

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES BETWEEN
HINDU AND ISLAM**

(A Case Study of Nepalgunj Municipality of Banke District)

**BY
DIPAK SHARMA**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
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RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled “**Comparative Study of Family Planning Practices between Hindu and Islam (A Case Study of Nepalgunj Municipality of Banke District)**” by Dipak Sharma has been prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master's of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, this study is original based on primary data and carries useful information about practices of family planning between Hindus and Islam. I, therefore, forward this dissertation for evaluation to the Dissertation Committee.

February, 2009

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APPROVAL LETTER

This dissertation work entitled “**Comparative Study of Family Planning Practices Between Hindu and Islam (A case study of Nepalgunj Municipality of Banke District)**” by Mr. Dipak Sharma is prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master’s of Arts in Population Studies has been accepted.

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ABSTRACT

This study based on primary data, collected from 175 households in ward No. 6 of Nepalgunj Municipality: 85 households of Hindu and 90 households of Islam. Altogether 175 married women of reproductive ages (15-49) were successfully interviewed. The main objective of this study is to examine knowledge, attitude and practices and traditional value, religious restriction about family planning (FP) in two different religious groups, and to investigate the reasons for use and non-use of contraceptives married women.

It is quite encouraging to know that 95.3 percent Hindu respondents have heard contraceptive devices whereas 87.8 percent Islam respondents have knowledge of contraceptive devices. Condom is the most popular method of contraceptives among Hindu and Sangini/Depo-Provera is the most popular method among Islam.

About 44 percent Hindu and 22.6 percent Islam are currently using contraception. Among them 13 Hindu and 7 Islam have faced side effects in various way like irregular menstruation, body pain, etc.

Most of the Hindu and Islam visit hospital or health center for FP services. No one said that there is any traditional restriction to use family planning among Hindu whereas 66.7 percent Islam respondent have said that there is traditional restriction to use family planning method. Among non-users of FP method, majority of Islam (77.8%) have said it is against their religion while majority of Hindu (33.3%) have said due to lack of knowledge.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	- Community Based Organization
CBS	- Central Bureau of Statistics
CPR	- Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DHS	- Demographic Health Survey
FHS	- Family Health Survey
FP	- Family Planning
FPAN	- Family Planning Association of Nepal
GRR	- Gross Reproduction Rate
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMG	- His Majesty Government
IEC	- Information, Education, Communication
IMF	- Infant Mortality Rate
INGO	-International Non-Government Organization
IUD	- Intra Uterine Device
MMR	- Maternal Mortality Rate
MOH	- Ministry of Health
MOPE	- Ministry of Population and Environment
N.D.	- No Date
NFHS	- Nepal Family Health Survey
NGO	- Non-Government Organization
SLC	- School Leaving Certificate
STD	- Sexually Transmitted Disease
TFR	- Total Fertility Rate
UN	- United Nation
UNFPA	- United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF	- United Nation Children's Fund
WHO	- World Health Organization

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