

**SAFE MOTHERHOOD PRACTICE AMONG THE REPRODUCTIVE AGE OF  
WOMEN**

**(A case study of Khahare Pangu VDC, Kavrepalanchok District)**

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO

THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES(CDPS),

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY (TU)

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENTS OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER

OF ARTS IN POPULATION STUDIES

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July 2011

## **DECLARATION**

Except where otherwise acknowledged in the text, the analysis in this thesis represents my own original research.

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## **RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certified that the thesis

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Safe Motherhood Practice Among the Reproductive Age of Women Khahare Pangu VDC

Kavreplanchok

is recommended for External Examination.

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**VIVA-VOCE SHEET**

We have conducted the viva-voce examination of the thesis

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Safe Motherhood Practice Among the Reproductive Age of Women

I find that the thesis to be an independent work of the student 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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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I am so grateful to Dr. Prabha kumari Hamal, teacher in CDPSs T.U. for kind supervision of this work and for her generous co-operation in many aspects of this study. I fell deep gratitude to professor Dr. Prem Singh Bisht, Head of the Central Department of Population Studies, T.U. for his valuable suggestion and encouragement. I am also equally grateful to all library staff.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the former Chairman and all the wards former chairmen of Khahare Pangu VDC, Kavrepalanchok, for their kind help in data collection. At Last, I am very much grateful to my ideal parents who devoted their life to build me what I am today. And my special thanks go to my friends Mr. Nawaraj Sapkota, Tanka Sanjyal. Nilam and Mr. Manoj shreshtha who helped me in tabulation and management of data. I am so grateful to all the respondents women too, for their co-operation to the collection of data in my study time.

At last I am grateful to all those persons too, all of my friends and relatives who helped me directly or indirectly in this survey study in 2011.

Ratna Bahadur Lama

July 2011

## ABSTRACT

This dissertation tries to analyze the socio-economic, demographic, health status of reproductive age women in rural part of Nepal at Khahare Pangu VDC ward no. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, and 8, Kavrepalanchok. The main objectives of this study is to find out the status of safe motherhood practice among the reproductive age of women. This study is conducted by using purposive sampling. The study included total 108 households and 108 reproductive aged women at least who have one child in five years old as a sample. Primary and secondary sources of data has been used in this study. For data analysis simple statistical tools like proportion and percentage distribution are applied. In the study area, majority of the respondents are in age group 15-49 years. Most of the women have lower income and depend on unproductive agriculture. The educational and health situation of reproductive age women are not satisfactory. Significant numbers of women are living in joint family. All the respondents in the study area are believed in Hindu and Buddhist religion.

The total study population is 686 which is composed of 53.9 percent males and 46.1 percent females. Among them, 33.4 percent engaged in agricultural sector. The literacy rate is 48.3 percent among the studied household population. Out of total household, 95.4 percent have own land, 78.7 percent used tap water for drinking and 45.5 percent have per month income is less than 2000/- rupees and only 3.7 percent have 8000/- rupees and above monthly income.

Out of 108 respondents, 70.4 percent have knowledge on safe motherhood. The highest respondents i.e. 34.3 percent had information on safe motherhood by the sources of family member/mother-in-law. All the respondents are having sub-health post facility in their community. Among all the respondents, 39.8 percent have checked up antenatal care during their pregnancy. The more antenatal care service users are 27.9 percent in the age group 30-34 years. According to selected respondents, 42.6 percent received iron tablets, 38.0 percent received vitamin A, 80.0 percent delivered in their own home, 67.6 percent delivery assisted by family members, 25.9 percent used safe delivery kits in the time of delivery, 18.5 percent used sterilized blade to cut the cord, 13.9 percent got postnatal care service, 73.9 percent literate and 32.9 percent illiterate women went to check up postnatal care but other did not go.

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## ACRONYMS

AHW	Auxiliary Health Services
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DOH	Department of Health
EOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
GO	Government Organization
HA	Health Assistant
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
HMG	His Majesty Government
ICPD	International Conference for Population and Development
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
MCHW	Maternal Child Health Workers
MOH	Ministry of Health
NDHS	National Demographic Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
PNC	Postnatal Care
RPG	Rapid Population
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SDK	Safe Delivery Kits
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TBA	Trained Birth Attendants
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
VHW	Village Health Workers
WHO	World Health Organization