FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR OF KAMI COMMUNITY

(A Case Study of Phungling VDC, Taplejung)

A THESIS

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BY

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DECLARATION

Except where otherwise acknowledge in the text, the analysis in this Thesis represents my own original research.

.....

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July 2011

RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis

Submitted by

Ramkripal Mahato

Entitled

Fertility Behaviour of Kami Community

is Recommended for External Examination

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Date: July 2011

VIVA-VOCE SHEET

We have conducted the viva-voce examination of the thesis

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and find that the thesis to be an independent work of the written according to the prescribed format. We accept the thesis as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master of Arts in Population Studies.

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to examine the fertility behaviour of Kami Community a socio-economically and politically impoverished caste/ethnic group of Nepal scattered in the hill belt. It presents the findings from analyses of interviewed data from Phungling VDC, Taplejung district. The study sample induced 134 eligible women of reproductive age group from total 132 household of Kami with 721 entire family members. Data were obtained on household and individual information related to explain fertility performance from the survey conducted during January, 2011.

Analysis of fertility behaviour were carried out by using cross tables, mean tables with selected dependent and independent variables. Children Ever Born (CEB) is used as an indicator of fertility behaviour.

Among the total Kamis male constitutes 49.24 percent and the sex ratio is 96.94. High concentration of population seems in the age group 10-14 years, 15-19 years and 5-9 years i.e. 13.73 percent, 13.31 percent and 13.18 percent respectively. About 57 percent people were in the married category having about 1 percent higher of females. Out of the total eligible women, 31.35 percent were married within the age of 15-16 years. The literacy rate of Kami was 77.16 percent of this VDC but only 59.70 eligible women were literate. Out of literate eligible women 22.5 percent had informal education and 30 percent had primary education. The people were dominantly involved as wage labour in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors both, Out of total eligible women, 79.10 percent had knowledge about family planning method. 70.15 percent were found current users any one of the method of contraception out of total ever users 63.21 percent.

High fertility culture was shown by Kami People women of age group 45-49years had 3.33 mean CEB. Lower fertility behaviour was associated with literate and having higher age at marriage. Higher fertility behaviour was associated with wage labour and contraception use showed lower mean CEB.

It is argued that fertility remains high due to high child mortality. High fertility has ensured high dependency and burden. Similarly current distribution of population towards the younger ages would result high fertility level in some years to come.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
DHS	:	Demographic Health Survey
FP	:	Family Planning
FPM	:	Family Planning Methods
HMG	:	His Majesty's Government
ICPD	:	International Conference on Population Development
IEC	:	Information Education Communication
INGO	:	International Non- Governmental Organization
IUCD	:	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices
KAP	:	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
MOH	:	Ministry Of Health
MOPE	:	Ministry Of Population and Education
NFFPS	:	Nepal Fertility and Family Planning Survey
NFHS	:	Nepal Fertility Health Survey
NFS	:	Nepal Fertility Survey
NGO	:	Non- Governmental Organization
PRB	:	Population Reference Bureau
SPSS	:	Statistical Programme for Social Service
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
UN	:	United Nations
UNFPA	:	United Nations Fund For Population Activities
VDC	:	Village Development Committee