

A Study To Assess The Knowledge Of Change In Sex Ratio Among The Adults.

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ABSTRACT: Introduction: Number of females per 1000 of males is called as sex ratio. Sex ratio is a source for detecting population ratio of females to males in India. 2011 census in India the sex ratio is revealed that the ratio is 940 females per 1000 of males. 2001 census in India the gender sex ratio is revealed that the 933 females per 1000 of males. Since decades in India the sex ratio is reduced in 2011 but since last two decades slightly grow the sex ratio. Since last five decades gender ratio surrounds 930 of females per 1000 of males. The females birth ratio decrease because of method of violent treatment against the girl child at birth time in India the sex ratio normal between period of years of independence, but afterwards shows the signs of decrease in India the sex ratio has away through notable signs of improvement in last 10 years, some states the sex ratio is low. In Haryana sex ratio is low and the statistic shows a number of females than males' ratio is 877:1000.**The present study title:** A study to assess the knowledge of change in sex ratio among the adults. The objectives of the study are- to assess the knowledge of change in sex ratio among the adults, to associate the findings with selected Demographic variables.**Material and Methods:** In present study, researcher adopted exploratory descriptive survey design. The study carried out on 200 samples. A Non-probability convenient Sampling Technique was used. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Result:** Demographic data finding revealed that the majority 31% of the adults is 26 -30 of age group. The majority 35% of the adults were educated Primary school. The majority 38.5% of the female adults were House wife. In 200 families 69% are Male child in family, 82.5% are Female child in family. The majority 74.5% of adults has Good Knowledge. **Conclusion:** The study revealed that demographic variables age, education, occupation and information regarding change in sex ratio were found to have no significant association with knowledge regarding change in sex ratio. The study revealed with the assumption of the study that the knowledge of adults regarding change in sex ratio is good.

Keywords: (Assess, knowledge, change in sex ratio and adult)

INTRODUCTION

Number of females per 1000 of males is called as sex ratio. Sex ratio is a source for detecting population ratio of females to males in India. 2011 census in India the sex ratio is revealed that the ratio is 940 females per 1000 of males. 2001 census in India the gender sex ratio is revealed that the 933 females per 1000 of males. Since decades in India the sex ratio is reduced in 2011 but since last two decades slightly grow the sex ratio. Since last five decades gender ratio surrounds 930 of females per 1000 of males.

The females birth ratio decrease because of method of violent treatment against the girl child at birth time in India the sex ratio normal between period of years of independence, but afterwards shows the signs of decrease in India the sex ratio has away through notable signs of improvement in last 10 years, some states the sex ratio is low. In Haryana sex ratio is low and the statistic shows a number of females than males' ratio is 877:1000.

In both Pondicherry and Kerala state the number of women larger than male. In Kerala state number of 1048 females per 1000 of males. This two-state having more number of females than the number of males, also states in India that is Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra where in 2011 the sex ratio is shows considerable improvement signs related to sex ratio follows, the main reason of decreasing sex ratio in India because of biased thinking which is meted out the women. Poor education is main cause of gender bias. In Kerala and Pondicherry state maximum number of females and the population of females is lowest in Haryana.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The sex ratio is described as the number of females per 1000 of males.

India is facing the problem with change in sex ratio I. e, 940:1000 in 2011 census. There are various factors which contributed to its change ratio level. One of the social components is community with more male centric thought and one family to have male child and old beliefs like nomination of family and having preference for male child is main cause of change in sex ratio.

Need of the study is an aim to assess the knowledge and to create awareness of change in sex ratio today, the change in sex ratio has been the issue of grave concern both to the government and to the entire society as well.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

To assess the knowledge of change in sex ratio among the adults

To associate the findings with selected Demographic variables

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many studies have been carried out on knowledge of change in sex ratio. Review of the relevant studies was carried out from the textbooks, journals, articles, review of literature for the present study is organized under the following headings:

Rohini v Babar conducted study to assess knowledge, attitude of decreasing sex ratio of female among pregnant women in OBG and GYNEC OPD KH. Karad in 2014. The objective of study is assess the knowledge and attitude of decreasing sex ratio of female among the pregnant women. The study type is descriptive study. The population is used antenatal women in KH clinic, Karad. Random sampling technique used for data collection. Demographic variable is age, cast, no of children, husband education, occupation; income type of family is used. Dependent variables are knowledge and attitude of pregnant women. The findings of study are the majority of 44% age group of pregnant women is 18-21 years, in this Primi mother is 51%, 97% from Hindu religion and 97% are house wife. The majority of 69% pregnant women having secondary education, knowledge level and the majority of 58% were having average 13% is good knowledge, 29% knowledge is poor, attitude level is the majority 22% pregnant women are strongly positive, 52% attitude is positive and 26% attitude is negative. This study is concluded unaware about declining sex ratio by pregnant women. The negative attitude on female child. Knowledge, attitude, pregnant women and female sex ratio are key words.

Kalosona Paul conducted study and found India witnessed declining sex ratio the last century. The study objective is at district level, study of child sex ratio association of child sex ratio and demographic variables, set socio-economic study effects on child sex ratio. Data and methodology- at district level the child sex ratio a socio-economic indicator is taken census of 2001 and 2011. Child mortality and infant mortality at district level is taken from population foundation of India 2008 at district level TFR and sex ratio at birth was taken from published paper at district level child sex ratio is calculated by the number of females as per 1000 of males. Variables of socio cultural taken and they correlated with child sex ratio to show the association with variables. Result and discussion are at district level child sex ratio found lowest in Jhajjar of Haryana 774,778 in Mahendragarh, 790 in Sonipat, 784 in Rawari, 795 in Jammu changes in child sex ratio is calculated between 1991 and 2011. 10 districts found the highest positive changes in CSR in 20 year of period declining child sex ratio its correlates ratio is high in SALEM in Tamilnadu. The negative changes in many districts is high negative changes CSR is found. The correlation was done for selected state with socio cultural and demographic variables. 230 districts were taken from Uttar Pradesh, MadhyaPradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, HimachalPradesh shows that influence of independent variables on dependent variable are not similar. Dependent may show strong relationship. Developed and smaller urban population of eastern and central region having high rate of child sex ratio. The reason of child masculinity in state of north western have explained by kinship structure less utility to females and cultural practice child than male child and produce social norms for survival of girl child.

Material and method:

In present study, researcher adopted exploratory descriptive survey design. The study carried out on 200 samples. A Non-probability convenient Sampling Technique was used. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Description of Tool:

The tool includes two sections:

SECTION I: Deal with the demographic data such as Code number Age, Education, occupation, No of children in family etc.

SECTION II: Deal with assessment of knowledge regarding change in sex ratio among the adults.

Plan for Data Analysis

Data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on objectives of study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis and interpretation of the data are based on data collected from 200 samples

Section I

Demographic description of adults by frequency and percentage of Demographic data.

n=200

SR.NO	DATA	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.1	Age		
	a) 18 to 25 years	61	30.5 %
	b) 26 to 30 years	62	31.0 %
	c) 31 to 35 years	32	16.0 %
	d) 36 to 48 years	45	22.5 %
1.2	Education		
	a) Primary school	70	35.0 %
	b) Higher education	69	34.5 %
	c) Graduate	42	21.0 %
	d) Post graduate	19	09.5 %
1.3	Occupation		
	a) College	33	16.5 %
	b) Housewife	77	38.5 %
	c) Service	66	33.0 %
	d) Business	24	12.0 %
1.4	Children of the family		
	a) Male	138	69.0 %
	b) Female	165	82.5 %

Table showing characteristics the majority 31% of the adults is 26 -30 of age group. The majority 35% of the adults were educated Primary school, 38.5% of the female adults were House wife, in 200 families 69% are Male child in family, 82.5% are Female child in family and 74.5% of adults has Good Knowledge.

Section II

Analysis of data related to knowledge of change in sex ratio among the adults

n=200

SR. NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	00 – 06 Average knowledge	27	13.5 %
2.	7 – 13 Good knowledge	149	74.5 %
3	14 – 20 Excellent knowledge	24	12.0 %

Table showing The Majority 74.5% of adults has Good Knowledge, 13.50% of adults have Average Knowledge and 12% of adults have Excellent Knowledge.

Section III

Table 3: Association of knowledge score with Demographic Variables

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	DEGREE OF FREEDOM	Chi Square Value		P – VALUE
		Table Value	Cal. Value	
Age	6	12.59	5.5627	0.47390
Education	6	12.59	3.9437	0.68428
Occupation	6	12.59	0.91308	0.98869

As the p value is more than 0.05 so there is no association with age, education, and occupation.

Discussion

The present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge of change in sex ratio among the adults.

The Majority 31% of the adults is 26-30 of age group. The 30% of the adults is 18-25 of age group. The 23% of the adults is 36-48 of age group. The 16% of the adults is 31-35 of age group.

The majority 35% of the adults were educated Primary School. The 34.5% of the adults were educated Higher Secondary. The 21% of the adults were educated Graduation. The 9.5% of the adults were educated Post Graduation.

The Majority 38.5% of the female adults were House wife. The 33% of the adults were gone to College. The 16.50% of the adults were in Job. The 12% of the adults were having Business.

In 200 families 69% are Male child in family, 82.5% are Female child in family.

As per Knowledge Score about 74.5% of Good Knowledge of change in Sex Ratio, 13.5% of average knowledge about change in sex ratio, 12.0% of excellent knowledge change in sex ratio

CONCLUSION

The researcher conducted a study “A study to assess the knowledge of change in sex ratio among the adults.

The result of data analyzed specified that the level of knowledge of change in sex ratio among the adults were 74.5% good, 13.5% average, 12.0% excellent.

IMPLICATIONS

NURSING PRACTICE

Nursing services is the part of the total health organization which aims at satisfying the major objectives of the nursing services is to provide prevention of disease and promotion of health.

In nursing practices it helps to Health promotion, maintenance, and disease prevention, patient safety and quality of health care, patient-centered care and care co-ordination, promotion of health and well-being of older people, palliative and end-of-life care, development of EBPs and translation research, home care and community health nursing care practices. These are only few areas in clinical nursing practices. However, research could be conducted on any of the topics that fall in nursing care domain.

NURSING EDUCATION

The main aim of Nursing Education is to continuously provide skilled nursing manpower to country, which is the need of hour for a country like India. Thus, the scope of nursing education research is to develop and evaluate efficient educational techniques and to find out new methods and theories. Testing the effectively and efficiency of the old teaching methods /techniques, and generating newer effective teaching tools and techniques. Extent of strict discipline required for the nursing student to improve their learning and education. Promoting clinical and classroom learning among students.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

Administration is one of the domains that need continuous investigation because nurse administrator encounters several issues and problems that require solution and a solution may be obtained through research in this domain of nursing discipline. Some of the common examples that require investigation in this area are given below: Assessing existing organizational structure, span of control, communication, staffing pattern, wages, benefits, performance evaluation practices, etc., and their effectiveness. In addition, developing new knowledge or refining the old knowledge regarding nursing administrative phenomena. Developing and testing different administrative models to enhance swift administration, employees, and customer satisfaction. Recruitment, deployment, retention, and effective use of nursing personnel in providing quality nursing care

NURSING RESEARCH

Nursing research refers to the use of systematic, controlled, empirical, and critical investigation in attempting to discover or confirm facts that relate to a specific problem or question about the practice of nursing. Research must be an integral part of nursing. It provides the power to nurse to be professional and develop, define and refine nursing knowledge for providing effective patient care, nursing education and administration. Nursing research promotes evidence-based practice (EBP). The development and utilization of nursing knowledge is essential for continued development in patient care; nurses can develop or refine this knowledge by the help of nursing research.

LIMITATION

Limitation for sample size not more than 200 samples.
 Limitation of getting permission since there was an area.
 The scope of study was limited to adult
 Study is limited to the adults of 18-48 years of age.
 Study was planned to conduct in urban area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A comparative study can be done between urban area and rural area regarding the change in sex ratio.
 A study can be conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude of change in sex ratio among the adults.
 A similar study can be done on a larger sample.
 A study can be done on association between various demographic variables like Sex, Income Level, Marital status, Religion, Size of family.

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