

**CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND
USE IN KUMAL COMMUNITY**

(A Case Study of Vyas Municipality of Tanahun District)

By

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A Dissertation Submitted to

The Central Department of Population Studies

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

**For the Partial Fulfillment Degree of Master's of Arts in Population
Studies**

Tribhuvan University

Kathmandu, Nepal

July, 2007

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RECOMMENDATION

The dissertation work entitled "**Contraceptive Knowledge, Attitude and Use in Kumal Community: A Case Study of Vyas Municipality Ward No. 6 and 8, Tanahu, Nepal,**" by Gita Wagle is prepared under my supervision for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and primary database. I recommended it for evolution to the dissertation committee.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is my great pleasure to acknowledge my respected teacher who I admire for guiding me through out my study period. So, I express my sincere gratitude to **Dr. Ram Sharan Pathak**, Associate professor in the Central Department of Population Studies, T.U. for his kind suggestions and supervision for this study.

I am grateful to professor Bal Kumar K.C. Professor Head of Central Department of Population Studies T.U. for his valuable suggestion and encouragement to carry out this study.

Similarly, I express my sincere to Mrs. Suma Sedhai of faculty associate of CDPS and others faculty members of CDPS for their help in various steps of this study.

The cooperation of all the respondents participating in this study along with the inhabitants of Vyas Municipality was highly appreciable, without which the study could not be completed.

I am indepted to my family members from where I got the regular inspiration and financial assistance with much patience to accomplish my academic course.

Similarly, I am thankful to my brothers Suman, Milan, Sri Ram and Sisters Durga, Sapana, Anju. I would like to thank my husband Surya Chandra Lamsal for his valuable co-operation and regular contribution during the period of this work.

July, 2007

Thank you,
Gita Wagle

ABSTRACT

The study on "**Contraceptive Knowledge, Attitude and Use in Kumal Community**" has been carried out using primary data obtained from 94 respondent from 94 households of currently married women aged 15-49 years in the study area .In this study analyzed the Knowledge, Attitude and Use of Contraceptive among currently married women age 15-49 years.

The total sample household was 94, the total population was found 421 of which 204 were males and 217 were females, the sex ratio was found to be 94.0. Seventy nine percent people are literate and major occupation is agriculture 62.0 percent are engaged in this sector.

Majority of the currently married women 89.4 percent are familiar with at least knowledge of contraceptive method ,of the total 94 currently married women 74.5 percent are ever user and 65.9 percent current users for one contraceptive method.

There are curvilinear relationship with number of living children, education of women family annual income and current users of contraceptives. Non linear relationship is found between age of women and current user of contraceptive. This study indicates the main reason for not using contraceptive is fear of side effect.

Almost 32 percent of currently married women prefer at least four year birth space is better. About 61.7 percent have said that their appropriate child bearing age is after 20 years and above. Almost 52.1 percent currently married women said that the most fertile period is right after period has ended.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AM – Age at Marriage

BDCS – Birth, Death and Contraception Survey

CBR – Crude Birth Rate

CBS – Central Bureau of Statistics

CDPS – Central Department of Population Studies

CMWRA – Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age

CPR – Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

FP – Family Planning

FP/MCH – Family Planning and Maternal Child Health

FPAN – Family Planning Association of Nepal

HMG – His Majesty's Government of Nepal

ICPD – International Conference on Population and Development

IEC – Information, Education and Communication

INGO – International Non – Government Organization

IUD – Intra – Uterine Device

KAP – Knowledge, Attitude and Practice

MOPE - Ministry of Population and Environment

NCPS – Nepal Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

NDHS – Nepal Demographic Health Survey

NFFS – Nepal Fertility, Family Planning Survey

NGOS – Non – Governmental Organizations

PRB – Population Reference Bureau

STDS – Sexually Transmitted Diseases

