

**Fertility Differential Based on Socio-economic and  
Demographic Factors**

**(A Case Study of Thumakodanda VDC, Kaski)**

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**LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that **Mr Umanath Sapkota** has completed the dissertation entitled **Fertility differential based on Socio-economic and Demographic factors: (A Case Study of Thumakodanda VDC, Kaski)** under my guidance and supervision. I, therefore recommend the Dissertation Committee for the evaluation of this dissertation.

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# APPROVAL-SHEET

This dissertation entitled **Fertility differential based on Socio-economic and Demographic factors: (A Case Study of Thumakodanda VDC, Kaski)** by **Mr. Umanath Sapkota** has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree of Arts in Population Studies.

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study deals with the "Fertility differential based on Socio-economic and Demographic factors" in Thumakodanda VDC, Kaski district. The primary data was collected from the study of community of Thumakodanda VDC. The study included 110 ever married women of reproductive age group from 110 households. Out of the total household population, 48.7 percent were males and 51.3 percent were females with the sex ratio of 94.8.

One hundred ten ever married women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were successfully interviewed from one hundred and ten households in the study area. The head of households were interviewed to present the general socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Thumakodanda VDC and women of reproductive age were interviewed to examine the fertility differential based on socio economic and demographic factors.

Out of 110 respondents, 68 are literate and 42 are illiterate. The majority of women were engaged in agricultural sector. The average CEB was lower for literate (2.3). Likewise, CEB was lower for women engaged in non agricultural occupation. The knowledge of family planning was almost universal but prevalence rate was still low and there was inverse relationship between use of contraception and average CEB.

The major findings of this study indicate the mean number of children ever born was associated with age of women, age at first marriage, age at first birth, child loss experience, occupation, education and use of family planning.

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## ACRONYMS

ASFR	= Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	= Crude Birth Rate
CBS	= Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	= Central Department of Population Studies
CEB	= Children Ever Born
CL	= Certificate Level
DL	= Diploma Level
FP	= Family Planning
AM	= Age at Marriage
BS	= Bikram Sambat
CNAS	= Centre for Nepal Asia Studies
FPAN	= Family Planning Association of Nepal
INGO	= International Non-governmental Organization
HH	= Household
MOH	= Ministry of Health
MOPE	= Ministry of Population and Environment
NCP	= National Commission on Population
NFFS	= Nepal Family and Fertility Survey
NFS	= Nepal Fertility Survey
NGO	= Non Governmental Organization
SLC	= School Leaving Certificate
SMAM	= Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TFR	= Total Fertility Rate
UNESCO	= United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	= United Nations Fund for Population Activities
VDC	= Village Development Committee