

Main title (Times New Roman Font 14),

**Contraceptive Use and its Determinants among Urban Slum Dwellers in
India: A study**

Robert¹, Rama Rao², Shekar Rudra³

Note to the author **Should not mention Mr/Dr/Mrs** (author name font size 12)

Abstract **All side heads times New Roman size 12 bold**

India has one of the largest urban populations in the world. The urbanization of different parts of the world constitutes a major demographic issue of the twenty-first century. This is especially true for India, where the urban population is assumed to be among the largest in the world. This study investigates the relationship between contraception use and the -----

Note to the Authors: **Abstract should not cross 600 words, must be italic**

Keywords: Family Planning, Contraceptive Use, Modern Method, Method Mix, Slum

(Maximum 5 Key words, font 12, non-italic)

Note to the Authors: **Affiliation, Department/institution name, correspondence address, e-mail Id should be written as shown under , Font size 11**

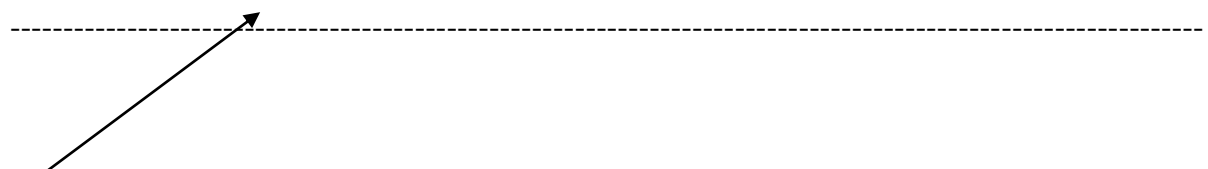
¹ Assistant Research Officer, Department of Statistics and Demography, National Institute of Health and Development New Delhi-110067, Email ID: rajiips2009@gmail.com

² Assistant Professor, Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi-110007, Email ID: Rao@iegindia.org

³ Profesoor, Centre for Development and Welfare actives New Delhi E-mail rudra124@gmail.com

Introduction (No side head numbering)

The urban population in India is one of the largest in the world. The urbanization of daft parts of the world constitutes a major demographic issue of the twenty-first century. This is (John et al., 2008). The unprecedented growth in the urban -----



Note to the Authors :Gap between the sentences 1.5

Methodology

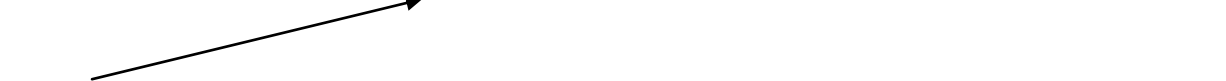
Data

This study utilizes individual women’s data from fourth round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), an Indian government survey equivalent to the Demography and Health Survey (DHS). -----

Study Variables and Methods of Analysis

The modern methods included in this study are----- . Dependent variables were categories in two parts. In the first part a binary response was created for current use of contraception. If a woman was currently using any contraceptive method, she was coded as ‘1’ and ‘0’ for otherwise. For the second part, the response was grouped into ‘Using Traditional Method’, Using Modern Method’ and ‘Not Using Any Method’. Independent Variables also categorised like -----

Chi-square (χ^2) tests were applied to examine the association between any contraceptive use, while multivariate binary logistic regression was applied to examine the effects of various socio-demographic and cultural factors on the ----- choice and various socioeconomic and demographic factors. The results of the regression analyses have been presented by odds ratios (ORs) and relative risk ratio (RRR) with 95 percent confidence interval (CI). The data has been analysed by STATA software.



Note to the authors: Independent variable, Dependent variable, tools of analysis, etc should be mentioned clearly

Results

Background profile of the Respondents

Table 1 presents the background profile of the women of urban slums in India. The mean age of the women was 30.1 (SD ± 9.8) years. The mean number of living children and the mean number of children ever born were 1.67 (SD±1.6) and 1.76 (SD±1.7), respectively. It is also found that approximately 32 percent of women have no children. -----.

Note to the Authors: (For any table, Title must be outside the table) Font size 12 Bold

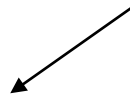


Table 1: Background Profile of the Women of Urban Slum in India, 2015-16

Characteristics	Mean± SD or percentage
	Slum
Mean age	30.1±9.8
Mean number of living children	1.67±1.6
Mean no. of children ever born	1.76±1.7
Women without having children	31.70
Currently using any contraceptives	45.81
Currently using modern contraceptives	41.76
Currently using traditional method	04.05

Differentials of Contraceptive Use and Method Choice

Table 3 shows the variations in contraceptive use and method preference among Indian urban slum women who are currently married. A significant amount of contraception was used by --

Note the Authors: (For any table, Title must be outside the table, font size 12 bold)

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women Using Contraceptive by Background Characteristics of Urban Slum Dwellers in India, 2015-16

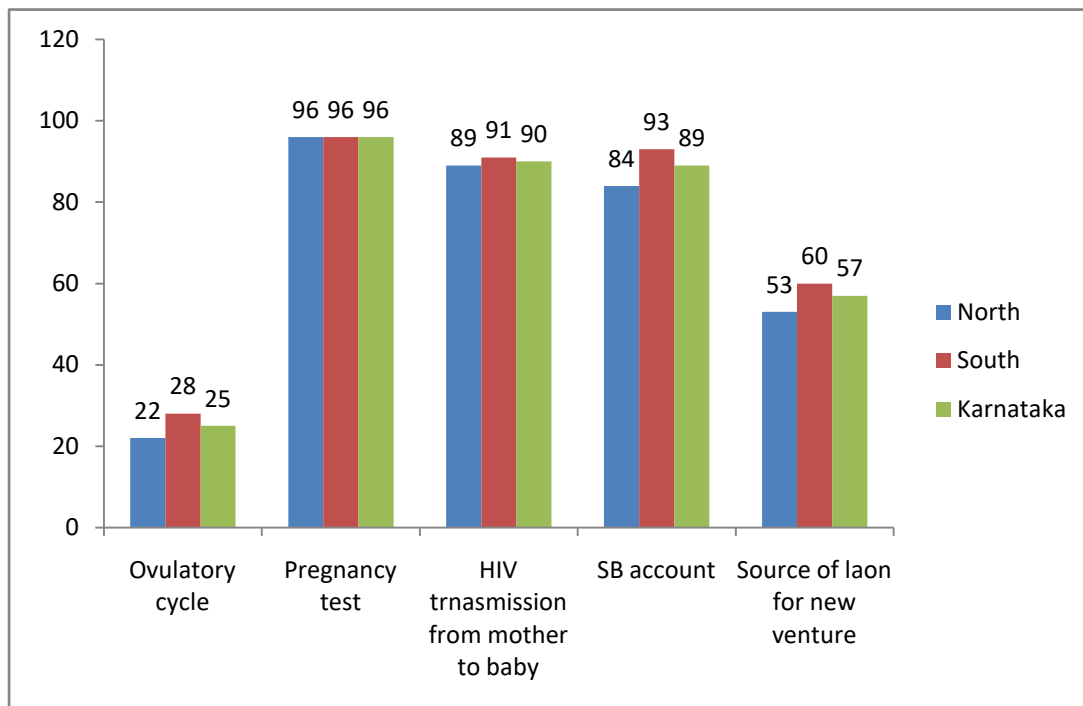
Background Characteristics	Using Contraceptive by Methods			Total Users	χ^2
	No	Traditional	Modern		
Age					787.8****
15-19	25.7	01.7	00.8	15.0	
20-24	26.9	12.6	07.6	18.8	
25-29	16.7	24.1	18.7	17.8	
30-34	09.3	17.8	21.4	14.4	
35-39	07.4	18.4	19.5	12.6	
40-44	06.6	12.6	17.7	11.1	
45-49	07.5	12.6	14.4	10.4	
Education					156.0****
No education	16.8	43.1	28.6	22.7	
Primary	11.2	10.3	14.9	12.6	
Secondary	53.3	37.4	47.8	50.4	
Higher	18.7	09.2	08.7	14.4	
Religion					61.7****
Hindu	69.0	50.6	73.8	69.9	
Muslim	28.8	48.3	22.4	27.4	
Others	02.2	01.2	03.8	02.7	
Caste					02.3
Others	20.7	18.7	18.7	19.9	
OBC	47.7	47.0	48.5	48.0	
SC/ST	31.6	34.3	32.7	32.1	
Sex of Child					983.1****
Male	32.7	77.6	88.3	56.3	
Female	67.3	22.4	11.8	43.7	

*χ^2 significant level **** at the 0.01 level, ** at the 0.05 level*

Trend of still births

Note to the Authors : For any figure title must be outside the box as shown (Font size 12 bold)

Fig1 Percent of women having knowledge in selected empowerment variables in Karnataka by regions



Discussion and Conclusion

This study investigates the relationship between contraception use and the influences of different socio-demographic and cultural factors on contraceptive use among slum women in urban India. More than 17 percent of Indian urban residents live in slums, yet little attention -

References:

References must be in Harvard style, at the end of the paper a reference list in alphabetical order should be given

Citation

You should cite publications in the text: (Bhat 2012) using the first named author's name or (Bhat and Zavier 2012) citing both names of two, and (Bhat et al. 2012) when there are three or more authors.

B. For books

Surname, Initials (year), *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication.

Example: Harrow, R. (2005), *No Place to Hide*, Simon & Schuster, New York, NY.

C. For book chapters:

Surname, Initials (year), "Chapter title", Editor's Surname, Initials, *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication, pages.

Example: Calabrese, F.A. (2005), "The early pathways: theory to practice - a continuum", in Stankosky, M. (Ed.), *Creating the Discipline of Knowledge Management*, Elsevier, New York, NY, pp. 15-20.

D. For journals:

Surname, Initials (year), "Title of article", *Journal Name*, volume issue, pages.

Example: Capizzi, M.T. and Ferguson, R. (2005), "Loyalty trends for the twenty-first century", *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, Vol. 22 No. 2, pp. 72-80.

E. For electronic sources:

The full URL should be supplied at the end of the reference, as well as a date that the resource was accessed.

Example: Castle, B. (2005), "Introduction to web services for remote port lets", available at: <http://www-128.ibm.com/developerworks/library/ws-wsrp/> (accessed 12 November 2007).