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KEY WORDS: CONTRACEPTIVES USE, NEPAL , EDUCATION, OCCUPATION, RELIGION, ETHNICITY, 1996, AGE OF WOMEN, LIVING CHILDREN AND FAMILY PLANNING KNOWLEDGE.

DHANANJAY NARSINGH K.C. : FACTORS AFFECTING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVES USE IN NEPAL THESIS ADVISOR: ORATHAI-ARD-AM, CHKRATIT DHANAGOM, M.A. 85 P. ISBN 974-558-903-2

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the factors affecting modern contraceptives use among the married women of reproductive age in Nepal. For this purpose, socio-economic variables such as type of residence, education, occupation, ethnicity and religion were considered as independent variables. The other independent variables include demographic and cultural factors like age of women, number of living children, marital duration and sex composition of the children. Moreover, family planning variables such as knowledge of contraception and knowledge about family planning sources and or / services were also investigated. The dependent variable in this study was the current use of modern contraceptives.

The study was based on the secondary data from the Nepal Family Health Survey 1996. The sample size of this study were 8,429 ever married women of reproductive age. The specific objective of this study were to investigate the level of relationships between the socio-economic-demographic factors and modern contraceptives use.

Bivariate analysis suggests that all the socio-economic, demographic, cultural and family planning variables have a significant relationship with contraceptives use. Results of multivariate analysis show that socio-economic factors like type of residence, education,

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Bivariate analysis suggests that all the socio-economic, demographic, cultural and family planning variables have a significant relationship with contraceptives use. Results of multivariate analysis show that socio-economic factors like type of residence, education,

occupation have a significant association with contraceptives use. However, ethnicity (Chhetri, Mongolian and Terain) and Buddhist religion did not have a significant effect in the bivariate analysis. Concerning demographic factors, we found that there were not much difference in contraceptives use among the women of different age groups. According to the finding, number of living children and longer marital duration were important factors influencing contraceptives use in Nepal. It is seen that women who have more living sons were more likely to use contraceptives than those who did not. Knowledge of contraception and of family planning sources for modern methods also appear to have a strong influence over contraceptives use in Nepal.