

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF
CONTRACEPTIVES
(A Case Study of DALit Community in Bhimphedi VDC)**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Tribhuvan University, in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology**

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I hereby declare that this project paper entitled, “**Knowledge Attitude and Practices of Contraceptives**” is my own task except wherever acknowledged. I have not submitted it or any of its part to any other academic institutions for any degree.

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Abstract

The Study on knowledge, attitude and practice of contraceptive is carried out by conducting the sample survey in 2009 in Bhimphedi VDC of Makwanpur district. This survey analyzes the knowledge, attitude and use of contraceptives and its interrelationship with various socio-economic and demographic characteristic of population in the study area.

All together 61 households were selected for the study through purposive sampling. A both descriptive and exploratory research design has been used to address the research problems. Interview (questionnaire), Key informant Interview, observation techniques were used for primary data collection and Secondary data were collected through review of various published and unpublished literatures. The data collected were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively.

The study has found a satisfactory result for knowledge about contraceptives in the study area. Majority of the respondents (94.4%) are familiar with at least one contraceptive. More than 60 percent are ever current users for at least one contraceptive method. The finding shows that 81.25 percent of the female respondents had ever used contraception. Among them was found for age group 15-25. There is majority of respondents got married below twenty years in each caste, had ever used contraception and the respondents who ever use contraception was higher were from agricultural occupation.

Besides, the study has also explained the reason for use and non-use of contraceptives and its side effects, child bearing age and availability of contraceptive services. The recommendations were made for awareness about contraception and family planning, health and the level of education increases the contraceptive practice also increases.

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ACRONYMS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEB	:	Children Ever Born
CPR	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DDC	:	District Development Committee
CPR	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DHS	:	Demographic Health Survey
FP	:	Family Planning
FPAN	:	Family Planning Association Nepal
HMG	:	His Majesty of Government
ICPD	:	International Conference on Population And Development
IFR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
INGOs	:	International Non Governmental Organization
IUD	:	Intra Uterine Devices
KAP	:	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
MCH	:	Maternal and Child Health
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
NDHC	:	Nepal Demography Health Survey
NFHC	:	Nepal Fertility and Family Planning Survey

NFS	:	Nepal Family Health Survey
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
RH	:	Reproductive Health
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	:	United Nation Family Planning Association
UNICEF	:	United Nation Children Emergency Fund
UN	:	United Nation
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WHO	:	World Health Organization