# CHILD LOSS EXPERIENCE AMONG WOMEN IN DALIT AND NON-DALIT COMMUNITIES IN PACHANALI VDC DOTI

## A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES (CDPS), FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY (TU), IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN POPULATION STUDIES

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### DECLARATION

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

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Pavitra Bhatta

July, 2012

## RCOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis

Submitted by

PAVITRA BHATTA

## **ENTITLED**

# CHILD LOSS EXPERIENCE AMONG WOMEN IN DALIT AND NON-DALIT COMMUNITIES IN PACHANALI VDC DOTI, DISTRICT

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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#### Entitled

# Child Loss Experience among Women in Dalit and Non-Dalit Communities in Pachanali VDC, Doti District.

And 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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#### ABSTRACT

This study entitled Child Loss Experience among Women in Dalit and non-Dalit community of Pachanali VDC Doti District is based on the primary data collected in married women who have one child birth. The objective of the study was to assess the status of child loss experience by social, economic and demographic variables.

Primary data was collected from 170 households with eligible women in 15-49 years of age, who had a one child birth. Among them each of the Dalit and non Dalit group consisted of 85 respondents. This study examined causal effects of variables like social, demographic, economic. Collected data were coded, recoded and tabulated. Lastly with the help of SPSS find the relationship between and among variables.

The major conclusions are: Dalit community had high child loss experience compared to the non Dalit community. Likewise high number of educational status showed less number of child loss experience. In rich family there were no child loss experiences among 170 respondents. Respondents who had property in their own name had also less number of child loss experience. The chhaupadi tradition had positive relationship with child loss experience in Dalit and non-Dalit community.

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# **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	: Antenatal Care
CBS	: Central Bureau of Statistics
CEB	: Children Ever Born
CDPS	: Central Department of Population Studies
CS	: Child Survival
CL	: Child Loss
CLE	: Child Loss Experience
HIV	: Human Immune Virus
ICPD	: International Conference on Population and Development
INGOS	: International Non-Governmental Organizations
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
NDHS	: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NGOs	: Non- Governmental Organizations
PNC	: Postnatal Care
RH	: Reproductive Health
SD	: Standard deviations
SBA	: Skilled Birth Attendance
SPSS	: Statistical Package for Social Science
SRH	: Sexual and Reproductive Health
TT	: Tetanus Texide
TU	: Tribhuvan University
TV	: Television
UN	: United Nations
UNFPA	: United Nations Family Planning Associations
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	: Village Development Committee
WHO	: World Health Organizations