

# A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Temporary Contraceptive Methods among Married Women of Reproductive Age Group Residing in a Rural Community of Village Dera at District-Ambala, Haryana with the View to Develop Information Booklet

Renu Bala<sup>1</sup>, Shilpa Verma<sup>2</sup>, Nitika<sup>3</sup>, Sapna<sup>4</sup>, Meenakshi<sup>5</sup>, Priyanka<sup>6</sup>, Deepanshu<sup>7</sup>, Tamanna<sup>8</sup>, Anjula<sup>9</sup>, Jyoti Devi<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Vice Principal Himalayan Institute of Nursing

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer, Himalayan Institute of Nursing

<sup>3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10</sup>B.sc Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> year, Himalayan Institute of Nursing

**Abstract-**The present study aimed to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding temporary contraceptive methods among married women of reproductive age group residing in a rural community of Village Dera at District-Ambala, Haryana. In the study descriptive research design was used. The sampling technique was purposive sampling and the sample for the study was 100 married women of reproductive age group was taken from Village Dera District-Ambala, Haryana. A quantitative research approach was adopted for the study to assess the the knowledge and attitude regarding temporary contraceptive methods among married women of reproductive age group residing in a rural community of Village Dera at District-Ambala, Haryana. Research methodology refers to the principles & ideas on which researchers base their procedures and strategies. Methodology helps to formulate the blueprint to undertake research study. Research methodology involves the systematic proceeding by which researcher start from the time of initial identification of problem to its final conclusion.

The findings of the study showed that majority married women (73%) had average knowledge about temporary contraception methods. The mean for knowledge 10.72, SD 3.02, median 11.00 with range 14 and mean percentage was 53.6%. Maximum married women (77%) had neutral attitude. The mean for attitude 31.55, SD 5.32, Median 31.50 with range of 25 and mean percentage was 63.1%. A not significant association between the level of knowledge and selected socio-demographic variables of married women with the socio-demographic variables. A not significant association

between the level of attitude of married women with socio demographic variable. As per age group the chi square value of attitude with age group, religion, educational status of married women, occupation of married women, type of family, family income per month, number of children, knowledge regarding temporary contraceptive methods, source of information.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Attitude, Contraceptive methods, Married women of reproductive age group, rural community.

## INTRODUCTION

Contraception is defined as the intentional prevention of conception through the use of various devices, sexual practices, chemicals, drugs, or surgical procedures. Thus, any device or act whose purpose is to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant can be considered as a contraceptive. In any social context effective contraception allows a couple to enjoy physical relationship without fear of an unwanted pregnancy and ensures enough freedom to have children when desired.

Contraceptive methods are by definition preventive method to help women avoid unwanted pregnancies. They include all temporary and permanent methods to prevent pregnancy resulting from coitus. There are various types of temporary methods of contraception,

Natural methods (abstinence, lactation, withdrawal and safe period methods), Barrier methods (condom, spermicide, diaphragm cervical cap, sponge), Hormonal methods (oral pills, injectables, implants) and IUD'S.

Contraceptive methods have a range of benefits other than their primary purpose of pregnancy prevention. Contraceptive methods reduce pregnancy related morbidity and mortality, reduces the risk of developing certain reproductive cancers, and can be used to treat many menstrual related symptoms and disorders.

India was the first country in the world to launch a family planning programme in 1952, with the objective of reducing the birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirements of the national economy. One of the main objectives of the programme is to space the knowledge of family planning methods and develop among the people an attitude favourable for adoption of contraceptive methods.

Pregnancy and childbirth carry risks of morbidity and mortality. Although the contraceptives that couples use to avoid pregnancy have substantial non-contraceptive health benefits. Information about these risks and benefits is necessary for informed decision making. Oral contraceptives, for example, not only prevent pregnancy, but they also reduce the risk of endometrial and ovarian cancer and protect against acute pelvic inflammatory disease and ectopic pregnancies.

The aim is to achieve maximum comfort and privacy at the same time minimum cost and side effects. Some barrier methods, like male and female condoms, also provide twin advantage of protection from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)

This study focuses on the awareness about temporary contraceptive methods among women of reproductive age group. The temporary contraceptive methods may be broadly classified as:

#### Barrier Methods

These methods prevent sperm from entering the uterus. Barrier methods are removable, easy to use and have few side effects. It includes

- Condoms (both male and females)
- Diaphragm and cervical cap
- Contraceptive sponge

#### Hormonal Methods

Hormonal methods cause changes in the woman's reproductive cycle and include birth control pills, birth control patches, emergency contraceptive pills, implants and so on. Unlike barrier methods, hormonal methods do not interfere with sex.

#### Intrauterine Methods

An intrauterine device or IUD is put in the woman's uterus. There are two types of IUD. The copper IUD or an IUD with hormones implanted on it

### NEED FOR THE STUDY

The need for the study is to examine the knowledge and attitude regarding temporary contraceptive methods among married women of reproductive age group how to regulate their fertility and have fewer children. Between the ages of 20 and 44, a fertile, sexually active woman mother is capable of giving birth about 12 times, even if she breastfeeds each baby for 1 year.

The aim of study is to access the knowledge and attitude of married women of reproductive age and also to teach about the contraceptive methods used in recent days. Also aware the married women about the contraceptive methods to control population and sexually transmitted diseases. Also, aware the married women regarding contraceptive methods to control the population and sexually transmitted diseases.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Timsy, Kaur A, et al (2021) conducted a descriptive study among married women, attending at an apex level tertiary care maternity hospital, Punjab (India). A total of 100 married women were selected as sample for the study on probability convenient sampling technique. The result showed that the majority 56% of married women belongs to age group 26-35 years. Most 63% of women had average knowledge score rest all of them 37% had poor knowledge.

MV Samitha, Das M et al (2021) conducted a descriptive study among 110 married women attending Obstetrics and Gynaecology OPD of AIIMS Bhubaneswar. The result showed that half of the women (50.9%) had poor knowledge of contraception. The knowledge and attitude were positively correlated

( $r=0.164$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). The study concluded that despite the positive attitude, a majority of women had inadequate knowledge and utilization of contraception.

Deka K, Bhuyan H et al (2021) conducted a cross sectional descriptive study among 150 married women in sub-center of Sonapur Blocck PHC, Assam by multistage random sampling technique. The study revealed that majority 111 (74%) of the respondents had moderately adequate knowledge, most of the respondents 106(70.7%) had moderately favourable attitude towards contraceptive devices and majority 133(88.70%) of married women had average practice on contraceptive methods. Significant positive correlation was found between knowledge and attitude ( $r=0.180$ ) at 0.05 level of significance.

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding temporary contraceptive methods among married women of reproductive age group residing in a rural community village Dera at District-Ambala, Haryana.
2. To assess the attitude regarding contraceptive methods among married women of reproductive age group residing in a rural community of village Dera at District-Ambala, Haryana.
3. To find out the association between the level of knowledge and selected socio- demographic variables of married women.
4. To find out the association between the attitude and selected socio-demographic variables of married women.
5. To deliver information through booklets on temporary contraceptive methods among married women of reproductive age group residing in a rural community of Dera at District-Ambala, Haryana.

## METHODOLOGY

### RESEARCH APPROACH

#### SECTION 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables

SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFORMA		PERCENTAGE(%)	FREQUENCY(F)
Age of married women	18-23 years	13.0%	13
	24-29 years	52.0%	52
	30-35 years	20.0%	20
	36 years or more	15.0%	15
Religion	Hindu	51.0%	51
	Muslim	49.0%	49
	Sikh	0.0%	0

The quantitative research approach was used to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding temporary contraceptive methods among married women of reproductive age group residing in a rural community of Village Dera at District –Ambala , Haryana with a view to develop information Booklet.”

### RESEARCH DESIGN

In this study the cross sectional research design is used to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding temporary contraceptive method among married women of reproductive age group residing in a rural community of Village Dera at District-Ambala ,Haryana with a view to develop information Booklet.”

### RESEARCH SETTTING

The present study was conducted at village Dera, District-Ambala, Haryana. The total population of married women in the village approximately 3500 and main occupation of the residents is agriculture .This village is about 6km from Himalayan Institute of nursing kala Amb District- Ambala.

### SAMPLING TECHNIQUE AND SAMPLE SIZE

Non probability convenience sampling technique was used to select 100 married women residing village of Dera, District Ambala , Haryana .

### INCLUSION CRITERIA

The study will include all the married women who will be:

- Residing in selected rural community.
- Present during the time of data collection.
- Willing to participate in the study.

### EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Married women who were below the age of 18 years and more than 45.

	Christian	0.0%	0
	Others	0.0%	0
Educational status of married women	Illiterate	36.0%	36
	Primary education	35.0%	35
	Primary education	29.0%	29
	Graduation or above	0.0%	0
Occupation of married women	Housewife	53.0%	53
	Private employee	36.0%	36
	Government employee	11.0%	11
	Any other	0.0%	0
Type of family	Nuclear family	44.0%	44
	Joint family	56.0%	56
	Extended family	0.0%	0
Family income per month	<Rs 5,000	61.0%	61
	Rs 5,001-10,000	17.0%	17
	Rs 10,001-15,000	4.0%	4
	>Rs 15,000	18.0%	18
Number of children	No children	65.0%	65
	One children	18.0%	18
	Two children	0.0%	0
	Three or more children	17.0%	17
Do you have knowledge regarding contraceptive methods	Yes	44.0%	44
	No	56.0%	56
Source of information	TV	30.0%	30
	Newspaper	9.0%	9
	Health Worker	4.0%	4
	Family & friends	1.0%	1

**SECTION 2: Frequency and percentage level of knowledge regarding temporary contraceptive methods among married women of reproductive age group**

CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE		
CATEGORY SCORE	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY
GOOD (15-20)	12.0%	12
AVERAGE (8-14)	73.0%	73
POOR (0-7)	15.0%	15

Maximum Score=20 Minimum Score=10

**SECTION 3: Assessment of level of attitude regarding temporary contraceptive methods among married women of reproductive age group**

CRITERIA MEASURE OF ATTITUDE SCORE		
CATEGORY SCORE	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY
POSITIVE ATTITUDE (38-50)	16.0%	16
NEUTRAL ATTITUDE (24-37)	77.0%	77
NEGATIVE ATTITUDE (10-23)	7.0%	7

Maximum Score=50 Minimum Score=10

**SECTION 4: Association between the level of knowledge and selected socio-demographic variables of married women**

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES		N= 100			ASSOCIATION WITH KNOWLEDGE SCORE				
Variable	Opts	GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value	Result
24-29 years	7	36	9						
30-35 years	1	18	1						
36 years or more	3	9	3						
Religion	Hindu	8	38	5	3.085	0.214	2	5.991	Not Significant

	Muslim	4	35	10					
	Sikh	0	0	0					
	Christian	0	0	0					
	Others	0	0	0					
Educational status of married women	Illiterate	7	24	5	5.045	0.283	4	9.488	Not Significant
	Primary education	1	29	5					
	Primary education	4	20	5					
	Graduation or above	0	0	0					
Occupation of married women	Housewife	7	39	7	5.469	0.242	4	9.488	Not Significant
	Private employee	5	27	4					
	Government employee	0	7	4					
	Any other	0	0	0					
Type of family	Nuclear family	4	34	6	0.848	0.654	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Joint family	8	39	9					
	Extended family	0	0	0					
Family income per month	<Rs 5,000	5	44	12	9.486	0.148	6	12.592	Not Significant
	Rs 5,001-10,000	5	12	0					
	Rs 10,001-15,000	0	3	1					
	>Rs 15,000	2	14	2					
Number of children	No children	7	45	13	4.747	0.314	4	9.488	Not Significant
	One children	2	14	2					
	Two children	0	0	0					
	Three or more children	3	14	0					
Do you have knowledge regarding contraceptive methods	Yes	4	34	6	0.848	0.654	2	5.991	Not Significant
	No	8	39	9					
Source of information	TV	4	21	5	3.489	0.745	6	12.592	Not Significant
	Newspaper	0	8	1					
	Health Worker	0	4	0					
	Family & friends	0	1	0					

Note: Significant at 5% level,  $p < 0.05$  level

Non-significant at 5% level,  $p > 0.005$  level

SECTION 5: Association between the level of attitude and selected socio-demographic variables of married women

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES		N= 100			ASSOCIATION WITH ATTITUDE SCORE				
Variable	Opts	POSITIVE ATTITUDE	NEUTRAL ATTITUDE	NEGATIVE ATTITUDE	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value	Result
Age of married women	18-23 years	4	7	2	7.424	0.283	6	12.592	Not Significant
	24-29 years	5	45	2					
	30-35 years	4	14	2					
	36 years or more	3	11	1					
Religion	Hindu	11	38	2	3.510	0.173	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Muslim	5	39	5					
	Sikh	0	0	0					
	Christian	0	0	0					
	Others	0	0	0					
Educational status of married women	Illiterate	7	26	3	3.981	0.409	4	9.488	Not Significant
	Primary education	5	26	4					
	Primary education	4	25	0					
	Graduation or above	0	0	0					
	Housewife	7	41	5	6.984	0.137	4	9.488	Not Significant

Occupation of married women	Private employee	6	30	0					
	Government employee	3	6	2					
	Any other	0	0	0					
Type of family	Nuclear family	8	31	5	2.808	0.246	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Joint family	8	46	2					
	Extended family	0	0	0					
Family income per month	<Rs 5,000	13	42	6	7.382	0.287	6	12.592	Not Significant
	Rs 5,001-10,000	1	15	1					
	Rs 10,001-15,000	1	3	0					
	>Rs 15,000	1	17	0					
Number of children	No children	9	51	5	0.853	0.931	4	9.488	Not Significant
	One children	4	13	1					
	Two children	0	0	0					
	Three or more children	3	13	1					
Do you have knowledge regarding contraceptive methods	Yes	8	31	5	2.808	0.246	2	5.991	Not Significant
	No	8	46	2					
Source of information	TV	3	23	4	6.638	0.356	6	12.592	Not Significant
	Newspaper	4	4	1					
	Health Worker	1	3	0					
	Family & friends	0	1	0					

Note: Significant at 5% level,  $p < 0.05$  level

Non-significant at 5% level,  $p > 0.005$  level

## RESULTS

- Maximum (52%) of the married women were in the age group of 24-29 years.
- Majority (51%) of married women were from the religion of Hindu.
- As per their educational status majority 36% were illiterate , 35% were educated up to primary education level , 29% were secondary education level and 0% were graduation or above.
- Majority (53%) of married women were housewife.
- As per type of family 56% were in joint family, 44% were in nuclear family and 0% were in extended family.
- The findings indicated that 61% had <5,000 per month income, 18% had >15,000 per month income, 17% had 5,001-10,000 per month income and 4% had 10,001-15,000 per month income.
- Majority 65% had no children, 18% had 1 children, 17% had 3 or more children and 0% had 2 children.
- Majority 52% of married women had no knowledge regarding contraceptive methods and 44% had knowledge regarding contraceptive methods.
- The result showed that maximum married women (73%) had average knowledge, (15%) had poor knowledge and (12%) had good knowledge.
- Overall mean for knowledge 10.72, SD 3.02, median 11.00 with range 14 and mean percentage was 53.6%.
- The result showed that maximum married women (77%) had neutral attitude, 16% had positive attitude and 7% had negative attitude.
- Overall mean for attitude 31.55, SD 5.32, Median 31.50 with range of 25 and mean percentage was 63.1%.
- A not significant association between the level of knowledge and selected socio-demographic variables of married women with age group the Chi- square value of knowledge assessment was found to be 4.947 with degree of freedom 6 and  $p=0.551$ .

- As per religion the chi square value of knowledge assessment was found to be 3.085 with degree of freedom 2 and  $p=0.214$ .
- As per educational status the chi square value of knowledge assessment was found to be 5.045 with degree of freedom 4 and  $p=0.283$ .
- As per occupation the chi square value of knowledge assessment was found to be 5.469 with degree of freedom 4 and  $p=0.242$ .
- As per type of family the chi square value of knowledge assessment was found to be 0.848 with degree of freedom 2 and  $p=0.654$ .
- As per family income per month the chi square value of knowledge assessment was found to be 9.486 with degree of freedom 6 and  $p=0.148$ .
- As per number of children the chi square value of knowledge assessment was found to be 4.747 with degree of freedom 4 and  $p=0.314$ .
- As per knowledge regarding contraceptive method the chi square value of knowledge assessment was found to be 0.848 with degree of freedom 2 and  $p=0.654$ .
- As per source of information the chi square value of knowledge assessment was found to be 3.489 with degree of freedom 6 and  $p=0.745$ .
- Further a not significant association between the level of attitude of married women with socio demographic variable. As per age group the chi square value of attitude was found to be 7.424 with degree of freedom 6 and  $p=0.283$ .
- As per religion the chi square value of attitude was found to be 3.510 with degree of freedom 2 and  $p=0.173$ .
- As per educational status the chi square value of attitude was found to be 3.981 with degree of freedom 4 and  $p=0.409$ .
- As per occupation the chi square value of attitude was found to be 6.984 with degree of freedom 4 and  $p=0.137$ .
- As per type of family the chi square value of attitude was found to be 2.808 with degree of freedom 2 and  $p=0.246$ .
- As per family income per month the chi square value of attitude was found to be 7.382 with degree of freedom 6 and  $p=0.287$ .
- As per number of children the chi square value of attitude was found to be 0.853 with degree of freedom 4 and  $p=0.931$ .

- As per knowledge regarding contraceptive method the chi square value of attitude was found to be 2.808 with degree of freedom 2 and  $p=0.246$ .
- As per source of information the chi square value of attitude was found to be 6.638 with degree of freedom 6 and  $p=0.35$ .

## DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding temporary contraceptive methods among married women of reproductive age group residing in a rural community of Village Dera at District-Ambala, Haryana with a view to develop information booklet". The findings of the study have been discussed with the reference to the objectives and with the findings of other study.

### Implications

This chapter has brought out the various implications of this study and has also provided suggestions for future studies. The constant encourages and direction of guide, cooperation and interest of the guide, cooperation and interest of the subjects to participate in the study had contributed to the fruitful and successful completion of the study.

### Recommendation

- Similar study can be undertaken on the large to generalize the findings of the study.
- A comparative study can be done between urban and rural to assess the knowledge regarding temporary contraceptive methods.

## SUMMARY

### Major finding of the study:

Maximum married women (73%) had average knowledge about temporary contraception methods. The mean for knowledge 10.72, SD 3.02, median 11.00 with range 14 and mean percentage was 53.6%. Maximum married women (77%) had neutral attitude. The mean for attitude 31.55, SD 5.32, Median 31.50 with range of 25 and mean percentage was 63.1%. A not significant association between the level of knowledge and selected socio-demographic variables of married women with the socio-demographic variables. A not significant association between the level of attitude of married women with socio demographic variable. As per age group the chi square

value of attitude with age group, religion, educational status of married women, occupation of married women, type of family, family income per month, number of children, knowledge regarding temporary contraceptive methods, source of information.

#### Conclusion

The present study concluded that out of 100 married women (73%) had average knowledge about temporary contraception methods, (15%) had poor knowledge about temporary contraception methods and (12%) had good knowledge about contraceptive methods.

Out of 100 married women, (77%) had neutral attitude, (16%) had positive attitude and (7%) had negative attitude.

#### REFERENCE

- [1] Jain R, Muralidhar S. Contraceptive Methods: Needs, Options and Utilization. *The Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of India*. 2011 December. 61(6). 626-634.
- [2] Deva Pon Pushpam I. A Descriptive Study to assess the knowledge and Attitude regarding Temporary Contraceptive Methods among married women of reproductive age group in Kot Bhalwal, Jammu. *Int. J. Nur. Edu. and Research*. 2019; 7(3): 351-353.
- [3] Kavanaugh M.L, Anderson R. Contraception and Beyond: The Health Benefits of Services Provided at Family Planning Centres. 2013 July
- [4] Thapa P, Pokharel N, Shrestha M (2018) Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Contraception among the Married Women of Reproductive Age Group in Selected Wards of Dharan Sub-Metropolitan City. *J Contracept Stud* Vol.3 No.3:18.
- [5] Karthikeyan SK, Kalimuthu K. A study on awareness about temporary contraceptive methods among women in reproductive age group. Saveetha Medical College Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India: *Int J Reprod Contracept Obstet Gynecol* 2019;8:4414-8
- [6] Temporary contraceptive methods [Internet], Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK235069/>
- [7] Timsy, Kaur A, Kaur N, Kaur S, Shivani, Nikhil, Assess the knowledge of married women in reproductive age group regarding the contraceptive method in chitkara school of health and science, Punjab, India. 2021
- [8] Smitha, M. V., Das, M., Patwal, K., Parichita, P., Seervi, V., & Sharma, C. (2021). Knowledge, attitude, and practices on contraceptives in married women of Odisha. *Manipal Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences*: 2021, 7 (2). 1-7.
- [9] Karabi Deka, et. al. "A Study to Assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Regarding Adoption of Contraceptive Methods Among Married Women Under Sonapur Block PHC, Assam." *IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science (IOSR-JNHS)*, 10(3), 2021, pp. 01-10
- [10] Verma N, Bajpai PK. Knowledge, attitude and practices of contraception among the married women of reproductive age group in urban slums of Lucknow. *Int J Res Med Sci* 2021;9:1716-21.
- [11] Samantaray K K, Purohit R, Das S, Pradhan S Assess the knowledge, attitude, and relationship towards temporary contraceptive methods among reproductive age group women SUM Nursing College, Siksha 'O' Anusandhan (Deemed to be University), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India 2020, Volume 7, Issue 8, Pages 1494-1499.
- [12] Barman K, Roy M, Choudhary SS, Naznin W. Knowledge, attitude and practices of contraception among the married women of reproductive age. *The New Indian Journal of OBGYN*. 2021; 7(2): 224-27.
- [13] Beer S K, Aseri S. Knowledge, attitude and practices about contraceptive among reproductive age group females. *International Journal of Medical and Biomedical Studies* volume 4, Issue 1; January: 2020; Page No. 214-216.
- [14] George S, Kumar H. Knowledge, attitude and practices of contraception among urban women in Mangaluru, Karnataka. *Int J Community Med Public Health* 2019;6:2086-90.
- [15] Lamba J, Gandotra N, Prashar N. Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of contraception amongst married women. *Int J Reprod Contracept Obstet Gynecol* 2019;8:2761-5.
- [16] Yasmeen F, Afzal M, Parveen K, Hussain M. Knowledge, attitude and practices of contraception among married women in Rural Community *Int J of scientific and Engineering Research* 2018;10:443.
- [17] Aseri G, Agrawal S. Knowledge, attitude, and practices about contraceptive in Western



- Rajasthan, India. *Int J Reprod Contracept Obstet Gynecol* 2018;7:2786-91.
- [18] Shukla M, Fonseca M, Deshmukh P. A study on contraceptive knowledge, attitudes and practices among women in the reproductive age group. *Int J Reprod Contracept Obstet Gynecol* 2017;6: 3560-3.
- [19] N Subhashini, Arumugam I, et al. Knowledge regarding temporary contraceptive methods among reproductive age group of women in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore. *Int J of science Research in Sci & tech*. 2016;2(6):24.
- [20] Gore S, Katkuri S. A study to assess contraceptive use among married women in urban and rural areas: a comparative study. *Int J Reprod Contracept Obstet Gynecol* 2016;5:2978-82.
- [21] Lavanya KS, Prasanna NSL. A study on contraceptive knowledge, attitude and practice among reproductive age group women in a tertiary institute. *Int J Res Health Sci [Internet]*. 2014 Apr 30;2(2):577-80.
- [22] Bandhi G, Bhawnani D, Verma N, Soni GP. Assessment of Contraceptive Knowledge and Practices among Reproductive Age Group of Women in Urban Slums of Raipur City, Chhattisgarh, India. *Natl J Community Med* 2014; 5(4):349-54.
- [23] Pegu B, Gaur BPS, Sharma N, Singh AS. Knowledge, attitude and practices of contraception among married women. *Int J Reprod Contracept Obstet Gynecol* 2014;3:385-8.
- [24] Lwelmira J, Mnyamagola G, Msaki M M. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Towards Modern Contraceptives Among Married Women of Reproductive Age in Mpwapwa District, Central Tanzania. *Cur.Res.J.Soc.Sci*; (2012);4(3):235-45.
- [25] Jabeen Musarrat, Gul Fouzia. Knowledge, attitude and practice of contraceptive methods in women of reproductive age. At Gynae/Obs Unit, Women and Children Hospital, Kohat: *Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences*: 2011