



“A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE REGARDING FEMALE FOETICIDE AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS AT SHIROLI PHC, KOLHAPUR .”

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive study to assess the attitude regarding female foeticide among antenatal mothers at Shirolhi PHC. The birth of a child is a significant event in any family. Having a child is also a god's gift. Children are evergreen rhythm of life.

OBJECTIVES:1. To assess the attitude regarding female foeticide among antenatal mothers.

2. To find out an association between attitude scores regarding female foeticide among antenatal mothers with their selected socio-demographic variables.

METHOD: The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative evaluative and the research design was descriptive survey design. By using non-probability, purposive sampling 53 female students from Gopal Khrishna Gokhale college, Kolhapur. Structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge and attitude of female students regarding use of contraception methods. Data were analyzed by using mean, median, mode, standard deviation, range.

RESULT: After analysis of knowledge scores among female students regarding use of contraception methods; mean was 12.73, median was 27, mode was 09, SD was 3.98 and range was 16. Maximum number of female students 31 had average knowledge (58.49%), while 19 female students had poor knowledge (35.84%) and minimum 03 female students had good knowledge (5.66%). Among 53 female students all of them (100%) had positive attitude towards use of contraception methods.

CONCLUSION: The present study revealed that Overall test of knowledge regarding the use of contraception among female students was average. Overall test of attitude regarding the use of contraception among female students was good.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Attitude, Contraception methods, Female students.

INTRODUCTION:

Female foeticide in India is the abortion of a female foetus outside of legal methods. The frequency of female foeticide in India is increasing day by day. The natural sex ratio is assumed to be between 103 and 107, and any number above it is considered as suggestive of female foeticide. According to the decennial Indian census, the sex ratio in the 0 to 6 age group in India has risen from 102.4 males per 100 females in 1961, to 104.2 in 1980, to 107.5 in 2001, to 108.9 in 2011.

The Indian census data suggests there is a positive correlation between abnormal sex ratio and better socio-economic status and literacy. This may be connected to the dowry system in India where dowry deaths occur when a girl is seen as a financial burden. Urban India has higher child sex ratio than rural India according to 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census data, implying higher prevalence of female foeticide in urban India. Similarly, child sex ratio greater than 115 boys per 100 girls is found in regions where the predominant majority is Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian; furthermore "normal" child sex ratio of 104 to 106 boys per 100 girls are also found in regions where the predominant majority is Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian. These data contradict any hypotheses that may suggest that sex selection is an archaic practice which takes place among uneducated, poor sections or particular religion of the Indian society.

Materials And Methods:

The research investigator obtained formal permission from the medical officer Shirolhi PHC. The data was collected from the antenatal mothers on 10/02/2020. Informed consent was obtained from the antenatal mothers after explaining the purposes and objectives. The structured attitude questionnaire was then filled by the antenatal mothers. By the end of one hour the investigators were able to collect data from 60 antenatal mothers Shirolhi PHC, Kolhapur.

Research Approach: Quantitative, Evaluative approach

Research Design: Descriptive design

Population: antenatal mothers.

Sampling Technique: Non probability, purposive sampling technique

Sample Size: 60 antenatal mothers

Tool:

Part A: Selected Socio-Demographic data

Part B: Structured Attitude to assess attitude regarding female

foeticide

RESULTS:

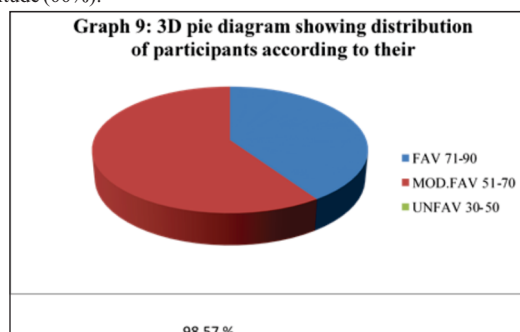
After analysis of knowledge scores among female students regarding use of contraception methods; mean was 12.73, median was 27, mode was 09, SD was 3.98 and range was 16. Maximum number of female students 31 had average knowledge (58.49%), while 19 female students had poor knowledge (35.84%) and minimum 03 female students had good knowledge (5.66%). Among 53 female students all of them (100%) had positive attitude towards use of contraception methods.

Table No. 2: Frequency And Percentage (%) Distribution Of Attitude Regarding Female Feticide Among Antenatal Mothers *N = 70*

Attitude scores	Frequency <i>f</i>	Percentage %
Unfavourable (30-50)	00	00
Moderately favourable(51-70)	01	1.43
Favourable (71-90)	69	98.57

Table No.2 Indicates That;

The maximum number of antenatal mothers 69 had favourable attitude (98.57%), while 01 antenatal mother had moderately favourable attitude (1.43%) where as 00 antenatal mother had unfavourable attitude (00%).



Discussion:

India, the heritage example of an ideal culture, speaks high standard for woman-gender as total, honour her with elevated esteem. These words, we cherish to put in speech, but fail to pertain in action. Our society needs a woman; a mother for a son; a wife, for a husband; & a girl, for garland greeting a political leader. It is awkward & uncivilized to think that, a woman to be honoured & a girl to be cursed. A man needs

woman for his success in life, if so, is it a girl child failure? This theory is not vindictive, but satanic! Even as the country celebrated the spirit of women on International Women's Day female foeticide remains the gravest of all the issues concerning women and education of girl child also needs urgent attention.

- 1) Findings related to distribution of demographic data of antenatal mothers.

Majority of the antenatal mother (35) belonged to 17 to 22 years of age group (50%) where as 04 antenatal mothers belonged to 29 to 34 years (5.8%). Majority of antenatal mothers (58) belonged to Hindu religion (82.8%) where as 01 belonged to Christian religion (1.5%). Majority of antenatal mothers (25) belonged to primary (35.8%) where as (05) belonged to uneducated (7.2%). Majority of antenatal mothers (41) belonged to 5,000/- Rs. to 20,000/-Rs. (58.5) where as (11) belonged to 36,000/-Rs. to 50,000/- Rs (15.7%). Majority of antenatal mothers (56) belonged to joint family (80%), whereas (14) belonged to nuclear family (20%). Majority of antenatal mothers (42) belonged to primigravida (60%), where as (04) belonged to more than 2 (5.7%). Majority of antenatal mother (58) belonged to house wife (82.8%), where as (01) belonged to other (1.4%). Majority of antenatal mothers (62) belonged to rural area (88.6%), where as (08) belonged to urban (11.4%).

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