SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
CHAPTER-6
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In this last part of the research study, we summarise the research findings which lead to some significant conclusions.

The present study was undertaken among married women (MW) in the age group of 15-49 years residing in the rural and urban areas of Kalaburagi district, Karnataka state. The study population consisted of 1200 married women out of which 600 were from rural areas and 600 from urban areas.

In chapter -2 we presented the profile of married women in the form of tables and bar graphs and we applied chi-square test of independence to study the association between various factors. In our study, about 50% of MW from rural areas and 54.67% of MW from urban areas belonged to 21-30 years of age group, 71.33% of rural and 80.33% urban married women were Hindus. 33.17% of rural and 42.50% of urban married women were illiterates. 81.75% of MW were self employed in the district of which 81.5% were from rural areas and 82% from urban areas. About 53.50% of rural MW and 43.33% of urban MW were having monthly family income of Rs.5001-10000. 89.75% of MW in the district were from nuclear family of which 88.50% were from rural areas and 91% from urban areas.

In our study 48% of rural women and 50.33% urban women had 1-2 number of living children. 87.50% of women in the district had no abortions, 92.33% women had no infant deaths, 98.92% of women had no still births and 98.75% of women did not have physical deformity babies. 51.58% of respondents gave the opinion that the ideal gap between one to another child should be 2 years. 78.50% of MW in district heard about family planning methods, 77.50% of MW had knowledge about the family
planning methods. 32.16% of rural MW and 35.33% urban MW were using contraceptives to avoid the next birth.

The following associations were found to be statistically significant:

1. Association between area of residence and religion
2. Association between area of residence and educational qualifications of MW
3. Association between area of residence and educational qualifications of husbands of MW
4. Association between area of residence and occupation of MW
5. Association between area of residence and occupation of husbands of MW
6. Association between area of residence and family income
7. Association between area of residence and age at first pregnancy
8. Association between area of residence and infant deaths
9. Association between area of residence and had abortions
10. Association between area of residence and age at first pregnancy
11. Association between area of residence and completed years of marriage
12. Association between area of residence and opinion about ideal gap between one child to another
13. Association between area of residence and reasons for adopting family planning method

The other associations were found to be statistically not significant.

In chapter -3, we determined the prevalence of unmet need for family planning in rural and urban areas of Kalaburagi district and we studied the associations between the unmet need for family planning among married women(MW) and its determinants. The prevalence of unmet need for family planning of MW for Kalaburagi district is 37.50%, 40.33% rural MW and 34.67% for urban MW. The prevalence of unmet need
for family planning of rural MW is higher as compared to prevalence of unmet need for family planning of urban MW.

In our study it is observed that unmet need is higher in MW belonging to 15-20 years of age group in rural areas (50.98%) and women belonging to 41-49 years in urban areas (49.32%), unmet need is higher in women belonging to Muslim religion in the district (44.08%) and rural areas (45.74%). Illiterate MW had maximum unmet need for family planning (53.74%) for the district, 54.27% for the rural areas and 53.33% for the urban areas. Similarly we found that maximum unmet need was observed in MW whose husbands are also illiterate i.e., 52.94% for the district, 56.74% for the rural areas and 50.00% for urban areas. MW who are agriculture labour and others have higher unmet need (68.75%) as compared to other occupations of the MW in the district. Similar result was observed for MW whose husbands are agricultural labours. MW who had more than 5 children had higher unmet need for family planning in rural areas (40.88%) as well as urban areas (45.99%). MW whose monthly family income is Rs.5001 to 10000 had higher unmet need in both urban (49.23%) and rural areas (43.93%), higher unmet need is observed in MW belonging to nuclear family in both urban (34.98%) and rural areas (41.05%). Higher unmet need for family planning is observed in married women both in urban (46.95%) and rural (43.41%) areas, whose opinion was that the ideal age for marriage is 18+ years. Unmet need is higher for MW in rural areas (41.13%) who felt that ideal age of the women to become pregnant is 15-20 years whereas for urban areas unmet need is higher (40.78%) for MW who felt that ideal age of women to become pregnant is 20+ years higher unmet need was observed in both rural (43.28%) and urban (42.24%) MW who were in the age group of 15-18 years at the time of their marriage. MW both in rural (56.98%) and urban (57.14%) areas who completed 20+ years of their marriage had higher unmet need for family planning.

With regard to number of pregnancies it is observed that unmet need is higher (46.69%)
for rural married women who had 3-5 number of pregnancies whereas unmet need is higher (45.45%) for urban married women who had 5+ number of pregnancies. As far as number of living children is considered, MW with more than 4 living children had higher unmet need in both rural (59.38%) and urban (54.55%) areas.

MW who were not pregnant during our study period had higher unmet need for family planning (40.55%) for rural and (36.59% for urban). Higher unmet need is observed among the MW who did not hear about family planning methods both in rural (48.06%) and urban (50.39%) areas. Similar findings were observed for MW who did not have the knowledge of temporary and permanent family planning methods. We found that unmet need is higher for MW who did not use contraceptives in past (49.58%) for rural and (53.89%) for urban. MW who were not using contraceptives to avoid next birth had higher unmet need in rural (45.45%) and urban (48.71%) areas.

The following associations were found to be statistically significant:

1. Association between area of residence and religion
2. Association between area of residence and educational qualification
3. Association between area of residence and educational qualification
4. Association between area of residence and educational qualification of their husband
5. Association between area of residence and income group
6. Association between area of residence and ideal age of women for marriage
7. Association between area of residence and age at the time of marriage
8. Association between area of residence and Completed years of marriage
9. Association between area of residence and number of pregnancy
10. Association between area of residence and number of living children
11. Association between area of residence and age of last child
12. Association between area of residence and status of pregnancy
13. Association between area of residence and heard about family planning method
14. Association between area of residence and knowledge about family planning method
15. Association between area of residence and knowledge about temporary family planning method
16. Association between area of residence and permanent family planning method
17. Association between area of residence and contraceptives used in past
18. Association between area of residence and using contraceptive to avoid next birth

The other associations were found to be statistically not significant.

In chapter -4 binary logistic regression model was applied. The association between need for family planning of married women in rural and urban areas of Kalaburagi district with different factors was studied through the odds ratio. We arrived at following conclusions.

- The rural married women have significant and higher odds of having unmet need for family planning as compared to urban married woman.
- The married women belonging to >=31 years of age have significant and higher odds of having unmet need for family planning as compared to married women belonging to <=30 years of age for the total sample urban and rural samples.
- The non-Hindu rural married women have higher odds of having unmet need for family planning as compared to Hindu married women for the total sample urban and rural samples.
The unmet need for family planning of married women who are illiterate is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of literate married women for the total sample urban and rural samples.

The unmet need for family planning of married women whose husbands are illiterate is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women whose husbands are literate for the total sample urban and rural samples.

The unmet need for family planning of employed married women is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of unemployed married women for the total sample urban and rural samples.

The unmet need for family planning of married women whose husbands are unemployed is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women whose husbands are employed for total and rural sample whereas the unmet need for family planning of married women whose husband are employed is slightly higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women whose husbands are unemployed for urban samples.

The unmet need for family planning of married women whose family size is >=3 members is slightly higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women whose family size is <=2 members for total and urban samples whereas the unmet need for family planning of married women whose family size is >=3 members is smaller as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women whose family size is <=2 members for the rural sample.

The unmet need for family planning of married women belonging to lower income group is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of
married women belonging to higher income group for the total sample urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women living in nuclear family is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women living in joint family for the total sample urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who felt that 18+years is an ideal age of the women for marriage is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who felt that 15-18yrs is an ideal age of the women for marriage for the total sample urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who felt that 20+yrs is ideal age of the women to become pregnant is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who felt that 15-20yrs is ideal age of the women to become pregnant for the total and urban samples whereas the unmet need for family planning of married women who felt that 20+yrs is ideal age of the women to become pregnant is smaller as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who felt that 15-20yrs is ideal age of the women to become pregnant for rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who belonged to 15-18yrs of age at the time of marriage is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who belonged to 18+yrs of age at the time of marriage for the total sample urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who completed >=11yrs years of marriage is higher (44.81%) as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women completed <=10yrs years of marriage (31.52%).

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who completed >=11yrs years of marriage is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of
married women completed <=11yrs years of marriage for the total sample urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women with pregnancy is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who are not pregnant for the total sample urban and rural samples.
- The unmet need for family planning of married women with <=30yrs of age at first pregnancy is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who have not become pregnant for the total sample urban and rural samples.
- The unmet need for family planning of married women with one or more living children is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women have no living children for the total sample urban and rural samples.
- The unmet need for family planning of married women with no abortions is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who have abortions for total and urban samples whereas the unmet need for family planning of married women with no abortions is smaller as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who have abortions in rural samples.
- The unmet need for family planning of married women with infant deaths is smaller as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who had no infant deaths for total and urban samples whereas the unmet needs for family planning of married women with infant deaths and without infants deaths are similar for the rural samples.
- The unmet need for family planning of married women with experience of still birth is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women have no experience of still birth for total and urban samples whereas the
unmet need for family planning of married women with experience of still birth is lower as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women have no experience of still birth for rural sample.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who have physical deformity baby is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who have no physical deformity baby for total, urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women whose last child age is <=1yr is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who have no children for total and urban samples whereas the unmet need for family planning of married women whose last child age is <=1yr is smaller as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who have no children.

- The unmet need for family planning of presently not pregnant married women is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of presently pregnant married women for total, urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who felt that ideal gap between one to another child is >=1yr is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women who felt that ideal gap between one to another child is <=1yr for total and rural samples whereas the unmet need for family planning of married women who felt that ideal gap between one to another child is >=1yr is smaller as compared to unmet need for family planning of married women felt the ideal gap between one to another child is for urban sample.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who have not heard about family planning methods is higher as compared to unmet need for family
planning married women who heard about family planning methods for total, urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who do not know about family planning methods is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning married women who know about family planning methods for total, urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who do not know temporary family planning methods is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning married women who know temporary family planning methods for total, urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who do not know permanent family planning methods is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning married women who know permanent family planning methods for total, urban and rural samples.

- The unmet need for family planning of married women who are not using contraceptives to avoid next birth is higher as compared to unmet need for family planning married women who are using contraceptive to avoid next birth for total, urban and rural samples.

In chapter-5 we applied multiple logistic regression model and stepwise logistic regression model for prediction of unmet need for family planning of married women for total sample, rural sample and urban sample.

Parameter estimates, odds ratios and log likelihood values are obtained for multiple logistic model for total sample, rural sample and urban sample.

Out of 28 explanatory variables in the model, only 8 explanatory variables (29.00%) are found to be significant regression coefficients i.e., age, education of
married women, type of family, ideal age for marriage, idea age for pregnancy, still birth, are you pregnant now, permanent family planning methods for the total sample at normal level of significance (p<0.05). These significant explanatory variables exhibited significant regression coefficients, indicating that these are significant predictors of unmet need for family planning of married women. Hosmer and Lameshow test showed that the model fits well for the total samples.

Out of 26 explanatory variables in the model for rural samples, only 5 explanatory variables (19.23%) are found to have significant regression coefficients i.e., education of married women, abortion, physical deformity baby, ideal age gap between children and contraceptives used in past in full model at normal level of significance (p<0.05). These significant explanatory variables exhibited significant regression coefficients, indicating that these are significant predictors of unmet need for family planning of rural married women. Hosmer and Lameshow test showed that the model fits well for the rural samples.

Out of 26 explanatory variables in the model for urban samples, only 11 explanatory variables (42.30%) are found to have significant regression coefficients i.e., age groups, education of married women, type of family, occupation of married women, ideal age for marriage, no of pregnancies, still birth, physical deformity baby, ideal gap between children, family planning methods, contraceptive used in past, at normal level of significance (p<0.05). These significant explanatory variables exhibited significant regression coefficients, indicating that these are significant predictors of unmet need for family planning of urban married women. Hosmer and Lameshow test showed that the model fits well for the urban samples.

Stepwise logistic regression model is fitted to the total sample. The final model was achieved in 8th step. The final model includes eight explanatory variables such as
age groups, education of married women, type of family, abortion, still birth, physical deformity baby, ideal gap between children, contraceptive used in past with significant regression achieved in 8th step. The Hosmer and Lemeshow test statistic of all eight models are presented. We observed that, the first two models do not fit well with the response variable, but models 3 to 8 fit well with the response variable.

Stepwise logistic regression model is fitted to the rural sample. The final model was achieved in 5th step. The final model includes five explanatory variables such as education of married women, abortion, physical deformity baby, ideal gap between children and contraceptives used in past, with significant regression achieved in 5th step. The Hosmer and Lemeshow test statistic of all seven models are presented. Only model 4 and model 5 fit well with response variable for the rural sample data.

Stepwise logistic regression model is fitted to the urban sample. The final model was achieved in 7th step. The final model includes seven explanatory variables such as age, education of married women, type of family, still birth, physical deformity baby, family planning methods, contraceptive used in past with significant regression achieved in 7th step. The Hosmer and Lemeshow test statistic of all seven models are presented. It is observed that, models 4, 5, 6 and 7 are good fits for the urban samples.

Future scope of the study

The study can be conducted to assess the prevalence of unmet need for family planning among married women in

1. All the other districts of Karnataka state
2. Hyderabad Karnataka region which is considered as backward region in the state.