

## CHAPTER- ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

The most striking global question of the time is the rapid Population growth especially during the last few decades. If this trend of population growth continues it will create food problem and lead to worldwide economic crisis. UNFPA population report has demonstrated that there has been remarkable increase in the rate of growth of world population since last few decades. (Appendix 4)

The inventions and developments of modern technology related with health and medicines have helped to control and eradicate many diseases. So, the death rate is declining but the fertility rate is not decreasing proportionally. The decline in mortality rate without decreasing fertility rate raises the population growth. When the populations increase that will have adverse impact on the living standard of people and ultimately nullify objectives of human development of the country.

Family planning and management of family can be taken as synonymous. Since, the increase in population is a major problem in planning family; the focus is given to contraceptive methods. Family planning is a more encompassing phrase that refers to the process of making decisions about when and how many children to have, and choosing strategies to achieve these goals (Raj, 2003, PP 132-133). Family planning is one of the major measures to control population. It helps the couples to produce a limited number of children according to their will. They can make a small and happy family. The children can be taken care and educated properly in a small and happy family. The health facility can be made available to such small families easily.

Family planning can help women meet their needs both their practical

need to perform conventional roles more effectively and their strategic need to find new roles and opportunities.

Selecting a birth control method is a personal decision. It requires sexually active males and females to consider a variety of factors, including individual preferences for convenience and comfort; medical histories; and the risks, benefits, and side effects associated with each method. A further consideration is whether a couple ever plans to have children. Most birth control methods are reversible that is after discontinuing the use of birth control, most men and women will still be fertile, or able to reproduce. Surgical birth control methods cannot, in most cases, be reversed; once the surgery is performed, the male or female cannot reproduce.

Over population of the world should be controlled in a desirable limit. “It is universally believed that birth rate should be kept as low as possible, but in spite of all this, in most of the communities’ population is rapidly increasing. It is because there are certain impediments and hindrances on the path of family planning programme, which do not make the programme a success. Birth control is most essentially needed of account of economic, social, political and health reason.” (Raj, 2003, P.133)

In early stage of human development the family sizes were huge (i.e. huge group). The division of labor and development of property lead to small size of family in the society. Before this scientific age there were not any limitations of births of children. Only the natural factors and health of mother determined the birth of children. The rapid growth of population and its negative impact, lack of natural sources for growth of population, poverty, invention of new ideas/ methods/ technologies and increase of knowledge of human kind make people to think the birth of children should be controlled for better living standard and development of human societies.

It is better for a couple to determine how many children they should have. The number of children determines the size of the family. If they decide

to make a small family, they should have 2 and 3 children. For a small family, they should adopt necessary measures. If the economic status of the family is unable to support a large family, it is wise to have fewer children. Then they will not have to face unwanted problems and they can manage the family well with ease. It is, therefore, prudent to assume essential means and ways for a small happy family.

To control population there are varieties of methods but among them family planning method is more effective and popular. Government of Nepal has launched family planning program to public but it is centered to the town area mainly. Although the government has sponsored family planning since the 1950s, these programs have been slow to affect Nepal's population because of lack of social awareness.

Family planning program was introduced first in Nepal by a non-government voluntary organization: Nepal Family Planning Association, in 1958 (NPCS: 1987). In 1965 the late King Mahindra declared: "In order to bring equilibrium between the population growth and economic output of the country, my government has adopted a policy of family planning." The family planning policy was brought in the third five years plan.

In Nepal it is evident from the census report that the growth of population is increasing. But census report 1991 has revealed that the growth rate of population in rural hill is increasing. The population problem, which Nepal is now facing, clearly indicates that the potential demands for family Planning is far more than the level now provided. In rural hills it is not effectively implementation. Planning for the size of family is the only solution of population problem. The goal of the family planning program can be achieved through the use of family planning devices. It is believed that maximum availability of those means is needed in order to increase the acceptance of the services. If the family planning programs become effective, they will help the fertility control program to be effective. The birth control

information and services are widely available in many parts of Urban area as compared to rural hills. Present rural population shows the urgent need of effective family planning program in rural area. Keeping this view in mind the present study has been derived to show the knowledge, Attitude and practices of family planning programme in Majhthana village Development committee of Kaski District. Kaski district lies in almost the western part of rural hills of Nepal and Majhthana V.D.C. is also situated in this district. It is assumed that Majhthana V.D.C. represents the whole V.D.C. of eastern part of Kaski District.

### **Family Planning in Nepal**

A non government organization in the field of family planning was formed in the USA by the effort of an American Doctor Clagerenco Gombel to control population problem of the world. American Pathfinder fund posted a women doctor to the middle East countries. She came to Kathmandu in 1958 A.D. The objective of her tour was only concerned with the establishment of family planning association in Nepal. She succeeded to convince Nepal Medical Association for that purpose (Dhakal,2039:49). Nepal's family planning programme started with the organization of family planning association of Nepal in 1958.

In 1965 late king Mahendra said in his annual speech to the Rasrtiya Panchayat. "In order to bring equilibrium between the population growth and economic output of the country, HMG has adopted a policy of family planning ". With this formal endorsement of family planning programme by the first lot of the government supported contraceptive services which were affected through the FP/MCH selection of department of health (Dhakal 2030:50 ). But some effort had also been made in some area by the private sector before this FP/MCH programme was limited. In 1968 family planning program was formally established by the creation of a semi autonomous body referred to as the Nepal FP/MCH board, which was chaired by the health minister.

The objectives of that programme were:

- a. To bring balance between resources and population growth for improving the quality of human life.
- b. The population of Nepal must be limited to a level of 16 to 22 million.

After the third five-year plan many policies and programmes were launched by the government to control population growth by using family planning devices. After the re- introduction of democracy in eighth five-year plan the government had also stressed the importance of family planning programme.

At the beginning of the eighth plan nearly 80 percent of the people of the country were informed of family planning devices and 20 % were found using them. Most of the couples who used the family planning devices were rather older in age and had already got 3 to 4 children. Hence it is essential to increase the use of this device in young couples with fewer children (Eighth plan: 629)

Objective of the family planning programme in the Tenth plan (2059-2064) were as follow:

- a. To attract the common people to the concept of small family with two children.
- b. To carry out necessary population programme to reduce the total fertility rate to the replacement level in the coming 20 years.
- c. To ensure the availability of qualitative family planning methods as well as maternal and child health devices in an easy and simple manner.

### **Family Planning Policy and implementation Strategy of the Ninth Plans**

To develop the concept of limiting population and development, the problem and programme of integrating population policy with multicultural programme was realised. Previously, the populations were acknowledged to be

the responsibility of the state considering the growth of population as problem of national development. But now it is obviously considered as an individual and family problem (Tenth Plan 2059. 219). This is also accepted by the mass of the people.

During the implementation period of the ninth plan there has been a substantial progress in reducing total fertility rate. However no success has been achieved with regard to the implementation of the concept of two children policy in reality. In 1996 average number of children desired by the couples was 3.3. But in the eighth plan a policy of small family with 2 children was adopted. The task of transformation of the desire of two children into reality is still a challenging job. After the implementation period of the Tenth plan (2059-2064), the achieved programme of contraceptive users was 39 percent to increase it to 47 percent by the end of tenth Plan. (Tenth plan, Ibid :222)

Population growth rate can be checked by the implementation of effective family planning programme. The problem of food deficit, issues of unemployment, shortage of drinking water, deficient health services, poor housing and scarcity of all other human services were the major problems in Nepal.

These problems were more widely spread in rural society. This statement shows that the population control programme of the country had not been effective.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

The census report shows that the population is increasing. It also indicate that rural population is increasing with the national population as the average annual rate of 2.3% in each year.

This increasing trend of population is not a problem in itself. But an unplanned growth brings about various problems. The uncontrolled growth of population may be the outcome of ineffective family planning programme.

So, it is felt that the increase in rural society population with the implementation of family planning programme is the problem for us.

The total population of Majhathana V.D.C. in 2057 B.S. was 3545 and it increased to 3656 in 2058 B.S. (C.B.S: 2001). The population growth rate of this V.D.C. was 3.04%. This growth rate was higher than the national average. The implementation of family planning.

In 1965 HMG published its population planning programme was increasing simultaneously with population. At the end of 1968 a family planning programme was started through the establishment of FP/MCH project. The purpose of this project was to bring balance between population growth and economic resources. Fourth and Fifth plan period also made effort to control population growth (Eight plan 2059:625). According to the concept of population and development, the problem and programme of integrating population policy with socio-economic development had been accepted as multidimensional and multicultural programme. Previously the population programmes were acknowledged to be the responsibility of the state considering the growth of population as problems of national development. But now it is obvious that it is considered as an individual and family problem (Ninth plan 2054:219). This is also accepted by the mass of the people.

During the implementation period of the eighth plan there has been a substantial progress in reducing total fertility rate. However no success has been achieved with regard to the implementation of the concept of two children policy in reality. In 1996 average number of children desired by the couple was 3.3. But in the eighth plan a policy of small family with 2 children was adopted. The task of transformation of the desire of two children into reality is still a challenging job. After the implementation period of the Ninth plan (2054-2059), the achieved progress of contraceptive users was 39 percent to increase it to 47 percent by the end of tenth Plan. (Tenth Plan, Ibid: 222)

Population growth rate can be checked by the implementation of effective

family planning programme. The problem of food deficit, issue of unemployment, shortage of all other socio-economic services, poor housing and scarcity of all other socio-economic services were the major problems in Nepal. These problems were more widely spread in rural hills. This statement shows that the population control programme of the country had not been effective.

### **1.3 Scope of the Study**

This is a case study of Majhthana Village Development Committee in Kaski District. This study makes an attempt to explain the knowledge, Attitude and practices of family planning programme in rural society of Nepal. Effectiveness of family Planning programme depends on the knowledge, attitude and prevalence of family planning devices. Its effectiveness influences the size of the family of the respondents of the area. The size of the family on the other hand, explains the effect of family planning programme on family size and social standard of the people in the study area. The scope of this study covers the knowledge, attitude and feeling of the respondents to family planning devices.

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

The main objective of this study is to show the effectiveness of family planning programme in rural society. The specific objectives are as follows.

- a. To examine the knowledge, attitude and prevalence of family planning programme in Majhthana V.D.C
- b. To assess the effectiveness of family planning programme by social standard of the people in the study area.
- c. To suggest suitable policy measures to overcome the population problem in rural society like Majhthana.



## **1.5 Significance of the study**

The health standard of the rural people is very poor. Deficient food problem, shortage of drinking water suppliers, poor housing, problem of unemployment and the scarcity of other socio- economic services are faced by the Nepalese rural people. These problems are created by unplanned family structure. Thus, the effective plan of family would achieve the desired objectives. This study helps the planner to formulate programmes for reducing the problem, such as food problem, housing problems unemployment problems etc.

This study helps to know the situation of efficiency of implementation of family planning programme and assists to understand the structure of population growth in rural society of Nepal.

All the development programmes carried out by the government are designed on the basis of population density. The programme of health, employment, education and poverty alleviation are implemented especially in the rural society. So this study will be useful for the planners in their planning related to the above sector.

This study helps the population planners evaluate the effectiveness of family planning programme and also design to implement future family planning programme in order to have substantial reduction of population growth rate.

## **1.6 Limitation of the study**

- a. This study is a micro level study. It focuses only Majhthana V.D.C. in Kaski district.
- b. Majhthana V.D.C. is selected as a representative V.D.C. because of time and resources constraints.
- c. The Knowledge, attitude and prevalence of family planning programme among the people in the study area examined.

## 1.7 Hypothesis of the study

H<sub>0</sub>: Family planning services are not effective in Majhathana V.D.C.

H<sub>a</sub>: Family Planning Services are significantly effective in Majhathana V.D.C.

## 1.8 Definition and Concept of Variables

### i) Education

It is defined as the ability of respondents to read and write. This ability is considered as illiterate, literate & educated. Here literate means the person who can read and write in general and who have the primary education.

### ii) Income

Income group - Income group is defined as the income of a household in one -year. Per capital income- per capita income is defined as the income of a person in one year.

### iii) Occupation

The Occupations of respondents are categorized as:

#### a) Agricultural occupation

Those respondents who are engaged in agricultural occupation in their own farm or outside are involved in this group.

#### b) Service occupation

Those respondents who have permanent services in government and non government are categorized in this group.

#### c) Business occupation

Those respondents who are engaged in the own trade and industry are incorporated in this group.

#### d) Wage and other occupation

Those respondents who have chance of daily wages, worker and

having partly temporary occupation are included in the group.

**iv ) Knowledge**

All of the respondents are categorized into two groups considering their Knowledge about family planning methods.

**a) Knowledge**

Who have the knowledge about contraceptive whether they use it or not.

**b) Detail Knowledge**

The knowledge about more than one means of contraceptives whether they use it or not.

**V) Attitude**

Total respondents are categorized into three subgroups regarding their attitude towards family planning methods.

**a) Positive Attitude**

Every married couple falls in this group. They have either presently accepted contraceptive means or going or, going to accept the means in near future.

**b) Negative Attitude**

Those respondents fall in this group, who have completely negative attitude towards family planning methods.

**c) Indifferent Attitude**

Those respondents fall in this groups who have no knowledge about contraceptive means at all.

**vi) Users and nonusers**

Respondents are categorized into two groups regarding their practices of family planning methods.

**a) Users**

Those respondents fall in this group who use either permanent or temporary means of family planning.

**b) Nonusers**

Those respondents fall in this group who never use contraceptive measures at all.

## **1.9 Organization of the study**

This study has been divided into the following six chapters.

- i) The first chapter is introductory chapter in which the background of the study, Introduction about the study area, Statement of the problem, scope, objective, significance, hypothesis, limitations, definition and concept of variables are included.
- ii) The second chapter is the review of literature, which presents a theoretical and research review of the related study.
- iii) The third chapter is the methodology in which research design, site selection, sample selection, methods of data collection and methods of analysis are included.
- iv) The fourth chapter is socio demographic situation of the study area.
- v) The fifth chapter is Presentation and analysis in which tabulation of data, hypothesis testing and major findings are included.
- vi) The sixth chapter is concerned with the summary, conclusion and

recommendations.

## CHAPTER – TWO

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is necessary for every research work. In this chapter some of the literature concerning birth control and family planning programme are reviewed. For simplicity, literature review has been divided into two parts as theoretical review and review of related studies.

#### 2.1 Theoretical Review

There was very limited literature available on birth control in primitive time. The birth control was introduced recently.

**a) Ralph Thomlinson:** has written that in primitive cultures crude tampons or, plug used by female has been made from cloths leaves etc (Ralph Thomlinson 1967:57)

**b) Richard M Fagley:** carried out the "Statement on parenthood and population problem". According to him, Eastern Religious book "Vatsya Yana's Kama Sutra", an Indian work of the fourth century was the innovative book. In this book there is clear explanation of occlusive and chemical contraception. (Reichard M.Fagle 1960:18)

**c) B.C. Plato and Aristotle:** were also in favor of keeping down population growth by abortion and infanticide (D.B. Dhakal 2039:18)

**d) T.R. Malthus advocated :** for self-control as an acceptable method of combating excessive population growth, but his followers notably Francis of England and Robert Dala Owen in The United States advocated contraception as the reliable device to check the increasing population of the time (D.B. Dhakal 2039:18)

**e) Encyclopedia International:** has mentioned about two famous women Annie Basant of England and Magaret Sanger of USA. They advocated about

the modern contraceptives, which are contributing for controlling unwanted child (Encyclopedia 1975:519)

**f) Optimum Theory of Population:** came into existence. The term optimum population introduced as a scientific concept early in the 20th century by a Swedish Economist. Optimum population reveals that in any given area or a country at a given time a certain population size that can provide the best welfare for the nation on the people as measured by some established goal. This ideal size of population lies in between over and under population in any country.

## **2.2 Theoretical overview of feminism**

There are many different types of gender/feminist perspectives. Some of them are presented as follows.

### **2.2.1 Liberal Feminism**

"Liberal feminism beginnings can be traced to flowering of liberalism in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. It gained predominance during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and came to the forefront of the women's movement in the West, in the 1990s. It emphasises on the equality between men and women for equal opportunity, and strives for rights of women. It points out that women are equally involved in the labour markets as men; that men should take equal responsibility for domestic work or that family responsibility for domestic work or that family responsibility should be the work of paid professionals." (Rai, 1977, P.19) This perspective stresses on women's self improvement and encourages women to get into decision making positions via their entry into male professions (e.g. law, banking, business, police, armed forces, etc.). It urges women to see a career as important as marriage. It does not give importance to the sexual differentiation between men and women nor does the social difference emerging to the former.

### **2.2.2 Radical Feminism**

"Radical feminism emphasizes on men and women and considers different from each other because of their biological and psychological characteristics. The conflict between, men and women (or the dialectics of sex) is the primary contradiction in society and this is based on male power. Men as a class are seen as the enemy responsible for the oppression of women. Family is seen as the centre of women's oppression. Therefore, violence in the family is the principal focus of organizing, e.g. rape, wife-beating, amniocentesis. Wages struggles or other economic issues are concerns of mass organizations and not really feminist because of male domination (Rai, 1997, PP. 19-20). It promotes separatism between men and women, suggest that women only relate to other women and create a woman centered social and cultural world. It considers patriarchy as preceding all other forms of human oppression and exploitation and is manifested through male violence and control.

### **2.2.3 Marxist Feminism**

Another variety of feminist thought, particularly strong in the United Kingdom is Marxist-feminist theory. "This extends the theories of production expounded by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels to examine the economic and material exploitation of women, the sexual division of labour, especially in domestic work and childcare, and women's inequality within the workplace. In the United States a similar position is taken up by materialist feminists, who argue that women as a class are oppressed by material conditions and social relations." (June et.al; 2006)

Domination of women by men is intimately connected with capitalism, because patriarchy and capitalism are mutually supportive. Within the household women produce labour power in the sense of bearing children, and caring for their husbands, who are workers, which supports men but the women



do not get benefits or for this domestic works. Therefore it is argued that men should be brought into social production and domestic activities should be socialized because this work has a capital value. In the absence of this domestic labour, the expense would fall on capital. Even outside the home, the segregation of women into certain occupations has enabled employers to keep their wages down.

#### **2.2.4 Socialist Feminism**

It combines Marxist and Liberal feminist positions, but it is marked by a strong radical feminist influence as well. According to Alison Jaggar, socialist combines the rigorous, historical, materialist method of Marx and Engels, with the radical feminist insights that the personal is political and that gender oppression cuts across class lines. It has been influenced by various disciplines—sociology, economics, political science, anthropology and psychology.

Gender relations are understood as relations of power and therefore they must be analyzed along with class, caste or other power relations to understand the configuration of society. Within the sphere of employment the sexual division of labour still operates against women, putting them in low paid jobs, and certain types of jobs without career prospects etc.

### **2.3 Components of family planning**

#### **Counseling**

Counseling is an important prerequisite for the initiation and continuation of a family planning method. Service provider should be trained to provide counseling about all available methods of family planning. There should be no incentives or coercion to adopt family planning or a particular contraceptive method.

#### **Provision of Contraceptives**

Contraceptives should be provided to clients in accordance with approved method specific guidelines and by service providers who have been trained in the provision of that method.

### **Follow and Referral system**

All clients who choose a family planning method should be informed of the appropriate follow up requirements and encouraged to return to the service providers. Service providers should follow the established referral system while making clients referrals.

### **Record Keeping**

All family planning services providers should maintain adequate records to identify the client as to the type of contraception provided and any special circumstances associated with its provision.

### **Supervision**

Supervision is an essential components of programme evaluation. It helps ensure that the needs of clients are being met and service delivery guidelines are being followed. The supervisor is a team member who promotes staff motivation, helps in problem solving and ensures that the rights of service providers and clients are observed.

## **2.4 Review of Related studies**

Very limited research literatures are available for this study. The concerned literatures have been reviewed in the following ways.

a) **Nasra M. Shan and James A. Palmore's** : in the study of "Desired Family Size and Contraceptives Use in Pskisthan" concluded that even in the excess fertility groups three quarters of Pakistani women have never used contraceptives. The researchers have suggested that this may be partly due to the inacceptability of contraceptive services especially in the rural sector.

(N.M.Shah and J.A.Palmor 1979:143).

**b) John C. Caldwell and other writers:** concluded on the topic of "Bangladesh fertility declines." That nearly one quarter of the respondents did not venture any options about reasons for family planning practices. Very few cited change in child mortality or, surprisingly the problem of women health or the danger of child birth (J.C.Caldwell, B.K. Khauda 1999:67)

**c) Rao. N. Baskara's study :** in the title of "Family Planning in india : A case study of karnataka", Rao has analysed numerous problems of wider acceptance of family planning. (Rao, N.Baskara 1976:51). The problem he has grouped as those related to socio-economic development and to the programme itself. On the basis of his research Mr. Rao has suggested that for the proper adoption of family planning programme, the government should raise the status of women and enforce cent percent enrollment of MCH and public health facilities. It seems to be more conducive to the adoption of family planning .

**d) Study on "India's Population Population and Programmes by Population Council Office South East Asia" :**concluded that rapid fertility was declined or, the family planning was effective in Kerala State. But the fertility rate was not declining in Maharashtra, West Bangal and Hariyana. In this study it is indicated that high literacy rate, lowest infant mortality rate, relatively high status of women, relatively late marriage are the causes of low fertility rate in Kerala (Population Council Regional office for South East Asia 1982:75)

**e) Zhong Wei Zhaos Studied on"Deliberated Birth Control under a High Fertility Regime : Reproductive Behaviour in china Before 1970".** He carried out the following conclusion :

In China from 1970 to 1980 increasingly rigid family planning policies were formulated and the one child family model was implemented especially in many urban areas. During this period China witnessed rapid economic development and the delivery of family planning services were generally

improved. However the fall in fertility rate was considerably slower in comparison with that of previous decade before 1976. This was largely because many chinese were still not ready to accept the hard fact that their family lines would not be continued through their son and also concluded that :

- i. those that had already both sons and daughters tend to prolong their birth intervals and to stop having children at younger age.
- ii. the population studied in rural and largely uneducated areas and the fertility observed among those women was higher than the national averages.

**f) Devi Bhakta Dhakal (2039):** did next study on "Effectiveness of Family Planning program in Rural Terai". The main objective of this study was to find out the effectiveness of family planning programe in rural Terai. After the study he concluded that most of the responses were against family planning activities. A majority of people did not accept and practise family planning devices because of not having desired number of children among the literate mass. A great majority of masses did not accept these devices assuming that they were very harmful to health. 24.7% were practising family planning devices. But 49.5% had an idea to practise it in near future. More respondents had no interest in the use of permanent devices.

**g) Manju Baba Bista (1989):** carried out a research study on "Fertilty Pattern of Married Women in Pulchowk Locality". The main objective of this study was to find out the fertility pattern of women in urban areas. After the research work she concluded that higher the educational level of women lower would be the number of children . Educational levels of husband also tend to affect the family size . The trend of occupation did not influence the fertility pattern.

**h) Mrs. Kabita Pardhan (2061) :**presented a dissertation on "Fertility Pattern of Married Women in rural Terai". The objectives of the study were as follows:

- i. To study the impact of socio economic variables upon fertility behaviour.
- ii. To study the knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning method in study area.

iii. To recommend some suggestions in relation to control the existing rate of population growth or high fertility.

Mrs. Pradhan concluded that level of fertility was related with socio economic variables. This means that the better living standard represented by the low fertility and vice-versa. It was also concluded that fertility level of women tends to decrease with increasing contraceptive practices.

The above mentioned studies were concerned with the population growth and family planning programme. However this study is different from those reviewed literature. It is based on the population problem of rural hills. However the family planning programme is supported to be ineffective in rural hills and that is not found in the previous research works. So, this study is concluded to suggest the policies for effective implementation of family planning programme in rural area.

## **CHAPTETR – THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is the way of collecting information for every research work. The tools and techniques of information which has been for this study are mentioned below.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This is the micro level study; it shows the effect of socio- variables on family planning programme. The present study is based mainly on primary data collection from the field survey. Secondary data were also used for this study taking information from Majhathana V.D.C. office and DHUD/WRD Pokhara. Primary data were collected from every married couple of the sampled households through direct personal interview. Male respondents from one household and female respondents from another another household were selected for interview respectively.

#### **3.2 Site Selection (Universe of Sample)**

Majhathana Village Development committee was selected from Kaski district as a field of the study. According to the record of V.D.C. The total number of households during the study period was 378. Simple random sampling was used for the purpose of selecting the sample households. Thirty percent households were selected randomly from the lottery method.

#### **3.3 Sample Selection**

There were altogether 938 households in 9 wards of Majhathana village development committee. Out of these wards 1, 8 and 9 were selected by lottery method, Mainly the caste of Brahman, Gurung, Dalit and Chhetri were the

inhabitants of that area and all were picked up for interview Among 317. The coverage of sample size was Thirty percent of total number of V.D.C.

### **3.4 Methods of Data Collection**

This study is mainly based on the primary data collection through the field survey of the village. Personal interview was conducted with the respondents and informations were gathered through structured questionnaire. Interview was taken only with married couples, alternately male from one household and female from another household were selected among those married couples in order to collect the data, questionnaire was specially designed and pretested for the state purposes.

### **3.5 Method of Analysis**

After the collection of data from the field survey the next step was data processing through the statistical procedure. Data were carefully processed after the detail study of the respondents opinion. The data process was according to their nature and presented through the construction of tables . The data analysis is almost dependent on constructed tables. Statistical method like  $\chi^2$  test was used for testing the hypothesis.

## **CHAPTER – FOUR**

### **SOCIAL-DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF THE STUDY AREA**

This chapter presents a brief introduction of the study area including population dynamics, ethnic composition etc.

#### **4.1 An Introduction of Majhathana Village**

The study area Majhathana village VDC lies 15km far from the Pokhara valley. Pokhara is headquarter of Kaski district, Gandaki zone and Western Development Region. There are six districts in Gandaki zone, among them Kaski district is the most developed and equipped with modern facilities such as sophisticated hospitals, education institutions, well communication systems, transportations etc.

Majhathana VDC ward is divided into three major parts viz. Majhathana, Sourya and Raiker. Total population of the entire 3wards is 1514. Male population is 744 and female population is 770. Total numbers of households are 317 all together (Community Source Faram- 2010 and field survey: 2011). Majhathana village is also sub divided into various parts. Danda Gaun, Okhle, Patle, Jyamare, Kafal Dada and Thumakodanda are the main parts. Total population of Majhathana village is 3656. Out of total 1853 (50.67%) people are male and 1803 (49.33%) are female. According to field survey conducted in Majhathana village the total household number is 851. The population of below 15 years is 1677 and over 15 years is 1979. The data shows that male population is larger than female population. Average family size of this village is 4.29 members.

The study area (Majhathana village) is linked with Lekhnath



Municipality. The southern part of Lekhnath Municipality i.e. Begnash (ward no. 7 of Lekhnath Municipality) is linked with the Majhathana village to the western side. The Rakhi Mijure Road passes through this village to Thumsikot. The famous Manakamana temple lies at the top of this village.

According to senior persons of the village Majhathana is named after "Masten Devi (Temple)". A famous temple of this village. The village is famous for Rice farming (Tari khet). The Begnash Lake is near the village. Madi River flows from northern area. The river works as a boarder.

From the top of the village beautiful area scenes are seen. The Annapurna Himalayan range Machhapucchre, most of the lakes of kaski district. Begnash, Rupa and Fewa lakes are seen very beautiful; this area is a tourist transit to popular.

Two motorable graveled roads are constructed. One of them starts from kalika sthan. Rakhimijure Road passes through this village. Some people have bicycles and motorcycle as their means of transportations. Other people use public vehicles.

Almost all people have telephones and mobiles in this area. Most of the people depend on Pokhara Valley for Internet service. The people of Majhathana have their own radio sets in their houses. Most of the villagers have the mobile sets. Electricity facility is available in this area. Generally firewood is used for cooking foods. But very few people use bio-gas plant and LP gas.

There is a Higher Secondary School in this village. But more than 25% students are admitted in private schools. There is a good drinking water facility in this village. Houses of the villagers are the almost thatched. But some houses are cemented. Here is the problem of Irrigation facility. The people of the village use health post and hospital facilities.

## **4.2 Origin of the Migration of the Majhathana Village**

It is believed that first settlement of this village was three hundred years ago. The first migratory group was Tiwari Brahmin from Almota of India. They came ten generation ago. Second group was from Taprang of Kaski. This group was also Adhikari Brahmin. The groups of Gurung were migrated from Namarjung. The schedule of migration is presents below.

**Table No.1: The schedule of migration**

S.No.	Name of Group	Origin of the Migration
1	Tiwari Brahmin	syangja
2	Bhurtel Brahmin (Mukhiya Thar)	Begnas, Kaski
3	Kami	Taprang, Kaski & Andu, Kaski
4	Kandel	Tokana, Parpat
5	Adhikari	Bharatpokhari
6	Dhungana	Lumle, Kaski
7	Lamichhane	Gyadi, Syngya & Tarkang, Kaski
8	Gurung	Taprang, Kaski
9	Poudel	Aarukharkha, Synjhya
10	Ranabhat	Tanahun, Ramjakot

In the recent years the migration to this village is growing rapidly in the road side. Different castes and ethnic groups have settled. Gurung, Bhujel, Ranabhat Magar etc. have settled in this area. Majhesthna people also migrated to other places. Some are shifted to highway side from upper hill side. Some have two houses one is in road side and other is in the hill side.

### 4.3 Social Organizations

Family is a universal institution. It is found in every society. It fulfills human needs, emotional and physical needs of its members. In this study area we find that there are 378 households (families). Out of 378 families 182 families are nuclear families and 196 families are extended (and joint) families.

It indicates that the majority of the Majhathna village is living in joint family system.

Majhathna village is a Hindu dominated village where people mostly celebrate Hindu festivals such as Rishi Purnima, Teej, Dashain, Tihar, Shree Panchami, Shivaratri, Fagu Purnima, Chaite Dashain etc. Dashain and Tihar are celebrated with great enthusiasm. Hindu also celebrate Buddha Purnima through it is a festival of Buddhists. Buddhists of this area celebrate Buddhist festivals. They also celebrate and practice Hindu culture and festivals. There are only two religions in this area v.i.z. Hinduism and Buddhism. Out of total population 84.38% population are involved in Hindu religion and only 15.62% people of the study area are involved in Buddhist religion.

Most of marriages are practiced as arranged marriage. Few Love marriages also are practiced here. Although inter caste marriage is rejected some cases of inter cast, marriage is found here. Among lower caste people remarriage is held if the husband leaves the wife or if she becomes a widow. But we can not find any case of remarriage and widow marriage in Chhetri and Brahmin groups.

According to interest of the people of Majhathana village they support different political parties. Production system of this village is peasant or domestic production system. The production of village is just for domestic use. Very little production is supplied for sales.

#### **4.4 Family**

There are nuclear, extended families in Majhathana village. Now a day's nuclear families are increasing rapidly. Such nuclear families are largest families in the village followed by extended families. Out of 378 families (households) 182 families are nuclear families and 196 families are extended (and joint) families.

#### **Figure No. 1: Types of Families**

Above chart shows that there are 48% extended (and joint) and 52% nuclear families in this village. It is known that interest in nuclear families is increased. In a nuclear family there are two to eighteen members in this village.

Family is also divided into three groups from the view point of size of the family i.e. small, medium and large. For our study members of family having up to 4 members are separated in small family. Families having 5 to 8 members are separated in medium family and families having more than 8 are treated as large families. It is found there are 121 (32.03%) small, 222 (58.59%) medium and 35 (9.38%) large families in the study area which is also presented in pie chart below.

**Figure No. 2 : Family Size of the Majhathana Village**

Above pie- chart shows us that there are more medium families than small and large families. Large families are least practiced types of families in study area. Most of the families grouped small families are nuclear families are nuclear families. Normally there are extended families included in medium families. Large families are major part of joint families. The large family of this area is the family of Mrs. Dhan Maya B.K. This family has 18 members. We can not see any family having one family member. But only four families found with two family members.

#### **4.5 Age, Sex Composition**

Demography is the interdisciplinary study of human populations. Demography deals with social characteristics of the population and their development through time. Data taken from the field are presented here according to age and sex.

**Table No.2 : Age, Sex Composition of the Study area**

S.No.	Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
-------	-----------	------	--------	-------	------------

1	Below 5	86	104	190	12.54
2	5-10	108	88	196	12.95
3	10-15	80	93	173	11.43
4	15-20	96	89	185	12.23
5	20-25	85	91	176	11.42
6	25-30	87	82	169	11.16
7	30-35	60	85	145	9.58
8	35-40	41	34	75	4.35
9	40-45	31	40	71	4.29
10	45-50	30	32	62	4.09
11	50-55	13	9	22	1.25
12	55-60	14	11	25	1.31
13	over 60	43	32	75	4.95
Total		774	740	1514	100

Above figures are based on 378 households

Sources: SSF, 2067

Out of total 744 populations there are 774 males and 740 are females in the study area. Above table shows us that the population of males is more than of females. It is also found that females' life expectancy is less than males.

#### 4.6 Caste / Ethnic Composition

Brahmin is the main caste of this area followed by Dalit. Brahmin is also divided in two groups i.e. Uppadhya and Jaisy. Uppadhya is being considered pure Brahmin and it is superior to Jaisy. It is believed that Jaisy is fallen from Uppadhya. Acharya Brahmins are the priest of the other Brahmins' and Chhetris'. There is only one Dalit group (Damai, Sarki and Kami). Kami is also known as Bishow Karma. Kami (Bishow Karma: B.k.). Labored hard for Brahmin, they also do black, smith work. Most of the Sarki are Hali (who drive the plough in the field) of the villagers. It is learned that the Kami changed their title and made it Kami to Ghimire, Baral etc in last few years. Chhetris of this village are also known as Thapa, Budhathoki, Gaire. Gurung and Magar are group of Janajati.

**Table No. 3: Caste/ Ethnic Composition of the Study Area**

S.No.	Caste/Ethnic	No. of Households	Percentage
1	Brahmin	251	66.41
2	Gurung	59	15.62
3	Dalit	44	11.72
4	Chhetri	24	6.25
Total		378	100

Above figures are based on 378 households

Source: SRHS, 2067

The above table shows about the caste composition of the study area. Out of 378 household 251 (66.41%) household are Brahmins, 15.62% are Gurung, 11.72% are Dalit and only 6.25% are Chhetri caste. Brahmin are the largest ethnic group in this study area. Chhetri has least portion in ethnic composition.

#### 4.7 Religion

Majhathna village is Hindu village. Almost all the people follow Hindu rules in practice. But strict rules are not followed here. Being Hindu, they celebrate Hindu festivals such as Janai Purnima, Teej, Dashain, Tihar, Shree

Panchami, Shivaratri, Fagu Purnima, Chaite Dashain etc. Dashain and Tihar are celebrated with great enthusiasm. Hindu also celebrate Buddha Purnima through it is a festival of Buddhists. Hindu of Majhathana village established different spots (Than) to worship such as Than of Devi, Jhakri, Bhayar, Mai, Naag, etc. Buddhists of this area celebrate Buddhist festivals. They also celebrate and practice Hindu culture and festivals.

**Table No. 4: Religious Status of Majhathana**

S. No.	Religion	No of Households	Percentage
1	Hindu	319	84.38
2	Buddhist	59	15.62
	Total	378	100

Above figures are based on 378 households

Source: SSHS, 2067

The above table shows about the religious status of Majhathna village. In religion, the majority is in Hindu religion out of total population 84.38% population are involve in Hindu religion and only 15.62% people of the study area are involved in Buddhist religion. However, none of them is involved in Christian and other religion.

#### **4.8 Literacy Status of Study Area**

Formal and informal education both contributes more literacy rate in this study area. The literacy rate of this village is greater than national literacy rate. Educational data has been presented here in the follow table.

**Table No. 5: Educational Situation of Respondents**

S.No	Particulars	Female (Wife)		Male (Husband)		Average %
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
1	Illiterate	194	26.25	74	9.46	18.18%
2	Simply Literate	463	62.50	418	54.05	58.44
3	S.L.C	55	7.50	178	22.97	14.94
4	Intermediate	19	2.50	73	9.46	5.84
5	BA or Above	9	1.25	31	4.06	2.60



Total	740	100	774	100	100
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Above table is based on sampled couples.

Sources: Field Survey, 2067

Education situation of the study area in sample couples is satisfactory. According to our sample only 18.18% people are illiterate in average. But female percentage is higher than male. 26.25% females are illiterate while males are 9.46%. 62.50% females and 54.05% males are normal literate in this area. Similarly 7.50% female and 22.97% male have passed the S.L.C. 2.5% female and 9.46% male passed the intermediate and, 1.25% female and 4.06% male have got BA or higher education.

It is found that educational status of female is lower than of male. Most than one-fourth of females are still illiterate. The above table shows that most of the females of this area have got normal education. The education of male is higher than that of female. Some males have taken higher technical education too. Gender Discrimination, early marriage and overload of household's works are the main responsible factors to the lower status of female in education.

## 4.9 Economic Status

Almost all families of this village are directly or indirectly involved in agriculture production. The people of Majhathana village produce rice, millet (kodo), corn, vegetables etc. They also produce and sale milk product. The villagers sale their surplus foods and vegetables and buy other necessary goods and services. Due to lack of sufficient fertile land the agriculture products can not meet their needs easily, so they also rely on other occupation. Besides agriculture works the people of Majhathana village engage in business, services. Labour etc.

### 4.9.1 Occupation

The persons of Majhathana are engaged in different jobs for earning a living. Now a days production of agriculture is not enough for the fulfillment of Majhathana village, so other alternate jobs are also in practice. Some boys have been leaving house for employment. Some of them have crossed the country for foreign employment. Since almost couples are related with agriculture as it is taken as the main occupation culture. The occupational situation of the sampled couples has been presented in the following table.

**Table No. 6: Occupational Status of Respondents**

S.No.	Particulars	Female (Wife)		Male (Husband)		Average %
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
1	Agriculture*	480	65.00	261	33.78	50.00
2	Business	93	12.50	209	27.03	19.48
3	Services	74	10.00	178	22.97	16.23
4	Foreign Employment	0	0.00	52	6.76	3.25
5	Wages (Labor)	93	12.50	74	9.46	11.04
	Total	740	100	774	100	100

\*Only full Participation in agriculture occupation is stated.

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Above table shows that out of 1514 female 480 (65%) females are totally engaged in agriculture. Such percentage of male is only 33.78. But all most couples all have some land and perform some agricultueral works in this village. 12.50% female are engaged in business but generally business is owned by their husband. Females work with their husbands. 27.03% males are engaged in business. 10.00% female and 22.97% male do their services in government and private offices. 6.76% males are engaged in foreign employment. No female is engaged in foreign employment. It seems that 12.50% female and 9.46% male live with wages.

Female participation in agriculture is double of males. It is so because they are remaining in village while their husbands have gone out for other works. Female's engagement in business assists their husbands. It is also found that male's engagement in service is more than females. Generally males are in higher post than females. The higher status of education of male and freedom to mobility of male are the main causes of getting more opportunity in services. Female participation in foreign employment is seen zero. It is found that females are restricted to cross the country so involvement in foreign employment is zero. The respondents whose land is insufficient to fulfill their needs and not having good education are engaged in labor works. Females' ratio is more in labour also because no land for agriculture and their husbands are engaged in services and other occupation to run their families.

**Figure No. 3: Occupational Situation of the Sampled Couples**

Source: Field Survey, 2067

The pie-chart where average percentage is given clearly shows that agriculture is the main occupation of this village. Vegetables, paddy, maize, millet production and cattle rearing are the main occupation in agriculture.

People make production for their domestic use and they also sale extra production if any and buy other goods and services. Second main occupation is business. The sale of agriculture production is not included in business. Educated or skilled people are involved in services. It includes teaching profession and services in non-government also. Wages is other occupation of the village. People who have insufficient land and lack of education are taken their profession as labour. Though foreign employment is the one of the major occupation of the village it is seen least occupation. Since the data is vacant in questionnaire schedule (because of their unavailability) its percentage has become least.

#### 4.9.2 Income

The main income source of the village is agriculture. More than 50% population of the village is totally dependent on agriculture but income from this sector is indirect and lower than from other occupation. Other sources of income are foreign employment, services, business, wages etc. Income of this village is higher than per capita income of the nation. The income status of the village of sampled couples is presented as follow:

**Table No. 7: Income Status of Respondents**

S. No.	Income Per month	Female (Wife)		Male (Husband)		Average %
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
1	Less than 2,500	537	72.50	84	10.81	42.85
2	2,500 to 5,000	157	21.25	209	27.03	24.03
3	5,000 to 7,500	37	5.00	377	48.65	25.97
4	7,500 to 10,000	9	1.25	63	8.11	4.55
5	More than 10,000	0	0.00	41	5.41	2.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2067

72.50% females earn less than Rs. 2500 per month. 10.81% males earn

less than 2500 per months. 21.25% female and 27.03% male earn Rs 2500 to 5000 per month. The percentage of male and female who earn Rs 5000 to 7500 per month is 48.65% and 5.00% respectively. 1.25% female and 8.11% male earn Rs 7500 to 10000 per month nly. No female earn more than 10000 per month in our sample. 5.41% males earn that amount.

Nearly three fourth females earn less than Rs.2,500. Normally females are engaged in household works and other unproductive works so their income is extremely low. Lack of proper higher education and unequal wage females remain in back. Because of high education and freedom to select occupation male can earn more. The average income per month is Rs. 3,750.00. Male's average earning is Rs. 2125 only.

### 4.9.3 Ownership of Property

The nature of properties of this village is cash,bank balanced, land, vehicles, livestock, gold and silver etc. For our data it is grouped in three categories i.e. land, cash or (and) bank balanced and others. Others include ownership of vehicles, gold/silver except ornament etc.

**Table No. 8: Ownership of Property**

S.No	Ownership of Properties	Female (Wife)		Male (Husband)	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	Land	28	3.75	513	66.22
2	Cash / Bank Balance*	120	16.25	282	36.49
3	Business	19	2.50	209	27.03
4	Other	9	1.25	115	14.86

Above percentage is based on multiple responses of 740 females and 774 males

\*More than ten thousand

Source: Field Survey,2067

Out of 740 females, only 3 or 3.75% have owership of land. But male's owership is 66.22% .16.25% female and 36.49% male have cash balance. Similary 2.50% female and 27.03% male have owership of business. 1.25%

female and 14.86% male have the ownership of other properties.

Above data clearly shows that ownership of properties of female is extremely low. Male enjoy the power of ownership over properties.

#### 4.10 Age of marriage

There is a law against getting marriage at the early age (minor stage); many parents are seen getting their children married at on early age due to social and religious reasons. The legal marriage age of male is 21 and female is 18. The law allows 2 years less if their parents give the consent or arrange the marriage. Similarly the law makes provision of difference in age between male and female in marriage. It should not be different over 20 years. In our observation we saw some marriages were illegal from the point of view of the law. Such cases are mainly found in old generation (couples). It is found that the number of female who married at, under age is high. We also found that the difference in age between the male and female is above twenty years.

**Table No. 9: Marriage Age of the Couples**

Years	Female (Wife)		Male (Husband)	
	No. of Female	%	No. of Male	%
below 15	46	6.25	0	0
15 to 18	361	48.75	52	6.76
18 to 21	296	40	261	33.78
21 to 24	28	3.75	241	31.08
Over 24	9	1.25	220	28.38
	740	100	774	100

Source: Field Survey; 2067

The marriage age of the male is more than female. There is 46 (6.25%) females whose marriage age is less than 15 years. No male is found under this age. Most of the females married within 21 years. 95% female married within 21 years. The percentage of male married within 21 years is 40.54%. Most of the male married at the age of 18 to 24 years. The average married age of male is 21.93 years and female's is 17.85. The average difference between male and female is 4.08 years.

The marriage at early age of the female disturbs her education and occupation. After marriage they are involved with reproduction process. It makes difficult to concentrate in education and other works. Males are free from reproduction process they can continue their education and other important works. Early marriage hampers health, education and other important works of the females.

From the above data it is concluded that marriage age of female is less than male. Some marriages are conducted illegally from the view point of existing laws.

#### 4.11 Martial Status

Generally female's marriage is arranged within twenty years. But male's marriage is conducted after twenty years. In this study area it is seen that there are two types of marriage in the view point of marriage partner. They are monogamy and polygamy marriages. We present these marriage practices in the following table.

**Table No. 10: Monogamy and Polygyny Marriages of the Majhathana**

S. No.	Types of Marriage	No of Marriage	Percentage
1	Monogamy	370	97.76
2	Polygamy	8	2.24
	Total	378	100

Source: SSF, 2067

Above table shows 97.76% couples of our study population did monogamous marriage in this village. People in monogamous cultures may not have more than one marriage partner at a time. However, if a marriage ends due to the death of a partner or divorce (legal termination of marriage), remarriage is acceptable. Thus, people in monogamous cultures may have more than one spouse during their lifetimes. Only 2.24% couples did polygynous marriage in this village. Above table shows monogamy marriage is popular in

this village. It is also found that the polygamy marriage is taken negatively here.



## CHAPTER – FIVE

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

#### 5.1. Tabulation of Data

This chapter presents the discussion and the results of the study in three parts. The first chapter deals with some socio characteristics of effectiveness of family planning programmed. This chapter's analysis is dependent on tabulation of data.

The second chapter concerns with some socio economic characteristics of effectiveness of planning programmed and that depends on analysis of hypothesis testing ( $\chi^2$  - chi square test).

The third chapter concerns with the major findings of the study.

**Table 11. Knowledge of Family Planning by sex of the Respondents**

(in Percentage)

Sex	Knowledge	no Knowledge	Total
Male	92.5	7.5	100
Female	92.68	7.32	100
Total	92.59	7.41	100

Source-Field Survey,2067

The above table shows the knowledge of family planning by sex of the respondents. Among the male respondents 92.5 percent had knowledge and 7.5 percent did not have any knowledge about family planning 92.68 percent had knowledge and 7.32 percent had no knowledge among the female respondents. In total 92.59 percent had knowledge and 7.41 percent had no knowledge about it. It was proved from the table that knowledge of family planning is high and there is no difference in knowledge of family planning by sex of the respondents.

**Table: 12. Knowledge of Family Planning by Educational Level**

(In Percentage)

Educational level	Knowledge	no Knowledge	Total
Illiterate	85.71	14.25	100
Literate	95.24	4.76	100
Educated	100	-	100

Source : Field survey, 2067

Table 12 shows the knowledge of family planning by educational level of the respondents. Among the illiterate respondents 85.71 percent had knowledge and 14.25 percent had no knowledge about the family planning. within the literate respondents 95.25 percent had knowledge and 4.76 percent had no knowledge about it. However the educated people had more knowledge about family planning.

**Table 13: Knowledge of Family Planning by Method**

(In Percentage)

Method	Knowledge	no Knowledge	Total
1.Vasectomy	72.84	27.16	100
2.Minnilab	65.43	34.57	100
3. Condom	71.61	28.39	100
4. Pills	67.90	32.10	100
5.Depo Provera	44.44	55.56	100
6. Nara Plant	28.39	71.61	100
7. Copper - T	23.76	76.54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table 13 Shows the detail knowledge of family planning by method. Regarding vasectomy 72.84 percent had knowledge and 27.16 percent had no knowledge. 65.43 percent had knowledge and 34.57 percent had no knowledge about Minnilab. 71.61 percent had knowledge and 28.39 percent had no knowledge about Condom. Regarding the Pills, 67.90 percent had knowledge

and 32.10 percent had no knowledge. 44.44 percent had knowledge and 55.56 percent had no knowledge about Depo-Provera. Regarding the Naraplant, 28.39 percent had knowledge and 71.61 percent had no knowledge. 23.76 percent had knowledge and 76.24 percent had no knowledge about Copper-T.

From the above table it is concluded that the knowledge about the Vasectomy, Minnilab, Condom and Pills was higher than the other methods. The maximum, knowledge of Vasectomy was 72.84 percent where as the maximum percentage of no knowledge was 76.54 percent found in Copper-T. So it can be also said that the knowledge of family planning by method was not wide in Majhathana V.D.C.

**Table 14. Knowledge of Family Planning Method by Educational Level**

(In Percentage)

Methods	Educational Level								
	Illiterate			Literate			Educated		
	Yes	No	total	Yes	No	total	Yes	No	total
1. Vasectomy	54.54	45.46	100	72.72	27.28	100	96.65	3.35	100
2. Minilab	33.33	66.67	100	77.28	22.72	100	96.65	3.35	100
3. Condom	48.45	51.55	100	77.28	22.72	100	96.65	3.35	100
4. Pills	39.40	60.60	100	77.28	22.72	100	96.65	3.35	100
5. Depo provera	12.13	87.87	100	40.90	59.10	100	90.0	10.0	100
6. Nara Plant	3.02	96.98	100	9.10	90.90	100	78.81	21.19	100
7. Copper-T	-	100	100	-	100	100	68.70	31.30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table 14 show the knowledge of family planning method by educational level of the respondents. Among the illiterate respondents 54.54 percent had knowledge and 55.56 percent had no knowledge about Vasectomy. 33.33 percentage had knowledge and 66.67 percent had no knowledge about

minnilab. 48.45 percent had knowledge and 51.55 percent had no knowledge about condom. Regarding the Pills, 39.40 percent has knowledge and 60.60 percent had no knowledge. 3.02 percent has knowledge and 96.98 percent had no knowledge about Nara-plant. But cent percent respondents had no knowledge about Cupper-T.

Among the literate respondents, 72.72 percent had knowledge and 27.28 percent had no knowledge about Vasectomy, Minnilab, Condom, Pills. 40.90 percent had knowledge and 59.10 percent had no knowledge about Depo-Provera. 9.10 percent had knowledge and 90.90 percent had no knowledge about Nara-plant. Total 100 percent of literate respondents had no knowledge about cupper-T.

Among the educated respondents 96.65 percent had knowledge and 3.35 percent had no knowledge about Vasectomy, Minnilab, Condom and Pills. 90 percent had knowledge and 10 percent had no knowledge about Dopo-Provera. 78.81 percent had knowledge and 21.19 percent had no knowledge about Nara-Plant. 68.70 percent had knowledge and 31.30 percent had no knowledge about cupper-T.

From this analysis it is concluded that illiterate respondents had less knowledge than literate respondents and educated respondents had more knowledge than literate respondents about various methods of family planning devices.

**Table 15 : Knowledge of family Planning by Caste**

Methods	Caste											
	Brahman			Chhetri			Gurung			Dalit		
	Know ledge	No knowledge	Total	Knowledge	No knowledge	Total	Know ledge	No knowledge	Total	Knowledge	No knowledge	Total
1. Vasectom y	78.48	23.52	100	50	50	100	66.41	33.59	100	69.22	30.78	100
2. Minnilab	74.50	25.50	100	50	50	100	46.65	53.35	100	53.83	46.17	100
3. Condom	74.50	25.50	100	50	50	100	66.41	33.59	100	69.22	30.78	100
4. Pills	74.50	25.50	100	50	50	100	53.35	46.65	100	53.83	46.17	100

5. Depo-provera	55.13	44.87	100	50	50	100	19.58	80.02	100	30.78	69.22	100
6. Naraplant	39.21	60.69	100	50	50	100	13.34	86.66	100	7.66	92.24	100
7. Copper-T	77.53	22.47	100	50	50	100	13.34	86.66	100	23.05	76.95	100

Table 15 : shows the knowledge of family planning in different caste. Among the Brahman Caste, 76.48 percent had knowledge and 23.52 percent had no knowledge about Vasectomy. 74.50 percent had knowledge and 25.50 percent had no knowledge about Minilab, Condom and Pills. 55.30 percent had knowledge and 44.87 percent had no knowledge about Depo-provera. 39.21 percent had knowledge and 60.69 percent had no knowledge about Nara-Plant. 77.53 percent had knowledge and 22.47 percent had no knowledge about Copper-T.

Fifty percent of Chhetri Caste had knowledge and 50 percent had no knowledge about all devices.

Among the Gurung Caste 66.41 percent had knowledge and 33.59 percent had no knowledge about Vasectomy and Condom. 46.65 percent had knowledge and 53.35 percent had no knowledge about Minilab. 53.35 percent had knowledge and 46.65 percent had no knowledge about Pills. 19.98 percent had knowledge and 80.02 percent had no knowledge about Depo-Provera. 13.34 percent had knowledge and 86.06 percent had no knowledge about Nara-Plant and Copper-T.

Among the Dalit respondents, 69.22 percent had knowledge and 30.78 percent had no knowledge about Vasectomy and Condom. 50.83 percent had knowledge and 46.17 percent had no knowledge about Minnilab. 53.83 percent had knowledge and 46.17 percent had no knowledge about Pills. 30.78 percent had knowledge and 69.22 percent had no knowledge about Depo-Provera. 7.66 percent had knowledge and 92.24 percent had no knowledge about Nara-Plant. 23.05 percent had knowledge and 76.95 percent had no knowledge about Copper-T.

From this result it is clear that the maximum knowledge in Copper-T was 77.53 percent and minimum knowledge was (39.21 percent) found Nara-Plant in Brahman caste. However the maximum knowledge in the caste was 69.22 percent and minimum knowledge was 13.34 percent. The knowledge of Brahman about the family planning device was higher than the other castes.

**Table 16 : Attitude Towards Age of Marriage of Son and Daughter**  
(Based on Family Head)

Sex	Age			
	19-15	20-24	25and above	total
Son	13.33	44.45	42.24	100
Daughter	71.11	28.89	-	100

Table 16.shows that the attitude towards the age of marriage of son and daughter was different. Among the age group of 15-19 years 13.33 percent respondents had the attitude towards the age of marriage of son ,however their attitude towards the age of marriage of daughter was 77.11 percent. Similarly, in 20-24 age group 44.45 percents respondents had attitude towards the marriage of son whereas 29.89 percents respondents had attitude towards the age of marriage of their daughter. Only 42.22 percent of respondents had the positive attitude towards the marriage age of son and on one respondents had positive idea of the daughter about marriage above 24 age group.

This table shows that the respondents attitude towards the age of marriage of son was higher then the age of marriage of their daughter. it also shows that the lower age of marriage rate was greater then the higher age of marriage rate.

From the table, it is also found that more respondents had the idea about marriage of their children in lower age. So, it can be said that family planning services were becoming ineffective in Majhathana VDC.

**Table 17: Attitude towards The ideal age at marriage according to sex.**  
(Based on the family head) (In percentage)

Age	Sex						Total
	15-19		20-24		25 and above		
	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	
Male	8.33	33.34	20.38	16.67	20.83	-	100

Female	4.76	38.10	23.81	11.90	21.43	-	100
--------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-----

Table 17 shows the marriageable age of the son and daughter by respondents. Among the 15-19 age interval 8.33 percent of male and 4.76 percent of female respondent were given their positive attitude towards the age of marriage of son whereas 33.34 percent of mail and 38.10 percent of female were thought as appropriate age of marriage of daughter in the same age interval.

Among the 20-24 age interval 20.38 percent of male and 23.81 percent of female respondents thought that the appropriate age of marriage of daughter lies in the same age interval.

20.83 percent of male and 21.43 percent of female respondents thought that the appropriate age of marriageable of son was above 24 years. No one respondents thought to marriage age of their daughter above 24 years of age.

From the above table it was clear that attitude towards the age of marriage by sex of the respondents was slightly different. Male respondents had given more emphasis on marriage in higher age that female. More respondents have thought that the marriageable age of daughter was 15-19 years and the marriageable age of son was 20-24 age interval. Attitude towards the lower age of the marriage was the indicator of high fertility. So, it can be said that there was not the same symptom of effective implementation of family planning programmed in Majhathana VDC.

**Table 18: Attitude Towards The Marriageable Age of Son and Daughter by Caste.** (Based of Family Head) (In percentage)

Caste	Age						Total
	15-19		20-24		25 and above		
	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	
Brahman	-	29.31	17.24	20.69	32.76	-	100
Chhetri	-	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	100



Gurung	25	50.00	25.00	-	-	-	100
Dalit	18.75	43.75	31.25	6.25	-	-	100

Source : Field Survey, 2058

This table shows the attitude towards the age of marriage of son and daughter in different castes. Among 15-19 age group, respondents did not think to marriage their son in Brahman and Chhetri caste. But 25 percent in Gurung and 19.75 percent in Dalit community and thought to marry their son in the same age group. 29.31 percent of Brahman, 50 percent of Chhetri, 50 of Gurung and 43.75 percent of Dalit gave their opinion about the marriage of their daughter with in 15-19 intervals.

Among 20-24 age group 17.24 percent of Brahman, 50 percent of Chhetri, 25 percent of Gurung and 31.25 percent of Dalit thought that the appropriate age of marriage of son was 20-24 years of age. 20.69 percent of Brahman and 6.25 percent of Dalit thought that appropriate marriageable age of daughter was 20-24. Only 32.76 percent of Brahman said that the appropriate age of marriage of the son the above 24 years.

Thus, this table reflects the view that the attitude towards the marriageable age of son and daughter in different age group by caste was also different. In higher caste attitude towards the age of marriage was the age of 25 years and in lower caste attitude towards the age of marriage was more in lower age of 15-19 years.

**Table 19 : Attitude Towards The Marriageable Age of Son and Daughter by educational level (Based on family head) ( In Percentage)**

Educational Level	Age						Total
	15-19		20-24		25 and above		
	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	
Illiterate	12	46	30	4	8	-	100
Literate	-	31.82	13.82	18.18	36.36	-	100

Educated	-	12.5	12.5	37.5	37.5	-	100
----------	---	------	------	------	------	---	-----

Table 19 shows the attitude towards the marriage age of son and daughter by educational level. Among the 15-19 age group of illiterate respondents 12 percent had positive attitude towards that age of marriage for the son, whereas other respondents in the same age group did not think about the marriage of their son. 46 percent of illiterate, 31.82 percent of literate, 12.5 percent educated people had preferred that the appropriate age of marriage of daughter was the age group of 15-19 years.

Among the 20-24 age interval 30 percent of literate. 13.64 percent of illiterate, 12.5 percent of educated respondents thought that it was the appropriate marriageable age of the son. Similarly, 4 percent of illiterate, 18.18 percent of literate, 37.5 percent of educated people gave their opinion that the appropriate age of marriage of daughter was 20-24 age interval. However 8 percent of illiterate, 36.36 percent of literate. 37.5 percent of educated people thought that the appropriate age of marriage of son was above 25 years.

From this result, it can be concluded that attitude towards the marriageable age of the son and daughter in different educational level was found to be different. Lower educated including illiterate also gave emphasis to marriage of their children at the low age and higher educated respondents gave more emphasis in higher age.

**Table 20. Use of Family Planning Devices by Educational Level**

(In Percentage)

<b>Educational level</b>	<b>Users</b>	<b>Nonusers</b>	<b>Total</b>
Illiterate	18.19	81.81	100
Literate	54.32	45.57	100
Educated	59.38	40.62	100
Total	41.97	58.03	100

Source: Field Survey, 2067

This table shows the use of family planning devices by educational level of the respondents. Among the illiterate 18.19 percent users and 82.82 percent were non-users. Among literate respondents 54.32 percent were users and 45.47 percent were non-users. Among educated respondents 59.38 percent were users and 40.42 percent were non users.

It is proved that more respondents were non-users, in other words, nonusers were more than users. Illiterate respondents were more non-users of family planning devices than educated respondents. So, it can be said that the family planning services were found to be ineffective in Majhathana V.D.C.

Ever use

Practices

**Table 21: Use of Family Planning Devices by Caste**

(In Percentage)

Caste	Users	Nonusers	Total	Percentage of Respondents
Brahman	52.94	47.06	100	62.96
Chhetri	-	100	100	2.47
Gurung	26.67	73.33	100	18.52
Dalit	23.05	76.95	100	16.05

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table 21: presents the use of family planning devices by caste of the respondents. Among the Brahman caste 52.94 percent were using and 47.06 percent were not using the family planning devices. All Chhetri were non-users. Among Gurung 16.67 percent were using devices and 73.33 percent were not using family planning devices. Among Dalit 23.05 percent were using devices and 76.95 percent were not using devices.

This result leads to conclude that use of family planning devices in Brahman caste was higher than the other castes. So, it suggests that family planning services beyond Brahman were ineffective in Majhathana V.D.C.

**Table 22: Use of Devices by Occupation**

(In Percentage)

Occupation	Users	Nonusers	Total
Agriculture	34.27	65.73	100
Services	84.22	15.78	100
Wages & other	22.23	77.77	100

Source : Field Survey, 2067

This table shows the use of devices by occupation of the respondents. In agricultural occupation 34.27 percent were users and 65.73 percent were non-users. Among permanent services occupation 84.22 percent were users 15.78 percent were non-users. Among the wage and other occupations 22.33 percent were users and 77.77 percent were non-users.

It is proved from the above result that the use of family planning devices by agriculturists and temporary service owners was very low, however the permanent service users were very high. So, it can be said that there was not proper use of devices among wage earners & others.

**Table 23: Use of Devices by Age Group**

(In percentage)

Age group	Users	Nonusers	Total
15-24	16.67	83.33	100
25-34	81.81	18.19	100
35-44	66.64	33.36	100
45 and above	17.15	82.65	100

Source : Field Survey, 2067

Table 23: presents the use of devices by age group of the respondents among the 15-24 age group 16.67 percent were users but the large percentage 83.33 were non-users of family planning devices. Among the 25-34 age group 81.81 percent were users and 18.19 percent were non-users. Among the 35-44 age group 66.64 percent were used and 33.66 percent did not use family

planning devices. Among 45 and above age group 17.15 percent were using and 82.84 percent were not using family planning devices.

This results leads to conclude that among the 15-24 age group more respondents were not conscious of using devices that other age groups. So, it can be said that the family planning devices were ineffective, particularly in lower age group (15-24) and higher age group(45 and above) of the study area.

**Table 24: Using Devices by Economic Standard of Family**

(In percentage)

S.N	Annual Income (In Thousand)	Users Couple	Nonusers Couple	total
1	Up to 50	-	4.94	4.94
2	50 to 100	16.04	29.93	41.97
3	100 to 150	8.64	14.81	23.97
4	150 to 200	9.88	9.88	19.76
5	200 and above	7.41	2.47	9.88
		41.97	58.03	100

Source : Field Survey, 2067

Table 24 shows the use of devices by economic standard of the income group of family. Up to 50 thousand income group, total percentage of 4.94 were non-users of FPD. 16.04 percent were users and 25.93 percent were not users, among 50 to 100 thousand income group. Among 100 to 150 thousand income group, 8.64 percent were users and 14.81 percent were non-users. However an equal percentage 9.88 of both users & non-users was found to be within 150 to 200 income group of the family. Among the above 200 thousand income group 7.41 percent did use and 2.47 percent did not used the devices.

Above results lead us to conclude that there was slightly difference in use of devices among the different family income. Users were found to be more in high income group.

**Table 25 : Using Devices by Per Capital Income**

(In percentage)

S.N	Per Capital Annual Income(In Thousand)	Users Couple	Nonusers Couple	Total
1	Up to 10	9.87	23.46	33.3
2	10 to 20	27.16	24.69	51.58
3	20 to 30	2.47	9.88	12.35
4	Above 30	2.47	-	2.47
	Total	41.97	28.03	100

Source : Field Survey, 2067

Table 25 presents the use of devices, according to per capital income of the respondents, with regards to the effectiveness of family planning programmed, within 10 thousands per capital income group, 9.87 percent used devices and 23.46 percent did not use these devices, 27.16 percent were users and 24.69 percent were non-users among 10 to 20 thousand per capital income group. Among 20-30 thousand per capital income group 2.47 percent used and 9.88 percent did not use.

2.47 percent were used devices in above 30 thousand per capital income group. From the above results, it can be concluded that there were comparatively more users in high per capital income group. But there was not a vast difference in use of devices among various per capital income.

**Table 26 : Idea to Practice in Future by Age Group**

(In percentage)

Respondents	Age Group				Percentage of Respondents
	15-24	25-34	35-44	Above 44	
1. Users	16.67	81.81	66.64	17.15	41.97
2. Not like to use at any time	-	4.35	33.36	82.58	41.97
3. Idea to Practice in future	88.33	13.66	-	-	16.06
	100	100	100	100	100

Source : Field Survey, 2067

Table 26 shows that the idea to practice in future of family planning devices by age group of the respondents. In 15-24 age group 16.67 percent had used and 8.33 percent had the idea to practice in future and no one liked to use at any time in life.

Among 25-34 age group 81.81 percent were users, 4.35 percent did not like to use anytime in life and 13.66 percent had an idea to practice in future.

Among 35-44 age group 66.64 percent had used and 33.36 percent did not like to use anytime in life and no one had idea to practice in future and above 44 age group of respondents 17.15 percent had used and 82.58 percent had not used any time in life and no one had idea to practice in future.

From the above table, it is clear that more were users and idea to practice in future was less in higher age groups than the lower age groups. In total percent users and non users were found to be the same. So, it can be said that the idea of used devices family planning was less effective Majhathana V.D.C.

**Table 27 : Non-Practicing Family Planning Devices by Caste**

(In percentage)

Causes	Caste			
	Brahman	Chhetri	Gurung	Dalit
1. Not having desired number of children	41.67	-	18.19	50
2. Harmful to health	8.33	-	27.24	20
3. Not easy to Use	-	-	9.13	-
4. Not available easily	8.33	-	-	-
5. Not have a son	8.93	50	-	-
6. Other	33.34	50	45.44	30
Total	100	100	100	100

Source : Field Survey, 2067



Table: 27 shows the non practicing family planning devices by caste of the respondents. Among the Brahman caste, 41.67 percent were not using devices because of not having the desired number of children. 8.33 percent were not practicing because they thought that it was harmful to health and not available easily 8.93 percent were not using because of waiting for son and 33.34 percent were not using because of other reasons.

Among the Chhetri caste 50 percent did not use because of not having a son and the rest 50 percent were not using because of other reasons.

Among the Gurung caste 18.19 percent were not practicing because of not having the desired number of children. 27.24 percent were not practicing because of harmful of harmful to health, 9.13 percent were not practicing because it was not easy to use. 45.44 were not practicing because of other reasons or not mentioned specific reason.

Among Gurung 50 percent were not practicing because of not having desired number of children, 20 percent were not using because it was harmful to health and 30 percent were not practicing because of other reasons.

Thus, the results lead to conclude that the major reason for non practicing family planning devices among Brahman and Gurung was found to be the less Children than the required number.

**Table 28: Non Practicing Family Planning Devices by Education**

(In Percentage)

Causes	Educational Level		
	Illiterate	Literate	Educated
1. Not having desired number of children	18.50	29.96	91.63
2. Harmful to health	18.50	20.00	-
3. Not easy to use	3.72	-	-
4. Not available easily	3.72	10.04	-
5. Not have a son	7.41	-	8.37
6. Others	48.15	40.00	-

Total	100	100	100
-------	-----	-----	-----

Source : Field Survey, 2067

Table 28 present the non practicing family planning devices by education of the respondents . Among illiterate respondents, 18.5 percent were not practicing because of not having desired number of children and harmful to health. 3.72 percent where not using because of difficulty in use in availability of measures. 7.41 percent had not use because of not have a son and 48.15 percent had not used because of other reasons.

Among the literate respondents 29.96 percent where not practicing because of not having desired number of children and 20 percent were not using because it was harmful to health. 10.04 percent were not using because of other reasons. Among the educated respondents, 91.63 percent were not practicing because of not having desired number of children and 60.73 percent were not practicing because of no having a son.

Thus, it is concluded that educated respondents had not used because of not having desired number of children and not having a son and other respondents where not using because of various reasons. Educated people were more conscious in use of devices than the other people.

**Table 29: Feeling of Respondents to Use of Devices**

(In percentage)

Devices	Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory	Total
1. Vasectomy	33.31	66.69	-	100
2. Minnilab	37.48	62.52	-	100
3. Condom	24.07	61.55	15.38	100
4. Pills	20.00	80.00	-	100
5. Depo-Provera	-	100	-	100
Total	24.46	67.66	5.88	100

Source : Field Survey, 2067

Table 29 shows the feeling of respondents to the use of different devices mentioned above. Among the Vasectomy users 33.31 percent had a good feeling and 66.69 percent had satisfactory. Among the Minnilab users 37.48 percent had a good feeling and 62.52 percent had only satisfactory. Among the condom users 20.07 percent had a good feelings ,61.55 percent had a satisfactory feeling and 15.38 percent were not satisfied. Among Pills users 20 percent had a good feeling and 80 percent had satisfactory feeling. Among Depo-Provera users 100 percent had a satisfactory feelings.

In total feeling 24.46 percent bears good feeling,67.66 percent had satisfactory feeling and 5.88 percent were found not satisfactory. So, it concluded that experience of family planning devices use was found to be satisfactory than good one.

**Table 30 : Total Birth by Educational Level**

(In Percentage)

Level of Education	Number of Children						Total Number	Total
	0	1	2	3	4	Above 4		
Illiterate	-	3.17	7.41	4.94	4.49	19.75	31	40.75
Literate	1.23	3.17	8.64	1.23	2.47	9.87	22	27.15
Educated	3.7	8.65	6.17	3.7	6.18	3.7	28	32.10
Total	4.93	16.07	22.22	9.87	13.59	33.32	81	100

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table 30 shows the total birth by educational level of the respondents. Among the illiterate respondents, 3.17 percent issued one child, 7.41 percent issued 2 children, 4.49 percent issued 3 children, 4.94 percent issued 4 children and 19.75 percent issued more than 4 children.

Among the literate respondents 1.23 percent had not issue any children. 3.17 percent issued 1 children 8.64 percent issued 2 children, 1.23 percent

issued 3 children, 2.47 percent issued 4 children and 9.87 percent issued more than 4 children.

Among the educated respondents 3.7 percent did not issued children. 8.65 percent issued one child, 6.17 percent issued 2 children, 3.7 percent issued 3 children, 6.18 percent issued 4 children and 3.7 percent issued more than 4 children.

From the table 20 it is found that when the literacy rate was increased, it would decrease the number of issuing children. Lower educated people had more children than the higher educated people.

**Table 31: Total Birth by Occupation**

(In Percentage)

Occupation	Number of Children						Total Number	Total
	0	1	2	3	4	Above 4		
Agriculture	2.47	31	9.87	4.94	6.17	14.81	35	43.20
Services	1.23	3.71	8.64	1.23	4.94	3.71	19	23.46
Wages & Other	1.23	7.41	3.17	3.71	2.47	14.81	27	33.34
Total	4.93	16.06	22.22	9.88	13.58	33.33	81	100

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table 31 indicates the total birth by occupation of the respondents. Among the agriculturists or farmers, 2.47 percent issued no children, 4.94 percent issued 1 child, 9.87 percent issued 3 children, 6.17 percent issued 4 and 14.81 percent issued more than 4 children.

Among the permanent service holders 1.23 percent did not issued any children, 3.71 percent issued 1 child 8.64 percent issued 2 children, 1.23 percent issued 3 children. 4.94 percent issued 4 and 3.17 percent issued more than 3 children respectively.

Among the wage and other occupations of the respondents, 1.23 percent did not issued children. 7.41 percent issued 1 child, 3.71 percent issued 2

children, 3.71 percent issued 3 children, and 2.47 percent issued 4 children, 14.81 percent issued above 4 children.

This leads us to conclude that birth of children was affected by the occupation of the respondents. Child issued ratio was 43.2 percent in Agriculture, in Wage and other occupation, it was 33.34 percent and in permanent service occupation, it was 23.46 percent.

Thus, child issuing ratio was higher in Agricultural occupation than that of other occupations. So, it was carried out that the variation of children issuing ratio was found to be different in concerning of occupation.

**Table 32 : Total Birth by Caste**

(In percentage)

Caste	Number of Children						Total Number	Total
	0	1	2	3	4	Above 4		
Brahman	3.70	8.65	16.05	7.41	11.11	16.04	51	62.96
Chhetri	-	-	-	-	-	2.47	2	2.47
Gurung	-	6.17	1.23	1.23	2.47	4.94	13	16.04
Dalit	1.23	1.24	4.94	1.24	-	9.88	15	18.53
Total	4.93	16.06	22.22	9.88	13.58	33.33	81	100

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table 32 shows the total birth of children by caste of the respondents. Among the Brahman caste 3.70 percent issued no children, 8.65 percent issued 1 children, 16.05 percent issued 2 children, and 7.14 percent issued 3 children. 11.11 percent issued 4 children and 16.04 percent issued more than 4 children. All Chhetri 2.47 percent issued more than 4 children.

Among Gurung community 6.17 percent issued 1 child, 1.23 percent issued 2 children 1.23 percent issued 3 children, 2.47 percent issued 4 children, 4.94 percent issued more than 4 children.

Among Dalit caste 1.23 percent issued no children, 1.24 percent issued 1 child, 4.94 percent issued 3 children, 1.24 percent issued 2 children, 9.88 percent issued more than 4 children.

In total 4.93 percent issued no children, 16.06 percent issued 1 child, 22.22 percent issued 2 children, 9.88 percent issued 3 children, 13.58 percent issued 4 children and 33.33 percent issued more than 4 children. It can be also found that 1 Brahman couple issued 12 children and 9 children survived during the survey period. This result leads to conclude that the number of children in different caste was not the same.

**Table 33 : Total Birth by Age Group**

(In Percentage)

Age Group	Number of Children						Total Number	Total
	0	1	2	3	4	Above 4		
15-24	3.71	6.17	3.71	1.23	-	-	12	14.82
25-34	1.23	7.41	13.58	3.71	1.23	-	22	27.16
35-44	-	1.23	1.23	3.71	2.47	6.17	12	14.81
45 and Above	-	1.23	3.71	1.23	9.88	27.16	35	43.21
Total	4.94	16.04	22.23	9.88	13.88	33.33	81	100

Source : Field Survey, 2067

This table shows the total birth by age group of the respondents. Among the 15-24 age group 3.71 percent issued no child, 6.17 percent issued one child 3.71 issued 2 children, 1.23 percent issued 3 children and 1.23 percent issued 4 children.

Among the 35-44 age interval 1.23 percent issued 1 child, and the same percent issued 2 children, 3.71 percent gave birth to 3 children, 2.47 percent issued 4 children, 6.17 percent issued more than 4 children out of 14.81 percent, among the above 44 age group 1.23 percent issued one child, 3.7 percent issued 2 children, 1.23 percent issued 3 children, 9.88 percent issued 4 children and 27.16 percent issued more than 4 children out of 43.21 percent of the respondents.

It is proved by the above table that the child issuing number among various age group was different. It was also found that the numbers of 3 children issued ratio was low (9.88 percent) and more than 4 children issued ratio was high (33.33 percent). The appropriate chance of issuing children was found to be the age of 25-34 years.

**Table 34 : Birth Spacing by Educational Level**

(In Percentage)

Educational level	Gap of Birth Space						Total	Average number of children
	Less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Above 4 years		
Illiterate	22.37	3.95	36.84	16.45	8.55	11.84	100	4.6
Literate	24.41	4.65	44.19	12.79	6.98	6.98	100	3.9
Educated	34.06	8.58	19.73	23.41	8.85	5.64	100	2.35

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table 34 shows the birth spacing by educational level of the respondents. Among the illiterate respondents 22.37 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year. 3.95 percent children within one year. 36.84 percent children within 2 years, 16.45 percent children within 3 years, 8.55 percent within 4 years and 11.84 percent in more than 4 years of age difference.

Among the literate respondents, 24.41 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 4.65 percent were born within 1 year, 44.19 percent within 2 year, 12.97 percent within 3 year, 6.98 percent within 4 years and 6.98 percent above 4 years of age difference.

Among the educated people 34.06 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 8.58 percent within 1 year. 19.73 percent with 2 years, 23.41 percent within 3 years. 8.58 percent within 4 years, 5.64 percent within above 4 years of age difference.

Average children size was also found to be different. Illiterate average children size was 4.6, whereas average literate children size was 3.9, and the average children size of educated people was 2.35.

Form the result it cleared that birth spacing was different in educational level of the respondents. The average number of children was lower in educated respondents than illiterate and literate.



**Table 35 : Birth Spacing by Caste**

(In percentage)

Caste	Gap of Birth Space						Total	Average number of Children
	Less than 1 years	1 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	Above 4 years		
Brahman	27.81	5.32	31.96	17.75	7.69	9.47	100	3.3
Chhetri	11.11	22.22	44.44	-	5.56	16.67	100	9.0
Gurung	31.70	2.44	34.15	17.00	4.87	9.75	100	3.15
Dalit	19.44	2.76	44.44	15.28	12.5	55.56	100	4.8
Total	25.33	5.34	36	16	8.33	9	100	3.7

Source : Field Survey, 2067

Table 35 shows the birth spacing by caste of the respondents. Among the Brahman caste 27.81 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 5.32 percent within 1 year, 31.96 percent within 2 years, 17.75 percent within 3 years, 7.69 percent within 4 years and 9.47 percent in more than 4 years of age difference.

In the Chhetri caste 11.11 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 22.22 percent within 1 year, 44.44 percent within 2 years, 5.56 percent within 4 years, 16.67 percent in above 4 year of age difference.

In the Gurung community 31.70 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 2.44 percent within 1 year, 34.15 percent within 2 years, 17 percent within 3 year, 4.87 percent within 4 years, 9.75 percent in more than 4 years of age difference.

In the Dalit community, 19.44 percent gave birth their children in less than one year, 2.76 percent within 1 year, 44.44 percent within 2 years, 15.28 percent within 3 years, 12.5 percent within 4 years, 5.56 percent in above more than 4 years of difference. The average children size in Brahman was 3.3, in Chhetri caste it was 9.0, in Gurung community it was 3.15, and in Dalit community it was 4.8.

It is the fact that the more year of birth gap the better is the indicator of F.P. But it is found from the result that more than 4 year of age difference was too much less than the other. The maximum children size in Gurung was 3.15 and the Chhetri was 9. If F.P. is effectively implemented the average size in various castes and more years age space will not be of difference.

**Table 36: Birth Spacing by Occupation of the Respondents**

(In Percentage)

Occupation	Gap of Birth Space						Total	Average number of children
	Less than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	4 Year	Above 4 Year		
Agriculture	24.41	4.72	36.22	15.75	9.45	9.45	100	3.6
Service	32.79	9.84	22.95	16.39	4.92	13.11	100	3.2
Wage and others	22.32	3.57	42.86	16.07	8.93	6.25	100	4.2
Total	25.33	5.34	36.00	16.00	8.33	9.00	100	3.7

Source : Field Survey, 2067

Table 36 shows the birth spacing by occupation of the respondents. Among the agriculturist 24.41 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 4.72 percent within 1 year, 36.22 percent within 2 years, 15.75 percent within 3 years, 9.45 percent within 4 years and 9.45 percent above 4 year of age.

Among the permanent service holders 32.79 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 9.84 percent within 1 year. 22.95 percent within 2 years, 16.39 percent with 3 years, 4.92 percent within 4 years and 13.11 percent in above 4 years of age difference.

In the category of wage and other occupations respondents 22.32 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 3.57 percent within 1 year, 42.86 percent within 2 years. 16.07 percent within 3 years, 8.93 percent with 4 years and 6.25 percent above 4 years age difference.

In total 25.33 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 5.35 percent within 1 year. 42.86 percent within 2 year. 16.07 percent within 3 years, 8.33 percent within 4 years and 9 percent within above 4 years.

The average child ratio in Agriculture, service, wage and other occupation was 3.6, 3.2, 4.2 respectively.

The result leads us to conclude that birth spacing was affected by the occupation of the respondents. Permanent service holders were more conscious than other occupational groups.

**Table 37: Birth Spacing by Age Group of the Respondents**

(In percentage)

Age Group	Gape of Birth Space						Total	Average number of Children
	Less than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	Above 4 Years		
15-24	66.67	25.00	8.33	-	-	-	100	1.0
25-34	48.78	2.44	24.39	7.32	4.88	12.20	100	1.86
35-44	21.31	4.97	45.90	22.95	4.92	-	100	5.08
Above 44	18.52	6.45	36.02	16.13	10.75	11.83	100	5.31

Source : Field Survey, 2067

This table shows the birth spacing by age group of the respondents. Among the 15-24 age group 66.67 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 25 percent children within 1 year, 8.33 percent within 2 years.

In the category of 25.34 age group 48.78 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 2.44 percent within 1 year, 24.39 percent within 2 years, 7.32 percent within 3 years, 4.88 percent within 4 years, 12.20 percent above 4 years. Among the 35.44 age interval 21.31 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year, 4.92 percent within 1 year, 45.90 percent within 2 years, 22.95 percent within 3 year, 4.92 percent within 4 years of age difference.

Among the above 45 age group 18.52 percent gave birth to their children in less than one year 6.45 percent within 1 year, 36.02 percent within 2 years, 16.13 within 3 years. 10.75 percent within 4 year 11.83 percent above 4 years.

The average children ratio in 15-24 age group was 1.0, in 25.34 age group it was 1.86, in 35-44 age group it was 5.08, in above 45 age group it was 5.31.

Thus, it is proved by the above table that average child ratio in higher age group was high and in lower age group it was low. It can be also said that there was more chance of giving birth of other children in lower age group this leads us to conclude that family planning programme cannot fulfill the objectives of issuing 2 children family policy.

## 5.2 Hypothesis Testing

$X^2$  test has been use to test the knowledge, attitude and prevalence of family planning programme in Majhathana V.D.C. For this purpose data were collected by the direct personal interview. The  $X^2$  test is used where the hypothesis testing is necessary age per requirement of the study.

**Table 38 : Knowledge of Family Planning by Educational Level of the Respondents**

Educational level	Knowledge	No. Knowledge	Total
Illiterate	30	5	35
Literate	20	1	21
Educated	25	0	25
Total	75	6	81

Source : Field Survey, 2067

$H_0$ : There is no relationship between knowledge and educational level.

$H_A$  : There is a significant relationship between knowledge and educational level



(Note: it is believed that more knowledge about various methods is effective for Family Planning)

H<sub>2o</sub> : There is no association between knowledge and method of family planning

H<sub>A</sub> : There is a significant association between knowledge and method of family planning.

**Computation of  $\chi^2$  for Testing the Knowledge of Family Planning by Method:**

Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency RT x CT N	O-E	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O - E) <sup>2</sup> E
59	43.29	15.71	246.8	5.70
53	43.29	9.71	94.28	2.17
58	43.29	14.71	213.38	5.0
55	43.29	11.71	137.12	3.16
36	43.29	-7.29	53.14	1.22
23	43.29	-20.29	411.68	9.51
19	43.29	-24.29	590.00	13.62
22	37.71	-15.71	246.80	6.54
28	37.71	-9.71	49.28	1.31
23	37.71	-14.71	213.38	5.66
26	37.71	-11.71	137.12	3.64
45	37.71	7.29	53.14	1.41
58	37.71	20.29	411.68	10.92
62	37.71	24.29	590	15.64
<b>total</b>				<b>85.50</b>

Degrees from freedom = (r-1)(c-1)

$$= (7-1)(2-1)$$

$$= 6$$

Critical  $\chi^2$  at 6 d.f = 12.6

Calculated  $\chi^2$  = 85.5

Here, calculated  $\chi^2$  is greater than table value of  $\chi^2$ . So,  $H_0$ : rejected and  $H_A$  is accepted.

From the result it can be concluded that there is significant relationship between knowledge and method of family planning.

**Table 40: Attitude towards the Marriageable Age of Son and Daughter by Age Group of the Respondents**

Sex	Age			
	15-19	20-24	Above 25	Total
Son	6	20	19	45
Daughter	32	13	0	45
Total	38	33	19	90

Source : Field Survey, 2067

$H_0$  : There is no relationship of son and daughter with their age of marriage.

$H_A$ : There is significant relationship of son and daughter with their age of marriage.

Computation of  $\chi^2$  for Testing Attitude towards the Age of son and Daughter by Age Group of the Respondents

Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency RT x CT N	O-E	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O - E) <sup>2</sup> E
6	19	-13	169	8.89
20	16.5	3.5	12.25	0.74
19	9.5	9.5	90.25	9.5



32	19	1.3	169	8.89
13	16.5	-3.5	12.25	0.74
0	9.5	-9.5	90.25	9.5
				38.26

For degrees of freedom = (r-1) (c-1)

$$= (2-1) (3-1)$$

$$= 2$$

Critical value of  $\chi^2$  at 2 degrees of freedom = 5.99

Here, calculated value of  $\chi^2$  is greater than critical value of  $\chi^2$ . So,  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_A$  is accepted.

From this result it can be concluded that there is significant relationship of son and daughter with their age of marriage.

**Table 41: Using Devices by Age group of the Respondents**

Users/ Non users	Age Group				
	15-24	25-34	35-44	Above 44	Total
Users	2	18	8	6	34
Non Users	10	4	4	29	47
Total	12	22	12	35	81

Source: Field Survey, 2067

$H_0$  : There is no relationship between age group and using of family planning devices.

$H_A$  : There is significant relationship between age group and use of family planning devices.

Observed frequency	Expected Frequency RT x CT N	O-E	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O - E) <sup>2</sup> E
--------------------	------------------------------------	-----	--------------------	---------------------------

2	5.04	-3.04	9.24	1.83
18	9.23	8.77	76.91	8.39
8	5.04	2.96	8.76	1.74
6	14.69	-8.69	75.51	5.14
10	6.96	3.04	9.24	1.33
4	12.77	8.77	96.91	6.02
4	6.96	-2.96	8.76	1.26
29	20.31	8.69	75.51	3.71
Total				29.36

Degrees of freedom = (r-1) (c-1)

$$= (1-1) (4-1)$$

$$= 1 \times 3$$

$$= 3$$

Critical value of  $\chi^2$  at 3 d.f = 7.81

Calculate  $\chi^2$  = 29.36

Here, calculate  $\chi^2$  is greater than critical  $\chi^2$ . So,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_A$  is accepted.

Conclusion : There is significant relationship between age group and using planning devices.

**Table 42 : The Use of Devices by Occupation of the Respondents**

Use	Occupation			
	Agriculture	Service	Other	Total
Yes	12	16	6	37
No	23	3	21	47
total	35	19	27	81

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Note: It is believed that there is equal use of family planning devices in all occupations by the respondents for effective family planning.

$H_0$ : Occupation is associated with use of female planning methods.

$H_A$ : Occupation is not related with use of family planning methods.

**Computation of  $\chi^2$  for Testing the Use of Family Planning Devices by Occupation**

<b>Observed Frequency</b>	<b>Expected Frequency RT x CT N</b>	<b>O-E</b>	<b>(O-E)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>(O - E)<sup>2</sup> E</b>
12	15.98	-3.98	15.84	0.99
16	8.67	7.33	64.32	6.19
6	12.33	6.33	28.52	3.24
23	20.31	2.69	7.24	0.36
3	11.02	-8.02	64.32	5.84
21	15.66	5.34	28.52	1.82
<b>Total</b>				<b>18.44</b>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Degrees of freedom} &= (r-1)(C-1) \\ &= (2-1)(3-1) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Table value of  $\chi^2$  at 3 d.f. = 5.99

Calculated  $\chi^2 = 18.44$

Here, Calculated  $\chi^2$  is greater than tabulated  $\chi^2$ . So, the  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_A$  is accepted.

Thus, there is significant relationship between the use of family planning devices and occupation of the respondents.

**5.3 Major Findings**

The major findings of this study are mentioned below.

1. The knowledge of family planning was with 92.59 percent and the rest 7.41 percent is without knowledge. The knowledge of males was 92.5 percent and of the females was 92.68 percent. It is clear that the

knowledge was high and there was similarity in knowledge of males and females.

2. All the educated respondents had more knowledge and noneducated respondents had less knowledge about family planning.
3. Knowledge about the methods of Vasectomy, Minnilab, Condom, Pills was higher than the other methods.
4. Device-wise family planning knowledge on the basis of educational level was different. Educated respondents had more knowledge about the permanent and temporary devices than others.
5. Knowledge of family planning devices in Brahman and Chhetri caste was higher than in Gurung and Dalit castes.
6. More respondents thought that marriage of their children should be done in 15-19 age interval.
7. No one was ready to their daughter married in above 24 years of age interval. Attitude towards the favor of marriage in a younger age was the indicator of high fertility.
8. Attitude towards the marriageable age of son and daughter in different age interval by caste was also different. Higher caste families liked to get their children married in higher age.
9. Educational level of the people also affect the age of marriage. 37.5 percent of educated respondents thought that the marriageable age of son was above 24 years of age where as 8 percent of illiterate thought that marriageable age of son was above 24.
10. There were found 58.03 percent nonusers and 41.97 percent users. This indicates that family planning services were less effective in Majhathana V.D.C.
11. The use of family planning devices in Brahman caste was seen higher than that in the other castes.

12. From the occupational point of view using family planning devices in agricultural and temporary service holders was found to be very low.
13. Among 25-34 age group more respondents were conscious of using devices than other age groups.
14. Among the 15-24 age group 83.33 percent of married respondents were not using family planning devices.
15. There was slightly different in using devices among the different family income groups. Users were more in high income family group.
16. Respondents' experience of using devices was satisfactory.
17. Non practicing of family planning devices by caste was different.
18. No relationship was found between family incomes and using devices. Economic standard did not affect about using devices.
19. Literate and educated respondents bore fewer children than that of illiterate or uneducated people. It is also proved that when the literacy rate was increased it would decrease the rate of producing more children.
20. Giving birth of the children was affected by the occupation of the respondents. Number of children issued was found to be higher in agriculture and temporary job than the permanent occupations of the respondents.
21. The number of children produced in different castes was also different. Brahman issued fewer numbers of children than other castes.
22. The number of children produced among various age group was also different. The appropriate chance of issuing children was found to be the age of 15-34 years.
23. Birth spacing shows that the average family size among different educational level was also different. The size of average family was decreased as a result of increasing in educational level. The average number of children in illiterate was 4.6, where as educated respondents had 2.35.



## CHAPTER – SIX

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 Summary

The most important issue of this time is the rapid population growth especially during the last few decades. This trend of population growth has created many problems. The census report of Nepal has clearly indicated that the rural population growth is increasing at a faster rate. The growth trend of present rural population shows the urgent need of effective family planning programme in rural area. Keeping this view in mind the present study has been designed to show the effective family planning programme in rural area. Keeping this view in mind the present study has been designed to show the effectiveness of family planning programme in Majhathana Village Development Committee of Kaski district.

Family planning programme was started from 1958 A.D. An attempt was made to control the population by the implementation of family planning programme. But the population was not controlled. It is thought that the ineffective family planning programme was the cause of uncontrolled population growth. Thus, to show the effectiveness of family planning programme in rural area this study has set its main objective and its significant lies in to reducing population by effective implementation of family planning programme.

Some literatures for this study are reviewed. Review of theoretical research works shows that were the family planning programme is effectively implement there is decrease in problem arisinfrom population growth.

Data were collected through direct personal interview by applying lottery method analyzed through the statistical procedure.

Education, caste and occupation of the respondent affect the family planning programme. The average child ratio was 3.7 percent which indicated that the programme was not successful to fulfill the 2 children family policy. It is also found that the large numbers of people were not using devices. The use of family planning devices in Brahman caste was found to be higher than of the other castes.

Despite these, caste, occupation and education play an important role in controlling child birth ratio. Permanent service holders educated family members and Brahmen casts issued fewer children than the others. Birth spacing was also affected by education, caste and occupation of the respondents. Finally it is found that the family planning programme was not so effective in Majhathana V.D.C.

## 6.2 Conclusion

From the above discussion the conclusion can be made as follows:

- ) The knowledge of family planning services in general was high and there was not actual difference due to sex wise knowledge.
- ) Large number of respondents had an uniform idea to get their children married in lower age. Respondents were not conscious about the chance of issuing more children in the lower age of marriage.
- ) One and two years birth spacing was high. It shows that the chance of producing more children was also high.
- ) Average child ratio did not encourage to fulfill the two children policy of the government.



- ) Large number of respondents had no detailed knowledge about the method of using family planning devices. It indicates that there was not perfect realization of family planning devices.
- ) Large numbers of respondents were not using the devices. It implies that family planning services and devices were not easily available.

Education caste and occupation affect birth spacing, issue of children and using devices. Illiteracy, lower caste and dependance on agriculture were the major causes of making family planning programme ineffective in Majhathana V.D.C.

### **6.3 Recommendation**

On the basis of conclusion some recommendations can be made as follows:

- ) Large number of respondents had no detailed knowledge about family planning. So, detailed knowledge should be given especially to the lower caste, Illiterate people, agriculturists and wage earners of the society.
- ) People should change their idea to get their children married in lower age for effective family planning.
- ) It should be carried out necessary population programme in reducing the average child ratio to the replacement level.
- ) To control the population growth rate, family planning services should be launched bydoor to door visit programme and encourage those couples have already given birth to two children.
- ) Large numbers of respondents were not using devices because of unavailability of the family planning services. So, the family planning

devices should be distributed through local agencies under the programme of door to door visit.

- ) All the family planning devices should be provided for the concerned people free of cost in order to increase the public awareness about family planning programme.

## BIBLIGRAPHY

CBS (1993), **“Population Census – 2002”**

CBS (1995), **“Population Monograph of Nepal”**, Kathmandu Central Bureau of Statistics.

Bogue J: Dollald (1969), **“Principle of Population Studies”**, Himalayan Publishing House

DHUD/WRD,(2054), **“Small Town Physical Development Programme of Phalebas Area”**

DSS (1986), **“Demographic Sample Survey”** First Report Kathmandu CBS.

Devi Bhaka Dhakal (2039), **“Effectiveness of Family Planning Programme in Rural Terai”** A case study of Gunjanegar Village Panchyat in Chitwan district, Unpublished M.A. Dissertation, Pokhara (P.N. Campus).

Edward Humphrey (1975), **“Encyclopedia International”**Vol.14  
(Canada, Grolia of Canada Limited)

John C. Caldwell, Braket E. (1999), **“Bangladesh Fertility Declines”** Khauda, Bruce Coldwells, from the Population and Development Review (New York) USA Volume 25.

K.C. Bal Kumar, Govinda, **“Birth Death and Contraception in Nepal”**  
Subedi (1997), Kathmandu CDPS(T.U.)

Kabita Pradhan (2061), **“Fertility Pattern of Married Women in Rural Terai”** A Case Study of Padampur V.D.C. in

- Chitwan District. Unpublished M.A. Dissertation, Bharatpur(B.M.C)
- Manju Babu Bista (1989), **“Fertility Pattern of Married Women in Pulchowk Locality”**. Unpublished Dissertation, T.U. (Kritipur Campus)
- Nasra M.Shah and James, **“Desired Family Size and Contraceptive Use in Pakistan”**
- A. Palmore’s (1979), “International Family Planning Prospective Vol. II”
- NPC (2049), **“Eighth Plan 2049-2054”**, HMG National Planning Commission
- NPC (2054), **“Nineth Plan 2054-2059”**, HMG National Planning Commission
- NPC (2059), **“Tenth Plan 2059-2064”**, HMG National Planning Commission
- PCRO for South and East Asia, **“Indias Population Policy and Programme”**.  
A case study, (1982) of Kerala, Maharastra, West Bangal and Hariyana.
- K.N. Shrestha and  
D.R. Kansakar, (2053) **“Quantitative tehniques for Economics”** Sewa Publishers, Kathmandu.
- Ralpa Thomlinson (1967), **“Demographic Problem Controversy Over Population Control”** [California Dickenson Publishing Company]

**APPENDIX – 1**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE**

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Family Planning Programme in Rural Society of Nepal

A Case Study of

(Majhathana V.D.C Kaski)

Word No :

House No:

A 1. Name of the family head:

Sex ..... caste ..... religion .....

i. Total number of family member :

Male                      Female                      Brother

Married                      unmarried                      sister

2. How much land do you have cultivated(In Ropani) how?

Khet ..... Parkho .....

3. Please tell me , how much do you produced various food grains in your land ?

a. Paddy ..... b. Corn ..... c. Millet .....

d. wheat ..... e. Potato ..... f. Other .....

4. How many domestic animals you have?

a. Buffalos                      b. Cows                      c.Goats                      d. others

5. What is the condition of food consumption of your family?

a. Surplus ..... b. Sufficient ..... c. Deficit .....

6. What are the sources of your income?

Sources:	Annual Income (Rs.)	Savings
Agriculture: .....	.....	.....
Service: .....	.....	.....
Business: .....	.....	.....
Others: .....	.....	.....

B. Introduction of Respondents. ( In each household every married couple either male or female are included in the sample)

1. Introduction of Respondent.

a. Name      b. Age      c. Sex      d. Education

literate ..... primary : ..... lower secondary .....  
Secondary..... I.A. .... B.A. .... Above BA .....

e. Occupation Agriculture : .....Business .....service .....  
others

2. Total issued children surviving and age.

a. Son: ..... Surviving: .....

b. Daughter: ..... Surviving: .....

c. Difference between children age.

1<sup>st</sup>      2<sup>nd</sup>      3<sup>rd</sup>      4<sup>th</sup>      5<sup>th</sup>  
6<sup>th</sup>

d. Total desired number of children:

Son: .....

Daughter: .....

3. Did you hear about family planning?

Yes:

No:

4. Can you give the name of devices used or your neighboring in village for family planning purposes?

a. Permanent:

b. Temporary:

5. Can you tell the sources of knowledge of family planning:

a. Clinic

b. Hospital

c. Healthpost

d. Village health worker

e. Radio

f. Television

g. Newspaper

h. Others

6. Are you using any family planning devices?

a. Yes

b. No

7. If yes please give the name of the devices used?

.....  
.....

8. If not do you have any idea to practice in future?

a. Yes: ..... b. No: ..... c. Not certain: .....

9. If not using why?

.....

10. In your opinion, which one is the most impressive factor to adopt family planning?
- a. Burden of big family
  - b. Fear of fragmentation of land
  - c. To protect child and mother's health
  - d. Other's.
11. How do you feel about the use of devices?
- a. Highly satisfactory
  - b. Satisfactory
  - c. Not satisfactory
12. Please tell why you have not practicing family planning devices?
- a. Not having desired number of children.
  - b. Family planning is against religion.
  - c. It is harmful to health.
  - d. Not easy to use.
  - e. Not available easily.
  - f. Other.



**APPENDIX: 2****List of the Respondents**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Ward No.</b>	<b>Caste</b>	<b>Age (Years)</b>	<b>Main Occupation</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Sex</b>
1.	8	Dalit	38	Wages & others	Illiterate	Male
2.	8	Dalit	55	Wage & others	Illiterate	Male
3.	8	Dalit	17	Wage & others	Illiterate	Male
4.	8	Dalit	34	Wage & others	Illiterate	Male
5.	8	Dalit	19	Wage & others	S.L.C	Male
6.	8	Dalit	42	Wage & others	Illiterate	Male
7.	8	Dalit	49	Wage & others	Illiterate	Male
8.	8	Dalit	22	Wage & others	Illiterate	Female
9.	8	Dalit	22	Wage & others	Illiterate	Female
10.	8	Dalit	24	Wage & others	Illiterate	Female
11.	8	Brahman	42	Agriculture	Illiterate	Female
12.	8	Brahman	42	Wage & others	S.L.C	Female
13.	8	Brahman	74	Agriculture	Illiterate	Female
14.	8	Brahman	37	Agriculture	Illiterate	Female
15.	8	Brahman	52	Services	Intermediate	Male

16.	8	Brahman	52	Agriculture	Literate	Male
17.	8	Brahman	45	Agriculture	Illiterate	Female
18	8	Brahman	19	Agriculture	literate	Female
19.	8	Brahman	40	Agriculture	Bachelor	Male
20.	8	Brahman	69	Agriculture	literate	Male
21.	8	Brahman	30	Service	Intermediate	Male
22.	8	Brahman	50	Wages & others	illiterate	Female
23.	8	Brahman	30	Agriculture	literate	Female
24.	8	Brahman	48	Agriculture	Illiterate	Female
25.	8	Brahman	22	Agriculture	S.L.C	Female
26.	8	Brahman	26	Agriculture	literate	Female
27.	8	Brahman	40	Agriculture	literate	Female
28.	9	Brahman	71	Agriculture	literate	Female
29.	9	Brahman	28	Service	literate	Male
30.	9	Brahman	30	Service	Bachelor	Male
31.	9	Brahman	40	Agriculture	literate	Male
32.	9	Brahman	56	Agriculture	Illiterate	Female

33.	9	Brahman	33	Agriculture	literate	Female
34.	9	Brahman	28	Agriculture	S.L.C	Female
35.	9	Brahman	63	Agriculture	Illiterate	Male
36.	9	Brahman	29	service	literate	Male
37.	9	Brahman	33	Service	Intermediate	Male
38.	9	Brahman	35	Service	Bachelor	Male
39.	9	Brahman	26	Service	S.L.C	Male
40.	9	Chetri	45	Agriculture	Illiterate	Female
41.	9	Chetri	72	Wages & others	literate	Male
42.	9	Dalit	40	Agriculture	Illiterate	Male
43.	9	Dalit	24	Wages & others	S.L.C	Male
44.	9	Dalit	57	Wages & others	Illiterate	Female
45.	9	Dalit	45	Wages & others	Illiterate	Female
46.	9	Dalit	30	Wages & others	Illiterate	Female
47.	9	Dalit	23	Wages & others	Illiterate	Female
48.	9	Brahman	66	Agriculture	Illiterate	Female
49.	9	Brahman	35	Agriculture	literate	Female

50.	9	Brahman	55	Agriculture	Illiterate	Female
51.	9	Brahman	24	Agriculture	S.L.C	Female
52.	9	Brahman	57	Service	Intermediate	Male
53.	9	Brahman	28	Service	Bachelor	Male
54.	9	Brahman	48	Service	Intermediate	Male
55.	9	Brahman	34	Service	Intermediate	Male
56.	9	Brahman	58	Agriculture	illiterate	Female
57.	9	Brahman	25	Agriculture	S.L.C	Female
58.	9	Brahman	55	Agriculture	literate	Female
59.	9	Brahman	17	Agriculture	S.L.C	Female
60.	9	Brahman	45	Service	Masters degree	Male
61.	1	Gurung	42	Wages & others	Illiterate	Male
62.	1	Gurung	28	Service	literate	Male
63.	1	Gurung	30	Agriculture	literate	Female
64.	1	Gurung	48	Wages & others	Illiterate	Female
65.	1	Gurung	18	Wages & others	Illiterate	Female
66.	1	Gurung	52	Agriculture	Illiterate	Male

67.	1	Gurung	26	Service	S.L.C	Male
68.	1	Gurung	46	Wages & others	Illiterate	Female
69.	1	Gurung	18	Wages & others	Illiterate	Female
70.	1	Gurung	50	Wages & others	Illiterate	Female
71.	1	Gurung	25	Wages & others	literate	Female
72.	1	Gurung	46	Agriculture	Illiterate	Male
73.	1	Gurung	25	Service	Illiterate	Male
74.	1	Brahman	46	Agriculture	literate	Female
75.	1	Brahman	43	Agriculture	literate	Female
76.	1	Brahman	54	Service	Intermediate	Male
77.	1	Brahman	29	Agriculture	S.L.C	Female
78.	1	Brahman	41	Service	Intermediate	Male
79.	1	Brahman	40	Wages & others	literate	Female
80.	1	Brahman	45	Agriculture	S.L.C	Male
81.	1	Brahman	35	Wages & others	Illiterate	Male

**APPENDIX – 3****Population growth (World)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Population (In thousand)</b>
1960	30,00,000
1974	40,00,000
1987	50,00,000
1999	60,00,000

( UNFPA report 1999 publish on world knowledge from year 5, vol. 27,P2,3)

**APPENDIX – 4**

Census Year	Population (Total) of Nepal	Average annual growth rate	Population (Hills) of Nepal	Population (Kaski district) of Nepal
1971	11555983	-	6071407	-
1981	15022839	2.66	7163115	228400
1991	18462081	2.08	8419889	243547
2001	23151423	2.25	10251111	257826

1. HMG- Central Brureau of Statistics, Population Monagraph, 2003  
CBS P.41
2. Report of population of Nepal, Nepali edition – 2060 p.11

