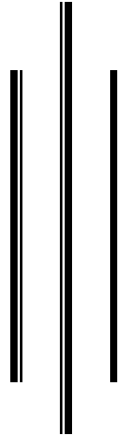


DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY IN THARU COMMUNITY

(A Case Study of Bijauree Village Dang District)



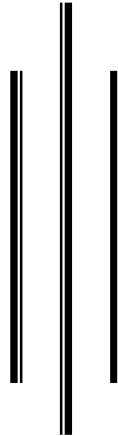
Dissertation Submitted to

The Central Department of Population Studies

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University

In Partial Fulfillment of the, Requirement

For the Degree of Master of Arts in Population Studies



Submitted by

Babita Subedi

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

August, 2008

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERISTY
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Central Department of Population Studies
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Nepal

RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **Determinants of Fertility in Tharu Community: A Case Study of Bijauree Village Dang District** is an independent work of Ms. Babita Subedi, completed under my supervision as a partial fulfillment for the requirement for the Master's Degree of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries useful information. I, therefore, recommend this dissertation to Evaluation Committee for the final approval and acceptance.

August, 2008

Dr. Bhim Raj Suwal
Lecturer
Central Department of
Population Studies
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERISTY

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Central Department of Population Studies

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Nepal

APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled **Determinants of Fertility in Tharu Community: A Case Study of Bijauree Village Dang District** submitted by Ms. Babita Subedi has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of requirement for the Master's Degree of Arts in Population Studies.

Approved by

Prof. Dr. Bal Kumar K.C.

Mr. Min Raj Adhikari
(External Examiner)

Dr. Bhim Raj Suwal
(Supervisor)

August, 2008

Dissertation Committee

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Babita Subedi

Central Department of Population Studies

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

ABSTRACTS

This study deals with the "**Determinants of Fertility in Tharu Community: A Case Study of Bijauree VDC 6 and 8, Dang**". Out of total population, 50.9 percent are males and 49.1 percent are females accounting the sex ratio of 103.6.

Among the total population of 756 aged 6 years and above, 70.4 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. Among the literate population, 69.5 percent have completed primary level of education, 19.2 percent have completed lower secondary level of education. Likewise, percent of population completing secondary and above SLC level of education is 5.1 and 6.2 respectively. Among the total population, 626 are aged 10 years and above. Main occupation of the population in the study area is Adhiya (cropping sharing in agriculture) (30.9%) followed by household work (15.4%) and daily wage labour in non agriculture sector (12.5%). In both sexes, 60.1 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above are found married with a very small proportion of widows (0.5%).

In the study the total 125 households are selected and from each household currently married women for ages 15-49 years are included for this study. Among the total 125 respondents 42.4 percent are literate and among the literate only 9.4 percent completed the SLC and above level of education. The distribution of the respondents by their occupation shows that the higher (38.4) percent proportions of women are involved in household work and least (2.4) percent are involved in service occupation. The average mean age at marriage is found 16.5 years and the average number of CEB is found 3.7 of the study population.

The mean age at marriage of literate is 17.0 years and among illiterate it is 16.1 years. Children ever born by age at marriage is found negatively associated, with age, i.e. 10-14 years age group has highest mean children ever born of 4.6 whereas for 20 years and above it is 2.3. The overall mean children ever born is 3.7. The literate women has lower mean children ever born (2.8) than for those illiterate (4.4).

The result of the study shows that the literacy status and occupation are the major determinants of age at marriage of the study population. It also found that knowledge and uses of contraception determine the number of children ever born of the study area. Age at marriage and number of children ever born are negatively correlated i.e. the increase in age at marriage decreases the number of children ever born.

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ACRONYMS

AM	–	Age at Marriage
CBS	–	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	–	Central Department of Population Studies
CEB	–	Children Ever Born
DSS	–	Demographic Sample Survey
ESCAP	–	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FP	–	Family Planning
FPAN	–	Family Planning Association of Nepal
HH	–	Household
IEC	–	Information Education and Communication
INGO	–	International Non-Governmental Organization
MCA	–	Multiple Classification Analysis
MCH	–	Maternal and Child Health
MOH	–	Ministry of Health
MOPE	–	Ministry of Population and Environment
NDHS	–	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NESCO	–	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
NFHS	–	Nepal Fertility and Health Survey
NFS	–	Nepal Fertility Survey
NGO	–	Non Governmental Organization
SAARC	–	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SLC	–	School Leaving Certificate
SMAM	–	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SPSS	–	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	–	Total Fertility Rate
UN	–	United Nations
UNFPA	–	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	–	United Nation International Children Emergency Fund
VDC	–	Village Development Committee

