

**FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR OF MAGAR COMMUNITY:
A STUDY OF IN DOVAN VDC, PALPA**

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences,
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Sociology

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mr. Lekh Bahadur Thapa has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this dissertation entitled, **“Fertility Behaviour of Magar Community: A study of in Dovan VDC, Palpa”**. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carried useful information on fertility behaviour. I forward this to the evaluation committee for its final approval with recommendation.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This dissertation work entitled “**Fertility Behaviour of Magar Community of Dovan VDC Palpa**” by Lekh Bahadur Thapa has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	–	Crude Birth Rate
CBS	–	Central Bureau of Statistics
CPR	–	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
ICPD	–	Internal Conference Population Development
IMR	–	Infant Mortality Rate
MOHP	–	Ministry of Health Population
NDHS	–	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
No.	–	Number
Org	–	Organization
PRB	–	Population Reference Bureau
SPSS	–	Statistical Package for Social Science
TFR	–	Total Fertility Rate
UN	–	United Nations
UNFPA	–	United Nations Federation Population Agency
VDC	–	Village Development Committee
WB	–	World Bank

ABSTRACT

Fertility is the actual reproductive performance of a women or a group of women. The research entitled "Fertility Reproductive Behaviour of Magar Community. The study is Dovan VDC Palpa at ward no. 7 and 8. The specific objectives of the study are to identify the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Magar to find out the level of fertility among Magar women in the study area, to analyze the determinants of fertility behavior among Magar women (15-49) years in the study area. Different types of quantitative data and information have been collected in the study. Both primary and secondary data have been applied to collect the required data for the study. The questionnaire schedules are the most important step data collection. Similarly there are nine wards of Palpa Dovan V.C.D., only two wards 7 and 8 have been chosen lottery method and 160 respondents are taken as a sample. All the data are collected by using face to face interview, questionnaire schedule and field survey etc.

37.5 percent respondents had given their first child in the age group 15-19 years. So, percent respondents had given their first child in the age group 20-24 years. 2.5 percent respondents and 10 percent respondents had given their first child in the age group 10-14 years and 25 and above respectively. Out of the 100 respondents of Dovan VDC Palpa District 73.1 percent of respondents have followed up doctor during the pregnancy and 26.8 percent of respondents have not followed up doctor during the pregnancy. Out of the 160 respondents 117 respondents have followed up doctor during the pregnancy which accounts the 73.1 percent. Out of the 73.1 percent respondents 10.2 percent of respondents have 1 times follow of doctor during pregnancy. 20.5 percent, 48.7 percent 20.5 percent respondents are taken two times, three times, four times follow up doctor during pregnancy.

All the respondents are women from the Dovan VDC Palpa. The findings of the study are, the education statuses of respondents are varied in the study area. 13.1 percent of respondents are illiterate and 13.7 percent literate, 10 percent respondents have completed primary education, secondary 25 percent, 31.3 percent SLC, 16.8 percent completed intermediate education respondents who had not completed bachelors education in the study area. Similarly age becomes an important determining factor of fertility. In case age of respondent all of them belong to reproductive age group 15-49 years. Out of the 160 respondents 32.2 percent respondents belong to the age group of 15-24 years, 49.3 percent respondents belong to the age group 25-34 years, 16.8 percent respondents belong to the age group of 35-44 years and finally 10.7 percent of respondents being to the age group 45 and above years age groups. All the respondents are married in the study area.

71.8 percent of respondents have been living nuclear family and 28.2 percent of respondents have been living joint family in the study area. Out of 160 respondents hundred percent respondent have using source of lighting. 91.8 percent of respondents have permanent house and 8.2 percent respondents have temporary house in the study area. 20.6 percent of respondents have economic status. 31.3 percent of respondents have medium economic status and 48.1 percent of respondents have low economic status in the Dovan VDC Palpa.

Similarly age becomes an important determining factor of fertility. In case age of respondent all of them belong to reproductive age group 15-49 years. Out of the 160 respondents 32.2 percent respondents belong to the age group of 15-24 years, 49.3 percent respondents belong to the age group 25-34 years, 16.8 percent respondents belong to the age group of 35-44 years and finally 10.7 percent of respondents being to the age group 45 and above years age groups. All the respondents are married in the study area.

Out the 160 respondents, 89.3 percent of respondents the occupied Hindu religion and 10.7 percent of respondents are occupied Buddhist religion in the study area. In case of landholding pattern 6.9 percent of respondents are landless. 23.8 percent of respondents have two or less ropanies of land. Similarly 19.4 percent of respondents have three to 5 ropanies of land. Likewise 29.3 percent and 20.6 percent of respondents have 6-10 ropanies and 11 and above ropanies land respectively. The condition of food sufficient is higher than food deficit in the study area. 69.4 percent of respondents get sufficient food where as 30.6 percent of respondents face food deficit till now in the study area.

Out of the 160 respondents, 30 percent of respondents have wanted birth more children due to different purpose such as for old age support desire for son, cause of husband etc. and 70 percent of respondents have not wanted more children in the study area. Out of the 112 respondents they have given more children, 25 percent respondents have wanted to birth other children due to the children for wealth. Similarly 20.8 percent, 37.5 percent, 16.6 percent respondents have wanted more children due to the for old age support, desire for son, cause of husband.