

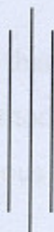
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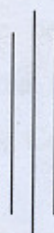
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**A STUDY ON HUSBAND WIFE COMMUNICATION AND
FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES**



Submitted To:

**Nepal Health Research Council
Ram Shahapath, Kathmandu
Nepal**



Submitted By:

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Executive Summary



This study on Husband wife Communication and family planning practice is a study on Husband wife communication and its impact on family planning practice. This study was conducted Pokhara sub metropolitan city. A questionnaire based study was under taken in ward 3,9,10,15 and 18.

The study was carried out among the 75 currently married couples of above area, who were 15-49 years of age. The couples who have done sterilized were excluded from the study.

The major findings of the study are: the Hindus couples discussed family planning is higher proportion (56%) than other groups.

The proportion communicating about family planning was higher for husband aged 30-34 years (33.3%) and highest proportion (31.57%) of wives of aged 20-29 years had a communication with their spouses about family planning.

The greater the educational attainment either of the husband or wife, the higher rate of husband wife communication. 62.0%) below SLC husband had a less discussed whereas 92.0 percent above SLC had more discussed. 71.0 percent below SLC level wives were discussed about family planning.

The people who know about family planning, female were use family planning more than men. Though around 60.0 percent people applied family planning means that has knowledge about it.

Condom and Depo are the popular contraceptives for man and women respectively where 93.0 men have more preference to use condom where as (48%) wives were comfortable on Depo.

The study shows that wives used family planning means mainly for birth control but husbands intention on birth control and birth spacing.

The couples used contraceptive with self interaction between husbands and wives. It shows that (83%) couples together decided to use contraceptives.

Among all people around (51%) couples discussed on the matter of family planning either they applied family planning means or not. This is the positive sign towards future policy formation. The discussion held almost and night.

The propensity to communicate about family planning was higher for husbands service holder(90%), NGO sector (70%) and (46%) in business. (13%) husbands were less discussed who were engaged in agriculture. 100% wives engaged in service and (64%) engaged in business and (63%) in house work had discussed family planning with their spouse was more than for the respondents with other occupation.

CHAPTER - I

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Developing countries are suffering from high fertility rates, resulting in a rapid population growth. According to the latest information; the population of the world reached 6310 million in 2003 A .D. and is still growing, having more the 90 million births every year. At the recent rate of the population growth (1.78), the world will have almost a billion more population by the year 2001. More than ninety percentage (90%) of this population growth will occur in the developing countries. The population of Nepal is 2, 31, and 57,423. 2001(CBS, 2058). It grew by 2.24 percent annually during (2048-2058). During the period of 1986|87, crude birth rate (CBR) was 41.0(CBS1986|87,) and it was 37.4 in 1993 (NPCS, 1993), which is considered to be the highest among the south Asian countries.

More than a hundred of the less developed countries have official government population policies to reduce the population growth rate. Although Nepal has also adopted an official family planning programmed. It has a higher fertility than other developing countries. The family planning programmed was first introduced in Nepal by the Nepal Family Planning Association (FPAN), non government organization (NGO), in 1959. Its services included only information and education within Katmandu valley. In 1965, Late King Mahendra emphasized the policy of family planning and gave an impetus to the maternal child health project (MCH project) under the minister health (MOH) which started to provide MCH services and to integrate population education. During that year, crude birth rate (CBR) was more than 45 per thousand populations. During that period 1966/67, only 13 acceptors for IUD, zero sterilization were recorded (FP/MCH project). Family planning services in the country were delivering through the MOH regular system as well as through the vertical project up to the mid 1970. Later, vertical projects were integrated.

Now family planning and health services are delivered through static as well as outreach clinics. The outreach services include village health workers (VHWS) and Female Community Health Volunteers (CHVS). The work of VHWS in Nepal started in 1968 and has spread throughout all the VDCS of the country. The FCHV programmed was originally formulated in 1988 and has spared in general ,one FCHV per 400 in the total area ,one per 250 in the hill area and one per 150 population in mountain area .These service provider are trained personnel and provide a wide range services such as motivation, distribution and counseling for contraceptives. Besides government programmed, several NGOs, such as Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), Nepal Contraceptives Retail Sales Company (CRSC), Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Save the Children Fund (UK), Save the Children Fund (USA), Red Barnna, World Neighbors etc. are involved in family planning and health services .

Family planning information is delivered through various communication media such as interpersonal communication (through FP field workers) and mass media communication like the Radio, TV Journals Poster, Pamphlets, and Calendars etc. In Nepal, about 93 percent and of the currently married women reported knowledge of at list one family planning method in 1991 and 1996 (NFHS, 1991, 1996) respectively. The percentage was 21 in 1976 (NFS 1976), 52 in 1981(NCPS 1981), 56 in 1986 (NFFS), which indicates the rise in family planning knowledge. With the rise in family planning knowledge, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) also increased from 2.9 percent in 1976(NFS 1976) to 24% in 1991 (NFSF, 1991). Contraceptive use increase by 35 percent over the last 5 years. Between 1996 and 2001 the use of modern methods increase from 29% to 39% among currently married non pregnant women with the increased largely attributed to in increased use of inject able and female sterilization (NDHS 2001). But the level of practice is not in accordance with the level of knowledge. Another major problem with family is the pattern of methods- mix of current users. A large proportion of couples that adopted family planning use sterilization. Although the share of

temporary method in the method- mix of current users increased from 14% in 1986 to 39% in 2001(NFS 1986) (NDHS 2001). The lack of communication between husband and wife regarded as one of the reason for the not using contraception in Latin American (Stycos and Hill and Back, 1956) and Asian societies. In Nepal husband wife communication existed among only one fifth of the couples (Tuladhar 1981).

Although discussion between husband and wife about contraception use is not a precondition for the adaptation of contraception its absence may be in impediment to use. Interpersonal communication is thus on important intermediate step along the path to eventual adoption and especially continuation of contraceptive use or sustained use of contraception. Lack of discussion may reflect a lack of personal interest hostility to the subject or customary reticence in talking about sex-related matters. The proportion of current users was much higher among couples who have inter spouse communication then among those who didn't communication.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite the overall efforts , cultural and religious values create a formidable barrier to the achievement of a wide spread family planning practice in Nepal (new era 2001) Husband wife communication is one of such cultural and religious barriers. Though Nepal is multiethnic country having about 75 major ethnic groups, male dominance in decision regarding various aspects of family life is a nation wide characteristic. Therefore wives in Nepalese society have lower status than their husband and little contact world outside the home.

In Nepal, there has been very little effort to examine husband wife communication and its impact upon adoption of contraception .A study conducted in 1992,1996 and 2001 by new era revealed that their has been very little discussion between husband and wife about matters related to family

planning. To date no systematic study has been carried out to find out the relation between husband wife communication and family planning practice. This present study therefore conducted to find out the relation between husband wife communication and the practice of family planning in Nepal.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The major objective of this study was to assess the effectiveness of the husband wife communication about family planning. The specific objectives are:

- i. to examine extent of husband wife discussion about family planning ;
- ii. to examine demographic, socio-economic and cultural factor to explain husband wife communication and family planning and contraceptive practice.
- iii. to examine the relationship between husband-wife communication and contraceptive practice.

1.4 Limitation of a Study

This study has the following limitations:

- i. The study hypothesis is that a lower husband wife discussion limit family planning adoption however it does not provide information on the extent of discussion between husband wives on non family planning matters.
- ii. The information about the husband wife discussion depends upon the information provided by non-sterilized couples. It only provides the extent of discussion between husband and wife regarding family planning but it does not provide information as to whether there was disagreement as regards family planning matter or not.

1.5 Rational/ Justification

Since this study was the first of its kind in Nepal, it has great significance to policy makers, field workers and researcher.

- i. The educators and trainers who are directly engaged in training activities relating to population education would benefit by knowing which category of

respondents should have the main focus of training relating to husband communication.

ii. The field workers who are directly engaged in motivational aspects of the family planning programmed could develop communication strategies focusing on husband- wife communication.

iii. The researches in family planning communication who are engaged in action oriented research projects in field would also be help by this study.

1.6 Research Questions

i. To what extent the husband wife communicate on family planning

ii. Which factor influence the husband wife communication regarding family planning?

1.7 Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis would be tested in this study were:

I. There will be a significant relationship between age of husband and wife and husband- wife communication about family planning

ii. There will be a significant relationship between educational status of husband and wife and husband wife communication about family planning.

iii. There will be significant relationship between religion of couples and husband wife communication about family planning.

iv. There will be significant relationship between occupational statuses of husband wife communication about family planning.

CHAPTER- II

2.1 The Review of Related Literature

The interpersonal communication is various topics is influenced by socio economic cultural demographic factors young people communicate primarily with persons of their own sex and speak very little with persons of the opposite sex .Family planning ideas are still quite highly taboo subject of communication people believe that family planning subjects are very personal (Banerjee 1979).Diffusion of family planning knowledge take place in two ways .In the other messages reaches the audience directly .

Husband wife communication is a very important factor in the adoption of family planning method .The communication between husband wife can be stimulated by both personal contacts (interpersonal communication) and mass media communication .Although the mass media facilities awareness and provide the basic information about contraceptives adoption itself is more likely to be encouraged or discouraged by opinion leaders close to home who share many of the same characteristic as the couple who have not yet adopted a method. Information, education and communication (IEC) campaign can be effective in the early stage of family planning programmed. They can increase awareness and knowledge of methods and services and reduced resistance to birth control by helping to legitimize the idea of family size limitation once knowledge is widespread and birth control begins to be accepted the impact of such campaigns diminishes since they do not seem to be very effective in motivating couples to reduce preferred family planning (Schramm 1971)

Spousal communication is influenced by media as well as socio- economic, cultural and demographic factors. "A greater age of the spouses, consequent length of marriage, higher social class status and increased formal education contribute to an increase in communication between spouses."

In a 1967 study of 3753 men and women, Mitchell, in Hong Kong, found that women who do not want more children are more likely to practice family planning if they have high levels of verbal communication with their husband.

In a fertility survey of nine Latin American metropolises, in 1964, Centro Latinoamericanode Dernier fia (CELADF) found a high correlation about the number of children they would like to have and all measures to contraceptives behavior.

Poffenberger(1968:761) reported that in an Indian village lack of communication between spouses was a barriers to the adoption of family planning and that the cultural barrier to spousal communication tended to dissolve with increasing duration of marriage. He reported that throughout the development of a child from infancy to adulthood, communication was largely with others of the same sex and age. He wrote: Traditionally in the village, a wife was not brought into the extended family for the personal satisfaction of the husband. Her important roles had to do with those which most benefited and extended the prestige of the larger family unit. Marriage and to some extent, coital relations, were regulated by the decisions of the older members.

The findings of studies on husband -wife communication conducted in western societies have indicated that the nature and the extent of husband wife communication is a crucial factor in the adoption of family planning practice

In 1954, J Mayone Stycas Kurt Bank and Reuben Hill discovered the high correlation between inter spouse communication and family planning adoption. They reported that about one third of the respondents in Puerto Rico had never discussed the topic of family size with their spouse, despite the fact that they had a favorable attitude toward family planning and that the proportion of couples who had ever used family planning methods was higher among those who has discussed family size then among those who had not. They found that the tendency to discus family planning with the spouse tended to vary inversely with age and with education older and less educated people tended to have less inter spouse communication than younger and more highly educated persons. Stycos back and till (1956:213) stated on the basis of their research on Puerto Rico that: The lack of communication on family planning would seen to be the consequence of at least two cultural factors:

1. Female modesty inculcated early in childhood makes many women reluctant to bring up such matter and leads male to conclude that such matter are not for discussion with their wives.

2. Male dominance leads some husbands to believe that the sphere of family planning is their prerogative alone and makes wives reluctant to initiate conversation or action. Moreover, there is some evidence suggesting that when conversation does occur it tends to be one sided; i.e. "the male talking and female listening".

Similarly, based on a study conducted in India, Iran, Philippines and Singapore, a model of the impact of communication was developed. According to this model, communication leads to husband wife discussion or communication about family planning which then affect the behavioral factor such as knowledge, motivation, attitude, etc, which can be regarded as the intervening variables affecting the current practice of family planning. (ESCAR, 1974)

Studies in Nepal

In Nepal there have been very little efforts to examine the husband wife communication and its impact upon adoption of contraception. However, a study conducted in 1992 by New Era revealed that there has been very little discussion between husband and wife relating to family planning matters. In this study, out of the 1183 eligible couples, three- fourth did not discuss family planning in the past twelve months. Similarly, the study found that relatively higher percentage of the respondents from urban areas (31.3%) had discussed about family planning with their spouses then rural counterparts (21.8%). About 36 percent of the respondents of age 25-34 years had discussed about family planning while this was only 10 percent of age 45+ years. About 30 percent respondents with 14 living children discussed about family planning during the last 12 months while only about six percent without any living children and about 20 percent with 5 or more than 5 living children had discussed about it. The discussion was higher for higher educated respondents (50.8%) of 10+ grade respondents discussed about family planning with their

spouses while only 18.1% of respondents without any education discussed about it). However, this study didn't examine the relationship between husband wife communication and family planning practice. Another study conducted in 1996 by New Era revealed that all currently married women who knew a contraceptive method were asked how often they discussed family planning with each other in the past year. It is argued that frequency of discussion regarding family planning between husband and wife is a good indicator of acceptance of family planning method. According to the study 45 percent of couples in Nepal have discussed family planning at least one in the past year whereas 55 percent never discussed during this period. This is an increase since 1991, when only 30 percent of couples were found to have discussed family planning (MOH 1993). Differential in the proportion of couples who discussed family planning by current age indicate that very young women (age 15-19) and older women (age 40-49) are less likely to discuss family planning with their husband than women in the 20-39 year age group.

In the 1981 contraceptive prevalence survey (CPS) of Nepal all currently married women were asked whether they had discussed issues related to family size with their husband. Only one fifth of the couples discussed about family size, and the proportion of women who have had communication with their spouse was higher among the younger and educated, with less than three living children than others.

J.M Tuladhar using the cps (1981) data found that the proportion of current users was much higher among women who have inter-spouse communication than others. Tuladhar reported that among current contraceptive users, 20.0 percent discussed about family size with their spouses. However, there were a small proportion of women (4.5%) who did not have such communication with their spouses and yet used contraception. Among current contraceptive users, there were a higher proportion of women (37%) with some schooling who discussed about family size while only 16.9 percent women with no schooling did so.

In Nepalese society, women are expected to produce children as soon as possible, once the marriage is consummated, to meet their mother in laws and their own interest. The type of family structure and the strength of the kinship

and the wife's role as a daughter in law in a new home make it virtually impossible for the wife to discuss with her husband such topics as sex and the number of children they want in the family.

CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design and methodology

The study was based on primary survey. The instrument applied was a questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared after several discussions with key person which were involved in the family planning areas in the country. The topics included in the questionnaire are focused on demographic and socio economic and cultural condition. This directly linked with husband wife communication. A simple, directly associated with family planning communication among married couple was developed and pilot test was done away with some couple. The questionnaire was revised after pilot test and was ready for final interview.

The purposive sampling method was applied because of limited sources and limited area of study. Only 75 couples were chosen for interview due to the budget constants as it was proposed 100 to 150 couple of the time of proposal writing. The area chosen for the study was the Pokhara Sub- metropolitan city ward No. 3, 9,10,15,18. As this is very small scale study the probability sampling is not suitable for this kind of study.

The people who have done sterilized were excluded from the study.

Characteristics of the Couples under Study

4.1 Religious Characteristic of Couple

The following table shows that the overwhelming majority of the population has continued to be Hindu. They accounted for 63% of total husband and 68% of total wife respondents of this study. Buddhists husbands (23%), wives (25%), Christian husbands (5%), wives (5.0%) and Muslim husbands (1.0%), wives (1.0%) formed the second, third and fourth largest religious group in the sample.

Table No. 4.1

Number of Couples in Religious Groups

Religion	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hindu	47	63.0	51	68.0
Buddhists	23	31.0	19	25.0
Muslim	1	1.0	1	1.0
Christian	4	5.0	4	5.0

4.2 Age Distribution of Currently Married Husbands and Wives

In this study attention is given to currently married women of age group 15-49 because childbearing is more directly linked to the female of those years and because most of the contraceptive methods available are for women of this age group.

From the table no 4.2 we see 7.0 percent females are in the age group 15-19, 8.0 and 1.0 percent in the age group 40-44 and 45-49 respectively. The females in the most fertile age group (20-39) total 85%.

The following table shows that only 1.0% of the husbands are below 20 years of age, while it is 7.0% for wives. 8.0 And 7.0 percent in the age group 40-44 and 45-49 respectively. About 84.0 % of the husband has an age above 20-39 with wives 85.0 percent who fall between the ages 20-39 years.

Table No. 4.2

Age Distribution of Currently Married Husbands and Wives

Age group	Husband		Wife	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
15-19	1	1.0	5	7.0
20-24	14	19.0	23	31.0
25-29	19	25.0	17	23.0
30-34	18	24.0	14	19.0
35-39	12	16.0	9	12.0
40-44	6	8.0	6	8.0
45-49	5	7.0	1	1.0
Total	75	100.0	75	100.0

4.3 Educational Characteristic of Couples

Among the couples under this study, 84.0 percent husbands and 55.0 percent wives could read and write. Rest of the percent of couples could not read and write.

Table No. 4.3

Educational Characteristics of Couples

Age Group	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	63	84.0	41	55.0
No	12	16.0	34	45.0
Total	75	100.0	75	100.0

4.4 Husbands and Wives in Relation to their Level of Education

Among the couples under this study, 3.0 percent husbands reached up to Degree plus while there were nobody wives reached to the not only Degree

and plus Degree but also at least Bachelor level. Only 15.0 percent wives got highest level of education i.e. ten plus two (10+2) or Certificate level; while 14.0 percent husbands succeed this same level 22.0 percent wives attended only the secondary level, 29.0 % reached up to the lower secondary level and the highest percent (29.0%) wives reported that they had primary level education; 22.0, 22.0 and 24.0% husbands had same level of education. Only 5.0 percent wives and 2.0 percent husbands attended the informal education.

Table No. 4.4

Husbands and Wives in Relation to their level of Education

Level of education	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Informal	1	2.0	2	5.0
Primary	15	24.0	12	29.0
Lower Secondary	14	22.0	12	29.0
Secondary	14	22.0	9	22.0
Ten+2 Certificate	9	14.0	6	15.0
Bachelor	8	13.0	-	-
Degree and degree above	2	3.0	-	-
Total	63	100.0	41	100.0

4.5 Occupational Characteristic of Couples

The following table shows that 27.0 percent of husbands reported that they were involved in government offices as personnel while around 4.0 percent of the wives were involved in this occupation. There were 0.0 percent of the wives were involved in NGO sector while 13.0 percent of the husbands were involved in this occupation. Similarly, 25.0 percent wives were engaged in housework but no husbands were involved in this occupation. 19.0 percent wives and 11.0 percent husbands reported that they have spent the time for agriculture. 19.0 percent wives are involved in agri or non agricultural daily wages labor but more husbands (31.0%) are involved in this occupation.

Largest number out of total number of wives and moderate number of husbands were in business work. Altogether 33.0 percent of the wives and 17.0 percent of the husbands were involved in business work related sectors. Only 1.0 percent husbands reported that he was engaged in driving.

Table No 4.5
Occupational Distribution of Husbands and Wives

Occupation	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Governmental	20	27.0	3	4.0
NGO	10	13.0	-	-
Business	13	17.0	25	33.0
Wages	23	31.0	14	19.0
Agriculture	8	11.0	14	19.0
Housework	-	-	19	25.0
Driving	1	1.0	-	-
Total	75	100%	75	100%

4.6 Knowledge of Family Planning

The following table shows that 67.0 percent husbands reported that they had knowledge of family planning. While only 59.0 percent wives had this type of knowledge. Similarly 41.0 percent wives didn't have the knowledge of family planning but less percent husbands didn't have this type of knowledge i.e. 33.0% only.

Table No. 4.6
Knowledge of Family Planning

Knowledge of Family Planning	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	50	67.0	44	59.0
No	25	33.0	31	41.0
Total	75	100.0	75	100.0

4.7 Source of Knowledge on Family Planning

The following table shows that an enquiry into the initial source of information about the knowledge of family planning among the couples revealed that Radio were the majors source of knowledge, because 52.0 percent husbands and 25.0 percent wives had heard about Knowledge of family planning for the first time from Radio. Television and Newspaper had played Significant role in getting knowledge on family planning among the husbands and wives because each of these sources was cited by 18.0 percent and 2 percent for husbands; 11.0 percent and 16.0 percent for wives. 28.0 percent husbands and 27.0 percent wives reported that they were got the knowledge on family planning from other sources.

Table No. 4.7
Sources of Knowledge on Family Planning

Source of knowledge	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Radio	9	18.0	5	11.0
T.V.	26	52.0	20	45.0
Others	1	2.0	7	16.0
Newspaper	14	28.0	12	27.0
Total	50	100.0	44	100.0

4.8 Use of Family Planning Means

The following table shows that those husbands who knows about family planning method but they were not using family panning means. Only 58.0 percent out of 50 were practicing and 42.0 percent were not using the contraceptives devices. Although 66.0 percent out of 44 wives reported that they were using any types of family planning devices. Only 34.0 percent wives were not using these methods .The reason of not using the method of temporary means of family planning might be the interest of child. And this question had not been asked those couples who have no child.

Table No. 4.8

Use of Family Planning Means

Use of Family Planning Means	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	29	58.0	29	66.0
No	21	42.0	15	34.0
Total	50	100	50	100

4.9 Preference of Family Planning Means

The following table shows that 93.0 percent out of 29 husbands were preferred the condom and 7.0 percent were preferred calendar method for contraception. On the other hand, however, 48.0 percent wives had chosen sangini. Similarly, 28.0 percent were aware of pills and over 14.0 percent were wives preferred Norplant. 7.0 percent wives respondents also reported to be aware of IUD and 3.0 percent wives Preferred natural family planning method, i.e. calendar method.

Table No. 4.9

Preference of Family Planning Means

Preferred of Family Planning Means	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pills	-	-	8	28.0
Norplant	-	-	4	14.0
Condom	27	93.0	-	-
Sangini	-	-	14	48.0
Calendar method	2	7.0	1	3.0
IUD	-	-	2	7.0
Total	29	100.0	29	100.0

4.10 Reasons for Practicing Family Planning Devices

Firstly, all possible reasons were enquired through probing and then they were asked to mention the main reasons among the various reason they had cited; the

main reason for practicing family planning method are presented in table 4.10 the table shows that 21.0 percent husbands were practicing the family planning means for birth control and 31.0 percent for birth spacing . Around 50.0 percent husbands reported that they were accepting the means of family planning for birth spacing, birth control and to prevent venereal diseases. On the other hand however 59.0 percent wives were practicing the means of family planning for birth control. 31.0 percent had reported that they were accepting the means for birth spacing. Rest of the respondents (wives) i.e. 10.0 percent were using the thing for birth control, birth spacing and to prevent venereal diseases.

Table No 4.10
Reasons for Practicing Family Planning Devices

Reasons for Practicing Family Planning	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Birth Spacing	9	31.0	9	31.0
Birth Control	6	21.0	17	59.0
to Prevent Venereal Diseases	-	-	-	-
All of the above	14	48.0	3	10.0
Total	29	100.0	29	100.0

4.11 Advice to Use of Family Planning Devices

The following table shows that 17.0 percent wives reported that they got advice to use the means of family planning by their husbands. While 14.0 percent husbands got advice from their wives. 3.0 percent husbands had got advice from their friends. 83.0 percent couples together who decided the means of family planning as the best suitable for them.

Table No 4.11

Advice to Use of Family Planning Devices

Advice to Use Family Planning Means	Husbands		Wives	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Wife	4	14.0	-	-
Husband	-	-	5	17.0
Friends	1	3.0	-	-
Both	24	83.0	24	83.0
Total	29	100.0	29	100.0

4.12 Sources of Temporary Family Planning Means

The following table shows that only 17.0 husbands brought the means of temporary family planning from government hospital. On the other hand however 45.0 percent wives had taken the means of temporary family planning from government hospital. Similarly, 69.0 percent husbands and 55.0 percent wives said that they brought contraceptives devices from private hospitals. The shop also plays a crucial role for selling some temporary means of family planning especially condom.

Table No. 4.12

Sources of Temporary Family Planning Means

Sources of Temporary Means	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Government hospital	5	17.0	13	45.0
Private medical	20	69.0	16	55.0
Shop	4	14.0	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	29	100.0	29	100.0

4.13 Discussion of Family Planning Between Husbands and Wives

52.0 percent husbands reported that they had discussed with their wives on the matter of family planning. Most of them (87%) discussed at night while 51% wives had discussed with their husband on the same matter and most of them (95%) reported that they had discussed at night time. Among 50.0 percent couples had never discussed on the matter of family planning. The following table shows that most of them had discussed agriculture related matter. Some couple discussed about family planning and least number of couples discussed on the matter of religion and society.

Table No. 4.13

Discussion of Family Planning Between Couples

Discussion on Family Planning	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	39	52.0	38	51.0
No	36	48.0	37	49.0
Total	75	100.0	75	100.0

Table No. 4.14

Discussion Time on the Matter of Family Planning

Discussion Time	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
At Night	34	87.0	36	95.0
In the Evening	1	3.0	-	-
In the Morning	4	10.0	2	5.0
Mid-day	-	-	-	-
Total	39	100.0	38	100.0

Table No. 4.15

Couples Prefer the Matter of Discussion

Preference the Matter of Discussion	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Farming	22	61.0	21	57.0
Family	9	25.0	13	35.0
Religion	2	6.0	2	5.0
Society	3	8.0	1	3.0
Total	36	100.0	37	100.0

4.16 Past year Discussion Times on Family Planning

In this survey all currently married couples who knew a contraceptive method were asked how often they discussed family planning themselves in the past year. It is argued that frequency of discussion regarding family planning between husband and wife is a good indicator of acceptance of family planning methods. The following table shows that according to the husbands 36.0 percent of couple have discussed family planning at least once in the past year, whereas 13.0 percent never discussed family planning during that period. But 51.0 percent have discussed family planning more often in the past year. In the case of wives 36.0 percent discussed at least once in the past year ;4.0 percent never discussed and 53.0 percent have discussed family planning more often in the past year.

Table No. 4.16

Past Year Discussion on Family Planning

Past year discussion on family planning	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	5	13.0	4	11.0
Once or twice	14	36.0	14	37.0
More often	20	51.0	20	53.0
Total	39	100.0	38	100.0

4.17 The Reason not doing Discussion

The following table shows that 56.0 husbands and 5.0 percent wives reported there were no trends on the matter of family planning. 3.0 percent husbands and 8.0 percent wives were not doing discussion. The reason was to know other persons while discussion. More than half out of 37 wives i.e. 51.0 percent had not discussed because they believed that it is not a matter of discussion. While only 11.0 percent husband believed this alternative. Similarly, 35.0 percent wives were not doing discussion due to shyness; on the other hand 3.0 percent husbands were not doing discussion due to same reason. 22.0 percent husbands reported that they don't know why they were not doing discussion.

Table No. 4.17
The Reason not doing discussion

Reasons not Doing Discussion	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No trend	20	56.0	2	5.0
Knows other person	1	3.0	3	8.0
Not matter of discussion	4	11.0	19	51.0
Shyness	3	8.0	13	35.0
Don't know	8	22.0	-	-
Total	36	100.0	37	100.0

CHAPTER - V

DIFFERENTIALS IN HUSBAND WIFE COMMUNICATION AND FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE

5.1 Religion of respondents and husband wife communication

The following table shows that the frequency of spousal communication about family planning differed with different religious groups. Hindu couples discussed family planning in higher proportion (56%) than other groups, i.e. Buddhist (47.5), Christian (25%). It shows that Hindus are more conscious to communicate on the matter of Family Planning.

Table No .5.1

Religion of Couples and Husband Wife Communication

Religion	Husband				Wife			
	Yes (N)	Yes (%)	No (N)	No (%)	Yes (N)	Yes (%)	No (N)	No (%)
Hindu	27	57	20	43	28	55	23	45
Buddhist	11	48	12	52	9	47	10	53
Muslim	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	100
Christian	1	25	3	75	1	25	3	75

5.2 Age of Husbands in Relation to Husband Wife Communication

The following table shows that the proportion communicating about family planning was higher for husband age 30-34 years (33.3) and 25-29 years (30.7%) than for husband under 24 (12.8%) and above 35 (23.0%) years of age. It indicates the very fertile age group are very sensitive for family planning. Table 5.2 also shows that proportion of couples discussed about family planning was lowest (2.5%) for the husband and aged 40 to 44 years.

Table No. 5.2

Age of Husbands in Relation to Husband Wife Communication

Age	Discussion About Family Planning			
	Number	Yes %	Number	No %
15-19	-	-	1	3.05
20-24	5	12.8	9	25.0
25-29	12	30.7	7	19.4
30-34	13	33.7	5	13.8
35-39	8	20.5	4	11.11
40-44	1	2.5	5	13.8
45-49	-	-	5	13.0
Total	39	100.0	36	100.0

5.3 Age of Wives in Relation to Husband Wife Communication

The following table shows that the spousal communication in percentage about family planning as a whole was low and varied little with the age of the wife. Highest proportion (31.57) of wives of aged 20-24 and 25-29 years had a communication with their spouses about family planning followed by wives of aged 35-39 years (13.15%).

Table No. 5.3

Age of Wives in Relation to Husband Wife Communication

Age group	Discussed About Family Planning			
	Number	Yes (%)	Number	No (%)
15-19	0	-	5	13.15
20-24	12	31.57	11	28.94
25-29	12	31.57	5	13.15
30-34	9	23.68	5	13.15
35-39	5	13.15	4	10.52
40-44	-	-	6	15.78
45-49	-	-	1	2.63
Total	38	100.0	37	100.0

5.4 Educational level of Respondents and Husband Wife Communication

The following table shows that a moderately strong relationship between educational attainment and the tendency for husbands and wives to communications the greater the educational attainment either of the husbands or wife the higher the rate of husband or wife the higher the rate of husband wife communication was reported. The following table shows that 62.0 percent below SLC husband had less discussed wherever 92.0 percent above SLC had more discussed.

But in the case of wives they were more interact with their spouses. 71.0 percent below SLC level wives were discussed about family planning. The table shows that 100.0 percent of wife who passed the SLC level had discussed about family planning with their spouses.

In nothing the consistent relationship between education and communication, the erroneous conclusion that illiterate husband and wives do not communicate must be avoided. At least 33.0 percent of illiterate couples reported that they had discussed family planning.

Table No. 5.4

Educational level of Respondents and Husband Wife Communication

Educational level	Husband					Wife				
	number	Discussed about family planning				Number		Discussed about family planning		
		yes number	Yes %	no number	no%	Number	Yes number	Yes%	no number	no%
Informal	1	1	100.0	-		2	2	100.0	-	-
Primary	15	3	20.0	12	80.0	12	6	50.0	6	50.0
L.secondary	14	8	57.0	6	43.0	12	9	75.0	3	25.0
Secondary	14	10	71.0	4	29.0	9	8	88.8	1	11.1
+2 or CL	9	7	78.0	2	22.0	6	6	100.0	-	-
Bachelor	8	8	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree and Degree +	2	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table No 5.5
State of Reading and Writing

Reading/writing	Husband			Wives		
	Discussed about family planning			Discussed about family planning		
	Number	Yes%	No%	Number	Yes%	No%
Yes	39	62.0		31	75.0	
No	24		38.0	10		25.0

5.5 Occupational of Husband Respondents and Husband Wife Communication

The following table shows that the propensity to communicate about family planning was higher couples the husband was a service holder (90%), NGO sector (70%) or was engaged in business (46%). Conversely, proportion to communicate about family planning was lower for couples where the husband was an agriculture (13%) wages group (26%). There was only one husbands respondent who where engaged in driving reported he discussed on the matter of family planning.

Table No. 5.6
Occupation of Husband Respondents and Husband Wife Communication

Occupation	Discussed About Family Planning			
	Yes number	Yes %	No number	No %
Government services	18	90.0	2	10.0
NGO	7	70.0	3	30.0
Business	6	46.0	7	54.0
Wages	6	26.0	17	74.0
Agriculture	1	13.0	7	87.0
Housework	-	-	-	-
Driving(other)	1	100.0	-	-

5.6 Occupation of Wives Respondents and Husband Wife Communication

The following table shows a tendency towards a higher inter-spouse communication about family planning if the wife was employed in Government and business sectors than if she was employed in agriculture, wages related fields. But the wives who were engaged in housework in tendency towards a high inter-spouse communication about family planning. The proportion of wife respondents engaged in government services (100%), business (64%) and house work (63%) which discussed family planning with their spouse was more than for the respondents with other occupation.

Table No. 5.7

Occupation of wives Respondents and Husband wife communication

Occupation	Discussed About Family Planning			
	Yes number	Yes %	No number	No %
Government service	3	100.0%	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-
Business	16	64.0	9	36.0
Wages	2	14.0	12	6.0
Agriculture	5	36.0	9	64.0
House work	12	63.0	7	37.0

Conclusion and Recommendation

6.1 Conclusion

Religion and Spousal Communication

The spousal discussion about family planning was higher for couples from Hindu. More than 56.0 percent of the Hindus discussed family planning matters while only 47.5 percent Buddhist and 25.0 percent of the Christian had discussed it.

Age and spousal Communication

Husband wife communication about family planning varied with the age of wife and husband. Couples where the wife was prime reproductive years tended to have a slightly higher level of communication. The proportion of discussion was highest (31.57%) for couples with women of age 20-29 year while it was lower (13.15%) with women of age 35-39 years.

Educational status and spousal communication

Although some illiterate husbands and wives communicate about family planning, the greater the educational attainment either of the husband or the wife, the higher was the rate of husband wife communication regarding family planning. At least 33.0 percent of the illiterate couples reported that they discussed family planning; and the higher the educational attainment higher the rate of husband wife communication.

Occupational Status and Spousal communication

The propensity to discuss family planning was higher among husbands with wives from Government serviced NGO sector. Business sector were favorable to spousal discussion about family planning. With regards to wives occupation,

about 100.0 percent of service holders discussed family planning with their spouses and about 63.0 percent from housework sector, and 64.0 percent from business sector discussed about it.

Spousal Communication and Family planning Practice.

It can be seen from this study that Husband-wife communication regarding family planning was the major factor for the adoption of family planning.

6.2 Recommendation

1. The discussion about family planning between husband and wife was in lower proportion in Muslims and Christian than in Hindus and Buddhists. Therefore, it is recommended that the Muslim and Christian population be emphasized while making family planning communication programmes.
2. Although some illiterate couples did communicate about family planning, it was higher for literate couples. Thus, it is suggested to raise the educational status, for higher spousal discussion about family planning.
3. Around 37.0 percent people do not have knowledge of family planning even in the urban area like Pokhara Sub-metropolitan. It indicates that advocacy awareness programme should be adopted more by the Government. Radio is only a major source but TV role is negligible. So, communication through TV should be focus.
4. Though the government has focused Family planning as a priority one project and a lot of resources have been spent in the family planning and the government has access in the ward level also and they have provided Family planning means free of cost and lot of advocacy programme have been implemented but the study shows that around 60%. People have taken temporary family planning means through private stores. So, there should be effective supervision and monitoring whether the programme is launched or not effectively.

5. The husband-wife communication about family planning was the major factor for the adoption of contraceptive in the urban as well as in the rural areas of Nepal. So, it is recommended that family planning programmers should make a programmed giving a high priority to stimulate such communication.

Annex-II

SN	Particulars		Amount
1	Questionnaire development and Printing	200 questionnaire/copy Rs 7	Rs 1,400/
2	Data collection	3 persons /6 days @500	Rs 9,000/
3	Data processing and analysis	2 persons/10 days@ 800	Rs 16,000/
4	Report development and publication of results		Rs 10,000/
5	Computer work	For the whole period	Rs 3,000/
6	Transportation	For the whole period	Rs 6,000/
7	Stationeries	For the whole period	Rs 2,000/
8	Contingency	For the whole period	Rs 2,600/
		Total	Rs. 50,000/

9. When did you married?

.....

10. What is the age gap between you and your wife\ husband when you got married?

.....

11. How many children do you have?

.....

12. Do you have any idea about family planning?

Yes....

No....

13. From where have you come to know about devices of family planning?

Radio

TV

Newspaper

Others.....

14. If so, about which one do you know among them?

Pills

IUD

Sangini/Depo

Norplant

Condom

Fome/Jelly

Calendar method

Withdraw method

Others.....

15. Have you adopted any device of family planning?

Yes....

No.....(If no skip 21)

16. Which one have you adopted among them?

Pills

IUD

Sangini/Depo

Norplant

Condom

Fome/Jelly

Calendar method

Withdraw method

Others.....

17. Why have you adopted the device of family planning?

Birth spacing

Birth control

To prevent venereal Disease

All of above

18. You have been adopting these devices. Who has suggested you to adopt?
You yourself or somebody else?

Husband	Wife
Both of us	Others.....

19. How long have you been adopting these devices?

Month..... Years.....

20. From where have you got these temporary devices of family planning?

Government Hospital	NGO
Private Medical	Other source.....

21. Do you husband and wife discuss about the devices of family planning or not?

Yes..... No.....(If no skip 28)

22. At what time do you do so?

Morning	Mid day
Evening	Night

23. How do you know the uses of these temporary devices?

Yes..... No.....

24. From where have you come to know?

Husband	Wife
Health training	Radio/TV
Relatives	Friends
Others.....	

25. How many times did you discuss regarding the devices of family planning last year?

Never(skip 26)
Once or twice
More often

26. Why have not you discussed?

- No trend
- Knows other persons
- Not matter of discussion
- Shyness
- Don't know

27. Do you discuss about the birth spacing and number of the children that you desire or not?

Yes.....

No.....

28. Which one of the following is the main subject to discuss for both of you?

Farming

Family

Religion

Society

29. How many children should a couple give birth to, in your opinion?

Number.....

30. Why don't you adopt permanent device of family planning?(this question only for children having couples)

Due to physical condition

Due to side effect

Unable to work

Due to fear

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