

SUMMARY

In this study, an investigation of contraceptive behaviour within the religious and social framework is carried out to find the extent to which social and religious factors (such as husband and wife education, monthly income of husband, husband-wife discussion, desire for more children, offering of prayers, political view of husband) influence the decision making process upon the acceptance of family planning methods.

The study is based on 304 households (couples) with wives age less than 49 years, chosen from the locality of Allama Iqbal Town. To understand the acceptance of contraceptives or family planning behaviour fourteen religious, demographic and socio-economic factors of categorical nature was taken.

Both bivariate and multivariate techniques are used for exploring the respondent's view regarding adoption of family planning methods. Multivariate log-linear analysis is applied to identify association pattern and interrelationships among factors included in the study. The logit-model is employed to explore the relationship between predictor factors and dependent factor, and to explore which are the factors upon which acceptance of family planning methods is highly depending.

Bivariate and multivariate analysis demonstrate that preference of contraceptive use was found to be consistently associated with factors – husband-wife discussion, desire for more children, number of living children, political view and duration of marriage. Monthly income of husband, husband's occupation, at age marriage, offering of prayers, offered no explanation of adoption of family planning methods. It is concluded that religious attitude of husbands has a slight effect upon the acceptance of family planning methods in urban setting while socio-economic and socio-demographic factors have a great influence upon the acceptance of family planning methods.