

DISCUSSION

In the present study more 80% were in age group of 15 and 34 years and were literate. The age group characters were similar to the study conducted by Reema Shrivastava et al in Ghorakhpur¹, but in their study nearly half of the women were illiterate and from rural background. According to another study conducted by Padma Monahan et al³, on fertility Pattern and family planning practices in a rural area in Dakshina Kannada in 2003 concluded that majority (52.4%) of the women using contraception were in the age group of (15-34) years.

A survey conducted in Manipur about family planning knowledge, Attitude and practice by Donati Serena et al in 2003 concluded that the use of modern family planning methods increase with female sterilization prevalence declines sharply with women's education, level. Muslims had lower rates of contraceptive use (17%) than Hindus (62%) even after controlling for the education. This is also corroborated by this study wherein majority of user were Hindu 76% compared to Muslims.

Here 95.8% of the subjects knew about the oral contraceptive pills 74.2% about condoms, and 72% about copper T and, 67% had knowledge about tubectomy, 34% about vasectomy. Compared to 82% women in Gorakhpur who were aware about female sterilization, while only half were aware about vasectomy. IUCD (61%) was the most know temporary method followed by OC pill (60%) and condoms (50%). 17% were not aware of any form of contraception as against in Sikkim. In present study done at Gorakhpur 55% had never used contraception.

In a survey conducted in Manipur state by Donati Serena et al, permanent method of contraception was accepted by 70.7 of the women with 3 or more children and only 29.3% accepted this method with 1 or 2 living children. The study done in fisherman in Tamil Nadu by Rao G. et al revealed that almost two-fifth of the respondents had ever used some type of contraception during their married life. Among the method, sterilization was the most accepted method. This was in conformity with the statements that this is an irreversible and

permanent method; couples prefer to adopt it after they have reached the desired family size.

Another study on acceptability of contraception method urban eligible conducted in Imphal, Manipur by Singh RKN et al conducted that more number of couple had adopted permanent family planning method (Vasectomy and tubectomy) in 7.75% comparison to temporary method (5.89%) and compared to vasectomy (1.19%). Percentage of tubectomy was greater (12.37). Among the temporary method maximum numbers of couples had adopted IUCD as spacing method (15.20) followed by CC (1.56) and OP (0.95%)

CONCLUSION

This study highlights that knowledge and awareness does not always to the use of contraception. Also one need to understand the level of awareness and practices in the community before implementing the family planning programmed. These is a need to educate and reduce the couple along with improvement. In family planning service to promote the contraceptives and reduce the increase in population. Sustained efforts on dissemination o information through mass are required since is more easily accessible. Providing education to the teenagers and increasing communication with couple in reproductive ages and improved family welfare service along with regular availability of contraceptive level would also help in improving adoption and use of family planning measures.

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