



# KNOWLEDGE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS FOR USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES AMONG MARRIED WOMEN OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA

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## ABSTRACT

Use of contraceptive and family planning methods are help in fertility pattern and also helps to improve reproductive health. It is important to have proper knowledge about the contraceptives and identified the associated factor for the use of contraceptives by the married women. A study was conducted to assess the knowledge and the associated factor for the use of contraceptives among married women in the selected rural community of West Bengal. Non-probability purposive technique was used to collect data from 162 married women residing at the selected rural community. It was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire and structured questionnaire for identify associated factor. The study revealed that 16.67% married women's had poor knowledge, 12.34% married women's had good knowledge. It observed that 48.76% married women belonged to the married life of 5-10 years. 72.22 % married women got contraceptives from Subcenter. 38.89 % married women used Oral contraceptives pill. 83.34 % married women's were using contraceptives by couple choice. 74.70 % married women's advice taken from Health worker. 42.85 % married women used Oral contraceptives pill because of Decision of couple. 92.60 % women used Condoms because of because of Decision of couple. 65.62% women used Injectables because of easily available. 52.5 % married women used CU-T because of easily available. There was statistically significant association between knowledge of contraceptives and their demographic variables like, the religion, marital age.

**Keywords:** Rural Community, Married Women, Population Explosion

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In population history India has taken no 1 in the world. This continuing expanding population is the obstacle of the growth of the country. India was the first country embark on population control program.

Spacing of birth not only reduce fertility but also improve health status of the mother. The main causes of death among women in reproductive age group are due to difficulties arising during antenatal period and intra-natal period. Every year

approximately 55,000 women die in India due to antenatal period and intra- natal period-related complications. [Paudel & Budhathoki \(1970\)](#)

Worldwide, almost two in five pregnancies have ended either an abortion or an unplanned birth. More than 40% of pregnancies are unexpected in the world. An estimated 222 million women in emergent nations want to delay or stop child bearing but are not accepting any contraceptive method. Reproductive right is one of safe maternity and basic right of family planning. [Arora et al. \(2011\)](#)

In the poor countries the most common important factors that are affecting maternal deaths are low social economic condition of some women and some families at the community level, lack of access to modern contraception which results in high fertility rate with unplanned pregnancies. [Park \(2021\)](#)

Access to safe and voluntary family planning counselling and services is essential to reduce the number of unintended pregnancies and short birth intervals. Many demographic factors (age of the mother at the time of delivery, order of birth and birth interval) and socio demographic characteristics (maternal education, standard of living of family) influence the child survival during infancy. [Thapa et al. \(2018\)](#)

## **2. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **Criteria for considering studies for this review**

Type of participants: included married women between 18 To 45 years of age with those are using temporary contraceptives (Condoms, OCP, ECP, Cu-T, DMPA)

### **Research approach**

Nonexperimental quantitative approach

### **Research design**

Research design for present study is descriptive survey design.

### **Sample selection**

#### **criteria Inclusion**

#### **criteria**

The study includes the married women

- Who are married women in the age group of 18-45 years of age.
- Who have currently used only temporary contraceptives methods.
- Married women who currently using temporary contraceptive methods (OCP, Condom, CU-T, Injection DMPA (ANTARA)
- Married women who can speak Bengali.

#### **Exclusion criteria-**

The study excludes married women

- Those married women who are using permanent contraceptive method
- Who are unmarried, divorced, widow, pregnant women.

### **Sample size**

In this study sample size consist of 162 married women for assessment of knowledge of contraceptives and associated factors for use of contraceptives.

**Study duration**

The study was conducted over a 2-year period from December 2020 to December 2022. Data collection period was 28 days.

**Sample size duration:**

Current use of modern contraceptives methods is 61% among married women age group 15-49 years in the Hooghly district, West Bengal.

Source-NFHS-5, District fact sheet – Hooghly, West Bengal.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet \quad N = \frac{Z^2 P (1-P)}{d^2} \\
 & \quad = \frac{(1.96)^2 0.61 (1-0.61)}{(0.05)^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} Z = \text{level of significance} \\ P = \text{prevalence rate} \\ d = \text{level of error } 0.05 \\ N = \text{no of sample} \end{array} \\
 & \quad = 3.84 * 0.61 * 0.39 \\
 & \quad \quad 0.0025 \\
 & \quad = 0.9135 \\
 & \quad \quad 0.0025 \\
 & \quad = 365
 \end{aligned}$$

My data collection period was 28 days that's why I collect 162 samples as my research sample.

**Sampling technique:**

Non-probability purposive sampling

**Operational definition of variables**

**Knowledge:** In this study, knowledge is a familiarity, awareness or understanding of something such as facts, skills or objects, measured by self-structured knowledge interview schedule.

**Contraceptives:** In the present study Contraceptives refers to the only temporary method such as Oral Contraceptives Pills, Condom, Injectables (Antara) DMPA, and Cu-T which are mostly supplied by government that are the preventive methods to help women to avoid unwanted pregnancies and unplanned birth.

Use of contraceptives-In the present study use of contraceptives refers to temporary contraceptive methods adopted by married women as measured by self-structured interview schedule.

**Associated Factors:** In the present study associated factors refers to those factors which are thought to influence the use of contraceptives among married women, such factors are the duration of marriage, decision making power, and inter spousal communication, easy availability, cost effectiveness, less side effect, interfere with sexual activity, as measured by self -structured interview schedule.

**Married women:** In the present study, married women refer to women who are married in the age between 18-45 years of age.

**3. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE**

- Subjects were selected through non probability purposive sampling technique
- Sample size is 162
- Informed consent taken from participant.

- Participant was informed that their participation is entirely voluntary and they could quit anytime during study.
- Code number was used on questionnaires for interview instead of respondents' names.
- Data has collected with interviewing techniques by semi structured questionnaire and structured interview schedule.
- Maintained confidentiality and anonymity of the information of the subject.
- One Semi structured interview schedule (Tool-1) was administered to collect demographic data and Tool-II (structured interview schedule) and Tool-III (semi structured interview schedule) were administered during interview with the subject to collect data regarding contraceptives and its associated factors.
- Average time taken by each respondent for completion of their response against the tool was 40 minutes.

#### **4. FINDINGS**

##### **Findings related to socio demographic characteristics of the married women**

- Most of the women (75%) were in age group 18-26 years of age
- Maximum number of women (87%) were Hindu.
- Most of the women (44%) had up to secondary education and (40%) were up to graduate
- Majority women (94%) were housewife.
- Most of the women (67%) having monthly family income Rs-5000-10,000/
- Majority (59%) women had married at the age of 18 years or more.
- Most of the women (54%) had one child.
- Most of the women (64%) were getting information from health worker

##### **Findings related to knowledge score of married women**

- In the study knowledge score SD was 3.12
- Majority 70.98 % women had average level of knowledge and only 16.67% women had poor level of knowledge, 12.34% women had good level of knowledge.
- The highest to lowest rise of knowledge mean percentage score in the area of knowledge as follows concept of contraceptives (90.67%), knowledge about oral contraceptive pill (40.62%), knowledge about condom (75.33 %), knowledge about CU-T (35.18%), knowledge about ANTARA (25.70 %)

##### **Findings related to associated factors for the use of contraceptives**

- It observed that 48.76 % married women belonged to the duration of married life 5-10 years.

- 72.22 % married women belonged to source of getting contraceptives from sub centre.
- 38.89 % married women used Oral contraceptives pill, , 16.67 % married women used condom, 19.75 % married women used Injectables (ANTARA), 24.69 % married women used CU-T.
- 83.34 % married women's method of using contraceptives was decided by both couples.
- 74.70 % married women's advice was taken from Health worker.
- 42.85 % married women used Oral contraceptives pill because of Decision of couple.
- 92.60 % women used Condoms because of because of Decision of couple
- 65.62 % married women used Injectables (ANTARA) because of easily available.
- 52.5 % married women used CU-T because of easy availability.
- it observed that 59.15% married women whose married life less than 5 years are using oral contraceptive pill as contraceptive method.
- 30.98 % married women whose married life in less than 5 years are using condom as contraceptive method
- 34.17 % married women whose married life in between 5-10 years are using injectables as contraceptive method,
- 75 % married women whose married life in 11-15 years are using CU-T as contraceptive method

#### **4.1. FINDING ASSOCIATION KNOWLEDGE WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES**

The result of computed Chi-square indicated that there was statistically significant association between knowledge of contraceptives and their demographic variables like, the religion ( $\chi^2 = 5.82$ ), marital age ( $\chi^2 = 5.083$ ), at 0.05 level of significance.

#### **5. CONCLUSION**

From the findings of the present study, it can be concluded that women did not have adequate knowledge about the contraceptive methods though they have used different temporary methods. Oral contraceptive pills were most used by women. There was a significant association between religion of the women with the knowledge of contraceptive methods. There was a significant association between marital age of the women with the knowledge of contraceptive methods It is also evident from the study that there are many associated factors regarding use of contraceptive methods. Inter spousal communication, easy availability, cost effectiveness was one of the dominant reasons for the use of contraceptives. ASHAs are taking great role in spreading the knowledge among rural people.

#### **CONFLICT OF INTERESTS**

India is the 1st most populous country of the world with till high fertility rate which hamper socioeconomic development of the country. This rise in population has effect on socio-economic development. It not only reduces the quality of life, but

also it puts further strain on our already overloaded resources. The prevalence of contraceptive use and the unmet need for birth control are the key indicators for estimating the improvement in the access to reproductive health as asserted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development goal.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## LETTER FOR SEEKING PERMISSION FROM THE CHAIRPERSON, INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT THE RESEARCH STUDY

Memo/CON/NBMCH/660 (1)

To  
The Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
North Bengal Medical College  
P.O.-Sushrutanagar  
Dist- Darjeeling

Date: 15.6.21

Through proper channel

Subject: Prayer for seeking permission to conduct the dissertation work

Respected Sir/Madam,

I, Moumita Mondal, Master of Science in Nursing student of 2020-2022 session of College of Nursing, North Bengal Medical College & Hospital, Sushrutanagar, Darjeeling, would like to inform you that the course requirement as per the West Bengal University of Health Sciences have to do one dissertation work.

The title selected for the study is "A study to assess the knowledge of contraceptives and associated factors for the use of contraceptives among married women in the selected rural community of West Bengal". The study will be conducted under the guidance of Madam Padma Yolmo, Acting Principal, Govt College of Nursing, Rampurhat, Birbhum and Madam Uma Basor, Senior Faculty College Of Nursing, NBMC&H.

I will obtain prior permission from the concerned authorities and also obtain informed consent and permission from all the participants before starting my study. The privacy, safety, and confidentiality of all the study participants will be maintained strictly. I will bear all expenses of my research project on my own. All the necessary documents are enclosed herewith.

I shall be highly obliged if you kindly provide me ethical clearance to conduct my proposed study.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully  
*Moumita Mondal*  
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Enclosure:  
Research Proposal  
Research Tool  
Informed Consent in English, Bengali  
Information to the respondent in English, Bengali

*Forwarded for n/a Please*  
*sg 15/6/21.*

Principal  
College of Nursing  
N.B.M.C&H.  
Sushrutanagar, Darjeeling