

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY
PLANNING METHODS IN MAGAR COMMUNITY**

(A Case Study of Salkot VDC in Surkhet District)

A DISSERTATION

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that **Mr. Chakra Prasad Gautam** has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of the dissertation entitled **Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Family Planning Methods in Magar Community (A Case Study of Salkot VDC in Surkhet District)** for the partial fulfillment of Master's Degree of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, this study is original based on primary data and carries useful information in the field of family planning.

Therefore, I recommend this dissertation for evaluation to the dissertation committee.

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of contraceptive methods among married women aged 15-49 years in Magar community. This study has been carried out using primary data obtained from field survey, 2009.

The main objectives of this study are to identify knowledge, attitude and practice of contraceptive, to examine socio-economic characteristics of the study population.

The study covers the 115 Magar married women of reproductive age i.e. 15-49 years which has been selected purposively. The result indicates that around 57 percent people are illiterate and 43 percent people are literate. The main occupation of Magar community is agriculture.

Majority of respondents around 70 percent are used pipe line water 21 percent used well water, 4 percent use river water. Among 115 respondents around 69 percent have toilet facilities and 31 percent have not any toilet facilities. Among the 115 respondents 71 percent have kachi houses, 20 percent have traditional houses, around 7 percent have semi-kachi houses. Maximum number 98.26 percent respondent heard about contraception method and only 1.78 percent respondent does not hear about contraception method. Majority respondents 95.6 percent have positive attitude about frequency pregnancy may lead to health problems and 4.35 percent have no knowledge about it and none of the respondents had negative attitude about it. Majority respondents 91.31 percent said using contraception devices is not against for religion, only 1.74 percent said contraception is against for religion and, only 6.96 percent said don't know about it. Majority respondents 56.52 percent respondents said family planning devices have side effects, 21.78 percent said not side effect and do not know about it. Among knowledgeable women, majority respondents 83.48 percent said ever use of contraception method and 16.52 percent said not ever use of contraception method. Majority respondents 73.68 percent are not satisfied with treatment and 26.31 percent are satisfied with the treatment.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
Chapter I : Introduction	1-5
1.1 General Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	4
1.5 Limitation of the Study	4
1.6 Organization of the Study	5
Chapter II : Review of Literature	6-17
2.1 World's Situation in Family Planning	6
2.2 Situations in SAARC Countries	9
2.3 Nepalese Situations	12
2.4 Conceptual Framework	16
Chapter III : Research Methodology	18-20
3.1 Selection of the Study Area	18
3.2 Research Design	18
3.3 Nature and Source of Data	19
3.4 Sample Size	19
3.5 Research Tools	19
3.6 Data Analysis Techniques	20
Chapter IV : Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents	21-27
4.1 Distribution of Study Population by Household Characteristics	21
4.1.1 Ownership of Land	21
4.1.2 Sources of Drinking Water and Toilet Facilities	22
4.1.3 Occupational Status	23
4.1.4 Family Size of the Respondents	23
4.1.5 The Structure of House	24
4.2 Individual Characteristics of the Respondents	24
4.2.1 Age Distribution of Respondents	24
4.2.2 Age at Marriage	25
4.2.3 Different Cast in Magar Ethnic Group	26
4.2.4 Number of Family Members	26
4.2.5 Educational Status	27
Chapter V : Situation on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Family Planning	
Methods	28-44
5.1 Knowledge on Family Planning Methods	28
5.1.1 Heard about Family Planning	28
5.1.2 Knowledge of Family Planning Method	28

5.1.3	Sources of Information	29
5.1.4	Understanding of Family Planning Methods	30
5.1.5	Opinion about Birth Spacing	31
5.1.6	Knowledge about Availability of Family Planning Services (at least one)	31
5.2	Attitude Towards Family Planning Methods	32
5.2.1	Frequent Pregnancies May Lead to Health Problems	32
5.2.2	Visit to Health Institution for Family Planning Service	32
5.2.3	References of Health Institutions for Family Planning Services	33
5.2.4	Causes of Not Going to Health Institution for FP	34
5.2.5	Number of Children for Ideal Family	34
5.2.6	Sex Preference	35
5.2.7	Family Planning Helps to Improve Family Health Status	35
5.2.8	Using Contraceptive Device is Against Religion	36
5.2.9	Types of Contraceptive Services Allowed for Magar Society	37
5.2.10	Perception on Side Effects of Family Planning Devices	37
5.3	Practice Regarding the Family Planning Methods	38
5.3.1	Ever Use of Contraception Methods	38
5.3.2	Ever Use of Family Planning Methods According to Types	39
5.3.3	Response of Non-Use of Contraceptive Methods	39
5.3.4	Current Use of Contraceptive Methods	40
5.3.5	Side Effects of Family Planning	41
5.3.6	Types of Side Effects	42
5.3.7	Treatment for Side Effects	42
5.3.8	Satisfied with this Treatment	43
5.3.9	Intention of Future Use of Contraceptive	43
	Chapter VI : Summary, Findings and Recommendations	45-49
6.1	Summary	45
6.2	Findings	45
6.3	Conclusion	48
6.4	Recommendations	49
	References	50-51

LIST OF TABLES

	<i>Page No.</i>
Table 2.1: Percentage of married women using family planning, world, 2008	8
Table 2.2: Percentage of Married Women Using Family Planning, SAARC, 2008	11
Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of currently married women who have ever used, 2001-2006	14
Table 2.4: Percentage of currently married women who are currently using modern contraceptive methods, Nepal 1996-2006	15
Table 3.1: Distribution of Sample Size	19
Table 4.1: Ownership of Land Distribution in Ropani	21
Table 4.2: Distribution of Sample Household Having Toilet Facility and Source of Drinking Water in the Study Area	22
Table 4.3: Distribution of Houses Structure	24
Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group	25
Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Age at Marriage	25
Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnic Composition	26
Table 4.7: Number of Family Members	26
Table 4.8: Distribution of Educational (Level) Status of Respondents	27
Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by Heard about FP Methods	28
Table 5.2: Distribution of Currently Married Women who know any Contraceptive Method by Specific Method	29
Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondents by Sources of Information about Contraceptive Methods	30
Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents According to Understanding of Family Planning Methods	30
Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents Openion about Birth Spacing	31
Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge about Availability of Family Planning Services	31
Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents about Frequent Pregnancies Lead Heath Problems	32
Table 5.8: Distribution of Respondents who like to go Health Institutions for Family Planning Services	33

Table 5.9:	Distribution of Respondents according to Causes of Not Going to Family Planning Service Centre	34
Table 5.10:	Distribution of Respondents about Ideal Family	34
Table 5.11:	Distribution of Respondents in Terms of Openion about Using Contraceptive Devices for or Against Religion	36
Table 5.12:	Distribution of Respondents Allowing Situation of Contraceptive Devices in Magar Community	37
Table 5.13:	Distribution of Respondents by Ever Use of Contraception Method	38
Table 5.14:	Distribution of Respondents According to Ever User of Types of Family Planning Methods	39
Table 5.15:	Distribution of Respondents based on Reasons for Non-use of Contraception	40
Table 5.16:	Distribution of Respondents According to Current User of Family Planning Methods	41
Table 5.17:	Distribution of Respondents According to Types of Side Effects	42
Table 5.18:	Distribution of Respondents According to Treatment of Side Effects	42

LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>Page No.</i>
Figure 2.1: Affecting factor to the KAP	17
Figure 4.1: Occupational Status of (15-49) Years Female Population of Salkot VDC	23
Figure 4.2: Family Types	23
Figure 5.1: Distribution of Respondents to Ever Visited to Health Institution for Family Planning Service	33
Figure 5.2: Distribution of Respondents by Sex Preference	35
Figure 5.3: Distribution of Respondents, According to Family Planning Helps to Improve Family Health Status	36
Figure 5.4: Perception Onside Effects of Respondents in Family Planning Devices	38
Figure 5.5: Distribution of the Respondents by Current Use of Contraception	40
Figure 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by Side Effects of Family Planning	41
Figure 5.7: Distribution of Respondents According to Satisfaction with Treatment	43
Figure 5.8: Distribution of Respondents by Intention of Future Uses of Contraception	44

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAM	:	Age at Marriage
AHW	:	Auxiliary Health Workers
BDC	:	Birth Death and Contraception
BDHS	:	Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CHPR	:	Centre for Health and Population Research
CPR	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
Depo	:	Depo-Provera
DHO	:	District Health Office
DHS	:	Demographic Health Survey
DPHO	:	District Publish Health Office
FHD	:	Family Health Division
FP	:	Family Planning
FPAN	:	Family Planning Association of Nepal
GO	:	Government Organization
GR	:	Growth Rate
HH	:	Household
HMG	:	His Majesty of Government
ICPD	:	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
INGO	:	International Non-Government Organization
IPPF	:	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUD	:	Intra-Uterine Device
KAP	:	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
M/F	:	Male/Female
MOH	:	Ministry of Health

NDHS	:	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NFHS	:	Nepal Fertility Health Survey
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
NPR	:	Nepal Population Report
PDHS	:	Pakistan Demographic Health Survey
PGR	:	Population Growth Rate
PRB	:	Population Reference Bureau
SDHS	:	Sri Lanka Demographic Health Survey
SPBN	:	Statistical Pocket-Book of Nepal
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
UN	:	United Nations
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
VHW	:	Village Health Workers
WHO	:	World Health Organization