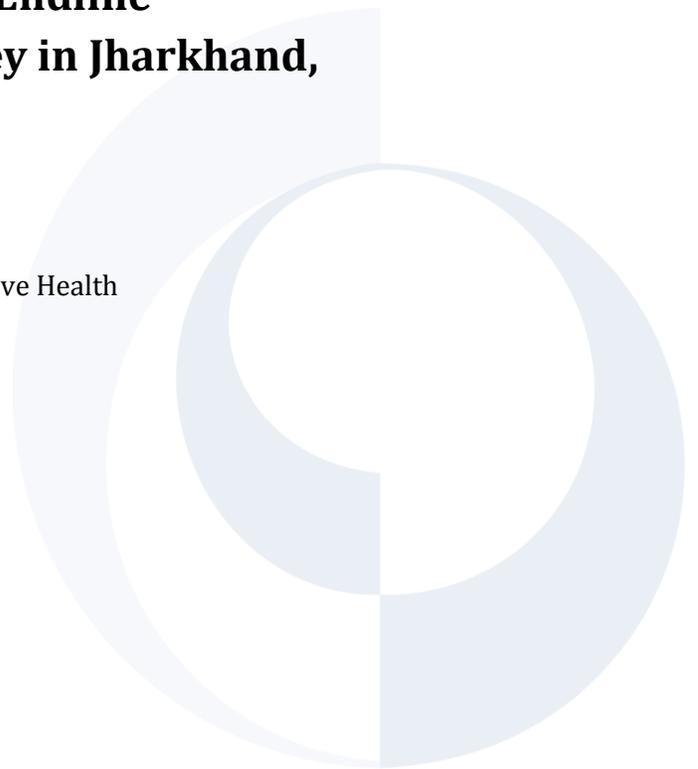


# **Integrating and Scaling-Up Fertility Awareness-Based Methods (FAM): Endline Household Survey in Jharkhand, India**

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The Institute for Reproductive Health  
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## Acronyms

<b>AHS</b>	Annual Health Survey
<b>ANM</b>	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
<b>APHC</b>	Additional Primary Health Center
<b>ASHA</b>	Accredited Social Health Activist
<b>AWW</b>	Anganwadi Worker
<b>CBD</b>	Community Based Distributor
<b>CHC</b>	Community Health Center
<b>CPR</b>	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
<b>CS</b>	Can't say
<b>DK</b>	Don't know
<b>DLHS</b>	District Level Household Survey
<b>ECP</b>	Emergency Contraceptive Pills
<b>F.P</b>	Family Planning
<b>FAM</b>	Fertility Awareness – Based Methods
<b>GOI</b>	Government of India
<b>GOJ</b>	Government of Jharkhand
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>HMIS</b>	Health Management Information System
<b>HSC</b>	Health Sub Center
<b>IPC</b>	Inter Personal Communicator
<b>IRH</b>	Institute of Reproduction Health
<b>IUD</b>	Intrauterine Device
<b>LAM</b>	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
<b>LHV</b>	Lady Health Visitor
<b>MHW</b>	Male Health Worker
<b>MO</b>	Medical Officer
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Center
<b>PPS</b>	Probability Proportional to Size
<b>PSU</b>	Primary Sampling Unit
<b>RMP</b>	Registered Medical Practitioner
<b>SDM</b>	Standard Days Method
<b>SDP</b>	Service Delivery Point
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TV</b>	Television
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VIP</b>	Ventilated Improved Pit

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# **Integrating and Scaling-Up Fertility Awareness-Based Methods (FAM): Endline Household Survey, Jharkhand, India**

## **Executive Summary**

This executive summary outlines key outcomes of a systematic scale-up of the Standard Days Method (SDM) and the Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) of family planning (FP) in Jharkhand, India, 2007-2013. In particular it focuses on the results of a package of coordinated scale-up activities on the knowledge, perceptions and practices of users and potential users. These activities included intensive training of various levels of health providers, integrating SDM and LAM in both facility-based and community-based counseling and outreach, and equipping providers with client memory aids, counseling cards and other communication materials. The report that follows describes the evaluation methodology and gives full results.

## **Background**

The state of Jharkhand is home to 33 million people, most of whom live in rural areas and have little education and poor nutrition. Improving health, including reproductive health (RH), was a challenge for the Government of Jharkhand. Early childbearing and closely spaced births contributed to high infant and maternal mortality. Poor breastfeeding practices also took a toll on infants' health. The total fertility rate was among the highest in India and contraceptive use was only about 36 % in 2006—and mostly due to female sterilization.

Impressed by a pilot study implemented by Georgetown University's Institute for Reproductive Health (IRH), the Jharkhand Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) saw the potential for culturally acceptable methods such as SDM and LAM that could help women delay and space births. In October of 2007 the MOHFW and IRH became partners and beginning in 2008 worked together for five years to scale up these methods; the project aimed to make SDM and LAM available in half the districts of Jharkhand, an area of 12 million people. The goals included raising awareness of SDM and LAM so that by the endline evaluation at least 40% of eligible people (married women of reproductive age and their husbands) knew of the methods and how to use them correctly, and adoption of the new methods by at least a small percent of eligible people. In addition, the project defined goals for strengthening the health system on which clients' information, counseling and services depend. These goals included improved services for all FP methods, not only for the introduction of SDM and LAM, and other maternal and child health interventions. Addressing gender and rights issues was integral to the project.

## Family Planning Results

**Awareness of FP methods** was virtually universal in the four districts where the evaluation took place—over 99% of women and men could name at least one modern method; female sterilization was the most commonly named followed by male sterilization, condoms, oral contraceptives (OCs) and the IUD. **Almost half the women (49%) and 42% of the men had heard of SDM. About one-third of women and one-fourth of men were aware of LAM.** These figures represent significant increases over awareness levels at baseline. The MOHFW and IRH exceeded their goal of 40% awareness of SDM at the end of the project but fell short of that benchmark with LAM. Of women aware of SDM, 54% had heard about it from facility health providers, community health workers called sahhiyas (48%) and community health talks (31%). Men knew about SDM mainly from posters in health centers, sahhiyas and health talks in the community (24-28%) Surprisingly, only 13% had heard of SDM from their wives.

**Ever-use of FP** was fairly high: two-thirds of women reported ever having used a modern method. Female sterilization accounted for almost half of modern methods ever used, followed by condoms (29%) and OCs (17%). Even lower percents had ever used **LAM (13%) or SDM (6%)** but given the newness of these methods in Jharkhand, these are encouraging figures. Among men, 35% had at one time used a FP method--condoms (27%), withdrawal (8%) and rhythm (6%). **Having used SDM at some time was reported by 6% of men, a figure consistent with women's past use of SDM.**

**Current use of modern FP methods** was relatively low among women (54%), given the high level of awareness. Female sterilization, not surprisingly given its promotion by the Government of India for many decades, accounted for 53% of total family planning use. Only 20% of women were currently using modern spacing methods, mostly OCs and condoms. **Fewer than 4% of women were currently using SDM (3.5%) and LAM (2.4%).** However, many more women may be practicing what amounts to LAM, not for FP but for the health and nutrition of their infants: **the proportion of mothers who reported exclusively breastfeeding their children aged 0-6 months increased significantly to 58% at the endline from 36% at baseline.** Contraceptive use may rise since 25% of women were not using contraception although they either did not want another child or wanted to wait at least two years before having another child.

**Postpartum FP.** Although only 22% of women reported using any FP method **within 6 months** after their most recent birth, that percent was double the percent using postpartum FP at baseline, a significant increase. They reported using female sterilization (11%), condoms (4%), **LAM (4%) and SDM (2%).**

The increase was even greater among women who were **12 months postpartum:** 47% reported using any family planning method compared to 22% at baseline. Again, the majority had adopted female sterilization (22%), followed by condoms (10%), OCs (6%), **LAM (5%)**

**and SDM (4%).** The most frequently cited reasons for not starting a FP method during the postpartum period were: the woman was not menstruating (31%), fear of side effects (26%), not sexually active (18%) and did not want to interfere with breastfeeding (13%). These reasons indicate a need for better counseling on FP methods for breastfeeding women.

**Preferred places to buy CycleBeads.** Whether using SDM postpartum or at any other time, both women and men had preferences about where they wanted to obtain CycleBeads. The sources women preferred were: sahiyyas (36%), clinics (29%) and pharmacies (15%). On average 65% of men reported that they prefer to buy CycleBeads from sahiyyas or government-run clinics, followed by pharmacies (21%).

**General perceptions of SDM.** **There is a high level of positive feelings about SDM among those who know the method.** About 70% of both women and men felt that SDM is easy to use. Similarly, a large majority of women and men felt that SDM is affordable, easy to obtain and does not conflict with religious beliefs. More than half of both women and men said that it is acceptable to men. Interestingly, about 75% of women felt that it does not interfere with sexual life against a corresponding figure of 88% of men. These results suggest that the method is acceptable to the majority of women and men who know of it.

However, only 64% of women and 58% of men felt that SDM is an effective method for avoiding pregnancy when used correctly. In reality, when used correctly, SDM is 95% effective. In addition, only about 33% of women and 40% of men said that SDM does not have any side effects or cause health problems. Clearly, there needs to be better communication about SDM's effectiveness and its lack of physical side effects and health complications. These aspects are important attractions for potential users.

**Knowledge and perceptions of current users of SDM.** On average, current SDM users have been using the method for one year. **Three-quarters of current users reported using CycleBeads to keep track of fertile days and a large majority knew how to use them correctly:** 80% reported that they “move the ring to red bead on the first day of the cycle,” “move the ring one bead each day” (72%), and “avoid unprotected sex on white bead days” (70%). Almost 68% of current users reported that their husband was helping them use the method by “moving ring on CycleBeads,” “marking on the calendar,” and “avoiding sex on white beads (fertile) days.” Fewer current users mentioned using condoms on the fertile days. **The vast majority of current users said they were satisfied with the method, and most planned to continue using it.** Many former users of SDM also correctly described how to use the method.

**Knowledge and perceptions about LAM.** **Most women who knew of LAM had correct information.** More than half (55%) said that a woman who is breastfeeding can become pregnant. About two-thirds stated that “LAM lasts until the child is 6 months old.” Almost 60% mentioned that “the baby should be given only breast milk” and 76% were also aware

that “LAM is no longer an effective method of family planning when the menstrual period returns.” However, only 55% felt that “LAM protects against pregnancy and is an effective method of family planning.” In reality, LAM when practiced correctly is close to 100% effective. Future communication activities should stress each of the three conditions and high efficacy when followed. The most frequently reported sources of learning about LAM were sahhiyas, followed by clinic-based providers, friends and neighbors, posters at health centers, providers at maternity wards and community health talks and street theatre.

Of those women who heard of LAM, **94% perceive that “LAM is beneficial to the health of the child,” closely followed by those women who felt that “LAM is beneficial to the health of the mother” (92%).** About three-quarters of the women noted that it is an acceptable, low- cost method and it provides time to think of other methods of FP.

### **Results on pre-natal and postpartum care**

**Of those women who had a child younger than 12 months or who were currently pregnant at the time of the survey, about 70% had received some pre-natal care.** Of those, 39% visited auxiliary nurse/midwives (ANM), followed by doctors (28%), nurse/midwife (24%) and sahhiyas (21%). About half of the women were counseled to breastfeed the child exclusively and not to give any other food or liquid to the child. About 40% reported that providers explained that it would be better for health of both the mother and baby if they could wait to get pregnant again until the baby is at least two years old and they then received advice about FP methods. **About a third of them received advice on LAM.**

**A significantly higher percent of women (84%) compared to baseline (48%) received care after the birth of their youngest child;** most of these women consulted ANMs. The main reasons for the consultations were: child immunizations (94%), FP (29%), a child’s sickness (22%) and health checkups for themselves (22%). About 65% of women reported that they were counseled on exclusive breastfeeding, followed by those who were advised on FP methods (57%), spacing of at least 2 years between births (57%) and counseling on LAM (36%). The percent of women who saw a health provider within one week after the birth of their youngest child also rose significantly.

### **Results on infant and child feeding practices**

Breastfeeding was widely practiced in the study area: 88% of women with a child younger than 6 months reported having breastfed their child, and about a third started breastfeeding their child within one hour after birth. This represents a significant increase at endline compared to 23% at baseline. **The proportion of mothers who reported exclusively breastfeeding their child aged 0-6 months also increased significantly at endline (58%) from 36% in baseline.** Only 25% of women had given the child other fluids besides breast

milk within 3 days of delivery. Of women whose children were between the ages of six and 24 months, 62% were still breastfeeding their children.

## **Results on gender and empowerment**

**The majority of both women and men (55%) felt that a husband is not justified in hitting or beating his wife** if she leaves the house without telling her husband, neglects the children, argues with husband, refuses to have sex with husband or burns the food. Large majorities of women felt that a wife is justified in refusing sex with her husband if “she is tired and not in the mood” (66%), “she has recently given birth” (68%), “she knows her husband has sex with other women” (76%), “she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease (73%) or “she is on her fertile days and does not want to get pregnant” (66%). In contrast, significantly lower proportions of male respondents agreed. Both women and men (70%) said that both husband and wife should have an equal say about large household purchases, when to visit family, friends or relatives and what to do with wife’s earning.

**Most respondents (96% of women and 93% of men) perceived that both husband and wife should have an equal say in how many children to have and when to have them.** About 80% of both women and men reported that the decision to use FP was a joint decision between husband and wife. **However, about 40% of respondents had not talked to their spouse about using FP methods in the past year.** These findings are encouraging but leave room for improvement in terms of gender equity.

## **Conclusion**

After five years of scale-up activities, the MOHFW and IRS’s work has taken root. SDM and LAM are now widely available in all 24 districts where the project operated. Two methods that were unknown are now recognized by sizeable proportions of married women of reproductive age and their husbands. The vast majority of those who have tried the methods are satisfied with them. Knowledge and use are highly likely to rise parallel to increases in outreach messages and clinic-based counseling and as more and more couples know other couples who are practicing LAM and SDM. Observing adoption of these methods by others is part of the process of the diffusion of innovations—a vital step to becoming a new norm.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

A five-year project was awarded in 2007 by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Jharkhand under the Fertility Awareness – Based Methods (FAM) Project. The institute for Reproductive Health (IRH) at Georgetown University has been providing technical assistance to the Govt. of Jharkhand to scale up the availability of fertility awareness-based methods into family planning (FP) service delivery in public health facilities in the state. The two FAM methods included in the project are the Standard Days Method (SDM) and Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM).

SDM is a FAM that was developed and tested by the Institute for Reproductive Health at Georgetown University. It is appropriate for women with menstrual cycles that usually range between 26 and 32 days long. It identifies days 8 through 19 of the cycle as the days when the woman is most likely to get pregnant. To prevent pregnancy, the couple avoids unprotected intercourse during these days.

Most women who use SDM find CycleBeads helpful in tracking their cycles. CycleBeads a color-coded string of beads representing the menstrual cycle, helps users identify which day of their cycle they are on, and determines whether they are on a day when they are likely to get pregnant if they have unprotected sex. It also helps users track their cycle length, to monitor continued eligibility to use the method.

Another FAM method included in the project in Jharkhand is the LAM. LAM is used by postpartum women. It stipulates that the woman is protected from pregnancy as long as she meets three conditions: (1) her baby is younger than six months; (2) she is breastfeeding fully or nearly fully and (3) she is still in postpartum amenorrhea.

The goal of this project was to make these two methods available in public-sector family planning programs in half the state (12 of 24 districts) and to raise awareness of these methods so that at least 40% of people in these districts have heard of SDM and LAM. The expansion of SDM and LAM proceeded in phases. First, SDM and LAM were introduced in three districts (Gumla, Chatra and Deoghar) and one block in a fourth district (Pakur) in 2008. Next, the methods were introduced in Pakur (entire district), Sahibganj, and Dumka districts beginning in March 2010. Finally, the districts of Godda, Koderma, Hazaribag, Jamtara, Khunti, and Ramgarh were added in November 2010 to bring the total to 12 districts. IRH provided technical assistance for SDM and LAM integration in a variety of areas including capacity building, advocacy, awareness-raising, monitoring and evaluation, policy and budgetary integration, and CycleBeads procurement and logistics. This study

was designed to evaluate the outcome of these scale-up efforts to date, and to guide continued program efforts. GfK MODE Pvt. Ltd. was identified to conduct this endline evaluation study of integrating these two methods into the family planning services available in health facilities in four districts of Jharkhand (Chatra, Deoghar, Dumka and Gumla).

## **1.2 Components of the Study**

This evaluation consists of two components:

- [1] Household survey, including women and men interviews
- [2] Survey of Service Delivery Points (SDPs) survey, including interviews with health workers and family planning providers

This report presents the findings on the first component of the study [i.e household survey].

## **1.3 A Profile of Jharkhand**

Jharkhand is located in Eastern India, and was brought into existence by the Bihar Reorganization Act on November 15, 2000. Jharkhand has been divided into 24 administrative districts and has a population of 32.96 million, consisting of 16.93 million males and 16.03 million females<sup>1</sup>. The sex ratio is 947 females per 1000 males. The population consists of 28% tribal people, 12% scheduled castes and 60% others. The population density of the state is 414 persons per square kilometer of land. As per the 2011 census conducted by Government of India, the official literacy rate for the state was 67.63% (78.45% for males; 56.21% for females). As per Annual Health Survey (2010-11)<sup>2</sup>, the CPR in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years is approximately 48%, and there is an unmet need for family planning of 30% (16% for spacing and 14% for limiting methods). The prevailing method of family planning is female sterilization (29%), followed by oral contraceptive pills (4%). The use of traditional methods is estimated to be approximately 10%.

## **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The main activity of this study was an endline household survey in four districts of Jharkhand. The specific objectives were:

- To assess awareness and knowledge of the target population – married women of reproductive ages of 15-49 years and men married to women of reproductive age about SDM and LAM; and

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<sup>1</sup> 2011 Census of India, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Govt of India.

<sup>2</sup> Annual Health Survey (2010-11) Fact Sheet, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Govt of India.

- To study the attitude and extent of correct use of FAM (SDM and LAM) among the target population.

### **1.5 Chapterization of the Report**

The report consists of nine chapters beginning with the present Introduction chapter. The second chapter discusses the methodology adopted for sample selection of PSUs, households and target population. It also shows the coverage, and briefly describes the study tools administered for data collection. The third chapter describes the profile of the selected households in the four study districts, while fourth chapter describes background characteristics of target respondents and their media exposure and chapter five is about their knowledge and use of family planning methods. Chapter six discusses respondent's knowledge, use and perception on SDM, while chapter seven describes female respondent's knowledge, use and perception on LAM. Chapter eight is on views of female and male respondents regarding gender and empowerment. In chapter nine, comparison has been made between endline and baseline evaluations by applying an appropriate statistical test. The baseline study was undertaken in 2009.

Executive summary precedes the main report.

## **2. Methodology and Data Collection**

This chapter describes the methodology adopted for the selection of PSUs, households within the selected PSU and eligible women and men in the selected households, and the study tools for data collection. It also highlights the field operations plan to carry out the household survey including recruitment, training and development of field trams and data processing.

### **2.1 Survey and Sampling Design**

The universe of the study was rural areas of the four districts of Jharkhand – Chatra, Deoghar, Dumka and Gumla. Population for the endline evaluation was comprised of all married women of reproductive age of 15-49 years and men married to women of reproductive age. The male and female survey questionnaires included:

1. Basic questionnaire modules: largely modeled on the background sections and the family planning section of the current district level household survey (DLHS) questionnaire;
2. SDM module: exploring further the issues of SDM knowledge, correct use, attitudes towards SDM and social marketing of SDM; and
3. LAM module: correct knowledge, correct use and attitudes.

In addition, there was a household questionnaire to obtain general demographic and socio – economic information of the selected households.

A three–stage stratified systematic probability proportionate to size (PPS) sampling design was adopted. After PSUs were selected in the first stage, households and eligible women and men were selected at the second and third stage respectively. Their selection was done in the following ways.

### **2.1.1 Selection of PSUs**

A PSU is defined as “the collection of households that reside in a specific area with specific geographic boundaries”. This could be a village, a group of small villages or a segment of large village. The list of villages provided by the Census of India,2001 was taken as the sampling frame due to non – availability of the data for Census of India, 2011. All the villages of the four study districts were enumerated in descending order by population / number of households. Any village with fewer than five households was excluded from the list. Any village with 5-49 households was combined with a neighboring village. This ensured that a village of a minimum size of 50 households was included in the sampling frame. With the newly prepared lists of PSUs, a total of 110 PSUs were selected through PPS under the survey. The total number of PSUs was allocated proportionately in each study district on the basis of the rural population size.

### **2.1.2 Selection of Households**

In each PSU, 15 households were selected by using systematic random sampling procedure from a sampling frame of households with an eligible woman (currently married in reproductive age of 15 -49 years) prepared from the household listing. The household listing was done by adopting the methodology used in DLHS in each PSU. If there were up to 300 households in the PSU, all households were included in household listing. If the PSU contained 301-600 households, the PSU was divided in two segments and one was randomly selected for household listing. If the PSU contained more than 600 households, it was divided into segments of approximately 150 each, where two segments were randomly selected for household listing.

### **2.1.3 Selection of Respondents**

From each selected household, all eligible women and one man married to a woman in reproductive age of 15-49 years were interviewed. A total of 1658 households were selected in all the four study districts. No replacement was made for non – respondent units at household or individual level. From these selected households, 1809 eligible

women and 1635 eligible men were interviewed. Their district wise break up is given below:

Sr. no.	Districts	No. of PSUs selected	No. of respondents interviewed		
			Households	Eligible women	Eligible men
1	Chatra	23	345	373	345
2	Deoghar	37	563	629	540
3	Dumka	27	405	446	405
4	Gumla	23	345	361	345
<b>Total</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>1635</b>

## 2.2 Study Tools

Three types of study tools were used for data collection; these were:

- Household questionnaire
- Woman questionnaire
- Man questionnaire

The study tools provided by IRH were suitably adapted to the local context, translated into Hindi and pre-tested in the local language. The tools were reviewed and finalized by IRH after their pre-testing. **These tools are attached in Annexure -2.1.**

## 2.3 Recruitment and Training of Field Teams and Field Workers

A team of 17 field staff (14 listers/mappers and 3 supervisors) were recruited and trained for household listing. All had earlier worked with GfK MODE in some similar exercise and all were males (Please see Annexure 2.2 for listers/mappers and supervisors). The training was conducted on 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2013 at Ranchi by a senior level field executive of GfK MODE. An representative of IRH Jharkhand also participated in this training. In all, three teams were formed. Each team comprised of 4/5 listers/mappers and one supervisor. Each team was first deployed in Deoghar, Chatra and Dumka. After finishing household listings in these three districts, all the teams were deployed for household listing in Gumla. All household listing was done in January and February, 2013.

The training of field tams was conducted in two phases. A team of 25 field staff (21 investigators and 4 supervisors) were trained in the first phase (15<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2013) and a team of 18 members ( 16 investigators + 2 supervisors) were imparted training in second phase (16<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2013). All the investigators had worked earlier with GfK MODE, while the supervisors were selected from the pool of such personnel maintained by GfK MODE to ensure accountability for quality data. Two senior managerial

level officers from GfK MODE and IRH/Jharkhand officers and consultant conducted the trainings in both phases at Ranchi. The training included classroom training, mock interviews, field practice and scrutiny of their filled-in questionnaires during field practice, feedback on their filled-in questionnaires and debriefing. Training sessions consisted of interviewing techniques and rapport building with respondents; how to identify eligible households; a thorough explanation of all questions in each of the questionnaires; how to fill the questionnaires; make corrections, check questionnaires for errors; and to handle their daily schedules. Four teams were formed. Each team comprised of eight investigators and one supervisor. Seven team members were dropped out due to their poor performance during training and field practice. A team of 8 investigators and 1 supervisor was deployed in each study district to collect data under household survey.

In addition, the supervisors were given briefing about the scrutiny/editing work and back-checking of completed questionnaires in both phases of training. Two senior field executives of GfK MODE supervised and monitored the complete field work. Field work was completed during Feb and March, 2013.

#### **2.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Measures**

To ensure quality data was collected, the following steps were taken:

- The supervisors recruited under the study were well experienced and had retainer ship arrangement with GfK MODE ensuring their accountable for data quality.
- Supervisors back-checked 15 % of all completed questionnaires of all the field investigators in their teams daily.
- Supervisors reviewed and edited all completed questionnaires daily for completeness and consistency.
- Field executive also reviewed 5% of completed questionnaires randomly selected from total during their monitoring field visits.
- Completed questionnaires were regularly received and reviewed at GfK MODE's Delhi headquarters during the fieldwork period; GfK MODE office editors reviewed and examined the questionnaires prior to data entry.

#### **2.5 Data Management**

All the completed questionnaires were reviewed by GfK MODE's Delhi headquarters office prior to data entry. Data entry was conducted using customized software and entered by senior staff of the Analysis Division. Double entry of data was done and the two sets of data were matched. Data were fully validated through programmed checks in the software of data-entry prior to analysis; any inconsistencies were verified by referring the original questionnaire.

Data processing and analysis was done using SPSS software. Prior to analysis, tabulation plans were developed, shared with and approved by IRH. Tables were generated according to the tabulation plans. The completed report finalized in consultation with IRH.

### **3. Household Profile**

This chapter describes household characteristics of 1658 households sampled for this survey in the four study districts. The head of household provided the information for each sampled household. The major district differentials, if any have been highlighted in discussion. More detailed differences between the districts are available in Annexure 3.

#### **3.1 Household Composition**

About 52% of household members aged 10 years and above were males, showing a sex ratio of 930 females per 1000 males. The majority of household members aged 10+ years were below 30 years (52%), with no difference across the study districts. Their average age was around 31 years. Almost 80% of household members age 15 years and above were married, ranging from 78% each in Gumla and Chatra to 85% in Deoghar. Overall, 14% were unmarried and 5% were widowed, divorced, or separated (Table 3.1 – Annexure -3).

The majority of sampled households had four or fewer members (65%). Across the districts, the proportion of households with four or fewer members varied from 59% in Chatra to 72% in Dumka (Table 3.2, Annexure -3).

#### **3.2 Source of Drinking Water**

Almost two thirds of households, ranging from 50% in Gumla to 82% in Dumka used hand pump; while 39% of households were obtaining drinking water from an unprotected well. Only 2% of households have access to a source of improved drinking water, including water piped into the dwelling, water available from a public tap or stand pipe, a tube well or bore well, a protected well or a protected spring (Table 3.3, Annexure -3).

#### **3.3 Household Sanitation Facilities**

Almost 91% of households, varying from 88% in Chatra to 93% in Deoghar did not have any access i.e. going in open for defecation. Among the households with toilet facilities, 26% of them were sharing facilities with another household. Table 3.4 in Annexure - 3 provides the types of toilet facilities to which household reported having access.

#### **3.4 Basic Amenities**

Table 3.5 in Annexure -3 gives the distribution of households by type of household materials and basic amenities they had in their house.

Some 61% of households, ranging from 25% in Chatra to 71% each in Deoghar and Gumla, had electricity in their home. The most commonly reported cooking fuel was wood; with highest proportion in Gumla (96%) and lowest in Deoghar (68%). The other cooking fuels in Deoghar were animal dung (19%) and charcoal (7%). Only about 2% of households had LPG for cooking.

The most commonly used material in floor construction was dung (81%); ranging from 72% in Deoghar to 90% in Gumla. The other materials reported for floor construction were cement (13%) and earth or sand (5%). Most of the homes in Chatra (67%), Deoghar (55%) and Dumka (80%) had walls made of dirt. In Gumla, most of the homes had walls constructed of covered abode (57%) and about 32% of homes had walls made of dirt.

About 28% of households, ranging from 22% in Dumka to 38% in Gumla had a separate room for cooking (a kitchen). About 42% of households had two rooms for sleeping purposes, while 33% had one room and 25% reported using three or more rooms for sleeping. On average, there were two rooms for sleeping per household.

### **3.5 Household Assets**

The most common household possessions were a bicycle (78%), a watch (72%) and a mobile telephone (71%). Other durable goods often found in households were: a television (23%), a motor cycle / scooter (15%) and a radio (7%). Table 3.6 in Annexure -3 provides information regarding household assets.

### **3.6 Household Ownership of Agricultural Land and Livestock**

Table 3.7 in Annexure -3 shows a number of measures related to the socioeconomic status of the household (ownership of agricultural land and livestock). Overall, slightly less than a quarter of households (23%) did not own any agricultural land, with no difference across the study districts. Almost three fifths of households (ranging from 51% in Dumka to 68% in Chatra) owned less than one hectare of agricultural land and 12% had 1-2 hectares, while only 3% reported to have owned more than 2 hectares of agricultural land.

The proportion of households owning livestock was 71%, with no difference across the study districts. On average households had 2.91 livestock, ranging from 1.71 in Dumka to 4.65 in Gumla; they mostly had cows/bulls, goats and poultry.

### **3.7 Standard of Living Index (SLI)**

Table 3.8 and figure 1 show a summary household measure called the standard of living index (SLI), which was calculated by adding the following scores:

### **3.7.1 Source of Drinking Water**

2 each for piped water into dwelling , piped to yard / plot, tube well / bore well , dug well protected, hand pump and bottled water ; 1 for public tap / stand pipe and 0 for other sources.

### **3.7.2 Toilet Facility**

4 each flush or pour flush toilet flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank and flush to pit latrine , flush to somewhere and flush don't know where; 2 each for ventilated improved pit latrine and pit latrine with slab and 0 for other toilet facilities.

### **3.7.3 Ownership of Durable Goods**

4 for car/truck; 3 each for television, mobile phone, motor cycle/scooter and boat with a motor; 2 each for bicycle, animal drawn cart, electricity, radio and non-mobile phone.

### **3.7.4 Main Fuel for Cooking**

2 each for electricity, LPG, natural gas, biogas, 1 each for kerosene, coal lignite and charcoal and 0 for others.

### **3.7.5 Separate Room for Cooking**

1 for yes, 0 for no

### **3.7.6 Main Material for Flooring**

2 each for parquet or published wood, vinyl or asphalt strips, ceramic tiles, cement and carpet; 1 each for wood palm/bamboo and 0 for others.

### **3.7.7 Main Material of the Exterior Walls**

2 each for cement , stone with lime/ cement, bricks, covered adobe and wood planks/shingles ; 1 each for bamboo with mud, stone with mud, uncovered adobe , play wood, card board and reused wood and 0 for others.

### **3.7.8 Ownership of Agricultural Land**

4 for 5 hectares or more; 3 for 2.0 to 4.9 hectares, 2 for less than 2 hectares or acreage not known and 0 for no agricultural land.

### 3.7.9 Ownership of Livestock

2 if owns livestock and 0 if does not own livestock.

A household can have a maximum score of 49. Index scores from 0-16 for a low SLI, 17-32 for a medium and 33-49 for a high SLI. By this measure 75.6 % of households had a low standard of living, 24% had a medium and only 0.4% had a high standard of living. The highest proportion of households had a low standard of living in Dumka (82%) and lowest in Gumla (71%).

**Table 3.8: Households by Standard of Living Index (SLI) (Percentage)**

SLI	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	345	563	405	345	1658
Low	78.8	71.8	82.2	71	75.6
Medium	20.9	27.9	17.3	28.7	24
High	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4

**Fig:1**

■ Low    ■ Medium    ■ High

## **4. Background Characteristics of Respondents and Media Exposure**

This survey captured information for 1809 married women aged 15-49 years and 1635 men married to women of reproductive age in the 1658 sampled households in the four study districts of Jharkhand. This chapter describes their demographic information, background characteristics and findings on their exposure to mass media, particularly newspapers/magazines, television and radio. The major district differentials; if any have been highlighted in discussion. More details differences between the districts are included in Annexure – 4.

### **4.1 Background Characteristics of Married Women of Reproductive Age**

Table 4.1 in Annexure – 4 shows respondent's distribution by age, religion, caste, education and employment status.

Overall, a little over half of women were younger than 30 and about 7% of them were age 15-19 years. Their mean age was around 29 years; with no differences between study districts. About 80% of women, (ranging from 54% in Gumla to 88% in Chatra) were Hindu, 9% Muslim, 7% Christian and 4% belonged to some other religious group. In Gumla 24% were Christian.

Overall, about one – fourth of them reported being of a scheduled tribe, while those of a scheduled caste were 18% and about 10% belonged to any general caste. A little less than half of women (47%) belonged to other backward castes, varying from 40% in Dumka to 55% in Chatra. The proportion of women belonging to scheduled tribe was highest in Gumla (45%) and lowest in Chatra (8%), whereas women belonging to scheduled caste was maximum in Deoghar (29%), followed in Chatra (26%) and minimum in Gumla (5%).

Overall, 58% of women were illiterate, ranging from 41% in Gumla to 64% in Deoghar. About 12% of women each had completed primary, middle and secondary level of education. Their average years of schooling were 3.2 [(highest in Gumla (4.73 years) and lowest in Dumka (2.61 years)].

Regarding employment status, almost two thirds of women (67%) were not working other than their household work; lowest in Dumka (52%) and highest in Gumla (72%). Among those women who were working, the majority were either engaged to agriculture related activities or working as labourers or industrial workers. Almost 2% of women were in service and a similar proportion were involved in sales related jobs.

All responding women except 39 (10 in Chatra, 21 in Deoghar, 3 in Dumka and 5 in Gumla) reported that they were presently living with their husband; only 2% said that their husband lived elsewhere. Only about 2% of women reported that their husband was polygamous. Table 4.2 provides more details.

**Table 4.2: Women's marital status (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Living with husband (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
Living together	97.3	96.7	99.3	98.6	97.8
Staying elsewhere	2.7	3.3	0.7	1.4	2.2
<b>Husband/partner has any (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
<b>other wife</b>	2.1	0.6	2.2	1.9	1.6
<b>No. of wives/partners the (n=)</b>					
<b>husband had</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>
1	50	50	20	28.6	34.5
2	37.5	50	80	71.4	62.1
No answer	12.5	-	-	-	3.4
<b>Ranking of the interviewed (n=)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>wife</b>					
1	62.5	25	40	28.6	41.4
2	37.5	75	60	71.4	58.6

About 90% of women had at least one child, with no differences between districts. About 54% of them; varying from 49% in Deoghar to 60% in Dumka, reported that their youngest child was three years or older and 32% were younger than 24 months. Mean age of their youngest child was 61 months. Across the study districts this mean age varied from 53 months in Deoghar to 77 months in Dumka (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3: Distribution of women by age of the youngest child (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Woman has any living child (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
Yes	91.2	89.5	87	93.9	90.1
No	8.8	10.5	13	6.1	9.9
<b>Age of youngest living child (n=)</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1630</b>
<b>(in months)</b>					
<6	7.4	9.4	7.5	7.4	8.1
6 – 11	11.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.8
12 – 23	12.6	18.7	14.2	14.7	15.5
24 – 35	14.1	14.4	10.1	15.9	13.6
36 or more	54.7	49.4	60.1	53.7	53.9
<b>Av. age in months</b>	<b>60.64</b>	<b>53.09</b>	<b>76.76</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>61.03</b>

In order to obtain information on fertility preferences, all women who themselves or their husband were not sterilized were asked: “would you like to have (a/another child or would you prefer not to have any (more) children”?, pregnant women at the time of survey were asked: “after the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child or would you prefer not to have any more children?”. Table 4.4 exhibits the results of the desire for children.

**Table 4.4: Desire of women for children and current number of living children (Percentage)**

Desire for children	No. of living children				Total
	0	1	2 or 3	4+	
Desire another child	85.5	79.3	32.3	8.6	48.3
No more children	4.7	12.9	58.3	80.6	43.0
Undecided	8.1	7.1	6.8	6.0	6.9
Total children	172	309	470	232	1183

A little less than half of women (48%) desired at least one more child, 43% did not want any more children and about 7% have not decided about it. The desire to stop bearing children increases rapidly with the number of living children. Only 5% of women with no living children said that they did not want any children, compared to 58% of those with two or three living children and 81% of those with four or more living children.

#### **4.2 Background Characteristics of Male Respondents**

Table 4.5 in Annexure – 4 exhibits information on selected socio-economic and demographic characteristics of men surveyed in the study.

About 41% of men, ranging from 36% in Dumka to 45% in Gumla were aged 30-39 years and 30% were younger 30 years. Their mean age was 34.8 years; lowest in Deoghar (33.6 years) and highest in Dumka (35.8 years). Thus, men in Dumka were slightly older than in other three districts.

Similar to the female demographics, almost 80% were Hindu, 9% Muslim and 7% were Christian. About a quarter of men were Christian in Gumla compared to only 8% in Dumka. In Chatra and Deoghar, no man reported being Christian.

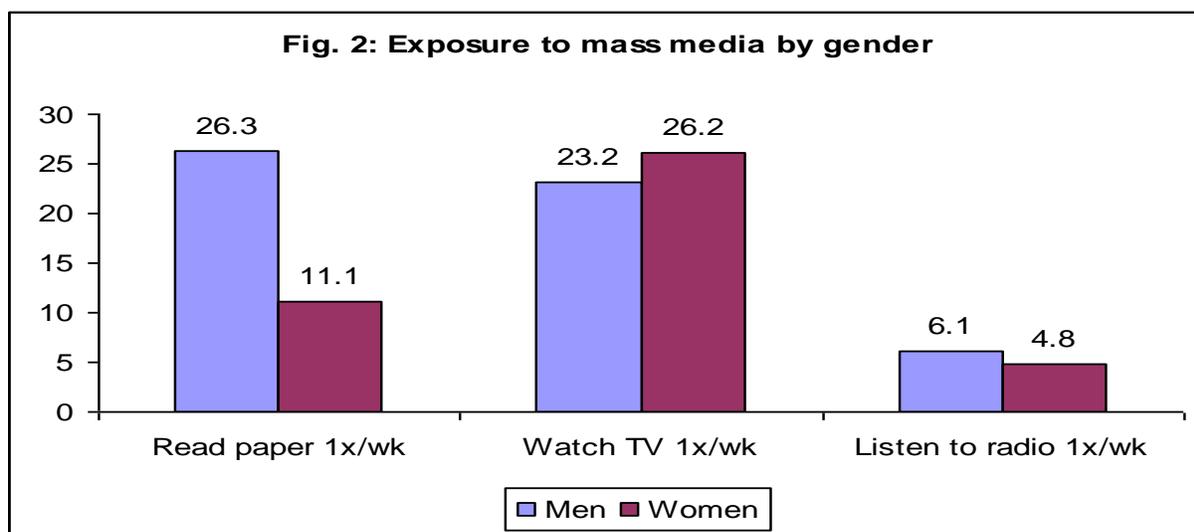
As expected, men were more educated than women surveyed in the study. Overall, 29% of men, ranging from 21% in Gumla to 36% in Dumka were illiterate. About 17% of men had completed primary education, while 21% had passed middle and 22% had completed

secondary education. Their average years of schooling was 5.66, varying from 4.95 years in Dumka to 6.65 years in Gumla.

Almost all the men (98%) were working outside the home, with no differences between study districts. The most common job was labourer industry/technical /agriculture (43%), followed by those who were involved in agriculture/farming related activities. About 11% were engaged in sales related jobs and 5% were in service; with wide variation across the study districts. In Gumla, more men were involved in agriculture / farming (55%), whereas in Deoghar, more men were working as laborers (59%).

### 4.3 Media exposure

Media exposure of women and men surveyed under the study was assessed by asking them about the frequency with which they read print media (newspaper or magazine), watched television, and listened to the radio. Figure 2 highlights the differences between men and women regarding media exposure.



Overall, about 11% of women read newspaper or magazine at least once a week. The most commonly read newspaper among women was Prabhat (64%), followed by Dainik Jagran (26%) and Hindustan (25%). The most commonly read magazine among women was Grah Shobha (90%) – (Table 4.6 in Annexure – 4).

Only about 5% of women reported listening to radio at least once a week. The most commonly timings for listening to radio were: 7-8 pm (33%), 7-8 am (25%), 6-7 pm (24%), 8-9 pm (24%). The most commonly listened radio channels were: All India Radio – Vividh

Bharti (64%) and FM Radio (45%). The majority of women listened to Film Songs (73%) and News (67%) - (Table 4.8 in Annexure – 4).

Younger women below 20 years were more likely to read print media and watch television at least once a week than older women. Among women younger than 20, 17% reported reading newspaper or magazine at least once a week compared to 5% of women older than 40. Similarly, watching television at least once a week was reported by 34% of women aged 40 years or older. Listening to radio at least once a week was reported by almost the same proportions of women in different age groups. Exposure to print media and listening to radio was more prevalent among Christian women than other religious groups, while watching television was generally more prevalent among Hindu women than other religious groups. Stratifying the women by caste shows that general caste women had the highest exposure to mass media (print, television and radio) and the scheduled tribe women had the lowest exposure. Exposure to all the three mass media is strongly and positively related to education of women and standard of living index (Table 4.9, Annexure -4).

Exposure to print media (reading newspaper / magazine at least once a week) was significantly higher among men (26%) than women (11%). As far as electronic media is concerned (watching television and listening to radio at least once a week), there was no difference between male and female respondents (Table 4.10 in Annexure -4).

Preferences of men to newspapers were similar to women. Regarding magazines, 35% men preferred to read Grah Shobha , followed by Saras Salil (3%). However, 60% of them had expressed their inability to specify any magazine.

Overall, 23% of men reported watching television at least once a week. Star Utsav (49%) was the most popular channel among men, followed by DD National (47%), Star Plus (40%), Zee Cinema (29%), Zee T.V. (28%), DD News (24%), Colour (22%) and Aajtak (21%). Most commonly watched programs by men were: news (85%), cinema (76%), film songs (49%) and cricket and other sports (48%). Table 4.11 in Annexure – 4 provides all these details.

Only 6 percent of men reported listening to radio at least once a week. The most preferred channels being listened to radio were: All India Radio – Vividh Bharti (80%), All India Radio – Primary Local Channel (37%) and FM Radio (33%). Most popular programs of men were: news (82%), film songs (68%), cricket and other sports (49%) and folk songs (35%). Table 4.12 in Annexure – 4 provides these details.

Exposure to print media and T.V was higher among men aged below 40 years than those who were 40 years and above. Watching television at least once a week was more prevalent in Hindu (24%) and Muslim (23%) men than Christians (15%). Again, similar to women, the proportion of men who reported at least weekly exposure to each of the three mass media increased with the increase in their education and standard of living index level (Table 4.13, Annexure -4).

#### 4.4 Preferred Media for Communicating Family Planning Messages

All respondents were asked what media options they thought would be the most effective to communicate family planning messages. Table 4.14 presents their responses.

**Table 4.14: Preferred media for communicating the family planning messages (Percentage)**

Media for communicating the family planning messages*	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
Women (n=)	373	629	446	361	1809
Interpersonal communication	83.1	94	80	61.5	81.8
Folk media	46.1	63.9	41.7	37.7	49.5
Posters	70.5	27.3	48.7	57.9	47.6
Television	45.3	33.2	38.8	47.6	40
Radio	14.2	5.7	4.3	19.9	10
Newspapers/magazines	13.9	6.4	10.3	8.3	9.3
Leaflet/handouts	4	3.5	8.3	3	4.7
Men (n=)	345	540	405	345	1635
Posters	57.4	31.5	67.2	44.6	48.6
Folk media	67.5	32.6	44.7	48.4	46.3
Group meeting	39.7	31.7	50.9	63.5	44.8
Interpersonal communication	58.6	21.9	32.1	77.4	43.9
Television	23.5	20.2	38.5	25.2	26.5
Newspapers/magazines	14.8	20	32.1	30.4	24.1
Radio	16.5	4.3	12.1	11.3	10.3

\*Multiple responses

*Inter personal communication* emerged as the most effective method of communicating family planning messages among women (82%), followed by *Folk Media* (49%), *Posters* (48%) and *Television* (40%). The preferred media most frequently cited by men for communicating family planning messages were: *Posters* (49%), *Folk Media* (46%), *Group Meetings* (45%), *Inter Personal Communication* (44%), *Television* (26%) and *Newspapers / Magazines* (24%).

#### 4.5 Cell Phone Ownership, Access and Use

Table 4.15 provides information about cellular phone ownership, access and use among the surveyed women and men. Among women, about 23% owned a cell phone; more women in Chatra (43%) and lowest in Dumka (11%). Among those women who did not own a cell phone, 92% reported being able to access one when needed. Of those, 64% reported the

ability to use husband's cell phone, 46% could use a cell belonging to any family member and 39% could use neighbor's cell when needed.

Among women who either owned a cell phone or reported their ability to access a cell phone, 34% of them reported that they received /sent a text message through a cell phone several times a day, while 33% reported several times a week and 25% reported several times in a month. Only 7% reported that they never received or sent a text message through a cell phone

**Table 4.15: Availability and accessibility of cell phone**

Availability and accessibility of cell phone	% women	% men
Own a cell phone (n=)	1809	1635
	22.9	70.2
Can find the cell phone to use when needed (n=)	1394	488
	92.4	88.3
Frequently reported sources of having mobile phone (n=) to use when needed *	1288	431
Wife	64.2	-
Family member	45.6	18.8
Neighbor	38.9	70.5
Commercial Place	7.5	25.3
Friend	-	34.8
Frequency of sending and receiving the text messages (n=)	1703	1578
Several times per day	34.5	46
Several times per week	33.1	23.2
Several times per month	24.5	21.9
Never	6.5	7.4
Rarely	0.1	0.7
D/K	1.3	0.8

\*Multiple responses

Cell phone ownership was much higher among men (70%) than women (23%). The proportion of men owning a cell phone varied from 59% in Dumka to 82% in Chatra. Among those men who did not own a cell phone, 88% reported their ability to access one when needed (ranging from 76% in Deoghar to 97% in Chatra). Of those, 71% reported that they could use a neighbor's cell, while 35% reported the ability to use friend's cell, 25% reported that they could go to a market /commercial place for using a cellular phone and 19% could use a cellular phone belonging to some family member (Table 4.15).

Of the men who had access to a cell phone, 46% reported its using to receive or send text messages several times a day, while 23% reported several times a week and 22% reported of receiving or sending text messages several times in a month. The utilization of a cell phone in receiving or sending text messages was more or less similar among men and women who had either a cell phone or reported having access to a cell phone. For more districts – differentials see Tables 4.16 and 4.17 in Annexure – 4.

## **5. Knowledge and Use of Family Planning Methods**

This chapter begins with an appraisal of the knowledge of contraceptive methods before moving on to a consideration of ever and current use of various family planning methods. Those respondents who were not using any family planning methods at the time of survey were questioned whether any health worker had ever advised them in the last 6 months prior to the survey to adopt any family planning methods and if yes, which family planning methods they were advised to use. Respondent's knowledge, use and perception on SDM and LAM will be discussed in more details in Chapters 6 and 7 respectively. All tables aiming to this chapter have been given in Annexure – 5. The major differences between the districts are discussed in the text, and further details are provided in Annexure – 5.

### **5.1 Knowledge of Family Planning Methods**

Each female and male respondent was asked the following question about her/ his knowledge of family planning, "Now I would like to talk about family planning the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which ways or methods have you heard about?" The respondent was first asked to name all the methods s/he knew or had heard of, without any prompting. Then, the interviewer read out the name and short description of each method not mentioned by her/him and asked if s/he had heard of the method. Information was collected on female and male sterilization, oral contraceptive pills, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam or jelly, LAM, SDM, emergency contraception and two traditional methods (rhythm and withdrawal). In addition, any other methods mentioned by the respondent were also recorded.

The knowledge of family planning among women is nearly universal in all the study districts, as almost all women were aware of at least one family planning modern method. Female sterilization was the most widely known method among women (99%), closely followed by male sterilization (91%) and oral contraceptive (85%), with wide differences across the study districts. Nearly four – fifths of women (78%) were aware of male condom and about 70% were aware of IUD. Over half of the women (56%) had knowledge of injectables and 22% were aware of emergency contraceptives. Among traditional methods, 43% were aware of withdrawal and about 18% were aware of rhythm. Among fertility awareness – based methods, 49% of women knew SDM and 36% were aware of LAM. In general, implants, female condom, diaphragm and foam/ jelly were not well known to women. Only less than 10% of women reported their knowledge about these contraceptives (Figure 3). Regarding knowledge of family planning methods, too much variation was noticed over the study districts. Table 5.1 provides data on knowledge and use of family planning methods (ever and current use) by women aged 15-49 years.

**Table 5.1: Knowledge and Use of Family Planning Methods by Women (Percentage)**

<b>F.P methods*</b>	<b>Knowledge (n=1809)</b>	<b>Ever use (n=1809)</b>	<b>Current use (n=1809)</b>
Female sterilization	99.4	31.5	31.5
Male sterilization	90.7	0.8	0.8
Pill	85.3	16.9	5.7
Condom	77.6	28.7	14.4
IUD	68.9	4.1	2.2
Injectables	56.2	1.5	0.3
SDM (CycleBeads)	49.1	6.3	3.5
Withdrawal	42.8	12.5	3.5
Lactational amenorrhea method	36.2	13.4	2.4
Emergency contraception	22.1	2.0	-
Rhythm	17.8	7.8	2.3
Female condom	7.2	0.1	-
Implants	3.7	0.4	0.2
Foam/jelly	2.2	0.1	0.1
Diaphragm	1.5	-	-
Others	6.5	6.4	1.9
Any method	99.7	71.9	58.9
Any modern method	99.7	66.4	54.0
Any traditional method	50.6	18.5	5.6

\*Multiple responses

The knowledge of male respondents on various family planning methods was quite similar to the female respondents. Nearly every respondent knew of at least one modern method of family planning. Almost all the men were aware of both female and male sterilization (97% and 91% respectively).

Over 80% of men had heard of oral contraceptives and 45% were aware of injectables. Fewer men (49%) had knowledge of IUD than women (69%), whereas more men were aware of male condom (88%) than female respondents (78%). Among fertility awareness - based methods, 42% knew of SDM and 26% had knowledge of LAM. Among traditional methods, withdrawal was known to 24% of men, and 12% were aware of rhythm (Figure 3). Less than 10% of men had knowledge of female condom (7%), implants (3%), diaphragm (1%) and foam / jelly (1%). Table 5.2 exhibits knowledge of men on various family planning methods, ever use of male based family planning methods and current use of various family planning methods.

**Table 5.2: Knowledge and Use of Family Planning Methods by Men (Percentage)**

F.P methods*	Knowledge (n=1635)	Ever use (n=1635)	Current use (n=1635)
Female sterilization	97.4		27.7
Male sterilization	91.5	1.0	1.0
Condom	88.1	26.9	9.8
Pill	81		5.0
IUD	49.5		1.8
Injectables	44.8		0.1
SDM (CycleBeads)	41.7	6.3	4.0
Lactational amenorrhea method	25.5		0.6
Withdrawal	23.8	7.8	5.8
Emergency contraception	18.5		-
Rhythm	12	6.4	2.9
Female condom	7.1		-
Implants	3.3		-
Diaphragm	1		-
Foam/jelly	1		-
Others	1.7		1.6

Any method	99	35.0	56.6
Any modern method	98.9	28.5	48.7
Any traditional method	33	13.5	8.6

\*Multiple responses

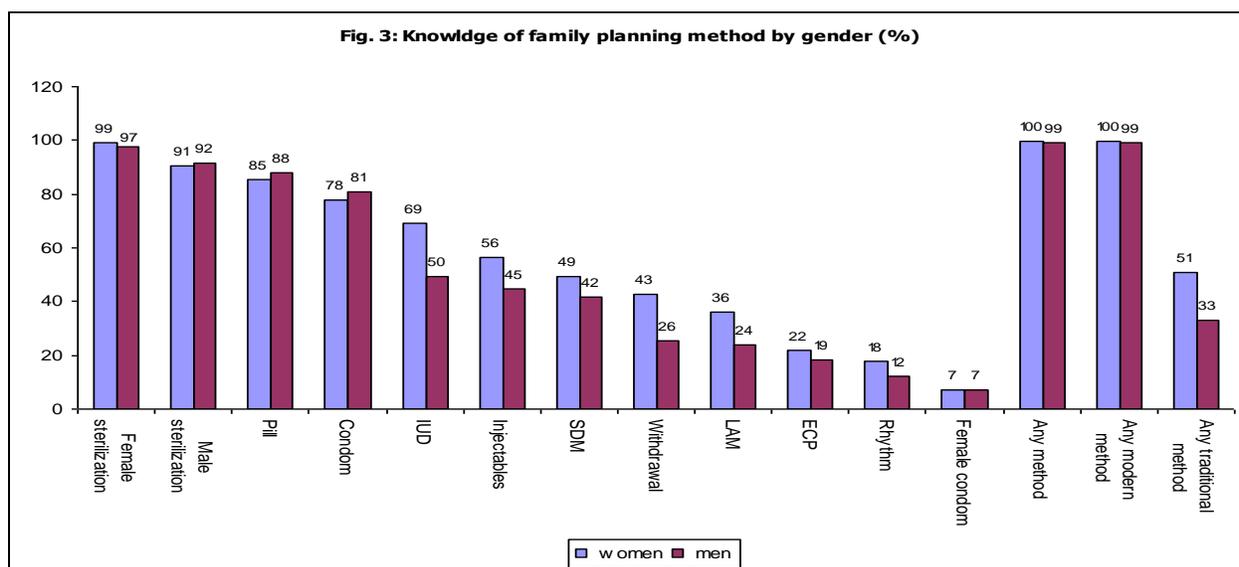


Table 5.3 exhibits female respondent's family planning awareness by age, education, religion, caste and SLI. Regarding knowledge of specific methods such as, pills and male condom it was lowest among women aged 40-49 years than those of younger women below 40 years. Similarly, women with middle or higher education level were more knowledgeable of these methods than those who were primary or less educated or illiterate. Knowledge of different methods of family planning is strongly and positively related to SLI status.

**Table 5.3: Awareness of Women about Family Planning Methods by their Background Characteristics (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom	LAM	SDM	Any traditional method	Total no. women
<b>Age of women</b>									
Less than 20	100	100	100	87.2	74.4	26.5	48.7	44.4	117
20-29	99.8	99.8	99.5	87.4	83.5	41.5	56	54.9	854
30-39	99.7	99.7	99.3	84.9	74	34.3	46.7	48.9	589
40-49	99.6	99.2	99.2	77.4	66.1	27.2	31.4	42.3	239
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	99.5	99.4	99	81.2	69.5	26.9	40.5	49.1	1042
Literate but below primary	100	100	100	79	77	41	50	48	100
Primary completed but below middle	100	100	100	88.5	83.7	38.9	56.3	48.1	208
Middle completed but below secondary	100	100	100	94.9	91.6	54	61.4	52.6	215
Secondary	100	100	100	93.1	94.5	54.5	64.8	54.5	145
Senior secondary and above	100	100	100	95.5	95.5	53.7	77.6	65.7	67
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	99.8	99.7	99.5	85.5	76.6	33.1	47.4	51.3	1438
Muslim	99.4	99.4	99.4	89.6	86.5	35	57.7	62	163
Christian	99.2	99.2	98.4	79.1	78.3	58.9	50.4	34.9	129
<b>Caste</b>									
SC	100	100	100	85.3	78.5	31.9	51.2	57.7	326
ST	99.3	99.1	98.4	80	73	39.9	48	39.4	444
OBC	99.9	99.9	99.8	87.1	78.7	37.1	48.9	52.4	851
General	99.4	99.4	99.4	89.8	81.3	29	48.3	59.1	176
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>									
Low SLI	99.6	99.6	99.3	83.4	74.7	33.7	47.1	48.6	1405
Medium SLI	100	100	100	91.7	87.4	44.5	55.5	57.5	398
High SLI	100	100	100	100	100	50	83.3	66.7	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>1809</b>

Table 5.4 contains information regarding male respondent's awareness stratified by age, education, religion and SLI. Regarding knowledge level of any modern method and female sterilization, no differences were observed in various groups. Older men above 50 years of age had less knowledge of pills and male condoms than those below 50 years. Knowledge of these family planning methods is strongly and positively related to education and SLI status of men.

**Table 5.4: Awareness of Men about Family Planning Methods by their Background Characteristics (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom	LAM	SDM	Any traditional method	Total no. women
<b>Age of men</b>									
<30	98.8	98.6	96.3	82.1	92.7	27	49	36.6	492
30-39	99.3	99.1	97.6	85	90.7	25.9	44.5	32.7	667
40-49	98.9	98.9	97.8	77.2	81.5	23.9	31.2	30.6	356
50+	99.2	99.2	99.2	65	74.2	21.7	26.7	27.5	120
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	97.2	96.8	94.7	63.5	76.6	16.3	32.3	25.3	471
Literate but below primary	100	100	98.3	79.9	83.9	21.3	35.1	27.6	174
Primary completed but below middle	99.6	99.6	98.9	81.5	90.6	23.9	35.5	32.2	276
Middle completed but below secondary	99.7	99.7	97.4	90.5	93.4	29.7	48.4	36	347
Secondary	100	100	99.4	92.7	98.3	29.9	48.6	37.9	177
Senior secondary and above	99.5	99.5	98.9	96.3	98.4	42	61.7	48.9	188
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	98.9	98.8	97.2	80.5	86.8	21.9	39.1	31	1290
Muslim	100	100	98.6	87.7	96.6	22.6	43.8	41.1	146
Christian	98.3	98.3	95.8	75.4	91.5	43.2	48.3	33.1	118
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>									
Low SLI	98.8	98.6	96.9	77.4	85.7	23	39.3	30.2	1237
Medium SLI	99.7	99.7	98.7	91.8	95.4	33.4	49.2	41.6	392
High SLI	100	100	100	100	100	33.3	33.3	66.7	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1635</b>

## 5.2 Ever use of family planning methods

All female respondents were asked whether they had ever used each of method they had heard of.

Although almost all women had knowledge of at least one method of family planning, the practice of contraception was low. About 72% of women reported ever having used a family planning method and 66% reported ever having used a modern method (see Table 5.1 above).

Female sterilization was the most frequently used method (32%), followed by male condom (29%), oral contraceptives (17%), LAM (13%), withdrawal (12%), rhythm (8%)

and SDM (6%). Few women reported having ever used IUD, male sterilization, injectables, implants, female condoms, foam/ jelly and emergency contraception (Figure 4).

Contraceptive prevalence rate of ever having used any method was highest in Deoghar (79%), closely followed by Gumla (76%) and it was around 64% in both Chatra and Dumka. Proportion of women reported ever having used any modern method was higher in Deoghar (74%) and Gumla (73%) than in Chatra (64%) and Dumka (53%). Adoption of female sterilization was highest in Chatra (41%) and lowest in Gumla (18%).

The information on ever use of family planning methods among men surveyed in the study is presented in Table 5.2. Among all men contacted under survey, 35% had themselves ever used a family planning method. Ever having used a male – based modern family planning method was 29%. Condom was reported by 27% of men, ranging from 16% in Dumka to 35% in Gumla. Ever having used the rhythm method was reported by 6% and 8% reported having ever used withdrawal as a method of family planning (Figure 4). Ever having used SDM was reported by 6% of men. Use of male sterilization was low at 1%. Overall, 13% reported having ever used any traditional method (ranging from 4% each in Chatra and Dumka to 26% in Gumla).

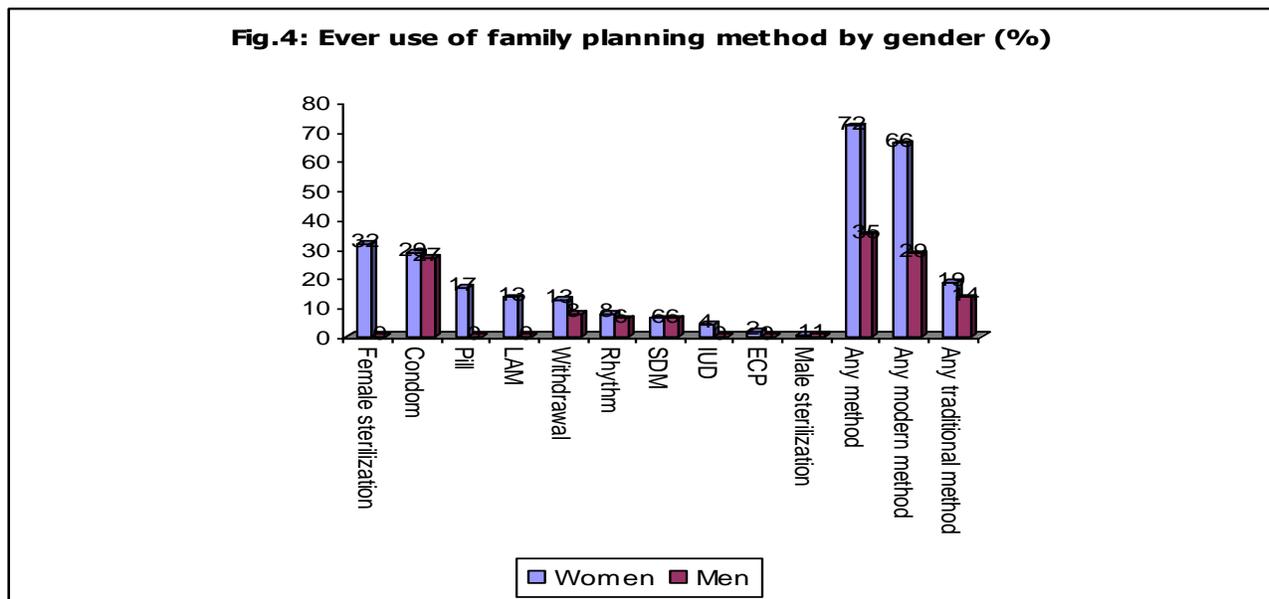


Table 5.5 presents the pattern of ever use by certain characteristics of women such as age, education, religion, caste and SLI. The likelihood of ever having used any family planning method and any modern method increases with the woman’s age up to 30-39 years then decreases. In the age group of 30-39 years, 80% of women had ever used any method and 75% of women had ever used any modern method, their proportions decreased to 75% and 66% respectively among women aged 40-49 years. Adoption of female sterilization

was higher among illiterate or less educated women below middle standard than those who had completed at least middle level of education. Ever use of condom was more popular among women who had at least completed middle level education than those who were illiterate or less educated. Muslim and Christian women were less likely to have been sterilized and Muslim women reported higher rates of oral contraceptives, male condoms and traditional methods. Women belonging to general and other backward castes were more likely to report ever having used any method, any modern method and female sterilization. Ever use of any method and any modern method were likely to be more popular among women with medium and high SLI than those belonging to low SLI.

**Table 5.5: Ever Use of Family Planning Methods by Background Characteristics of Women (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom	LAM	SDM	Any traditional method	Total no. women
<b>Age of women</b>									
Less than 20	51.3	42.7	3.4	8.5	31.6	9.4	3.4	12.8	117
20-29	68	63.1	21.1	16.4	37.7	16.4	9.3	20.5	854
30-39	80.3	74.9	47.2	20.2	22.2	12.6	4.8	18.7	589
40-49	75.3	66.1	48.5	14.6	11.7	7.1	1.3	13	239
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	68.6	61.3	36.3	13	19.4	10.7	3	17	1042
Literate but below primary	62	60	24	11	30	17	7	19	100
Primary completed but below middle	76.9	72.6	37	25	28.4	15.9	6.7	18.3	208
Middle completed but below secondary	77.7	71.6	22.8	27.9	42.8	16.7	10.7	20.9	215
Secondary	78.6	75.9	21.4	20	54.5	20	14.5	25.5	145
Senior secondary and above	76.1	74.6	20.9	14.9	55.2	13.4	17.9	19.4	67
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	71.8	66.4	36.8	15.6	27.1	11.3	5.7	17.2	1438
Muslim	72.4	65.6	14.1	27	41.1	14.7	10.4	28.8	163
Christian	70.5	59.7	10.1	17.8	29.5	26.4	4.7	18.6	129
<b>Caste</b>									
SC	69	66.3	33.7	16.9	31.3	9.2	7.1	23.3	326
ST	63.5	51.6	14.9	16.4	23.9	17.8	4.3	14	444
OBC	75.8	71.2	37.4	15.9	30.3	14.2	6.7	19.2	851
General	79	76.1	48.3	21.6	29.5	6.3	8.5	18.2	176
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>									
Low SLI	68.7	62.1	31.2	15.2	24.4	12.1	5.1	17.4	1405
Medium SLI	82.9	79.4	36.2	23.1	43.5	17.8	10.6	22.1	398
High SLI	83.3	83.3	16.7	-	66.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>1809</b>

Table 5.6 presents more detailed data regarding ever use of male – based family planning methods stratified by age, education , religion and SLI. Men below 30 years had the highest ever use of family planning methods. Ever use of family planning methods increases with the increase of age and SLI of men. Muslim men were more likely to report having ever

used any family planning method, any modern method and condom than men belonging to other religious groups.

**Table 5.6: Ever Use of Family Planning Methods by Background Characteristics of Men (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Condom	SDM	Any traditional method	Total no. of men
<b>Age of men</b>						
<30	43.1	36.4	34.8	8.1	14.8	492
30-39	37.6	31.2	29.5	7.8	14.2	667
40-49	22.8	17.1	15.4	2.8	10.4	356
50+	23.3	15	13.3	0.8	12.5	120
<b>Education</b>						
Illiterate	19.3	12.5	11.9	2.1	10	471
Literate but below primary	27	21.3	18.4	3.4	10.9	174
Primary completed but below middle	34.4	28.6	26.4	5.4	10.1	276
Middle completed but below secondary	39.5	31.4	29.7	5.8	15.6	347
Secondary	50.8	49.2	45.8	15.8	14.1	177
Senior secondary and above	59.6	50.5	50	12.8	25	188
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	31.4	26.4	24.5	5.9	10.9	1290
Muslim	51.4	42.5	40.4	10.3	19.9	146
Christian	39	27.1	27.1	3.4	21.2	118
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>						
Low SLI	29.7	23.2	21.3	4.8	12	1237
Medium SLI	50.8	44.4	43.4	10.7	18.1	392
High SLI	83.3	83.3	83.3	33.3	16.7	6
<b>Total</b>	35	28.5	26.9	6.3	13.5	1635

### 5.3 Current Use of Family Planning Methods

About 59% of responding women reported currently using a family planning method, and 54% were currently using modern family planning method (ranging from 43% in Dumka to 60% in Deoghar). Female sterilization accounts for 53% of the current family planning use among women, and 58% of modern methods. The most widely modern spacing method was male condom (14%), followed by oral contraceptives (6%) and IUDs (2%). About 3% of women reported current use of SDM and 2% reported current use of LAM. The current use of traditional methods, withdrawal and rhythm was reported by 4% and 2% of women respectively (Table 5.1).

Male respondents reported current use of family planning was similar to the female respondents. Current use of any method was reported by 57% of men, 49% reported

current use of a modern method. The most widely used method was female sterilization (28%) that accounts for 49% of the current family planning use among men and 57% of modern methods. Among spacing methods, about 10% reported current use of condom, followed by oral contraceptives (5%). Few men (9%) reported using any traditional methods (5% withdrawal and 3% rhythm). Few (<1%) reported use of LAM and 4% reported current use of SDM (Table 5.2).

Table 5.7 presents the current use of family planning methods among women stratified by age, education, religion, caste and SLI status. Current use of any family planning method increases with age of women, peaks at 70% in the age group of 30-39 years then decreases. Female sterilization use was higher among women who had no more than primary education or was illiterate, compared to those with higher education.

Current use of family planning methods, including modern methods and sterilization was higher among Hindu women than other religious groups. Muslim women were more likely to report current use of pills, male condoms and SDM than women belonging to other religious groups. Current use of any family planning method, any modern method and female sterilization was higher among general caste and OBC women than women belonging to SC and ST. Women having low SLI was less likely to report current use of any family planning method and any modern method than those having medium and high SLI. Current use of condom, SDM and any traditional method increases with the increase of SLI status of women.

**Table 5.7: Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Background Characteristics of Women (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom	LAM	SDM	Any traditional method	Total no. women
<b>Age of women</b>									
Less than 20	35.9	33.3	3.4	6	19.7	6.8	1.7	5.1	117
20-29	51.8	48.2	21.1	6.2	19.8	3.4	5.2	6.6	854
30-39	70.3	65	47.2	5.6	10	1	2.9	5.6	589
40-49	64.4	56.9	48.5	4.2	3.8	0.4	-	2.9	239
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	56.8	51.9	36.3	5.2	8.6	2.7	1.1	5.2	1042

Literate but below primary	48	43	24	4	13	3	2	7	100
Primary completed but below middle	62	59.1	37	6.3	13	2.4	2.4	3.8	208
Middle completed but below secondary	62.3	56.3	22.8	7.9	24.7	2.3	6	6.5	215
Secondary	61.4	57.2	21.4	5.5	26.9	2.1	11.7	7.6	145
Senior secondary and above	58.2	56.7	20.9	6	34.3	-	14.9	7.5	67
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	60.4	56.1	36.8	5.1	12.7	2.6	2.9	5	1438
Muslim	51.5	47.9	14.1	14.1	23.9	2.5	7.4	8	163
Christian	47.3	38.8	10.1	2.3	17.1	1.6	3.1	8.5	129
<b>Caste</b>									
SC	58	54.6	33.7	4.9	13.2	3.4	1.8	5.5	326
ST	45	37.4	14.9	5.9	13.7	1.8	2.7	6.5	444
OBC	63.7	59.9	37.4	6.3	15.4	2.8	4.7	6	851
General	68.2	65.9	48.3	4.5	13.6	0.6	2.8	1.7	176
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>									
Low SLI	54.9	50.4	31.2	5.6	11.9	2.3	2.3	5.2	1405
Medium SLI	71.1	66.3	36.2	6.5	22.6	3	7.3	7	398
High SLI	66.7	66.7	16.7	-	50	-	16.7	16.7	6
<b>Total</b>	58.5	54	32.2	5.7	14.4	2.4	3.5	5.6	1809

The current use of family planning methods by men stratified by age, education, religion and SLI status is presented in Table 5.8. Current use of any family method and any modern method was highest among men aged 30-39 years and then after that it declined.. Current use of family planning method increases with age of men, as is the use of female sterilization. Among illiterate men current use was 46% compared to 72% among men who had completed senior secondary school and above. Current use of any modern method and female sterilization was higher among Hindu men than men belonging to other religious groups, while current use of SDM was higher among Muslim men. Current use of any method and any modern method increases with the increase in SLI status of men.

**Table 5.8: Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Background Characteristics of Men (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom	LAM	SDM	Any traditional method	Total no. women
<b>Age of men</b>									
<30	47	38.2	8.3	4.9	17.3	0.6	5.7	10.4	492
30-39	62.1	55.2	32.7	5.5	9.1	0.7	5.1	8.1	667
40-49	59	51.1	40.7	4.8	3.7	0.6	0.8	7.9	356
50+	58.3	49.2	40.8	2.5	1.7	-	0.8	5.8	120
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	46.3	38.6	25.3	5.1	5.5	0.6	1.1	6.8	471
Literate but below primary	54	47.7	33.9	3.4	6.3	0.6	1.7	6.9	174
Primary completed but below middle	55.4	48.6	28.3	3.6	12.3	0.4	1.4	6.2	276
Middle completed but below secondary	58.2	50.4	26.8	5.5	11.2	0.9	3.7	9.5	347
Secondary	68.9	64.4	31.6	5.1	13.6	1.1	13	6.8	177
Senior secondary and above	72.3	58	25.5	6.9	14.4	-	9.6	18.1	188
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	57.4	50.6	31.8	4.2	9.4	0.5	3.6	7.3	1290
Muslim	61.6	47.3	10.3	15.8	12.3	1.4	9.6	15.1	146
Christian	39	26.3	10.2	0.8	6.8	0.8	1.7	11	118
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>									
Low SLI	51.9	44.9	26.6	4	8.8	0.7	2.8	7.3	1237
Medium SLI	70.7	59.9	31.4	7.9	12.5	0.3	7.4	12.8	392
High SLI	100	100	16.7	-	50	-	33.3	-	6
<b>Total</b>	56.6	48.7	27.7	5	9.8	0.6	4	8.6	1635

#### 5.4 Advice by Any Health Worker to Adopt Any Family Planning Methods

Those women who were not currently pregnant or were unsure of their pregnancy and were not using any family planning methods at the time of survey were further questioned whether any health worker advised them to adopt a method in the six months prior to the survey and if so, what method(s) they advised. Table 5.9 provides their responses.

**Table 5.9: Advices Received to Adopt FP Methods from Any Health Worker in the Past 6 Months Prior to the Survey (Percentage)**

Family planning methods *	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	32	88	55	71	246
Condom	68.8	46.6	43.6	35.2	45.5
SDM (CycleBeads)	71.9	44.3	40	33.8	43.9
Female sterilization	37.5	21.6	56.4	28.2	33.3
Pill	46.9	22.7	52.7	19.7	31.7
IUD	9.4	4.5	27.3	38	19.9
Lactational Amen Method	15.6	12.5	12.7	15.5	13.8
Male sterilization	15.6	-	14.5	8.5	7.7
Injectables	3.1	2.3	7.3	1.4	3.3
Rhythm	-	2.3	-	7	2.8
Withdrawal	3.1	4.5	1.8	1.4	2.8
Implants	-	1.1	-	-	0.4
No advice received	9.5	17.7	8.5	21.1	14.4

\*Multiple responses

About 86% of them, ranging from 79% in Gumla to 92% in Dumka reported to have received advice from any health worker in the past 6 months prior to the survey. Most frequently received advice was on condom (46%), closely followed on SDM (44%), female sterilization (33%) and oral contraceptives (32%). Fewer women reported advice to adopt IUD (20%), LAM (14%) and male sterilization (8%), with vast variation across the study districts.

## 5.5 Need for family planning

Currently married women who are not using any method of contraception but who do not want any more children, or wish to wait two or more years before having another child, are defined as having an unmet need for family planning. Current contraceptive users are said to have met the need for family planning. The total demand for family planning is the sum of the met need and the unmet need. Table 5.10 shows the unmet need, met need and total demand for family planning, according to whether the need is for spacing or limiting births.

According to the above definitions, about 25% of currently married women in the four study districts in Jharkhand have an unmet need for family planning. The unmet need is lower for spacing births (11%) than for limiting births (14%). If all of the women who say they want to space or limit their births were to use family planning, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 59% to 84% in the study districts and the rest of women have no need of family planning (currently pregnant, not sexually active or infertile i.e. unable to conceive). Overall, current programmes are meeting large share (71%) of the family planning need in the study districts (Table 5.10).

**Table 5.10: Need for Family Planning Services among Women**

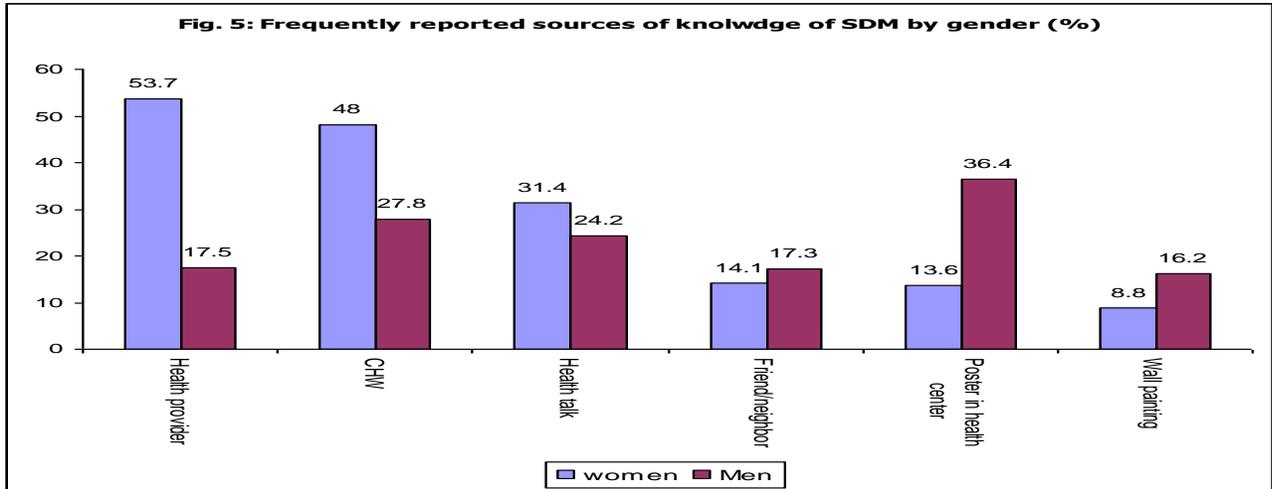
<b>Need for family planning</b>	<b>Total (four study districts) (%)</b>
<b>Unmet need for</b>	
Spacing	10.7
Limiting	13.9
Total	24.6
<b>Met need (currently using) for</b>	
Spacing	26.6
Limiting	32.3
Total	58.9
<b>Total demand for family planning for</b>	
Spacing	37.3
Limiting	46.2
Total	83.5
<b>Demand satisfied</b>	70.5

## 6. Awareness, Perception and Experiences with Use of SDM

This chapter discusses in detail respondent's knowledge of SDM and experiences with SDM use. In addition, their perception and opinion about SDM are presented, including difference between study districts. See Annexure -6 for more detailed tables of district differences.

### 6.1 Awareness of SDM and Sources of Information

As stated earlier in chapter-5, 49% of the surveyed women (ranging from 31% in Dumka to 67% in Gumla) have heard of SDM. Among the surveyed men, 42% (ranging from 31% in Dumka to 61% in Gumla) have heard of SDM. Those respondents who reported their awareness of SDM were asked where they heard of it. The source of information most frequently reported by women was health provider (54%), followed by community health worker (48%), health talks in the community (31%), friends or neighbors (14%) and posters in health centers (14%). The sources of information most frequently cited by men were: posters in health center (36%), community health worker (28%), health talks in community (24%), health provider (18%), friends / neighbors (17%) and wall paintings (16%) – Figure 5.



All the surveyed women (n=888) and men (n=681) who had ever heard of SDM were questioned to assess their fertility awareness. More than 80% of women (83%) and 40% of men reported that there are days between two consecutive menstrual periods when pregnancy is more likely to occur. The respondents who correctly responded to the above question were then asked what these days of cycle are: just her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended or halfway between two periods. Almost 67% of women and 60% of men correctly identified the fertile days in a woman's menstrual cycle as halfway between periods.

Table 6.1 highlights whether the respondents who had heard of SDM had talked to others about the method or about CycleBeads, and if so, with whom they talked. About 34% of women and only 17% of men reported that they had indeed talked about SDM or CycleBeads to others; the majority of them had discussions with their spouse (67% women, 66% men) and friends or neighbor (52% women, 45% men).

**Table 6.1: Sharing of Information about the SDM (CycleBeads)**

Indicators	% women	% men
<b>Talked about the SDM with anyone (n=)</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>681</b>
	33.9	16.6
<b>Frequently talked With* (n=)</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>113</b>
Spouse	67.4	66.4
Friend/neighbor	51.5	45.1
Provider	29.6	12.4
Another relative	18.3	7.1

\*Multiple responses

## 6.2 Perception of SDM

Twelve statements were framed and given in the questionnaire to assess attitudes toward the SDM of those respondents who have heard of it. Each respondent was asked whether he/she agreed or disagreed to the statements. The respondent who neither agreed nor disagreed to any statement was put under “don’t know” against that statement. Results are presented in Table 6.2. The majority of respondents have positive attitudes toward the SDM. For example, the majority of women (73%) and men (68%) do not think that SDM is hard to understand, 63% of women and 69% of men feel that SDM is not hard to understand for their partner. Almost 71% of women and 65% of men perceive that it is easy to use and 64% of women and 58% of men feel that SDM is an effective method for avoiding pregnancy when used correctly. About 26% of women feel that it interferes with sexual life against a corresponding figure of 12% of men.

**Table 6.2: Perception of respondents on SDM**

<b>Perception</b>	<b>% women</b>	<b>% men</b>
<b>(n=)</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>681</b>
SDM is hard to understand (disagreed)	73.2	68.3
SDM is hard for our partner to understand (disagreed)	63.4	69
SDM is easy to use (agreed)	71.1	65.2
SDM is effective (agreed)	64.1	58.3
SDM is affordable (agreed)	53.6	59
SDM is hard to obtain (disagreed)	64	58.1
SDM is used by few couples in community (agreed)	39.2	37.6
SDM is against my religious beliefs (disagreed)	73.9	65.3
SDM is acceptable to men (agreed)	56	58.3
SDM does not have side effects (agreed)	32.1	41.9
SDM does not cause health problems (agreed)	32.5	39.9
SDM Interferes with sexual relationship (agreed)	26.4	12.3
<b>Score obtained by respondents</b>		
0	12.3	15.7
1-3	22.5	21.6
4-7	52.5	56.7
8-12	12.7	6
Mean score	4.88	5.01

We created a scale for attitudes toward the SDM. Positive statements were coded 1 if the respondent agreed with them, 0 otherwise; negative statements were coded 1 if the respondent did not agree with them, 0 otherwise. These scores were then added. . This resulted in a scale ranging 0-12, where a higher score means a more positive attitude toward the SDM. The majority of women (53%) and men (57%) could obtain a score of 4-7, while 13% women and 6% men could get a score of 8-12. On an average, a respondent had obtained a score of 5.

### 6.3 Price willing to pay for CycleBeads

Those female and male respondents, who had heard of SDM, were asked whether they would buy CycleBeads for Rs 20 and if yes, they were further questioned whether they would like to buy CycleBeads for Rs 22. Those who agreed to Rs 22, were further asked what maximum price they would pay for CycleBeads and those who did not agree to Rs 20, were further asked whether they would like to buy for Rs. 18 and those who said “no” ,were further asked what minimum price they would like to buy for CycleBeads.

Table 6.3 provides answer to all the above questions. 41% of women reported that they would purchase CycleBeads at Rs 22, while 50% of women would like to buy CycleBeads at Rs 20; with wide variation across the study districts. Among those who agreed to buy CycleBeads at Rs 22, about 49% reported that they would buy CycleBeads at a price of more than Rs 30, followed by those who would buy for Rs 30 (24%) and for Rs 25 (22%). The maximum average price at which they would buy CycleBeads comes out to be Rs 44 (ranging from Rs. 39 in Gumla to Rs 60 in Dumka). Out of those who did not agree to buy CycleBeads Rs 20, 25% would like to buy for Rs 18. Out of those who did not accept to buy for Rs 18, 53% would buy CycleBeads for Rs 10, followed to a price of Rs 16 (13%). The minimum mean price comes out to be Rs 12.

**Table 6.3: Price willing to pay for CycleBeads**

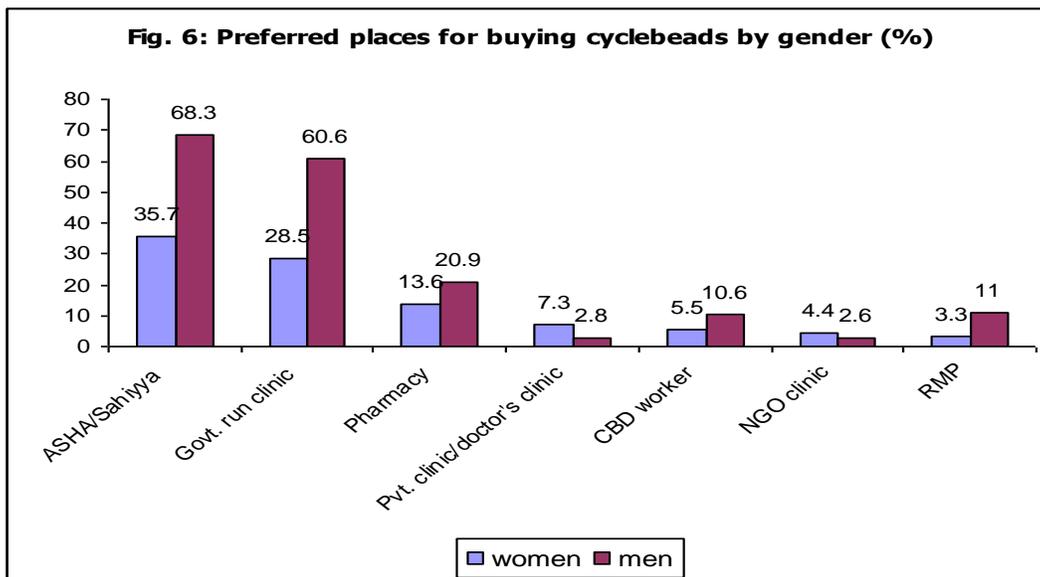
Price for CycleBeads		% women	% men
Would buy for Rs. 20	(n=)	<b>888</b>	<b>681</b>
		49.8	61.5
Would buy for Rs. 22	(n=)	<b>888</b>	<b>681</b>
		41.2	46.4
Maximum price (Rs.) willing to pay for CycleBeads	(n=)	<b>366</b>	<b>316</b>
23		1.4	0.9
24		0.3	7.6
25		22.4	25.3
26		-	8.5
27		0.3	0.9
28		-	2.2
30		23.5	23.4
Above 30		48.6	28.2
Don't Know		3.6	2.8
<b>Average cost (maximum)</b>		<b>44.24</b>	<b>33.92</b>
Willing to buy for Rs. 18	(n=)	<b>446</b>	262
		24.7	31.7

Minimum price (Rs.) willing to pay for CycleBeads Rs.	(n=)	336	179
10		53	53.1
12		12.2	11.2
15		19	20.7
16		12.8	-
Don't Know		3	15.1
<b>Average cost (minimum)</b>		<b>12.02</b>	<b>11.48</b>

Among men with awareness of SDM, 46% would buy for Rs 22 and 61% would purchase CycleBeads for Rs 20. Among those who agreed to buy for Rs 22, 28% would like to pay more than Rs 30 for CycleBeads; while 25% would pay Rs 25% and 23% would like to buy for Rs. 30. The maximum average price works out to Rs 34 (ranging from Rs 30 in Gumla to Rs. 41 in Chatra). Among those who did not show their inclination to buy for Rs 20, 32% would like to buy for Rs.18. Out of those who did not agree to buy for Rs.18, 53% reported that they would buy for Rs 10 and 21% would like to buy for Rs 15. The minimum average price works out to be Rs 11, with highest in Chatra (Rs 14) and lowest in Deoghar (Rs 10).

#### 6.4 Preferred places to buy CycleBeads

All respondents who were aware of SDM were asked from where they would like to purchase CycleBeads. Table 6.6W in Annexure-6 shows their responses in detailed. Figure 6 exhibits their responses.



The preferred places to buy CycleBeads reported by women were: sahiyya (36%), government run clinic (29%) and pharmacy (15%). Men reported that they would prefer

to buy CycleBeads from sahiyya (68%), a clinic run by government (61%) and pharmacy (21%).

### 6.5 Receipt of CycleBeads, Calendar and Insertion and Instructions by Ever Female Users of SDM

All female respondents who reported having ever used SDM (n=114) were asked whether they received CycleBeads, calendar, and insert/instructions to use SDM when they first started using SDM. The vast majority of them reported to have received CycleBeads (95%), calendar (90%), insertion / instructions for using SDM (84%), with wide variation across the study districts. About 95% of were told to keep track of cycle length for ensuring it within the range for using SDM (Table 6.4).

**Table 6.4: Receipt of CycleBeads, Calendar and Insertion/Instruction by Women When They First Started Using SDM**

Receipt of .....	% women
(n=)	114
CycleBeads	94.7
Told to keep track of cycle length	94.7
Calendar	89.5
Insertion/instruction	84.2

### 6.6 Experiences of Users of SDM

Out of 1809 surveyed women, 888 (i.e. 49.1%) heard of the SDM, 114 (i.e. 6.3%) reported having ever used the method and 63 (i.e 3.5%) were currently using the method at the time of survey. Thus 51 women (i.e 2.8%) were former users of the SDM (Table 6.5).

Similarly, out of 1635 surveyed men, 681 (i.e 41.7%) heard of the SDM, 103 (i.e 6.3%) reported having ever used the method and 64 (i.e 4%) were currently using the method at the time of survey. Thus 39 men (i.e 2.3%) were former users of the SDM (Table 6.5). The following sub-sections deal with their experiences.

**Table 6.5: Knowledge and Use of the SDM**

Indicator	% Women (n=1809)	% Men (n=1635)
Heard of the SDM	49.1 (888)	41.7 (68.1)
Ever use of the SDM	6.3 (114)	6.3 (103)
Current use of the SDM	3.5 (63)	4.0 (64)
Past use of the SDM	2.8 (51)	2.3 (39)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate the absolute numbers

### 6.6.1 Months of Use and Reasons for Stopping its Use by Former Users of the SDM

A little over half of women (55%) and men (54%) reported that they used the method for 1-6 months. However, one out of 10 women and 8% of men reported its use for more than a year. On an average, they used the method for 7 months before stopping its use (Table 6.6).

The main reasons for stopping the use of SDM cited by women were: “became pregnant” (22%), “had two cycles out of range/ irregular cycles” (20%), “wanted to become pregnant” (14%), “lost CycleBeads (10%) and “too many days to avoid sex during fertile days” (6%). The frequently cited reasons for stopping its use by men were: “inconvenient/difficult to use” (23%), 18% of them each cited “wife had two cycles out of range” and “could not understand the method”. About 13% each reported that “their wife became pregnant” and “they were concerned about its effectiveness” (Table 6.6). The respondents who stated that they or their wife got pregnant while using the SDM might not have used the method correctly.

**Table 6.6: How Long Used the SDM before Stopping and Reasons for Stopping its Use – Former Users**

Indicators	% Women (n= 51)	% Men (n=39)
<b>Months of use before stopping</b>		%
<1	11.8	-
1-6	54.9	53.8
7-12	23.5	25.6
13-24	9.8	7.7
Don't remember	-	12.9
Average no. of months used the SDM	6.69	7.21
<b>Reasons for stopping</b>		
Became pregnant	21.6	12.8
Had two cycles out of range/ irregular cycles	19.6	17.9
Desired pregnancy	13.7	2.6
Lost CycleBeads	9.8	5.1
Too many days to avoid sex during fertile days	5.9	10.3
Husband/wife concerned about effectiveness	3.9	12.8
Doesn't understand the method	3.9	17.9
Marital dissolution	3.9	-
Partner disapproved of method	2	10.3
Inconvenient/difficult to use	2	23.1
Family members disliked method	2	-
Irregular Cycles	-	5.1
Don't Know	19.6	17.9

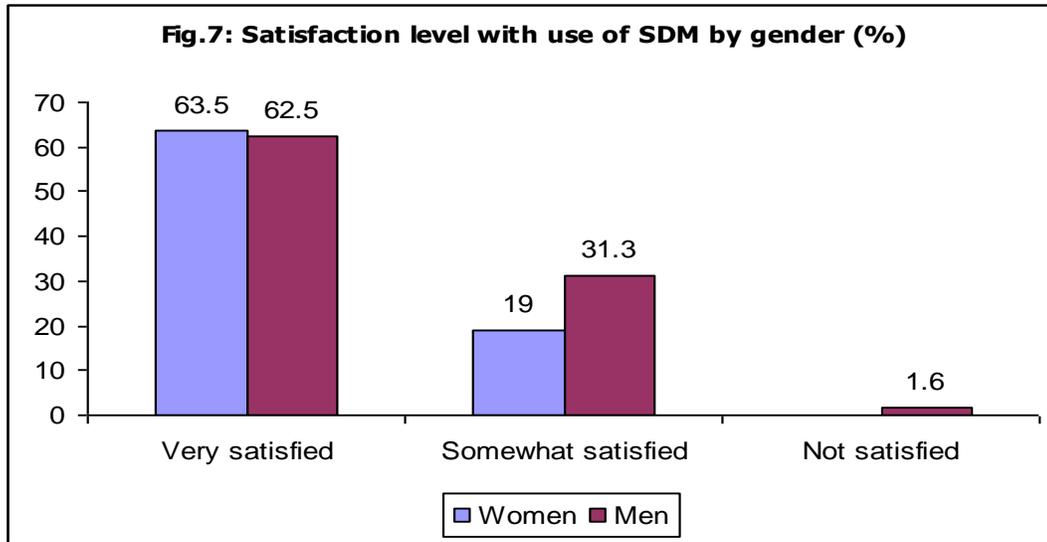
### 6.6.2 Months Since Using, Satisfaction Level and Intention to Continue Using the Method by Current Users of the SDM

Slightly less than two – fifths of current users (38% each of women and men) reported that they have been using the method for the last 1-6 months. However, a quarter of women and 22% of men have been using for more than a year. On an average, they have been using the method for the last one year (Table 6.7).

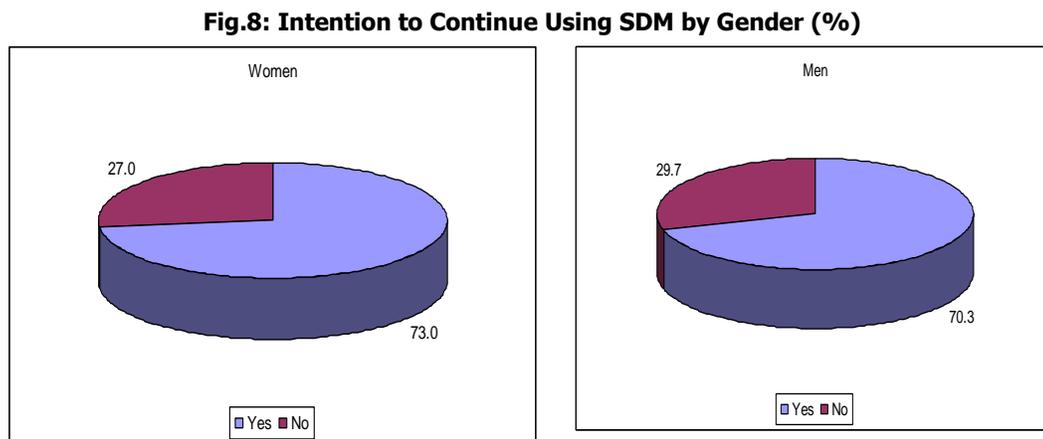
**Table 6.7: How Long Have Been Using the SDM, Satisfaction Level with its Use and Intention to Continue Using it - Current Users**

Indicators	% Women (n=63)	% Men (n=64)
<b>Months since using</b>		
< 1	17.5	4.7
1-6	38.1	37.5
7-12	19.0	12.5
13-24	12.7	10.9
25-36	7.9	7.8
>36	4.8	3.1
Don't remember	-	23.5
Average number of months since using	11.68	12.16
<b>Satisfaction level with its use</b>		
Very satisfied	63.5	62.5
Somewhat satisfied	19.0	31.3
Not satisfied	17.5	1.6
No answer	-	4.7
<b>Intention to continue using it</b>		
Yes	73.0	70.3
No	27.0	29.7

The majority of current users (82% of women and 94% of men) had shown their satisfaction with the use of SDM. Figure 7 exhibits their level of satisfaction.



A majority of current users (73% women and 70% of men) had expressed their intention to continue using the method (Figure 8).



### 6.6.3 Knowledge of Female Users of the SDM About How to Use CycleBeads

It is evident from Table 6.8 that current female users of the SDM are likely to have more knowledge about how to use CycleBeads. Of current female users, about 47% reported correctly at least five points (out of six) on use criteria of CycleBeads. The corresponding figure for past female users was 23%.

**Table 6.8: Knowledge of Female Users of the SDM on How to Use CycleBeads**

Indicators	% Female past users (n=51)	%Female current users (n=63)
<b>Knowledge about how to use CycleBeads*</b>		
Move ring to red bead first day of cycle	79.2	80

Move ring one bead each day	72.9	71.7
Move ring in the direction of arrow	52.1	65
Avoid unprotected sex on white bead days	47.9	70
Unprotected sex ok on brown bead days	27.1	48.3
Mark first day of period on calendar	25	15
<b>Women who reported</b>		
At least five	22.9	46.7
Any four	14.6	16.7
Any three	22.9	13.3
Any two	22.9	5
Any one	2.1	-
None	14.6	18.3
Average no. of points reported	3.0	3.5
<b>Ways how to use the calendar to help track of fertile days *</b>		
Mark first day of period	94.1	89.1
Mark fertile days 8-19	44.1	47.8
Avoid unprotected sex on fertile days	38.2	63
If my cycles are not regular i need to use condom or abstain	23.5	26.1
Compare date if not sure where ring should be on CycleBeads	5.9	39.1
If my cycles are not regular i need to see my provider	-	19.6
<b>What a woman should do if she gets her period before the day she reaches the brown bead or period after the last bead happens twice in one year while using the SDM (CycleBeads) *</b>		
Stop method and see a provider	45.1	63.5
Continue using method	19.6	19
Switch to another method	17.6	17.5
Wait to see if it happens again	15.7	2.2
Needed to abstain or use condom	11.8	19

\*Multiple responses

Almost 94% of past female users and 89% of current female users had correctly reported to “mark first day of the period on calendar” to keep track of fertile days.

On asking “what a woman should do if she gets her period before the day she reaches the brown bead or period after the last bead happens twice in one year while using the SDM”, 45% of the past female users and 64% of the current female users correctly pointed out to “stop the method and see a provider”.

#### 6.6.4 Knowledge of Male Users of the SDM on How to Use CycleBeads

Table 6.9 clearly shows that current male users of the SDM have more knowledge on how to use CycleBeads than the past users. About 38% of current users spelt out 5 points (out of six) on use criteria of CycleBeads against a corresponding figure of only 10% of past users.

**Table 6.9: Knowledge of Male Users of the SDM on How to Use CycleBeads**

Knowledge about how to use (CycleBeads) *	%Past male users (n=39)	% Current male users (n=64)
Move ring in the direction of arrow	51.3	48.4
Move ring one bead each day	48.7	60.9
Avoid unprotected sex on white bead days	48.7	59.4
Unprotected sex ok on brown bead days	41	42.2
Move ring to red bead first day of cycle	38.5	64.1
Mark first day of period on calendar	23.1	40.6
<b>Men who reported</b>		
All the six	5.1	23.4
Any five	5.1	14.1
Any four	15.4	14.1
Any three	23.1	10.9
Any two	28.2	6.3
Any one	7.7	3.1
None	15.4	28.1
<b>What a woman should do if she gets her period before the day she reaches the brown bead or period after the last bead happens twice in one year while using the SDM (CycleBeads)*</b>		
Stop method and see a provider	56.4	51.6
Needed to abstain or use condom	25.6	25
Wait to see if it happens again	20.5	3.1
Continue using method	10.3	-
Switch to another method	2.6	-
Don't know	15.4	29.7

\*Multiple responses

When male users were asked “what a woman should do if she gets her period before the day she reaches the brown bead or period after the last bead happens twice in one year while using the SDM”, 56% of past male users and 52% of current male users correctly reported that they would ask the client to “shop the method and see a provider”

#### 6.6.5 Use of CycleBeads to Keep Track of Fertile Days

The majority of past female users (81%) reported that they used CycleBeads to keep track of fertile days and 67% also reported using a calendar instead. Among current female users of the SDM, 76% were using CycleBeads to keep track of fertile days and 57% also reported using a calendar instead.

#### 6.6.6 Type of Helps Provided by Husbands in Using the SDM

About 57% of past female users and 68% of current female users reported that their husbands helped them in using the SDM. Of those who received help from their husbands, about two – thirds of past female users (66%) cited that their husbands avoided sex on

white beads/ fertile days, while 51% of current female users reported so. Other helps cited by past female users were: “use of condom on white beads/ fertile days” (41%) , “moving ring on CycleBeads” (28%), “marking on calendar” (28%) and “reminding to move the ring” (17%). More current female users reported these types of help provided by their husbands in using the SDM (Table 6.10).

**Table 6.10: Type of Helps Provided by Husband in Using SDM Reported by Female Users**

Indicators	% Past female users	% Current female users
<b>Husband helped in using SDM (n=)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>63</b>
	56.9	68.3
<b>Type of helps provided* (n=)</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>
Not have sex on white bead/fertile days	65.5	51.2
Use condom on white beads/fertile days	41.4	44.2
Move ring on CycleBeads	27.6	62.8
Mark calendar	27.6	53.5
Remind me to move the ring	17.2	41.9
Buy condoms	13.8	23.3
Use withdrawal on white beads/fertile days	3.4	16.3
Follow instructions on how to use method	3.4	7.0
Ask me if we can have unprotected sex	-	27.9

\*Multiple responses

### 6.6.7 Type of Help Provided to Wife in Using SDM

Slightly less than two – fifths of past male users of the SDM (39%) reported that they provided some help to their wife in using the SDM. The corresponding figure among current male users was 66%. Of those who provided help to their wife in using SDM, 68% of past male users did not have sex on white beads/ fertile days and 60% used condom during sex on white beads / fertile days against the corresponding figures of 41% each for current male users. The other helps provided by current male users to their wife were: “use withdrawal on white beads / fertile days” (60%), “reminding wife to move ring” (55%) and “marking the day of the period on calendar” (50%) (Table 6.11).

**Table 6.11: Type of Helps Provided to Wife in Using SDM Reported by Male Users**

Indicators	%Past male users	%Current male users
<b>Helped wife in using (n=)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>64</b>
	38.5	65.6
<b>Type of helps provided to wife * (n=)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>42</b>
Not have sex on white bead/fertile days	66.7	40.5
Use condom on white beads/fertile days	60	40.5
Mark calendar	26.7	50
Remind her to move the ring	20	54.8
Ask her if we can have unprotected sex	20	35.7
Move ring on CycleBeads	6.7	-

Use withdrawal on white beads/fertile days	-	59.5
Follow instructions on how to use method	-	33.3
Buy condoms	-	14.3

\*Multiple responses

## 7. Methodology and Data Collection

This chapter describes the endline survey’s findings on prenatal care, birth spacing and LAM messages received during prenatal care, infant feeding practices, postpartum health and family planning messages, use of family planning methods during postpartum period and knowledge and perceptions about LAM. The discussion is limited to women. Important differences between districts are highlighted, and more detail comparisons are available in Annexure 7.

### 7.1 Prenatal Care

Female respondents whose youngest child was less than 12 months old, or who were pregnant at the time of survey were asked a set of questions regarding prenatal care (n=415). Table 7.1 summarizes their responses. About 71% of women, ranging from 55% in Chatra to 86% in Deoghar reported to have received some prenatal care. Of those 39% visited Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), followed by those who saw a doctor (28%), nurse/midwife (24%) and community health worker (21%); with vast variation across the study districts.

About half of the women who received some prenatal care were counseled to breastfeed the child exclusively and not to offer the child any other food or liquid. About 40% each reported that provider explained that “it would be better for health of both the mother and baby if they could wait to get pregnant again until the baby is at least two years old” and they received “advice about family planning methods”. About a third of them received “advice on LAM”. More women in Gumla received these messages than in the other three districts.

**Table 7.1: Receipt of Prenatal Care and Messages / Advices (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Received prenatal care (n=)</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>415</b>
	55.3	85.7	66.7	66.7	70.6
<b>who was visited for prenatal care*(n=)</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>293</b>
Auxiliary nurse / ANM	38.6	25.4	42.6	64.3	38.6
Doctor	52.6	21.4	16.7	26.8	27.6
Nurse/midwife	24.6	22.2	46.3	7.1	24.2
Community health worker	29.8	12.7	44.4	5.4	20.5
Traditional birth attendant/Dai	12.3	0.8	18.5	-	6.1

Trained Dai / trained birth attendant	1.8	-	5.6	-	1.4
<b>Messages / advices received from provider * (n=)</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>293</b>
Exclusive breastfeeding	64.9	27	66.7	69.6	49.8
Family Planning Methods	57.9	23	40.7	60.7	40.3
At least two years gap between consecutive births	50.9	23.8	37	69.6	40.3
LAM	42.1	19	22.2	66.1	33.1

\*Multiple responses

## 7.2 Infant Feeding Practices

A series of questions regarding infant feeding practices were asked from women who had a child age 6 months or younger (n=132). Most of them (88%), ranging from 65% in Dumka to 100% in Gumla, reported having ever breastfed the child. However, while only 34% of them reported initiation of breastfeeding within an hour of birth, almost 84% of women initiated breastfeeding their child within 24 hours, with vast differences between the study districts. More women in Chatra (48%) and Dumka (47%) reported initiation of breastfeeding within an hour than in Gumla (36%) and Deoghar (22%). Only 25% of women who ever breastfed their child reported to have given something to drink to their child than breast milk in first 3 days after delivery. They mostly (59%) gave milk (other than breast milk), followed by those who gave honey (17%) and sugar or glucose water (14%). About 58% of those (who reported that they breastfed their baby), ranging from 41% in Deoghar to 84% in Gumla reported currently exclusively breast feeding their child younger than 6 months of age.

**Table 7.2: Infant Feeding Practices (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Ever breastfed the child ages 0-5 months (n=)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>132</b>
	92	92.5	65.5	100	87.9
<b>Time after birth when initiated breastfeeding (n=)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>116</b>
Within an hour	47.8	22.4	47.4	36	34.5
1 – 2 hours	8.7	34.7	36.8	40	31
3 - 6 hours	13	10.2	5.3	4	8.6
7 – 12 hours	-	4.1	-	4	2.6
13 – 24 hours	4.3	10.2	5.3	8	7.8
1 – 2 day	4.3	4.1	-	4	3.4
After 2 days	21.7	14.3	5.3	4	12.1
<b>Children aged 0-5 months are currently exclusively being breastfed (n=)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>116</b>
	56.5	40.8	68.4	84	57.8
<b>More than 10 times the child aged 0-6 months was breastfed yesterday (n=)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>172</b>
	69.7	72.1	65.8	69.7	69.5
<b>Interval between breastfeeding more than 6 hours at any time in the last month (n=)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>172</b>
	6.1	29.4	5.3	3	14.5

Interval between breastfeeding more (n=)	<b>33</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>172</b>
than 10 hours at any time in the last month	3	29.4	7.9	-	14
Breastfed the child anything other than (n=)	<b>33</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>172</b>
breast milk yesterday	3	13.2	-	12.1	8.1
The child was breastfed first before (n=)	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
giving other foods or liquids	100	44.4	-	100	64.3
The child was breastfed immediately (n=)	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
after feeding other foods or liquids	100	33.3	-	50	42.9

About 70% of women who were currently breast feeding their child aged 0-6 months, reported having breastfed the child more than 10 times in the past 24 hours, very few women (14% each) reported an occasion in the past month where they went more than six hours and more than 10 hours without feeding their child aged 0-6 months. Among 14 women who were breastfeeding their child aged 0-6 months, but not exclusively, 9 reported breast feeding prior to feeding the child other foods / liquids and six reported breast feeding the child immediately after feeding other foods / liquids. For more information, Table 7.3 in Annexure – 7 may be referred.

### 7.3 Feeding Practice among Children Aged 6-24 Months

About 62% of women, ranging from 57% in Gumla to 69% in Dumka, reported currently breastfeeding their child aged 6-24 months old. A little less than half of women (48%), ranging from 44% in Chatra to 53% in Gumla had exclusively breastfed their child aged 6-24 months old for at least first 6 months of their life (Table 7.4).

**Table 7.4: Feeding Practices among Children Aged 6-24 Months (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
Proportion of children aged 6-24 months (n=)	<b>140</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>667</b>
being breastfed currently	62.1	60.3	68.6	57.2	61.8
Proportion of children aged 6-24 (n=)	<b>140</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>667</b>
months exclusively breastfed for at least first 6 months of their life	44.3	45.6	51.1	52.9	48

### 7.4 Postnatal Care

All surveyed female respondents (who had a child) were asked whether they consulted or visited a health provider after the birth of their youngest child, and if yes, they were further questioned why they had seen the health provider, how soon after the birth this was, and what messages they were counseled or advised by the provider, Table 7.5 in Annexure -7 provides detailed information on all their responses.

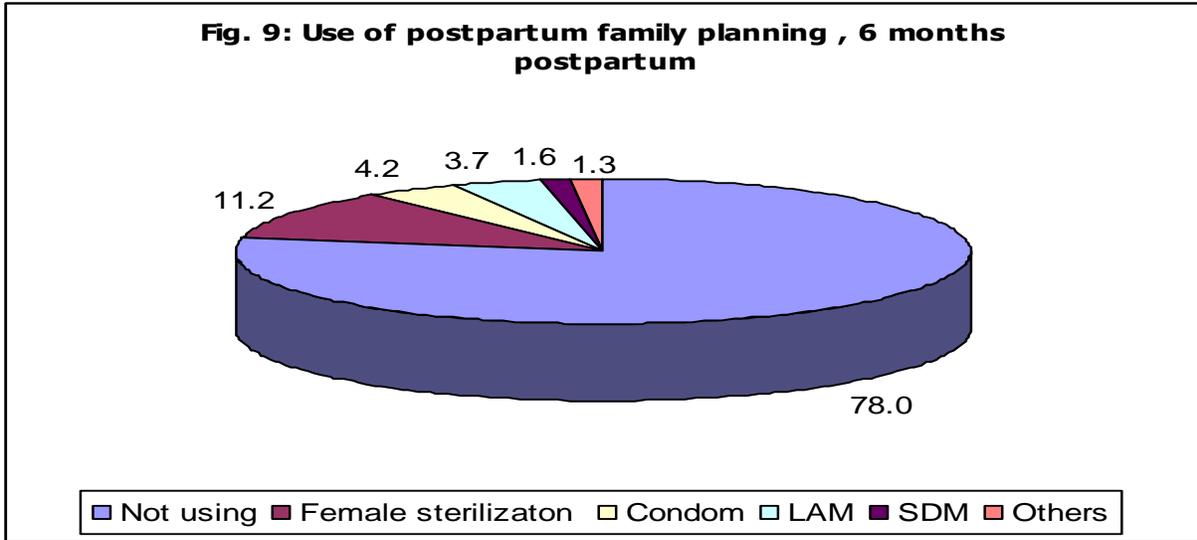
More than four-fifths of women (84%), ranging from 79% in Dumka to 91% in Gumla, responded that they had seen a health provider after the birth of their youngest child. They mostly saw the health provider for child's immunization (94%). Other cited reasons by women to see providers were: family planning services (29%), child's sickness (22%) and health checkup for the mother (22%). Regarding timing when they saw a health provider after the birth of their youngest child, 27% saw the health provider within 24 hours after birth of the child. Almost 47% consulted within a week and 52% saw a health provider after a week from the birth of the child. About 75% of women reported their postpartum visit was with an ANM, ranging from 65% in Deoghar to 84% in Gumla. The next common health provider to whom they visited was a doctor (39%) and 17% reported their visit to a community health worker.

About two - thirds of women (65%) reported that they were counseled on exclusive breast feeding, followed by those who were advised on family planning methods (57%), spacing of at least 2 years between two consecutive births (57%) and counseling on LAM (36%).

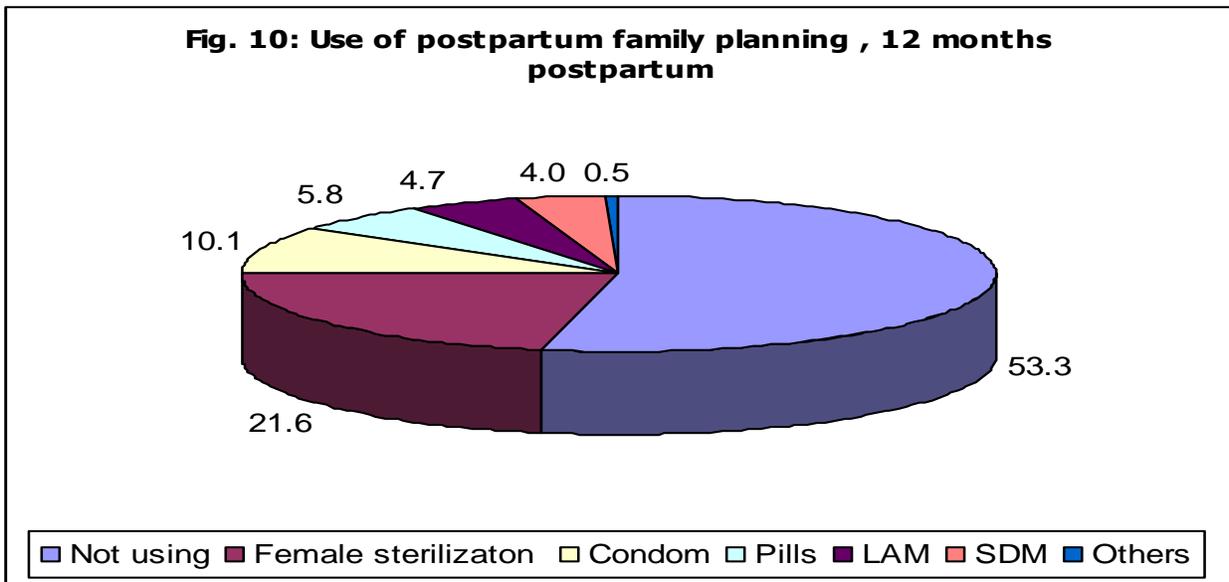
### **7.5 Postpartum Family Planning**

If a pregnancy occurs within one year of the previous delivery, it is more likely to have adverse outcomes for both the mother and the child. Surveyed women were asked whether they started using any family planning method after the birth of their youngest child and if yes, when they started and what method they adopted. Those who did not start using any a method were asked why not? Table 7.6 in Annexure -7 provides their responses.

About two - thirds of the women (66%) started using any family planning method after the birth of their youngest child. As many as 78% of the postpartum women were not using a method of family planning consistently six months after their most recent birth and only 22% reported using any family planning method within 6 months after their most recent birth. The majority had adopted female sterilization (11.2%), condom (4.1%), LAM (3.7%) and SDM (1.6%). Figure 9 shows this information.



Family planning use increased among women who were 12 months postpartum to 46.7% (Figure 10). Of the women who reported using family planning within 12 months of delivery (n=762), the majority had adopted female sterilization (21.6%), followed by condom (10.1%), pills (5.8%), LAM (4.7%) and SDM (4%).



The reasons given for not using any family planning method during the postpartum period were: the woman was not menstruating (31%), fear of side effects (26%), not sexually active (18%) and did not want to interfere with breastfeeding (13%).

## 7.6 Knowledge and Opinion of LAM

### 7.6.1 Knowledge about LAM

All the surveyed women were asked whether a woman who is breastfeeding can become pregnant, only about 55% of women (ranging from 41% in Dumka to 73% in Gumla) recognize that a woman who is breastfeeding can become pregnant (Table 7.6, Annexure - 7).

Among those women (55%) who thought that a woman who is breastfeeding can become pregnant, only 38% (ranging from 24% in Gumla to 51% in Chatra) said that a woman can become pregnant before her menstrual period returns after she has had a baby.

About a third of women had heard of LAM, and was asked to mention the sources of information about LAM and what they know about LAM. Table 7.7 in Annexure -7 provides their responses. The most frequently reported source for LAM messages was community health worker (52%), followed by those who heard from health provider at health centre clinic (46%), friend or/ neighbors (25%), posters in health facilities (24%), health provider at maternity ward/labour and delivery (14%) and health talks in community/street theatre (13%).

Regarding what they heard about LAM, about 67% stated that “LAM lasts until child is 6 months old”, 59% mentioned that “the baby should be given only breast milk” and 55% said that “LAM protects against pregnancy/LAM is an effective method of family planning”.

About 76% of women who had heard of LAM (n=654) were also aware that “LAM is no longer an effective method of family planning when the menstrual period returns” and about a third of women each were aware that” LAM will not be effective when the woman gives the baby other foods and liquids” (34%) and “when the baby becomes six months old” (30%). About 25% felt that “LAM is no longer effective when “woman stops breast feeding” (Table 7.7, Annexure -7).

### 7.6.2 Opinion about LAM

All the surveyed women who heard of LAM were asked for their opinion about the method. Table 7.8 shows their responses. Of these women (n=654), 94% perceive that “LAM is beneficial to the health of the child,” closely followed by those women who felt that “LAM is beneficial to the health of the mother (92%),” LAM is an effective method of family planning” (80%), and “it is a low cost” (78%),” “LAM is accepted by women in the

community” (77%), “it provides time to think of other methods of family planning” (73%) and “LAM can be used by women who do not have enough food to eat“ (47%). Very small fractions of women perceived that “LAM is difficult to use” (12%), “it interferes with sexual life” (5%) and “it goes against religious beliefs (3%)”.

**Table 7.8: Opinion about LAM (Percentage)**

Opinion about LAM	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	110	232	83	229	654
LAM is beneficial for the health of my child (yes)	90	97	89.2	94.3	93.9
LAM is beneficial for my health (yes)	89.1	95.7	86.7	90.4	91.6
LAM is an effective method to prevent pregnancy (yes)	40	93.5	68.7	89.5	80
LAM is low cost (yes)	66.4	83.2	65.1	83.4	78.1
LAM is accepted by women in this community (yes)	51.8	85.8	57.8	86	76.6
LAM provides time for women to think about another method of contraception (yes)	70	94.8	61.4	55	72.5
LAM can be used by women that do not have enough food to eat (yes)	26.4	47.4	63.9	49.3	46.6
LAM is difficult to use (yes)	19.1	9.9	8.4	10.9	11.6
LAM interferes with my sexual life (yes)	11.8	5.2	3.6	0.9	4.6
LAM goes against religion beliefs (yes)	2.7	5.6	2.4	2.2	3.5

## 8. Views on Gender and Empowerment

All the female and male surveyed respondents were asked to give their opinion on who (husband, wife or both equally) has the greater say in household matters, whether a husband is justified in hitting and beating his wife under some circumstances, whether a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband under certain situations, and who has a greater say (husband, wife or jointly) in family planning use. This chapter presents their responses. Important differences between districts are highlighted, and more detail comparisons are available in Annexure - 8.

### 8.1 Household Matters

Table 8.1 shows that there is concordance between husband and wife in large household purchases, in deciding when to visit family, friends or relatives, in deciding on what to do with wife’s earning and in deciding on number of children and time when to have them. Most of the respondents (66% of females and 57% of males) feel that either wife alone or jointly with husband take decision in small daily household purchases.

**Table 8.1: Who (Husband, Wife or Both Equally) Has the Greater Say in Household Matters**

Who has the greater says in .....	%women	%men
(n=)	<b>1809</b>	<b>1635</b>
<b>Large Household purchases</b>		
Wife	4.0	1.3
Both equally	75.5	71.9
<b>Small daily household purchases</b>		
Wife	41.6	20.4
Both equally	24.6	36.1
<b>Deciding when to visit family, friends or relatives</b>		
Wife	5.3	1.9
Both equally	79.2	74.7
<b>Decision on what to do with wife's earning</b>		
Wife	5.4	14.0
Both equally	79.9	76.5
<b>Decision on no. of children and time when to have</b>		
Wife	1.3	1.7
Both equally	96.5	93.1

## 8.2 Annoyance or Anger by Husband in Certain Situations

Opinion of the surveyed respondents (females and males) were sought whether a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in certain situations. Less than half of female and male respondents perceived that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in any of the situations (Table 8.2).

**Table 8.2: A Husband is Justified in Hitting and Beating His Wife in Certain Situations if She...**

Certain situations	%women	%men
(n=)	<b>1809</b>	<b>1635</b>
Leaves the house without telling	41.4	34.4
Neglects the children	44.8	33.3
Argues with husband/partner	42.7	41.2
Refuses to have sex with husband/partner	21.8	14.9
Burns the food	24.0	23.5

## 8.3 Wife is Justified for Refusing to Have Sex with Her Husband Under Some Circumstances

The majority of female respondents felt that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if “she is tired and not in the mood” (66%) , “she has recently given birth” (68%), “she knows her husband has sex with other women” (76%), “she knows her

husband has a sexually transmitted disease (73%) and “she is on her fertile days and does not want to get pregnant” (66%). On the other hand, significantly lower proportions of male respondents perceived so, varying from 44% in case “if she knows her husband has sex with other women” to 51% in case “if she is tired and not in a mood” (Table 8.3).

**Table 8.3: A Wife is Justified in Refusing to Have Sex with her Husband Under the Following Circumstances**

<b>Circumstances</b>	<b>%women</b>	<b>%men</b>
<b>(n=)</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>1635</b>
She is tired and not in the mood	65.8	50.6
She has recently given birth	68.1	48.6
She knows her husband has sex with other women	76.3	44.3
She knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	72.8	47.3
She is on her fertile days and does not want to get pregnant	66.1	48.6

The majority of respondents felt that a husband has no right “to get angry and reprimand her wife” (69% females and 66% males) , “refuse to give her wife money or other means of financial support” (86% females and 88% males)”, “use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to do” (87% females and 91% males) and “go and have sex with another woman” (91% females and 87% males) if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband when he wants to have sex (Table 8.4).

**Table 8.4: Refusing by Woman to Have Sex with Her Husband When He Wants Her to, He Has No Right to...**

<b>No right to .....</b>	<b>%women</b>	<b>%men</b>
<b>(n=)</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>1635</b>
Get angry and reprimand her	69	66.2
Refuse to give her money or other means of financial support	85.9	88.2
Use force and have sex with her even if she doesn't want to	87.2	91.2
Go and have sex with another woman	91.3	87

#### **8.4 Say in Family Planning Use**

The majority of respondents reported that the decision to use family planning is a joint decision between husband and wife (81% females and 91% males). The majority of respondents (87% females and 79% males) reported that “they jointly approve of using a family planning method to avoid pregnancy”. However, about 39% of women and 43% of men had never talked to their spouse about using family planning methods in the past year (Table 8.5).

**Table 8.5: Family Planning Use**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>%women</b>	<b>%men</b>
<b>(n=)</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>1635</b>
Main decision maker for using family planning method - Joint	80.8	90.6

decision		
Husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a family planning method to avoid pregnancy		
Approves	87.1	78.8
Disapproves	6.3	9.4
No answer	6.6	11.9
Never talked with souse about family planning in the past year	39.4	43.3

About 80% of females and males perceived that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use condom when she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted disease.

## 9. Evaluation of Overall Achievement of the Project

The aim of this chapter is to evaluate achievement of the Project. For this purpose, a comparison has been made between key indicators of baseline and end line surveys. To see the significance of differences between indicators of baseline and end line surveys, a statistical test was used as explained in section 9.2.

### 9.1 Statistical Test for Measuring Differences Between Two Sample Proportions / Rates

To assess the significance of differences between two proportions/rates/percentages (baseline and endline) a statistical test of equality of two proportions was used. In this test, if  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are the proportions in the baseline and end line surveys based on sample sizes of  $n_1$  and  $n_2$ , then the test used is:

$$Z = \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\sqrt{p(1-p) [1/n_1 + 1/n_2]}} , \text{where}$$

$$p = \frac{n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

This expression is distributed as a normal distribution. The critical value at 95% confidence level is 1.96 and at 99% confidence level is 2.58. That is, if the computed value is greater than 1.96, the difference between two proportions is statistically significant at 95% confidence level. If the value is greater than 2.58, the difference is statistically significant at 99% confidence level. And if the value is greater than 3.29, the difference is statistically significant at 99.9% confidence level. By contrast, if the computed value is less than 1.96, there is no statistically significant difference in the indicator values. Whatever difference is observed, it is all due to chance and not a real one.

In order to measure statistical significance difference between key indicators (baseline and end line), important for the project point of view, they have been grouped into the following 8 categories:

1. Ever and current use of family planning methods
2. Prenatal care and advices/ messages received during prenatal care
3. Infant breast feeding practices
4. Breastfeeding practices among mothers of children aged 6-24 months
5. Postpartum care and advices/ messages received during postpartum care
6. Adoption of family planning during postpartum period
7. Knowledge on criteria to use LAM
8. Knowledge on when LAM is no longer effective

Results of testing statistical significance of differences between indicators (baseline and end line) in each of the above categories are presented in the following sections.

## 9.2 Use of Family Planning Methods

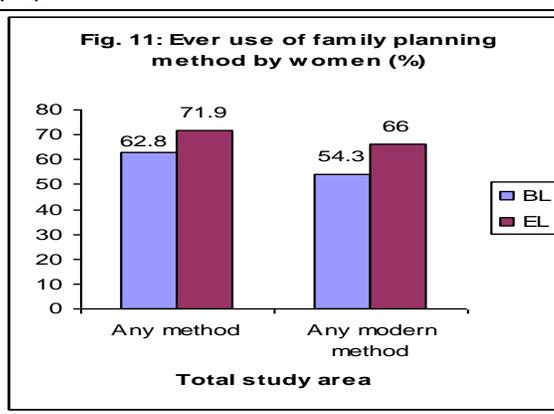
Knowledge of SDM and LAM was almost negligible in baseline that was done before starting intervention activities under the project in the area and no one was using SDM in the area. So ever and current use of any method and any modern method of family planning have been discussed in this section.

### 9.2.1 Ever use of Family Planning Methods

The proportions of women reported having ever used any method of family planning and any modern method increased significantly ( $P < 0.001$ ) from baseline to endline (Table 9.1 and Figure 11).

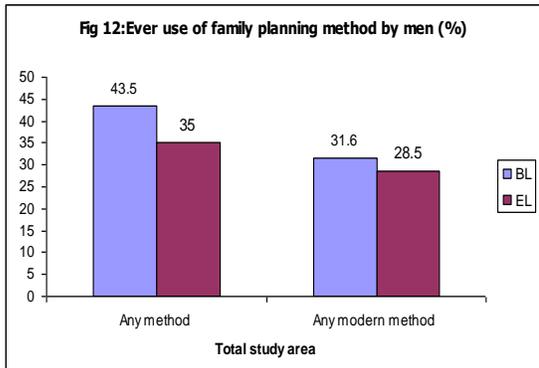
**Table 9.1: Ever Use of Family Planning Method by Women (%)**

Ever use	Baseline	Endline	Result of test of significance
Any method (n=)	1455	1809	P<0.001
	62.8	71.9	
Any modern method (n=)	1455	1809	P<0.001
	54.3	66.0	



**Table 9.2: Ever Use of Family Planning Method by Men (%)**

Ever use	Baseline	Endline	Result of Test of Significance
Any (n=) method	<b>790</b>	<b>1635</b>	P<0.05
	43.5	35.0	
Any (n=) modern method	<b>790</b>	<b>1635</b>	Non – significant
	31.6	28.5	



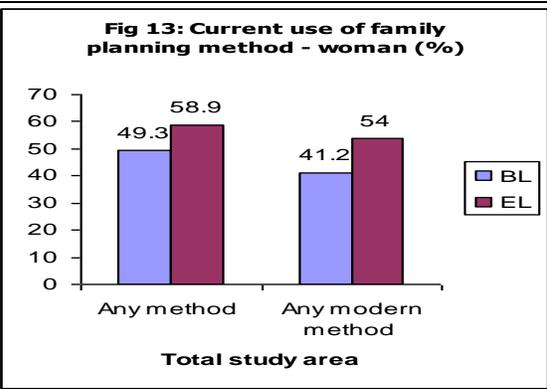
Method	BL (%)	EL (%)
Any method	43.5	35
Any modern method	31.6	28.5

### 9.2.2 Current Use of Family Planning Methods

The percentages of women reported current use of any method and any modern method increased significantly ( $P<0.001$ ) in endline over baseline. (Table 9.3, Figure 13). An increase in current use of any modern method in endline is mainly attributed to the increase of the current use of fertility awareness – based methods (SDM and LAM).

**Table 9.3: Current Use of Family Planning Method by Women (%)**

Current use	Baseline	Endline	Result of test of significance
Any (n=) method	<b>1455</b>	<b>1809</b>	P<0.001
	49.3	58.9	
Any (n=) modern method	<b>1455</b>	<b>1809</b>	P<0.001
	41.2	54.0	



Method	BL (%)	EL (%)
Any method	49.3	58.9
Any modern method	41.2	54

The proportions of men reported current use of any method of family planning (56.6%) in endline increased significantly ( $P<0.001$ ) from the corresponding figure of 46.6% in baseline. While the proportions of current male users of any modern method increased significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) in endline over baseline (Table 9.4, Figure 14).

**Table 9.4: Current Use of Family Planning Method by Men (%)**

Current use	Baseline	Endline	Result of test of significance
Any (n=) method	<b>790</b>	<b>1635</b>	P<0.001
	46.6	56.6	
Any (n=) modern method	<b>790</b>	<b>1635</b>	P<0.05
	43.5	48.7	

**Fig 14: Current use of family planning method - men (%)**

Method	BL (%)	EL (%)
Any method	46.6	56.6
Any modern method	43.5	48.7

### 9.3 Prenatal Care

Though the proportion of women (whose youngest child was less than 12 months old or who were currently pregnant) who received some pre-natal care increased to 71% in endline from 67% in baseline, this increase was not statistically significant.

Among those who did receive some prenatal care, the proportion of women who received advices/ messages on exclusive breastfeeding, family planning, LAM and 2 year's gap between two consecutive births during pre natal care visits increased significantly (P<0.001) in the endline from the baseline (Table 9.5).

**Table 9.5: Prenatal Care and Advices / Messages Received During Prenatal Visits (%)**

Prenatal care indicators	Baseline	Endline	Result of test of significance
Received prenatal care (n=)	<b>219</b>	<b>415</b>	Non- significant
	67.1	70.6	
Received advices/messages during prenatal care visits on..... (n=)	<b>147</b>	<b>293</b>	
Exclusive breast feeding	36.1	49.8	P<0.001
Family planning	8.2	40.3	P<0.001
LAM	0.7	33.1	P<0.001
2 year's gap between two consecutive births	16.3	40.3	P<0.001

### 9.4 Infant Feeding Practices

In the baseline survey 23 percent of women with a child aged 0-5 month's old started breastfeeding their child within one hour after birth. The corresponding figure was 35% in the endline. The increased is not found to be statistically significant.

The proportion of mothers who reported exclusively breastfeeding their child aged 0-5 months increased significantly ( $P<0.001$ ) in endline (58%) from 36% in baseline (Table 42).

Though the percentage of children aged 0-6 months who were breastfed 5 times or more yesterday in the last 24 hours prior to the survey increased marginally in endline (79%) from baseline (75%) , but this increase was not found to be statistically significant (Table 9.6).

**Table 9.6: Infant Feeding Practices (%)**

Indicators	Baseline	Endline	Result of test of significance
Initiated breast feeding (n=) within one hour after birth of the child aged 0-5 months	<b>94</b>	<b>116</b>	Non- significant
	22.6	34.5	
Children aged 0-5 months (n=) being exclusive breast fed	<b>94</b>	<b>116</b>	$P<0.001$
	36.0	57.8	
Children aged 0-6 months (n=) breast fed yesterday in last 24 hours 5+ times	<b>98</b>	<b>172</b>	Non- significant
	75.5	78.6	

## 9.5 Breastfeeding Practices among Mothers of Children Aged 6-24 Months

Of woman respondents having children between the ages of six and 24 months, 91% were currently breastfeeding their child in baseline. The proportion of such women declined significantly ( $P<0.001$ ) to 62% in endline. Figure of 91% in baseline appears to be very high.

Less than 30% of women reported exclusively breastfeeding their child aged 6-24 months for at least first 6 months of their life in baseline. The proportion of such women increased significantly ( $P<0.001$ ) to 48% in endline (Table 9.7).

**Table 9.7: Feeding Practices among Children Aged 6-24 Months (%)**

Indicators	Baseline	Endline	Result of test of significance
Children aged 6-24 months (n=) being breast fed currently	<b>314</b>	<b>667</b>	$P<0.001$
	91.0	61.8	
Children aged 6-24 months exclusively (n=) breast fed for the first 6 months of their life	<b>314</b>	<b>667</b>	$P<0.001$
	30.0	48.0	

## 9.6 Postpartum Family Planning Counseling

About 48% of women saw any health provider after the birth of their youngest child for the health of the mother or child in the baseline. The proportion of such women increased significantly ( $P<0.001$ ) to 84% in endline survey (Table 9.8).

Significantly more women (47%) in the endline survey ( $P<0.001$ ) saw any health provider within one week after birth of their youngest child than those in baseline (19%). Among those who saw any health provider after the birth of the youngest child, significantly more women received advices/ messages on exclusive breastfeed, 2+ year's gap between consecutive births, family planning methods and LAM in endline than those in baseline survey (Table 9.8).

**Table 9.8: Postpartum Family Planning Counseling (%)**

Indicators	Baseline	Endline	Result of test of significance
Women saw health provider (n=) during post partum	<b>1285</b>	<b>1630</b>	P<0.001
	47.8	84.3	
Women saw a health provider within one week after birth of the child (n=)	<b>614</b>	<b>1374</b>	P<0.001
	19.4	47.3	
<b>Messages received postpartum from provider (n=)</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1374</b>	
Exclusive breastfeeding	46.7	65.0	P<0.001
Space next pregnancy 2 years +	17.3	50.8	P<0.001
Family planning methods	11.5	57.0	P<0.001
LAM	0.5	36.0	P<0.001

## 9.7 Adoption of Family Planning During Postpartum Period

Only 11 percent of women started using any family planning method within 6 months of birth of their youngest child in the baseline. The corresponding figure of such women increased substantially ( $P<0.001$ ) in the endline survey to 22% (Table 9.9).

Similarly about 22% of women adopted any family planning method within 12 months of birth of their youngest child in baseline. The proportion of such women increased significantly ( $P<0.001$ ) in endline to 47% (Table 9.9).

**Table 9.9: Adoption of family planning during postpartum period (%)**

Indicators	Baseline	Endline	Result of test of significance
Women adopted family planning within 6 months of the birth of the child (n=)	<b>1285</b>	<b>1630</b>	P<0.001
	11.0	22.4	
Women adopted family planning within 12 months of the birth of the (n=)	<b>1285</b>	<b>1630</b>	P<0.001
	21.5	46.7	

child			
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## 9.8 Knowledge on criteria to use LAM

Almost 31 percent of the surveyed women in both baseline and endline survey perceived that “a woman who is breastfeeding can become pregnant”, while the proportion of women among them felt that “ a woman can become pregnant before her menstrual period returns after she has had a baby” increased substantially ( $P<0.001$ ) in endline (57%) from baseline (37%)- Table 9.10

**Table 9.10: Knowledge on Criteria to Use LAM (%)**

Knowledge on criteria to use LAM	Baseline	Endline	Result of test of significance
A woman who is breastfeeding (n=)	<b>1340</b>	<b>1809</b>	Non- significant
can become pregnant (No)	31.2	31.0	
A woman can become pregnant (n=)	<b>843</b>	<b>987</b>	P<0.001
before her menstrual period returns after she has had a baby (No)	36.9	56.8	

## 9.9 Knowledge on When LAM is no Longer Effective

Regarding knowledge of women about when LAM is no longer effective, about 76% of women in endline perceived that LAM is no longer effective after return of menstrual period of the birth of baby against a corresponding figure of 69% in baseline, but this increase is not statistically significant. About 25% of women in endline felt that LAM is not longer effective if a woman stops breastfeeding. The corresponding figure in baseline was 12.5%. This increase is not found to be statistically significant.

LAM is no longer effective if the baby has become 6 months old was perceived by 30% of women in endline against a corresponding figure of 50% in baseline. This difference is not found to be statistically significant (Table 9.11).

**Table 9.11: Knowledge on When LAM is No longer Effective (%)**

Knows that LAM is no longer effective when	Baseline	Endline	Result of test of significance
(n=)	<b>16</b>	<b>654</b>	
Menstrual period returns	68.8	75.8	Non- significant
Baby is 6 months old	50.0	30.3	Non- significant
She gives the baby other foods and liquids	31.3	33.8	Non- significant
She stops breastfeeding	12.5	24.9	Non- significant

## **Appendix 1: Site Assessment Questionnaire**



<b>LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE</b> प्रश्नावली का भाषा 01 = ENGLISH अंग्रेजी 02 = FRENCH फ्रेंच 03 = SPANISH स्पेनिश 04 = HINDI हिन्दी	<b>LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW</b> साक्षात्कार की भाषा 01 = ENGLISH अंग्रेजी 02 = FRENCH फ्रेंच 03 = SPANISH स्पेनिश 04 = HINDI हिन्दी	<b>NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT:</b> उत्तरदाता का मातृभाषा 01 = ENGLISH अंग्रेजी 02 = FRENCH फ्रेंच 03 = SPANISH स्पेनिश 04 = HINDI हिन्दी 06 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करे) _____	<b>TRANSLATOR USED</b> अनुवादक का प्रयोग YES..... 1 हाँ NO..... 2 नहीं
<b>SUPERVISOR</b> सुपरवाइजर NAME _____ DATE _____	<b>FIELD EDITOR</b> फील्ड एडिटर NAME _____ DATE _____	<b>OFFICE EDITOR ऑफिस एडिटर</b> NAME _____ DATE _____	<b>KEYED BY</b> NAME _____ DATE _____
<b>INTRODUCTION AND INFORMED CONSENT</b>			
<p>Namaste. My name is _____ and I am working with GfK MODE. We are conducting an endline survey about the knowledge and use of family planning methods. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. Several different topics will be discussed including exposure to media, knowledge of family planning methods like, SDM and LAM .This information will help the government to assess health and information needs and to better plan health services. The survey usually takes between 30 and 60 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.</p>			
<p>नमस्ते! मेरा नाम..... है और मैं जी एफ के से आयी हूँ। हमलोग परिवार नियोजन के प्रयोग पर एक एन्ड लाइन सर्वे कर रहे हैं। इस सर्वे में हम आपकी साहभागिता की सराहना करते हैं। कई विषय टॉपिक्स जैसे मीडिया से एक्सपोजर, परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों के बारे में जानकारी जैसे- मालाचक्र विधि और लैम विधि आदि के बारे में चर्चा की जायेगी। यह जानकारियां सरकार के लिए स्वास्थ्य और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं हेतु बेहतर योजनाओं को बनाने में आवश्यक हैं। सामान्यतः इस सर्वे को पूरा करने में 30 से 60 मिनट का समय लगता है। आपके द्वारा दी गयी सभी जानकारियां पूरी तरह से गोपनीय रखी जायेंगी तथा किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को नहीं दिखायी जायेंगी।</p>			
<p>Participation in this survey is voluntary and if you choose to participate, you may withdraw at any time. However, we hope that you will take part in this survey since your participation is important.          इस सर्वे में आपकी भागीदारी स्वैच्छिक है और यदि आप इसमें भाग लेती हैं तो आप किसी भी समय भागीदारी वापस ले सकती हैं। हालांकि हम आशा करते हैं कि आप इस सर्वे में भाग लेंगी क्योंकि आपकी भागीदारी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।</p>			
<p>May I begin the interview now?          क्या मैं अब साक्षात्कार शुरू कर सकती हूँ?</p>			
Signature of interviewer: _____ साक्षात्कारकर्ता का हस्ताक्षर		Date: _____ तिथि	
RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1 उत्तरदाता साक्षात्कार देने के लिए सहमत है		RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . 2 → END उत्तरदाता साक्षात्कार देने के लिए असहमत है	
BEGIN INTERVIEW साक्षात्कार शुरू करे			

**SECTION 1A: RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND**

**FRIST I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTION ABOUT YOU?**

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	In what month and year were you born? आपका जन्म किस महीने और वर्ष में हुआ?	MONTH ..... महिना DON'T KNOW MONTH ..... 98 महिना नहीं जानती YEAR ..... साल DON'T KNOW YEAR ..... 9998 साल नहीं जानती	
102	How old were you at your last birthday? पिछले जन्म दिन पर आपकी आयु क्या थी ?  COMPARE AND CORRECT 101 AND/OR 102 IF INCONSISTENT. 101 और 102 अगर अलग हो तो उसे जाँचे और सही करें	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS उम्र पूरे वर्षों में DON'T KNOW .....98	
103	Have you ever attended school? क्या आपने कभी भी स्कूल में पढाई की है?	YES हाँ..... 1 NO नहीं..... 2	→ 107
104	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher? आपने स्कूल में किस स्तर तक पढाई की है: प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक या उच्चतर ?	PRIMARY प्राथमिक ..... 1 SECONDARY माध्यमिक ..... 2 HIGHER उच्चतर ..... 3	
105	What is the highest class you have completed? आपने कौन सी उच्चतम कक्षा पास की है?	GRADE ..... .....	
106	CHECK 104: 104 चेक करें प्राथमिक PRIMARY <input type="checkbox"/> SECONDARY प्राथमिक या उच्च स्तरीय <input type="checkbox"/> 0-5 (0-5) OR HIGHER (6 and above) छ : और छ : से उपर		→ 108
107	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. अब मैं चाहूंगी कि आप यह वाक्य मेरे लिए पढ़ें। SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. उत्तरदाता को शो कार्ड दें IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me? vxj mRjnkrk ijih okD; ugha i<+l drk rks Li "V dj क्या आप इस वाक्य का कोई हिस्सा मेरे लिए पढ़ सकती हैं?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 बिल्कुल भी नहीं पढ़ सकी ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 वाक्य के कुछ अंश ही पढ़ सकी ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE ..... 3 पूरे वाक्य को पढ़ सकी ..... NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE ..... 4 इच्छित भाषा के अनुरूप कार्ड नहीं था  (Specify Language)(भाषा लिखें) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED ..... 5 अंधापन / दृष्टिदोष	
108	What is your religion? आप किस धर्म से है ?	HINDU हिन्दु..... 01 MUSLIM मुस्लिम..... 02 CHRISTIAN ईसाई..... 03 SIKH सिक्ख..... 04 BUDDHIST/NEO BUDDHIST..... 05 बौद्ध / नियोबौद्ध JAIN जैन..... 06 PARSI/ZOROASTRIA..... 07 पारसी / जोरोअस्ट्रिया NO RELIGION कोई धर्म नहीं ..... 08 OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य स्पष्ट करें .. 09	
108a	What is your caste/tribe? Is it a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, other backward caste, or none of them आप किस जाति / जन जाति से है? क्या यह अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जन जाति, अन्य पिछड़ी जाति या इनमें से कोई नहीं है	SCHEDULED CASTE..... 1 अनुसूचित जाति SCHEDULED TRIBE..... 2 अनुसूचित जनजाति OTHER BACKWARD CASTE..... 3 अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग GENERAL सामान्य..... 4 OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUP..... 5 अन्य धार्मिक समुह	

**SECTION 1B: MEDIA EXPOSER**

Now let us talk about listening to radio, watching television, reading news paper and other mass media

अब हम आपसे रेडियो सुनने, टेलीविजन देखने, समाचार-पत्र पढ़ने और अन्य मास मीडिया के बारे में बात करेंगे।

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	<p>Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? क्या आप अखबार या पत्रिका लगभग रोजाना पढ़ती हैं, कम से कम सप्ताह में एक बार पढ़ती हैं, सप्ताह में एक बार से कम पढ़ती हैं या बिल्कुल भी नहीं पढ़ती हैं?</p>	<p>ALMOST EVERY DAY ..... 1 प्रायः प्रतिदिन AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 सप्ताह में कम से कम एक बार LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 3 सप्ताह में एक बार से कम NOT AT ALL ..... 4 बिल्कुल भी नहीं</p>	111
110	<p>Can you tell me the name of newspapers or magazines you read regularly? कृपया अखबार या पत्रिकाओं के नाम बतायें जिन्हें आप नियमित रूप से पढ़ती हैं? <b>INS: Code the number of news papers and magazines the respondent has mentioned. Code 8 if could not recall the name of the news paper/ magazines</b> <b>निर्देश- बताएँ गये अखबारों तथा पत्रिकाओं की संख्या को नोट करें यदि नाम याद नहीं कर पाता तो 8कोड करें</b></p>	<p><b>Newspapers</b> समाचार पत्र <input type="text"/> 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... Could Not Recall याद नहीं ....8</p> <p><b>Magazines</b> मैगजीन/पत्रिका <input type="text"/> 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... Could Not Recall याद नहीं ....8</p>	
111	<p>Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? क्या आप लगभग रोजाना टेलीविजन देखती हैं, कम से कम सप्ताह में एक बार, सप्ताह में एक बार से कम या बिल्कुल भी नहीं देखती ?</p>	<p>ALMOST EVERY DAY ..... 1 प्रायः प्रतिदिन AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 सप्ताह में कम से कम एक बार LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 3 सप्ताह में एक बार से कम NOT AT ALL ..... 4 बिल्कुल भी नहीं</p>	114
111a	<p>When do you usually watch TV? सामान्यतः आप टीवी कब देखती हैं? Any others? अन्य कोई <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi e; ?kj k yxk; ;</p>	<p>05 AM-06 AM .....A    06 PM-07 PM...N 06 AM-07 AM .....B    07 PM-08 PM...O 07 AM-08AM .....C    08 PM-09 PM...P 08 AM-09 AM .....D    09 PM-10 PM...Q 09 AM-10 AM .....E    OTHER.....X 10 AM-11 AM .....F    (Specify) --- 11 AM-12 PM .....G 12 PM - 01 PM .....H 01 PM - 02 PM .....I 02 PM - 03 PM .....J 03 PM - 04 PM .....K 04 PM - 05 PM .....L 05 PM - 06 PM .....M</p>	
112	<p>What are the five main TV channels you watch regularly? INSTRUCTION: TAKE ANSWER UPTO 5 CHANNELS किन - किन 5 मुख्य टेलीविजन चैनलों को आप नियमित रूप से देखती हैं?</p>	<p><b>TV CHANNELS</b> 9x..... A    365 TV ..... O Aj Tak..... B    JHARKHAND TV..... P B4U..... C    SHARA BHI/JH.... Q Bindass..... D    24 NEWS ..... R ETV Bihar..... E    TAZA TV ..... S Color..... F    Sony..... T DD Regional..... G    Star Plus..... U DD National..... H    Star Ustav..... V DD News..... I    UTV Movies..... W NDTV 24/7..... J    Zee TV..... X NDTV Imagine..... K    Zee Cinema..... Y Sab TV..... L    OTHERS (Specify)... Z Sahara One..... M SET MAX..... N</p>	

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112a	Where do you watch TV, generally? आप सामान्यतः टीवी कहां देखती हैं?	ON HOME..... 1 घर में NEIGHBOUR'S HOME..... 2 पड़ोसी के घर में FRIENDS/RELATIVE HOUSE..... 3 <u>दोस्त, रिश्तेदार के घर में</u> WORK PLACE..... 4 कार्य स्थल पर COMMUNITY TV..... 5 सामुदायिक स्थल पर OTHERS (Specify)..... 9 अन्य (उल्लेख करें)	
113	What type of programs you generally watch in TV? आप सामान्यतः टीवी पर कैसे कार्यक्रम देखती हैं? <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi e ?kj k yxk; ;	NEWS समाचार ..... A DRAMA SERIAL नाटक वाला धारावाहिक. B COMEDY SERIAL हास्य धारावाहिक..... C DETECTIVE SERIAL जासूसी धारावाहिक.. D RELIGIOUS SERIAL धार्मिक धारावाहिक... E CINEMA फिल्म..... F FILM SONGS फिल्मी गाने..... G WOMEN'S PROGRAM..... H महिलाओं के कार्यक्रम FARMER'S PROGRAM..... I किसानों के कार्यक्रम CRICKET & OTHER SPORT ..... J क्रिकेट और अन्य दूसरे खेल HEALTH PROGRAM ..... K स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कार्यक्रम QUIZ प्रतियोगिता / सवाल जवाब..... L REALITY SHOWS रियलिटी शो.... M KIDS PROGRAM बच्चों के कार्यक्रम. N BUSINESS/FINANCE ..... O व्यवसाय / वित्तीय कार्यक्रम OTHERS (SPECIFY)----- X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)	
113a	Did you watch the television yesterday? क्या आपने कल टीवी देखा था?	YES हाँ..... 1 NO नहीं..... 2	
114	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week less than once a week or not at all? क्या आप लगभग रोजाना रेडियो सुनती हैं, कम से कम सप्ताह में एक बार, सप्ताह में एक बार से कम या बिल्कुल भी नहीं?	ALMOST EVERY DAY ..... 1 प्रायः प्रतिदिन AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 सप्ताह में कम से कम एक बार LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 3 सप्ताह में एक बार से कम NOT AT ALL ..... 4 बिल्कुल भी नहीं	→ 117
114a	When do you usually listen to the radio? आप प्रायः रेडियों कब सुनती हैं? Any others? अन्य कोई <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi e ?kj k yxk; ;	05 AM-06 AM .....A 06 PM-07 PM...N 06 AM-07 AM .....B 07 PM-08 PM...O 07 AM-08AM .....C 08 PM-09 PM...P 08 AM-09 AM .....D 09 PM-10 PM...Q 09 AM-10 AM .....E OTHER (Specify)..X 10 AM-11 AM .....F ..... 11 AM-12 PM .....G 12 PM - 01 PM .....H 01 PM - 02 PM .....I 02 PM - 03 PM .....J 03 PM - 04 PM .....K 04 PM - 05 PM .....L 05 PM - 06 PM .....M	
115	What channels on the radio do you listen to? आप रेडियो पर कौन से चैनल सुनती हैं? <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi e ?kj k yxk; ;	ALL INDIA RADIO, PRIMARY LOCAL CHANNEL ..... A ALL INDIA RADIO, VIVIDH BHARTI .. B FM RADIO ..... C RADIO DHAMAL ..... D RADIO DHOOM ..... E RADIO MANTRA ..... F	

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		OTHERS (Specify)..... G DON'T KNOW ..... X	
116	What type of programs you generally listen to? सामान्यतः आप किस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम सुनती हैं? <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi eā ?kj k yxk; ॥	NEWS समाचार..... A DRAMA नाटक..... B FILM SONGS फिल्मी गाने..... C FOLK SONGS लोक गीत..... D WOMEN'S PROGRAMS ..... E महिलाओं का कार्यक्रम FARMER'S PROGRAMS ..... F किसानों का कार्यक्रम CRICKET & OTHER SPORTS ..... G क्रिकेट और अन्य दूसरे खेल HEALTH PROGRAM (eg kalyani) ..... H स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम (जैसे कल्याणी) OTHERS (SPECIFY)----- X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)	
116a	Did you listen to the radio yesterday? क्या आपने कल रेडियो सुना था?	YES हाँ..... 1 NO नहीं..... 2	
117	In your opinion, what media should be used to communicate family planning messages? आपकी राय में, परिवार नियोजन के संदेश को देने के लिए किस मीडिया का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए? Any other? अन्य कोई? <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYik eā ?kj k yxk; ॥	RADIO रेडियो ..... A TELEVISION टेलीवीजन..... B NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES..... C समाचार पत्र / पत्रिकाएँ LEAFLET/HANDOUTS ..... D लीफलेट / हैंडआउटस / पत्तियाँ POSTERS पोस्टर ..... E FOLK MEDIA नुक्कड़ नाटक..... F INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION..... G आपसी बातचीत CELL PHONE मोबाइल फोन..... H NONE इनमें से कोई नहीं..... I OTHERS (SPECIFY)----- J अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)	
118	Do you own a cell phone? क्या आपके पास मोबाइलफोन है?	YES हाँ..... 1 NO नहीं..... 2	→ 121
119	Can you find a cell phone to use if you want to send or receive messages? क्या जब आपको मोबाइल द्वारा संदेश भेजना या पढ़ना हो तब आपको मोबाइल मिल सकता है?	YES हाँ..... 1 NO नहीं..... 2	→ 122
120	From where would you find one? Any other? आपको कहां से मोबाइलफोन मिल सकता है? और कोई? <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi eā ?kj k yxk; ॥	WIFE पत्नी ..... A NEIGHBOUR पड़ोसी..... B FRIEND दोस्त ..... C FAMILY MEMBER परिवार के सदस्य..... D Market / COMMERCIAL PLACE..... E बाजार / व्यवसायिक स्थल पर OTHERS (SPECIFY)----- F अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)	
121	How often do you send or receive text messages with a cell phone? औसतन आप कब-कब मोबाइल फोन इस्तेमाल करके टेक्स्ट संदेश भेजती या प्राप्त करती हैं?	NEVER कभी नहीं..... 1 SEVERAL TIMES PER MONTH ..... 2 महीने में कई बार SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK ..... 3 सप्ताह में कई बार SEVERAL TIMES PER DAY..... 4 दिन में कई बार OTHERS (SPECIFY)----- 5 अन्य	

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	<p>In the last 3 months, have you heard or seen any family planning or reproductive health messages?</p> <p>पिछले 3 महीनों में क्या आपने परिवार नियोजन या (माँ और बच्चे) की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी संदेश सुना या देखा है?</p>	<p>ON RADIO..... 1 2 रेडियो में</p> <p>ON TELEVISION..... 1 2 टीवी में</p> <p>IN A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE..... 1 2 समाचार पत्र / पत्रिका में</p> <p>ON A POSTER OR BANNER..... 1 2 पोस्टर / बैनर में</p> <p>ON BUS OR VAN PANEL..... 1 2 बस</p> <p>IN A LEAFLET OR HANDBILL..... 1 2 लीफलेट में या हैंडबिल में</p> <p>ON A WALL PAINTING/WALL WRITING OR HOARDING..... 1 2 दीवाल पर पेंटिंग / दीवाल लेखन / हॉर्डिंग में</p> <p>IN A DRAMA OR STREET PLAY..... 1 2 नाटक / नुक्कड़ नाटक द्वारा</p> <p>IN A FOLK DANCE, NAUTANKI..... 1 2 लोक नृत्य, नौटंकी</p> <p>BIRHA SHOW..... 1 2 बिरहा शो में</p> <p>MAGIC SHOW..... 1 2 जादू शो में</p> <p>ANNOUNCE BY LOUDSPEAKER..... 1 2 लाउडस्पीकर से घोषणा</p>	<p>YES NO</p>
123	<p><b>CQ. 122. at least one 'YES'</b>..... 1 Continue</p> <p>if 'NO' in all..... 2 →</p>		Q. 125
124	<p>What type of message did you listen/watch/read/see? आपने किस प्रकार के संदेश सुने/देखे/पढ़े हैं?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED: DO NOT READ</b></p>	<p>STERILISATION..... A नसबंदी</p> <p>PILL..... B गर्भनिरोधक गोली</p> <p>CONDOM..... C कंडोम</p> <p>LIMITING OF BIRTHS..... D स्थायी गर्भनिरोधक विधि</p> <p>SPACING OF BIRTHS..... E अस्थायी गर्भनिरोधक विधि</p> <p>ANTENATAL CARE..... F प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल</p> <p>TT, INJECTIONS..... G टीटी, गर्भनिरोधक सूई</p> <p>IFA TABLETS..... H आयरन गोली</p> <p>DELIVERY CARE..... I प्रसव के समय देखभाल</p> <p>POSTPARTE CARE..... J प्रसव पश्चात देखभाल</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING..... K स्तनपान</p> <p>NUTRITION OF MOTHER &amp; CHILD..... L माँ और बच्चों के पोषण से संबंधित</p> <p>SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING..... M पूरक आहार</p> <p>ORS..... N ओआरएस</p> <p>CHILD IMMUNIZATION..... O बाल टीका करण</p>	

		POLIO IMMUNIZATION..... P पोलियो टीकाकरण WATER & SANITATION..... Q जल एवं स्वच्छता OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य स्पष्ट करें	
125	If you know of a Radio/TV program that gives information on reproductive and child health will you find time to listen/watch them? यदि आपको रेडियो/टीवी के उन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में मालूम हो, जिनमें प्रजनन और बाल स्वास्थ्य के विषय में जानकारी दी जाती है तो क्या आप उसे सुनने/देखने के लिए समय निकालेंगी?	YES, ALWAYS..... 1 हां, हमेशा YES, SOMETIME..... 2 हां, कभी-कभी NO..... 3 नहीं	→ NEXT SECTION
126	In your opinion, what should be the ideal time for such Radio programs? आपके विचार से इस प्रकार के रेडियो कार्यक्रमों के लिए उपयुक्त समय क्या होना चाहिए?	AM.....1 HOURS <input type="text"/> घंटा PM.....2 MINUTUE <input type="text"/> मिनट	
127	In your opinion, what should be the ideal time for such TV programm? आपके विचार से इस प्रकार के टीवी कार्यक्रमों के लिए उचित समय क्या होना चाहिए?	AM.....1 HOURS <input type="text"/> घंटा PM.....2 MINITUE <input type="text"/> मिनट	

**SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION**

**NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE LIVE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE**

vcl eš vki l s mu l Hkh tlels ds ckjs eš tkuuk pğxh tks vki us vi us thou eš fr: s gš A

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Have you ever given birth? क्या आपने कभी बच्चे को जन्म दिया है ?	YES हों..... 1 NO नहीं..... 2	→ Q.206
202	I would like to know about all the children you have who are alive, whether they live with you or not. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive? मैं आपके उन सभी बच्चों के बारे में जानना चाहूंगी जो जिंदा है, चाहे वे आपके साथ रहते हैं या नहीं । क्या आपको कोई बेटा या बेटी है जिसे आपने खुद जन्म दिया है और अभी जिंदा है ?	YES हों..... 1 NO नहीं..... 2	→ Q.206
203	How many sons do you have? आपके कितने बेटे हैं ? And how many daughters do you have? और आपके कितनी बेटियां हैं ? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. यदि कोई नहीं, तो 00 दर्ज करें	SONS AT HOME ..... <input type="text"/> बेटे घर पर DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... <input type="text"/> बेटियां घर पर	
206	SUM ANSWERS TO 203 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'. 203 के जवाब को मिलाएं और कुल संख्या लिखें यदि कोई नहीं, तो 00 दर्ज करें	TOTAL <input type="text"/> Only	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
208	Are you pregnant now? क्या आप गर्भवती हैं ?	YES हा ..... 1 No नहीं ..... 2 UNSURE अनिश्चित ..... 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 210								
209	At the time you became pregnant did you want to become pregnant <u>then</u> , did you want to wait until <u>later</u> , or did you <u>not want</u> to have any (more) children at all? जब आप गर्भवती हुईं तब क्या आप गर्भवती होना चाहती थी, क्या आप कुछ समय तक रुकना चाहती थी, या आप कोई और बच्चा नहीं चाहती थी ?	THEN तभी ..... 1 LATER बाद में ..... 2 NOT AT ALL बिल्कुल भी नहीं ..... 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 211								
210	When did your last menstrual period start? आपका पिछला मासिक धर्म/माहवारी कब शुरू हुआ ? ENSURE THAT ANSWERS ARE FOR FIRST DAY OF THE LAST PERIOD सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके जवाब पिछले माहवारी के पहले दिन के बारे में हैं  (DATE, IF GIVEN) तारीख यदि याद हो तो लिखें	DAYS AGO ..... 1 कुछ दिन पहले WEEKS AGO ..... 2 कुछ सप्ताह पहले MONTHS AGO ..... 3 कुछ महिनो पहले YEARS AGO ..... 4 कुछ साल पहले NOT SURE/DON'T KNOW ..... 5 अनिश्चित/नहीं जानते हैं IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ..... 994 माहवारी/मासिक धर्म बंद होना/ गर्भाशय हटा देना BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 995 अंतिम बच्चे के जन्म के पहले NEVER MENSTRUATE ..... 996 माहवारी कभी नहीं आयी	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
211	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations? एक माहवारी/मासिक धर्म से लेकर अगले माहवारी/मासिक धर्म तक, क्या ऐसे कोई दिन हैं जब शारीरिक संबंध रखने से महिला के गर्भवती होने की ज़्यादा सम्भावना होती है ?	YES हा ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2 DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं ..... 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 301								
212	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? क्या यह समय उसका माहवारी/मासिक धर्म शुरू होने से पहले होता है, माहवारी/मासिक धर्म के दौरान, मासिक धर्म खत्म होने के तुरंत बाद, या दो मासिक धर्म के बीच में ?  READ ALL OPTIONS I Hkh fodYi ks dks i <S	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS ..... 1 माहवारी/मासिक धर्म शुरू होने से पहले DURING HER PERIOD ..... 2 माहवारी/मासिक धर्म के दौरान RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED ..... 3 माहवारी/मासिक धर्म खत्म होने के तुरंत बाद HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS ..... 4 दो माहवारी/मासिक धर्म के बीच में OTHERS (Specify) ..... 96 अन्य स्पष्ट करें DON'T KNOW ..... 98 पता नहीं									

**SECTION 3. FAMILY PLANNING METHODS**

Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. अब मैं परिवार नियोजन के बारे में बात करना चाहूंगी—वे विभिन्न तरीके जिन्हें दम्पति गर्भावस्था में देरी या उसे रोकने के लिए इस्तेमाल कर BEGIN BY ASKING QUESTION 301. FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY CIRCLE CODE 1. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 301, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 2 IF NOT RECOGNIZED. THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE 1 CIRCLED, ASK 302. प्र.301 पृष्ठते हुए शुरुआत करें। खुद की मर्जी से बताएं हुए प्रत्येक तरीके के लिए 1 कोड करें। बाद में नीचे की तरफ 301 पृष्ठते हुए आगे बढ़ें, और खुद की मर्जी से बताएं हुए प्रत्येक तरीके का नाम और वर्णन पढ़ें। यदि तरीके को पहचाना है तो कोड 1 को गोला लगाएं और नहीं पहचाना है तो कोड 2 पर गोला लगाएं। बाद में, हर वह तरीका जिसके लिए कोड 1 पर गोला लगाया है उनके लिए 302 पूछें।

301	Which ways or methods have you heard about? FOR METHODS NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY, ASK: Have you heard of (METHOD)? आपने किन-किन परिवार नियोजन विधि के बारे में सुना है? क्या आपने ..... के बारे में सुना है?		302 Have you ever used (METHOD)? क्या आपने कभी भी.....(तरीका) इस्तेमाल किया है?
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. महिला नसबन्दी : और बच्चे न हों इसके लिए महिला आपरेशन करवा सकती है	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	Have you ever had an operation to avoid having any more children? क्या आपने कोई और बच्चे पैदा करने से बचने के लिए कभी भी ऑपरेशन करवाया है? YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
02	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. पुरुष नसबन्दी : और बच्चे न हों इसके लिए पुरुष आपरेशन करवा सकते हैं।	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	Have you ever had a partner who had an operation to avoid having क्या आपके पति ने कोई और बच्चे पैदा करने से बचने के लिए कभी भी ऑपरेशन करवाया है? YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
03	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. गर्भनिरोधक गोलियां : गर्भावस्था रोकने के लिए महिला प्रतिदिन एक गोली ले सकती है?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
04	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse. आयुडी : किसी डाक्टर या नर्स द्वारा महिला के गर्भाशय या बच्चेदानी में कॉपर टी डाली जाती है।	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
05	INJECTABLES (or Depo) Women can have an injection by a provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. इंजेक्शन : स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता द्वारा महिला को गर्भनिरोधक सुई लगाया जा सकता है जिससे वह एक या उससे अधिक महीनों तक गर्भवती नहीं हो सकती	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
06	IMPLANTS (or NORPLANT) Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. इम्प्लांटस—डॉक्टर या नर्स महिला की बांह के ऊपरी हिस्से में कई छोटे-छोटे रॉड डालते हैं जिससे वह एक या उससे अधिक साल तक गर्भवती नहीं होती	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
07	CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. कन्डोम : पुरुष यौन संभोग के पहले लिंग पर एक रबर का कन्डोम पहनता है	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
08	FEMALE CONDOM Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse. महिला कन्डोम : महिला अपनी योनि में यौन संबंध से पहले एक आवरण रख लेती है	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
09	DIAPHRAGM Women can place a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse. डायफ्राम : महिलाएं यौन संबंध के पहले अपनी योनि में एक पतली लचीली डिस्क रखती हैं	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
10	FOAM OR JELLY Women can place a suppository, jelly, or in their vagina before sexual intercourse. फोम या जेली : महिला अपनी योनि में यौन संबंध के पहले जेली या क्रीम रख लेती है	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2

11	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) Up to 6 months after childbirth, a woman can use a method that requires that she breastfeeds frequently, day and night, and that her menstrual period has not returned.  लैम – बच्चे के जन्म से महिला इस विधि का इस्तेमाल कर सकती है इसके लिए जरूरी है- महिला की मासिक नही लौटी हो और शिशु को दिन या रात कभी भी केवल स्तनपान कराना चाहिए,और शिशु की उम्र 6 माह से कम हो।	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
12	RHYTHM: Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days she is most likely to get pregnant  रिदम/जनन क्षमता की जानकारी पर आधारित तरीका : हर महीने/महिने के गर्भधारण करने वाले दिनों में महिला असुरक्षित यौन संबंध न करके गर्भधारण से बच सकती है। जब महिला यौन रूप से सक्रिय होती है तो उन दिनों जब उसके गर्भवती होने की सबसे अधिक संभावना हो, असुरक्षित यौन संबंध न करना	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
13	SDM (CYCLEBEADS) Women can avoid pregnancy by not having unprotected sexual intercourse on days 8-19 of the cycle. They can use a necklace to monitor their cycle days.  मालाचक्र विधि-मासिक चक्र के 8-19 दिनों में असुरक्षित यौन संबंध से बचकर महिलाएं गर्भधारण से बच सकती हैं। मासिक चक्र के दिनों की पहचान के लिए महिलाएं मोतियों की एक माला प्रयोग कर सकती हैं	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
14	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax. विथड्रॉल विधि-वीर्य स्खलन के पहले लिंग को योनि से बाहर निकाल लेना	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
15	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION Women can take pills up to three days after sexual intercourse to avoid becoming pregnant. आपातकालीन गर्भनिरोधक : गर्भावस्था रोकने के लिए महिलाएं असुरक्षित यौन संबंध के बाद तीन दिनों के भीतर गोलियां ले सकती हैं	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
16	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? क्या आपने अन्य किसी तरीके के बारे में सुना है जो महिला या पुरुष अनचाही गर्भ को रोक सकते हैं?	(SPECIFY)  (SPECIFY)	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
303	CHECK 302: 302 चेक करें NOT A SINGLE "YES" एक में भी हॉ नहीं हो तो <input type="checkbox"/> (NEVER USED) कभी भी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया AT LEAST ONE "YES" अगर एक में भी हॉ हो तो <input type="checkbox"/> (EVER USED) कभी भी इस्तेमाल किया हो तो <input type="checkbox"/>		306
304	Have you or your husband ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant? क्या आपने या आपके पति ने कभी गर्भावस्था को रोकने के लिए या टालने के लिए कुछ भी प्रयोग किया है ?	YES हॉ ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2	307
305	What have you used or done? आपने क्या इस्तेमाल किया या कार्य किया है ? CORRECT 302 AND 303 (AND 301 IF NECESSARY). 302 और 303 सही करें (अगर जरूरी हो तो 301 भी)		
306	CHECK 302 (01): 302 का प्रश्न 1 जाँच करें WOMAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> महिला की नसबंदी नहीं हुई WOMAN STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> महिला का नसबंदी हुई हो		401
307	CHECK 208: 208 जाँच करें NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> गर्भवती नहीं और अनिश्चित PREGNANT गर्भवती <input type="checkbox"/>		401
308	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? क्या इस समय आप या आपके पति गर्भावस्था को रोकने के लिए या टालने के लिए कुछ भी इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं ?	YES हॉ ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2	401

309	<p>Which method are you using?</p> <p>आप कौन सा विधि इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं ?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b></p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A महिला बंध्याकरण</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B पुरुष नसबंदी</p> <p>PILL गर्भनिरोधक गोली . . . . . C</p> <p>IUD आइ यु डी/कॉपर टी . . . . . D</p> <p>INJECTABLES गर्भनिरोधक सूई . . . . . E</p> <p>IMPLANTS ईप्लांट . . . . . F</p> <p>CONDOM कंडोम . . . . . G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM महिलाकंडोम . . . . . H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM डायफ्राम . . . . . I</p> <p>FOAM/JELLY फोम/जेली . . . . . J</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD. . . . . K लैम विधि</p> <p>RHYTHM रिदम . . . . . L</p> <p>SDM (CYCLEBEADS). . . . . M मालाचक्र विधि</p> <p>WITHDRAWALविथड्रॉल . . . . . N</p> <p>OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p>	
Q.310	<p>During the last 6 months, has any health worker ever advised you to adopt any family planning methods?</p> <p>पिछले 6 महिने में क्या आपको कभी किसी स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी ने परिवार नियोजन के किसी भी तरीके को अपनाने के बारे में सलाह दी है?</p>	<p>YES हॉ . . . . . 1</p> <p>NO नहीं . . . . . 2</p>	→ 401
Q.311	<p>If Yes, What method did she/he advise you to use?</p> <p>यदि हां, तो उसने आपको किस विधि के प्रयोग के लिए सलाह दी?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b></p> <p>crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi e ?kj k yxk; ;</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A महिला बंध्याकरण</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION. . . . . B पुरुष नसबंदी</p> <p>PILL गर्भनिरोधक गोली . . . . . C</p> <p>IUD आइ यु डी/कॉपर टी . . . . . D</p> <p>INJECTABLES गर्भनिरोधक सूई . . . . . E</p> <p>IMPLANTS ईप्लांट . . . . . F</p> <p>CONDOM कंडोम . . . . . G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM महिलाकंडोम . . . . . H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM डायफ्राम . . . . . I</p> <p>FOAM/JELLY फोम/जेली . . . . . J</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD. . . . . K लैम विधि</p> <p>RHYTHM रिदम . . . . . L</p> <p>SDM (CYCLEBEADS). . . . . M मालाचक्र विधि</p> <p>WITHDRAWALविथड्रॉल . . . . . N</p> <p>OTHERS (Specify)..... V अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p>	

SECTION 4. SDM (CYCLE BEADS) MODULE

Q.No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	<p><b>CHECK 301(13)</b> (EVER HEARD OF THE SDM (CYCLEBEADS))</p> <p>301 का 13 चेक करें (कभी भी मालाचक्र विधि के बारे में सुना</p> <p>HEARD OF SDM HAS NOT HEARD (CYCLEBEADS) OF THE SDM (CYCLEBEADS)</p> <p>मालाचक्र विधि के बारे में सुना <input type="checkbox"/> मालाचक्र विधि के बारे में नहीं सुना <input type="checkbox"/></p>		Q.500
402	<p>How did you hear about the SDM (CycleBeads)? आपने एसडीएम के बारे में कैसे सुना? (मालाचक्र)</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED crk: s x: s l Hh fodYi ex ?kj k yxk: i</p> <p>PROBE: स्पष्ट करें Anybody or anywhere else? किसी व्यक्ति से या कहीं और से?</p>	<p>HEALTH TALK स्वास्थ्य चर्चा..... A</p> <p>POSTER IN HEALTH CENTER स्वास्थ्य केंद्र में पोस्टर..... B</p> <p>POSTER IN PHARMACY दवाखाना में पोस्टर..... C</p> <p>POSTER ELSEWHERE अन्य जगह पोस्टर म..... D</p> <p>BROCHURE/FLIER ब्रोचर / फ्लायर / पर्चा..... E</p> <p>STREET THEATER नुकड़ नाटक..... F</p> <p>WALL PAINTING दीवाल पेंटिंग..... G</p> <p>LOUDSPEAKER लाउडस्पीकर..... H</p> <p>RADIO रेडियो..... I</p> <p>TV टेलीविजन..... J</p> <p>NEWSPAPER समाचार पत्र..... K</p> <p>MAGAZINE पत्रिका..... L</p> <p>HEALTH PROVIDER स्वास्थ्य प्रदाता..... M</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... N</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मी</p> <p>PHARMACIST दवा विक्रेता..... O</p> <p>SPOUSE पति..... P</p> <p>MOTHER माता..... Q</p> <p>MOTHER IN LAW सास..... R</p> <p>SISTER बहन..... S</p> <p>OTHER RELATIVE अन्य रिश्तेदार..... T</p> <p>FRIEND/NEIGHBOR दोस्त / पड़ोसी..... U</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)..... X</p>	
403	<p>Now I would like to ask you about your opinion about the SDM (CycleBeads). Please tell me if you agree, disagree with the following statements, or if you don't know</p> <p>अब मैं आपसे माला चक्र के बारे में आपके विचार पूछना चाहूंगी। कृपया बतायें कि आप निम्नलिखित वाक्यों से सहमत हैं या असहमत हैं या फिर आप नहीं जानती</p> <p>A. The SDM (CycleBeads) is hard to understand माला चक्र विधि को समझना मुश्किल है</p> <p>B. The SDM (CycleBeads) is hard for your partner to understand आपके साथी के लिए माला चक्र विधि को समझना मुश्किल है</p> <p>C. The SDM (CycleBeads) is easy to use माला चक्र को प्रयोग करना आसान है</p> <p>D. The SDM (CycleBeads) is an effective method in preventing pregnancy when used correctly यदि माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग ठीक तरह से किया जाये तो यह तरीका गर्भधारण को रोकने के लिए बहुत प्रभावशाली है</p> <p>E. The SDM (CycleBeads) is affordable माला चक्र को वहन किया जा सकता है</p> <p>F. The SDM (CycleBeads) is hard to obtain माला चक्र को प्राप्त करना मुश्किल है</p> <p>G. Few women use SDM (CycleBeads) in your community आपके समुदाय में कुछ स्त्रियाँ माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग करती हैं</p> <p>H. Use of SDM (CycleBeads) is against your religious beliefs माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग आपकी धार्मिक मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध है</p> <p>I. The SDM (CycleBeads) is acceptable to men माला चक्र विधि पुरुषों को स्वीकार है</p> <p>J. The SDM (CycleBeads) does not have side effects माला चक्र के साइड इफेक्ट नहीं होते हैं</p> <p>K. The SDM (CycleBeads) does not cause health problems माला चक्र विधि से कोई स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्या नहीं होती है</p> <p>L. The SDM (CycleBeads) interferes with sexual relationships माला चक्र यौन सम्बन्धों में बाधक है</p>	<p>AGREES सहमत</p> <p>YES NO DK हाँ नहीं नहीं जानते</p> <p>HARD TO UNDERSTAND..... 1 2 8 समझने में कठिन</p> <p>HARD FOR PARTNER TO UNDERSTAND..... 1 2 8 पति को समझने में कठिन</p> <p>EASY TO USE..... 1 2 8 इस्तेमाल में आसान</p> <p>EFFECTIVE..... 1 2 8 असरदार</p> <p>AFFORDABLE..... 1 2 8 वहन करने योग्य</p> <p>HARD TO OBTAIN..... 1 2 8 मिलने में कठिन</p> <p>USED BY FEW WOMEN IN COMMUNITY..... 1 2 8 समुदाय में कुछ महिलाओं द्वारा इस्तेमाल</p> <p>AGAINST MY RELIGIOUS BELIEFS..... 1 2 8 धार्मिक विश्वास के खिलाफ</p> <p>ACCEPTABLE TO MEN..... 1 2 8 पुरुषों को स्वीकार्य</p> <p>DOES NOT HAVE SIDE EFFECTS..... 1 2 8 कोई दुष्प्रभाव नहीं</p> <p>DOES NOT CAUSE HEALTH PROBLEMS..... 1 2 8 स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कोई समस्या नहीं</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH SEXUAL R/SHIPS..... 1 2 8 यौन संबंध में बाधा नहीं</p>	
404	<p><b>CHECK 302(13)</b> (EVER USED THE SDM (CYCLEBEADS))</p> <p>302 का 13 चेक करें (मालाचक्र विधि का कभी भी प्रयोग)</p> <p>USED THE SDM DID NOT USE (CYCLEBEADS) THE SDM मालाचक्र विधि का इस्तेमाल <input type="checkbox"/> मालाचक्र विधि का इस्तेमाल नहीं <input type="checkbox"/></p>		Q.445
405	<p>When you first learned to use the SDM (CycleBeads), were you given CycleBeads?</p> <p>SHOW CYCLEBEADS मालाचक्र दिखायें आपने मालाचक्र विधि के बारे में पहली बार सीखा, तो क्या आपको मालाचक्र दिया गया?</p>	<p>YES हाँ..... 1</p> <p>NO नहीं..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं..... 8</p>	
406	<p>When you first learned to use the SDM (CycleBeads), were you given a calendar?</p> <p>SHOW A CALENDAR कैलेंडर दिखायें जब आपने माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग पहली बार सीखा, तो क्या आपको कैलेंडर दिया गया?</p>	<p>YES हाँ..... 1</p> <p>NO नहीं..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं..... 8</p>	

Q.No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
407	When you first learned to use the SDM (CycleBeads), were you given an insert/with information? SHOW AN INSERT जब आपने माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग पहली बार साखा, ता क्या आपका जानकारा पचा दा गया?	YES हॉं ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2 DONT KNOW नहीं जानते है ..... 8	
408	Were you told to keep track of your cycle lengths to make sure they were within range before using SDM (CycleBeads)? माला चक्र का प्रयोग करने से पहले क्या आपको यह ध्यान देने के लिए बताया गया था कि आपको अपने मासिक चक्र दिनों को ध्यान में रखना है कि वह सीमा में है या नहीं	YES हॉं ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2 DONT KNOW नहीं जानते है ..... 8	
409	CHECK 309 (CURRENTLY USING THE SDM (CYCLEBEADS)) 309 चेक करे (वर्तमान में मालाचक्र विधि का प्रयोग) NOT USING SDM (CYCLEBEADS) <input type="checkbox"/> USING SDM (CYCLEBEADS) <input type="checkbox"/> मालाचक्र विधि का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रही है मालाचक्र विधि का इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं		423
<b>QUESTIONS FOR SDM (CYCLEBEADS) USERS WHO DISCONTINUED</b>			
410	CHECK 405 (WAS GIVEN CYCLEBEADS) 405 चेक करे (मालाचक्र दिया गया था) YES हॉं <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DONT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/> नहीं या नहीं जानते है		413
411	SHOW AND GIVE THEM CYCLEBEADS मालाचक्र दिखाए और उन्हें दे Please show me how to use CycleBeads कृपया मुझे माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग करके दिखायें CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED crk; s x; s l hkh fodYI ॐ ?kj k yxk; 1 THEN PROBE BY ASKING: तब स्पष्ट के लिए पूछें What else can you tell me about how to use CybleBeads? माला चक्र के प्रयोग के बारे में आप मुझे और क्या बता सकती हैं?	MOVE RING TO RED BEAD FIRST DAY OF CYCLE ..... A मासिक चक्र के पहले दिन काले बँड को लाल मोती में चढ़ाते हैं MOVE RING ONE BEAD EACH DAY ..... B हर दिन काले बँड को एक मोती में चढ़ाते है MOVE RING IN THE DIRECTION OF A a ..... C काले बँड को तीर वाली दिशा में बढ़ाते हैं AVOID UNPROTECTED SEX ON WHITE BEAD DAYS ..... D सफ़ेदमोतियों के दिनों में असुरक्षित संभोग से बचते है UNPROTECTED SEX OK ON BROWN BEAD DAYS ..... E भूरे मोतियों के दौरान असुरक्षित संभोग कर सकते है MARK FIRST DAY OF PERIOD ON CALENDAR ..... F मासिक के पहले दिन कैलेण्डर में निशान लगाते है OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य स्पष्ट करे ..... X DONT KNOW नहीं जानते है ..... Z	
412	When you began using the SDM (CycleBeads), did you use CycleBeads to keep track of your fertile days? जब आपने माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग शुरू किया, तो क्या आपने अपने गर्भधारण वाले दिन पर ध्यान रखने के लिए माला चक्र का प्रयोग किया?	YES हॉं ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2 DONT KNOW नहीं जानते है ..... 8	
413	Were you using anything else to keep track of your fertile days? क्या आप अपने गर्भधारण वाले दिन पर ध्यान रखने के लिए मालाचक्र के अलावा किसी और चीज का प्रयोग कर रही थीं?	YES हॉं ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2 DONT KNOW नहीं जानते है ..... 8	Q.415
414	What were you using? आप क्या इस्तेमाल कर रही थी ?	CALENDAR कैलेण्डर ..... 1 OTHERS (Specify) ..... 2 अन्य (स्पष्ट करे) DONT KNOW नहीं जानते है ..... 8	416
415	CHECK 406 (WAS GIVEN CALENDAR) 406 चेक करे (क्या कैलेण्डर दिया गया था) YES हॉं <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DONT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/> नहीं या नहीं जानते है		417
416	Please explain how you used the calendar to help track of your fertile days? कृपया बतायें कि आपने अपने गर्भधारण वाले दिन पर नज़र रखने के लिए कैलेण्डर की मदद कैसे ली?	MARK FIRST DAY OF PERIOD ..... A माहवारी/मासिक धर्म के पहले दिन निशान लगाया MARK FERTILE DAYS 8-19 ..... B गर्भधारण करने वाले दिन(8वे से 19वे दिन) में निशान लगाया AVOID UNPROTECTED SEX ON FERTILE DAYS ..... C गर्भधारण करने वाले दिनों में असुरक्षित यौन संबंध से दूर रहे COMPARE DATE IF NOT SURE WHERE RING SHOULD BE ON CYCLEBEADS ..... D जब मैं निश्चित नहीं थी कि काले बँड को किस मोती पर हानों चाहिए तब तारीख को मिलाया IF MY CYCLES ARE NOT REGULAR I NEED TO USE CONDOM OR ABSTAIN ..... E यदि मेरी मासिक चक्र नियमित नहीं आती है तो मुझे संयम अथवा कंडोम की जरूरत है IF MY CYCLES ARE NOT REGULAR I NEED TO SEE MY PROVIDER ..... F यदि मेरी मासिक चक्र नियमित नहीं आती है तो मुझे सेवा प्रदाता से मिलने की आवश्यकता है DID NOT USE THE CALENDAR ..... G कैलेण्डर का प्रयोग नहीं किया OTHERS (Specify) ..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करे) DONT KNOW नहीं जानते है ..... Z	

Q.No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
417	When you were using the SDM (CycleBeads), did you ever get your period before the day you reached the dark brown bead, or after you reached the last bead? क्या जब आप माला चक्र विधि इस्तेमाल कर रही थीं तो क्या आपको गाढ़े भूरे मोती तक पहुंचने के दिन के पहले मासिक आया था या आपके आखरी मोती तक पहुंचने के बाद मासिक आया था ?	YES हों..... 1 NO नहीं..... 2 DONT KNOW नहीं जानते हैं..... 8	
418	What should a woman do if this (i.e period before dark brown bead or period after the last bead) happens twice in one year? मालाचक्र विधि इस्तेमाल कर रही किसी महिला का मासिक अगर गहरे भूरे मोती के पहले आ जाये और अगर किसी महिला का आखिरी भूरे मोती के बाद भी नहीं आये और ऐसा अगर साल में दो बार हो तो महिला को क्या करना चाहिए? <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं	CONTINUE USING METHOD ..... A विधि का इस्तेमाल जारी रखना चाहिए WAIT TO SEE IF IT HAPPENS AGAIN ..... B कि यह फिर से होता है तो इंतजार करना चाहिए STOP METHOD AND SEE A PROVIDER ..... C विधि का इस्तेमाल बंद कर सेवा प्रदाता से मिलना चाहिए NEEDED TO ABSTAIN OR USE CONDOM ..... D संयम बरतना चाहिए या कंडोम प्रयोग करना चाहिए SWITCH TO ANOTHER METHOD ..... E दूसरी विधियों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) DONT KNOW ..... Z नहीं जानते हैं	
419	How long did you use the SDM (CycleBeads) before you stopped? बंद करने से पहले आपने माला चक्र विधि को कितने समय तक इस्तेमाल किया ?	MONTHS ..... YEARS ..... महीनों में सालों में CANT REMEMBER ..... 97 याद नहीं कर सकते हैं DONT KNOW ..... 98 नहीं जानते हैं	
420	Why did you stop using the SDM (CycleBeads)? माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग करना क्यों छोड़ दिया? <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं	BECAME PREGNANT ..... A गर्भवती हो गयी HAD TWO CYCLES OUT OF RANGE/ IRREGULAR CYCLES ..... B दो माहवारी के बीच अधिक अंतर/ अनियमित मासिक चक्र CONCERNED ABOUT EFFECTIVENESS ..... C विधि के असरदार होने में संदेह HUSBAND CONCERNED ABOUT EFFECTIVENESS ..... D विधि के असरदार होने में पति को संदेह DOESNT UNDERSTAND THE METHOD ..... E विधि को समझने में कठिनाई LOST CYCLEBEADS ..... F मालाचक्र का खो जाना PARTNER DISAPPROVED OF METHOD ..... G साथी को विधि नापसंद होना INCONVENIENT/DIFFICULT TO USE ..... H इस्तेमाल करने में असुविधा/ कठिनाई TOO MANY DAYS TO AVOID SEX DURING FERTILE DAYS ..... I गर्भधारण वाले दिनों में काफी दिनों तक संभोग नहीं करना DESIRED PREGNANCY ..... J गर्भधारण करना चाहते थे MARITAL DISOLUTION ..... K वैवाहिक मतभेद FAMILY MEMBERS DISLIKED METHOD ..... L परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा विधि को नापसंद करना OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) DONT KNOW ..... Y नहीं जानते हैं	
421	Did your husband help you use the SDM (CycleBeads)? क्या आपके पति ने माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग करने में आपकी मदद की?	YES हों..... 1 NO नहीं..... 2	441
422	What did your husband do to help you use the SDM? (CycleBeads)? आपके पति ने माला चक्र विधि को प्रयोग करने में आपकी मदद के लिए क्या किया? <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं	MOVE RING ON CYCLEBEADS ..... A मालाचक्र में काले बँड को आगे बढ़ाया MARK CALENDAR ..... B कैलेंडर में निशान लगाया REMIND ME TO MOVE THE RING ..... C काले बँड को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए मुझे याद दिलाया ASK ME IF WE CAN HAVE UNPROTECTED SEX ..... D मुझसे पूछा कि क्या हम असुरक्षित संभोग कर सकते हैं NOT HAVE SEX ON WHITE BEAD/FERTILE DAYS ..... E सफेद मोतियों/ गर्भधारण वाले दिनों के दौरान संभोग नहीं किया USE CONDOM ON WHITE BEADS/FERTILE DAYS ..... F सफेद मोतियों/ गर्भधारण वाले दिनों में कंडोम इस्तेमाल किया USE WITHDRAWAL ON WHITE BEADS/FERTILE DAYS ..... G सफेद मोतियों/ गर्भधारण वाले दिनों में विथड्रॉल विधि इस्तेमाल किया BUY CONDOMS ..... H कंडोम खरीदा FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO USE METHOD ..... I विधि के उपयोग के लिए दिए गये निर्देश का पालन किया OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) DONT KNOW ..... Z नहीं जानते हैं	441

Q.No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	<b>QUESTIONS FOR CURRENT SDM (CycleBeads) USERS</b>		
423	How long have you been using the SDM (CycleBeads)? आप माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग कितने समय से कर रही हैं?	MONTHS ..... YEARS ..... महिनों में सालों में  CANT REMEMBER ..... 97 याद नहीं कर सकते हैं DONT KNOW ..... 98 नहीं जानते हैं	
424	CHECK 405 (WAS GIVEN CYCLEBEADS) 405 जाँचे (क्या मालाचक्र दिया गया था) YES NO OR हाँ नहीं और नहीं जानते हैं		425
424a	SHOW AND GIVE THEM CYCLEBEADS माला चक्र दिखायें और दें दें Please show me how to use Cycece Beads कृपया मुझे दिखायें कि माला चक्र का प्रयोग कैसे किया जाता है CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED बताये गये सभी उत्तरो पर गोला लगाये THEN PROBE BY ASKING: तब पूछकर स्पष्ट करें What else can you tell me about how to use CybleBeads? माला चक्र के प्रयोग के बारे में आप मुझे और क्या बता सकती हैं?	MOVE RING TO RED BEAD FIRST DAY OF CYCLE ..... A माहवारी शुरु/मासिक चक्र के पहले दिन काले बँड को लाल मोती में चढ़ाते हैं MOVE RING ONE BEAD EACH DAY ..... B हर दिन काले बँड को एक मोती आगे चढ़ाते हैं MOVE RING IN THE DIRECTION OF A a ..... C काले बँड को तीर वाली दिशा में बढ़ाते हैं AVOID UNPROTECTED SEX ON WHITE BEAD DAYS ..... D सफेद मोतियों के दिनों में असुरक्षित संभोग से बचते हैं UNPROTECTED SEX OK ON BROWN BEAD DAYS ..... E भूरे मोतियों के दौरान असुरक्षित संभोग कर सकते हैं MARK FIRST DAY OF PERIOD ON CALENDAR ..... F मासिक के पहले दिन कैलेण्डर में निशान लगाते हैं OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य स्पष्ट करें DONT KNOW नहीं जानते हैं ..... Z	
425	When you first start using the SDM (CycleBeads) did you use CycleBeads to keep track of your fertile days? जब आपने पहली बार माला चक्र का प्रयोग शुरु किया तो क्या आपने अपने गर्भधारण वाले दिन पर ध्यान रखने के लिए माला चक्र का प्रयोग किया?	YES हाँ ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2 DONT KNOW नहीं जानते हैं ..... 8	427
426	Are you still using CycleBeads to keep track of your fertile days? क्या आप अभी भी अपने गर्भधारण वाले दिन पर ध्यान रखने के लिए माला चक्र का प्रयोग कर रही हैं?	YES हाँ ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2	
427	Do you use anything else to keep track of your fertile days? क्या आपने अपने गर्भधारण वाले दिन पर ध्यान रखने के लिए किसी और चीज का प्रयोग कर रही थी?	YES हाँ ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2 DONT KNOW नहीं जानते हैं ..... 8	429
428	What do you use to keep track of your fertile days? आप अपने गर्भधारण वाले दिन पर नज़र रखने के लिए क्या करती हैं?	CALENDAR कैलेण्डर ..... 1 OTHERS (Specify) ..... 2 अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) DONT KNOW नहीं जानते हैं ..... 8	
429	CHECK 406 (WAS GIVEN CALENDAR) 406 जाँचे (क्या कैलेण्डर दिया गया था) YES NO OR हाँ नहीं और नहीं जानते हैं		432
430	Are you still using the calendar to keep track of your fertile days? क्या आप अभी भी अपने गर्भधारण वाले दिन पर नज़र रखने के लिए कैलेण्डर का प्रयोग करती हैं?	YES (USE ORIGINAL CALENDAR) ..... 1 हाँ(मूल कैलेण्डर का उपयोग किया) YES (USE ANOTHER CALENDAR) ..... 2 हाँ(दूसरे कैलेण्डर का उपयोग किया) NO ..... 3 नहीं DONT KNOW ..... 8 नहीं जानते हैं	432
431	Please explain how you use(d) the calendar to help track your fertile days? कृपया बतायें कि आपने अपने गर्भधारण करने वाले दिन पर नज़र रखने के लिए कैलेण्डर की मदद कैसे ली?  CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं	MARK FIRST DAY OF PERIOD ..... A माहवारी/मासिक धर्म के पहले दिन निशान लगाया MARK FERTILE DAYS 8-19 ..... B गर्भधारण करने वाले दिन(8वे से 19वे दिन) में निशान लगाया AVOID UNPROTECTED SEX ON FERTILE DAYS ..... C गर्भधारण करने वाले दिनों में असुरक्षित यौन संबंध से दूर रहे COMPARE DATE IF NOT SURE WHERE RING SHOULD BE ON CYCLEBEADS ..... D जब मैं निश्चित नहीं थी कि काले बँड को किस मोती पर होनी चाहिए तब तारीख को मिलाया IF MY CYCLES ARE NOT REGULAR I NEED TO USE CONDOM OR ABSTAIN ..... E यदि मेरी मासिक चक्र नियमित नहीं आती है तो मुझे संयम रखने अथवा कंडोम की जरूरत है IF MY CYCLES ARE NOT REGULAR I NEED TO SEE MY PROVIDER ..... F यदि मेरी मासिक चक्र नियमित नहीं आती है तो मुझे सेवा प्रदाता से मिलने की आवश्यकता है DID NOT USE THE CALENDAR ..... G कैलेण्डर का प्रयोग नहीं किया OTHERS (Specify) ..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) DONT KNOW ..... Z नहीं जानते हैं	

Q.No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
432	<p>What will you do if you get your period before the dark brown bead? यदि आपका माहवारी गाढ़े भूरे मोती से पहले ही आ जाये, तो आप क्या करेंगी ?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>USE CONDOM ..... A कंडोम का इस्तेमाल करेंगे</p> <p>ABSTAIN ..... B संयम बरतेंगे</p> <p>SEE MY PROVIDER ..... C अपने स्वास्थ्य प्रदाता से सलाह लेंगे</p> <p>GET ANOTHER METHOD ..... D दूसरा विधि अपनाउंगी</p> <p>WAIT TO SEE IF THIS HAPPENS AGAIN ..... E देखना चाहूंगी कि दुबारा ऐसा होता है</p> <p>OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> <p>DONT KNOW ..... Z नहीं जानते हैं</p>	
433	<p>What will you do if you get your period after the last bead? यदि आपका माहवारी गाढ़े भूरे मोती के बाद आये, तो आप क्या करेंगी ?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>USE CONDOM ..... A कंडोम का इस्तेमाल करेंगे</p> <p>ABSTAIN ..... B संयम बरतेंगे</p> <p>SEE MY PROVIDER ..... C अपने स्वास्थ्य प्रदाता से सलाह लेंगे</p> <p>GET ANOTHER METHOD ..... D दूसरा विधि अपनाउंगी</p> <p>WAIT TO SEE IF THIS HAPPENS AGAIN ..... E देखना चाहूंगी कि दुबारा ऐसा होता है</p> <p>OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> <p>DONT KNOW ..... Z नहीं जानते हैं</p>	
434	<p>What should you do if when using SDM (CycleBeads) you get your period before the dark brown bead or after the last bead twice in a year? आपको क्या करना चाहिए यदि माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग करते समय आपका मासिक गाढ़े भूरे मोती से पहले आये या अगर माला चक्र विधि इस्तेमाल करने के दौरान साल में दो बार आपका मासिक गाढ़े भूरे मोती के पहले आ जाये या फिर आखिरी भूरे मोती के बाद आये तब आपको क्या करना चाहिए ?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>CONTINUE USING METHOD ..... A विधि का इस्तेमाल जारी रखना चाहिए</p> <p>WAIT TO SEE IF IT HAPPENS AGAIN ..... B देखना चाहूंगी कि दुबारा ऐसा होता है</p> <p>STOP METHOD AND SEE A PROVIDER ..... C विधि का इस्तेमाल बंद कर सेवा प्रदाता से मिलना चाहिए</p> <p>NEEDED TO ABSTAIN OR USE CONDOM ..... D संयम बरतना चाहिए या कंडोम प्रयोग करना चाहिए</p> <p>SWITCH TO ANOTHER METHOD ..... E दूसरी विधियों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए</p> <p>OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> <p>DONT KNOW ..... Z नहीं जानते हैं</p>	
437	<p>Does your husband help you use the SDM ? (CycleBeads)? क्या आपके पति ने माला चक्र विधि का प्रयोग करने में आपकी मदद करते हैं?</p>	<p>YES हाँ ..... 1</p> <p>NO नहीं ..... 2</p>	→ 439
438	<p>What does your husband do to help you use the SDM (CycleBeads)? आपके पति ने माला चक्र विधि को प्रयोग करने में आपकी मदद के लिए क्या किया?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>MOVE RING ON CYCLEBEADS ..... A मालाचक्र में काले बँड को आगे बढ़ाया</p> <p>MARK CALENDAR ..... B कैलेंडर में निशान लगाया</p> <p>REMINDE ME TO MOVE THE RING ..... C काले बँड को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए मुझे याद दिलाया</p> <p>ASK ME IF WE CAN HAVE UNPROTECTED SEX ..... D मुझसे पूछा कि क्या हम असुरक्षित संभोग कर सकते हैं</p> <p>NOT HAVE SEX ON WHITE BEAD/FERTILE DAYS ..... E सफ़ेद मोतियों/ गर्भधारण वाले दिनों के दौरान संभोग नहीं किया</p> <p>USE CONDOM ON WHITE BEADS/FERTILE DAYS ..... F सफ़ेद मोतियों/ गर्भधारण वाले दिनों में कंडोम इस्तेमाल किया</p> <p>USE WITHDRAWAL ON WHITE BEADS/FERTILE DAYS ... G सफ़ेद मोतियों/ गर्भधारण वाले दिनों में विथड्राल विधि इस्तेमाल किया</p> <p>BUY CONDOMS ..... H कंडोम खरीदा</p> <p>FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO USE METHOD ..... I विधि के उपयोग के लिए दिए गये निर्देश का पालन किया</p> <p>OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> <p>DONT KNOW ..... Z नहीं जानते हैं</p>	
439	<p>In general, would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, or not satisfied with the SDM (CycleBeads)? आमतौर पर आप क्या कहेंगे कि आप माला चक्र विधि से बहुत संतुष्ट हैं, कुछ हद तक संतुष्ट हैं, या सुतुष्ट नहीं हैं?</p>	<p>VERY SATISFIED ..... 11 बहुत संतुष्ट</p> <p>SOMEWHAT SATISFIED ..... 22 कुछ हद तक संतुष्ट</p> <p>NOT SATISFIED ..... 33 असंतुष्ट</p>	
440	<p>Do you plan to continue using the method? क्या आपने इस विधि का प्रयोग जारी रखने की योजना बनायी है?</p>	<p>YES हाँ ..... 1</p> <p>NO नहीं ..... 2</p> <p>DONT KNOW नहीं जानते हैं ..... 8</p>	

Q.No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
<b>QUESTIONS FOR CURRENT AND FORMER SDM (CYCLEBEADS) USERS</b>			
441	Who taught you how to use SDM (CycleBeads)? आपको माला चक को प्रयोग करना किसने सिखाया? Anybody else? कोई और व्यक्ति?  <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं	GOVERNMENT CLINIC PROVIDER..... A सरकारी चिकित्सक NGO CLINIC PROVIDER..... B एन जी ओ क्लिनिक प्रदाता PRIVATE CLINIC/DOCTOR..... C प्राइवेट क्लिनिक / चिकित्सक CBD WORKERसी बी डी कार्यकर्ता..... D PHARMACYदवाखाना..... E SPOUSE पति..... F MOTHER माता..... G MOTHER IN LAW सास..... H SISTER बहन..... I OTHER RELATIVE अन्य रिश्तेदार..... L FRIEND/NEIGHBOR दोस्त / पड़ोसी..... K ANM ए.एन.एम..... L LHV एल.एच.वी..... M SAHIYAA सहिया..... N AGANWADI WORKER ऑगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता..... O OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) DONT KNOWनहीं जानते है..... Y CANT REMEMBER याद नहीं..... Z	
442	Where did you first obtain CycleBeads? आपको माला चक पहली बार कहाँ से मिला?  <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं	GOVERNMENT RUN CLINIC..... A सरकारी संस्थान NGO CLINIC..... B एन जी ओ क्लिनिक PRIVATE CLINIC/DOCTOR'S OFFICE..... C प्राइवेट क्लिनिक / चिकित्सक का कार्यालय CBD WORKERसी बी डी कार्यकर्ता..... D PHARMACYदवाखाना..... E SPOUSE पति..... F MOTHER माता..... G MOTHER IN LAW सास..... H SISTER बहन..... I OTHER RELATIVE अन्य रिश्तेदार..... L FRIEND/NEIGHBOR दोस्त / पड़ोसी..... K ANM ए.एन.एम..... L LHV एल.एच.वी..... M SAHIYAA सहिया..... N AGANWADI WORKER ऑगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता..... O OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) DONT KNOWनहीं जानते है..... Y CANT REMEMBER याद नहीं..... Z	
443	Did you pay for CycleBeads? क्या आपने माला चक के लिए भुगतान किया?	YES हों..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2 CANT REMEMBER याद नहीं..... 3	445
444	How much did you pay for CycleBeads? आपने माला चक के लिए कितना भुगतान किया?	Rs..... DONT REMEMBER याद नहीं..... 00	
<b>QUESTIONS FOR ALL WHO HEARD OF THE SDM (CycleBeads) (USERS AND NON-USERS)</b>			
445	If you wanted to buy CycleBeads and the price was Rs.20 for the beads alone, would you buy them? यदि आप मालाचक्र खरीदना चाहती हैं और सिर्फ मालाचक्र की कीमत 20 रुपये है तो क्या आप उस खरीदेंगी?  20 रुपये है तो क्या आप उस खरीदेंगी?	YES हों..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2 DONT KNOWनहीं जानते है..... 8	448
446	If the price of CyceBeads was Rs. 22, would you still purchase them? यदि मालाचक्र की कीमत 22 रुपये हो तो क्या आप उस खरीदेंगी?	YES हों..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2 DONT KNOWनहीं जानते है..... 8	450
447	What would be the maximum amount you would pay for Cyclebeads? माला चक के लिए आप अधिकतम कितना रकम अदा करना चाहेगी?	Rs..... DONT KNOWनहीं जानते है..... 0	
448	If you wanted to buy CycleBeads and the price was Rs. 18 for the beads alone, would you buy them? यदि आप माला चक खरीदना चाहती हैं और केवल मालाचक्र का कामत 18 रुपये ह, तो क्या आप उस खरादता?	YES हों..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2 DONT KNOWनहीं जानते है..... 8	450
449	What would be the minimum amount you would pay for Cyclebeads? माला चक के लिए आप कम से कम कितना भुगतान करेंगी?	Rs..... DONT KNOWनहीं जानते है..... 00	

Q.No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
450	<p>If you were going to purchase Cyclebeads, where would you like to find them for sale? यदि आप मालाचक्र खरीदने जा रही हों तो आप उसे कहाँ से खरीदना पसंद करेंगी?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT RUN CLINIC..... A सरकारी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र NGO CLINIC..... B एन जी ओ क्लिनिक PRIVATE CLINIC/DOCTOR'S CLINIC..... C प्राइवेट क्लिनिक / चिकित्सक क्लिनिक CBD WORKER सी बी डी कार्यकर्ता..... D PHARMACY दवाखाना..... E ASHA/Sahiya आशा / सहैया..... DA RMP ग्रामीण चिकित्सक..... DB Other non traditional outlets ..... DC अन्य गैर पारंपरिक दुकानें OTHER (SPECIFY)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) DONT KNOW नहीं जानते हैं..... Z</p>	
451	<p>Have you talked about SDM (CycleBeads) with anyone? क्या आपने माला चक्र विधि के बारे में किसी से बात की है?</p>	<p>YES हाँ..... 1 NO नहीं..... 2 DONT KNOW नहीं जानते हैं..... 8</p>	500
452	<p>Whom did you talk about SDM (CycleBeads) with? आपने माला चक्र के बारे में किससे बात की है?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>SPOUSE पति..... A PROVIDER स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाता..... B MOTHER माता..... C MOTHER IN LAW सास..... D SISTER बहन..... E ANOTHER RELATIVE अन्य रिश्तेदार..... F FRIEND/NEIGHBOR दोस्त / पड़ोसी..... G OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) DONT KNOW नहीं जानते हैं..... Y CANT REMEMBER याद नहीं..... Z</p>	

SECTION 5: LAM MESSAGES RECEIVED DURING ANTENATAL CARE			
Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
500	CHECK: 202 IF THE WOMAN HAS A LIVING BIOLOGICAL CHILD 202 जाँचे अगर महिला का एक खुद का बच्चा है	YES हॉँ..... 1 NONहॉँ..... 2	→ Q.534
501	What is the age of your youngest living child? आपके सबसे छोटे जीवित बच्चे की क्या आयु है? NAME _____ नाम _____ IF MONTHS, CIRCLE 1 AND WRITE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN BOXES. यदि उत्तर महिना में हो तो एक पर गोला लगाये और बॉक्स में महिना की संख्या लिखें IF YEARS, CIRCLE 2 AND WRITE NUMBER OF YEARS IN BOXES. यदि उत्तर साल में हो तो 2 पर गोला लगाये और साल की संख्या लिखें	MONTHS..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> महिना YEARS..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> साल	
502	CHECK 501: AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD 501 जाँचे : सबसे छोटे बच्चे का उम्र CHECK 208: CURRENTLY PREGNANT 208 जाँचे : मौजूदा गर्भवती LESS THAN 12 MONTHS OR CURRENTLY PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> 12 महिना से ज्यादा का बच्चा 12 महिना से कम हो या गर्भवती हो OLDER THAN 12 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> हो		→ Q.506
503	Now I would like to ask a few questions about the time while you were pregnant with your youngest child (or with your current pregnancy). Did you see anyone for prenatal care while you were pregnant with (NAME) (or during your current pregnancy)? अब मैं आपसे उस समय के बारे में बात करना चाहूंगी जब आप आखरी बार गर्भवती हुई (या फिर अपने वर्तमान के गर्भावस्था के बारे में) जब आप गर्भवती थीं, और अभी अगर आप गर्भवती हैं, तो क्या आप जन्म से पूर्व देखभाल के लिए किसी के पास गयीं थीं नाम ?	YES हॉँ..... 1 NONहॉँ..... 2	→ Q.506
504	Whom did you see? आप किसके पास गयीं?  Anyone else? कोई और?  <b>PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON</b> व्यक्ति के लिए स्पष्ट करें <b>AND CIRCLE ALL PERSONS MENTIONED</b> सभी पर गोला लगायें	DOCTOR..... A चिकित्सक NURSE/MIDWIFE..... B नर्स / मीडवाइफ AUXILRY NURSE / ANM ..... C ए.एन.एम TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/DAI ..... D पारंपरिक दाई COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... E सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता/सहिया TRAINED DAI / TRAINED BIRTH ATTENDANT .... F प्रशिक्षित दाई/प्रशिक्षित बर्थ एटेंडेंट OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)	
505	During your prenatal check: आपकी जन्मपूर्व जांचों के दौरान: A. Did the health provider tell you to feed (NAME) only breastmilk and no other foods or liquids? क्या आपको स्वास्थ्यकर्ता ने बताया कि (नाम) शिशु को केवल स्तनपान करायें ना कि अन्य भोजन या तरल पदार्थ दें ?	YES हॉँ..... 1 NONहॉँ..... 2	

	<p>B. Did the health provider tell you about any family planning methods? क्या स्वास्थ्यकर्ता ने आपको किसी परिवार नियोजन विधि के बारे में बताया?</p> <p>C. Did the health provider tell you about LAM? क्या स्वास्थ्यकर्ता ने आपको लैम विधि के बारे में बताया?</p> <p>D. Did the health provider explain that it is better for your health and the health of your baby if you wait until your baby is at least 2 years old to get pregnant again? क्या स्वास्थ्यकर्ता ने आपको बताया कि यह आपके और आपके बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य के लिए बेहतर होगा यदि आप तब तक दोबारा गर्भवती ना हों, जब तक आपका बच्चा कम से कम 2 साल का ना हो जाये?</p>	<p>YES हों..... 1 NONहीं..... 2</p> <p>YES हों..... 1 NONहीं..... 2</p> <p>YES हों..... 1 NONहीं..... 2</p>	
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### INFANT FEEDING

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
506	<p><b>CHECK 501</b> YOUNGEST सबसे छोटा बच्चा 501 जाँचे CHILD 6 TO 24 6 से 24 महिना YOUNGEST MONTHS OF AGE का हो <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CHILD LESS THAN 6 MONTHS OF AGE YOUNGEST सबसे छोटा बच्चा CHILD GREATER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>छ : महिना से कम THAN 24 MONTHS का हो <input type="checkbox"/> सबसे छोटा बच्चा 24 महिने से बड़ा हो</p>		<p>→ 511</p> <p>→ 523</p>
507	<p>Now I would like to ask you some questions on how you routinely feed your youngest child. अब, मैं आपसे इस बारे में कुछ सवाल पुछना चाहूंगी कि आप अपने सबसे छोटे शिशु को नियमित कैसे खिलाती-पिलाती हैं । Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)? क्या आपने कभी स्तनपान कराया है ?</p>	<p>YES हों..... 1 NONहीं..... 2</p>	→ 523
508	<p>How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? जन्म होने के कितने समय बाद आपने पहली बार (नाम) को स्तनपान कराया ?</p> <p>IF IMMEDIATELY, CIRCLE 000. यदि तुरंत, 000 पर गोला लगाएं IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, CIRCLE 1, WRITE '00' HOURS. यदि 1 घंटे से कम है, 1 को गोला लगाएं, 00 घंटे लिखें IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, CIRCLE 1 AND WRITE NUMBER OF HOURS. यदि 24 घंटे से कम है, 1 को गोला लगाएं, और कितने घंटे यह लिखें IF DAYS, CIRCLE 2 AND WRITE NUMBER OF DAYS. यदि दिन है तो, 2 को गोला लगाएं और कितने दिन यह लिखें</p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY..... 0 0 0 तुरंत</p> <p>HOURS.....1 घंटा</p> <p>DAYS.....2 दिन</p> <p>DON'T KNOW..... 9 9 8 नहीं जानते है</p>	
509	<p>In the first 3 days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk? प्रसव के बाद पहले 3 दिनों तक क्या (नाम) को माँ के दूध के अलावा कुछ और भी पीने के लिए दिया गया था ?</p>	<p>YES हों..... 1 NONहीं..... 2</p>	→ 511

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	<p>What was (NAME) given during that time?  उस वक्त (नाम) को क्या दिया गया था ?  Anything else?  और कुछ ?  CIRCLE ALL LIQUIDS MENTIONED.  बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK). . . . . A  दूध ( माँ के दूध के अलावा दूसरा दूध)  PLAIN WATER. . . . . B  सादा पानी  SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER. . . . . C  चीनी और ग्लूकोज का पानी  SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION. . . . . D  चीनी –नमक–पानी का मिश्रण  FRUIT JUICE. . . . . E  फल का जूस  INFANT FORMULA. . . . . F  छोटे बच्चे को दी जाने वाली तरल पदार्थ  TEA/INFUSIONS. . . . . G  चाय /  HONEY शहद. . . . . H  OTHERS (Specify) . . . . . X  अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)  DON'T KNOW. . . . . Z  नहीं जानते हैं</p>	
511	<p>Are you currently breast-feeding the child?  क्या आप वर्तमान में स्तनपान करा रहीं हैं?</p>	<p>YES हाँ. . . . . 1  NO नहीं. . . . . 2</p>	
512	<p>How many months did you breastfeed the child  exclusively?  (Nothing other than mother's milk)  आपने अपने बच्चे को कितने महीने सिर्फ / केवल  स्तनपान कराया?  (माँ के दुध के अलावा कुछ नहीं।)</p>	<p>MONTH. . . . .  महिना  CONTINUING. . . . .95  जारी हैं।</p>	
513	<p>CHECK 501: AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD  501 जाँचे : सबसे छोटे बच्चे का उम्र  6 MONTHS OLDER THAN 6  OF AGE OR LESS MONTHS  6 महिना का हो 6 महिने से बड़ा हो  या उससे कम का हो</p>		Q.523
514	<p>How many times did you breastfeed (NAME) from  6:00 in the morning until 10:00 in the night yesterday?  कल सुबह 6 बजे से रात 10 बजे तक आपने  (नाम) को कितनी बार स्तनपान कराया?  IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR  APPROXIMATE NUMBER. (ADAPT TIMES TO LOCAL  CONTEXT)  यदि वह समय नहीं समझ पा रही तो उसे स्थानीय  समय के बारे में बताये</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYTIME FEEDINGS. . . . .  दिन के समय की स्तनपान की संख्या  लिखें</p>	
515	<p>How many times did you breastfeed (NAME) from  10:00 in the night until 6:00 in the morning yesterday?  कल रात 10 बजे से सुबह 6 बजे तक आपने  (नाम) को कितनी बार स्तनपान कराया?  IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR  APPROXIMATE NUMBER. (ADAPT TIMES TO LOCAL  CONTEXT)  यदि वह समय नहीं समझ पा रही तो उसे स्थानीय  समय के बारे में बताये</p>	<p>NUMBER OF NIGHTTIME  FEEDINGS . . . . .  रात के समय की स्तनपान की संख्या  लिखें</p>	
516	<p>So, that would be (ADD514 AND 515) total number of  breastfeeds yesterday. Is that correct?  INSTRUCTION: ADD RESPONSE AT Q.514 &amp; Q.515 AND  CHECK WITH RESPONDENT THAT TOTAL NUMBER OF  BREASTFEEDING YESTERDAY WAS _____. IS THAT  CORRECT?  अच्छा, तो कल आपने कुल (514 और 515 जोड़ें)  कितनी बार स्तनपान कराया। क्या यह सही है?</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER OF FEEDINGS . . . . .  कुल स्तनपान की संख्या लिखें</p>	

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
517	During the last month, was there any occasion when you went more than 6 hours without breastfeeding day or night? पिछले महीने में क्या कोई ऐसा अवसर आया है दिन या रात कभी भी, जब आपने 6 घंटे से अधिक समय तक स्तनपान ना कराया हो?	YES हॉँ..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2	
518	During the last month, was there any occasion when you went more than 10 hours without breastfeeding day or night? पिछले महीने में क्या कोई ऐसा अवसर आया है दिन या रात कभी भी, जब आपने 10 घंटे से अधिक समय तक स्तनपान ना कराया हो?	YES हॉँ..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2	
519	Did you feed (NAME) anything other than breastmilk yesterday? क्या कल आपने (नाम) को स्तनपान के अलावा कुछ और दिया? <b>PROBE: Solid, semi-solid/mushy foods, liquids?</b> स्पष्ट करें : खाने का, तरल पदार्थ या अन्य	YES हॉँ..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2	→ Q.523
520	How many times did you give (NAME) foods or liquids other than breastmilk yesterday? कल आपने कितनी बार (नाम) को स्तनपान के अलावा भोजन या तरल पदार्थ दिया? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. अगर 7 से ज्यादा बार हो तो 7 ही लिखें	NUMBER OF TIMES..... <input type="text"/> कितनी बार दिया गया DON'T KNOW..... 8 नहीं जानते हैं	
521	Did you breastfeed (NAME) first before giving her/him other foods or liquids? क्या आपने (नाम) को अन्य भोजन या तरल पदार्थ देने से पहले स्तनपान करा दिया था?	YES हॉँ..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2	
522	Did you breastfeed (NAME) immediately after feeding (NAME) other foods or liquids? क्या आपने (नाम) को अन्य भोजन या तरल पदार्थ देने के तुरंत बाद स्तनपान कराया था?	YES हॉँ..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2	
<b>POSTPARTUM FAMILY PLANNING AND RETURN OF MENSES</b>			
	I would like to ask you some questions on your use of family planning after the delivery of your youngest child अब मैं आपसे सबसे छोटे बच्चे के पैदा होने के बाद आपके द्वारा प्रयोग किये गये परिवार नियोजन विधियों के बारे में कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगी।		
523	Did you see a health provider about your health or the health of your child after the birth of your youngest child? क्या आपने अपने सबसे छोटे बच्चे के जन्म के बाद किसी स्वास्थ्यकर्ता से अपने और अपने बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में सलाह ली?	YES हॉँ..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2	→ Q.528
524	Why did you see the health provider? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED आप स्वास्थ्यकर्ता के पास क्यों गयी? <b>PROBE: WERE THERE ANY OTHER REASONS YOU WENT TO SEE THE HEALTH PROVIDER?</b> निर्देश : क्या किसी दूसरे कारण से आप स्वास्थ्य प्रदाता के पास गयी थी ?	FAMILY PLANNING..... A परिवार नियोजन CHILD IMMUNIZATION..... B बाल टीकाकरण GROWTH MONITORING..... C शिशु का वजन कराने CHILD SICK..... D बच्चा बीमार था INFANT FEEDING PROBLEM/QUESTION..... E बच्चे को खिलाने में कठिनाई/प्रश्न I WAS SICK..... F मैं बीमार थी CHECK MY HEALTH AFTER BIRTH..... G जन्म के बाद अपने स्वास्थ्य की जाँच करवाने OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)	

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP							
525	<p>How soon did you see a health provider after (NAME's) birth? (नाम) के जन्म के कितने समय बाद आप स्वास्थ्यकर्ता के पास गयीं?</p> <p>IF DAYS, CIRCLE 1 AND WRITE DAYS यदि उत्तर दिन में हो तो 1 को गोल करें और दिनों की संख्या लिखें</p> <p>IF WEEKS, CIRCLE 2 AND WRITE WEEKS यदि उत्तर सप्ताह में हो तो 2 को गोल करें और सप्ताह की संख्या लिखें</p> <p>IF MONTHS, CIRCLE 3 AND WRITE MONTHS यदि उत्तर महिना में हो तो 3 को गोल करें और महिनो की संख्या लिखें</p> <p>IF NEVER SAW A PROVIDER CIRCLE 996 यदि कभी नहीं दिखायी तो 996 पर गोला लगाये</p>	<p>DAYS AFTER BIRTH ..... 1 जन्म के बाद के दिन</p> <p>WEEKS AFTER BIRT..... 2 जन्म कं बाद कं सप्ताह</p> <p>MONTHS AFTER BIRTH ..... 3 जन्म के बाद के महिने</p> <p>NEVER SAW A PROVIDER ..... 996 कभी भी सलाहकार को नहीं दिखायी</p>	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>							<p>→Q527</p>
526	<p>Whom did you see? आपने किसको दिखाया?</p> <p>Anyone else? किसी और को? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi es ?kj k yxk; 1</p>	<p>DOCTOR..... A चिकित्सक</p> <p>ANM/NURSE/MIDWIFE/LHV ..... B ए.एन.एम/नर्स/मिड वाईफ/एल.एच.भी</p> <p>TRAINED DAI ..... C प्रशिक्षित दाई</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT..... D पारंपरिक दाई</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... E सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता/सहिया</p> <p>OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p>								
527	<p>After (NAME) was born: (नाम)के जन्म के बाद :</p> <p>a. Did the health provider tell you to feed (NAME) only breastmilk and no other foods or liquids? क्या स्वास्थ्यकर्ता ने आपको बताया कि (नाम) को केवल स्तनपान ही कराये, ना कि दूसरा भोजन या तरल पदार्थ?</p> <p>b. Did the health provider tell you about any family planning methods? क्या स्वास्थ्यकर्ता ने आपको किसी परिवार नियोजन विधि के बारे में बताया?</p> <p>c. Did the health provider tell you about LAM? क्या स्वास्थ्यकर्ता ने आपको लैम विधि के बारे में बताया?</p> <p>d. Did the health provider explain that it is better for your health and the health of your baby if you wait until your baby is at least 2 years old to get pregnant again? क्या स्वास्थ्यकर्ता ने आपको बताया कि यह आपके और आपके बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य के लिए बेहतर होगा, यदि आप तब तक दोबारा गर्भवती ना हों, जब तक आपका बच्चा कम से कम 2 साल का ना हो जाये?</p>	<p>YES हों..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2</p> <p>YES हां..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2</p> <p>YES हों..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2</p> <p>YES हों..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2</p>								
528	<p>Did you use a method of family planning? क्या आपने किसी परिवार नियोजन विधि का प्रयोग किया?</p>	<p>YES हों..... 1 NOनहीं..... 2</p>		<p>→ 530</p>						

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																								
529	<p>If no, why not?</p> <p>यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?</p>	<p>NOT MENSTRUATING..... A माहवारी/मासिक धर्म का नहीं आना</p> <p>NOT SEXUALLY ACTIVE..... B संबंध नहीं रखना</p> <p>DON'T WANT TO INTERFERE WITH BREASTFEEDING. C स्तनपान में बाधा नहीं</p> <p>AFRAID OF SIDE EFFECTS..... D साईड इफेक्ट शारीरिक दुष्प्रभाव के कारण</p> <p>CANNOT AFFORD/TOO EXPENSIVE..... E वहन नहीं कर पाना/अधिक खर्चीला</p> <p>NOT AVAILABLE..... F उपलब्ध नहीं होना</p> <p>OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं..... Y</p>	Q.532																																								
530	<p>How old was (NAME) when you started using a family planning method?</p> <p>(नाम) कितने साल का था जब आपने किसी परिवार नियोजन विधि को प्रयोग करना शुरू किया?</p> <p>IF DAYS, CIRCLE 1 AND WRITE DAYS यदि उत्तर दिन में हो तो 1 को गोल करें और दिनों की संख्या लिखें</p> <p>IF WEEKS, CIRCLE 2 AND WRITE WEEKS यदि उत्तर सप्ताह में हो तो 2 को गोल करें और सप्ताह की संख्या लिखें</p> <p>IF MONTHS, CIRCLE 3 AND WRITE MONTHS यदि उत्तर महिना में हो तो 3 को गोल करें और महिनो की संख्या लिखें</p> <p>IF YEARS, CIRCLE 4 AND WRITE YEARS यदि उत्तर साल में हो तो 4 को गोल करें और माहना का संख्या लिखें</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DAYS</td> <td>.....</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>दिनो की संख्या</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WEEKS</td> <td>.....</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>सप्ताहो की संख्या</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MONTHS</td> <td>.....</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>महिनो की संख्या</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YEARS</td> <td>.....</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>सालो की संख्या</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>HAVE NOT USED A FAMILY PLANNING METHOD परिवार नियोजन के तरीके का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया</p>	DAYS	.....	1			दिनो की संख्या					WEEKS	.....	2			सप्ताहो की संख्या					MONTHS	.....	3			महिनो की संख्या					YEARS	.....	4			सालो की संख्या					996 → Q.532
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531	<p>What method of family planning did you use?</p> <p>आपने परिवार नियोजन का कौन सी विधि का प्रयोग किया?</p> <p>PROBE: DID YOU USE ANYTHING ELSE? Li "V dj&amp; D; k vki us dkb/ vkj rjhdk iz ks fd; k\</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION..... A महिला बंध्याकरण</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION..... B पुरुष नसबंदी</p> <p>IUD आइ यु डी/कॉपर टी C</p> <p>INJECTABLES गर्भनिरोधक सूई D</p> <p>IMPLANTS इंप्लांट E</p> <p>CONDOM कंडोम F</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM महिलाकंडोम G</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM डायफ्राम H</p> <p>FOAM/JELLY फोम/जेली I</p> <p>LAMलैम विधि..... J</p> <p>RHYTHM रिदम K</p> <p>STANDARD DAYS METHOD (CYCLBEADS)..... L मालाचक विधि</p> <p>WITHDRAWALविथड्रॉल M</p> <p>PILLS (COMBINED HORMONES)..... N गर्भनिरोधक गोली( हार्मोन्स के साथ)</p> <p>PILL (PROGESTIN ONLY)..... O गर्भनिरोधक गाली(केवल प्राजेस्टिन)</p> <p>OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p>																																									
532	<p>Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?</p> <p>क्या आपकी मासिक (नाम) के बाद वापस आयी है?</p>	<p>YES हाँ..... 1</p> <p>NO नहीं..... 2</p>	→ Q.534																																								

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
533	<p>After birth, when did your last menstrual period start? जन्म के बाद आपका पिछला <b>मासिक</b> कब शुरू हुआ?</p> <p>DO NOT COUNT BLEEDING WITHIN THE FIRST 8 WEEKS POSTPARTUM. प्रसव के बाद होने वाली शुरू के 8 सप्ताह के स्त्राव को न गिनें</p> <p>_____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)</p> <p><b>PROBE: USE A LOCAL CALENDAR AND USE EVENTS OR HOLIDAYS IN THE COMMUNITY TO HELP WOMEN REMEMBER THE DATE</b></p> <p>स्पष्ट करें : समुदाय में प्रचलित कोई विशेष आयोजन या छुट्टी या फिर निजी कैलेंडर के द्वारा महिला के मासिक के दिन को याद करने में मदद करें IF DAYS, CIRCLE 1 AND WRITE DAYS यदि उत्तर दिन में हो तो 1 को गोल करें और दिनों की संख्या लिखें</p> <p>IF WEEKS, CIRCLE 2 AND WRITE WEEKS यदि उत्तर सप्ताह में हो तो 2 को गोल करें और सप्ताह की संख्या लिखें</p> <p>IF MONTHS, CIRCLE 3 AND WRITE MONTHS यदि उत्तर महिना में हो तो 3 को गोल करें और महिनो की संख्या लिखें</p> <p>IF YEARS, CIRCLE 4 AND WRITE YEARS यदि उत्तर साल में हो तो 4 को गोल करें और महिनो की संख्या लिखें</p>	<p>DAYS AGO      दिनों पहले      1</p> <p>WEEKS AGO      सप्ताह पहले      2</p> <p>MONTHS AGO      .....      3</p> <p>YEARS AGO      .....      4</p> <p>सालो पहले</p> <p>IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 माहवारी / मासिक धर्म बंद होना / गर्भाशय हटा देना BEFORE LAST BIRTH. .... 995 सबसे छोटे बच्चे के जन्म के पहले</p> <p>NEVER MENSTRUATED. .... 996 माहवारी कभी नहीं आयी</p>	
<b>LAM KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES</b>			
534	<p>Do you think a woman who is breastfeeding can become pregnant? आपके विचार से क्या जो स्त्री स्तनपान कराती है क्या वो गर्भवती हो सकती है?</p>	<p>YES हॉँ..... 1</p> <p>NO नहीं..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं..... 8</p>	Q.536
535	<p>Do you think a woman can become pregnant before her menstrual period returns, after she had a baby? <b>क्या आप यह सोचती है की जिस महीला का मासिक धर्म / माहवारी शिशु जन्म के पश्चात नहीं लौटा है गर्भधारण कर सकती है ?</b></p>	<p>YES हॉँ..... 1</p> <p>NO नहीं..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं..... 8</p>	
536	<p><b>CHECK 301(11)</b> प्रश्न 301 के 11 से जाँच करें HEARD OF LAM <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT HEARD <input type="checkbox"/> लैम के बारे मे      OF LAM सुना है      लैम के बारे म नहीं सुना हैं</p>		Q.601
537	<p>I would like to ask you some questions on LAM and hear some of your opinions about LAM, as well.</p> <p>अब, मैं आपसे लैम के बारे में कुछ सवाल पुछूंगी और लैम के बारे में आपकी कुछ राय सुनना चाहूंगी ? How did you first hear about LAM? सबसे पहली बार आपने लैम के बारे में कैसे सुना ? CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों को गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>HEALTH TALK IN COMMUNITY/STREET THEATF A समुदाय / नुक्कड़ नाटक में स्वास्थ्य पर चर्चा POSTER IN HEALTH CENTER. .... B स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में पोस्टर</p> <p>POSTER IN PHARMACY दवाखाना में पोस्टर. .... C POSTER ELSEWHERE अन्य जगह पोस्टर में .. D BROCHURE/FLIER ब्रोचर / फ्लायर / पर्चा. .... E WALL PAINTING दीवार पेंटिंग / दीवार लेखन. .... F RADIO रेडियो. .... G TV टेलीविजन. .... H HEALTH PROVIDER AT HEALTH CENTER/CLINIC. .... I स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में स्वास्थ्य प्रदाता द्वारा HEALTH PROVIDER AT MATERNITY WARD LABOR AND DELIVERY. .... J प्रसव-कक्ष में मौजूद सेवा प्रदाता द्वारा COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS. .... K सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मी / सहिया PHARMACIST दवा विक्रेता .... L</p>	

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		SPOUSE पति..... M MOTHERमाता..... N MOTHER IN LAWसास..... O RELATIVE रिश्तेदार..... P FRIEND/NEIGHBOR दोस्त/पड़ोसी..... Q CAN'T REMEMBER..... R याद नहीं कर सकते हैं OTHERS (Specify)..... s अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) ..... DON'T KNOW..... Z नहीं जानते हैं	
538	<p>Please tell me what you know about LAM  कृपया मुझे बताएं कि आपको लैम विधि के बारे में क्या पता है?  PROBE: Anything else?</p> <p>और कुछ ?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</b>  बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों को गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>LAM PROTECTS AGAINST  PREGNANCY / LAM IS EFFECTIVE..... A  लैम गर्भावस्था से बचाता है/लैम असरदार है  LAM LASTS UNTIL CHILD IS 6 MONTHS  OF AGE..... B  शिशु की आयु 6 महिने होने तक लैम विधि का असर रहता है  I MUST BREASTFEED MY BABY  WHENEVER MY BABY IS HUNGRY..... C  मेरा शिशु जब भी भूखा होता है तब मुझे उसे स्तनपान कराना चाहिए  ONLY GIVE THE BABY BREASTMILK..... D  शिशु को सिर्फ स्तनपान कराना चाहिए  DO NOT GIVE THE BABY OTHER  FOODS OR LIQUIDS..... E  शिशु को अन्य खाद्य या तरल/लिक्विड्स नहीं दें  LAM IS BREASTFEEDING..... F  लैम का मतलब स्तनपान है।  LAM PREVENTS RETURN OF MY MENSTRUAL  PERIOD..... G  लैम मेरा मासिक धर्म लौटने से रोकता है  I NEED TO CHANGE TO ANOTHER METHOD  WHEN LAM NO LONGER WORKS FOR ME..... H  जब लैम विधि मेरे लिए असरदार न हो तब मुझे अन्य परिवार नियोजन विधि की आवश्यकता होगी।  LAM HAS NO SIDE EFFECTS..... I  लैम के कोई साइड इफेक्ट्स/दुष्प्रभाव नहीं होते  LAM IS NATURAL..... J  लैम कुदरती है  LAM IS AFFORDABLE/ NO FORMULA  TO BUY..... K  लैम हमारे बजट में बैठता है / कोई डब्बे का दुध खरीदना नहीं पड़ता  OTHERS (Specify)..... X  अन्य स्पष्ट करें  OTHERS (Specify)..... Y  अन्य स्पष्ट करें</p>	
539	<p>If a woman is breastfeeding to prevent pregnancy, when do you think breastfeeding will no longer work for her?  यदि एक स्त्री गर्भधारण रोकने के लिए स्तनपान कराती है तो आपके अनुसार उसके लिए स्तनपान कराना गर्भधारण रोकने में कब कारगर नहीं होगा?</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</b>  बताएं हुए सभी जवाबों पर गोला लगाएं</p>	<p>BABY IS 6 MONTHS OLD..... A  जब बच्चा छ : माह का हो जाए  WHEN MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNS..... B  जब माहवारी वापस आ जाए  WHEN SHE GIVES THE BABY OTHER FOODS  AND LIQUIDS..... C  जब वह बच्चे को उपरी आहार और तरल पदार्थ देना शुरू कर दे  WHEN SHE STOPS BREASTFEEDING..... D  जब वह स्तनपान कराना बंद करा दे  OTHERS (Specify)..... X  अन्य स्पष्ट करें  DON'T KNOW..... Z  नहीं जानते हैं</p>	

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP	
540	<p>Now I would like to ask you about your opinion about LAM. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statements, or if you don't know. अब मैं आपसे लैम के बारे में आपके कुछ विचार पूछूंगी। कृपया बतायें कि आप आगे दिये गये वाक्यों से सहमत हैं या असहमत हैं, या फिर आप नहीं जानतीं।</p>		YES हाँ	NO नहीं	DK नहीं जानते	
	a LAM is low cost for my family. लैम मेरे परिवार के लिए कम लागत का है	LOW COST . . . . .	1	2	8	
	b LAM can be used by women that do not have enough food to eat. जो स्त्रियां पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं कर पातीं वे भी लैम विधि का प्रयोग कर सकती हैं।	NOT ENOUGH TO EAT . . . . .	1	2	8	
	c LAM is difficult to use. लैम को प्रयोग करना मुश्किल है।	DIFFICULT TO USE . . . . .	1	2	8	
	d LAM is accepted by women in this community. इस समुदाय की स्त्रियों द्वारा लैम विधि स्वीकार किया गया है।	ACCEPTED . . . . .	1	2	8	
	e LAM is an effective method to prevent pregnancy. लैम विधि गर्भधारण रोकने का एक प्रभावशाली तरीका है।	EFFECTIVE METHOD . . . . .	1	2	8	
	f LAM goes against religious beliefs. लैम धार्मिक मान्यताओं के विपरीत है।	AGAINST RELIGION . . . . .	1	2	8	
	g LAM is beneficial for the health of my child. लैम विधि मेरे बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य के लिए लाभकारी है।	HEALTH OF CHILD . . . . .	1	2	8	
	h LAM is beneficial for my health. लैम विधि मेरी सेहत के लिए फायदेमंद है	MY HEALTH . . . . .	1	2	8	
	i LAM interferes with my sexual life. लैम विधि मेरे यौन संबंध में बाधक है	INTERFERES SEX . . . . .	1	2	8	
	j LAM provides time for women to think about another method of contraception. लैम विधि महिलाओं को गर्भनिरोध के अन्य तरीके के बारे में सोचने के लिए वक्त देता है	THINK OF OTHER METHOD . . . . .	1	2	8	

**SECTION 6: MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	<p>RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD 00.</p> <p>घर प्रश्नावली से पति/पार्टनर का नाम और लाईन नंबर दर्ज करें। यदि उसका नाम हाऊसहोल्ड में नाम नहीं है तो, 00 दर्ज करें।</p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>नाम</p> <p>LINE NO. .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>लाईन संख्या</p>	
602	<p>Is your husband/partner living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?</p> <p>क्या आपके पति/साथी अभी आपके साथ रह रहे हैं या फिर वे कहीं और रहते हैं ?</p>	<p>LIVING TOGETHER. .... 1</p> <p>एक साथ रहते हैं</p> <p>STAYING ELSEWHERE. .... 2</p> <p>कहीं और रहते हैं</p>	
603	<p>Besides yourself, does your husband/partner have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?</p> <p>आपके अलावा क्या आपके पति/साथी की अन्य पत्नियाँ हैं या क्या वह किसी अन्य महिला के साथ इस तरह से रहते मानो वह उनकी पत्नी हो ?</p>	<p>YES हाँ. .... 1</p> <p>NO नहीं. .... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं. .... 8</p>	<p>606</p>
604	<p>Including yourself, in total, how many wives or partners does your husband live with now as if married?</p> <p>आपको मिलाकर आपके पति की कितनी पत्नियाँ हैं या फिर किसी महिलाओ के साथ ऐसा संबंध है जैसे की वो आपके पति की पत्नी है?</p>	<p>Total number of wives and live-in partners <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>पत्नी/रिलेशनशिप पार्टनर की कुल संख्या</p> <p>DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं. .... 8</p>	
605	<p>Are you the first, second, .....wife?</p> <p>क्या आप उनकी पहली, दूसरी, ..... पत्नी है ?</p>	<p>RANK. .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>रैंक</p> <p>DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं. .... 8</p>	
606	<p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>आखिरी बार आपने पति के साथ संभोग कब किया था ?</p> <p>days, weeks, months or years ago?</p> <p>कितने दिन, हफ्तों, महिनों या साल पहले ?</p> <p>RECORD 'YEARS AGO' ONLY IF LAST INTERCOURSE WAS ONE OR MORE YEARS AGO. IF 12 MONTHS OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p> <p>यदि आखरी संभोग एक या ज़्यादा साल पहले हो तो 'साल पहले' को दर्ज करें। यदि 12 महिने या उससे ज़्यादा हो तो जवाब साल में दर्ज करें।</p>	<p>DAYS AGO. .... 1</p> <p>दिनों पहले</p> <p>WEEKS AGO. .... 2</p> <p>सप्ताह पहले</p> <p>MONTHS AGO. .... 3</p> <p>महिनो पहले</p> <p>YEARS AGO. .... 4</p> <p>सालो पहले</p> <p>DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं. .... 9 9 8</p>	

SECTION 7. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	<p>CHECK 302: 302 जाँच करें</p> <p>NEITHER STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>किसी का नसबंदी नहीं हुआ पति या पत्नी का नसबंदी हुआ</p>		Q.801
702	<p>CHECK 208 208 का जाँच करें</p> <p>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT गर्भवती <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>गर्भवती नहीं और अनिश्चित</p> <p>Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?</p> <p>Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?</p> <p>vc Hkfo"; ds ckjs ea ej's dñN l oky gñ D; k vki dks %dkbñnil jkñ cPpk pkfg, ; k vki dks dkbñ cPpk ugha pkfg, \ vc Hkfo"; ds ckjs ea ej's dñN l oky gñ bl cPps ds ckn D; k vki dks dkbñ nil jk cPpk pkfg, ; k vki dkbñ cPpk ugha pkfgñ\</p>	<p>HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD..... 1</p> <p>दूसरा बच्चा चाहिए</p> <p>NO MORE/NONE..... 2</p> <p>और अधिक नहीं / कुछ नहीं</p> <p>SAYS SHE CANT GET PREGNANT ..... 3</p> <p>कहा कि वह गर्भवती नहीं हो सकती</p> <p>UNDECIDED..... 4</p> <p>अभी निर्णय नहीं लिया</p> <p>DONT KNOW नहीं जानते है..... 5</p>	704 801
703	<p>CHECK Q 208 208 का जाँच करें</p> <p>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT गर्भवती <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>गर्भवती नहीं और अनिश्चित</p> <p>How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?</p> <p>After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?</p> <p>किसी / दूसरे बच्चे के लिए आप कितने समय तक इंतजार करना चाहेंगी?</p> <p>bl cPps ds l ñk gkus ds ckn nil js cPps ds fy, vki fdrus l e; rd bartkj djuk pkfgñ\</p>	<p>MONTHS ..... 1</p> <p>महिना</p> <p>YEARS ..... 2</p> <p>साल</p> <p>SAYS SHE CANT GET PREGNANT ..... 993</p> <p>कहा कि वह गर्भवती नहीं हो सकती</p> <p>SOON/NOW..... 994</p> <p>जितना जल्दी हो सके</p> <p>OTHERS (Specify)..... 996</p> <p>अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> <p>DONT KNOW नहीं जानते है..... 998</p>	Q.801
704	<p>CHECK 308: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?</p> <p>308 का जाँच करें : परिवार नियोजन का इस्तेमाल कर रही है</p> <p>Inst. If 702 is coded 2 and 704 is coded as 1 skip to 706 else continue</p> <p>निर्देश. अगर 702 में 2 कोड हो और 704 में 1 कोड हो तो 706 पर जाये अन्यथा जारी रखें</p>	<p>CURRENTLY NOT USING FP METHOID .....1</p> <p>अभी परिवार नियोजन की कोई विधि इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रही है</p> <p>CURRENTLY USING FP METHOD.....2</p> <p>अभी परिवार नियोजन की विधि इस्तेमाल कर रही है</p>	801
705	<p>INS: CHECK 703 AND Q704; IF RESPONDENT IS NOT PRGNANT AND NOT USING FP ASK705</p> <p>OTHERWISE SHIFT TO Q 707</p> <p>निर्देश : प्रश्न 703 और 704 जाँच करें, यदि उत्तरदाता गर्भवती नहीं है और परिवार नियोजन का कोई विधि इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रही तो प्रश्न 705 पूछें</p> <p>You do not want child soon but you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy. Can you tell me why you are not using a methods?</p> <p>vki dks tYnh dkbñ cPpk ugha pkfg, yfdu vki xHkñbLFkk jkñdus ds fy, i fjokj fu; kstu dk dkbñ rjhdk bLñeky ugha dj jgh gñ dt; k crk; a fd D; ka vki dkbñ fof/k bLñeky ugha dj jgh gñ</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi ij ?kj k yxk; a</p>	<p>NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... A</p> <p>अभी विवाहित नहीं</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>xHkñkñ.k l s l ñf/kr dkj .k</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX ..... B</p> <p>संभोग नहीं कर रहे है</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX ..... C</p> <p>संभोग कभी-कभी करते है</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY ..... D</p> <p>माहवारी / मासिक धर्म बंद होना / गर्भाशय निकालना</p> <p>SUBFECUND/INFECUND ..... E</p> <p>गर्भधारण करने में असक्षम / ना कर पाये</p> <p>POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F</p> <p>प्रसव के बाद माहवारी नहीं आना</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING ..... G</p> <p>स्तनपान</p> <p>FATALISTIC/UP TO GOD ..... H</p> <p>भाग्यवादी / ईश्वर पर निर्भर</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>प्रयोग के विरुद्ध</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED ..... I</p> <p>उत्तरदाता का विरोध</p> <p>HUSBAND OPPOSED ..... J</p> <p>पति का विरोध</p> <p>OTHERS OPPOSED ..... K</p> <p>अन्य का विरोध</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION ..... L</p> <p>धार्मिक निषेध</p>	707

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		<p><b>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</b>  ज्ञान की कमी  KNOWS NO METHOD ..... M  विधि नहीं जानती  KNOWS NO SOURCE ..... N  स्रोत नहीं जानती</p> <p><b>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</b>  विधि से संबंधित कारण  HEALTH CONCERNS ..... O  स्वास्थ्य संबंधित समस्या  FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS ..... P  साईड इफेक्ट/शारीरिक दुष्प्रभाव का भय  LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR ..... Q  पहुँच का अभाव/दूरी  COSTS TOO MUCH ..... R  अधिक महंगा  INCONVENIENT TO USE ..... S  प्रयोग में असुविधा</p> <p><b>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S</b>  'kkjhfjd vof/kk  NORMAL PROCESSES ..... T  सामान्य प्रक्रिया  DONT LIKE EXISTING METHODS . . . . . U  वर्तमान विधि कोई पसंद नहीं  OTHERS (Specify)..... X  अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)  DONT KNOW नहीं जानते है..... Z</p>	
706	<p>You do not want more children, but you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy. Can you tell me why you are not using a methods?</p> <p>vki dks vkj cPpk ugha pkfg, yfdu vki xHkkbLFkk j kcdus ds fy, i fjkj fu; kstu dk dkbz rjhdk bLnky ugha dj jgh gA d'lk; k crk; fd D; kb vki dkbz fof/k bLnky ugha dj jgh gA</p> <p><b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b></p> <p>crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi ij ?kj k yxk; a</p>	<p>NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... A  अभी विवाहित नहीं</p> <p><b>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</b>  xHkz/kkj .k l s l x/k/kr dkj .k  NOT HAVING SEX ..... B  संभोग नहीं कर रहे है  INFREQUENT SEX ..... C  संभोग कभी-कभी करते है  MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY ..... D  माहवारी/मासिक धर्म बंद होना/गर्भाशय निकालना  SUBFECUND/INFECUND ..... E  गर्भधारण करने में असक्षम/ना कर पाये  POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F  प्रसव के बाद माहवारी नहीं आना  BREASTFEEDING ..... G  स्तनपान  FATALISTIC/UP TO GOD ..... H  भाग्यवादी/ईश्वर पर निर्भर</p> <p><b>OPPOSITION TO USE</b>  iz ks d fo: )  RESPONDENT OPPOSED ..... I  उत्तरदाता का विरोध  HUSBAND OPPOSED ..... J  पति का विरोध  OTHERS OPPOSED ..... K  अन्य का विरोध  RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION ..... L  धार्मिक निषेध</p> <p><b>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</b>  ज्ञान की कमी  KNOWS NO METHOD ..... M  विधि नहीं जानती  KNOWS NO SOURCE ..... N  स्रोत नहीं जानती</p> <p><b>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</b>  विधि से संबंधित कारण  HEALTH CONCERNS ..... O  स्वास्थ्य संबंधित समस्या  FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS ..... P  साईड इफेक्टस/शारीरिक दुष्प्रभाव का भय  LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR ..... Q  पहुँच का अभाव /दूरी  COSTS TOO MUCH ..... R  अधिक महंगा  INCONVENIENT TO USE ..... S  प्रयोग में असुविधा</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		<b>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S</b> 'kkjhfd vojkrk NORMAL PROCESSES ..... T सामान्य प्रक्रिया DON'T LIKE EXISTING METHODS . . . . . U वर्तमान विधि में कोई पसंद नहीं OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं ..... Z	
707	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?  क्या आप सोचती हैं कि आप भविष्य में गर्भावस्था रोकने के लिए या उसमें देरी के लिए कोई गर्भनिरोध विधि इस्तेमाल करेंगी?	YES हाँ ..... 1 NO नहीं ..... 2 DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते हैं ..... 8	801
708	Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?  आप किस गर्भनिरोधक विधि को इस्तेमाल करने को वरीयता / प्राथमिकता देंगी?  <b>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</b> crk; s x; s l Hkh fodYi e# ?kj k yxk; #	FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A महिला बंध्याकरण MALE STERILIZATION ..... B पुरुष नसबंदी PILL गर्भनिरोधक गोली ..... C IUD आइ यु डी/कॉपर टी ..... D INJECTABLES गर्भनिरोधक सूई ..... E IMPLANTS इंप्लांट ..... F CONDOM कंडोम ..... G FEMALE CONDOM महिलाकंडोम ..... H DIAPHRAGM डायफ्राम ..... I FOAM/JELLY फोम/ जेली ..... J LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD ..... K लैम विधि RHYTHM रिदम ..... L SDM (CYCLEBEADS) ..... M मालाचक्र विधि WITHDRAWAL विथड्रॉल ..... N OTHERS (Specify)..... X अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) UNSURE अनिश्चित ..... Y	

## SECTION 8 : HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday? आपके पति / पार्टनर की उम्र उनके पिछले जन्मदिन पर कितनी थी ?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> उम्र (पूर्ण वर्षों में)	
802	Did your husband/partner ever attend school? क्या आपके पति / पार्टनर कभी स्कूल गये हैं ?	YES हॉँ..... 1 NONहीं..... 2	→ 805
803	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher? उन्होंने कहाँ तक पढ़ाई या शिक्षा प्राप्त की है : प्राइमरी सेकेंडरी, या उच्चतर ?	PRIMARY प्राथमिक ..... 1 SECONDARY माध्यमिक ..... 2 HIGHER उच्चतर ..... 3 DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते है..... 8	→ 805
804	What was the highest (grade/form/year) he completed at that level? उन्होंने कौनसा उच्चतम (स्तर/फार्म/साल) पूरा किया ?	YEAR साल..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW नहीं जानते है.....98	
805	What is your husband's/partner's occupation That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?  आपके पति / पार्टनर का व्यवसाय क्या है अर्थात्, वह मुख्य रूप से क्या काम करते हैं ?	AGRICULTURE..... 1 खेती LABORER/INDUSTRY/TECHNICAL..... 2 मजदूर/ कारखाना/ तकनीकी SALES (STREET, MARKET)..... 3 ब्यापार(बाजार,) SALES (SHOP)..... 4 ब्यापार(दुकान) SERVICES..... 5 नौकरी PROFESSIONAL/ADMINISTRATIVE..... 6 प्रोफेशनल/ प्रशासनिक OTHERS (Specify)..... 7 अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)	
806	Aside from your housework, are you currently working? अपने घर के काम के अलावा क्या आप इस समय कोई अन्य काम करती हैं ?	YES हॉँ..... 1 NONहीं..... 2	→ 901
807	What is your occupation. That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? आपका व्यवसाय क्या है ? अर्थात्, आप मुख्य रूप से क्या काम करते हैं ?	AGRICULTURE..... 1 खेती LABORER/INDUSTRY/TECHNICAL..... 2 मजदूर/ कारखाना/ तकनीकी SALES (STREET, MARKET)..... 3 ब्यापार(बाजार,) SALES (SHOP)..... 4 ब्यापार(दुकान) SERVICES..... 5 नौकरी PROFESSIONAL/ADMINISTRATIVE..... 6 प्रोफेशनल/ प्रशासनिक OTHERS (Specify)..... 7 अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)	
808	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. Are you currently doing any of these things or any other work? जैसे कि आप जानती हैं, कुछ महिला ऐसी नौकरी करती है जिसके बदले में उन्हें पैसे या वस्तुएं मिलती है । अन्य महिला वस्तुएं बेचती है, छोटा व्यापार या परिवार की खेती पर काम करती है या परिवार के व्यापार पर काम करती है । क्या आप इस समय ऐसा कोई काम कर रही हैं ?	YES हॉँ..... 1 NONहीं..... 2	

SECTION 9: GENDER AND EMPOWERMENT

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
901	<p>In a couple, who do you think should have the greater say in each of the following decisions: the husband, the wife or both equally:</p> <p>पति पत्नी के बीच आपके विचार से, नीचे दिये गये प्रत्येक निर्णयों में किसकी बात मानी जानी चाहिए – पति की, पत्नी की या दोनों की बराबर?</p> <p>a) Making large household purchases? घरेलू उपयोग की बड़ी खरीद</p> <p>b) Making small daily household purchases? रोजाना के इस्तेमाल की छोटी मोटी घरेलू चीजें खरीदना</p> <p>c) Deciding when to visit family, friends or relatives? इस बात का निर्णय कि कब परिवार, दोस्त या रिश्तेदारों से मिलने जाना है?</p> <p>d) Deciding what to do with the money the wife earns for her work? पत्नी काम करके जो पैसा कमाती है उसके बारे में निर्णय करना कि उसका क्या करना है</p> <p>e) Deciding how many children to have and when to have them? इस बात का निर्णय करना कि कितने बच्चे पैदा करने हैं और कब पैदा करने हैं?</p>	HUS- BAND पति	WIFE पत्नी	BOTH EQUAL- LY दोनों एक	DON'T KNOW, DEPENDS पता नहीं	
				समान	स्वतंत्र	
		a)	1	2	3	8
		b)	1	2	3	8
		c)	1	2	3	8
		d)	1	2	3	8
		e)	1	2	3	8
902	<p>Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife/partner does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations</p> <p>कभी-कभी पति, पत्नी के कार्यों से नाराज या गुस्सा हो जाता है। आपकी राय में क्या पति को निम्न परिस्थितियों में पत्नी की पिटाई करने को न्यायोचित ठहराया जा सकता है?</p> <p>a) If she leaves the house without telling him? यदि वह बिना बताये घर छोड़कर जाती है</p> <p>b) If she neglects the children? यदि वह बच्चों को नजरंदाज करती है</p> <p>c) If she argues with him? यदि वह उनके साथ बहस करती है</p> <p>d) If she refuses to have sex with him? यदि वह यौन संबंध से इंकार कर देती है?</p> <p>e) If she burns the food? यदि वह भोजन जला देती है?</p>	YES	NO		DON'T KNOW, DEPENDS पता नहीं	
		हाँ	नहीं		स्वतंत्र	
		a)	1	2		8
		b)	1	2		8
		c)	1	2		8
		d)	1	2		8
		e)	1	2		8
903	<p>When a wife knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, is she justified in asking that he use a condom?</p> <p>यदि पत्नी जानती है कि उसके पति को यौन रोग हैं और वह उसे कन्डोम इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कहती है तो क्या उसे उचित ठहराया जा सकता है?</p>	YES	हाँ	.....	1	
		NO	नहीं	.....	2	
		DON'T KNOW	.....	.....	8	
				पता नहीं		
904	<p>Husbands and wives do not always agree on everything. Please tell me if you think a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if...</p> <p>पति और पत्नी हमेशा प्रत्येक बात पर सहमत नहीं होते। कृपया मुझे बतायें कि क्या आप सोचते हैं पत्नी के द्वारा पति को यौन संबंध के लिए मना किया जाना उचित है?</p> <p>a) She is tired and not in the mood? वह थकी है और उसकी इच्छा नहीं है</p> <p>b) She has recently given birth? अभी हाल ही उसने बच्चा जना है</p> <p>c) She knows her husband has sex with other women उसे मालूम है कि उसका पति दूसरी महिला से यौन संबंध करता है</p> <p>d) She knows her husband has a sexually transmitted? उसे मालूम है कि उसके पति को यौन संबंधी रोग है</p> <p>e) She is on her fertile days? वह अपने मासिक चक्र के गर्भधारण वाले दिनों में है।</p>	YES	NO		DON'T KNOW, DEPENDS पता नहीं	
		हाँ	नहीं		स्वतंत्र	
		a)	1	2		8
		b)	1	2		8
		c)	1	2		8
		d)	1	2		8
		e)	1	2		8

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
905	<p>Do you think that if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband when he wants her to, he has the right to...</p> <p>क्या आप सोचती हैं कि यदि महिला अपने पति से यौन संबंध करने से इंकार कर देती है तो उसके पति को यह अधिकार है ...</p> <p>a) Get angry and reprimand her? गुस्सा होना और उसे डांटना</p> <p>b) Refuse to give her money or other means of financial support? उसे पैसा देने से इंकार कर देना या वित्तीय सहायता न देना</p> <p>c) Use force and have sex with her even if she doesn't want to? जबर्दस्ती उसके साथ यौन संबंध करना भले ही उसकी इच्छा न हो</p> <p>d) Go and have sex with another woman? जाकर किसी दूसरी महिला से यौन संबंध करना</p>	<p>DON'T KNOW,</p> <p>YES NO DEPENDS</p> <p>हों नहीं पता नहीं</p> <p>स्वतंत्र</p> <p>a) 1 2 8</p> <p>b) 1 2 8</p> <p>c) 1 2 8</p> <p>d) 1 2 8</p>	
906	<p>Would you say that using family planning is mainly a woman's decision, mainly a man's decision, another person in the house-hold's decision, or should be decided jointly by the man and woman?</p> <p>क्या आप कहेंगी कि परिवार नियोजन अपना मुख्य रूप से महिला का निर्णय है, मुख्य रूप से पुरुष का निर्णय है, परिवार में किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति का निर्णय है या पति पत्नी को मिलकर इसके बारे में निर्णय लेना चाहिए?</p>	<p>MAINLY WOMAN'S..... 1 मुख्यतः : औरते</p> <p>MAINLY MAN'S..... 2 मुख्यतः : पुरुष</p> <p>JOINT DECISION..... 3</p> <p>दोनों का निर्णय ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER..... 4</p> <p>परिवार के दूसरे सदस्य OTHERS (Specify)..... 9</p> <p>अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p>	
907	<p>Now I want to ask you about your husband's/partner's views on family planning.</p> <p>अब मैं परिवार नियोजन के बारे में आपके पति/साथी के विचार के बारे में आपसे पूछना चाहूंगी</p> <p>Do you think that your husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a family planning method to avoid pregnancy?</p> <p>क्या आप सोचती हैं कि आपके पति दुसरो द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली परिवार नियोजन विधियों से सहमत या असहमत होते हैं?</p>	<p>APPROVES ..... 1 सहमत</p> <p>DISAPPROVES..... 2 असहमत</p> <p>DON'T KNOW ..... 8 पता नहीं</p>	
908	<p>How often have you talked to your husband/partner about family planning in the past year?</p> <p>पिछले साल में आपने कितनी बार अपने पति/पार्टनर से परिवार नियोजन के बारे में बात की है?</p>	<p>NEVER..... 1 कभी नहीं</p> <p>ONCE OR TWICE..... 2 एक या दो बार</p> <p>MORE OFTEN..... 3 प्रायः</p>	
909	<p>CHECK 302 302 का जाँच करे</p> <p>NEITHER STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>किसी का नसबंदी नहीं <input type="checkbox"/> पति या पत्नी का नसबंदी <input type="checkbox"/></p>		END
910	<p>Do you think your husband/partner wants the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?</p> <p>क्या आपको लगता है कि आपके पति/पार्टनर उतने ही बच्चे चाहते हैं जितना कि आप चाहती हैं या वे अधिक या कम चाहते हैं?</p>	<p>SAME NUMBER..... 1 हों उतना ही</p> <p>MORE CHILDREN..... 2</p> <p>अधिक बच्चे FEWER CHILDREN..... 3 कम बच्चे</p> <p>DON'T KNOW..... 8 पता नहीं</p>	

Thank you for your interview. End the Interview  
साक्षात्कार देने के लिए धन्यवाद | eklr dj |

## Appendix 2.1: District –wise list of selected villages (PSUs )

### District: Gumla

Sl. No.	Block	Village
1.	Basia	Konbir
2.	Basia	Kelga
3.	Basia	Pantha
4.	Basia	Lotwa
5.	Chainpur	Haradipa
6.	Chainpur	Kotam
7.	Dumri	Dumri
8.	Dumri	Khetli
9.	Dumri	Harsari
10.	Dumri	Sirsi
11.	Dumri	Tetartoli*
12.	Ghagra	Dardag
13.	Gumla	Toto
14.	Gumla	Rakamsera
15.	Gumla	Taisra
16.	Kamdara	Rampur
17.	Kamdara	Kuli
18.	Palkot	Bhusunditoli
19.	Raidih	Kondra
20.	Raidih	Salkaia
21.	Verno	Bharno
22.	Verno	Karondajor
23.	Verno	Kusumbha

### District: Chatra

Sl. No.	Block	Village
1.	Chatra	Kolhaia
2.	Chatra	Madgara
3.	Chatra	Barwar
4.	Chatra	Karma
5.	Gidhaur	Duari
6.	Hunterganj	Lenjwa
7.	Hunterganj	Kurkheta
8.	Hunterganj*	Tanku*
9.	Itkhor	Madhopur
10.	Kunda	Kunda
11.	Lawalaung	Banwar
12.	Lawalaung*	Ori*
13.	Pathalgora	Singhani
14.	Pratappur	Nawadih
15.	Pratappur	Mathurapur
16.	Simaria	Chope
17.	Simaria	Kasiatu
18.	Tandwa	Naiparam
19.	Hunterganj	Hiring
20.	Itkhor	Saharjam
21.	Pratappur	Gidha
22.	Simaria	Dari
23.	Simaria	Haphua

\*This village should be merged with nearby village in the same block for houselisting.

**District: Deoghar**

Sl. No.	Block	Village
1.	Deoghar	Chitolorhiya
2.	Deoghar	Satarkharpas
3.	Deoghar	Sarasani
4.	Devipur	Daranga
5.	Devipur	Sankarpur
6.	Devipur	Lamba
7.	Devipur	Manusmari
8.	Karon	Dumartar
9.	Madhupur	Gundlitanr
10.	Mohanpur	Bank
11.	Mohanpur	Jhalar
12.	Mohanpur	Balthar
13.	Mohanpur	Khajuria
14.	Mohanpur	Madhopur*
15.	Palojori	Ajnari
16.	Palojori	Telaiya*
17.	Sarath	Haripur
18.	Sarwan	Narangi
19.	Sarwan	Naktiamjora
20.	Sarwan	Auwal Teliyadh Chhit
21.	Sarwan	Biahi*
22.	Sarwan	Bhatkundi*
23.	Deoghar	Kerankathi
24.	Deoghar	Amapur
25.	Deoghar	Latbedia*
26.	Deoghar	Patardi
27.	Deoghar	Chitolorhiya
28.	Deoghar	Chanddih
29.	Palojori	Barmasia*
30.	Palojori	Matiara
31.	Palojori	Basha
32.	Palojori	Uparbandha
33.	Sarwan	Behrakanari
34.	Sarwan	Jiakara
35.	Sarwan	Parasboni
36.	Sarwan	Chandna
37.	Sarwan	Upar Manjhdiha*

**Note:** Villages at sr. no. 23 to 37 are from the blocks of Deoghar, Palojori and Sarwan in which social marketing of SDM (CycleBeads ) has been introduced

**District: Dumka**

Sl. No.	Block	Village
1.	Dumka	Harinakuri
2.	Dumka	Bartali
3.	Dumka	Rasikpur
4.	Dumka	Sonwadangal
5.	Dumka	Nakti
6.	Gopikandar	Surjoodih
7.	Jama	Chiknia
8.	Jama	Gaibathan
9.	Jarmundi	Palasia*
10.	Jarmundi	Garda Amrakunda
11.	Jarmundi	Jarvadih
12.	Jarmundi	Ghortopi*
13.	Kathikund	Asanbani*
14.	Kathikund	Chichro
15.	Ranishwar	Mahulbana
16.	Ranishwar	Murguni
17.	Masalia	Bhul
18.	Masalia	Pathrabad*
19.	Ramgarh	Phitkoria
20.	Ramgarh	Kusbana
21.	Ramgarh	Chhota Ranbahar
22.	Ramgarh	Gobindpur
23.	Ramgarh	Chhota Gorro
24.	Saraiyahat	Mandaldih
25.	Saraiyahat	Dhawatanr
26.	Shikaripara	Asanpahari
27.	Shikaripara	Jhikara

\*This village should be merged with nearby village in the same block for houselisting.

**Appendix 2.2: List of trainees (listers / mappers & supervisors ) for household listing**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of lister / mapper</b>	<b>Position in the team</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Years of experience</b>
1	Ranjit Kumar	Supervisor	Male	B.A.Hon's	5
2	Brajesh Kumar	lister / mapper	Male	I.A.	2
3	Mukesh Kumar	lister / mapper	Male	I.A.	2
4	Arbind Kumar	lister / mapper	Male	I.A.	2
5	Aditya Kumar	lister / mapper	Male	B.A. Hon's	3
6	Law Kumar	Supervisor	Male	B.A.	5
7	Sanjay Prasad	lister / mapper	Male	B.A.	1
8	Sanjay Kumar	lister / mapper	Male	B.A.	1
9	Nayanjeet Kumar	lister / mapper	Male	B.A.	1
10	Bipul Sunny	lister / mapper	Male	B.Sc	2
11	Sunny Kumar	lister / mapper	Male	I.A.	1
12	Guddu Kumar	Supervisor	Male	B.A.	5
13	Dileep Kumar	lister / mapper	Male	I.A.	2
14	Surendra Prasad Singh	lister / mapper	Male	B.A.	3
15	Manoj Kumar Singh	lister / mapper	Male	B.A.	1
16	Naveen Kumar	lister / mapper	Male	B.A.	1
17	Abhinash Kumar	lister / mapper	Male	B.A.	1

**Appendix 2.3: List of trainees for household survey in phase 1 (training dates : 15/1/13 to 23/1/13)**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position in the team</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Years of experience</b>	<b>Whether finally selected or not</b>
1	Raushan Tara	Investigator	Female	B.A.	6	Yes
2	Jyoti Kumari	Investigator	Female	B.A.	3	Yes
3	Rajo Kumari	Investigator	Female	B.A.	3	Yes
4	Gulshan Ara	Investigator	Female	B.A.	2	Yes
5	Guddu Kumar	Investigator	Male	B.A.	2	Yes
6	Anand Keshri	Investigator	Male	B.A.	1	Yes
7	Nagendra Kumar	Investigator	Male	B.com	8	Yes
8	Prahlad Kumar Lal	Supervisor	Male	B.A.	5	Yes
9	Abhishek Kumar	Supervisor	Male	B. com	4	Yes
10	Sarita Orawn	Investigator	Female	I.A.	2	Yes
11	Rekha Kumari	Investigator	Female	I.A.	1	Yes
12	Soni Kumari	Investigator	Female	B.com	2	Yes
13	Selistina Kisko	Investigator	Female	B.A.	3	Yes
14	Santosh Kumar	Investigator	Male	B.Sc	2	Yes
15	Chitragupt Kumar	Investigator	Male	B.A.	2	No
16	Sanjeev Kumar	Investigator	Male	I.A.	2	Yes
17	Vidya Prasad	Investigator	Male	I.Sc	2	Yes
18	Anit Kumar	Supervisor	Male	B.A.	1	Yes
19	Uday Kumar	Supervisor	Male	B.A.	6	Yes
20	Bipin Kumar	Investigator	Male	I.Sc	1	No
21	Sabir Khan	Investigator	Male	B.A.	2	No
22	Alisa Kumari	Investigator	Female	B.A	1	No
23	Sudhansu Kumar	Investigator	Female	B.A	1	No
24	Krishan Dev Prasad	Investigator	Female	B.A	1	No
25	Manibala Kumari	Investigator	Female	B.A	1	No

**Appendix 2.4: List of trainees for household survey in phase 2 (training dates : 16/2/13 to 21/2/13)**

Sr. No.	Name	Position in the team	Gender	Qualification	Years of experience	Whether finally selected or not
1	Afsarinisa	Investigator	F	B.A.	8	Yes
2	Anima Bara	Investigator	F	I.A.	2	Yes
3	Alka Abhilasi Khalkho	Investigator	F	B.A.	3	Yes
4	Sunita Kumari	Investigator	F	B.A.	2	Yes
5	Samila Kumari	Investigator	F	B.A.	2	Yes
6	Ropni Kumari	Investigator	F	B.A.	1	Yes
7	Jyoti Herenj	Investigator	F	I.A.	1	Yes
8	Ranjeet Kumar	Investigator	M	B.A.	5	Yes
9	Sanjay Prasad	Investigator	M	B.A.	1	Yes
10	Sanjay Kumar	Investigator	M	B.A.	1	Yes
11	Manoj Kumar Singh	Investigator	M	B.A.	2	Yes
12	Shakti Kumar Yadav	Investigator	M	B.tech.	1	Yes
13	Sateswar Singh	Investigator	M	B.A.	3	Yes
14	Suresh Beck	Investigator	M	I.A.	1	Yes
15	Ramanuj Kumar	Investigator	M	B.A.	2	Yes
16	Nayanjeet Kumar	Investigator	M	B.A.	1	Yes
17	Law Kumar	Supervisor	M	B.A.	3	Yes
18	Guddu Kumar	Supervisor	M	B.A.	5	Yes

## Appendix 3: Tables for Chapter 3

**Table 3.1: District-wise distribution of household population aged 10 years and above by their selected characteristics (Percentage)**

Characteristics	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Gender (n=)</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>2376</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>6739</b>
Male	52.4	52	50.9	51.6	51.8
Female	47.6	48	49.1	48.4	48.2
<b>Age in completed years (n=)</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>2376</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>6739</b>
10-14	16	14.5	11.9	15.1	14.4
15-19	12.8	10.3	12	10.7	11.3
20-29	24.8	28.2	26.1	24.2	26.2
30-39	19.8	19.8	21.1	22.9	20.7
40-49	10.5	9	14.5	11.5	11.1
50-59	8.4	8.8	7.7	6.6	8
60+	7.6	9.6	6.6	8.8	8.3
<b>Av. Age</b>	<b>30.74</b>	<b>31.78</b>	<b>31.51</b>	<b>31.61</b>	<b>31.46</b>
<b>Sex ratio</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>930</b>
<b>Marital Status aged 15+ years (n=)</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>1155</b>	<b>5771</b>
Married or living together	78.2	84.6	79.4	76.7	80.4
Divorced/ separated/ widowed	5.1	4.0	6.1	6.4	5.2
Never married	16.8	11.3	14.6	16.9	14.4

**Table 3.2: District-wise distribution of households by number of household members aged 10+ years (Percentage)**

No. of household members (n=)	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>(n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1658</b>
2	23.2	24.9	26.7	27	25.4
3	15.7	14	22.7	20	17.7
4	20.6	22.2	22.2	21.2	21.7
5	15.7	15.5	13.3	13	14.5
6	11.6	12.1	9.4	9.3	10.7
7	6.7	5.9	4	5.2	5.4
8 or more	6.7	5.5	1.7	4.3	4.6
<b>Mean no. of household members</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>

**Table 3.3: District-wise distribution of households by source of drinking water (Percentage)**

Source of drinking water	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	<b>345</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1658</b>
Handpump	60.6	70.2	82.2	50.1	66.9
Unprotected well	35.1	28.2	12.6	47.5	29.9
Protected well	1.7	-	1.5	0.3	0.8
Irrigation channel	2.3	0.4	0.7	-	0.8
Piped into dwelling	-	-	1.5	1.7	0.7
Others (public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected spring)	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.9

**Table 3.4: District-wise distribution of households by type of toilet facility (Percentage)**

Type of toilet facility	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	<b>345</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1658</b>
No facility/bush/field	88.4	93.4	92.3	89.6	91.3
Flush to septic tank	4.3	2.3	4.9	4.1	3.7
Flush to pit latrine	2	0.2	1.5	1.4	1.1
Pit latrine	0.9	2	0.2	1.2	1.1
Flush to piped sewer system	1.2	1.4	-	0.3	0.8
Pit latrine with slab	2	0.4	0.5	-	0.7
Bucket toilet	-	-	-	3.2	0.7
Open pit	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
Composting toilet	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.1
<b>Households sharing the toilet (n=)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>144</b>
Yes	35	16.2	25.8	27.8	26.4
No	65	83.8	74.2	72.2	73.6

**Table 3.5: District-wise distribution of households by basic amenities (Percentage)**

Basic amenities	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	345	563	405	345	1658
Electricity	24.6	71.2	69.6	71.3	61.2
<b>Type of cooking fuel</b>					
Wood	94.5	68.2	92.6	95.7	85.3
Animal dung	1.2	19	0.5	0.6	6.9
Charcoal	0.9	7.3	1	0.3	3
LPG	1.7	2.3	3	1.4	2.2
Coal lignite	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.2
Straw/shrubs/grass	-	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.8
Biogas	-	0.2	1.5	-	0.4
Natural gas	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
Agricultural crop	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
No food cooked in house	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
<b>Households with separate room for kitchen</b>	27.2	26.3	22.2	38	27.9
<b>No. of rooms for sleeping purpose</b>					
1	26.4	23.4	51.6	33.3	33
2	42.3	45.8	35.8	40.9	41.6
3 or more	31.3	30.7	12.6	258	25.4
<b>Av. no. of rooms for sleeping</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.11</b>
<b>Main material in the flooring</b>					
Dung	82.9	71.8	84.2	90.4	81
Cement	15.9	14.7	9.9	8.4	12.5
Earth/sand	0.3	12.1	4.4	-	5.2
Wood planks	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.4
Wood	-	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Ceramic tiles	0.6	-	0.2	0.6	0.3
Palm/bamboo	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.2
<b>Main material of the exterior walls</b>					
Dirt	67	55.4	80.2	31.9	59
Covered adobe	0.9	1.4	-	57.1	12.5
Cement blocks	16.5	17.9	3.2	6.1	11.6
Bricks	7.8	9.1	1.5	0.6	5.2
Cement	4.3	4.8	5.4	2.3	4.3
Bamboo with mud	-	3.7	5.2	0.9	2.7
Uncovered adobe	1.7	4.6	0.5	-	2.1
Stone with mud	0.6	1.1	2.2	0.3	1.1
Stone with lime/cement	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.6	1
Cane/palm/trunks	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
No walls	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
Wood planks/shingles	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.1

**Table 3.6: District-wise distribution of households by possession of household assets (Percentage)**

Household assets	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	<b>345</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1658</b>
Bicycle	72.5	80.6	79.5	76.8	77.9
Watch	60.3	78.2	63	82.3	71.6
Mobile telephone	82.9	73.2	59.8	67.5	70.7
Television	11.3	29.8	21.7	25.2	23
Motorcycle/scooter	16.8	14.4	12.6	17.7	15.1
Radio	13	4.6	2.7	7.5	6.5
Animal-drawn cart	3.2	2.3	3.5	-	2.3
Car / truck	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.6	1
Refrigerator	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.3	0.9
Non-mobile telephone	-	0.7	0.2	-	0.3
Boat with a motor	-	-	0.7	-	0.2

**Table 3.7: District-wise distribution of households by agriculture land holding and livestock owning (Percentage)**

Particulars	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	<b>345</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1658</b>
<b>Agriculture land holding</b>					
No agriculture land	20.6	24	23.5	21.4	22.6
Less than 1 hec.	67.8	61.1	51.1	61.2	60.1
1 - 2 hec.	8.1	10.1	20.2	11	12.4
3 or more hec.	2.3	2.6	4.0	3.5	3.0
DK	1.2	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.9
<b>Households owning livestock</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>71.4</b>
Average no. of livestock owned	2.65	2.86	1.71	4.65	2.91
Average no. of cows / bulls owned	1.75	1.72	1.07	2.58	1.75
Average no. of goats owned	1.11	1.08	0.83	2.03	1.22
Average no. of poultry owned	0.65	0.67	1.26	1.23	0.93

## Appendix 4: Tables for Chapter 4

**Table 4.1: Background characteristics of women (Percentage)**

Characteristics	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
<b>Age in completed years</b>					
15-19	4.8	6.4	8.5	5.8	6.5
20-29	48.3	52.1	40.8	45.4	47.2
30-39	31.4	30.2	33.9	36.3	32.6
40-49	14.5	10.7	16.8	11.9	13.2
D/K	1.1	0.6	-	0.6	0.6
<b>Av. age in years</b>	<b>29.47</b>	<b>28.64</b>	<b>29.86</b>	<b>29.93</b>	<b>29.37</b>
<b>Education</b>					
Illiterate	57.1	63.9	63	40.4	57.6
Blind/visually impaired	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.1
Literate but below primary	5.6	4.5	5.6	7.2	5.5
Primary completed but below middle	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.5
Middle completed but below secondary	6.7	10.5	10.1	21.9	11.9
Secondary	10.2	6.8	4.7	11.9	8
Senior secondary and above	5.6	2.2	2.9	5.3	3.7
No answer	3.5	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.7
<b>Average years of schooling</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	87.9	85.2	85.2	53.7	79.5
Muslim	11	14.3	1.1	7.5	9
Christian	0.5	-	9.2	23.8	7.1
Other ( Sikh, Buddhist/Neo Buddhist, Parsi/Zoroastrian)	0.6	0.5	4.3	15.0	4.4
Sarana	-	0.5	3.1	8.9	2.7
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	25.7	28.6	7	5.3	18
Scheduled tribe	8	9.7	42.8	44.9	24.5
Other backward caste	55	48.6	39.9	44.9	47
General	10.7	13	9.4	3.3	9.7
Other religious group	0.5	-	0.9	1.7	0.7
<b>Occupation</b>					
Not working	67.3	75	51.6	71.5	66.9
Agriculture	20.1	4.6	38.8	19.1	19.1
Laborer/industry/technical	7.2	16.1	6.1	2.8	9.1
Sales (street, market)	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.7
Sales (shop)	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.3
Services	2.1	2.4	1.6	3	2.3
Professional/administrative	1.1	0.2	0.7	-	0.4
Others	-	0.3	-	-	0.1

**Table 4.5: Background characteristics of men (Percentage)**

Characteristics	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Age in completed years (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
Less than 20	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5
20-29	28.1	33.9	27.7	26.7	29.6

30-39	42.6	40	36.3	45.5	40.8
40-49	22	18.9	26.2	20.9	21.8
50+	7	6.3	9.6	6.7	7.3
<b>Av. age in years</b>	<b>34.99</b>	<b>33.59</b>	<b>35.82</b>	<b>35.35</b>	<b>34.81</b>
<b>Education (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
Illiterate	28.7	28.3	35.8	21.4	28.8
Blind/visually impaired	-	-	-	0.6	0.1
Literate but below primary	9.6	14.3	9.6	7.2	10.6
Primary completed but below middle	18.8	15.9	16	17.4	16.9
Middle completed but below secondary	17.7	19.3	21.5	27.5	21.2
Secondary	11	12.2	10.6	8.7	10.8
Senior secondary and above	14.2	10	6.4	17.1	11.5
<b>Average years of schooling</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>5.66</b>
<b>Occupation (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
Not working	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.9
Agriculture/farming	35.7	20.9	47.9	55.4	38
Laborer/industry/technical/agri.	39.7	58.7	38	28.7	43.2
Sales (street, market)	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.6	2
Sales (shop)/ business	10.7	10	6.7	6.7	8.6
Services	9	4.8	3.2	3.8	5.1
Other	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.6
DK	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.7
<b>Religion (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
Hindu	88.4	84.6	87.2	50.7	78.9
Muslim	11	14.8	1.2	6.7	8.9
Christian	-	-	8.1	24.6	7.2
Others (Sikh, Parsi/Zoroastrian, Sarana)	0.6	0.6	3.2	16.2	4.5
No religion	-	-	0.2	1.7	0.4

**Table 4.6: Exposure of women to print media (Percentage)**

<b>Exposure to print media</b>	<b>Chatra</b>	<b>Deoghar</b>	<b>Dumka</b>	<b>Gumla</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Frequency of reading newspapers or magazines (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
Almost every day	5.4	3.3	2	5.8	3.9
At least once a week	4.3	7.5	6.7	10	7.1
Less than once a week	3.2	1	1.3	5	2.3
Not at all	87.1	88.2	89.9	79.2	86.6
<b>Most frequently read newspapers (n=)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>242</b>
Prabhat	60.4	85.1	40	60	64
Dainik Jagran	25	13.5	53.3	22.7	26
Hindusthan	35.4	20.3	37.8	16	25.2
Dainik Bhaskar	4.2	-	-	28	9.5
<b>Most frequently read magazines (n=)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>242</b>
Grah Shobha	87.5	98.6	95.6	80	90.1
Saras Salil	2.1	-	-	18.7	6.2
Saransa	4.2	-	-	4	2.1
Champak	6.3	-	-	-	1.2
Sarita	4.2	1.4	-	-	1.2

**Table 4.7: Exposure of electronic media (Television) (Percentage)**

<b>Exposure of electronic media</b>	<b>Chatra</b>	<b>Deoghar</b>	<b>Dumka</b>	<b>Gumla</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Frequency of watching television (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
Almost every day	8.3	22.9	14.8	25.2	18.4
At least once a week	1.9	12.1	6.5	8.3	7.8
Less than once a week	0.3	2.7	0.9	3.3	1.9
Not at all	89.5	62.3	77.8	63.2	71.9
<b>Frequently reported timings of usually watching * (n=)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>508</b>
08 PM-09 PM	51.3	69.6	60.6	40.6	58.9
07 PM-08 PM	35.9	34.2	54.5	54.9	43.7
09 PM-10 PM	23.1	40.5	29.3	18.8	31.3
02 PM - 03 PM	23.1	42.2	30.3	12	30.5
01 PM - 02 PM	41	32.5	35.4	14.3	28.9
03 PM - 04 PM	25.6	43.5	10.1	5.3	25.6
12 PM - 01 PM	33.3	13.5	19.2	23.3	18.7
11 AM-12 PM	15.4	14.8	8.1	12.8	13
<b>Frequently reported TV channels regularly *(n=)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>508</b>
Star Ustav	66.7	66.7	52.5	50.4	59.6
Star Plus	74.4	64.6	52.5	41.4	56.9
Zee TV	61.5	61.6	52.5	47.4	56.1
Sony	41	47.3	18.2	34.6	37.8
Color	2.6	45.1	9.1	30.8	31.1
Zee Cinema	12.8	28.7	28.3	28.6	27.4
DD National	25.6	15.2	25.3	36.1	23.4
9x	7.7	15.2	5.1	10.5	11.4

24 NEWS	7.7	6.8	10.1	19.5	10.8
<b>Place of watching TV generally (n=)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>508</b>
Own home	89.7	74.3	82.8	74.4	77.2
Neighbor's home	5.1	19	15.2	24.8	18.7
Others (friends/relative house etc.)	5.2	6.7	2	0.8	4.1
<b>Frequently reported programs being watched generally * (n=)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>508</b>
Cinema	82.1	64.6	60.6	67.7	65.9
Drama serial	53.8	59.9	75.8	48.9	59.6
Religious serial	51.3	50.2	51.5	36.8	47
Film songs	38.5	60.8	17.2	23.3	40.7
News	56.4	20.7	36.4	51.1	34.4
Comedy serial	15.4	39.7	22.2	29.3	31.7
Detective serial	15.4	15.6	10.1	11.3	13.4
Health program	10.3	19.8	4	2.3	11.4
<b>Watched TV yesterday (n=)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>508</b>
	48.7	63.7	49.5	45.9	55.1

\*Multiple responses

**Table 4.8: Exposure of electronic media (Radio) (Percentage)**

<b>Exposure of electronic media</b>	<b>Chatra</b>	<b>Deoghar</b>	<b>Dumka</b>	<b>Gumla</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Frequency of listening to radio (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
Almost every day	8.3	1.6	0.9	3.9	3.3
At least once a week	0.8	1.7	0.4	3	1.5
Less than once a week	1.3	0.3	-	0.6	0.5
Not at all	89.5	96.3	98.7	92.5	94.7
<b>Frequently reported timings of usually listening to radio * (n=)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>95</b>
07 PM-08 PM	25.6	21.7	33.3	51.9	32.6
07 AM-08AM	25.6	17.4	16.7	33.3	25.3
06 PM-07 PM	30.8	-	66.7	25.9	24.2
08 PM-09 PM	23.1	34.8	33.3	14.8	24.2
08 AM-09 AM	33.3	13	16.7	14.8	22.1
06 AM-07 AM	20.5	13	16.7	29.6	21.1
03 PM - 04 PM	33.3	13	-	11.1	20
04 PM - 05 PM	28.2	21.7	-	7.4	18.9
11 AM-12 PM	23.1	17.4	16.7	7.4	16.8
10 AM-11 AM	15.4	21.7	16.7	-	12.6
02 PM - 03 PM	25.6	4.3	-	3.7	12.6
01 PM - 02 PM	10.3	8.7	16.7	11.1	10.5
<b>Frequently reported radio channels being listened* (n=)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>95</b>
All India Radio, Vividh Bharti	74.4	47.8	33.3	70.4	64.2
Fm radio	76.9	8.7	83.3	22.2	45.3

All India Radio, Primary Local Channel	25.6	47.8	33.3	3.7	25.3
Radio Dhamal	17.9	26.1	16.7	7.4	16.8
Radio Dhoom	10.3	13	33.3	11.1	12.6
<b>Frequently reported programs being listened generally* (n=)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>95</b>
Film songs	87.2	82.6	50	48.1	72.6
News	71.8	47.8	83.3	74.1	67.4
Women's programs	61.5	34.8	16.7	25.9	42.1
Drama	15.4	60.9	16.7	11.1	25.3
Folk songs	23.1	17.4	66.7	25.9	25.3
Health program (eg kalyani)	12.8	21.7	16.7	3.7	12.6
Cricket & other sports	10.3	-	16.7	22.2	11.6
<b>Listened to radio yesterday (n=)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>95</b>
	53.8	52.2	33.3	37	47.4

\*Multiple responses

**Table 4.9: Exposure of women to media by their background characteristics (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Read news paper/ magazine at least once a week	Watch TV at least once a week	Listen to radio at least once a week	Total number of women
<b>Age of women</b>				
Less than 20	17.1	34.2	5.1	117
20-29	12.6	29.5	4.6	854
30-39	10.2	22.2	5.1	589
40-49	5	21.3	4.6	239
<b>Education</b>				
Illiterate	-	13.7	1.7	1042
Literate but below primary	-	24	5	100
Primary completed but below middle	6.7	35.1	4.8	208
Middle completed but below secondary	29.3	45.6	9.3	215
Secondary	44.8	49.7	11.7	145
Senior secondary and above	55.2	62.7	11.9	67
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	11	27.3	4.7	1438
Muslim	10.4	23.9	3.7	163
Christian	14.7	19.4	7	129
<b>Caste</b>				
SC	8.6	27	4.3	326
ST	8.1	13.7	3.4	444
OBC	11.8	28.4	4.7	851
General	19.9	44.9	9.7	176
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>				
Low SLI	5.8	15.9	3.2	1405
Medium SLI	29.1	62.1	10.3	398
High SLI	50	66.7	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1809</b>

**Table 4.10: Exposure of men to print media (Percentage)**

Exposure to print media	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Frequency of reading newspapers or magazines (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
Almost every day	12.8	14.3	6.2	15.1	12.1
At least once a week	15.9	9.3	12.8	21.7	14.2
Less than once a week	12.8	9.3	8.4	11.6	10.3
Not at all	58.6	67.2	72.6	51.6	63.4
<b>Frequently reported newspapers being read* (n=)</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>598</b>
Prabhat	54.5	86.4	35.1	62.9	62.7
Hindusthan	44.8	13	68.5	44.9	39.8
Dainik Jagran	26.6	6.8	47.7	32.9	26.4
Dainik Bhaskar	6.3	0.6	-	28.7	9.7
<b>Frequently reported magazines newspapers being read*</b>					
Grah Shobha	36.4	17.5	29.7	56.9	35.3
Saras Salil	2.8	1.7	0.9	4.8	2.7
D/K	58	80.2	64	36.5	59.7

\*Multiple responses

**Table 4.11: Exposure of men to electronic media (Television) (Percentage)**

<u>Exposure of men to electronic media</u>	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Frequency of watching television (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
Almost every day	7.2	16.1	11.6	16.5	13.2
At least once a week	6.4	10.9	10.6	11.6	10
Less than once a week	3.8	4.6	1.2	2.6	3.2
Not at all	82.6	68.3	76.5	69.3	73.6
<b>Frequently reported TV channels being watched* (n=)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>432</b>
Star Ustav	38.3	55.6	45.3	47.2	48.8
DD National	61.7	38.6	38.9	59.4	47
Star Plus	26.7	52.6	31.6	34	39.8
Zee Cinema	23.3	26.3	43.2	23.6	28.9
Zee TV	13.3	28.7	40	26.4	28.5
DD News	20	20.5	22.1	32.1	23.6
Color	8.3	35.1	11.6	19.8	22.5
Aj Tak	30	13.5	27.4	23.6	21.3
Sony	3.3	29.8	15.8	17	19.9
24 NEWS	13.3	19.9	14.7	17	17.1
B4U	23.3	22.8	5.3	12.3	16.4
9x	18.3	19.9	4.2	13.2	14.6
<b>Frequently reported programs being watched generally* (n=)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>432</b>
News	91.7	85.4	81.1	84.9	85.2
Cinema	81.7	80.7	72.6	69.8	76.4
Film songs	70	42.1	62.1	37.7	49.3
Cricket & other sports	61.7	53.8	37.9	41.5	48.4
Religious serial	51.7	18.1	28.4	50	32.9
Drama serial	18.3	42.7	14.7	21.7	28
Comedy serial	18.3	25.7	22.1	21.7	22.9
Detective serial	21.7	14	11.6	29.2	18.3
Health program	6.7	15.8	13.7	6.6	11.8
Farmer's program	5	11.7	14.7	5.7	10

\*Multiple responses

**Table 4.12: Exposure of men to electronic media (Radio) (Percentage)**

<u>Exposure of men to electronic media</u>	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Frequency of listening to radio (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
Almost every day	10.1	1.9	0.7	4.1	3.8
At least once a week	2.9	1.9	1.2	3.5	2.3
Less than once a week	3.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3
Not at all	83.2	95.9	97.3	91.6	92.7
<b>Frequently reported radio channels being listened* (n=)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>120</b>
All India radio, Vividh Bharti	89.7	50	72.7	86.2	80
All India radio, primary local Channel	36.2	22.7	63.6	41.4	37.5
Fm radio	36.2	31.8	45.5	24.1	33.3
Radio dhoom	6.9	4.5	18.2	17.2	10
<b>Frequently reported program being listened generally* (n=)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>120</b>
News	86.2	68.2	72.7	89.7	82.5
Film songs	74.1	54.5	72.7	65.5	68.3
Cricket & other sports	56.9	40.9	54.5	37.9	49.2
Folk songs	31	18.2	72.7	41.4	35
Farmer's programs	12.1	9.1	63.6	20.7	18.3
Drama	15.5	-	27.3	27.6	16.7

\*Multiple responses

**Table 4.13: Exposure of men to media by their background characteristics (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Read news paper/ magazine at least once a week	Watch TV at least once a week	Listen to radio at least once a week	Total number of women
<b>Age of men</b>				
<30	27.6	27.8	5.7	492
30-39	28.8	24	6.1	667
40-49	22.8	17.4	5.6	356
50+	17.5	17.5	8.3	120
<b>Education</b>				
Illiterate	0.2	5.1	2.5	471
Literate but below primary	7.5	17.2	1.7	174
Primary completed but below middle	25.7	17.4	5.1	276
Middle completed but below secondary	36.9	28	4.6	347
Secondary	49.7	42.9	11.9	177
Senior secondary and above	68.6	55.9	17.6	188
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	26	24.3	6	1290
Muslim	25.3	22.6	6.2	146
Christian	28.8	15.3	5.9	118
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>				
Low SLI	18	9.9	3.7	1237
Medium SLI	51.5	64	13.3	392
High SLI	83.3	100	16.7	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1635</b>

**Table 4.16: Availability and accessibility of cell phone among women (Percentage)**

Availability and accessibility of cell phone	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Own a cell phone (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
Yes	43.4	16.1	11.4	28	22.9
No	56.6	83.9	88.6	72	77.1
<b>Can find the cell phone to use when needed (n=)</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1394</b>
Yes	91	99.1	84.1	92.7	92.4
No	9	0.9	15.9	7.3	7.6

<b>Frequently reported sources of having mobile phone to use when needed * (n=)</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1288</b>
Wife	71.9	69.2	59	54.4	64.2
Family member	49.5	51.1	51.5	22.4	45.6
Neighbor	34.9	34.6	50.3	35.7	38.9
Commercial Place	5.7	4.2	16.9	2.9	7.5
<b>Frequency of sending and receiving the text messages (n=)</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>1703</b>
Several times per day	49.7	21.2	34.7	42.7	34.5
Several times per week	32.5	36.2	28.7	32.7	33.1
Several times per month	15.8	29.6	25.8	22.8	24.5
Never	1.4	12.3	7	0.6	6.5
Rarely	-	-	-	0.6	0.1
D/K	0.6	0.6	3.7	0.6	1.3

\*Multiple responses

**Table 4.17: Availability and accessibility of cell phone among men (Percentage)**

<b>Availability and accessibility of cell phone</b>	<b>Chatra</b>	<b>Deoghar</b>	<b>Dumka</b>	<b>Gumla</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Own a cell phone (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
Yes	81.7	73	59	67.2	70.2
No	18.3	27	41	32.8	29.8
<b>Can find the cell phone to use when needed (n=)</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>488</b>
Yes	96.8	76	94	91.2	88.3
No	3.2	24	6	8.8	11.7
<b>Frequently reported sources of having mobile phone when needed * (n=)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>431</b>
Neighbor	63.9	65.8	67.3	84.5	70.5
Friend	29.5	13.5	53.2	33	34.8
Market/commercial place	37.7	9.9	40.4	11.7	25.3
Family member	16.4	23.4	23.7	7.8	18.8
<b>Frequency of sending and receiving the text messages (n=)</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1578</b>
Several times per day	57.4	57	33.2	32.8	46
Several times per week	21.3	20.2	24.1	28.7	23.2
Several times per month	13.1	17.8	24.6	34	21.9
Never	7.3	1.2	17.7	4.5	7.4
Once or twice in a month	-	1.8	-	-	0.6
Rarely	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.1
DK	0.6	1.8	0.5	-	0.8

\*Multiple responses

## Appendix 5: Tables from Chapter 5

**Table 5.1: Knowledge of women on family planning methods (Percentage)**

Knowledge of family planning method*	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	373	629	446	361	1809
Female sterilization	99.2	100	98.4	100	99.4
Male sterilization	92.5	93.8	77.8	99.2	90.7
Pill	67	99.2	79.4	87.3	85.3
Condom	55.2	95.2	63.2	87.8	77.6
IUD	48	83.1	56.1	81.4	68.9
Injectables	23.3	81.4	46.6	58.2	56.2
SDM (CycleBeads)	50.7	50.2	31.4	67.3	49.1
Withdrawal	15	88.2	30.5	7.5	42.8
Lactational amenorrhea method	29.5	36.9	18.6	63.4	36.2
Emergency contraception	15.5	27.2	24.7	16.6	22.1
Rhythm	2.9	26.6	6.5	31.9	17.8
Female condom	6.2	7.5	4.5	11.1	7.2
Implants	4	4.1	4.3	1.9	3.7
Foam/jelly	2.1	3.3	1.3	1.4	2.2
Diaphragm	2.4	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.5
Others	-	6.2	17.3	0.3	6.5
Heard of any method	99.2	100	99.6	100	99.7
Heard of any modern method	99.2	100	99.3	100	99.7
Heard of any traditional method	16.6	90.1	32.7	39.1	50.6

\*Multiple responses

**Table 5.2: Knowledge of men on family planning methods (Percentage)**

Knowledge of family planning methods*	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	345	540	405	345	1635
Female sterilization	98.6	98.7	93.3	98.8	97.4
Male sterilization	95.7	93.5	81.5	95.9	91.5
Condom	90.4	89.6	79.8	93	88.1
Pill	81.4	84.6	69.9	87.8	81
IUD	45.8	55.2	36.3	59.7	49.5
Injectables	27.8	70.7	25.9	43.5	44.8
SDM (CycleBeads)	45.2	35	30.9	61.2	41.7
Lactational amenorrhea method	16.5	13.5	22.2	57.1	25.5
Withdrawal	10.1	54.8	8.6	6.7	23.8
Emergency contraception	9	30	6.2	24.6	18.5
Rhythm	4.9	5.6	2	40.9	12
Female condom	7.2	5.7	8.1	7.8	7.1
Implants	1.4	3.3	5.9	2	3.3
Diaphragm	0.9	1.5	1.5	-	1
Foam/jelly	0.6	2	0.7	0.3	1
Others	-	1.1	5.2	-	1.7
Heard of any method	100	99.8	96.5	99.7	99
Heard of any modern method	100	99.6	96.3	99.7	98.9
Heard of any traditional method	13.9	55.9	9.9	43.5	33

\*Multiple responses

**Table 5.3: Knowledge of women about family planning methods by their background characteristics (Percentage)**

<b>Background Characteristics</b>	<b>Any method</b>	<b>Any modern method</b>	<b>Female sterilization</b>	<b>Pill</b>	<b>Condom</b>	<b>LAM</b>	<b>SDM (Cycle Beads)</b>	<b>Any traditional method</b>	<b>Total number of women</b>
<b>Age of women</b>									
Less than 20	100	100	100	87.2	74.4	26.5	48.7	44.4	117
20-29	99.8	99.8	99.5	87.4	83.5	41.5	56	54.9	854
30-39	99.7	99.7	99.3	84.9	74	34.3	46.7	48.9	589
40-49	99.6	99.2	99.2	77.4	66.1	27.2	31.4	42.3	239
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	99.5	99.4	99	81.2	69.5	26.9	40.5	49.1	1042
Literate but below primary	100	100	100	79	77	41	50	48	100
Primary completed but below middle	100	100	100	88.5	83.7	38.9	56.3	48.1	208
Middle completed but below secondary	100	100	100	94.9	91.6	54	61.4	52.6	215
Secondary	100	100	100	93.1	94.5	54.5	64.8	54.5	145
Senior secondary and above	100	100	100	95.5	95.5	53.7	77.6	65.7	67
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	99.8	99.7	99.5	85.5	76.6	33.1	47.4	51.3	1438
Muslim	99.4	99.4	99.4	89.6	86.5	35	57.7	62	163
Christian	99.2	99.2	98.4	79.1	78.3	58.9	50.4	34.9	129
<b>Caste</b>									
SC	100	100	100	85.3	78.5	31.9	51.2	57.7	326
ST	99.3	99.1	98.4	80	73	39.9	48	39.4	444
OBC	99.9	99.9	99.8	87.1	78.7	37.1	48.9	52.4	851
General	99.4	99.4	99.4	89.8	81.3	29	48.3	59.1	176
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>									
Low SLI	99.6	99.6	99.3	83.4	74.7	33.7	47.1	48.6	1405
Medium SLI	100	100	100	91.7	87.4	44.5	55.5	57.5	398
High SLI	100	100	100	100	100	50	83.3	66.7	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>1809</b>

**Table 5.4: Knowledge of men about family planning methods by their background characteristics (Percentage)**

<b>Background Characteristics</b>	<b>Any method</b>	<b>Any modern method</b>	<b>Female sterilization</b>	<b>Pill</b>	<b>Condom</b>	<b>LAM</b>	<b>SDM (Cycle Beads)</b>	<b>Any traditional method</b>	<b>Total number of men</b>
<b>Age of men</b>									
<30	98.8	98.6	96.3	82.1	92.7	27	49	36.6	492
30-39	99.3	99.1	97.6	85	90.7	25.9	44.5	32.7	667
40-49	98.9	98.9	97.8	77.2	81.5	23.9	31.2	30.6	356
50+	99.2	99.2	99.2	65	74.2	21.7	26.7	27.5	120
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	97.2	96.8	94.7	63.5	76.6	16.3	32.3	25.3	471
Literate but below primary	100	100	98.3	79.9	83.9	21.3	35.1	27.6	174
Primary completed but below middle	99.6	99.6	98.9	81.5	90.6	23.9	35.5	32.2	276
Middle completed but below secondary	99.7	99.7	97.4	90.5	93.4	29.7	48.4	36	347
Secondary	100	100	99.4	92.7	98.3	29.9	48.6	37.9	177
Senior secondary and above	99.5	99.5	98.9	96.3	98.4	42	61.7	48.9	188
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	98.9	98.8	97.2	80.5	86.8	21.9	39.1	31	1290
Muslim	100	100	98.6	87.7	96.6	22.6	43.8	41.1	146
Christian	98.3	98.3	95.8	75.4	91.5	43.2	48.3	33.1	118
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>									
Low SLI	98.8	98.6	96.9	77.4	85.7	23	39.3	30.2	1237
Medium SLI	99.7	99.7	98.7	91.8	95.4	33.4	49.2	41.6	392
High SLI	100	100	100	100	100	33.3	33.3	66.7	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1635</b>

**Table 5.5: Ever use of family planning method by women (Percentage)**

Ever use *	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
Female sterilization	41.3	34.7	29.4	18.3	31.5
Condom	21.2	39.3	15.2	34.9	28.7
Pill	9.7	20.3	14.3	21.3	16.9
Lactational amenorrhea method	2.1	15.6	3.4	33.5	13.4
Withdrawal	1.9	32	2.9	1.4	12.5
Rhythm	-	9.9	0.9	20.8	7.8
SDM (CycleBeads)	6.2	7.8	4	6.6	6.3
IUD	2.4	3	3.1	9.1	4.1
Emergency contraception	2.1	2.2	2.7	0.8	2
Injectables	0.3	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.5
Male sterilization	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.8
Implants	-	0.8	0.4	-	0.4
Female condom	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1
Foam/jelly	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
Others	-	6	17.3	0.3	6.4
Used any method	63.8	79.2	64.8	76.2	71.9
Used any modern method	63.8	73.8	52.9	73.1	66.4
Used any traditional method	1.9	36.7	3.6	22.2	18.5

\*Multiple responses

**Table 5.6: Ever use of family planning method by men (Percentage)**

Ever use*	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
Condom	24.3	31.9	15.6	34.8	26.9
Withdrawal	2	18.1	3.7	2.3	7.8
Rhythm	1.4	2.4	0.5	24.3	6.4
SDM (CycleBeads)	6.7	7	4.7	6.7	6.3
Male sterilization	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.3	1
Used any method	27.5	41.5	18.5	51.6	35
Used any modern method	25.5	33.9	17.0	36.5	28.5
Used any traditional method	3.5	19.3	3.7	25.8	13.5

\*Multiple Responses

**Table 5.7: Ever use of family planning methods by background characteristics of women (Percentage)**

<b>Background Characteristics</b>	<b>Any method</b>	<b>Any modern method</b>	<b>Female sterilization</b>	<b>Pill</b>	<b>Condom</b>	<b>LAM</b>	<b>SDM (Cycle Beads)</b>	<b>Any traditional method</b>	<b>Total number of women</b>
<b>Age of women</b>									
Less than 20	51.3	42.7	3.4	8.5	31.6	9.4	3.4	12.8	117
20-29	68	63.1	21.1	16.4	37.7	16.4	9.3	20.5	854
30-39	80.3	74.9	47.2	20.2	22.2	12.6	4.8	18.7	589
40-49	75.3	66.1	48.5	14.6	11.7	7.1	1.3	13	239
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	68.6	61.3	36.3	13	19.4	10.7	3	17	1042
Literate but below primary	62	60	24	11	30	17	7	19	100
Primary completed but below middle	76.9	72.6	37	25	28.4	15.9	6.7	18.3	208
Middle completed but below secondary	77.7	71.6	22.8	27.9	42.8	16.7	10.7	20.9	215
Secondary	78.6	75.9	21.4	20	54.5	20	14.5	25.5	145
Senior secondary and above	76.1	74.6	20.9	14.9	55.2	13.4	17.9	19.4	67
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	71.8	66.4	36.8	15.6	27.1	11.3	5.7	17.2	1438
Muslim	72.4	65.6	14.1	27	41.1	14.7	10.4	28.8	163
Christian	70.5	59.7	10.1	17.8	29.5	26.4	4.7	18.6	129
<b>Caste</b>									
SC	69	66.3	33.7	16.9	31.3	9.2	7.1	23.3	326
ST	63.5	51.6	14.9	16.4	23.9	17.8	4.3	14	444
OBC	75.8	71.2	37.4	15.9	30.3	14.2	6.7	19.2	851
General	79	76.1	48.3	21.6	29.5	6.3	8.5	18.2	176
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>									
Low SLI	68.7	62.1	31.2	15.2	24.4	12.1	5.1	17.4	1405
Medium SLI	82.9	79.4	36.2	23.1	43.5	17.8	10.6	22.1	398
High SLI	83.3	83.3	16.7	-	66.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>1809</b>

**Table 5.8: Ever use of family planning methods by background characteristics of men (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Condom	SDM (Cycle Beads)	Any traditional method	Total number of men
<b>Age of men</b>						
<30	43.1	36.4	34.8	8.1	14.8	492
30-39	37.6	31.2	29.5	7.8	14.2	667
40-49	22.8	17.1	15.4	2.8	10.4	356
50+	23.3	15	13.3	0.8	12.5	120
<b>Education</b>						
Illiterate	19.3	12.5	11.9	2.1	10	471
Literate but below primary	27	21.3	18.4	3.4	10.9	174
Primary completed but below middle	34.4	28.6	26.4	5.4	10.1	276
Middle completed but below secondary	39.5	31.4	29.7	5.8	15.6	347
Secondary	50.8	49.2	45.8	15.8	14.1	177
Senior secondary and above	59.6	50.5	50	12.8	25	188
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	31.4	26.4	24.5	5.9	10.9	1290
Muslim	51.4	42.5	40.4	10.3	19.9	146
Christian	39	27.1	27.1	3.4	21.2	118
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>						
Low SLI	29.7	23.2	21.3	4.8	12	1237
Medium SLI	50.8	44.4	43.4	10.7	18.1	392
High SLI	83.3	83.3	83.3	33.3	16.7	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1635</b>

**Table 5.10: Current use of family planning method by women (Percentage)**

Current use *	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
Female sterilization	41.3	34.7	29.4	18.3	31.5
Condom	15	14.8	6.5	22.7	14.4
Pill	4.3	6.2	5.4	6.9	5.7
SDM (CycleBeads)	5.1	2.5	2.5	4.7	3.5
Withdrawal	1.1	7.9	1.6	0.8	3.5
Lactational amenorrhea method	-	4	1.6	3.3	2.4
Rhythm	-	1.4	0.2	8.9	2.3
IUD	1.1	1.4	0.9	6.1	2.2
Male sterilization	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.8
Injectables	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Implants	-	0.5	-	-	0.2
Foam/jelly	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
Herb	0.5	1.1	5.4	-	1.8
Others	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.1
Using any method	58.7	65.3	49.6	59.3	58.9
Using any modern method	58.2	59.9	42.6	53.2	54
Using any traditional method	1.1	8.7	1.8	9.7	5.6

\*Multiple responses

**Table 5.11: Current use of family planning method by men (Percentage)**

Current use *	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	345	540	405	345	1635
Female sterilization	39.7	31.1	22	17.1	27.7
Condom	9	11.5	6.2	12.5	9.8
Withdrawal	1.4	14.1	2.2	1.4	5.8
Pill	3.5	6.1	4.7	5.2	5
SDM (CycleBeads)	5.8	3.1	3.2	4.6	4
Rhythm	-	1.1	-	12.2	2.9
IUD	0.3	1.9	0.7	4.6	1.8
Male sterilization	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.3	1
Lactational amen method	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.6
Injectables	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
Herb	0.3	0.9	3.5	-	1.2
Others	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Using any method	59.4	66.5	42	55.4	56.6
Using any modern method	57.7	54.8	36.8	45.8	48.7
Using any traditional method	1.4	14.6	2.2	13.6	8.6

\*Multiple responses

**Table 5.12: Current use of family planning methods by background characteristics of women (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom	LAM	SDM (Cycle Beads)	Any traditional method	Total number of women
<b>Age of women</b>									
Less than 20	35.9	33.3	3.4	6	19.7	6.8	1.7	5.1	117
20-29	51.8	48.2	21.1	6.2	19.8	3.4	5.2	6.6	854
30-39	70.3	65	47.2	5.6	10	1	2.9	5.6	589
40-49	64.4	56.9	48.5	4.2	3.8	0.4	-	2.9	239
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	56.8	51.9	36.3	5.2	8.6	2.7	1.1	5.2	1042
Literate but below primary	48	43	24	4	13	3	2	7	100
Primary completed but below middle	62	59.1	37	6.3	13	2.4	2.4	3.8	208
Middle completed but below secondary	62.3	56.3	22.8	7.9	24.7	2.3	6	6.5	215
Secondary	61.4	57.2	21.4	5.5	26.9	2.1	11.7	7.6	145
Senior secondary and above	58.2	56.7	20.9	6	34.3	-	14.9	7.5	67
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	60.4	56.1	36.8	5.1	12.7	2.6	2.9	5	1438
Muslim	51.5	47.9	14.1	14.1	23.9	2.5	7.4	8	163
Christian	47.3	38.8	10.1	2.3	17.1	1.6	3.1	8.5	129
<b>Caste</b>									
SC	58	54.6	33.7	4.9	13.2	3.4	1.8	5.5	326
ST	45	37.4	14.9	5.9	13.7	1.8	2.7	6.5	444
OBC	63.7	59.9	37.4	6.3	15.4	2.8	4.7	6	851
General	68.2	65.9	48.3	4.5	13.6	0.6	2.8	1.7	176
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>									
Low SLI	54.9	50.4	31.2	5.6	11.9	2.3	2.3	5.2	1405
Medium SLI	71.1	66.3	36.2	6.5	22.6	3	7.3	7	398
High SLI	66.7	66.7	16.7	-	50	-	16.7	16.7	6
<b>Total</b>	58.5	54	32.2	5.7	14.4	2.4	3.5	5.6	1809

**Table 5.13: Current use of family planning methods by background characteristics of men (Percentage)**

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom	LAM	SDM (Cycle Beads)	Any traditional method	Total number of men
<b>Age of men</b>									
<30	47	38.2	8.3	4.9	17.3	0.6	5.7	10.4	492
30-39	62.1	55.2	32.7	5.5	9.1	0.7	5.1	8.1	667
40-49	59	51.1	40.7	4.8	3.7	0.6	0.8	7.9	356
50+	58.3	49.2	40.8	2.5	1.7	-	0.8	5.8	120
<b>Education</b>									
Illiterate	46.3	38.6	25.3	5.1	5.5	0.6	1.1	6.8	471
Literate but below primary	54	47.7	33.9	3.4	6.3	0.6	1.7	6.9	174
Primary completed but below middle	55.4	48.6	28.3	3.6	12.3	0.4	1.4	6.2	276
Middle completed but below secondary	58.2	50.4	26.8	5.5	11.2	0.9	3.7	9.5	347
Secondary	68.9	64.4	31.6	5.1	13.6	1.1	13	6.8	177
Senior secondary and above	72.3	58	25.5	6.9	14.4	-	9.6	18.1	188
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	57.4	50.6	31.8	4.2	9.4	0.5	3.6	7.3	1290
Muslim	61.6	47.3	10.3	15.8	12.3	1.4	9.6	15.1	146
Christian	39	26.3	10.2	0.8	6.8	0.8	1.7	11	118
<b>Standard of living Index (SLI)</b>									
Low SLI	51.9	44.9	26.6	4	8.8	0.7	2.8	7.3	1237
Medium SLI	70.7	59.9	31.4	7.9	12.5	0.3	7.4	12.8	392
High SLI	100	100	16.7	-	50	-	33.3	-	6
<b>Total</b>	56.6	48.7	27.7	5	9.8	0.6	4	8.6	1635

## Appendix 6: Tables from Chapter 6

**Table 6.1W: Knowledge of women about SDM (CycleBeads) (Percentage)**

Knowledge	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
Heard of SDM (n=)	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
	50.7	50.2	31.4	67.3	49.1
<b>Sources of information * (n=)</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>888</b>
Health provider	75.7	58.9	50.7	31.7	53.7
Community health worker	59.3	32	57.9	54.3	48
Health talk	51.3	7.9	50.7	35.4	31.4
Friend/neighbor	31.7	6.6	2.9	16.5	14.1
Poster in health center	14.3	6	22.9	17.7	13.6
Wall painting	12.7	6.3	12.1	7	8.8
Other relative	25.9	4.1	0.7	3.3	8
Street theater	2.6	17.4	1.4	3.3	7.9
TV	1.1	9.8	1.4	3.7	5
Poster in pharmacy	4.8	0.3	16.4	1.6	4.2
Loudspeaker	4.2	1.3	2.1	3.3	2.6
Poster elsewhere	3.7	0.3	8.6	0.4	2.4
Radio	3.2	0.9	2.9	0.8	1.7
Spouse	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5
Magazine	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.4
Newspaper	1.1	0.9	2.9	0.8	1.2
Meeting	-	1.6	0.7	2.1	1.2
Pharmacist	1.1	1.9	1.4	-	1.1
Mother in law	1.1	1.3	2.1	-	1
Sister	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Mother	1.1	1.3	0.7	-	0.8
Brochure/flier	0.5	-	-	1.2	0.5
Other	0.5	-	-	-	0.1

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.1M: Knowledge of men about SDM (CycleBeads) (Percentage)**

Knowledge	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Heard of SDM (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
	45.2	35	30.9	61.2	41.7
<b>Sources of information *(n=)</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>681</b>
Poster in health center	46.2	16.9	23.2	54.5	36.4
Community health worker	15.4	45.5	20	25.6	27.8
Health talk	36.5	11.1	38.4	28	27.2
Health provider	28.8	12.7	19.2	12.3	17.5
Friend/neighbor	36.5	3.2	1.6	25.1	17.3
Street theater	17.3	20.6	1.6	23.2	17.2
Wall painting	36.5	10.1	11.2	9.5	16.2
Poster in pharmacy	13.5	-	18.4	28	15.1
Loudspeaker	27.6	4.8	3.2	17.1	13.5
Spouse	9.6	8.5	21.6	14.2	12.9
Poster elsewhere	4.5	5.3	16.8	15.6	10.4
Other relative	14.1	-	3.2	4.7	5.3
Radio	5.1	2.6	-	7.6	4.3
Brochure/flier	0.6	4.8	3.2	2.4	2.8
TV	1.3	0.5	5.6	3.3	2.5
Pharmacist	2.6	0.5	4	1.4	1.9
Newspaper	1.3	0.5	0.8	3.3	1.6
Magazine	0.6	2.1	0.8	-	0.9
Mother in law	-	1.1	-	-	0.3
Sister	-	1.1	-	-	0.3
Mother	-	0.5	-	-	0.1
Others	0.6	-	-	-	0.1
Don't know	1.3	4.8	2.4	0.5	2.2

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.2W: Fertility awareness among those women who heard of SDM (Percentage)**

Knowledge	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Knows fertility window in menstrual cycle exists (n=)</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>888</b>
	68.3	89.2	69.3	94.7	83.1
<b>Days of fertility window during the menstrual cycle (n=)</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>738</b>
Halfway between two periods	75.2	89	88.7	26.5	67.1
Right after her period has ended	20.9	8.2	11.3	69.6	29.9
During her period	2.3	2.1	-	1.7	1.8
Just before her period begins	0.8	0.4	-	0.4	0.4
Other	-	0.4	-	-	0.1
DK	0.8	-	-	1.7	0.7

**Table 6.2M: Fertility awareness among those men who heard of SDM (Percentage)**

Knowledge	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Knows fertility window in menstrual cycle exists (n=)</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>681</b>
	45.5	28	26.4	54	39.8
<b>Days of fertility window during the menstrual cycle (n=)</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>271</b>
Halfway between two periods	54.9	11.3	48.4	89.5	60.1
Right after her period has ended	31	79.2	45.5	6.1	31.7
During her period	8.5	3.8	6.1	-	3.7
Just before her period begins	1.4	-	-	-	0.4
Others	-	5.7	-	0.9	1.5
DK	4.2	-	-	3.5	2.6

**Table 6.3W : Sharing of information about the SDM (CycleBeds) by women (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Talked about the SDM with anyone (n=)</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>888</b>
Yes	36.5	41.1	31.4	23.9	33.9
No	63.5	57.9	65	76.1	65.2
Don't Know	-	0.9	3.6	-	0.9
<b>With whom talked * (n=)</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>301</b>
Spouse	78.3	58.5	65.9	75.9	67.4
Friend/neighbor	75.4	46.2	40.9	43.1	51.5
Provider	24.6	39.2	38.6	6.9	29.6
Another relative	20.3	26.2	6.8	6.9	18.3
Mother in law	8.7	7.7	13.6	1.7	7.6
Sister	5.8	7.7	4.5	5.2	6.3
Mother	1.4	3.8	4.5	-	2.7
Don't remember	2.9	0.8	-	1.7	1.3

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.3M: Sharing of information about the SDM (CycleBeads) by men (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Talked about the SDM with anyone (n=)</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>681</b>
Yes	19.2	17.5	4.8	20.9	16.6
No	80.8	81	92	78.7	82.2
Don't Know	30	33	6	44	113
<b>With whom talked * (n=)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>113</b>
Spouse	80	21.2	66.7	90.9	66.4
Friend/neighbor	63.3	63.6	50	18.2	45.1
Provider	23.3	12.1	16.7	4.5	12.4
Another relative	16.7	3	33.3	-	7.1
Others	-	6.1	-	-	1.8

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.4W: Perception of women on SDM (Percentage)**

Perception	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	<b>189</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>888</b>
SDM is hard to understand (Disagreed)	77.8	69	57.9	84	73.2
SDM is hard for our partner to understand (disagreed)	68.8	57.9	49.3	74.5	63.4
SDM is easy to use (Agreed)	77.8	66.1	55.7	81.1	71.1
SDM is effective (Agreed)	58.7	69.3	52.9	67.9	64.1
SDM is affordable (Agreed)	55	64.2	23.6	56	53.6
SDM is hard to obtain (Disagreed)	63	70.3	45.7	67.1	64
SDM is used by few couples in community (Agreed)	30.7	43.7	26.4	47.3	39.2
SDM is against my religious beliefs (Disagreed)	68.8	79.7	51.4	83.1	73.9
SDM is acceptable to men (Agreed)	55	52.5	42.9	68.7	56
SDM does not have side effects (Agreed)	31.2	50.3	17.1	17.7	32.1
SDM does not cause health problems (Agreed)	22.8	52.8	17.9	22.2	32.5
SDM Interferes with sexual relationship (Agreed)	20.6	42.7	13.6	16.9	26.4
<b>Score obtained by women</b>					
0	13.2	9.8	27.9	5.8	12.3
1-3	27	15.2	27.9	25.5	22.5
4-7	53.4	53.8	40.7	56.8	52.5
8-12	6.3	21.2	3.6	11.9	12.7
Mean score	4.32	5.68	4.18	4.59	4.88

**Table 6.4M: Perception of men on SDM (Percentage)**

Perception	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	<b>156</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>681</b>
SDM is hard to understand (Disagreed)	74.4	61.9	40	86.3	68.3
SDM is hard for our partner to understand (disagreed)	76.9	63	42.4	84.4	69
SDM is easy to use (Agreed)	76.3	65.6	33.6	75.4	65.2
SDM is effective (Agreed)	66	56.6	24.8	73.9	58.3
SDM is affordable (Agreed)	64.1	57.1	28	75.4	59
SDM is hard to obtain (Disagreed)	60.3	60.8	34.4	68.2	58.1
SDM is used by few couples in community (Agreed)	41	25.4	20	56.4	37.6
SDM is against my religious beliefs (Disagreed)	59	72.5	41.6	77.7	65.3
SDM is acceptable to men (Agreed)	48.1	65.1	31.2	75.8	58.3
SDM does not have side effects (Agreed)	35.3	51.9	17.6	52.1	41.9
SDM does not cause health problems (Agreed)	37.8	48.7	23.2	43.6	39.9
SDM Interferes with sexual relationship (Agreed)	16.0	11.6	23.2	3.8	12.3
<b>Score obtained by men</b>					
0	8.3	11.6	42.4	9	15.7
1-3	29.5	19.6	22.4	17.1	21.6
4-7	53.2	59.8	29.6	72.5	56.7
8-12	9	9	5.6	1.4	6
<b>Mean score</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.01</b>

**Table 6.5W: Price willing to pay for Cyclebeads by women and preferred place for buying (Percentage)**

Price for Cyclebeads	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
Would buy for Rs. 20 (n=)	<b>189</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>888</b>
	71.4	41.1	43.6	47.7	49.8
Would buy for Rs. 22 (n=)	<b>189</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>888</b>
	59.3	36.4	27.9	41.1	41.2
<b>Maximum price (Rs.) willing to pay for cyclebeads (n=)</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>366</b>
23	0.9	1.7	5.1	-	1.4
24	-	-	-	1	0.3
25	13.4	22.6	15.4	35	22.4
27	-	-	-	1	0.3
30	27.7	23.5	17.9	21	23.5
Above 30	56.3	45.2	56.4	41	48.6
Don't Know	1.8	7	5.1	1	3.6
<b>Average cost (maximum)</b>	<b>45.53</b>	<b>41.88</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>39.35</b>	<b>44.24</b>
Willing to buy for Rs. 18 (n=)	<b>54</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>446</b>
	14.8	34.4	31.6	10.2	24.7
<b>Minimum price (Rs.) willing to pay for Cyclebeads Rs. (n=)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>336</b>
10	8.7	83.6	68.5	30.7	53
12	-	2.5	1.9	32.5	12.2
15	28.3	12.3	5.6	28.9	19
16	63	0.8	22.2	0.9	12.8
Don't Know	-	0.8	1.9	7	3
<b>Average cost (minimum)</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>11.68</b>	<b>12.31</b>	<b>12.02</b>

**Table 6.5M: Price willing to pay for cyclebeads by men and preferred place for buying (Percentage)**

Price for cyclebeads	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Would buy for Rs. 20 (n=)</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>681</b>
Yes	67.3	45	59.2	73.5	61.5
<b>Would buy for Rs. 22 (n=)</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>681</b>
	60.2	21.7	33.6	65.6	46.4
<b>Maximum price (Rs.) willing to pay for cyclebeads (n=)</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>316</b>
23	-	2.4	-	1.4	0.9
24	-	14.6	-	12.9	7.6
25	21.3	26.8	40.5	23	25.3
26	-	26.8	-	11.5	8.5
27	-	-	-	2.2	0.9
28	-	-	2.4	4.3	2.2
30	20.2	9.8	38.1	25.2	23.4
Above 30	56.4	14.6	11.9	18	28.2
Don't know	2.1	4.9	7.1	1.4	2.8
<b>Average cost (maximum)</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>31.62</b>	<b>31.87</b>	<b>30.47</b>	<b>33.92</b>
<b>Willing to buy for Rs. 18 (n=)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>262</b>
	15.7	39.4	33.3	30.4	31.7
<b>Minimum price (Rs.) willing to pay for cyclebeads Rs. (n=)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>179</b>
10	14	98.4	17.6	53.8	53.1
12	2.3	1.6	-	46.2	11.2
15	83.7	-	2.9	-	20.7
Don't know	-	-	79.4	-	15.1
<b>Average cost (minimum)</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>10.03</b>	<b>10.71</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>11.48</b>

**Table 6.6W: Preferred places for buying cyclebeads (Percentage)**

Preferred places*	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>(n=)</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>888</b>
ASHA/Sahiyya	10.1	52.5	38.6	31.7	35.7
Government run clinic	35.4	22.2	31.4	29.6	28.5
Pharmacy	13.8	13.6	16.4	11.9	13.6
Private clinic/doctor's clinic	12.7	4.1	7.1	7.4	7.3
CBD worker	10.1	3.5	5.0	4.9	5.5
NGO clinic	7.9	3.5	5.0	2.5	4.4
RMP	-	7.9	2.1	0.4	3.3
D/K	20.1	4.4	22.2	19.3	14.7

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.6M: Preferred places for buying cyclebeads (Percentage)**

Preferred places *	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	156	189	125	211	681
ASHA/Sahiyya	58.3	70.4	52	83.4	68.3
Government run clinic	69.9	38.6	60.8	73.5	60.6
Pharmacy	20.5	12.7	26.4	25.1	20.9
RMP	7.7	23.8	6.4	4.7	11
CBD	6.4	1.1	6.4	24.6	10.6
Private clinic/doctor's clinic	3.2	-	5.6	3.3	2.8
NGO clinic	3.2	1.6	3.2	2.8	2.6
Don't know	16.7	2.6	10.4	9	9.3

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.7W: Receipt of cyclebeads, calendar and insertion/instruction by women when they first started using SDM (Percentage)**

Receipt of .....	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
(n=)	23	49	18	24	114
Cyclebeads	95.7	91.8	94.4	100	94.7
Told to keep track of cycle length	95.7	89.8	100	100	94.7
Calendar	91.3	79.6	100	100	89.5
Insertion/instruction	91.3	69.4	100	95.8	84.2

**Table 6.8W: Knowledge of past users of SDM among women about how to use it (Percentage)**

<b>Knowledge of using SDM</b>	<b>Chatra</b>	<b>Deoghar</b>	<b>Dumka</b>	<b>Gumla</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Knowledge about how to use cyclebeads* (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>48</b>
Move ring to red bead first day of cycle	100	80	71.4	71.4	79.2
Move ring one bead each day	100	80	42.9	57.1	72.9
Move ring in the direction of arrow	100	53.3	42.9	28.6	52.1
Avoid unprotected sex on white bead days	50	53.3	42.9	28.6	47.9
Unprotected sex ok on brown bead days	25	33.3	-	28.6	27.1
Mark first day of period on calendar	50	23.3	14.3	28.6	25
<b>Women who reported (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>48</b>
All the six	25	13.3	-	28.6	14.6
Any five	25	10	-	-	8.3
Any four	-	23.3	-	-	14.6
Any three	50	20	42.9	-	22.9
Any two	-	20	42.9	28.6	22.9
Any one	-	-	-	14.3	2.1
None	-	13.3	14.3	28.6	14.6
<b>Ways how to use the calendar to help track of fertile days * (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>
Mark first day of period	100	95.2	80	100	94.1
Mark fertile days 8-19	75	33.3	60	50	44.1
Avoid unprotected sex on fertile days	75	28.6	40	50	38.2
Condom or abstain	75	4.8	60	25	23.5
Compare date if not sure where ring should be on cyclebeads	-	4.8	-	25	5.9
<b>What a woman should do if she gets her period before the day she reaches the brown bead or period after the last bead happens twice in one year while using the SDM (CycleBeads) * (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>
Stop method and see a provider	100	33.3	42.9	71.4	45.1
Continue using method	25	24.2	14.3	-	19.6
Switch to another method	50	9.1	42.9	14.3	17.6
Wait to see if it happens again	-	21.2	14.3	-	15.7
Needed to abstain or use condom	25	9.1	-	28.6	11.8
No answer	-	12.1	14.3	28.6	13.7

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.8M: Knowledge of past users of SDM among men about how to use it (Percentage)**

Knowledge of using SDM	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Knowledge about how to use SDM (CycleBeads) * (n=)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>
Move ring in the direction of arrow	33.3	50	57.1	57.1	51.3
Move ring one bead each day	33.3	50	42.9	57.1	48.7
Avoid unprotected sex on white bead days	33.3	63.6	-	57.1	48.7
Unprotected sex ok on brown bead days	33.3	36.4	42.9	57.1	41
Move ring to red bead first day of cycle	33.3	27.3	28.6	85.7	38.5
Mark first day of period on calendar	66.7	4.5	28.6	57.1	23.1
<b>Men who reported (n=)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>
All the six	-	-	-	28.6	5.1
Any five	-	4.5	-	14.3	5.1
Any four	33.3	13.6	14.3	14.3	15.4
Any three	33.3	22.7	28.6	14.3	23.1
Any two	-	36.4	28.6	14.3	28.2
Any one	-	13.6	-	-	7.7
None	33.3	9.1	28.6	14.3	15.4
<b>What a woman should do if she gets her period before the day she reaches the brown bead or period after the last bead happens twice in one year while using the SDM (CycleBeads) * (n=)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>
Stop method and see a provider	66.7	54.5	42.9	71.4	56.4
Needed to abstain or use condom	-	31.8	28.6	14.3	25.6
Wait to see if it happens again	-	27.3	14.3	14.3	20.5
Continue using method	-	13.6	14.3	-	10.3
Switch to another method	-	4.5	-	-	2.6
Don't know	33.3	9.1	28.6	14.3	15.4

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.9W: Experiences of past users of SDM among women with its use (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Used Cyclebeads to keep track of fertile days (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>
	100	80	85.7	71.4	81.3
<b>Whether using anything else to keep track of fertile days (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>
Yes	100	63.6	71.4	57.1	66.7
No	-	27.3	14.3	14.3	21.6
No answer	-	9.1	14.3	28.6	11.8
<b>Used any thing else to keep track of their fertile days (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>
Calendar	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Whether ever got any period before the day reached the dark brown bead or after reaching the last bead during the use of SDM (CycleBeads) (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>
Yes	50	39.4	57.1	28.6	41.2
No	25	48.5	14.3	42.9	41.2
Don't Know	25	3	14.3	-	5.9
No answer	-	9.1	14.3	28.6	11.8
<b>Months of use of SDM before stopping its use (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>
< 1	-	9.1	14.3	28.6	11.8
1 to 6	50	60.6	57.1	28.6	54.9
7 to 12	25	18.2	28.6	42.9	23.5
13 to 24	25	12.1	-	-	9.8
Av. no. of months of use	10.25	7	5	4.86	6.69
<b>Reason for stopping its use * (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>
Became pregnant	75	15.2	14.3	28.6	21.6
Had two cycles out of range/ irregular cycles	-	15.2	42.9	28.6	19.6
Desired pregnancy	-	18.2	14.3	-	13.7
Lost cyclebeads	-	12.1	-	14.3	9.8
Too many days to avoid sex during fertile days	-	9.1	-	-	5.9
Husband concerned about effectiveness	-	3	14.3	-	3.9
Doesn't understand the method	-	3	14.3	-	3.9
Marital disolution	-	6.1	-	-	3.9
Partner disapproved of method	-	3	-	-	2
Inconvenient/difficult to use	-	-	14.3	-	2
Family members disliked method	-	3	-	-	2
Don't Know	25	18.2	14.3	28.6	19.6
<b>Husband helped in using SDM (n=)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>
	50	66.7	28.6	42.9	56.9
<b>Type of helps provided by husbands * (n=)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>
Not have sex on white bead/fertile days	-	72.7	-	100	65.5
Use condom on white beads/fertile days	100	40.9	-	33.3	41.4
Move ring on cyclebeads	50	22.7	50	33.3	27.6
Mark calendar	50	22.7	50	33.3	27.6
Remind me to move the ring	50	9.1	50	33.3	17.2
Buy condoms	50	4.5	50	33.3	13.8
Use withdrawal on white beads/fertile days	-	4.5	-	-	3.4
Follow instructions on how to use method	50	-	-	-	3.4

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.9M: Experiences of past users of SDM among men with its use (Percentage)**

Particulars	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Months of use of SDM before stopping (n=)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>
1 to 6	-	68.2	57.1	28.6	53.8
7 to 12	66.7	13.6	28.6	42.9	25.6
13 to 24	-	13.6	-	-	7.7
Can't remember	-	-	-	14.3	2.6
Don't Know	33.3	4.5	14.3	14.3	10.3
Av. no. of months of use	11	7.05	6.17	7.6	7.21
<b>Reason for stopping use of SDM *(n=)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>
Inconvenient/difficult to use	-	40.9	-	-	23.1
Had two cycles out of range/	-	22.7	14.3	14.3	17.9
Doesn't understand the method	33.3	18.2	14.3	14.3	17.9
Wife became pregnant	33.3	-	28.6	28.6	12.8
Concerned about effectiveness	33.3	9.1	28.6	-	12.8
Disapprove of method	-	13.6	14.3	-	10.3
Too many days to avoid sex during fertile days	-	18.2	-	-	10.3
Irregular cycles	-	4.5	-	14.3	5.1
Wife concerned about effectiveness	-	4.5	14.3	-	5.1
Lost cyclebeads	-	4.5	14.3	-	5.1
Desired pregnancy	-	4.5	-	-	2.6
Don't know	33.3	9.1	28.6	28.6	17.9
<b>Helped wife in using (n=)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>
	66.7	40.9	-	57.1	38.5
<b>Type of helps provided to wife * (n=)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>
Not have sex on white bead/fertile days	-	77.8	-	75	66.7
Use condom on white beads/fertile days	100	66.7	-	25	60
Mark calendar	100	-	-	50	26.7
Remind her to move the ring	-	11.1	-	50	20
Ask her if we can have unprotected sex	100	-	-	25	20
Move ring on cyclebeads	-	-	-	25	6.7

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.10W: Knowledge of current users of SDM among Women about how to use it (Percentage)**

Knowledge of using SDM	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Knowledge about how to use cyclebeads* (n=)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60</b>
Move ring to red bead first day of cycle	88.9	66.7	100	70.6	80
Move ring one bead each day	88.9	46.7	80	70.6	71.7
Avoid unprotected sex on white bead days	77.8	46.7	80	76.5	70
Move ring in the direction of arrow	83.3	33.3	80	64.7	65
Unprotected sex ok on brown bead days	72.2	20	30	58.8	48.3
Mark first day of period on calendar	5.6	26.7	40	-	15
Don't know	11.1	33.3	-	23.5	18.3
<b>Women who reported (n=)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60</b>
Any five	66.7	20	40	52.9	46.7
Any four	16.7	13.3	30	11.8	16.7
Any three	5.6	20	30	5.9	13.3
Any two	-	13.3	-	5.9	5
None	11.1	33.3	-	23.5	18.3
<b>Ways to use calendar to help track of fertile days * (n=)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>
Mark first day of period	87.5	91.7	88.9	88.9	89.1
Avoid unprotected sex on fertile days	75	41.7	77.8	55.6	63
Mark fertile days 8-19	50	33.3	44.4	66.7	47.8
Compare date if not sure where ring should be on Cyclebeads	50	25	11.1	66.7	39.1
If my cycles are not regular i need to use condom or abstain	25	16.7	22.2	44.4	26.1
If my cycles are not regular i need to see my provider	12.5	25	22.2	22.2	19.6
No answer	12.5	8.3	11.1	11.1	10.9
<b>What a woman should do if she gets her period before the dark brown bead * (n=)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>
See a provider	78.9	43.8	54.5	76.5	65.1
Use condom	26.3	6.3	27.3	35.3	23.8
Get another method	26.3	12.5	36.4	17.6	22.2
Abstain	26.3	-	18.2	23.5	17.5
Wait to see if this happens again	21.1	18.8	18.2	5.9	15.9
Don't know	10.5	31.3	18.2	23.5	20.7
<b>What a woman should do if she gets her period after the dark brown bead * (n=)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>
Use condom	52.6	6.3	81.8	41.2	42.9
Abstain	63.2	-	81.8	35.3	42.9
See my provider	63.2	43.8	9.1	35.3	41.3
Wait to see if this happens again	5.3	12.5	-	41.2	15.9
Get another method	5.3	6.3	-	11.8	6.3
Don't know	10.5	31.3	9.1	23.5	19.1
<b>What a woman should do if she gets her period before the dark brown bead or after the last bead twice in a year * (n=)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>
Stop method and see a provider	78.9	37.5	90.9	52.9	63.5
Wait to see if it happens again	36.8	12.5	36.4	5.9	22.2
Continue using method	21.1	18.8	-	29.4	19
Needed to abstain or use condom	21.1	-	18.2	35.3	19
Switch to another method	21.1	12.5	27.3	11.8	17.5
Don't know	10.5	31.1	9.1	23.5	19.1

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.10M: Knowledge of current users of SDM among men about how to use it (Percentage)**

Particulars	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Knowledge on how to use the SDM (CycleBeads)* (n=)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>
Move ring to red bead first day of cycle	70	50	66.7	68.8	64.1
Move ring one bead each day	70	37.5	66.7	68.8	60.9
Avoid unprotected sex on white bead days	60	50	66.7	62.5	59.4
Move ring in the direction of arrow	70	25	66.7	31.3	48.4
Unprotected sex ok on brown bead days	40	31.3	58.3	43.8	42.2
Mark first day of period on calendar	40	31.3	50	43.8	40.6
Don't know	20	37.5	25.0	31.3	28.1
<b>Men who reported (n=)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>
All the six	10	25	50	18.8	23.4
A five	25	-	8.3	18.8	14.1
Any four	30	-	-	18.8	14.1
Any three	15	6.3	8.3	12.5	10.9
Any two	-	25	-	-	6.3
Ay one	-	6.3	8.3	-	3.1
None	20	37.5	25	31.3	28.1
<b>What a woman should do if she gets her period before the day she reaches the brown bead or period after the last bead happens twice in one year while using the SDM (CycleBeads)* (n=)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>
See a provider	55	43.8	50	56.3	51.6
Use condom	50	18.8	16.7	6.3	25
Abstain	45	-	16.7	12.5	20.3
Get another method	5	-	16.7	6.3	6.3
Wait to see if this happens again	-	-	8.3	6.3	3.1
Don't know	20	37.5	25.0	37.5	29.7

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.11W: Experiences of current users of SDM among women with its use (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Months since using (n=)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>
Less than 1	10.5	31.3	-	23.5	17.5
1-6	36.8	31.3	63.6	29.4	38.1
7-12	21.1	18.8	27.3	11.8	19
13-24	15.8	6.3	9.1	17.6	12.7
25-36	10.5	6.3	-	11.8	7.9
More than 36	5.3	6.3	-	5.9	4.8
<b>Average no. of months since using</b>	<b>13.84</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>13.35</b>	<b>11.68</b>
Used cyclebeads to keep track of fertile (n=) days	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>
	84.2	62.5	81.8	76.5	76.2
Still using cyclebeads to keep track of (n=) fertile days	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>48</b>
	100	100	88.9	100	97.9
Used anything else to keep track of fertile days (n=)	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>
	57.9	43.8	54.5	52.9	52.4
What else used to keep track of fertile days (n=)	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>
Calendar	100	100	100	88.9	97
<b>Still using the calendar to keep track of fertile days (n=)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>
Yes (use original calendar)	87.5	91.7	72.7	61.5	78.8
Yes (use another calendar)	6.3	-	9.1	7.7	5.8
Husband helped in using the (n=) SDM (CycleBeads)	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>
	84.2	50	90.9	52.9	68.3
<b>Type of helps being provided by husband *(n=)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>
Move ring on Cyclebeads	62.5	50	70	66.7	62.8
Mark calendar	56.3	25	40	88.9	53.5
Not have sex on white bead/fertile days	68.8	50	40	33.3	51.2
Use condom on white beads/fertile days	43.8	37.5	40	55.6	44.2
Reminds me to move the ring	62.5	-	40	44.4	41.9
Ask me if we can have unprotected sex	37.5	-	-	66.7	27.9
Buy condom	25	-	10	55.6	23.3
Use withdrawal on white beads/fertile days	12.5	25	10	22.2	16.3
Follow instructions on how to use method	6.3	12.5	-	11.1	7
Don't know	-	-	10	-	2.3
<b>Level of satisfaction with its use (n=)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>
Very satisfied	84.2	43.8	90.9	41.2	63.5
Somewhat satisfied	5.3	25	9.1	35.3	19
No answer	10.5	31.3	-	23.5	17.5
<b>Intending to continue using the SDM (n=)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>
	73.7	62.5	100	64.7	73

\*Multiple responses

**Table 6.11M: Experiences of current users of SDM among men with its use (Percentage)**

Particulars	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Months since using (n=)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>
Less than 1	-	12.5	8.3	-	4.7
1-6	35	25	58.3	37.5	37.5
7-12	20	6.3	8.3	12.5	12.5
13-24	10	18.8	-	12.5	10.9
25-36	10	6.3	8.3	6.3	7.8
More than 36	5	6.3	-	-	3.1
Can't remember	20	25	16.7	31.3	23.5
<b>Average no. of months since using</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Helping wife in using (n=)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>
	75	56.3	66.7	62.5	65.6
<b>Type of helps being provided to wife* (n=)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>
Use withdrawal on white beads/fertile days	46.7	77.8	62.5	60	59.5
Remind her to move the ring	86.7	11.1	25	70	54.8
Mark calendar	86.7	11.1	37.5	40	50
Not have sex on white bead/fertile days	53.3	-	25	70	40.5
Use condom on white beads/fertile days	66.7	22.2	12.5	40	40.5
Ask her if we can have unprotected sex	66.7	11.1	-	40	35.7
Follow instructions on how to use method	13.3	22.2	75	40	33.3
Buy condoms	-	55.6	12.5	-	14.3
Don't know	6.7	-	12.5	-	4.8
<b>Level of satisfaction with its use (n=)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>
Very satisfied	70	56.3	66.7	56.3	62.5
Somewhat satisfied	30	31.3	16.7	43.8	31.3
Not satisfied	-	-	8.3	-	1.6
No answer	-	12.5	8.3	-	4.7
<b>Intending to continue using (n=)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>
	80	62.5	75	62.5	70.3

\*Multiple responses

## Appendix 7: Tables for Chapter 7

**Table 7.3: Infant feeding practices (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Ever breastfed the child ages 0-5 months (n=)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>132</b>
	92	92.5	65.5	100	87.9
<b>Time after birth when initiated breastfeeding (n=)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>116</b>
Within an hour	47.8	22.4	47.4	36	34.5
1 – 2 hours	8.7	34.7	36.8	40	31
3 – 6 hours	13	10.2	5.3	4	8.6
7 – 12 hours	-	4.1	-	4	2.6
13 – 24 hours	4.3	10.2	5.3	8	7.8
1 – 2 day	4.3	4.1	-	4	3.4
After 2 days	21.7	14.3	5.3	4	12.1
<b>The child was given anything to drink other than breast milk in first 3 days after delivery (n=)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>116</b>
	34.8	34.7	5.3	12	25
<b>Liquids given during first 3 days after delivery * (n=)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>
Milk (other than breast milk)	75	52.9	100	33.3	58.6
Honey	25	17.6	-	-	17.2
Sugar or glucose water	-	23.5	-	-	13.8
Sugar-salt-water solution	-	17.6	-	-	10.3
Plain water	-	11.8	-	-	6.9
Tea/infusions	-	5.9	-	33.3	6.9
Fruit juice	-	5.9	-	-	3.4
Others	-	-	-	33.3	3.4
Don't know	-	5.9	-	-	3.4
<b>Children aged 0-5 months are currently exclusively being breastfed (n=)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>116</b>
	56.5	40.8	68.4	84	57.8
<b>No. of times the child aged 0-6 months was breastfed yesterday (n=)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>172</b>
≤10	6.1	13.2	-	15.1	9.3
More than 10	69.7	72.1	65.8	69.7	69.8
No answer	24.2	14.7	34.2	15.2	20.9
<b>Av. no. of times breastfed</b>	<b>16.68</b>	<b>18.83</b>	<b>21.72</b>	<b>13.86</b>	<b>17.94</b>
<b>Interval between breastfeeding more than 6 hours at any time in the last month (n=)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>172</b>
	6.1	29.4	5.3	3	14.5
<b>Interval between breastfeeding more than 10 hours at any time in the last month (n=)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>172</b>
	3	29.4	7.9	-	14
<b>Breastfed the child anything other than breast milk yesterday (n=)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>172</b>
Yes	3	13.2	-	12.1	8.1
No	72.7	72.1	65.8	72.7	70.9
No answer	24.2	14.7	34.2	15.2	20.9
<b>The child was breastfed first before giving other foods or liquids (n=)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
Yes	100	44.4	-	100	64.3
No	-	55.6	-	-	35.7
<b>The child was breastfed immediately after feeding other foods or liquids (n=)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
Yes	100	33.3	-	50	42.9
No	-	66.7	-	50	57.1

\*Multiple responses

**Table 7.5: Postpartum care details (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Saw any health provider after the birth of the youngest child (n=)</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1630</b>
	85.3	83.7	78.9	90.6	84.3
<b>Reasons for seeing health provider * (n=)</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1374</b>
Child immunization	95.9	92.1	97.1	93.2	94.3
Growth monitoring	72.4	16.6	65	20.5	40
Family planning	38.3	23.1	38.2	19.2	28.8
Child sick	37.9	14	25.2	17.9	22.4
Check my health after birth	30	24.6	21.9	9.1	21.7
I was sick	14.1	7	9.2	5.2	8.6
Infant feeding problem/question	1.4	1.1	0.3	-	0.7
Others	0.3	-	-	-	0.1
<b>Time when saw the health provider (n=)</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1374</b>
Same day within 24 Hours	21	43.1	25.2	8.8	26.8
1 - 2 days	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.9
3 – 5 days	4.5	3.4	7.2	5.9	5
6 – 7 days	12.4	11.7	10.5	20.5	13.5
More than 7 days	59.3	39.9	54.9	62.2	52.3
Never saw a provider	1	-	0.7	0.3	0.4
<b>Type of health provider seen * (n=)</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1368</b>
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	73.2	65	81.6	84.3	74.7
Doctor	50.5	36.5	41.1	28.4	38.7
Community health worker	27.2	4.5	34.2	10.5	17.2
Traditional birth attendant	0.3	11.5	1.6	-	4.4
Trained Dai	2.1	3	3.9	0.3	2.4
RMP	0.7	3.6	-	-	1.4
No answer	-	-	0.3	-	0.1
<b>Message / advices received from health provider (n=)</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1374</b>
Exclusive breastfeeding	66.6	48.6	66	87.6	65
Family Planning Methods	61.7	43.9	49.7	79.8	57
At least two years gap between consecutive births	46.2	43.1	38.2	79.5	50.8
LAM	38.6	26.3	13.1	71.3	36

\*Multiple responses

**Table 7.6: Postpartum family planning (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Used a family planning method (n=)</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1630</b>
Yes	60.3	74.1	60.3	62.2	65.5
No	39.7	25.9	39.7	37.8	34.5
<b>Reasons for not using any method* (n=)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>563</b>
Not menstruating	24.4	30.8	35.1	32.8	30.9
Afraid of side effects	19.3	29.5	34.4	19.5	26.1
Not sexually active	13.3	17.8	24	15.6	17.9
Don't want to interfere with breastfeeding	8.9	0.7	33.8	4.7	12.6
Not available	17.8	7.5	3.2	3.1	7.8
Cannot afford/too expensive	3.7	2.7	5.2	0.8	3.2
Against religion	1.5	-	-	-	0.4
Others	28.8	16.4	12.9	30.4	21.7
No answer	1.5	4.8	1.3	2.3	2.5
<b>Type of family planning method started using within six months after delivery* (n=)</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>365</b>
Female sterilization	71.6	50	48.1	26.6	49.9
Condom	23	13	17.3	26.6	18.4
LAM	2.7	21.2	11.1	29.7	16.7
Standard days method	9.5	4.1	7.4	10.9	7.1
Withdrawal	2.7	8.9	2.5	-	4.7
Rhythm	-	2.7	-	15.6	3.8
Pills (combined hormones)	5.4	1.4	6.2	4.7	3.8
IUD	1.4	2.1	2.5	7.8	3
Pill (progestin only)	-	2.7	3.7	-	1.9
Injectables	1.4	2.1	1.2	-	1.4
Male sterilization	1.4	-	1.2	1.6	0.8
Implants	-	-	-	4.7	0.8
Female condom	-	-	-	1.6	0.3
Foam/jelly	1.4	-	-	-	0.3
Herb	-	4.1	12.3	-	4.4
Others	1.4	0.7	1.2	-	0.8
<b>Type of family planning method started using between 7-12 months after delivery* (n=)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>397</b>
Female sterilization	67.2	47	36.1	22.2	42.8
Condom	27.9	21.1	21.3	32.2	24.7
Pills (combined hormones)	1.6	14.1	29.5	3.3	12.1
Standard days method	21.3	5.4	8.2	13.3	10.1
Withdrawal	1.6	14.6	4.9	1.1	8.1
Pill (progestin only)	4.9	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.3
Rhythm	-	2.2	1.6	18.9	5.5
IUD	1.6	1.6	6.6	13.3	5
LAM	1.6	1.1	1.6	12.2	3.8
Injectables	-	2.7	1.6	-	1.5
Male sterilization	-	0.5	-	2.2	0.8
Implants	-	-	-	-	-
Herb	-	2.2	4.9	-	1.8
Others	-	-	1.6	-	0.3

\*Multiple responses

**Table 7.7: Knowledge of women about LAM (Percentage)**

Indicators	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>A woman who is breastfeeding can become pregnant (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
Yes	44.8	59.8	40.8	72.6	54.6
No	34.9	30.5	38.3	18.6	31
Don't Know	20.4	9.7	20.9	8.9	14.5
<b>A woman can become pregnant before her menstrual period returns after she has had a baby (n=)</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>987</b>
Yes	51.5	41.2	41.2	23.7	38.3
No	42.5	57.2	50	70.2	56.8
Don't Know	6	1.6	8.8	6.1	4.9
<b>Sources for hearing about LAM first time * (n=)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>654</b>
Community health workers	53.6	42.7	60.2	56.3	51.5
Health provider at health center/clinic	73.6	25.4	32.5	59.4	46.3
Friend/neighbor	3.6	56.9	21.7	3.1	24.6
Poster in health center	44.5	12.9	18.1	26.6	23.7
Health provider at maternity ward /labor and delivery	39.1	6	24.1	6.1	13.9
Mother in law	6.4	31.9	3.6	0.4	13
Health talk in community/street theatre	12.7	13.4	21.7	8.3	12.5
Television	6.4	17.2	4.8	4.8	9.5
Relative	4.5	19	9.6	1.3	9.2
Wall painting	12.7	9.5	3.6	7.9	8.7
Spouse	1.8	9.5	1.2	-	3.8
Radio	6.4	2.6	1.2	2.2	2.9
Poster in pharmacy	8.2	0.9	2.4	0.4	2.1
Brochure/flier	5.5	0.4	-	3.1	2.1
Mother	1.8	2.6	7.2	-	2.1
Poster elsewhere	3.6	0.9	2.4	0.9	1.5
Pharmacist	0.9	0.4	1.2	-	0.5
Can't remember	-	0.9	2.4	1.2	1.1
<b>Mentioned the following about LAM * (n=)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>654</b>
LAM lasts until child is 6 months of age.	90	62.1	73.5	57.6	66.7
Only give the baby breast milk.	79.1	47.8	50.6	63.3	58.9
LAM protects against pregnancy /LAM is effective	40	67.2	43.4	54.1	55
LAM is breastfeeding	18.2	26.7	25.3	39.3	29.5
LAM prevents return of my menstrual period	10	41.8	10.8	24.9	26.6
I must breastfeed my baby whenever my baby is hungry	19.1	31	32.5	20.1	25.4
LAM is natural	13.6	7.8	8.4	33.6	17.9
Do not give the baby other foods or liquids	15.5	3	27.7	9.2	10.4
LAM is affordable/ no formula to buy	4.5	0.4	8.4	8.7	5
I need to change to another method when LAM no longer works for me	4.5	0.9	6	8.3	4.7
LAM has no side effects.	2.7	4.3	2.4	5.7	4.3
<b>Knows that LAM is no longer effective when.... * (n=)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>654</b>
When menstrual period returns	56.4	77.6	55.4	90.8	75.8
When she gives the baby other foods and liquids	56.4	25	62.7	21.4	33.8
Baby is 6 months old	27.3	33.6	49.4	21.8	30.4
When she stops breastfeeding	19.1	39.2	16.9	16.2	24.9

\*Multiple responses

## Appendix 8: Tables for Chapter 8

**Table 8.1: Respondent's views on who (husband, wife or both equally has the greater say in household matters(Percentage)**

Who has the greater say	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Female respondents (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
<b>Male respondents (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
<b>Large Household purchases (both equally)</b>					
Female respondents	67.6	92.1	52.5	88.1	76.5
Male respondents	69.3	64.8	71.1	86.7	71.9
<b>Small daily household purchases (husband)</b>					
Female respondents	50.1	35.3	45.5	43.2	42.5
Male respondents	48.1	50	31.4	39.1	42.7
<b>Deciding when to visit family, friends or relatives (both equally)</b>					
Female respondents	74.8	92.5	66.4	76.5	79.2
Male respondents	54.8	87.6	66.7	84.1	74.7
<b>Decision on what to do with wife's earning (both equally)</b>					
Female respondents	86.1	73.8	79.1	85	79.9
Male respondents	57.1	78.9	78	90.1	76.5
<b>Decision on no. of children and time when to have (both equally)</b>					
Female respondents	94.4	97.9	94.6	98.3	96.5
Male respondents	89	92.8	93.6	97.4	93.1

**Table 8.2: Respondent's views on whether husband is justified in hitting and beating his wife if she...(Percentage)**

Views on .....	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Female respondents (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
<b>Male respondents (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
<b>Leaves the house without telling (no)</b>					
Female respondents	39.4	70.1	60.1	56.2	58.5
Male respondents	50.7	57.4	77.5	76.8	65.1
<b>Neglects the children (no)</b>					
Female respondents	25.5	79.3	48.4	51.2	55
Male respondents	52.5	57	76.5	76.8	65.1
<b>Argues with husband/partner (no)</b>					
Female respondents	37.3	81.2	39.9	54.6	56.7
Male respondents	38.8	43.9	73.1	76.8	57
<b>Refuses to have sex with husband/partner (no)</b>					
Female respondents	61.7	85.5	75.1	83.1	77.6
Male respondents	75.9	80.4	86.4	87.5	82.4
<b>Burns the food (no)</b>					
Female respondents	46.9	98.6	66.8	74.5	75.3
Male respondents	67.2	68.9	81	81.4	74.2

**Table 8.3: Respondent's views on whether a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if...(Percentage)**

Views on .....	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Female respondents (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
<b>Male respondents (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
<b>She is tired and not in the mood (yes)</b>					
Female respondents	44.5	94.9	48.4	58.7	65.8
Male respondents	54.8	56.7	16.3	77.4	50.6
<b>She has recently given birth (yes)</b>					
Female respondents	49.1	94	54	60.1	68.1
Male respondents	54.8	50.2	16	78.3	48.6
<b>She knows her husband has sex with other women (yes)</b>					
Female respondents	66	96.3	65.5	65.7	76.3
Male respondents	22.9	57.4	21.5	72.2	44.3
<b>She knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease (yes)</b>					
Female respondents	58.2	96	59.9	63.4	72.8
Male respondents	38.6	53.7	20	78	47.3
<b>She is on her fertile days and does not want to get pregnant (yes)</b>					
Female respondents	42.4	94.6	51.6	58.7	66.1
Male respondents	53	47.2	15.1	85.5	48.6

**Table 8.4: Respondent's views on whether think that if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband when he wants her to, he has the right to... (Percentage)**

Views on .....	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Female respondents (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
<b>Male respondents (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
<b>Get angry and reprimand her (no)</b>					
Female respondents	42.1	74.7	72.2	83.1	69
Male respondents	54.8	62.4	77.5	70.1	66.2
<b>Refuse to give her money or other means of financial support (no)</b>					
Female respondents	84.2	84.9	79.1	97.8	85.9
Male respondents	74.8	95.2	87.9	91	88.2
<b>Use force and have sex with her even if she doesn't want to (no)</b>					
Female respondents	92	81.4	84.5	95.6	87.2
Male respondents	85.2	96.9	84.2	96.5	91.2
<b>Go and have sex with another woman (no)</b>					
Female respondents	80.4	97.3	88.6	95.6	91.3
Male respondents	72.8	95.7	84.4	90.7	87

**Table 8.5: Respondent's views on main decision maker for family planning use (Percentage)**

Views on....	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Female respondents (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
<b>Main decision maker for using family planning method - Joint decision</b>	84.7	96	76.7	55.4	80.8
<b>Husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a family planning method to avoid pregnancy</b>					
Approves	91.2	92.7	70.9	93.4	87.1
Disapproves	1.3	4.5	16.6	1.9	6.3
No answer	7.5	2.9	12.6	4.7	6.6
<b>Frequency of talking to husband/partner about family planning in the past year</b>					
Never	42.6	29.1	52.7	37.4	39.4
Once or twice	43.2	59.3	42.6	36	47.2
More often	14.2	11.6	4.7	26.6	13.4
<b>Male respondents (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
<b>Main decision maker for using family planning method - Joint decision</b>	94.5	80.2	95.1	98	90.6
<b>Husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a family planning method to avoid pregnancy</b>					
Approves	64.1	90	70.4	85.8	78.8
Disapproves	14.8	6.7	9.1	8.4	9.4
Don't know	21.2	3.3	20.5	5.8	11.9
<b>Frequency of talking to husband/partner about family planning in the past year</b>					
Never	37.1	58.3	43.7	25.5	43.3
Once or twice	55.7	25.6	45.9	35.9	39.1
More often	7.2	16.1	10.4	38.6	17.6

**Table 8.6: Respondent's views on whether wife is justified in asking her husband to use condom when she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted disease (Percentage)**

Views	Chatra	Deoghar	Dumka	Gumla	Total
<b>Female respondents (n=)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1809</b>
Yes	75.9	95.1	48.7	92	79
No	14.5	3.7	34.8	5.3	13.9
Don't Know	9.7	1.3	16.6	2.8	7.1
<b>Male respondents (n=)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1635</b>
Yes	79.1	75.6	75.8	95.7	80.6
No	2	11.9	18.3	1.7	9.2
Don't Know, depends	18.8	12.6	5.9	2.6	10.2