
**WOMEN AWARENESS AND DECISION MAKING ABOUT CONTRACEPTION
IN WORKING WOMEN : A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY**

Dr. Sushila
Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology
Km Mayawati Govt Girls
PG College, Badalpur

Km Aarti
Research Scholar
Department of Sociology
Km Mayawati Govt Girls
PG College, Badalpur

Abstract:

Considering the pervasiveness of the family planning program in India, it all aspect needs to be strengthened co-ordination. Even after grave efforts, India has not yet achieved the goal of his family planning. However, the efforts of the government and the increase in the literacy of women have increase about contraceptive measures. The objective of the study in to analyze the contraceptive awareness in working women and find out the use of contraception.

Keywords:

Contraception method, contraceptive material, decision making, awareness.

Introduction:

The relationship between working women's contraceptive measures has been reviewed in this article. In most Indian society low level social status of women on health of their children in families adversely. Most of women fail to be able to make decisions about their fertility because they are natured in such a way that their individual will end. Women's empowerment in women's access to family services is considered mandatory. Studies conducted between women's empowerment and methods of contraception have shown that not all dimensions (political, economic, social and educational) of women's empowerment are equally linked to contraceptive method.

Objective of the paper:

The research work in this paper has four objectives as stated below.

1. To analyses socio-economic background of the female respondent.
2. To investigate the information sources of the contraceptive method in women.
3. To study the method of contraception used by women.
4. To study the decision making ability in use of contraceptive method by women.

To find out the socio-economic background of respondents following choice of age, caste, class, education, religion, type of family and occupation variables has been selected. The crucial role of women has been studies in the contraceptive method process in general general and analyzed by the socio-economic background of respondents on the basis of various variables.

Explanation of the problem:

Among the 1.9 billion women of reproductive age group (15-49 years) worldwide in 2019. 1.1 billion Have a need for family planning. 842 million are using contraceptive method and 270 million have an unmeant need for contraception.

According to a report by the world health organization, Contraception is less used in low income and middle income countries, which is why irregular family planning is increasing. The millennium development goal of these countries increases. Government

grants are also released, but women's health is not able to follow her own destiny. Sometimes women wants to make the right difference between her children or her number limited, but she is not able to follow her own destiny. This is because of the action. She is not aware the poetic sources. Confessive means are very expensive to get pulse from the arena. The services of health or family planning for women's not available near or is not involved in providing local welcome worker family services. Hypocrisy is forbidden due to dharmic finance. The women's husband is unwilling to adopted family planning. Sometimes it's not case to use resources, derivative accounting of menstruation for use of naturel means active co-operation of partner/ husband is essential. It's difficult to do so in our men, illiterate or under educated communities.

Review of literature:

Some of the selected international and nation studies related to the following contraception are as follows.

Erica and other (2010). By the telephone survey, half of the women reported hearing of mireana, only 8% women reported knowing little about LARCs (Long Acting Reversible contraceptives) women were concerned about potential side effects and problem stemming from using a contraceptive that is new to them.

NP Khawaja, Tayyeb and N. Malik (2004) Pakistan is one of the most populous nations in the world with an annual growth rate of 2.8 and high level fertility rate, even among developing nation. The Pakistan reproductive health and family planning survey highlighted the wide gap between knowledge (97%) and use of contraception (28%) among currently married women.

Ayan Riyami, M. Affl and Mabry (2004) contraceptive need for women exposed to pregnancy was nearly 25% but decreased significantly with educational level and paid employment. Nearly half the 1830 women in the stud, the husband decided wheather contraception was used.

S. Harvey, L. Beekman and other (2002) the study exposed how couples of Mexican origin power in intimate relationship and role of each partner in decision making about sexual and reproductive matters. Finding indicates that whereas couple shares decision making about sexual activities and contraception use, men and more likely to suggest condom use.

M. Laresson and other (2002) this study was to investigate reasons for induced abortion, contraceptive habits and reasons for contraceptive failure among women presenting for induced abortion.

The above study shows that lack of education, poverty unemployment standards of living are the cause which effect many aspect of the contraceptive system.

Research methodology:

The urban area of Meerut district (urban area Partapur). has been selected for the field of study under the submitted study. A total of 100 female respondents have been selected using random objective full illustration system under study. Data has been collected under primary material using individual study method and interview schedule for collection of data under study.

Findings obtained on the basis of socio-economic background:

Under the socio-economic background of women the socio-economic background of respondent has been covered by seven variable like-age, caste, class education, religion, type of family and occupation. The findings based on the variables described above are as follows:

Table - 1

Socio-economic Background of Women Respondents			
S No.	Variables	Group-division	Total women respondents
1.	Age	20-25	30
		25-30	24
		30-35	27
		35-40	19
2.	Caste (According to social stratification)	Upper	32
		Middle	55
		lower	13
3.	Class (Based on monthly income)	Upper	26
		Middle	59
		lower	15
4.	Education	10-12th	10
		Graduate	31
		Post graduate	37
		Technical education	22
5.	Religion	Hindu	83
		Muslim	16
		other	01
6.	Family	Joint	33
		Nuclear	67
7.	Occupation	Govt	14
		Non govt	86

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Data obtained on age basis found that out of the total 100 female respondents in 20-25 age groups, total 30% women in 25-30 age group total 24% women in 30-35 age group 27% and 35-40 age group 19% women are related.

Data obtained on caste basis found that out of the total 100 female respondents 32% of the upper caste women, 55% of the middle class women and 13% of the lower caste women are related.

On the basis of class data found that out of the 100 female respondents, 26% women upper class, 59% women middle class and 15% women are related to lower class.

On the basis of education data found that out of the 100 female respondents, 10% women educated till 10-12th, 31% women educated till graduation, 37% women educated till past graduated and 22% women are in technical education.

On the basis of religion data found that out of the 100 female respondents, 83% women Hindu, 16% women Muslim and 1% women are related to other religion.

Table - 2

Conscious Analysis on the Contraception Method in Women on the Basis of Variables

S No	Variables	Group-division	Information Concerning Contraception Method to Women	
			Yes	No
1.	Age			
		20-25	30	-
		25-30	24	-
		30-35	26	01
		35-40	17	02
2.	Caste (According to social stratification)	Upper	31	01
		Middle	53	02
		lower	13	-
3.	Class (Based on monthly income)	Upper	26	-
		Middle	59	01
		lower	12	02
4.	Education	10-12 th	07	03
		Graduate	31	-
		Post graduate	37	-
		Technical education	22	-
5.	Religion	Hindu	82	01
		Muslim	14	02
		other	01	-
6.	Family	Joint	31	02
		Nuclear	66	01
7.	Occupation	Govt	14	-
		Non govt	83	03

On the basis of age, it was found that only 3% female respondent were not aware of the method of contraception out of were 1% women are related to 30-35 age group and 2% women are related to 35-40 age group.

The data obtained on the basis of caste found that out of the total 100 female respondents, only 1% of women belong to the upper caste and 2% of women belong to middle class, who were not aware about contraception.

Education based data found that out of the total 100 female respondents only 3% women are not aware of the method of contraception, who are educated till up to 10th.

Data obtained on the basis of religion found that out of total 100 respondent's only 3% women were not aware of method of contraception, 2% of then belong to joint family and 1% women belong to nuclear family.

Occupation satisfies found that 3% female respondents who had no idea of contraceptive method were all working in the private sector.

Table - 3

Detailed Analysis use of the Contraceptive Method in based on variables

S No.	Variables	Group-division	Contraceptive method should be used or not	
			Yes	No
1.	Age	-		
		20-25	28	02
		25-30	23	01
		30-35	25	01
		35-40	14	03
2.	Caste (According to social stratification)	Upper	30	01
		Middle	49	04
		lower	11	02
3.	Class (Based on monthly income)	Upper	25	01
		Middle	57	02
		lower	08	04
4.	Education	10-12 th	04	03
		Graduate	30	01
		Post graduate	35	02
		Technical education	21	01
5.	Religion	Hindu	79	03
		Muslim	10	04
		other	01	-
6.	Family	Joint	26	05
		Nuclear	64	02
7.	Occupation	Govt	13	01
		Non govt	77	06

Data obtained on the basis of age data found that 28% of women aged 20-25, 23% of women aged 25-30, 25% women aged 30-35 and 14% women aged 35-40 year were in favor of using contraceptive method.

On the basis of caste data found that out of 100 female respondents, 30% women were upper caste, 49% women were middle caste and 11% women were related to lower caste.

On the basis of class data found that out of 100 female respondents 25% women upper class, 57% women middle class and 8% women are related to lower class.

On the basis of education data found that out of 100 female respondents, 4% women educated till 10-12th, 30% women educated till graduation, 21% women are in technical education, who are using contraceptive method.

On the basis of religion data found that 79% women were related to Hindu religion and 10% women's of Muslim and 1% other religion women's were using of contraception.

On the basis of family 26% women's of joint family and 64% women's are using contraception method.

On the basis of occupation 13% women's of govt sector and 77% women's of private sector are using contraception method.

Table – 4
An Analysis of Modern & Traditional Method of Contraception in Women Based on Variables

S No.	Variables	Group-division	Which method used by women	
			Traditional	Modern
1.	Age			
		20-25	07	21
		25-30	09	14
		30-35	08	20
		35-40	05	06
2.	Caste (According to social stratification)	Upper	08	25
		Middle	19	30
		Lower	05	06
3.	Class (Based on monthly income)	Upper	04	21
		Middle	19	38
		Lower	06	02
4.	Education	10-12 th	02	02
		Graduate	13	17
		Post Graduate	08	27
		Technical Education	06	15
5.	Religion	Hindu	26	53
		Muslim	03	07
		other	-	01
6.	Family	Joint	17	09
		Nuclear	12	52
7.	Occupation	Govt	04	09
		Non govt	25	52

On the basis of age data found that found of 100 female respondents 7% women are using traditional method and 21% women are using modern method of age group 20-25, in the age group of 25-30, 9% women are using traditional method and 14% women are using modern method, in the age group of 30-35, 5% women are using traditional method and 20% women are using modern method, in the age group of 35-40, 8% women are using traditional method and 6% women are using modern contraceptive method.

On the basis of caste data found out that out of 100 female respondents, in upper caste, 5% women are using traditional and 25% women are using modern contraceptive method, , in middle caste, 19% women are using traditional and 30% women are using modern contraceptive method, 5% women in lower caste are using traditional and 6% women are using modern contraceptive method.

On the basis of class data found that out of 100 female respondents, 4% of women upper class, 19% women of middle class and 6% women of lower class are using traditional method, , 21% of women upper class and 2% women of lower class are using contraceptive method.

On the basis of education data found that out of 100 female respondents, among educated till 10-12th, 2% women traditional and 02% women are using modern contraceptive method. Among educated till graduation, 13% Women Traditional and 17% women are using modern contraceptive method, Among educated till past graduation, 8% Women Traditional and 27% women are using modern contraceptive method. In technical education, 6% women traditional and 15% women are using modern contraceptive method.

On the basis of religion, in Hindu religion, 26% women traditional and 53% women are using modern contraceptive method. In Muslim religion, 3% women traditional and 7% women are using modern contraceptive method. In other religion, 1% women are using modern contraceptive method.

On the basis of family, in joint family 17% women traditional and 09% women are using modern contraceptive method, in nuclear family 12% women traditional and 52 women are using modern contraceptive method.

On the basis of occupation, in govt sector, 4% women traditional and 09% women are using modern contraceptive method. In non-sector, 25% women traditional and 52% women are using modern contraceptive method.

Table – 5

Analysis of Contraceptive Method on the Basis of Variable by Whom it is Used

S No.	variables	Group-division	By whom it is used	
			By Wife	By Husband
1.	Age			
		20-25	09	19
		25-30	11	12
		30-35	08	17
		35-40	04	10
2.	Caste (According to social Stratification)	Upper	12	18
		Middle	16	33
		Lower	04	07
3.	Class (based on monthly income)	Upper	08	17
		Middle	21	36
		Lower	03	05
4.	Education	10-12 th	01	03
		Graduate	06	24
		Post Graduate	13	22
		Technical Education	12	09
5.	Religion	Hindu	30	49
		Muslim	02	08
		Other	-	01
6.	Family	Joint	12	14
		Nuclear	20	44
7.	Occupation	Govt	06	07
		Non govt	26	51

On the basis of age data found that out of 100 female respondents. The contraceptive method used by 9% of women in the age group 20-25 by themselves and 19% of women's husbands 11% of women in age group 25-30 by themselves and 12% of women's husband. 8% of women in age group 30-35 by themselves and 17% of women's husband. 10% of women's husband.

On the basis of caste data found that out of 200 female respondents. In upper cast 12% women's husbands are using contraceptive method. In middle caste, 21% women themselves and 36% of womens husbands are using contraceptive method. In lower caste 4% women themselves and 5% womens husband are using contraceptive method.

On the basis of class data found that in upper caste 8% women themselves and 17% women's husbands are using the contraceptive method. In middle caste, 21% women themselves and 36% of womens husbands are using contraceptive method. In lower caste 3% women themselves and 5% womens husband are using contraceptive method.

On the basis of education data found that, among educated women from 10-12th, 1% women themselves and 3% women husbands are using contraceptive method. Among educated till graduation 6% women themselves and 24% women's husband are using contraceptive method. Among educated women till the post graduate, 13% women themselves and 22% of women's husbands are using contraceptive method. In technical education, 12% women themselves and 9% women's husband are using contraceptive method.

On the basis of religion data found that, in Hindu religion 30% women themselves and 49% women's husband are using contraceptive method. In muslim religion 2% women themselves and 8% women's husbands are using contraceptive method. In other religion, the contraceptive method are being used by 1% womens husbands.

On the basis of family, in joint family 12% women are using themselves and 14% women's husband are using contraceptive method.

On the basis of occupation data found that in Govt sector, 6% women are using themselves and 7% women's are using contraceptive method.

Table – 6

6.A PURCHASING ANALYSIS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD ON THE BASIS OF VARIABLES

Sr No.	Variables	Group Division	Contraceptive material purchased		
			By wife	By husband	Others
1.	Age	20-25	05	23	-
		25-30	05	15	03
		30-35	07	16	02
		35-40	07	06	01
2.	Caste(According to social stratification)	Upper	09	20	01
		Middle	10	35	04
		Lower	05	05	01
3.	Class (Based on monthly income)	Upper	12	11	02
		Middle	07	47	03
		lower	05	02	01
4.	Education	10-12 th	02	01	01
		Graduate	10	18	02
		Post Graduate	06	27	02
		Technical Education	06	14	01
5.	Religion	Hindu	19	58	02
		Muslim	05	01	04
		other	-	01	-
6.	Family	Joint	16	06	04
		Nuclear	08	54	02
7.	Occupation	Govt	09	03	01
		Non govt	15	57	05

On the basis of age data found that out of 100 female respondents, in the age group of 20-25, 5% women themselves and 23% women's husband purchased contraceptive material. In the age group 25-30, 5% women themselves and 15% of women's husbands purchased contraceptive material. In the age group 30-35, 7% women themselves and 16% women's husband are contraceptive material.

On the basis of caste, in upper cast 9% women themselves 20% women's husband and 01% other purchased contraceptive material. In middle caste, 10% women themselves and 35% women's husband and 4% other person are purchased contraceptive material. In lower caste, 5% women themselves, 5% women's husband and 01% other person purchased contraceptive material.

On the basis of class, in upper class 12% women themselves, 11% women's husband and 2% other person purchased contraceptive material. In middle caste, 7% women themselves, 47% women's husbands and 03% other purchased contraceptive material. In lower caste, 5% women themselves, 2% women's husbands and 1% other person purchased contraceptive material.

On the basis of education data found that, among educated women from 10-12th, 2% women themselves and 1% women's husbands and 01% other are purchased contraceptive material. Among educated till graduation 10% women themselves, 8% women's husbands and 02% other person purchased contraceptive material. Among educated women till the post graduate, 6% women themselves, 27% women's husbands and 02% other purchased contraceptive material. In technical education, 6% women themselves, 14% women's husband and 01% other purchased contraceptive material.

On the basis of religion, in Hindu religion 19% women themselves, 58% women's husband and 02% other are purchasing contraceptive material. In muslim religion 5% women themselves, 1% women's husbands and 04% other purchased contraceptive material. In the other religion 01% women's husbands purchased contraceptive material.

On the basis of family, in joint family 16% women themselves, 06% women's husband and 4% other purchased contraceptive material. In the nuclear family 8% women themselves, 54% women's husband and 04% other purchased contraceptive material.

On the basis of occupation, in Govt Sector, 9% women themselves, 3% women's husband and 01% other purchased contraceptive material. In private sector, 15% women themselves, 55% women's husband and 5% other person purchased contraceptive material.

Table – 7

ANALYSIS OF THE SOURCE OF RECEIVE CONTRACEPTIVE MATERIAL ON THE BASIS OF VARIABLES

Sr No.	Variables	Group Division	Receipt Source		
			Pvt Sector	Group Sector	Others
1.	Age				
		20-25	20	07	01
		25-30	18	05	-
		30-35	21	02	02
2.	Caste (According to social stratification)	35-40	13	01	-
		Upper	23	07	-
		Middle	42	05	02
		Lower	07	03	01
3.	Class (Based on monthly income)	Upper	18	07	-
		Middle	51	03	03
		Lower	03	05	-
4.	Education	10-12 th	03	01	-
		Graduate	25	04	01
		Post Graduate	27	07	01
		Technical education	16	04	01
5.	Religion	Hindu	64	13	02
		Muslim	07	02	01
		Other	01	-	-
6.	Family	Joint	16	08	02
		Nuclear	56	07	01
7.	Occupation	Govt	09	04	-
		Non govt	03	11	03

On the basis of age data found that in the age group of 20-25, 20% women private sector and 1% women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector. In the age group 25-30, 18% women private sector and 1% of women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector. In the age group of 30-35, 21% women private sector and 2% women government sector and 2% women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector. In the age group of 35-40, 13% women private sector, 1% women govt sector receiving contraceptive material.

On the basis of cast, in upper cast 23% women private sector, 7% women govt sector are receiving contraceptive material. In middle caste, 42% women private sector, 5% women govt sector and 2% women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector. In lower caste, 7% women private sector, 3% women govt sector and 1% of women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector.

On the basis of class, in upper class 18% women private sector, 7% women are receiving contraceptive material. In middle class, 51% women private sector, 3% women govt sector and 3% women are receiving contraceptive material from private sector & other sector. In lower class, 3% women private sector and 5% women are receiving contraceptive material from govt sector.

On the basis of education, among educated women from 10-12th, 3% women private sector and 1% women are receiving contraceptive material from govt sector. Among educated graduation, 25% women private sector, 4% women govt sector and 1% women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector. Among educated post graduation, 27% women private sector, 7% women govt sector and 01% women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector. In technical educated women, 16%

women private sector, 4% women govt sector and 01% women are receiving contraceptive material.

On the basis of religion, in Hindu religion, 64% of women private sector, 13% women govt sector and 02% women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector. In Muslim religion 7% of women private sector, 2% women govt sector and 01% women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector. In the other religion, 01% women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector.

On the basis of family, in joint family 16% women private sector, 08% women govt sector and 2% women are receiving contraception material from other sector. In the nuclear family 56% women private sector, 7% women govt sector and 01% women are receiving contraception material from other sector.

On the basis of occupation, women engaged in Govt Sector, 9% women private sector and 4% women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector. Women engaged in private sector, 63% women private sector, 11% women govt sector and 3% women are receiving contraceptive material from other sector.

Table – 8

A DECISION MAKING ANALYSIS TO ADOPT A FAMILY PLANNING METHODOLOGY BASED ON VARIABLES

Sr No	Variables	Group Division	Adopt a family planning methodology			
			By Wife	By Husband	Mutual consent	Other
1.	Age					
		20-25	02	06	20	-
		25-30	04	09	09	01
		30-35	05	10	07	03
		35-40	02	04	06	02
2.	Caste (According to social stratification)	Upper	05	16	08	01
		Middle	06	12	29	02
		lower	02	01	05	03
3.	Class (Based on monthly income)	Upper	07	08	09	01
		Middle	05	18	30	04
		lower	01	03	03	01
4.	Education	10-12 th	-	-	02	02
		Graduate	03	06	20	01
		Post graduate	06	14	13	02
		Technical education	04	09	07	01
5.	Religion	Hindu	12	27	38	02
		Muslim	01	02	03	04
		other	-	-	01	-
6.	Family	Joint	03	06	12	05
		Nuclear	10	23	30	01
7.	Occupation	Govt	07	03	03	-
		Non govt	06	26	39	06

On the basis of age data found that out of 100 female respondents, in the age group of 20-25, 2% women themselves, 6% women's husband, 20% couple with the consent of both was related. In the age group of 25-30, 4% women themselves, 9% women's husband, 9% with the consent of both and 1% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other. In the age group of 25-30, 4% women themselves, 9% women's husband, 9% couple by the consent of both was selected contraceptive material. In the age group of 30-35, 5% women themselves, 10% women's husband, 7% couple with consent of both and 3% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of others. In the age group of 35-40, 2% women themselves, 4% women's husband, 6% couple with the consent of both and 2% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other.

On the basis of cast, in upper cast, 5% women themselves, 16% women's husband, 8% couple with consent of both was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other. In middle caste, 6% women themselves, 12% women's husband, 29% couple with consent of both and 2% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other. In lower caste, 2% women themselves, 1% women's husband, 5% couple with the consent of both and 3% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other.

On the basis of class, in upper class, 7% women themselves, 8% women's husband, 9% couple with the consent of both and 1% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other. In middle class, 6% women themselves, 18% women's husband, 30% couple with the consent of both and 4% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other. In lower class, 1% women themselves, 3% women's husband, 3% couple with the consent of both and 1% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other.

On the basis of education, among educated women till 10-12th, 2% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other. . Among educated graduation, 3% women themselves, 6% women's husband, 20% couple with the consent of both and 1% couple was selected material on the advice of other. Among educated post graduation, 6% women themselves, 14% women's husband, 15% couple with consent of both and 2% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other. In technical education, 4% women themselves, 9% women's husband, 9% couple with the consent of both and 1% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other.

On the basis of religion, data found that in Hindu religion, 12% women themselves, 27% women's husband, 38% couple with consent of both and 2% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other. In Muslim religion 1% women themselves, 2% women's husband, 3% couple with the consent of both and 4% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other. In the other religion, 1% couple with the consent of both was selected contraceptive material.

On the basis of family, in joint family 3% women themselves, 6% women's husband, 12% couple with the consent of both and 5% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other. In the nuclear family 10% women themselves, 23% women's husband, 30% couple with the consent of both and 1% couple was selected contraceptive material on the advice of other.

On the basis of occupation, women engaged in Govt Sector, 7% women themselves, 3% women's husband and 3% couple with the consent of both was selected contraceptive material. Women engaged in private sector, 6% women themselves, 26% women's husband, 39% couple with the consent of both and 6% couple with the consent of both and 6% couple was selective material on the advice of other.

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Major Findings :

- (i) The data obtained on the basis of age found that 97% of women in almost all age groups (20 – 40 year) were aware of the contraceptive method. Only 3% female respondents were not aware of contraception.
- (ii) Out of 97% of women are only 90% of women using the contraceptive method of which 29% of women are using traditional and 61% modern contraceptive method.
- (iii) Purchasing of birth material is done by 24% of women themselves, 60% by women's husbands and 6% others of which 72% have their catch-up sources in the private sector, the government sector for 15% and the other area for 3%.
- (iv) The decision on the use of contraception was taken by 13% by women themselves, 29% by women's husband, 42% of women by mutual consent and by 6% others. In 13% self decision making women, 7% are in the government sector and 6% in the private sector.
- (v) In the decision to use birth control material only 1% of Muslim religion women themselves, 2% women's husband and 3% of mutual consent and 4% of others.

Conclusion:-

Under the present study, it was found that the majority of female respondents capable of awareness about the contraceptive system and decision -making on contraceptive would be respondents of the highest caste, higher education, Hindu religion, nuclear family and working women in government sector.

Only 1% of respondents to Muslim religion are capable of determining the contraceptive method.

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