

KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF DELIVERY CARE

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Degree in Health Education**

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is my original work. No part of it has been earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university, college or educational institutions. Whatever the subject matter I have presented in this thesis report belongs to my own original work and I have not copied any materials from thesis completed earlier .

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that Mr. **Khim Giri** has completed his research work entitled "**Knowledge and Practice of Delivery Care** " for the partial fulfillments of Master's Degree in Health Education under my supervision. To my knowledge this work has not been submitted for any other degree.

I recommend this thesis for final evaluation.

Date: 11th Aug 2019

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September 1, 2019

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled “**Knowledge and Practice of Delivery Care**” is conducted quantitatively with formulating main objective as to find out the knowledge and practice of delivery care of Yadav and Mushar Community and also mix community comparatively.

The study has been conducted as descriptive research design (survey design) under quantitative research method. In this study the population of the study is married couple of reproductive aged who had at least one child in Naraha Rural Municipality of Siraha. In this study 60/60 married women of reproductive age and having at least one child from Yadav and Mushar community. Purposive sampling method under non probability sampling method was used in this study. Interview schedule was made the major tool for data collection.

In this study, middle aged (30-34) women were in higher number than others. Out of total respondents 8.30 percent were of age 15-19 years which is not legal for reproduction. The overall data shows that the majority (51.70%) of the respondents have joint family. Majority (96.70%) of Yadav respondents were illiterate but only 42.90 percent of Mushar respondents had only higher education. Out of 60 Yadav respondents 51.70 percent and out of 60 Yadav respondents more than half (55%) had taken agriculture as the main occupation. Out of 60 Mushar respondents half (50%) of them were of aged 20-24 years during first delivery whereas out of 60 Yadav respondents half (50%) of them were of age 15-19 years during first delivery. Most of the respondents (60.80%) told that the meaning of delivery is "Giving birth to the child". Among them 65 percent were Mushar and 56.70 percent were Yadav respondents.

Out of 58 illiterate Yadav respondents majority (93.10%) had knowledge about delivery care. Out of 42 literate Mushar respondents 95.2 percent had knowledge about delivery care. Out of 60 Yadav respondents 76.7 percent had knowledge about T.T. vaccine. Out of 60 Mushar respondents 45 percent had such knowledge out of 60 Yadav respondents majority (60%) viewed that they had knowledge about eating

meat/fish during and after delivery In case of Mushar respondents 55.55 percent had knowledge on eating meat/fish during delivery period. This data says that majority (57.50%) of the total respondents has knowledge on consuming meat/fish during and after delivery. Out of 60 Yadav respondents more (33.33%) viewed about the first helper of delivery mother as health worker. Similarly in Mushar respondents 45 percent out of total viewed the helper was oldest mothers as delivery helper. Out of 60 Yadav respondents more than 33 percent of them expressed about the knowledge of delivery complication by bleeding and vaginal pain whereas out of 60 Mushar respondents more than 40 percent of them expressed such knowledge. Out of total respondents' majority (70%) of them had knowledge about sanitation during delivery.

Out of 60 Yadav respondents 30 percent of them used to go to health centre for delivery whereas only 25 percent Mushar respondents used to go to hospital for delivery. The statistics shows that 31.14 percent of the total respondents used to go to the health institutions at the last stage of delivery complications. Out of 60 Yadav respondents approximately half of them used to eat meat/fish after delivery as additional food and 55 percent in Mushar. Out of 60 Yadav respondents 35 percent of them were in normal personal hygiene condition and only 26.66 percent Mushar respondents were practicing normal personal hygiene. Out of 60 Yadav respondents 35 percent of them checked their health once after the delivery and 30 percent Mushar respondents checked their health to the health personnel once.

Based on the above findings and conclusions, it is recommended that different programs related to health should be conducted. Social taboos, myths, superstitions and gender discrimination in the perspective of delivery care and especially on the use of balanced diet and sanitation are highly rooted in the study area so as in the Nepalese society which should be eradicated and further research should be conducted on the same topic.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	-	Antenatal Care
ICPD	-	International Conference on Population and Development
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
NDHS	-	National Demographic and Health Survey
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendant
TT	-	Tetanus Toxide
UNFPA	-	United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nation's Children Fund
VaRG	-	Valley Research Group
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
WHO	-	World Health Organization