

Contraceptive Choices Among Urban Slum and Rural Women: A Comparative Study

Sunita Choubey, Aarti Thakur, Pooja Pandey, Savita Meshram, Bhagwanti, Vandna Pal, Anoop Singh

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing, People's College of Nursing & Research Centre, Bhanpur, Bhopal - 462037

ABSTRACT

Although India is the first country in the world to launch the National Family Welfare Program in 1952. It is disheartening that we are still lagging behind and not yet achieved the desired global standards in birth control methods utilization. Among all the health programs in India, the Family welfare program is identified as a prime concern area, and it is fully being executed as a centrally sponsored program. As per 1996 census five states i.e. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa contributed 44% of the whole population of India and it further increased to 48% in 2016. The fertility remains very high in most of the northern and central states. The contraceptive usage among these states is relatively lower than the southern and western states and it's predicted that these states will contribute 55% of total population in future. The aim of the study was to assess the preferred choice of contraceptive method among married women residing in urban slum and rural area of Bhopal city. Cross sectional study was conducted among married women for a period of two months (November- December 2015) with sample size of 196 married women, in urban training health Centre Indrapuri (Bhopal) and Rural training health Centre Ratua (Bhopal). Findings indicate that majority of participants (42%) and (22.92%) adopted permanent method in rural and urban slum area respectively. (77.08%) and (58%) adopted temporary method in Urban slum and rural area respectively. Majority of participants (47.92%) preferred condom, (16.66%) preferred Mala- D, (12.5%) preferred copper – T in urban slum area. Whereas (30%) preferred condom, (15%) preferred mala-D, and (12%) preferred copper –T in rural area.