

**Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards  
Contraceptive Devices  
(A Case Study of Chock Chisapani in Tanahun, Nepal)**

**A Thesis  
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Degree of Master's of Arts**

**By  
Rishi Ram Bimali  
T.U. Regd. No. 6-1-288-120-96  
Exam Roll No. 3295**

**Central Department of Rural Development  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur  
Kathmandu, Nepal**

**November, 2006**

# TRIBHUBAN UNIVERSITY

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**Ref. No.....**

**Date:.....**

## RECOMMENDATION LETTER

A Thesis entitled **Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Contraceptive Devices: A Case Study of Chock Chisapani in Tanahun, Nepal** has been prepared by Rishi Ram Bimali under my supervision. I hereby recommend that the thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development, be examined by the thesis examination committee.

---

Mr. Suman Banskota

Research Supervisor

# TRIBHUBAN UNIVERSITY

## CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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**Date:.....**

### APPROVAL LETTER

We certify that this thesis entitled **Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Contraceptive Devices: A Case Study of Chock Chisapani in Tanahun, Nepal** submitted by Rishi Ram Bimali in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development, has been found satisfactory in scope and quality and thus hereby accepted and approved.

#### **The Evaluation Committee**

---

Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka  
Head of the Department

---

Lecturer Mr. Suman Banskota  
Research Supervisor

---

Asst. Prof. Dr. Uma Kant Silwal  
External Examiner

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## **Abstract**

Nepal is a developing country and its population is increasing rapidly. It is predominantly rural with 86 percent of the total population residing in the rural areas and 14 percent in urban areas. The high population growth rate leads the country to underdevelopment. The unsystematic growth of population brings about various problems. Before it is a pack of problems, a permanent solution for a population growth must be think over.

Nepal has placed greater emphasis on promoting temporary methods of contraception to bring about a balance in population growth and socio-economic development that will help to improve the quality of life of the Nepalese people.

The research work entitled "Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards contraceptive Devices" has been done as a case study of Chock Chisapani in Tanahun, Nepal. The study is to analyze the role of contraceptive devices among married women in general and to find out the knowledge of contraceptive among married women of age 15-49, to assess the practice of family planning by married women, to examine the reasons for non-use of contraceptive devices and to identify the attitude and behaviour of married women towards the use of contraceptive devices in particular. The study has focused on the family planning system concerning about this, concept, strategies, and different family planning services, knowledge, attitude and practices of family planning method have been reviewed for literature.

The research plan of the study has followed on the basis of exploratory research design and simple random sampling has been adopted. The universe of the study is all the households of ward no. 3 and 4 of Chock Chisapani VDC for making the research work of better quality, a convenient sample size of 60 households have been chosen purposively. The research has used field survey (household survey) method using questionnaire and the key informant has been selected purposively. For introspection, primary data has been collected through questionnaire, interview, observation, FGDs and key informant interview, for fulfilling the objectives of the study. The collected data has been analyzed by using simple statistical methods as such percentage, simple bar diagram, chart and pie-charts.

The research work has explored different data descriptively and statistically obtained from primary data collection during the field survey. It is found that 68.34 percent respondents

are literate. Ninety percent respondents married before the teen age of 19 and have bore children at the same age. Fifty-five percent respondents have heard about family planning methods through radio. Interestingly, 88.33 percent are ever users and 68.33 percent are current users of at least one contraceptive method.

It is explored that some respondents don not use any family planning method for the reason of lack of knowledge, childless, religious faith and desire to bear at least a son. Forty-three percent have responded having good thought about contraceptive method. 58.33 percent respondents have preferred 2 children for ideal family size. 43.33 percent respondents have told that child bearing age is best at 20-25 years. Enthusiastically, most of the respondents have suggested that family planning education should be launched.

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## **Acronyms/Abbreviations**

BCHIMES	:	Before Census Households Information Monitoring and Evaluation System
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
CDRD	:	Central Department of Rural Development
CPR	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRS	:	Contraceptive Retail Sales
CYP	:	Couple Years of Protection
DHPE	:	Department of Health and Physical Education
DHS	:	Department of Health Services
FHD	:	Family Health Division
FP	:	Family Planning
FPAN	:	Family Planning Association of Nepal
FPMCH	:	Family Planning and Maternal child Health
FY	:	Fiscal Year
HP	:	Health Post
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
IHDP	:	Integrated Hill Development Project
INGO	:	International Non Governmental Organizations
ISRSC	:	Informal Sector Research and Study Centre
IUD	:	Inter Uterine Device
KAP	:	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
MIS	:	Management Information System
MOH	:	Ministry of Health

MOPE	:	Ministry of Population and Environment
NCPS	:	Nepal Contraceptive Prevalence Survey
NDHS	:	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NFFPHS	:	Nepal Fertility and Family Planning Health Survey
NFFS	:	Nepal Fertility and Family Survey
NFHS	:	Nepal Family Health Survey
NFS	:	Nepal Fertility Survey
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organizations
NLS	:	National Labour Academy
NPC	:	Nepal Planning Commission
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
SDC	:	Swiss Development Co-operation
SLC	:	School Leaving Certificate
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
TUCL	:	Tribhuvan University Central Library
UN	:	United Nations
UNFPA	:	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	:	United Nation Children's Fund
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
VSC	:	Voluntary Surgical Contraception
WHO	:	World Health Organization
WDR	:	Western Development Region