

**FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR OF DALIT COMMUNITY**  
**(A CASE STUDY OF PARBATIPUR VDC, MANIPUR CHITWAN)**

**BY**  
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## **RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that **Ms. Sarswati Gautam** has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this dissertation entitled "***Fertility Behaviour of Dalit Community: A Case Study of Parbatipur VDC, Manipur, Chitwan***" for the partial fulfilment of Master's of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge the study is original and carries useful information on Fertility Behaviour of Dalit Community. I, therefore, recommend it for evaluation to the dissertation committee.

April, 2009

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## **APPROVAL SHEET**

This dissertation entitled **"The Fertility Behaviour of Dalit Community: A Case Study of Parbatipur VDC, Manipur, Chitwan"** by **Ms. Sarswati Gautam** has been accepted as partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master's 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 in Parbatipur VDC, Manipur, Chitwan" in terms of selected demographic and socio-economic variables. The study sample included 127 ever married women of reproductive ages from 127 households with 843 entire family members. Household and individual level information were collected.

Among total Dalit population, male constitute 43.53 percent and female constitute 56.46 percent and hence the sex ratio is 71.1. High concentration seems in the age group 15-19 years i.e. 12.5 percent for male and 19.5 percent for females. About 52.9 percent people are married. Out of the eligible women 86.6 percent are married under 20 years of age. The literacy rate of the Dalit population is 82.8 percent and the 23.6 percent of eligible women are illiterate. The sample women dominantly do household work. Only 48.8 percent couples of reproductive age were found as the currently user of contraception.

High fertility culture was shown by these people. Women of age group 45-49 years had 3.5 mean CEB. Lower fertility behaviour was 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).

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 level in some year to come.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAM	:	Age at Marriage
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of population Studies
CEB	:	Children Ever Born
CPR	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DHS	:	Demographic Health Survey
FP	:	Family Planning
ICPD	:	International Conference on Population and Development
INGO	:	International Non Governmental Organization
IUD	:	Intra Uterine Device
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
NDHS	:	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organization
SPSS	:	Statistical Service of Social Service
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
UN	:	United Nations
VDC	:	Village Development Committee