

**FERTILITY DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN VDCs
AND MUNICIPALITY.**

(A Case Study of Makwanpur District)

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A Dissertation
Submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
The Central Department of Population Studies
For the Partial Fulfillment of Master's Degree in Population Studies

Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
March, 2010

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Recommendation Letter

This is to certify that **Mr. Sadan Dhodari** has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this dissertation entitled “*Fertility Differential Between VDCs And Municipality: A Case Study of Makwanpur District*” for the partial fulfillment of Master’s Degree of arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge the study is original and carries useful information in the field of fertility. I, therefore, recommend it for the evaluation to the dissertation committee.

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APPROVAL SHEET

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my hearty gratitude to Kamala Lamichhane, in Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) for her supervision and worthy guidelines which bridged me to complete this study, despite his busy time schedule.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Prem Singh Bist, Professor and Head of Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS), T.U. for providing me an opportunity to conduct this study on the subject of my interest as well as giving valuable suggestions and providing facilities to complete this thesis.

Besides, I would like to thank the staff of various VDCs office secretaries. Further, I would like to thank my family members, friends, especially Rama Subedi, Basanta Pantha, Pawan Kandel and colleagues for their immense help, suggestions and co-operation on various stages of the thesis preparation.

Finally, I would like to extend my hearty thanks to all the CDPS members for their kind help and suggestions at various stages of this work, and also hearty thanks to Mr. Madan Dhodari, brother for computer typing and setting.

March, 2010

Sadan Dhodari

ABSTRACT

The study of the “*Fertility Differential Between VDCs And Municipality : A Case Study of Makwanpur District*” is based on primary data which has been collected from the sampling type survey of Makwanpur district. The study included 200 currently married women of reproductive age group from 200 households out of the total population.

Two hundred currently married women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were successfully interviewed from two hundred households in the study area. The head of households were interviewed to present the general socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Makwanpur district and women of reproductive age were interviewed to examine their relationship between demographic and socio-economic variables and fertility differential.

Among the total population of 987, altogether 720 are literate. Both of the residence have got the majority of Tamangs and the majority occupation is agriculture. Municipal people are insufficient of their income than of the VDCs. Municipal women get earlier their first menstruation than of VDCs but the age at marriage and the age at first birth is vice-versa. Similarly, total loss of pregnancy in VDCs is higher (32). The mean CEB in the VDCs is 2.87 and 2.21 in municipality having the difference of 0.66.

The total married women aged 15-49 years are found 32.4 percent in the study area. The analysis of demographic factors shows that the age of women and duration of marriage are positively associated with fertility where as age at marriage is found negatively associated with fertility. Similarly, child loss experience is positively related with fertility. Occupational status and use of contraception are found negatively associated with fertility.

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Acronyms / Abbreviations

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	Central Department of Population
CEB	Children Ever Born
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
FP	Family Planning
FPAN	Family Planning Association of Nepal
H.H.	Household
IA	Intermediate in Arts
ICPD	International Convention on Population and Development
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
MCH	Maternal Care Health
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoPE	Ministry of Population and Environment
MPHBS	Multi-Purpose Household Budget Survey
NDHS	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NFHS	Nepal Family Health Survey
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
VDCs	Village Development Committees