

A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF MUSLIM WOMEN REGARDING TEMPORARY CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IN SELECTED RURAL AND URBAN AREA AT TIRNELVELI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The health and happiness of families depend on the family size. The aim of family welfare is to bring down population growth. The study was proposed to assess and compare the knowledge of Muslim women regarding temporary contraceptive methods in rural and urban area. The study was a descriptive comparative design. The study was carried out at rural area Pathamadai Village, Tirnelveli District. Urban area was Melapalyam Town, Tirnelveli District, with the sample of 100 Muslim women by using non probability convenient sampling technique. The inclusion criteria were Muslim women who were eligible couple and willing to participate in this study. Most women were in the age group between 21 to 30 years in rural and urban areas. Majority of them were self employed in both areas. Out of 50 rural Muslim women 82% had adequate knowledge, 18% had moderately adequate knowledge and no one had adequate knowledge. In urban Muslim women 10% had adequate knowledge, 54% had moderately adequate knowledge and 36% had adequate knowledge. The statistical analysis showed significant difference in the knowledge among rural & urban Muslim women. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Women, Temporary Contraceptive Methods