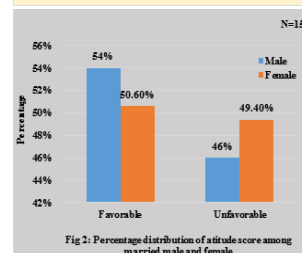


Fig 2: Percentage distribution of attitude score among married male and female.

Table 1.1: Co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding permanent contraception among married male and female. N=150

Variables	Mean		r-value	p-value	Remarks
	Knowledge	Attitude			
Male	6.52	39.32	0.248	0.050	S*
Female	7.22	39.23	0.518	0.000	S*

Table 1.1 showed that there is positive co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding permanent contraception among married male ($r=0.248$, $p=0.050$) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis (H05) was rejected and the research hypothesis (H5) was accepted.

It also reveals that there is positive co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding permanent contraception among married male ($r=0.518$, $p=0.000$) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis (H06) was rejected and the research hypothesis (H6) was accepted. It signifies that knowledge is proportional to attitude i.e with increase in knowledge there will be favorable attitude towards permanent contraception among married male and female.

DISCUSSION:

Objective 1: To determine the knowledge and attitude among married male and female in rural community of Kamrup district Assam.

Result: Out of 63 participants majority 47(74.6%) married male has moderately adequate knowledge and 12(19%) of them has inadequate knowledge regarding permanent contraception 4(6.4%) married male has adequate knowledge regarding permanent contraceptive methods. The study findings were consistent with the study conducted by Chaudhury BK, Wantamutte AS and Sah JK (2015) on a study to assess the knowledge about family planning method while majority of men (58.4%) had average knowledge. Others (22.5%) had poor knowledge about the same.

Out of 87 participants majority 65(74%) married female had moderately adequate knowledge 12(13.8%) married female had adequate knowledge regarding permanent contraception methods and 10(11.5%) of them had adequate knowledge regarding permanent contraception methods. The study findings are consistent with the study conducted by Sherpa SZ, Shellini M, Nayaka (2013) on a study to assess Knowledge, attitude, practice and preferences of contraceptive methods among female in Udipi district, Karnataka. Majority (67.60%) had moderate knowledge on contraceptive methods and 17.60% had high knowledge.

Objective 2: To determine the attitude regarding permanent contraception among married male and female in selected rural community of Kamrup District, Assam.

Result:

Findings reveals that out of 63 participants majority 34(54%) of married male had favorable attitude regarding permanent contraception and 29(46%) of them had unfavorable attitude towards permanent contraception. Similar to this study Rekha T, Unnikrishnan B, Mitra PP, Kumar N, Hallo R, Riana V et al (2015) among 156 men in, Mangalore found that attitude towards family planning was favorable, but the number of men practicing family planning was not high.

Majority 44(50%) married female had favorable attitude towards permanent contraception and the remaining 43(49.4%) of them had unfavorable attitude towards permanent contraception. Similar to this study Quereishi MJ, Mathew AK, Sinha A (2017) among 346 rural female found that about 62% of the respondent showed favourable attitude towards family planning methods while others 34% are against it and the rest 4% didn't respond.

Objective 3: To determine the association between knowledge regarding permanent contraception with selected demographic variables among married male and female in selected rural community of Kamrup district Assam.

Result:

Association between level of knowledge regarding permanent contraception among married male with selected demographic variables such as age in years ($\chi^2=17.305$, $df=6$, $p=0.008$), type of family ($\chi^2=14.135$, $df=4$, $p=0.007$) was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. Similar study done by Bharali

MD, Baruah R, Ojah J (2016) among 150 Tribal and 150 non-tribal wives of eligible couples in Rani community of Assam showed that association of age, educational status, occupation, socio-economic status was found to be statistically significant with contraceptive usage.

Among married female the association between level of knowledge regarding permanent contraception with selected demographic variables i.e occupation ($\chi^2=25.676$, $df=6$, $p=0.008$) was found to be statistically significant at 0.005 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis (H02) was rejected and research hypothesis (H2) was accepted. Similar study findings done by Bagwe AM (2018) among 200 couple in Pimri, Pune showed that there was correlation between knowledge with the selected demographic variables of the samples. It showed that there was a significant association between knowledge with the education, occupation and religion.

Objective 4: To determine the association between attitude regarding permanent contraception with selected demographic variables among married male and female in selected rural community of Kamrup District, Assam.

Result: In the present study the result showed that there was no significant association between attitude regarding permanent contraception with selected demographic variables among married male at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis (H03) was accepted the research hypothesis (H3) was rejected. Similar to this study Gottlieb AR (2016) among 100 husbands of postnatal mother in Dr Bhirmran Ambedkhar Memorial Hospital at Raipur, Chhattisgarh also found that there was no association between knowledge and attitude of husbands of the postnatal mothers with socio-demographic variables.

In the present study the result showed that there was significant association between attitude regarding permanent contraception with selected demographic variables among married female namely educational status ($p=0.019$) at 0.05 level of significance. Similarly Dhingra R, Manthas S, Kohli N, Mushtaq A (2010) also conducted a study among 200 Couples among 200 couples in Jammu district. Result showed that education was found to be significantly associated with the respective attitude of respondents towards family planning.

Objective 5: To co-relate between knowledge and attitude regarding permanent contraception among married male and female in selected rural community of Kamrup District, Assam.

Result: Finding showed that there was a positive co-relation between knowledge and attitude among married male regarding permanent contraception ($r=0.248$, $p=0.05$ at 0.05 level of significance). Thus it signifies that knowledge is proportional to attitude. Similar to this study Gottlieb AR (2016) among husband of postnatal mother in Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar memorial hospital at Raipur. Chhattisgarh found that "r" co-relation of co-efficient value between knowledge and attitude of husbands of postnatal mother regarding vasectomy reveals a positive co-relation as "r" value found 0.399 which was significant at 0.05 level.24

Also there was a positive co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding permanent contraception among married female. ($r=0.518$, $p=0.000$, at 0.05 level of significance). Similar study done by Kaur A, Kaur B, Gupta A, Singh A (2015) among 200 women at selected rural area, Ambala Hararyana, India illustrated that there was significant positive correlation between knowledge and attitude scores as evident by computed "r" value of 0.13.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the experience gained and during the period of this study, knowledge about permanent contraception was not adequate. Spreading upto date knowledge, awareness about safety, easiness, advantage of vasectomy over tubectomy through mass media, enhancing the incentives will enable to improve existing knowledge and can change men and women's attitude towards permanent contraception. Teaching programme related to contraception can be carried out routinely in the hospital and community improving the health of the mother and reducing the population size in the future and to delay and avoid unwanted pregnancy.

Ethical clearance: Taken

Source of funding: No

Source of conflict: No

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