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To Assess the Knowledge and Attitude towards Female Feticide among Reproductive Age Group Women 25 to 30 Years at Selected Rural Area Khed

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Abstract

“To Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Towards Female Feticide Among Reproductive Age Group Women 25 to 30 Years at Selected Rural Area Khed.”

Objectives of the Study

➤ To assess the attitude towards prevention female

feticide among reproductive age group women.
➤ To find out association between attitude score with selected demographical variable regarding prevention female feticide.

Keywords: Feticide, Rural Area, Khed

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Research Methodology

It is a systematic procedure which the researcher starts from the initial identification of the problem to its final conducting a study.

The chapter deals with the methodology followed by the investigator to assess attitude towards female feticide among reproductive age group women.

This chapter include descriptive survey of the research approach, research design the setting, the population, the sample and sampling technique, procedure for data collection and plan of data analysis.

Research approach:- A quantitative survey approach to assess the attitude of rural area women regarding prevention female feticide

Research Design:- A descriptive study design.

Variable Under study:- Variable in this study is to assess the attitude of reproductive age group between 21 to 35 year of rural women regarding prevention female feticide.

Setting of the study:- Selected rural area, Khed.

Population:- In this study population are reproductive age group 21 to 35year rural women in selected rural area at Khed.

Sample:- In this study 30 sample of reproductive age group between 21 to 35 year rural women.

Sampling technique:- Non probability, purposive.

Criteria for selection of sampling:-

Inclusion criteria:

1. Reproductive age group of 21 to 35 years
2. Who are willing to participate?
3. Women who can understand Marathi/ Hindi/English.

B. Exclusion Criteria:

Women are not in age group of above 35 years.

Selection and tool collection:

1. To assess attitude prevention of female feticide with likert scale.

Data collection

1. Firstly the ethical consideration is taken by ethical committee, principal of college.
2. The researcher will obtain permission from Sarpanch
3. Explain purposes of study to subject.

Tools for research

The tools consists of self –administered questionnaires. It is divided into two parts, they are as follows.

PART-1

This part of tool consists of question of 5 items on socio-demographical variable.

PART-2

To assess the attitude by using attitude scale towards prevention of female feticide

Scoring of the items: For attitude scale items agree answer is given “Three”, disagree is given “Two” and undecided is given “One”.

Criteria for Evaluation**Attitude scale score**

Above 75% - High favorable

51-74% - Favorable

50% - unfavorable.

Result**The first objective is to assess the attitude towards prevention of female feticide among reproductive age group women, in selected rural area at khed**

Overall attitude score categorized as above the 75% high favorable, favorable for 51 to 74%, below 50% unfavorable. The table shows that out of 30 reproductive age group women 86.67% had high favorable attitude, 13.33% had favorable attitude, and 0% sample had unfavorable attitude.

Attitude score of all the sample maximum score was 30, ranged from below 22-30 mean was 27.9, SD was 2.22, Median was 28, and the mean percentage of 93%.

The second objective is to find out attitude score with selected geographical area regarding prevention of female feticide

Overall association between out of attitude score and demographical variables age, family type, religion, education were no found significant association with attitude score with demographical variables such as age $\chi^2=2.04$, $df=2$, $p<0.05$, family type, $\chi^2=0.77$, $df=1$, $p<0.05$.

Conclusion

The overall attitude about prevention of female feticide among reproductive age group women is high favorable. Overall association between out of attitude score and demographical variables age, family type, religion, education were no found significant association with attitude score with demographical variables. So we come to conclusion that, overall attitude score of respondents based on attitude score categorized as high favorable 75%, favorable 51-74%, unfavorable 50%. Attitude score of reproductive age group women, the maximum score was 30, range from below 50%, mean was 27.9, SD was 2.22, median 28 and the mean percentage of attitude was 93% and there was no significant association between attitude and

demographical variable.

Nursing Implication

The finding of this study have implication for prevention of female feticide.

Nursing Service

As a member of health care team, the nurse play role to prevention of female feticide at rural area.

The finding of the study could be utilize as a basis for giving health education to rural area women change the attitude towards the female feticide.

Nursing Education

In the changing scenario of health care delivery system, to given health education in the rural residences area to change their attitude towards the female feticide.

In high favorable attitude towards the prevention of female feticide to all the reproductive age group women; the finding of the study can use as an informative illustration to society and community.

Nursing Administration

In that the hospital or community nurse give health education about female feticide and also give health education to the antenatal mother when she is came for antenatal visit. For the prevention of female feticide.

We also give health education to the student to improve their thinking and changing their attitude towards female feticide.

Recommendations

1. A similar study can replicate with on a sample with different demographical area
2. A similar study may be replicated with large scale population
3. A similar study cab be replicated with some other selected socio demographical variables.

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