

CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE
(A CASE STUDY OF TANAHUNSUR VDC, TANAHUN DISTRICT)

A Dissertation Submitted to
the Central Department of Population Studies
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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
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BY
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RECOMMENDATION

This dissertation entitled "Contraceptive Knowledge and Use: A Case Study of Tanahunsur VDC, Tanahun District" is an independent research work of Mamta Acharya completed under my supervision and guidance. It is prepared for the Degree of Master of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries useful information in the field of contraceptive use and knowledge among currently married women. I recommended it to dissertation committee for approval and acceptance.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This research report entitled "Contraceptive Knowledge and Use: A Case Study of Tanahunsur VDC, Tanahun District" by Mamta Acharya has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master's of Arts in Population Studies.

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Mamta Acharya

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ABSTRACT

The study entitled "**Contraceptive Knowledge and Use**" was conducted on the basis of primary data collected from 110 households of the Tanahunsur VDC of Tanahun District. All 110 currently married women of reproductive age group (15-49 years) were successfully interviewed. Purposive sampling technique was used to draw sample size. Descriptive analysis was employed to evaluate the objectives.

The central purpose of this study was to assess the determinants of contraceptive knowledge and use and the specific objectives of the study are to examine the knowledge and practice of contraceptive methods, to examine the role of education in the use of contraceptive methods among currently married women and to identify the socio-economic and demographic determinants of contraceptive methods.

The major findings and conclusion of the study shows that the total population of the study area, female population is more than that of male. An overwhelming percentage of women respondents are found engaging in agricultural occupation. Most of the respondents are confined in family having less than 5 Ropani land. Literacy rate of eligible women is found about 76.4 percent in the study area, which is higher than the national average figure.

The majority of the respondents have heard about at least one of the contraceptive methods. Specifically Depo-Provera (89.1%) appears to be the best known method. About 85.5 percent women discuss/communicate with her husband about family planning. The attitude toward contraceptive is found positive in Tanahunsur VDC. Husband/wife communication has strong influence on the use of contraceptive method.

The role of education is found to be positive in the use of contraceptive methods in the study area. The most common method of contraception used in this study area was Depo-Provera (60.3 percent) of total contraceptive use. The CPR was higher for those women who are engaged in non-farming occupation, than those who engaged in farming activities.

A majority of current users reported to have received any forms of modern contraceptive from hospital. Most of the contraceptive users are birth spacer because

sterilization is widely accepted methods. Majority of currently married women of reproductive age had opinion that husband should go for sterilization.

Thus the findings of this study show that the contraceptive prevalence rate was not so sound, due to the lack of awareness, poverty and illiteracy. If all women with unmet need were to use family planning, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BCHIMES: Before Census, Household Information, Monitoring and Evaluating System.

CPR: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate.

CPS: Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

FCHVs: Female Community Health Volunteers.

FPAN: Family Planning Association of Nepal.

FY: Fiscal Year.

IEC: Information, Education and Communication.

IUD: Intra Uterine Device.

MCH: Maternal and child Health.

MOHP: Ministry of Health and Population.

NBDCS: Nepal Birth, Death and Contraception Survey.

NDHS: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey.

NFFHS: Nepal Fertility, Family Planning and Health Survey.

NFHS: Nepal Fertility and Health Survey.

PHC: Primary Health Care Centre.

STI: Sexually Transmitted Infection.

TBA: Traditional Birth Attendant.

TFR: Total Fertility Rate.

UNFPA: United Nation Population Fund.

UNICEF: United Nation Children's Fund.

VDC: Village Development Committee

VHW: Village Health Workers

WHO: World Health Organization.