

ACCESS AND BARRIERS ON MATERNAL HEALTH OF MAGAR WOMEN

**A Thesis
In Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree of Sociology of
Central Department of Kirtipur
In Master Degree**

**Submitted
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**Central Department of Sociology
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
July 2019**

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– ShyamBahadurRana (July 2019)

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CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
KIRTIPUR

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that **Mr. ShyamBahadurRana** has completed the dissertation entitled **Access and Barrier of Maternal Health of Magar Woman** under my supervision and guidance. This research report is based on primary data, which were collected by the researcher himself. I, therefore, recommend the dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

Recommended By

Prof. Dr. Tika Ram Gautam
Central Department of Sociology
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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This dissertation entitled **Access and Barrier of Maternal Health of Magar Womans** submitted by **Mr. ShyamBahadurRana** under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Tika Ram Gautam has been accepted as the partial fulfillment of requirements for the Masters Degree in Sociology.

Dissertation Committee

Prof. Dr. Tulsi Ram Pandey
Head of the Department

Prof. Dr. Tika Ram Gautam
Supervisor

Mr. PremChalaune
External Examiner

Date:

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “**Access and Barrier of Maternal Health of Magar Woman**” submitted to the Central Department of Sociology, Kirtipuris entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The result of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purpose. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

ShyamBahadurRana

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This present study on "**Access and Barrier of Maternal Health of Magar Woman**" has been conducted in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master Degree of Arts in Sociology. I hope this dissertation will be helpful for policy makers, researchers, concerned agencies and welfare organization for various purposes.

I am deeply indebted to my supervisor, Prof. Dr. Tika Ram Gautam, who constantly extended his guidance and supervision throughout this study for its successful completion.

I am highly indebted to all the respondents of Machhegaon, Kathmandu for their support and co-operation during the field study and I also like to express my gratitude to the entire persons who helped me from the different fields from where I received the data and real status of the study area while preparing this thesis. I would like to thank all the writers, researchers and organizations who made available of the reference materials, ideas and reviews to support this thesis.

Finally, I would like to thank my parents for their valuable suggestions and co-operation while preparing this thesis.

August 07, 2019

ShyamBahadurRana

ABSTRACT

The topic on "**Access and Barrier of Maternal Health of Magar Woman**" at Macchegaon in Kathmandu district is the study area for Magarwoman where 85 samples were chosen by applying purposive sampling. The main objective of this study is to describe basic knowledge of pregnant women and mother about ante-natal, natal and postnatal checkup and to find out main social factors of increment maternal health problems. The research in primary and secondary data in qualitative and quantitative based has forwarded to address the pregnant woman during, pre and post period. While collecting data in the site through questionnaire, the access in health centre for Magar woman is available but as an adequate pregnant woman required for healthy pregnant is obstructed with different social and cultural activities. In this regard the following finding.

Marital status of the respondents, there were conjugal woman 68.8 percent, widow/widower 30.40 percent and unmarried woman and separated woman 0.80 percent. In this way the marital status appears in this site. Similarly educational status of the respondents, there woman 69.6, literate 20.40 percent, secondary and above level 5.60%) and primary level 4.40 percent respectively. Education plays the vital role to build up overall development of the Magarwoman. Literacy rate was lower than national level in the study area. Likewise, occupational status of the respondents, it shows that involved in service are 15, in business 13, in daily wages 22 and agriculture 10, and in household 25 percent are engaged as field survey in Machhegaon which is presented in table. In concern to access of toilet facility, the respondents (100%) have toilet facility at their homes. Similarly, access of water more than one third of respondents 46(54.11%) drink pipe water, and respondents 38(44.70%) drink public well water source. Generally, public well are open, defecate near the well and not clean properly which is caused to make water pollution. Village people become ill because of drinking polluted water. Pipe water is more safer and clean than other sources. Likewise, ownership of house of the of Magar woman, majority of the Magarwoman 55(64.70%) have their own home, and 30 (35.30%) woman do not have female woman have household in their names. Similarly, ownership of the land, 55(64.70%) respondents have land in their names and only 30 (35.30%) do not have.

Regarding to involvement at the organization, 65(74.70%) involved in organization and majority 20 (25.30%) of woman not. In the same way, health checkup during pregnancy, there were 66(77.64%)Magarwoman visited hospitals during one year before the survey. It was found that of the 85 respondents woman visited hospital during one year. There were 19(22.35%)woman did not go health checkup during 12 months before the survey. Similarly, status of nutrition to Magar women, many respondents take 33 (38.82), carbohydrate 25 (29.41) take protein, 16 (18.82) take vitamin and 11 (12.94) percent are taken by mineral during pregnancy for their balance diet. In this concern, they try to adapt new items but some foods are expensive too.

In marriage age, 20-24 Magarwoman marry in large number. In concern to this age group, most of the women marry for family.15-19 marry,19.82 percent, 20-24group 42.35 percent and minimal 30 age group marry 10.58 percent. in this way this woman group marry for adaption the life and culture.In Nepal about more than 95 percent diseases are caused by water. Pipe water is not available for every household and people living in that areas compelled to drink other sources which is risk to their lives. As found in the site there is access of health facilities rather than barrier for Magar woman. This site should be uplifted as other site of Nepal. Magarwomen's conscious about pregnancy but they still suffer from sufficiency of cultural problem.

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