

Women's Status and Fertility Behaviors

(A Case Study of Methinkot VDC, Kavre, District)

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RECOMMENDATION

The dissertation work entitled '**Women's Status and Fertility**' (A case study of Methinkot VDC, Kavre) by Ms. Puja Kafle is presented under my supervision for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Masters Degree in Arts in Population Studies. I therefore, recommend the dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

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ACRONYMS

ANC	Antenatal Care Service
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	Central Department of Population Studies
CEB	Children Ever Born
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FP	Family Planning
GRR	Gross Reproductive Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IUD	Intra Uterine Device
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOPE	Ministry of Population and Environment
PNC	Postnatal Care
Pvt.	Private
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TBA _s	Traditional Birth Attendants
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TU	Tribuvan University
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee

ABSTRACT

'Women's Status and Fertility Behaviors' is a study by the information of 120 currently married women of Methinkot VDC, Kavre Planchok District. The study is carried to analyze the relationship between status of women and fertility performance in rural area.

The main objectives of the study are:

- To identify socio-economic and health status of women in Methinkot VDC
- To study the fertility behavior of women in Methinkot VDC
- To examine the relationship between status of women of reproductive ages (15- 49 years) and children ever born.

The socio-economic demographic and health status are included under status of women. The fertility performance of women is measured in mean CEB. The major findings of the study are:

About (66%) of respondents were literate but only (8.3%) respondents have completed higher level of education. Agriculture is the major occupation of the area. (About 73%) respondents are engaged in agriculture.

The highest (44.2%) respondents were married below the age of 15. About (67%) respondents have their first childbearing between the ages (15-19) years .This shows it needs to increase age at marriage. All of the respondents found working during pregnancy period among them (58.7%) work for more than ten hour a day. It shows that there is a poor reproductive health status of women.

The lowest mean CEB (1.53) is to women who married at the age of (20-24) years and the highest mean CEB (3.2) is found to the women who started childbearing between the age (15-19). Women with ever use of contraception have (2.61) CEB and currently using respondents have (2.65) CEB.