



“A study to assess the factors associated with non acceptance of family planning methods among multipara mothers at Nashirabad, Jalgaon.”

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Abstract

In this descriptive research design, sample consisted of 200 multipara mothers in the reproductive age group, having more than two children and not using family planning methods were selected by purposive sampling technique. Self structured questionnaire was used for assessing their knowledge and factors of non acceptance of family planning methods. 48% samples had inadequate knowledge regarding commonly used family planning methods, Hesitation to get and use family planning services was the most leading factor of non acceptance of family planning methods. Negative relationship was noted between some factors of non acceptance (like fear of side effects, lack of information and motivation, hesitation, myths, family interferences) and knowledge of the samples regarding family planning methods. The data were analyzed in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Introduction

National Family Planning Programme in India was launched with the objective of ‘reducing birth rate to the extent, necessary to stabilize the population at a level consistent with requirement of national economy’. Every day the population clock shows that , the birth rate has not come down as desired. Many rural women are reportedly reluctant to accept any method of family planning. The trend was also noticed

in the selected study area. Family planning methods assists the families in achieving the number of children desired with appropriate spacing and timing, ensuring optimal growth and development of each family member. Failure to plan a pregnancy and family planning can adversely affect the health of the mother, the child and the families as a whole and nation's health.

The National Family Welfare Programme in India has traditionally sought to promote responsible and Planned Parenthood through voluntary and free choice of family planning methods best suited to individual. Family planning methods not only control the growing population but it helps to protect women from high-risk and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortion, reproductive tract infection and sexually transmitted infections.¹⁵

Despite of its strenuous efforts through a vast network of functionaries, there appears a gap between the achievements and targets.

Deciding upon the individuals and desired size of the family non acceptance of family methods is influenced by many factors like demographic factors, knowledge about various methods, familial factors, past experience of use of methods, awareness about available services, motivation, male child preference, and their false beliefs regarding use of family planning methods.

Keeping this in mind, the investigator felt the need to assess the factors of non acceptance of family planning methods. Hence the study was undertaken and stated as, 'A study to assess the factors associated with non acceptance of family planning methods among multipara mothers of Nashirabad, Jalgaon.' In this study attempt was made by the investigator to find out the various factors which are associated with non acceptance of family planning methods.

Objectives-

1. To assess the knowledge of multipara mothers regarding commonly used family planning methods.
2. To assess the factors associated to non acceptance of family planning methods among multipara mothers.

3. To find out association between factors of non acceptance of family planning methods and selected demographic variables such as age of mother and husband, education of mother and husband, occupation of mother and husband, family income, years of marriage, religion, number of living children, number of sons, number of daughters, family type and number of family members.
4. To seek the relationship between knowledge of multipara mothers regarding commonly used family planning methods and factors of non acceptance of family planning methods.

Hypothesis

H₁: There will be significant association between selected demographic factors among multipara mothers and non-acceptance of family planning methods.

Methods and Materials

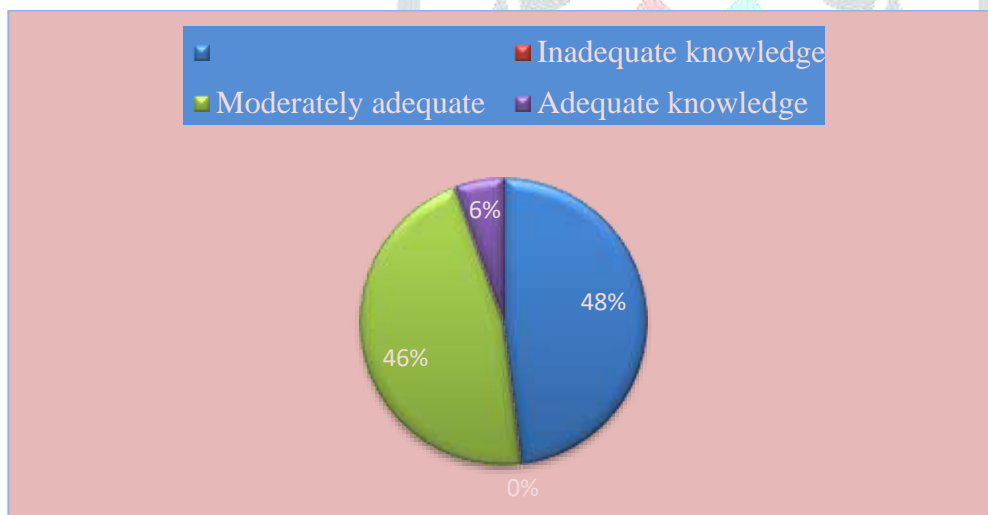
An extensive review of literature was undertaken. The conceptual framework was based on modified interpersonal relationship model given by Hildegard Paplau's. A descriptive research approach was used to assess the factors of non acceptance of family planning methods. Self structured questionnaire was prepared and content validity was obtained from 8 experts from the field of obstetrics and gynecological Nursing , Community Health Nursing and Preventive and Social Medicine. Reliability of tool was determined by Guttman split half coefficient method. The obtained value was 0.93 which indicated high reliability of the tool.

Result

The data for study was collected in the month of November and December 2010 was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

S. No.	Knowledge level	Frequency(f)	Percentage(%)
1.	Inadequate knowledge (Score less than 7)	96	48
2.	Moderately adequate knowledge (Score 8 to 14)	93	46.5
3.	Adequate knowledge (Score 15 to 22)	11	5.5

Pie graph showing distribution of samples based on total knowledge



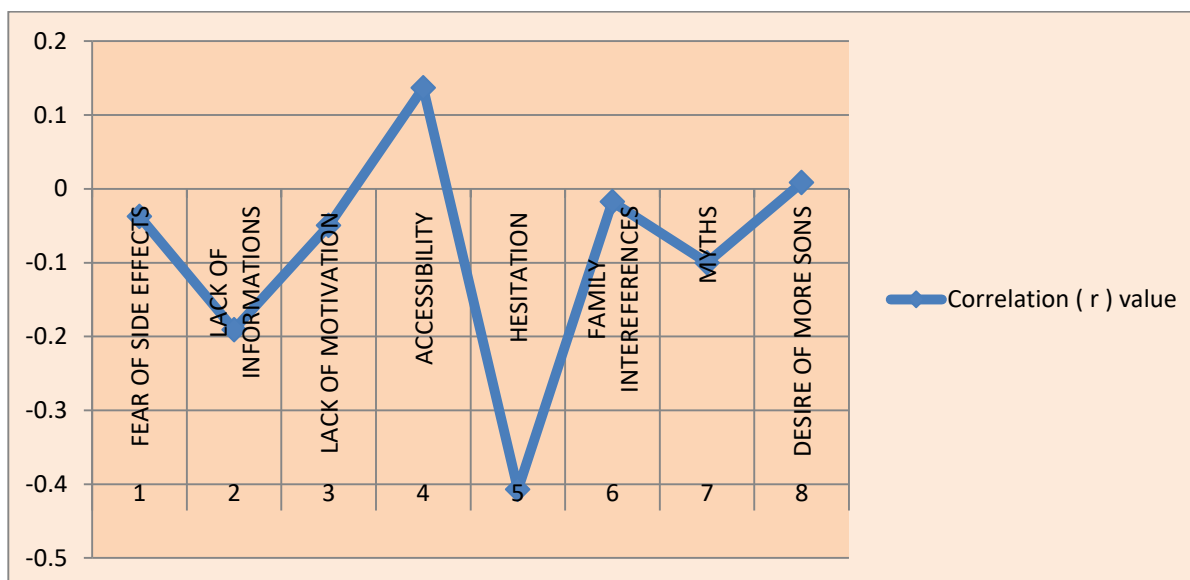
Relationship between knowledge scores and factors of non acceptance of family planning methods

(N=200)

Serial. Number.	Factors of non acceptance of family planning methods	Correlation value (r)
1	Fear of side effects to use family planning methods	-0.03722
2	Lack of information regarding family planning methods	-0.19068
3	Lack of motivation regarding use family planning methods	-0.0496
4	Accessibility of family planning services	0.136685
5	Hesitation to use family planning methods	-0.40716
6	Family interferences in use of family planning methods	-0.01749
7	Myths about use of family planning methods	-0.10007
8	Desire of more sons by family	0.084148

(- sign indicates negative correlation)

relationship between knowledge scores and factors of non acceptance.



Conclusion

The study result shows that -

- I) Only few samples that is 11(5.5%) had adequate knowledge regarding commonly used family planning methods.
- II) Significant association was noted between non acceptance of family planning methods and some selected demographic variables like age of the samples, occupation of the samples, monthly income of the family, religion, number of living children, number of sons, number of daughter and number of members in the family.

Negative relationship was found between knowledge about commonly used family planning methods and fear of side effects to use family planning methods, lack of information, and lack of motivation, hesitation, myths and family interferences.

III) hesitation to get and use family planning services was most leading factor

- III) Family interference was the second and Myths about the use of family planning methods were third responsible factor of non acceptance of family planning methods.

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