



## Original Article

# Use of Contraceptive Methods in India: Retro prospective Study

Authors

**Mahendra M. Alate<sup>1\*</sup>, Dhirajkumar A. Mane<sup>2</sup>, S. V. Kakade<sup>3</sup>, S. S. Tawade<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1\*</sup><sup>2</sup>Statistician, Director of Research office, KIMSUDU

<sup>3</sup>Asso. Prof., Department of Community Medicine, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences  
“Deemed To Be University”, Malkapur

<sup>4</sup>Assist Prof. Yashwantrao Chavan College of Sciences, Karad , Dist:- Satara , (Maharashtra) India

\*Corresponding Author

**Mahendra M. Alate**

Statistician, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences “Deemed To Be University”,  
Karad (Maharashtra) 415110 India

## Abstract

**Background:** *We have seen the history of use and awareness of contraceptive methods less as compare to as on date. There are several reasons such as poverty, health, education, unemployment. We are focusing trend of use of contraceptive methods.*

**Aim:** *Study use of contraceptive methods among female*

**Objectives:** *Study the roll of Scio demographic parameters use of contraceptive methods among women.*

**Material and Methods:** *A community based cross sectional retro prospective study was conducted in urban and rural area. Only females were included. Collected data in the form of secondary sours.*

**Results:** *We observed that, the use of contraceptive methods in rural area 68.9% and 31.1 % urban area. In over the countries 88.33% woman used modern methods, 11% woman used traditional methods. 0.5% woman used others methods respectively.*

**Conclusion:** *Women were to be positive approach to use of contraceptive methods. Government should be taken action to implement use of contraceptive methods.*

**Keywords:** *Contraceptive methods, Place of Residences, Current Marital Statues.*

## Introduction

Family planning is one of the big tasks for all developing countries. Developing country to be positive about question rigs from how to control growth of county intermesh of the population? In India the family planning (FP) program me has always promoted the use of modern methods for controlling birth rate<sup>[01]</sup>. Nowadays, family planning commission is not only considered to the population growth, improving women and children's health, but also it is assumed as to develop some of the fundamental human rights<sup>[02]</sup>.

The Government of United States Strict about the use of contraceptive method is important for several reasons. One of the reasons, the rate of unintended pregnancy declined 18% between 2008 and 2011, from 54 per 1000 women age 15–44 years old to 45 per 1000<sup>[03]</sup>. Some of the authors proved more effective contraceptive use more consistent and correct use of methods, increased proportions of users switching to more effective methods or both males as well as females may have contributed to recent declines in unintended pregnancy. Among the total use of the contraceptive methods 95% of unintended

pregnancies occur in women who either use their method inconsistently or incorrectly, or use no method at all<sup>[04]</sup>.

Soheila E descriptive study was conducted in 2010. Total 378 women included. Survey about the using common contraceptive methods as LD pills, IUD (intrauterine devices), condom, withdrawal, tubectomy (females sterilization) and vasectomy as well as withdrawal method<sup>[05]</sup>. They reported that, attitude is an important factor in choosing the contraceptive methods<sup>[06]</sup>.

India is one of the first country to make programme a social awareness and marketing campaign of condoms. After the launching condoms for understanding of the general peoples nominated as Nirodh. Number of various organisations which are taking efforts in this awareness program such as governmental, nongovernmental or private. They have actively enrolled in allocation of free and commercial nirodh throughout the nation<sup>[07]</sup>. This programme is not only to control birth rate but also to helped in sexually transmitted diseases.

According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Conducted in 2005–2006 reported that 61% of births were spaced less than three years<sup>[8]</sup>. 22% of married women had an unmet need for family planning. By using stratified random sampling with help of a subsequent stratified analysis suggested that, 65% of women need for family planning<sup>[9]</sup>.

India becomes villager s country. In rural area characterized by high and early fertility, due to the commonality of adolescent marriage and non-contraceptive use prior to female sterilization, general women's of age group of below 30 years old.

### Methods of Research

A observational study was conducted on urban and rural area. Information regarding the personal data was collected with the help of a pre tested questionnaire from respondents. In this study we are included only female. We are excluded transgender category.

**Sample Size:** In this study we have to use the convenient sampling methods. We are collating data with help of records.

**Types of Data:** Secondary Data

**Ethical Issue:** An Ethical clearance was not need because collated data in the form of secondary sours. There for institutional ethical committee suggested the designed proposal not applicable for ethical certificate.

**Statistical Methods:** Data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel .The results were expressed in terms of descriptive Statistics. Significances of differences between variable was calculated expressed in terms of the percentage.

### Results

In present study we can analyzed that use of contraceptive in Rajasthan (5.0%) and Karnataka (5.0) states to be large as camper to the others states. More educational state like Kerala use of contraceptive methods (4.9%).Same way all states of count mentioned in table no.01

**Table No.01:** State wise Distribution Use of Contraceptive

States	Frequency	Percentage
Andra Pradesh	3654	4.6
Arunachal Pradesh	792	1.0
Assam	2717	3.4
Bihar	5064	6.4
Goa	2826	3.6
Gujarat	3386	4.3
Haryana	2555	3.2
Himachal Pradesh	2662	3.4
Jammu and Kashmir	2470	3.1
Karnataka	3943	5.0
Kerala	3891	4.9
Madya Pradesh	5371	6.8
Maharashtra	3669	4.6
Manipur	869	1.1
Meghalaya	1004	1.3
Mizoram	927	1.2
Nagaland	1053	1.3
Orissa	3779	4.8
Punjab	2709	3.4
Rajasthan	4485	5.7
Tamil Nadu	3496	4.4
Tripura	995	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	10019	12.6
West Bengal	3779	4.8
Delhi	3112	3.9

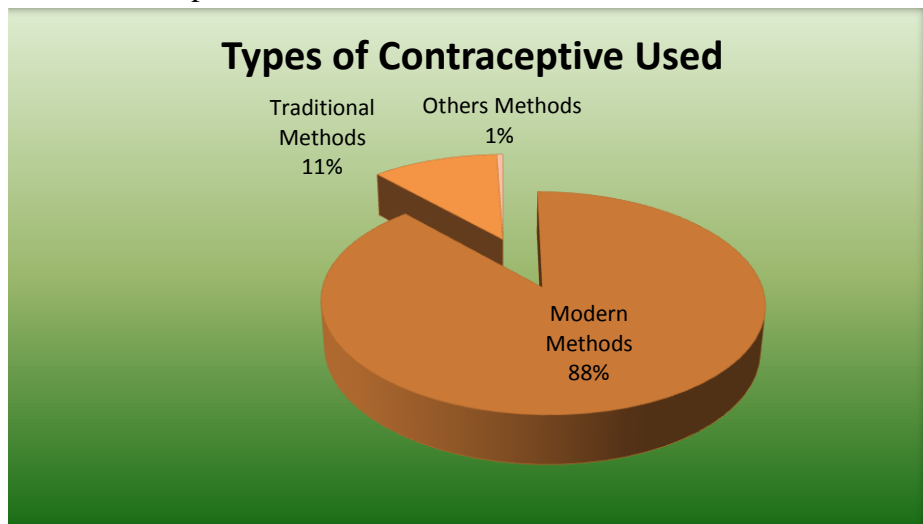
Table No.02

Sr.No.	Parameters	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Types of Contraceptive Used</b>			
1.	Not Using	-	-
2.	Modern Methods	31530	88.33
3.	Traditional Methods	3970	11.12
4.	Others Methods	195	0.55
<b>Place of Residences</b>			
5.	rural	54606	68.9
6.	Urban	24621	31.1
<b>Current Marital Statuses</b>			
7.	Married	74731	94.3
8.	Widows	946	4.2
9.	Divorced	237	0.3

Table no 02 Shows the Socio demographic characteristic such as, types of contraceptive used, place of residences, current marital statuses respectively. Among the total contraceptive only three methods was used. In over the countries

88.33% woman used modern methods, 11% woman used traditional methods. 0.5% woman used others methods respectively. Following pie Chart indicated status about the methods.

Fig No: 01 Statutes use contraceptive methods



Place of Residences was important factor because of in India 80% peoples were surviving his life in the village. The use of contraceptive methods in rural area 68.9% and 31.1 urban area respectively.

**Discussion**

According WHO report use of contraceptive methods has increased in many parts of the world, Particular in Asia and Latin America, but some of the continues to be low in sub-Saharan Africa. In this study we want to find particular value of the each state. Governments of India focus on each

state and union territory that has a 10% probability of achievement based on our probabilistic projection model that takes into account historical levels<sup>[11]</sup>. We were try to finding accurate statistics based on the secondary data.

Finding of information say that, the more work to be needed in the community. Indian government should take awareness programme. Allocate duty or deputing of seniors officers to change sinrio of in community use of contraceptive methods in woman.

**Conclusion**

We can Concluded that , The use of contraceptive methods in rural area 68.9% and 31.1% urban area .There was dissimilarity care should be taken to control birth rate in urban and rural area. Maximum woman were used modern contraceptive methods.

**Funding Sources:** N.A.

**Acknowledgment**

Authors are thankful to the Research Director, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences deemed to be university Karad also grateful to staff of research director for their cooperation for in this study.

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