

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTS  
ON FERTILITY  
(A Case Study of Pakuwa VDC, Parbat)**

**A Dissertation**

**Submitted to the Central Department of Population Studies,  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of  
Tribhuvan University in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Arts  
in  
Population Studies**

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**LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that Mr. Narayan Bahadur Khadka has completed the dissertation entitled "*Socio-Economic And Demographic Effects on Fertility (A Case Study of Pakuwa VDC, Parbat)*" 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 "*Socio-Economic And Demographic Effects on Fertility (A Case Study of Pakuwa VDC, Parbat)*" by Narayan Bahadur Khadka has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree of Arts in Population Studies.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This study has been done for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master's in Population Studies. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Bal Kumar K.C., professor and Head of Central Department of Population Studies for the acceptance of this dissertation.

I am very indebted to my supervisor Dr. Puspa Lal Joshi visiting Professor of CDPS, for his valuable suggestions, guidelines, co-operation, and encouragement to prepare this dissertation, despite his busy time schedule. Similarly, I would like to express my gratitude to external examiner Dayaram Simkhada for his kind co-operation, suggestion and guidance to prepare this dissertation.

I would like to express my gratitude to CDPS's teachers and staffs as well as staffs of central library for their responsible co-operation.

Similarly, I would like to express thank a lot to all the respondents who respond to the entire questionnaires curiously and participated interestingly in my research work. I respect to their opinions willingness and also thankful to Mr. Durga Raj Subedi, the secretary of Pakuwa VDC, Parbat District because whose help is played a grate role to completion this dissertation.

Likewise, I would like to express my sincere thanks to my family members for the providing opportunity to study in Master's Degree. In the same way, I would like especial thanks to my brother Bijendra Bahadur Khadka for his immense help, suggestions and cooperation on various phases of this dissertation during the preparation period.

I wish to express thank a lot to all friends for their assistance and encouragement to prepare this dissertation in various phases during the preparation period.

**September, 2008**

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## ABSTRACT

The study of the Socio-Economic and Demographic Effects on Fertility is based on primary data, which has been collected from the purposive type of sampling survey of Pakuwa VDC (i.e. ward number 7,8 and 9). The main objectives of this study are to examine the socio-economic and demographic characteristics, knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning and effects of socio-economic and demographic variables on fertility.

This study has included ever-married women of reproductive age (15-49) groups from 90 households. The total population is 651, out of them 318 (48.5%) are males and 333 (51.5%) are females. The dependency ratio is 48.5 with 38.5 as young age dependency and 9.8 as old age dependency ratio in the study area.

One hundred eleven ever-married women of reproductive age (15- 49 years) are successfully interviewed from ninety households in the study area. The head of the households are interviewed to collect the general socio-economic and demographic characteristics of those households and the women of reproductive age (from four major caste / ethnic groups i.e. Bramin, Chhetri, Dalits and Janajatis) are included in interview to observe the effects of some socio-economic and demographic variables on fertility differentials. Using mean, cross and frequency tables examine the effects of socio-economic and demographic variables on fertility differentials

Out of 111 respondents, 69 are literate and 42 are illiterate. The majority of women are engaged in agricultural sector. Similarly, mean age at marriage is low with 2.9 mean CEB. The knowledge of family planning is almost universal but prevalence rate is still low (31.5%).

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

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## ACRONYMS

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	Central Department of Population Studies
CEB	Children Ever Born
CMR	Child Mortality
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
HDI	Human Development Index
HHHs	Head of Households
HHs	Households
HMG	His Majesty 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
MA	Master of Arts
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOPH	Ministry of Health and Population
NDHS	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NFHS	Nepal Family Planning and Health Status Survey
NFS	Nepal Fertility Survey
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
Phd	Doctor of Philosophy
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
SLC	School Living Certificate
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TU	Tribhuvan University
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee