



IJMARD 2015; 2(2): 161-163
www.allsubjectjournal.com
Received: 05-01-2015
Accepted: 01-02-2015
E-ISSN: 2349-4182
P-ISSN: 2349-5979
Impact factor: 3.762

MS. Reshma
Research scholar
Department Of sociology
M.D.U. Rohtak, India

Awareness in women perception for family planning a case study of Baliyana village (Rohtak)

Ms. Reshma

Abstract

A case study of awareness in women perception for family planning among 25 married women aged 18-50 years, conducted in Baliyana village, Rohtak between November to December 2013. Most respondents were aware of the use of family planning but only 12.0% had ever visited a family planning clinic. Current use of family planning methods was low with 10.0% using withdrawal, 8.1% oral contraceptives, 5.2% using intrauterine devices and 4.7% using condoms. Perceived constraints to the use of family planning methods included husband's opposition, fear of complications and perceived insufficient knowledge about family planning methods. It is concluded that there is a knowledge-practice gap in use of family planning methods among married women in Baliyana, Rohtak. Improved education strategies and better access to services are needed to solve these problems.

Keywords: Awareness, Women Perception, Family Planning, Contraceptive.

1. Introduction

Family planning has attracted global attentions due to its importance in decision making about population growth and development issues. The World Health Organization (2001) defined family planning as the practice that helps individuals or couples to attain certain objectives such as avoiding unwanted pregnancies, bringing about unwanted babies at the right time, regulating the interval between pregnancies, controlling the time at which birth occurs in relation to the ages of the parents and determining the number of children in the family. Contraception as a method of family planning promotes survival of infants as it supports birth spacing and reduces high-risk pregnancies. Achieving adequate birth spacing could reduce child mortality by 20 percent or more, particularly in developing countries with myriads of socio-economic problems (WHO, 2001). However, despite, the campaign on the usefulness of family planning in having smaller and healthier family, studies by NPC (2009) and Adeleye *et al.*, (2010) indicate that contraceptive use is still low in many developing countries, including India where 23.7% of currently married women had ever used one. Fortunately, majority of Baliyana village women are aware of family planning, but very few of them make use of it for birth control. Different factors such as culture, low education, poverty and poor access among other numerous factors have been identified by scholar to militate against the use of family planning methods. Traditionally, most Haryana cultures are highly patriarchal and male child preference. This perhaps could have a negative impact on the utilisation of family planning services.

2. Literature Review

The review of literature plays a vital role in the world of research. It forms the bases of all the research projects. The researcher draws maximum benefit from the previous investigations right from the choice of his subject to its completion. There are a number of research works have been done by researchers but only a few has been given, related to the paper.

Carry.S.&cker (1992), in his article fertility and economy analyzed about the demand for children to parental incomes and the cost of rearing children especially to the demand of the time spent on child **care** and to the public policies that change the **cost** of children. He found that fertility is depend too on child and adult mortality uncertainty about the sex of children if there is a preference for boys and girls for variely.

Correspondence:
MS. Reshma
Research scholar
Department Of sociology
M.D.U. Rohtak, India

Shda (2005). The heterogeneity in parent preference or other unobserved determinants of behaviour would inversely affect child quantity and quality.

NavaneethamK and S. Philip Morgan, 2005). **KrishnajlM and J-K.S ZOOS** in their study on religion and fertility found that natural fertility is defined as fertility in the absence of deliberate control of contraception and births. Muslims is showing similar fertility preference as the Hindu using modern contraceptive methods to the same extent. Hence the earlier studies on socio economic variables determining fertility shows there is difference in determinance of fertility from study to study and across region and across population. The 2006 UDHS assesses the level of knowledge of contraceptive methods among Ugandan women and men. According to this report, knowledge of family planning is nearly universal; with 97 percent of all women and 98 percent of all men age 15-49 having heard of at least one method of family planning¹¹. Moreover, knowledge is widespread, with over 90 percent of women in all age groups, regions, and education levels having heard of at least one method; the only exceptions are women in the North (87 percent) and those in Karamoja, only half of whom say that they know any method. These results are also in line with the HCP and YEAH survey results which had 95% for male and 93% for females who knew a modern FP method (HCP, 2008).

Shulrr T.P.(2007). In an experimentally designed family planning and health programme wed in 1997 for women in rural village of matlab, Bangladesh. The women in villages benefiting from the programme had one fewer child by 1996 than did comparable women in comparison villages. Microm credit targeted to groups of women in Bangladesh increases women's earning and increase their later fertility.

Lasisi, C. J., ²Bassey, T. I., ²Ita, A. E., ¹Awoyemi, O. K.(2014) study examined the awareness and utilisation of family planning among married women in the traditional core areas of Ibadan, Oyo State. Result showed that the utilisation of family planning methods was low among married women in Opo Yiosa (9%) and Ayeye (11.2%), but high in Mapo, Oja Oba and Inalende with utilisation rates of 31.5%, 29.2% and 19.1% respectively.

3. Method of Data Collection

Twenty five respondents were selected for data collection. Structured questionnaire schedule were administered specifically to married women in the aforementioned village. Data collected were analysed using simple percentages and table analysis.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

The age distribution showed that majority of the respondents 60% were aged 18 – 30yrs, 36% were aged 31 – 40yrs, while only 4% were above 40yrs. This implies that majority of the women that constitutes the survey are adults of 18 to 40yrs. The occupational status revealed that (15%) of the women were traders, (1%) were artisans (hairstylists, fashion

designers), only (2%) were civil servants while the larger proportion (82%) were full house wives. In essence, the result shows that house wives and traders in the traditional core areas of Baliyana dominated the study and shared their views on family planning methods. This is expected considering the low educational status of the people. In terms of income status, (50%) earned 10,000 to 20,000 Rs. per month; (23%) earned less than 10, 000 Rs. (15%) earned 21, 000 - 30, 000 Rs monthly, while only (7%) and (5%) of the women earned 31, 000 - 40, 000 Rs. and above 40, 000 Rs. per month respectively. This portrays the true picture of the income of people living in Baliyana village, Rohtak. In term of family type 15(60%) are nuclear family and 10(40%) are joints family living in this village. Educational status revealed that 9 (36%) had below primary education, 7(28%) had secondary education, while 6(24%) of the women had sr.secondary education, 2(8%) had B.A and 1 (4%) had M.A education. With this result, one could say that the level of education of women in Baliyana village is low and therefore may have affected their level of awareness towards family planning.

4.2 Sources of family planning awareness

Information on the source of family planning awareness revealed that majority of the women in the area was fully aware of the usage of family planning (Table). It further showed that 3 (12%) had the knowledge of family planning through doctors/nurses; 6 (24%) of the women source of knowledge was from relatives/ friends. The media source added to women's knowledge as 11 (44%) got the information from the radio/television, 4 (16%) had it through the newspapers, while only 1 (4%) knew about family planning through chemist attendants. The leading role of the mass media (TV and radio) in the campaign of family planning cannot be overemphasised. This is because this mass media source brings the message of family planning to the people in their language and in a way that is appealing to the listener. This means that the mass media and relatives/friends constitute the main sources of family planning awareness.

Table: sources of awareness

Sources of awareness	Frequency	Percent
Doctors/Nurses	3	12
Relatives/Friends	6	24
Chemist attendants	1	4
Radio/Television	11	44
Newspaper	4	16
Total	25	100

5. Conclusion

From the obtained result, it is apparent that women in Baliyana village make use of family planning in birth control. Basically, oral contraceptive pills, injectable contraceptives and IUCD are mostly used, while implant/voluntary surgical contraception which is the safest and devoid of failure in terms of birth control is not widely accepted and used. There is need to increase the use of family planning methods in the village areas of India mostly in Haryana where the level of utilisation is still low. In order

to increase awareness on the use of voluntary surgical contraception, the influence of husbands and female education remain paramount, if the acceptance of voluntary family planning is to increase in the village areas of India. Increased campaign on voluntary surgical contraception should be carried out especially among women who do not wish to have any more children.

southern Nigeria. *Ghana Medical Journal*, 43 (3): 115 – 121.

6. References

1. Adeleye, O.A., Akoria, O.A., Shuaib, Z.O. &Ogholoh, O.D. (2010) Barriers and knowledge of benefits regarding family planning methods among women attending antenatal clinics in a southern Nigerian community. *Asian Journal of Medical Sciences*, 2(4): 190-194.
2. Aderinto A.A (2007) Reproductive health behaviour and problems of street children in Ibadan, Nigeria. *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*, 5 (2): 97 - 108.
3. Adetona, C. I. A. (2008) Factors influencing women access to family planning.
4. Fox, K. (2001) The impact of side effects on family planning use among female clients of the public health services in Jamaica. *West Indian Med Journal*, 50 (3): 209 - 213
5. Isiugo-Abanihe U.C. (1994) Reproductive motivation and family size preferences among Nigerian men. *Studies in Family Planning*, 25 (3):149-161.
6. National Population Commission (NPC) Nigeria and ICF Macro (2009) Nigeria demographic and health survey 2008. Abuja Nigeria: National Population Commission Abuja and ICF Macro USA.
7. Obisesan, K. A., Adeyemo, A. A. &Fakokunde, B. O. (1998) Awareness and use of family planning methods among married women in Ibadan, Nigeria. *East Afr Med J.*, 75 (3): 135 – 138
8. Olutayo. A. (2005) Sociological correlates of reproductive health among the street children Ibadan.
9. Oyewoga, Y. &Odeyemi, K. A.. (2012) A study on utilisation of family planning services among the women of reproductive age group in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. Retrieved from: <https://wfpha.confex.com/wfpha/2012/webprogram/Paper9997.html>
10. Taiwo, P. A. J. (2012) Attitude of women towards family planning in selected rural communities of Ibadan. *African Journal for the Psychological Study of Social Issues*, 15 (1). Retrieved from: <http://www.ajol.info/index.php/ajpssi/article/view/79089>
11. United States Agency for International Development (2008) Increasing access to family planning among the indigenous groups in Guatemala. USAIDS, Washington DC.
12. World Health Organization (2001) The reproductive health of the young people. A challenge and promise
13. Omo-Aghoja, L. O., Omo-Aghoja, V.W., Aghoja, C. O., Okonofua, F. E., Aghedo, O., Umueri, C., Otayohwo, R., Feyi-Waboso, P., Onowhakpor, E. A. &Inikori, K. A. (2009) Factors associated with the knowledge, practice and perceptions of contraception in rural