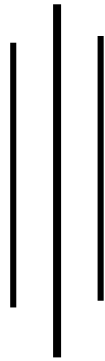
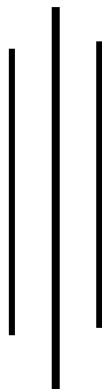


**CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND
PRACTICES AMONG DALIT WOMEN
(A Case Study in Khalanga VDC, Salyan)**



A Dissertation
Submitted to the Central Department of Population Studies Faculty of Humanities and Social
Sciences for the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Masters in Arts
in
Population Studies



By
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September 2007

RECOMMENDATION

This dissertation work entitled "**Contraceptive Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Among Dalit Community: A Case Study in Khalanga VDC, Salyan**" prepared by Tufan Singh Thapa for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters in Art in Population Studies, is carried out under my supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries useful information on contraceptive knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Dalit Community. Therefore, I forward of recommend this dissertation for evaluation to dissertation committee.

September 2007

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This dissertation entitled "**Contraceptive Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Among Dalit Community: A Case Study in Khalanga VDC, Salyan**" has been approved as a partial fulfillment of requirements for Degree of Master of Arts in Population Studies.

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September 2007

Tufan Singh Thapa

ABSTRACT

The study on 'Contraceptive Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Among Dalit Community' has been carried out using primary data obtained from 146 respondents of 125 household for currently married women aged 15-49 years in the study area. In this study knowledge, use and reasons for non-use of contraceptives among currently married women aged 15-49 years are examined.

The total sample population is 822 in the study area. Among them, 407 are males and 415 are females. The sex ratio is 98.07. Majority of currently married women (93.15%) are familiar with at least one contraceptive method. 56 percent are ever user and 51 percent found current user in the study area. 27.8 percent currently married women are not using contraceptive due to their desire for son and 25 percent didn't like to use contraceptive due to their desire more children.

There are curvilinear relationship with number of living children, education of women and current users of contraceptives. Non-linear relationship is found between age of women and current users of contraceptive. The positive relationship has been found with occupation of women, number of living sons and current user of contraceptive.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	:	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
DHS	:	Demographic Health Survey
FP/MCH	:	Family Planning and Maternal Child Health
FPAN	:	Family Planning Association of Nepal
HH	:	Household Head
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IUD	:	Intra-Uterine Device
INGOS	:	International Non-Government Organizations
IEC	:	Information Education Communication
KAP	:	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
NFS	:	Nepal Fertility Survey
NGOS	:	Non-Government Organizations
NDHS	:	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NFHS	:	Nepal Fertility Health Survey
PCL	:	Proficiency Certificate Level
SLC	:	School Leaving Certificate
STD	:	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TV	:	Television
VDC	:	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is an economically and socially underdeveloped country .More than 80 percent people are living in rural areas. More than 60 percent women are in lower and worse than men's status. Economical and health status is being poor women's life style especially rural women's reproductive health in pitiable condition. They have not enough knowledge about reproductive health, family planning and safe motherhood. Increasing population is main reason of poverty. Population growth of Nepal is higher than other countries mainly in rural areas than urban areas.

Nepal having 23.2 million population (CBS, 2001) and 2.4 percent population growth rate is higher than developed countries. Since than contraception prevalence rate was 3 percent in 1976, 7 percent in 1981, 15 percent in 1986 (Tuladhar,1989) and it increased to 24 percent in 1991(NFHS,1991), 39.3 percent in 2001 (DHS, 2001) and 48 percent in 2006 (NDHS,2006). The contraception prevalence rate has been gradually increasing along the women's education level. The level of contraceptive use is not same in urban areas and rural areas. Female sterilization is popular among female in Terai and male in Mountain and Hill.

Acquiring knowledge of contraceptive methods is an important precondition toward gaining access to and then using a suitable contraceptive method in a timely and effective manner. Finding from the 2006 NHDS show that knowledge of at least one modern method of

family planning in Nepal is almost universal among both women and men. The most widely known modern contraceptive methods among currently married women are injectable (99 percent), female sterilization (99 percent) condom (97 percent), male sterilization (96 percent) and contraceptive pill (95 percent). Eighty four percent of married women know of implants, about two in three women have heard of the IUD, and few percent of women have heard of emergency contraception. This pattern is similar for all, currently married, and ever-married men expect that men are more likely than women to have heard of injectable, implants, and pills. A greater proportion of women and men reported knowing a modern method than traditional method .

Many efforts have been adopted to reduce population growth rate and to improve women's reproductive health. Many INGOs, NGOs and governmental agencies are engaged in this field and many target programmes have been launched in rural areas. Hordingboards, pamphlets, news and radio programmes are used to increased awareness about contraceptive use and it's usefulness. However, women are not using contraceptive to check population growth rate because they have no positive altitude about it. Rural women think that some disease is caused by contraceptive and its impact for health is of long-term. Therefore it is harmful for reproductive health.

1.2 Statement of problems

Population growth is a serious problem for every developing country. Nepal is also facing these problems due to lack of industrialization, low productivity education and unemployment economically active population of Nepal is facing a problems of unemployment. Because of the application of traditional agricultural

methods. Thus the way to balance the ratio of total production to population growth is to control the population.

Many NGOs, INGOs and governmental agencies are involved to reduce population growth rate. Contraceptive use is effective means for reducing population growth rate. NFHS, 1996, survey show that 98 percent of currently married have heard at least one method of family planning, which is a five -fold increase in the percentage of currently married women who know about modern method over the last two decades. However, why population growth rate is not reducing? Even DHS (2001) survey shows that only 39.3 percent and NDHS, 2006 survey shows that 48 percent are using contraceptive. Why they do not use contraceptive.

In the rural area even today people are hesitating to talk about contraceptive especially women do not want to discuss about contraceptive and shy to buy contraceptive from medicals. Why rural women especially “DALIT” women bear more children and don’t want to use contraceptive and not want to give data about their reproductive health.

1.3 Objectives of study

The objectives of this study are following:

- ❖ To examine the knowledge of the contraceptive among currently married women aged 15-49.
- ❖ To find the level of contraceptives use among them.
- ❖ To suggest appropriate strategy.
- ❖ To investigate the reasons of non-use of contraceptive.

1.4 Significance of study

An analysis of knowledge attitude and use of contraceptive is significant mainly in rural areas, because many efforts have been adopted to reduce growth rate of population but growth rate of population can not be checked according to target. Many traditional concepts and superstitions may be main root cause in women's negligence in contraceptive use. This study will find the causes of contraceptive use and non use among rural dalit women. It also will suggest appropriate strategy, which is essential to launch. It also help policy maker to make programmes for rural women about family planning and contraceptive use.

1.5 Limitations of studies.

The study has many limitations, which are following :

- ❖ The study does not focus health status of women.
- ❖ The sample size only 125 house holds is quite limited.
- ❖ The study does not cover the entire population of the VDC.
- ❖ The study will conducted Khalanga VDC of Salyan district in selected wards 1 and 2 and in Dalit community .The study has used simple statistical tools to analyze the data.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The government of Nepal adopted a policy of family planning and support the provision contraceptive service through maternal and child health section of the

Department of health. These service, however were available at first only to the population of Kathamandu valley. Later the service was gradually expended including other body called Nepal family planning and maternal child health (FP/MCH) board was established as FP/MCH project. FP/MCH project is responsible for the delivery of FP/MCH service to the entire population of the whole society.

Nearly all Nepalese women and men know at least one method of contraceptive. Injectable, female sterilization, condom, male sterilization and contraceptive pill are know to most (95 percent and higher) currently married women and men with some what lower proportions reporting knowledge of implants and IDUs. A higher proportion of respondents reported knowing a modern method than a traditional method. Nearly one in two currently married women is using a method of contraceptive, with most women using a modern method (44 percent) . The sterilization (18 percent) and inject able (10 percent). The use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women increased by 70 percent in the past ten years from 26 percent in 1996 to 44 percent in 2006, with much of this increase attributed to the rise in the use of female sterilization, the pill, condoms and inject able . Overall there has been a 36 percents increase in the share of temporary methods over permanent methods in the past decade (NDHS,2006)

- ❖ In a book "how the female condom affects male condom use" explained that the combined use of female condom effectively affects the rate of sexually transmitted infection.
- ❖ Another book "Oral contraceptive and Neoplasia" recommended that oral contraception has to be an extremely popular method of family planning. It is estimated that over 60 million women in the world includes over 38 million in developing countries.
- ❖ FPAN(2005) shows some data of non clinical contraceptive service and supply of contraceptive to other agencies.

In the " Abstracts first international conference on vasectomy" a world federation reports state that vasectomy is indeed a safe, simple inexpensive procedure that planer overlook. Concurrently programme administrator have a limited understanding of men's likes and dislikes concerning vasectomy because few attempt have been made to study men's attitudes and to organize and provide accessible quality services. The first international conference of vasectomy held in Colombo, Srilanka from 4 to 7 October1892 adopted the following finding:

- Vasectomy is one of the safest and most effective methods of contraceptive and seven safer and more widely deliverable than methods of surgical contraception.
- The most important factor of decided vasectomy depends on satisfaction of individuals.
- ❖ Nepal fertility survey 1976 studies 5501 respondents of currently married women by specify method. The overall knowledge of at least a method of family planning among currently married aged 15-49 years was 22.1 percent. Survey also shows that 4.9 percents

were ever users of family planning methods among currently married women by specify method and currently married non-pregnant women aged 15-49 who were currently using any modern contraceptive was 2.9 percent (NFS,1976).

- ❖ Chaudhary (2002) has situated contraceptive knowledge attitudes and use of Tharu community in Dang district. The study reveals the contraceptive prevalence rates have been found 44 percent of the currently-married women in reproductive age 60 percent of use pills and 9.4 percent use Depo-Provera
- ❖ Aryal (1990) in the study of contraceptive knowledge and use of kumal community in Gulmidistrict fount 25.6 percent use contraceptive and pills by 5 percent.
- ❖ CDPS (1996) studies among the 8893 eligible respondents. This study found that 73.5 percent currently married women were familiar with at least one method of family planning among them 33.7 percent have ever used and 29.9 percent were current users of contraception.
- ❖ Pathak (2002) studies with objective to examine the knowledge of contraceptive use in married couples of reproductive age and to examine the reasons for non use of contraceptive. It has found that current pattern of contraceptive use among users is obtained dominate by Depo-Provera and female sterilization in that study areas. The main reason for not using of contraceptive of fear of side effective. The contraceptive method is found more by those women who are engaged non-agriculture activities than those who are engaged in agriculture activities.

- ❖ Pathak (1996) show that the lower percents of currently married rural women are practicing sterilization compare to urban women. It is also noted that female sterilization is popular along currently on Terai region and male sterilization in mountain and hill region.
- ❖ (NFHS 1996:9) knowledge of family planning is virtually universal in Nepal with 98 percent of currently married have heard at least one method of family planning. This is a five –fold increase in the percentage of currently married women who know about modern method over the last two decades from 21 percent in 1976 to 98 percent in 1996. Much of this knowledge comes from media explain 53 percent of ever married women has been exposure to family planning message of the radio and or the T.V. and 23 percent have been exposed to messages on the through the print medias. In additional about one in four women has heard at least three specify planning programme on the radio.
- ❖ NDHS(2006) with objective to furnish policy makers and planner with details information on fertility, family planning infant, child, adult and maternal mortality, maternal and child health nutrition and knowledge of HIV/AIDS another sexually transmitted infection found that nearly all Nepalese women and men know of at least one method of contraception. Ingestible, female sterilization, condom, male, sterilization, and the contraceptives pills are know to most (95 percent and higher) currently married women and men with some what lower proportions reporting knowledge of implants and IUDS. A higher proportion of respondents reported knowing a modern method than a traditional method.

CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the methodology adopted for the relevant data collection and analysis of this study.

3.1 Research Design

This research is based on descriptive and analytical research design and has been carried out in Khalanga VDC, ward no. 1 and 2, Salyan district. In this research, contraceptive knowledge, attitude and practice of currently married women of reproductive ages with the consideration with their various background variables are explored and analysed. This study reveals that current married women of age 15-49 of Dalit community.

3.2 Selection of Study Area

The study area is selected for this study of Khalanga VDC, which is located in Mid-western Development Region, Rapti Zone of Salyan district. Salyan district is 1951 square kilometer in area and lies 435-3049 meter from sea level. The settlement of people is mixed in this study area. 'Dalit' and 'Janajati' are in more number than other high-level caste. A few population of Muslim casts also settled in small market area of this VDC.

3.3 Sources of Data

This study is based on primary and secondary data collection which is obtained through systematic sampling among that total eligible women of 146 currently married women of age group 15-49. As a complementary data, the secondary data are obtained from census, international conference paper, survey reports and other official reports.

3.4 Sample Design

Total household in the study area are 253 according to voting list 2064 B.S. Out of which, selected alternative household listing them serially and ignore last 3 household and take all married women aged 15-49 from 125 household which are 146 in number.

3.5 Questionnaire Design

Questionnaire is designed to obtained two types of information: household and individual. Both types of questionnaire are asked to the respondents to collect information on age, sex, education, marital status which are the main objectives of household questionnaire. Individual questionnaire give three types of information: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Contraceptive Methods.

3.6 Method of Data Collection

For the collection of data, the interview of respondents are used. Besides this, VDC secretary, health post chief and local women are also contacted for the supplementary information.

3.7 Method of Analysis

The collected information is presented in different tables. The frequency tables, ratios and other simple statistical and mathematical tools are used in the analysis of primary data.

CHAPTER-IV

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND RESPONDENTS

This chapter provides some demographic of socio-economic characteristics of the household population. Demographics characteristics provide age-sex structure and marital status and socio economics characteristics provide educational attainment, major occupation size of land holding and level of annual income of the study area.

4.1 Demographic characteristics

4.1.1 Age-sex structure.

**Table 4.01: Distribution of population by age sex and sex ratio
Khalanga VDC. 2007**

Age of group	Male		Female		Total		Rato
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
0- 4 year	47	11.55	63	15.8	110	13.38	74.60
5-10 year	60	14.74	84	20.24	144	17.52	71.43
10-14 year	64	15.72	61	14.70	125	15.21	104.92
15-19 year	40	9.83	30	7.23	70	8.52	133.33
20-24 year	37	9.10	39	9.40	76	9.25	94.87
25-29 year	35	8.61	23	5.54	58	7.06	152.17
30-34 year	34	8.35	32	7.11	66	8.03	106.25
35-39 year	23	5.65	20	4.32	43	5.23	115.00
40-44 year	18	4.42	12	2.89	30	3.65	150.00
45-49 year	14	3.44	12	2.89	26	3.15	116.67
50-54 year	11	2.70	18	4.34	29	3.53	61.11
55-59 year	9	2.21	7	1.69	16	1.94	128.57
60-64 year	6	1.47	4	0.96	10	1.22	150.00
65-69 year	4	0.98	6	1.45	10	1.22	66.67
70 and above	5	1.23	4	0.96	9	1.09	125.00
Total	407	100	415	100	822	100	98.07

Source:- Field Survey,2007

They are 822 people in 125 households is the study area. Among them 407 are males and 415 are females. Their average size of household is

6.58 persons per household, which is higher than average figure (5.38) based on CBS, 2001. The sex ratio is found 98.07 which are lower than average national figure (99.7) based on CBS, 2001.

The population below 14 years is 46.11 percent. The population aged 15-59 years and above 60 years 50.36 percent and 3.53 percent respectively. The child dependency ratio is 91.55 percent and old dependency ratio is 7.00 percent and over all dependency ratio is accountancy for 98.55 percent.

4.1.2 Marital status

Information on marital status is obtained for all those member of the sample households who have completed ten years of age and above.

Table 4.02: Distribution of Household Population Age 10 years and above according to sex by marital status khalanga VDC, ward No. 1& 2 2007

Marital	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Unmarried	102	34	67	25	169	29.77
Currently married	185	61.67	192	71.64	377	66.37
Widow/Widower	12	4	9	3.36	21	3.70
Separation	1	0.33	-	-	1	0.18
Divorce	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	300	100	268	100	568	100

Source: - Field Survey 2007

Table shows that marital status of household population in the study area. Out of 300 males and 268 females, 61.6 percent males and 71.6 percent females are currently married. The percentage of currently married population is 3.6 percent widow/widower and (0.35 percent) separation.

4.2. Socio-economic characteristics.

Socio-economics characteristics deal with educational attainment major occupation, size of landholding and level of animal income of the study area.

4.2.1 Educational attainment.

The data on educational attainment are collected for all those members of the household aged 5 years and above.

Table 4.03: Distribution of household population aged 5 years and above by sex and education khalanga VDC. 1&2 2007

Educational Attainment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Illiterate	136	37.79	262	74.43	398	55.93
Primary level	106	29.44	48	13.64	154	21.64
Lower secondary level	72	20.00	30	8.52	100	14.16
Secondary level	34	9.44	10	2.84	44	6.29
PCL and above	12	3.33	2	0.57	14	1.98
Total	360	100	352	100	712	100

Source: - Field Survey 2007

The table shows that, the total literacy rate is 44.07 percent where primary level is found higher(21.64 percent) followed by lower secondary (14.16 percent), secondary level (6.29 percent) and PCL and above (1.98 percent) . The male above table shows, among 712 population aged 5 years and above nearly 56 percent was illiterate among those female were more illiterate than male which was 74 percent and 36 percent. Similarly primary level, lower secondary, PCL and above completed 21 (29.44% of male and 13.64% of female) percent, 14 percent (20% of male and

8052% of female), 6 percent (9.44% of male and 2.84% female) and 2 percent (3.33% of male and 8.51% of female) respectively.

4.2.2 Size of Landholding

Table 4.04: Distribution of household by size of landholding

Size of land holding	No. of household	percentage
Less than 1 Ropani	12	9.60
1-9 Ropani	41	32.80
10-19 Ropani	52	41.60
20-29 Ropani	14	11.20
More than 30 Ropani	6	4.80
Total	125	100

Source :- Field survey 2007

In the table 4.04, 42 percent of household have 10-19 Ropani and nearly 5 percent lowest percentage have more than 30 Ropani land. Nearly 10 percent of the household have less than one ropani.

4.2.3 Income Distribution

The main source of income of Dalit people is agriculture. Most of them are engaged in agriculture and remaining are engaged daily wage in non-agriculture sector. Annual income determines level of living standard and economic activities. In the study area half of the families have low level of income so they are suffering from poverty. Annual income of households of respondents is presented below.

Table 4.05: Distribution of household by Annual income Khalanga VDC 2007

Income (Rs.)	No. of household	Percent
Less than 1000	22	17.6
1001-5000	34	27.2
5001-10000	27	21.6
10001-20000	20	16.6
20001-30000	13	10.4
30001 and above	9	7.2
Total	125	100

Source:- Field survey, 2007

Table 4.05 shows that among 125 household, 17.6 percent household have annual income less than Rs. 1000, 27.2 percent household have Rs.5001-10000, 21.6 percent have Rs.5000-10000, 16.6 percent have Rs.1000-20000, 20.4 percent have Rs.2000-30000, and 7.2 percent household have annual income 30001 and more than Rs 30001.

CHAPTER-V

CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND USE

The principle objectives of this chapter are to examine knowledge, use and attitude towards contraceptive methods. This chapter consist 7 sections. The first sections deals with the respondent's knowledge of contraceptives. The second section provides with use of contraceptives. The third section describes differentials in current use of contraceptives. The fourth sections provides accessibility of contraceptives in terms of source of supply of the most recent methods travel time required to reach the sources of contraceptive from respondent's house. The fifth section provides information of on side effectives of modern contraceptives being used. The six sections provides the reasons for non use of contraceptives. The seventh sections provide the attitude towards contraceptives.

5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive

This chapter shows finding on knowledge of contraceptives. The study collects information about the knowledge of contraceptives on unprompted (Spontaneous) and prompted (Probed) basis. Currently married women of reproductive age are initially asked whether they have heard about any contraceptive method. If they say "yes" then they are asked the names of contraceptives method. Their response is based on spontaneous knowledge of contraceptive. On the other hand, if they say "Yes" but are unable to tell any name of contraceptive method, then the respondents are asked whether they have heard of the particular method. Their response to these questions formed the basic of the probed knowledge of contraceptive method.

5.1.1 Levels of knowledge

Among total respondents, very less percentage said spontaneously and much percentage are able to say the name of different modern and traditional contraceptives after probing

Table 5.01: Distribution of Currently married women aged 15-49 years knowing at least one contraceptives methods by specific method, Khalanga VDC.2007

Contraceptives Methods	Knowledge of contraceptives Methods				Knows Total	
	Knows spontaneous		Know probed		No.	percent
	No.	percent	No.	percent		
Any methods	64	43.84	72	58.90	136	93.15
Pills	18	12.33.	110	82.19	128	87.67
Condom	14	9.59	70	47.95	84	57.53
IDU	2	1.37	30	20.55	32	21.92
Foam	3	2.05	20	13.70	23	15.75
Injectable	40	27.40	96	65.75	136	93.15
Male sterilization	11	7.53	105	71.92	116	79.45
Female sterilization	13	8.90	94	64.38	107	73.29
Any traditional method	4	2.74	8	5.48	12	8.22
Withdrawal	6	4.11	11	7.53	17	11.64
Periodic abstinence	–	–	9	6.16	9	6.16
Total	146					

Source: Field 2007

Over all 93.15 percent are familiar with at least one contraceptive method, while national figure is found nearly cent percent (NDHS, 2006). About 8 percent women have good knowledge of traditional withdrawal and 6 percents have known about periodic abstinence. Over all currently married women who have knowledge of contraceptives women sterilization (73.39 percent) appears to be the best known contraceptive

method followed by injectable (93.15 percent) pills (94.52 percent) male sterilization (79.45 percent) and condom (57.53 percent).

5.1.2 Knowledge of modern methods according to age distributions

Table 5.02 shows that the currently married women in different age group who have reported their knowledge about different modern contraceptive method.

Table 5.02: Distributions of currently married women knowledge modern contraceptive methods according to age group, Khalanga , VDC. 2007

Age group	Pills		condom		IDU		injectable		Foam		Male Sterilization		Female Sterilization		Total No. of respondents
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
15-19	12	100.0	10	83.3	4	33.3	10	83.3	4	33.3	11	91.7	10	83.3	12
20-24	38	92.7	25	61.0	9	22.0	38	92.7	4	9.8	38	92.7	40	97.6	41
25-29	21	72.4	16	55.2	5	17.2	27	93.1	5	17.2	26	89.7	27	93.1	29
30-34	30	93.8	18	56.3	7	21.9	29	90.6	5	15.2	17	84.4	31	96.9	32
35-39	14	93.3	6	40.0	3	20.0	12	80.0	3	20.0	14	93.3	15	100.0	15
40-44	9	90.0	7	70.0	3	30.0	8	80.0	1	10.0	7	70.0	8	80.0	10
45-49	6	85.7	5	71.0	1	14.3	6	85.7	1	14.3	5	71.4	7	100.0	7
Total	130	89.0	87	59.6	32	21.9	130	89.0	23	15.8	128	87.7	138	94.5	146

Source : Field survey 2007

Overall 146 Dalit women of the age 15-19 years have good knowledge of pills (100 percent) followed by condom injectable and female sterilization (83 percent). 94.6 percent of women in the age group 20-24 have reported that they have knowledge of female sterilization, followed by pills, injectable and male sterilization (92.7 percent). Likewise in the age group 25-29,30-34,35-39,40-40 have good knowledge of injectable and female sterilization (93.1 percent), sterilization(96.9 percent) female sterilization (100 percent) and pills (90 percent) respectively. Similarly, in the age of group 45-49 have also good knowledge of female sterilization (100 percent), followed by pills and injectable (85.7 percent) equally; male sterilization and condom (71.40 percent) IDU and foam

(14.3 percent) one can conclude that there is good knowledge of female and male sterilization injectable, pills and condom. But other methods foam and IDU are less introduced in the study are.

5.1.3 Knowledge of contraceptive According to level of Education

The following table 5.03 presents the eligible women have knowledge on various family planning methods according their levels of education, NDHS 2006 shows currently use of any contraceptive methods according to their education as following no education (49.3 percent); primary (45.5 percent) secondary (42.9 percent) and S.L.C. and above (53 percent). According this data we conclude that no education women are using more than primary and secondary level education women.

Table 5.03: Distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have Known any contraceptive Methods According to their Education level of education, Khalanga 2007

Methods of contraception	Level of education								Total	
	Illiterate		primary		Secondary		S.L.C.& Above			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Any modern methods	71	88.8	35	97.2	18	100.0	12	100.0	136	93.2
Pills	70	87.5	32	88.9	15	100.0	12	100.0	129	88.4
Condom	56	70.0	24	66.7	12	91.7	11	91.7	103	70.5
IDU	20	25.0	8	22.2	3	50.0	6	50.0	37	25.3
Injectable	68	85.0	35	97.2	17	100.0	12	100.0	132	90.4
Foam	12	15.0	3	8.3	2	16.7	2	16.7	19	13.0
Male sterilization	72	90.0	31	86.1	16	100.0	12	100.0	131	89.7
Female sterilization	71	88.8	32	88.9	16	100.0	12	100.0	131	89.7
Any traditional methods	16	20.0	10	27.8	4	33.3	4	33.3	34	23.3
Withdrawal	12	15.0	4	11.1	1	25.0	3	25.0	20	13.7
Periodic abstinence	8	10.0	3	8.3	2	16.7	2	16.7	15	10.3
Total	80	54.8	36	24.7	18	8.2	12	8.2	146	100.0

Source: Field survey 2007

Among illiterate women, they have good knowledge of female sterilization (96.3 percent) followed by male sterilization (90 percent),

pills(87.5) injectable (85 percent), condom(70 percent) IDU, Foam and other methods as well as traditional methods (withdrawal and periodic abstinence) are less introduced. Respondent who have got primary education, have good knowledge of injectable (97.2 percent) followed by pills and female sterilization (88.9 percent) male sterilization (86 percent), condom (66.6 percent), IDU foam and traditional methods are less introduced. Likewise, among women who have completed secondary education,94.4 percent know injectable,88.9 percent have knowledge of male and female sterilization,83.3 percent have knowledge of pills and 66.7 percent have knowledge of condom. The women who have completed S.L.C. and above education, cent percent women have knowledge of pills, injectable, male and female sterilization followed by condom (91.7 percent) and IDU(50 percent) foam and traditional method (withdrawal and periodic abstinence) are less introduced among all educational level women.

Form the above table 5.03, it can be concluded that, knowledge of contraceptive method either modern or traditional are slowly increasing according to their higher level of education. But some methods among illiterate and primary level educated have opposite proportion in increasing to knowledge.

5.1.4 Differential in knowledge of modern contraceptive Methods :

In the Table 5.04 Shows that the knowledge of modern methods according to their age group

Table 5.04: Distributions of currently married women aged 15-49 years knowledge at least one modern method by selected back ground characteristic, Khalanga VDC 2007

Background Characteristic	Modern Methods Known		Total
	N	percent	
Age of women			
15-19	12	100.0	12
20-24	41	97.6	42
25-29	30	96.8	31
30-34	30	100.0	30
35-39	14	93.3	15
40-44	9	90.0	10
45-49	5	83.3	6
Total	141	96.6	146
Education of women			
Illiterate	101	98.1	103
primary	20	87.0	23
lower secondary	11	100.0	11
secondary	9	100.0	9
Total	141	96.6	146

Source: Field survey 2007

The Table 5.04 shows that 96.6 percent of currently married women are reported knowing at least one modern method. This table also indicates that women of younger age group 15-19 years and intermediate age group 30-34 years have good knowledge of at least one modern method. Among 45-49 years age group have less knowledge (83.3 percent) comparison other age group.

The knowledge of contraceptive methods varies with levels of educations of women. This knowledge is found 98.1 percent in illiterate

women. Likewise the knowledge on at least once modern method is universal for the women who have completed lower and secondary.

5.1.5 Sources of information

The eligible women of the study area were asked what are the main sources of information. Their reply is presented in the following tables

Table 5.05: Distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by sources of contraceptive method, Khalanga VDC.2007

Source of information	Known		Don't know		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent		
Radio/T.V.	107	73.3	39	26.7	146	100
Village Health Worker	122	83.6	24	16.4	146	100
Health Post	47	32.2	99	67.8	146	100
Hospital	51	34.9	95	65.1	146	100
Friends	126	86.3	20	13.1	146	100
Husbands	67	45.9	79	54.1	146	100

Source: Field survey 2007

The table 5.05 shows that about 86 percent of respondents are able to get information of contraceptive methods from their friends followed by village health worker (83 percent) Radio/T.V. (73 percent) and from their husband (46 percent) and hospital (34.9 percent).

5.2 Attitude towards contraceptives

Attitude towards contraceptives deals with attitude towards birth spacing, attitude towards childbearing age attitude towards advantage of contraceptive and exposure to contraceptives information.

5.2.1. Attitude towards birth spacing

The difference between first and second birth interval is called as birth spacing. Many studies show that there is negative relationship between birth spacing and the risk of death of child and mother, that is shorter the birth interval higher rate of death of both child and mother.

Table 5.06: Percentage Distribution of currently married women according to their view of birth spacing word no. 1&2 2007

Time of Birth Spacing (years)	Women's view on birth spacing	
	No. of respondents	Percent
1 years	-	-
2 years	27	18.5
3years	74	50.7
4years	43	29.4
Don't know	2	1.4
Total	146	100.0

Source: Field survey 2007

Table 5.06 shows that 50.7 percent of currently married women prefer at least three years of birth spacing between births, followed by 29.4 percent four years, 18.5 percent two years, 1.4 percent don't know about the periods of birth spacing. But they are not successful to followed their option due to various causes and problem prevailing in the community.

5.2.2. Attitude towards childbearing age of women.

All currently married women were asked about appropriate childbearing age of women at the time of survey, which is presented below.

Table 5.07: Percentage distributions of currently married women according to their view on child bearing age of women wards no. 1&2 Khalanga VDC 2007

Age	No. of respondents	Percent
Under 20 years	50	34.2
20-24 years	58	39.7
25 years and above	38	26.1
Total	146	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2007

Table 5.07 shows that about 40 percent of currently married women said that the appropriate childbearing age 20-24 years, followed by under 20 years (34.2 percent) and 26.1 percent of the women said the suitable childbearing age is 25 years and above.

5.2.3 Attitude towards advantage of contraceptive methods.

All currently married women aged 15-49 years are asked about advantages of family planning methods at the time survey. The percentage to women on their attitudes towards advantages of contraceptives is presented below in table 5.08.

Table 5.08: Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years according to their option about advantages of contraceptive method ward no 1&2 Khalanga VDC 2007

Advantages of contraceptive method	Know		Don't know		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
To make better economics of education of family	106	72.6	40	27.4	146	100
To increase birth interval	64	43.8	82	56.2	146	100
To make better health of child & mother	134	91.8	12	8.2	146	100
To make appropriate care of children	138	94.5	8	5.5	146	100
To make happy life	30	20.5	116	79.5	146	100

Source: Field survey 2007

From the above table about 95 percent of respondents have stated that principal advantage of contraceptive is to make appropriate care of their children and about 5 percent women don't stated about it. Nearly 92 percent of respondents have reported that the main advantage is to make better health of child and mother and 8 percent don't state about it. 73 percent of the respondents have said that the advantage contraceptive methods are to make better economics condition and education of family and 28 percent respondents have no ideas of any advantages about it. 44 percent and 21 percent respondents have stated that the advantages family planning method are to increase but interval and to enjoy happy life respectively.

5.2.4 Women's intention to use specific modern methods.

Each and every respondent's women aged 15-49 years are asked about the most favorite modern methods of contraception in the time of survey. The table 5.09 shows the respondents desire to use selected modern methods of family planning.

Table 5.09: Distribution of currently married women aged 15-40 years who want to use a selected modern method of contraceptive according to their choice Khalanga VDC. 1 & 2. 2007

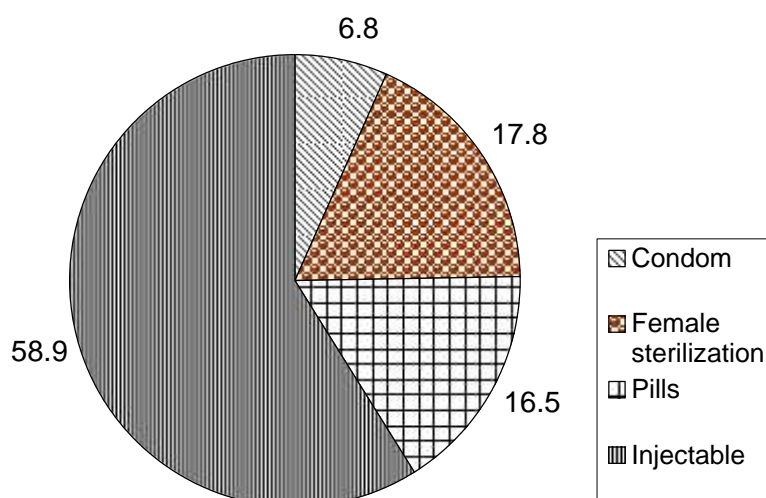
Methods of contraception	Number	percent
Pills	24	16.5
injectable	86	58.9
Female sterilization	26	17.8
Condom	10	6.8
Total	146	100

Source: Field survey 2007

In the table 5.09, about 59 percent currently married women want injectable to use as selected method. Only 17.8 percent women desire female serialization followed by pills(16.5 percent) and condom (6.8 percent)

Figure No. 1

Percentage distributions of currently married women aged 15-49 years who want to use a selected modern method of contraception according to their choice Khalanga VDC (ward no. 1&2), 2007



5.2.5 Husband's Suggestion

Table 5.10: Distribution of husband's suggestion to use modern methods of contraceptives according to their level of educations. Khalanga VDC. 2007

Level of Educations of husband	Advice		Don't advice		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Illiterate	20	34.5	38	65	58	39.6
Primary	12	41.4	17	58.6	29	19.9
Secondary	28	65.1	15	34.9	43	29.5
PCL and above	14	87.5	2	12.5	16	11.0
Total	74	50.7	72	49.3	146	100.0

Source: Field survey 2007

PCL: - Proficiency certificate level

Deferral 146 husband, only 50.7 percent are giving advice to their wives for using any specific modern method of contraception but 49.3 percent husband are not giving any advice. On the other hand 39.6 percent husbands are illiterate and 60.4 percent husband are literate. Among illiterate husbands, about 45 percent husbands suggest to their wife to use contraption. The literate group are divided into three categories. They are primary, secondary and PCL and above. About 88 percent of husband having Proficiency certificate level and above education, advice their wives to use a specific modern method of contraception, followed by 65.1 percent of secondary level and 34.5 percent of primary level. The table 5.10 shows that the suggestions for using any specific modern method of contraception is increasing according to the increasing level of husband education level.

5.3 Use of contraceptive.

Contraceptive use is one of the most important 'Proximate Determinant's' of aggregate level of fertility. Furthermore, it generally, assumed to play the principle role in transition to lower fertility. The use of the contraceptive may have significant impact on declining population growth.

In the study area, majority of respondents are using selected modern method of contraceptive . They quite ignore traditional method. That's why we are going to analyze about the modern methods which are used by respondents.

5.3.1 Ever and current use of contraception

Following table 17 shows the ever and current use of contraception according to their reply.

Table 5.11: Distribution of currently married women who have ever use and currently using any contraceptive method by specific method Khalanga VDC 2007

Methods of family planning	Ever user		current user	
	No.	percent	No.	percent
Pills	13	8.9	13	8.9
Condom	21	14.4	16	11.0
Injectable	31	21.3	28	19.2
Female sterilization	17	11.6	17	11.6
Non-user	64	43.8	72	49.3
Total	146	100.0	146	100.0

Source: Field survey 2007

Above table 5.11 shows that ever user are found 56.2 percent where as 50.7 percent are current user. Percentage of pills (8.9 percent) are female sterilization (11.6 percent) are same for ever user and current users. In case of injectable and condom are higher for ever user than current user

Figure no. 2

Percentage distribution of currently married women who are ever user in Khalanga VDC, 2007

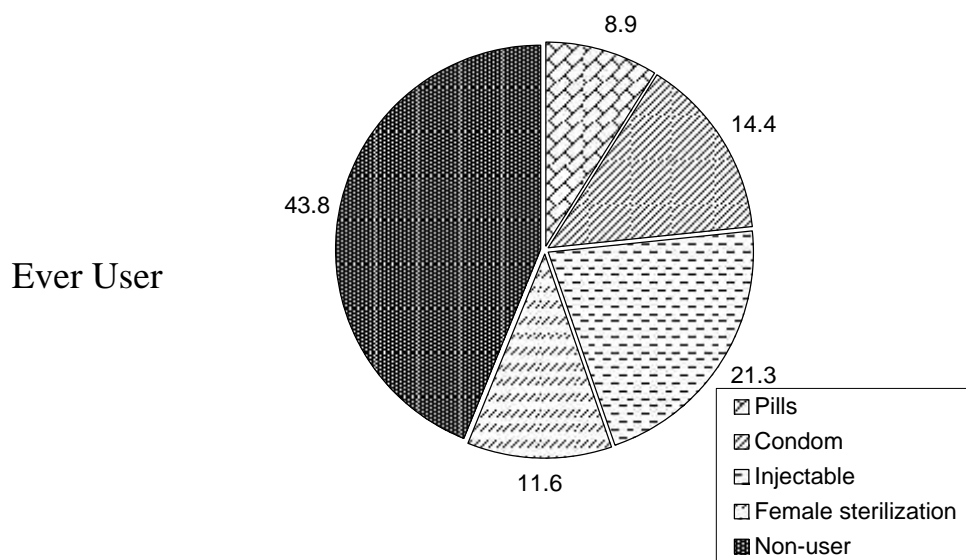
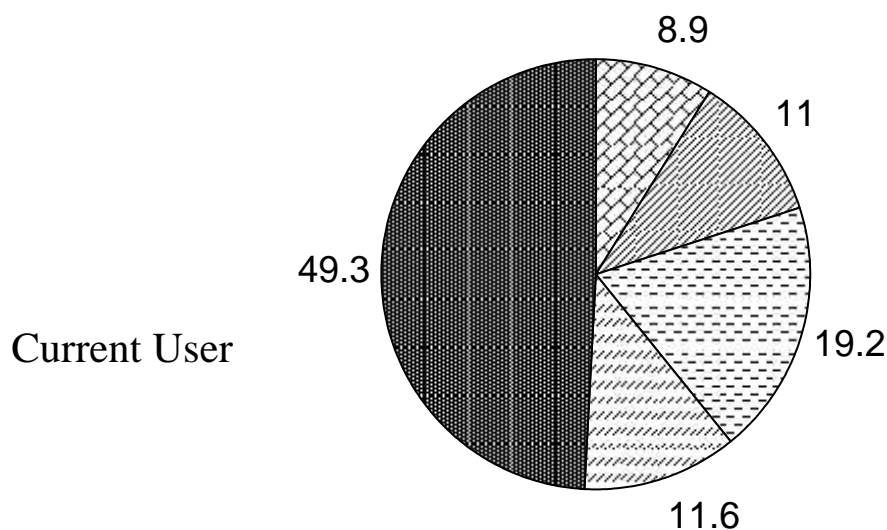


Figure no. 3

Percentage distribution of currently married women who are ever user in Khalanga VDC, 2007



5.3.2 Contraceptive ever users and current users according to occupation:

Occupation is categorized into two groups. They are agriculture and non- agriculture. Among ever users 65.9 percent are occupied from agriculture and 34.1percent are occupied from non agriculture. Like wise, among the current users 66.2 percent are from agriculture and 33.8 percent are from non agricultural group.

Table 5.12: Distribution of currently married women of aged 15-49 years having even users and current users of contraceptives according to their occupation Khalanga VDC, 2007

Contraceptive Method	Ever users						Current users					
	Agriculture		Non-agriculture		Total		Agriculture		Non-agriculture		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pills	9	11.0	4	4.9	13	15.9	9	12.1	4	5.4	13	16.6
Condom	10	12.2	11	13.4	21	25.6	7	9.5	9	12.2	16	21.6
Injectable	21	25.6	10	12.2	31	37.8	19	25.7	9	12.2	28	37.8
Female sterilization	14	17.1	3	3.6	17	20.7	14	19.0	3	4.1	17	23.0
Total	54	65.9	21	34.1	82	100.0	49	66.2	25	33.8	74	100.0

Source: Field survey 2007

Table shows the percentage distribution of contraception use by ever user and current user according to occupation. The table shows that pills, injectables, female sterilization are higher for both ever and current users those who involved in agriculture. But condom user is higher for those who involved in non agriculture for both ever user and current users.

Mainly 25.6 percent are ever users of injectable followed by female sterilization (17.1 percent), condom (12.2 percent) and pills (11 percent)

from the women who are working in the field of agriculture. One the other it is found that there are 13.4 percent ever users of condom followed by injectable (12.2 percent), pills ((4.9 percent) and female sterilization (3.6 percent) from the women of occupying in non agriculture field.

Majority of current users practicing injectable (25.7 percent), followed by female sterilization (19 percent), pills (21.1 percent) and condom (9.5 percent) from those women who are working in the field of agriculture. Among the non- agriculture group of current users, about 12 percent of them are practicing injectable and condom followed by pills (5.4 percent) and female sterilization (4.1 percent).

5.3.3 Current use of contraceptive according to educations

Table 5.13: Distribution of current users of currently married women of reproductive age, Khalanga VDC,2007

Contraceptive method	Level of education								Total	
	illiterate		Primary		Secondary		SLC& above			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pills	10	16.1	1	33.3	1	25	1	20	13	17.6
Condom	13	21.0	1	33.3	1	25	1	20	16	21.6
Injectable	25	45.2	1	33.3	1	25	1	20	28	37.8
Female sterilization	14	22.6	-	-	1	25	2	40	17	23.0
Total	62	100	3	100	4	100	5	100	74	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Those women who are illiterate, 45.2 percent of then are currently practicing injectable followed by female sterilization (22.6 percent)

condom 21.0 percent and pills (16.1 percent) among the women who are able to get primary education, pills condom and injectable are equal being used but there is no cases of practicing currently female sterilization, similarly female the women of receiving secondary education equal percentage (25 percent) are practicing pills, condom injectable and female sterilization. The women who have get a change of SLC and above education 30 percent of them have done female sterilization, remaining 60 percent of them are currently practicing pills condom and injectable equally.

5.3.4 Number of living children & current use of contraceptives.

Table 5.14 shows that the couple having no child is currently practicing only temporary methods condom. Among women who have one child are practicing injectable (66.7 percent) and pills (33.3 percent).

Table 5.14: Distribution of currently married women who are currently using any contraceptive method according to number of living children, Khalanga VDC 2007

Contraceptive method	Number of living children												Total	
	0		1		2		3		4		5			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pills	-	-	1	33.3	3	20.0	2	12.4	2	15.4	5	20.0	13	17.6
Condom	2	100	-	-	4	27.0	5	31.3	2	15.4	3	12.0	16	21.6
Injectable	-	-	2	66.7	7	47.0	5	31.3	7	53.8	7	28.0	28	37.8
Female sterilization	-	-	-	-	1	6.0	4	25.0	2	15.4	10	40.0	17	23.0
Total	2	100	3	100	15	100.0	16	100	13	100	25	100	74	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Those women who have two children only 6 percents of them have currently practiced permanents method but 94 percents of them are

practicing temporary methods (injectable 47 percent, condom 27 percent and pills 20 percent). The women having five or more than five children, 40 percent have done female sterilization and 60 percent are practicing temporary methods (injectable 28 percent, pills 20 percent and condom 12 percent)

5.3.5 Number of living sons and currently Use of contraceptive .

Table 5.15: Distribution of currently married women who are currently practicing any contraceptive methods according to number of living sons khalanga VDC 2007

Contraceptive method	Number of living Son												Total	
	0		1		2		3		4		5			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pills	-	-	2	50	6	27.3	4	16.0	-	-	1	11.1	13	17.6
Condom	1	50	1	25	9	22.7	5	20.0	3	25.0	1	11.1	16	21.6
Injectable	1	50	1	25	10	45.5	11	44.0	4	33.3	1	11.1	28	37.8
Female sterilization	-	-	-	-	1	4.5	5	20.0	5	41.7	6	66.7	17	23.0
Total	2	100	4	-	22	100	25	100	12	100	9	100	74	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Cent percent of the women having no son are currently practicing only the temporary methods (condom and injectable) and women who have one son are practicing (Pills, condom and injectable). Among the respondents who have two sons about 95 percent of them are using temporary methods (injectable 45.5 percent, pills 27.3 percent and condom 22.7 percent) but only 5 percent of them have currently practiced permanent method . About 80 percent of the women who have three sons are currently using temporary methods (injectable 44 percent, condom 20 percent and pills 16 percent) but 20 percent of them have just practicing

female sterilization. Similarly, the women having five or more than five sons about 67 percents of them have currently practiced female sterilization and only 33 percent of them are currently using temporary methods (pills , condom and injectable) equally (11.1 percent)

5.4 Reasons for non-using contraceptives.

Among 146 respondents, only 74 respondents are currently using contraceptive methods but 72 respondents are not using contraceptive. Currently married non-users of family planning methods at the time of survey and their response are given below in table 5.16.

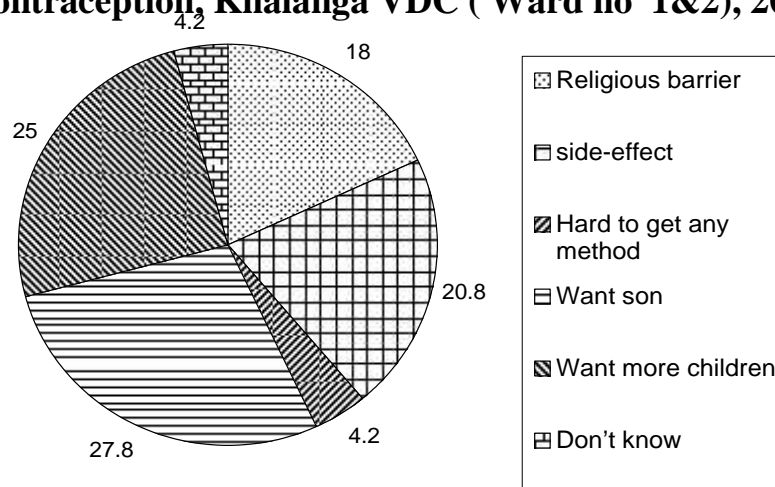
Table 5.16: Distribution of currently married women 15-49years by main reason for not using contraception, Khalanga VDC. 2007

Reason for non-using contraceptives	non-users	percent
Religious barrier	13	18.0
side-effect	15	20.8
Hard to get any method	3	4.2
Want son	20	27.8
Want more children	18	25.0
Don't know	3	4.2
Total	72	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Figure no 4

Percentage Distribution of currently women 15-49 by main reason for not using contraception, Khalanga VDC (Ward no 1&2), 2007



Out of 146 respondents 27.8 percents currently married women don't want to use any family planning method due to their desire for son, followed by 25 percent didn't like to use contraceptive to desire more children followed by fearness (20.8 percent), religious barrier (18 percent), hard to get methods (4.2 percent) and not stated (4.2 percent).

5.5 Side – effect of contraceptives.

Currently married women who are using modern methods of contraceptives are asked if they have any side-effects during the survey period except the condom users (16 women) because there is no side-effect seen after using condom. Results are presented in the following table 5.17.

Table 5.17: Distribution of current users who reported side-effects of specific method Khalanga VDC 2007.

Side-effect	Pills		Injectable		Female sterilization		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Irregular Menstruation	3	23.0	9	31.1	4	23.5	16	27.5
Over Bleeding	-	-	5	17.9	-	-	5	8.6
Headache/ Dizziness	6	46.2	5	17.9	-	-	11	19.0
Weakness	2	15.4	4	14.3	7	41.2	13	22.4
Weight loss	-	-	-	-	3	17.6	3	5.2
Weight gain	-	-	3	10.7	-	-	3	5.2
Back/waist pain	2	15.4	2	7.1	3	17.6	7	12.1
Total	13	100	28	100	17	100	58	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Among pills users 46 percent of them reported that they did not use due to headache dizziness followed by irregular menstruation (23 percent), weakness and back/waist pain (15.4 percent). Among the injectable users, 32.1 percent are did not using injectable due to irregular menstruation, followed by 17.9 percent of over bleeding and headache/dizziness, 14.3 percent weakness, 10.7 percent of weight gain and 7.1 percent of back/waist pain. Similarly, women who don't have female sterilized due to weakness (41.2 percent), irregular menstruation (17.6 percent) and back/waist pain also (17.6 percent).

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

This study analyzed knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) towards contraceptives among currently married women of the reproductive age of Dalit community at khalanga VDC in salyan Distirct. This study mainly based on data obtained from field survey, 2007, provides with the knowledge of contraceptives, attitudes towards contraceptives, use of contraceptives, accessibility of contraceptives, side-effects of the contraceptives, intention to use contraceptives of the eligible women. The study is based on primary data gathered from the perception of 146 respondents of 125 households through the census basis sampling.

Out of 822 total sample population, 407 are males and 415 are females. Their average size of household is 6.58 person per household which is higher than the average figure (5.38) based on CBS, 2001 the sex ratio has been found 98.07 which is lower than average national figure (99.7) based on CBS, 2001. Almost 66.37 percent women are currently married. Followed by unmarried 29.75 percent, widow/widower 3.7 percent and only 0.18 percent reported separation. There is no case of divorce.

The over all literacy rates have been found to be 44.07 percent (aged five years and above) of Dalit population. The major occupation obtained agricultural (71.2 percent). 7.2 percent household's annual income is reported at higher than 30000 Rs. Majority (41.6 percent) of household's landholding is found 10-19 ropani. Majority of currently

married women (93.15 percent) are familiar with at least one contraceptive method. Among individual, injectable appears to be the best known method which is about cent percent, followed by pills (87.67 percent), male strilization (73.29 percent) condom (57.53 percent) only 8 percent women have good knowledge of traditional methods.

The age group 20-24 years have reported about the knowledge of female sterilization (97.6 percent) followed by pills, injectable and male sterilization (97.6 percent). The illiterate women they have good knowledge of female sterilization (96.3 percent). Among the women who have completed secondary education, have good knowledge of temporary methods., injectable (94.4 percent), pills (83.3 percent) and condom (66.7 percent). The knowledge of contraceptive methods either modern or traditional are slowly increasing according to their higher level of education.

Friends (86.3 percent), village health worker (8.06 percent) and radio (73.3 percent) are the good sources of contraceptive information to the Dalit women, 34.9 percent respondents are able to get the information of contraceptives. More than 90 percent of the respondents have good attitudes to follow contraceptive methods to make better health of child and mother, only 43.8 percent respondents of reproductive age report using contraceptive is to increase birth interval. Among the respondents 65.8 percent have good knowledge of childbearing age likewise, the respondents attitudes towards birth spacing is concern, about 1.4 percent of them are ignorant. 50.7 percent women have reported that there should be three year interval between two births, followed by four years (29.4 percent) two years (18.5 percent). Total 146 currently married women reported that about 59 percent want to use injectable followed by female sterilization (17.8 percent), pills (16.5 percent) and condom (6.8 percent).

The contraceptive prevalence rate is found 50.7 percent which is higher than the average national figure (44 percent) based on NDHS, 2006. Almost 50.7 percent total CPR is contributed by injectable (19.2 percent) female sterilization (11.6 percent), condom (11 percent) and pills (8.9 percent). Among the respondents who are involved on agriculture, the majority percent are practicing injectable (25.7 percent), followed by female sterilization (19 percent), pills (12.1 percent) and condom (9.5 percent).

Over all respondents who are illiterate, about 45 percent of them are choosing injectable, followed by female sterilization (22.6 percent) and condom (21 percent). The curvilinear relation ship between number of living children, who have five or more than five living children, 40 percent have already done sterilization, followed by injectable (28 percent) and condom (12 percent). There is strong positive relationship associated between current use of contraceptive methods and increasing number of living sons make powerful in affecting use of contraceptive that the number of living children,

The majority of the respondents stated that their main reason for not using contraceptive method is due to willing of son (27.8 percent) followed by want more child (25 percent) and side effect (20.8 percent)

6.2 Conclusions

The current pattern of contraceptive use among currently married women is dominated by injectable and female sterilization than by condom and pills to delay or stop pregnancy.

The currently married women, who have secondary and above level education are found more using contraception compared to

illiterates and primary level of education. In this case it can be concluded that wife's education is powerful than that of husband's education regarding to use contraceptives. Low use of temporary method indicates that most of the couple want son than they want to fulfill their desired family size. So the preference of son is the barrier for using contraceptives.

The contraceptive method is found used more by those women who are engaged in non-agricultural activities than those who are engaged in agricultural activities.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Recommendation to policy maker

1. Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of contraceptives are different upon levels of education. In order to raise the KAP among married women, formal and non-formal educational programmes should be carried out, to emphasize the use of contraceptive methods.
2. The findings suggest that son preference is prevailing among the Dalit women. This type of traditional concept should be removed by effective educational programme and modernized thought.
3. The free distribution of contraceptive methods through public sectors should be well managed all over the community.
4. This study suggests that many women are not using any contraceptive methods due to the rumour of side-effects on their

health. So, effective and appropriate counseling and IEC programmes should be operated grass root levels.

5. The government should provide some incentives to children like schooling, health service, nutrition and employment opportunity if parents have not more than a limited number of children.

6.3.2 Recommendation for the further area of study.

1. This study is completed on contraceptive knowledge, attitude. and use in Dalit community. Further study may be carried out in other specific communities.
2. This study is based on selected few socio-economic and demographic variables, other studies can be carried out using other approaches like maternal/child health care, knowledge: attitude and prevention of STD, HIV/AIDS, sexual behavior, cultural and so on areas.

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		Ship/Goat Hens/Duck Other (specify)
5.	Does your family sell them?	Yes No
6.	How much monthly income your family get from them?	Rs.
7.	What are the facilities in your household	Electricity Telephone Radio TV Magazine Vehicle Other (Specify)
8.	What is the main source of drinking Water?	Piped water Tube-well Pond Well Stream Other(specify)
9.	What kind of toilet facility does your family have?0	Flush Pan Traditional Khar/Paral Other(specify)
10.	What type of roof is in your house?	Lenterd Iron sheet khabeta Khar/Paral other(Specify)

Respondent's Background

11.	How old are You?	Years
12.	How old were you at the time of first marriage?	Years
13.	How old is your husband?	years
14.	What is your occupation?	Agriculture Service Business Daily wage Housewife
15.	What is your husband's occupation?	Agriculture Service

		Business Daily wage Students Dependent
16.	Have you ever been pregnant until now?	Yes No
17.	Have you ever given birth to baby?	Yes No
18.	If yes, how many children are living with you?	Son daughter
19.	Can you read and write?	Yes No
20.	If yes, which level have you passed?
21.	Can your husband read and write?	yes No
22.	If yes, which level has he passed?

Knowledge of family planning method

23.	Have you ever heard any family planning method?	Yes No
24.	What are they	Any method Any traditional Period abstinence with drawl Any modern method Pills Condom Depo-Provera Vasectomy Laparoscopy Minilap Other(Specify)
25.	What are the sources of information about the family planning	Radio/TV Clinic Health Worker Hospital Mobile Health Centre Other(specify)
26.	What are the sources of contraceptive supplies?	Health post Hospital Health center Mobile health center

		Other (specify)
27	What is the best child bearing age of women?	under 20 years 21-30 years 31-35 years above 35 years don't know
28.	What should be the birth spacing for the better health of mother and child?	1 years 2 years 3 years 4 years

Attitude of Family planning method

29.	Have you ever visited the center for family planning services?	Yes No
30.	Which place do you want to go for family planning services?	Hospital Sub-Hospital Mobile health clinic Health post medical shop Other(specify)
31.	Do you want additional children now?	Yes No
32.	Which child do you want now?	son Daughter
33.	How many children do you prefer for ideal family?	Son daughter Total Don't know
34.	What are the advantages of family planning?	To improve economic condition and education To delay and to limit the birth To make better health of child and mother To make appropriate care for child Other(Specify)
35.	Does your husband suggest to use contraceptive method?	Yes No
36	If yes which one (other specify)

Practice of family planning method

37.	Have your ever used any contraceptives?	Yes No
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38.	If yes, which method do you/your husband use?	Pills IDU Condom Depo-Provera Norplant Sterilization Other (specify)
39.	Are you/your husbands use the contraception regularly or sometime?	Regularly Months
40.	If yes, which method?
41.	How long do you use it regularly?	Year Months Day
42.	Why don't you use any contraceptive?	Fear of side effect Failure of contraceptive Desire for more children desire for son Other (specify) Don't know
43.	Do you feel side effect? If yes which type of side effect do you fell?	Headache Weakness Backache Weight lose/gain disturbance of menstruation Other (specify)
44.	Are you consulting the doctor about the side effect?	yes No
45.	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes No
46.	Which one is the best contraceptive?	Pills IDU Depo-Provera Norplant Condom Sterilization Other (specify) don't know
47.	What strategy should be adopted to make family planning services more efficient?