

**STATUS OF YADAV WOMEN AND THEIR FERTILITY
BEHAVIOUR**

(A Case Study of Gadhawa VDC, Dang)

A THESIS

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DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN POPULATION STUDIES

BY

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DECLARATION

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

.....

Ram Surat Yadav

June, 2012

RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis

Submitted by

Ram Surat Yadav

Entitled

STATUS OF YADAV WOMEN AND THEIR FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

(A Case Study of Gadhawa VDC, Dang)

is Recommended for External Examination.

Padma Raj Lamichhane, Ph. D

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Date: June, 2012

VIVA-VOCE SHEET

We have conducted the viva-voce examination of the thesis

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(A Case Study of Gadhawa VDC, Dang)

and find the thesis to be an independent work 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 "**Status of Yadav Women and their Fertility Behaviour in Gadhawa VDC, Dang**" included sample of 150 married Yadav women of reproductive age (15-49 years) which may be representative for rural Nepal. The specific objectives of the study are: To examine the fertility behaviour of Yadav community, to find out the family planning knowledge and practice among Yadav community and to explain the female education, occupation, age at marriage and its relation with fertility behaviour of Yadav women of reproductive age in this VDC.

It was carried out using primary data collected by using interview schedule from 150 married Yadav women at reproductive age 15-49 years. Purposive random sampling method was applied for the study through lottery system. Among total married Yadav women, 38 percent were selected as the respondents of the study. Collected data were analyzed systematically and interpreted by using simple statistical techniques such as number and percentage shown in simple figures as well as tables.

The study revealed that out of total sample population 150, the majority of the respondents (54 percent) were found illiterate. All the respondents of that community were not financially sound but they had not received higher education and medicine required for health. Majority of the respondents were found married between ages 15-19 years. The majority of the respondents were dominated by Hindu religion (95.5 %). Most of the households didn't have toilet facilities (60%). The highest mean CEB (2.9) is found for those who are engaged in agriculture. The majority of the respondents, (89.2 %) are found to have knowledge of at least one family planning method. Education and occupation are found to have a negative relationship with mean number of Children Ever Born (CEB).

In conclusion, it is argued that fertility remains high due to high mortality, low use of contraceptives, low status of women, religion and cultural beliefs towards large family in this community.

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ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studied
CEB	:	Children Ever Born
CEDA	:	Central for Economic Development and Administration
FB	:	Fertility Behavior
FOE	:	Facility of Education
FP	:	Family Planning
GRR	:	Gross Reproductive Rate
HH	:	House Hold
ICPD	:	International Conference on Population and Development
INGO	:	International Non-Governmental Organizations
ILO	:	International Labor organization
KAP	:	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
MOH	:	Ministry of Heath
MOHP	:	Ministry of Health ad Population
MOPE	:	Ministry of Population and Environment
NDHS	:	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NFHS	:	Nepal Family Health Survey
NG	:	Nepal Government
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
No	:	Number
PRB	:	Population Reference Bureau

RH	:	Reproductive Health
SAARC	:	South Asian Association for Regional Co-Operation
SLC	:	School Leaving Certificate
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
UN	:	United Nations
UNFPA	:	United Nation Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children Fund
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WHO	:	World Health Organization

