

Comparative Study of Type of Modern Contraceptive Use beyond Completing Ideal Family Size in Northern India

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Introduction:

Fertility rates in developing countries have declined rapidly in the recent past years because of implementation of a large number of family planning programs for reducing the fertility rates. These family planning programs enhance the knowledge and importance of the contraception and thus it supports the use of contraceptive in the society. The objectives of these family planning programs are not only to increase the number of contraceptive user but also to access contraceptives to needy persons. The proper and effective use of contraceptive will reduce the measures of fertility and improve the reproductive health of mother and also the health of new born baby. Thus a large number of births have been averted with the use of contraceptives either by its spacing or limiting nature. Several small-scale studies of clients and providers conducted in the early 1990s report that most women were informed about female sterilization and only minorities were told about reversible methods (Barge and Ramachandar 1999; ICMR 1991; Khan, Patel and Chandrasekhar 1993; Khan, Gupta and Patel 1999; Murthy 1999; Ravindran 1999; Roy and Verma, 1999; Visaria 1999). Inadequate knowledge of different contraceptive methods and incomplete or erroneous information about where to obtain methods and how to use them are the main reasons cited for not accepting family planning. Literature shows that this contraceptive use is also affected by social, cultural, behavioral and demographic background characteristics. Population wise Uttar Pradesh is the biggest state of India and the fertility behavior of this region affects the fertility of India. In the present study the type of contraceptive use has been carried out to those couples who achieve their ideal family size and trying to find out the behavior of using different types of contraceptive based on different socio-economic and behavioral variables.

Data and Methods:

The data has been taken from the current round of large scale sample survey called as National family Health Survey (NFHS-III) conducted under the surveillance of The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. Here the analysis is based on currently married women age 15-49 interviewed in the sampled households in Uttar Pradesh. The analysis includes 7510 currently married females of Uttar Pradesh.

Multivariate logistic regression analysis has also been done by considering different socio-demographic indicators. This analysis includes the comparison of permanent method and temporary method of modern contraceptives use.

Results:

The result reveals that the couples who achieve their ideal family size are using modern contraceptives more than the couples who do not achieve their ideal family size. The comparison shows that the currently permanent method of modern contraceptive are more preferred than the temporary method of modern contraceptives. The modern contraceptive use is significantly affected by place of residence, wealth index, mass media exposure and religion. But mass media exposure does not influence different types of modern contraceptive use.

Discussion:

The most popular modern method of contraception is sterilization. Sterilization shows highest risk as contraceptive use for each group. The people do not have a proper knowledge of different contraceptive present in the market. They have many misconceptions which terminate a particular type (Sterilization) of contraceptive use. The accessibility also affects the type of contraceptive use.

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