**RESULTS**

**Table- 1: Distribution of the respondents by age (n=180)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age Group | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| <18 Years | 68 | 37.8 |
| 18-28 Years | 25 | 13.9 |
| 29-38 Years | 31 | 17.2 |
| ≥39 Years | 56 | 31.1 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |

**Figure 1: Distribution of the respondents by age (n=180)**

**Table- 2: Distribution of the respondents by sex (n=180)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex Group | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| Male | 112 | 62.8% |
| Female | 78 | 56.7% |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2: Distribution of the respondents by sex (n=180)**

**Table- 3: Distribution of the respondents by religion (n=180)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Religion | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| Muslim | 167 | 92.8 |
| Hindu | 9 | 5.0 |
| Christian | 1 | 0.6 |
| Others | 3 | 1.7 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |

**Figure 3: Distribution of the respondents by religion (n=180)**

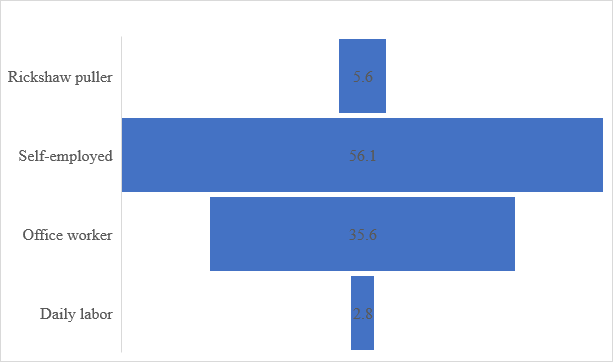
**Table- 4: Distribution of the respondents by wife’s occupation (n=180)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wife’s occupation | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| Housewife | 141 | 78.3 |
| Self-employed | 23 | 12.8 |
| Worker | 16 | 8.9 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |

**Figure 4: Distribution of the respondents by wife’s occupation (n=180)**

**Table- 5: Distribution of the respondents by Husband’s occupation (n=180)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Husband’s occupation | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| Rickshaw puller | 10 | 5.6 |
| Self-employed | 101 | 56.1 |
| Office worker | 64 | 35.6 |
| Daily labor | 5 | 2.8 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |



**Figure 5: Distribution of the respondents by Husband’s occupation (n=180)**

**Table- 6: Distribution of the respondents by Wife’s education (n=180)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wife’s education | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| No education | 08 | 4.4 |
| Less than primary | 50 | 27.8 |
| Primary | 102 | 56.7 |
| Secondary | 20 | 11.1 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |

**Table- 7: Distribution of the respondents by Husband’s education (n=180)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Husband’s education | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| No education | 02 | 1.1 |
| Less than primary | 40 | 22.2 |
| Primary | 113 | 62.8 |
| Secondary | 25 | 13.9 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |

**Table- 8: Distribution of the respondents by Family type (n=180)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Family type | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| Nuclear | 121 | 67.2 |
| Extended | 59 | 32.8 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |

**Figure 6: Distribution of the respondents by Family type (n=180)**

The prevalence of contraceptive use among the study couples was found to be 43.9% (Figure 1).

**Figure 7: Prevalence of contraceptive use among participants (n=180)**

Table 2 shows the percentage of contraceptive use among the participants. The majority of the participants used contraceptives who were less than eighteen years old (52.94%). Hindu (44.4%), housewife (46.80%) and rickshaw puller (80.0%) were the main group who used contraceptives more than other groups. We found that female participants who had less than primary school education used contraceptives more than other (56/0%). Among male participants, who had less than primary level education used contraceptive more than other education level (50%). Participants who lived in a nuclear family used contraceptive more than (46.28%) who lived in a joint family.

**Table 10: Use of contraception by age of the respondents (n=180)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Total (n, %)** |
| **Yes** | **No** |
| **Age in years** |  |  |  |
| <18 | 36 (52.94) | 32 (47.06) | 68 (37.8) |
| 18-28 | 07 (28.0) | 18 (72.0) | 25 (13.9) |
| 29-38 | 16 (51.61) | 15 (48.39) | 31 (17.2) |
| ≥39 | 20 (35.71) | 36 (64.29) | 56 (31.1) |

**Table 11: Use of contraception by religion of the respondents (n=180)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Total (n, %)** |
| **Yes** | **No** |
| **Religion** |  |  |  |
| Muslim | 74 (44.31) | 93 (55.69) | 167 (92.8) |
| Hindu | 04 (44.44) | 05 (55.56) | 9 (5.0) |
| Christian | 01 (100) | 00 | 1 (0.6) |
| Others | - | 03 (100) | 3 (1.7) |

**Figure 8: Number of respondents: Acceptor and Non- Acceptor (n=180)**

**Table 12: Use of contraception by wife’s occupation of the respondents (n=180)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Total (n, %)** |
| **Yes** | **No** |
| **Wife’s occupation** |  |  |  |
| Housewife | 66 (46.80) | 75 (53.20) | 141 (78.3) |
| Self-employed | 08 (34.78) | 15 (65.22) | 23 (12.8) |
| Worker | 05 (31.25) | 11 (68.75) | 16 (8.9) |

**Table 13: Use of contraception by husband’s occupation of the respondents (n=180)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Total (n, %)** |
| **Yes** | **No** |
| **Husband’s occupation** |  |  |  |
| Rickshaw puller | 08 (80.0) | 02 (20.0) | 10 (5.6) |
| Self-employed | 45 (44.55) | 56 (55.45) | 101 (56.1) |
| Office worker | 25 (39.06) | 39 (60.94) | 64 (35.6) |
| Daily labor | 01 (20.0) | 04 (80.0) | 5 (2.8) |

**Table 14: Use of contraception by wife’s education of the respondents (n=180)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Total (n, %)** |
| **Yes** | **No** |
| **Wife’s education** |  |  |  |
| No education | 03 (37.5) | 05 (62.5) | 08 (4.4) |
| Less than primary | 28 (56.0) | 22 (44.0) | 50 (27.8) |
| Primary | 43 (42.15) | 59 (57.85) | 102 (56.7) |
| Secondary | 05 (25.0) | 15 (75.0) | 20 (11.1) |

**Table 15: Use of contraception by Husband’s education of the (n=180)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Total (n, %)** |
| **Yes** | **No** |
| **Husband’s education** |  |  |  |
| No education | 01 (50.0) | 01 (50.0) | 02 (1.1) |
| Less than primary | 20 (50.0) | 20 (50.0) | 40 (22.2) |
| Primary | 51 (45.13) | 62 (54.87) | 113 (62.8) |
| Secondary | 07 (28.0) | 18 (72.0) | 25 (13.9) |

**Table 16: Use of contraception by Family type of the respondents (n=180)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Total (n, %)** |
| **Yes** | **No** |
| **Family type** |  |  |  |
| Nuclear | 56 (46.28) | 65 (53.72) | 121 (67.2) |
| Joint | 23 (38.98) | 36 (61.02) | 59 (32.8) |

Figure 2 shows the method used among the participants. Tubal ligation was the most widely adopted method (53.16%) followed by oral contraceptive pills (44.30%) and condom was the least popular method (2.53%).

**Figure 9: Distribution of contraceptive method use**

Approximately 88.9% of the study couples have heard about family planning (Table 3). Those, who have heard about family planning, majority of them, i.e., 58 (36.25%) knew oral contraceptive pill only, followed by 54 (33.75%), who knew OCP and tubal ligation both. OCP, condom and tubal ligation was known to 10 (6.25%) and only 7 (4.375%) of them knew about OCP, Condom and Cu-T.

**Table 17: Knowledge of contraceptive use and method (n=180)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Yes** | **No** |
| Heard about contraceptives | 162 (88.9%) | 28 (11.0%) |
| Method |  |  |
| Oral contraceptives only | 54 (33.75%), | 126 (66.25%) |
| Tubal ligation, Condom | 10 (6.25%) | 170 (93.75) |
| OCP, Condom, Cu-T | 7 (4.37%) | 173 (95.63) |

Figure 10 shows the majority i.e., 40 (50.63%) of the study couples obtained family planning materials from government health centers, followed by 34 (43.04%) couples, who procured it from medicine shops and only 5 (6.33%) procured it from private clinics.

**Figure 10: Source of contraceptive collection**

We found the commonest reason for not practicing family planning was the desire for a son and the rests were fear of adverse effects and some non-specific reasons (Figure 4).

**Figure 11: Self-reported reasons for not using contraceptives**

Table shows that age, type of family, occupation, education of the wives etc. had no significant effect in determining family planning practices of the couples.

**Table 16: Practice of family planning by age of the women**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
| **Yes** | **No** |  |
| **Age in years** |  |  |  |
| <18 | 36 (52.9) | 32 (47.06) | X2 = 7.096  p = 0.069 |
| 18-28 | 07 (28.0) | 18 (72.0) |
| 29-38 | 16 (51.61) | 15 (48.39) |
| ≥39 | 20 (35.71) | 36 (64.29) |

**Table 17: Practice of family planning by occupation of family of the women**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
| **Yes** | **No** |  |
| **Occupation** |  |  |  |
| Housewife | 66 (46.80) | 75 (53.20) | X2 = 2.300  p = 0.317 |
| Self-employed | 08 (34.78) | 15 (65.22) |
| Worker | 05 (31.25) | 11 (68.75) |

**Table 18: Practice of family planning by education of the women**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
| **Yes** | **No** |  |
| **Education** |  |  |  |
| No education | 03 (37.5) | 05 (62.5) | X2= 2.300  p = 0.317 |
| Primary | 28 (56.0) | 22 (44.0) |
| Secondary | 43 (42.15) | 59 (57.85) |
| Tertiary | 05 (25.0) | 15 (75.0) |

**Table 19: Practice of family planning by type of family of the women**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Contraception User** | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
| **Yes** | **No** |  |
| **Family type** |  |  |  |
| Nuclear | 56 (46.28) | 65 (53.72) | X2 = 0.858  p = 0.354 |
| Extended | 23 (38.98) | 36 (61.02) |