

FERTILITY BEHAVIOR OF TAMANG COMMUNITY
(A Case Study of Balthali VDC, Kavrepalanchowk)

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Tribhuvan University
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RECOMMENDATION

The dissertation work entitled “**Fertility Behavior of Tamang Community in Balthali VDC, Kavrepalanchowk**” is prepared by Mr. Sabin Thapa under my supervision, as a part of the requirement to complete Master of Art in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries useful information on the fertility behavior of Tamang Community. I forward this to the dissertation committee with recommendation.

.....
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APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation work entitled “Fertility Behavior of Tamang Community of Balthali VDC, Kavrepalanchow” submitted by Mr. Sabin Thapa in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Maser Degree of Arts in Population Studies.

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to examine the fertility behavior of Tamang community. By the analysis of primary data mean tables, the study try to examine the fertility behavior of Tamang community in Balthali V.D.C., with establishing the relationship with demographic and socio-economic,cultural and religious values and biological variables. Children Ever Born (CEB) was used as an indicator of fertility behaviors.

The household information was taken from the head of household to get demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the study area and information about education, occupation, marital status, socio-cultural and economic variables. Knowledge and use of family planning method, decision making power etc. was taken from eligible women of reproductive age 15-49 years from total population 685. Information was collected from 113 household from ward 1, 4,5,6,7 &9 purposively by visiting door to door in the month of July 2008.

In sample population of Tamang community, 50.51 percent were males and 49.49 percent were females and total dependency ratio was 82.12 percent. Among the population 49.01 percent were literate and 50.99 percent were illiterate including 8.99 percent having SLC and above level of education. Most of people were engaged in agriculture, labor and in students. 57.65 percent were married among 536 population aged 10 years and above. More than 90 percent household had any one of modern facilities (i.e. electricity, radio, TV and mobile phone). Most of household's main income sources were agriculture and wages.

Among the 121 respondents 85.95 percent had ever used any contraceptive methods. Dipo was used as the most popular contraceptive methods in the study community. 28.93 and 27.27 percent respondents were menstruated in age 15 years and in 14 years.

The mean CEB of 121 respondents were found 2.73. Highest mean CEB (3.77) was observed who married at age below 16 years and lowest mean CEB (1.61) was observed who married at age 21 years and above ages. Women had lowest CEB (2.39) who had not lost any child and those had higher mean CEB i.e. 4.00 and 5.00 who had lost one and two children. Lowest mean CEB 2.29 was observed where economic decision was taken by women oneself. Literate respondent had mean CEB

2.08 and illiterate respondents had mean CEB 3.22. Women who breastfed 30 month and above had lowest mean CEB 2.70 and who breastfed less than 30 month had higher mean CEB more than 3.00.

Education of women, use of contraceptive methods and length of breast feeding and no. of CEB is inverse relationship. Child loss experience, low economic status, desired no. of children, and no. of CEB of women had positive relationship. Also, role of women in household, age at marriage play important role in fertility performance.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

BDC	:	Birth, Death and Contraceptive Survey
CEB	:	Children Ever Born
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
GO	:	Government Organization
ICPD	:	International Conference on Population and Development
INGO	:	International Non-government Organization
IUD	:	Intra Uterine Device
KAP	:	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
MCH	:	Maternal and Child Health
MCHW	:	Maternal Child Health Worker
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
MOPE	:	Ministry of Population and Environment
NFHS	:	Nepal Fertility and Health Survey
NGO	:	National Non-government Organization
NHDS	:	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
SLC	:	School Leaving Certificate
SMAM	:	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
TV	:	Television
UN	:	United Nation
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WHO	:	World Health Organization