REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, CONTRACEPTION AND FERTILITY AMONG DUMMALI RAI'S IN BHOJPUR DISTRICT, NEPAL:

A THESIS

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 \mathbf{BY}

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Except where otherwise acknowledged in the text, the analysis in this thesis
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Biyan Rai

Sano- Dumma 7, Bhojpur.

ABSTRACT

The study "Reproductive health, Contraception and fertility in Dummali Rai community" was carried out using primary data obtained from 165 respondents of currently married women aged 15-49 years Sano-Dumma of Bhojpur, Nepal. Knowledge, practice, use and reasons for nonuse of contraceptive among currently married women aged 15-49 years were examined in the study.

The total population of sample household was 970 in the study area, among them males were 514 and 456 were females. The sex ratio was 112.7. The result indicated that 84.3 percent people were literate and 15.7 percent were illiterate. The major occupation was agriculture with 27.5 percent people was engaged in this sector.

If we analyze the availability of food production is 98.8 percent out of the total population. The 53.9 percent people's household income per month is Rs. 5,000-10,000. The 95.8 percent have toilet facility. The 55.2 percent husbands are decision maker where as 55.8 percent female take advice every day. Out of the 165 household, 53.6 are unmarried where as 44.3 percent are unmarried,60.7 percent have the knowledge of RH, 85.7 percent do not have the knowledge of contraceptive, 3 currently married women had aborted unwanted pregnancy. Before 15 years, 1.2 percent youth keep first sexual intercourse. The 52 percent people viewed an organization's information programmes. The 99.4 percent receive RH service easily, the 95.8 percent got information of FP from radio/TV and in the last pregnancy, and 77.8 percent take ANC service.

Efforts are to be made to enhance the situations of education, with RH knowledge; outreach of policy implementation at the grassroots level; sexual and reproductive health related educational programmes for young population; opportunities for economic improvement of the families; and, establishment of the health facilities in each wards of the VDC.

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ABBREVIATION

AIDS : Acquired Immunodeficiency's Syndrome

CBS : Central Bureau of Statistics

CEB : Children Ever Born

CPR : Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

FHS : Family Health Survey

FP/MCH : Family Planning/ Maternal Child Health

FPAN : Family Planning Association of Nepal

HIV : Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IEC : Information education communication

IUD : Intra-Uterine Device

KAP : Knowledge attitude and Practice

MOH : Ministry of Health

MOPE : Ministry of Population and Environment

MWRA : Married Women of reproductive Age

NCPS : Nepal Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

NFFPHS : Nepali Fertility, Family Planning and Health Survey

NFHS : Nepal Fertility Health Survey

NFS : Nepal Fertility Survey

CPR : Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

STD : Sexually Transmitted Disease

TU : Tribhuvan University

UNFPA : United Nation Family Planning Association

UNICEF : United Nations International Children Education Fund

VDC : Village Development committee

WHO : World Health Organization

CDPS : Central Department of Population Studies

DDC : District Development Committee

FP : Family Planning

FHW : Female Health Worker

ICPD : International Conference on Population and Development

IEC : Information Education and Communication Programs

INGOs : International Non-governmental Organizations

PHC : Primary Health Center

NRs : Nepali Rupees

PNC : Post Natal Care

PRB : Population Reference Bureau

RH : Reproductive Health

SLC : School Living Certificate

SPSS : Statistical Package for Social Science

SRH : Sexual and Reproductive Health

STDs : Sexually Transmitted Diseases

UN : United Nation

UNESCO : United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization

UNFPA : United Nations Population Fund

UNFWCW : United Nations Fourth World Conference of woman

VDC : Village Development Committee