

# **FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR OF DALIT COMMUNITY**

**(A Case Study of Salkot VDC Ward No. 9 Tokma Surkhet)**

**A DISSERTATION**

**SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

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**By**

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## **RECOMMENDATION LETTER**

This is to certify that **Mr. Dharma Raj Bayak** has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of the dissertation entitled **Fertility Behaviour of Dalit Community (A Case Study of Salkot VDC Ward No. 9 Tokma Surkhet)** for the partial fulfillment of Master's Degree of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, this study is original based on primary data and carries useful information in the field of fertility behaviour.

Therefore, I recommend this dissertation for evaluation to the dissertation committee.

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**Associate Prof. Dr. Narayan Hari Ghimire**  
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December, 2009

## **APPROVAL SHEET**

This dissertation on entitled **Fertility Behaviour of Dalit Community (A Case Study of Salkot VDC Ward No. 9 Tokma Surkhet)**, submitted by **Dharma Raj Bayak** has been approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree of Arts in Population Studies.

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## ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to examine the Fertility Behaviour of Dalit Community: A Case Study Salkot VDC Ward No.9, Tokma Surkhet" in terms of selected demographic and socio-economic variables, knowledge of family planning relation between CEB education, occupation, income and age at marriage. In the study included 115 currently married women of reproductive ages (15-49) years from 115 households with 716 entire family members. Household and individual level information are collected by census method and analysis method.

Among total Dalit population, male constitute 49.16 percent and female constitute 50.84 percent and hence the sex ratio is 96.70. About 66.13 percent people are married. Out of the eligible women 70.44 percent are married under 20 years of age. The literacy rate of the Dalit population is 51.72 percent and the 55.65 percent of eligible women are illiterate. Among the total respondents 81.74 percent women are engaged in agricultural sector. Only 64.34 percent couples of reproductive age were found as the currently user of contraception. High fertility culture is shown by these people. Women of age group 45-49 years has 7.75 mean CEB.

Lower fertility behaviour has associated with literacy and having higher age at marriage. Better occupation status helps to reduce fertility. Use of contraception, age at marriage, literacy status and occupation of respondents are found to be inversely (negatively) associated with the number of fertility (CEB). In the study area most of the Dalit women are backward from social economic and educational level. Most of the Dalit women are engaged in agriculture and daily wage labour. The educational situation is very poor. In the study area few, Dalit females are in reproductive age (15-49 years) has been attained formal education. It is argued that fertility remains high due to high child mortality. High fertility has ensured high dependency and burden. Similarly, current skewed distribution of population towards the younger ages would result high fertility in some year to come.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

BDCS	–	Birth, Death and Contraceptive Survey
CBR	–	Crude Birth Rate
CBS	–	Central Bureau of Statistic
CDPS	–	Central Department of Population Studies
CEB	–	Children Ever Born
CHW	–	Community Health Workers
CPR	–	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
FP	–	Family Planning
HHH	–	Head of the Household
HHs	–	Households
HMG	–	His Majesty's Government
ICPD	–	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	–	Information, Education and Communication
IMR	–	Infant Mortality Rate
INGO	–	International Non-Government Organization
IUD	–	Intra Uterine Device
MoH	–	Ministry of Health
MOPE	–	Ministry of Population and Environment
NDHS	–	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NGOs	–	Non-Government Organization
NLSS	–	Nepal Living Standard Survey
PHC/HP	–	Primary Health Center/Health Post
PRB	–	Population Reference Bureau
TFR	–	Total Fertility Rate
TU	–	Tribhuvan University
UN	–	United Nations
UNDP	–	United Nation Development Programme
VDC	–	Village Development Committee
VHW	–	Village Health Worker
WHO	–	World Health Organization