

# **FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR IN CHAMAR COMMUNITY**

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त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय

**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY**

राम प्रताप राम प्रसाद तामाङ्ग जनता बहुमुखी क्याम्पस असनपुर गोलबजार सिरहा

**Rampratap Ramprasad Tamang Janta Multiple Campus Asanpur**

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**RECOMMENDATION LETTER**

This thesis entitled "Fertility Behaviour in Chamar Community" has been prepared by Pinku Karn under my supervision. I recommend this thesis for examination by the research committee as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the master's degree of Health Education.

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Supervisor

Date: 2073/05/30

15/Sep./2016

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**APPROVAL SHEET**

This thesis entitled "Fertility Behaviour in Chamar Community " submitted by Pinku Karn in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master's Degree in Health Education, has been accepted and approved.

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## DECLARATION

I declare that the Mater' Degree thesis entitled in "Fertility Behaviour in Chamar Community " My own work , that it has not been previously submitted for any degree of examination in any other university, and that all the sources. I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged as complete references.

.....

**Pinku Karn**

**Date: - 2073/05/20**

**05/Sep./2016**

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**Date : Oct-2016**

**Pinku Karn**

## **ABSTRACT**

This study entitled " Fertility Behavior in Chamar community of Asanpur VDC of Siraha District" was carried out specifically ward No. 4,5,6, and 7 of Asanpur VDC with aim of finding the demographic and socio-economic and knowledge and practice of fertility in Chamar community .

A month long field operation was launched in the study area. There are altogether 2500 households and 11000 population reside in Asanpur VDC. There are 150 Chamar households in Asanpur VDC. Among them the total population of Chamar 750. Out of then, there are 360 are male and 390 are Female. Out of 390, there are 120 female in reproductive age which is the sample size of this study. The study area and Chamar community were chosen purposively and respondents (i.e. 15-49 years Chamar women having at least on child) were taken by census method and interviewed through structured and semi- structured interview schedule.

Majority of the respondents had adopted early marriage, premature pregnancy, higher fertility and child loss experiences. Nearly one fourth o fourth respondents had an appropriate concept of family planning.

Illiteracy has been one of he vital cause for their high fertility level because of their early marriage and less awareness about family planning etc. But by the study it is seen that even some of the educated Chamar hesitate and do not use contraceptives because they have the deep rooted belief that children are the gift of god, therefore, not only the education for the uneducated but also the awareness about the demerits of populations growth and early marriage should be provided through NGOs, INGOs and even from the government sector, and it will, of course, result in diminishing their high fertility level and their life will ultimately become easier and more comfortable.

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## ACRONYMS

CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	-	Central Department of Population Studies
CEB	-	Children Ever Born
CMR	-	Child Mortality Rate
CPR	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DHS	-	Demographic Health Survey
FP	-	Family Planning
IUD	-	Intra Uterine device
LBS	-	Live Births
MMR	-	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOPE	-	Ministry of Population and Environment
NFHS	-	Nepal Fertility Rate
NPR	-	Nepal Population Report
RTIS	-	Reproductive tract Infections
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
UN	-	United Nations
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
WHO	-	World Health Organizations
FB	-	Fertility Behavior
NFFH	-	Nepal Fertility and Family Health
NGO/INGO	-	National/ International Non Governmental Organization
No.	-	Number
SBA	-	Skill Birth Attendant
UNFPA	-	United National Fund for Population Activities
TU	-	Tribhuvan University
WB	-	World Bank