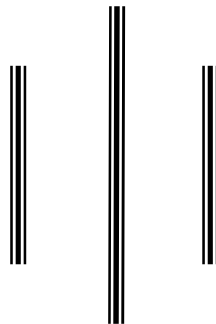


**MATERNAL HEALTH CARE PRACTICES AND
EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DANUWAR WOMEN**
(A Case Study of Danuwar Community at Katari VDC, Udayapur)



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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



Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
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August, 2007

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The dissertation work entitled "*Maternal Health Care Practices and Educational Status of Danuwar Women*" (A Case Study of Danuwar Community at Katari VDC, Udayapur) has completed by Mr. Bal Krishna Karki under my guidance and supervision. I, therefore recommend the Dissertation Committee for the evaluation of this dissertation.

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This dissertation entitled "*Maternal Health Care Practices and Educational Status of Danuwar Women*" (A Case Study of Danuwar Community at Katari VDC, Udayapur) by Bal Krishna Karki has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Population Studies.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study has been done for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's degree in population studies. I would like to express my eternal gratitude to Dr. Bal Kumar K.C., Professor and Head of CDPS, for the acceptance of this dissertation.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my supervisor Keshav Pd. Adhikari for his kind supervision, valuable suggestions, guidance, co-operation and encouragement in preparing this dissertation despite his busy time.

Similarly, I would like to express my gratitude to external examiner Kamala Lamichhane for his kind cooperation, suggestion and guidance to prepare this dissertation.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to CDPS's Teachers and staffs for their responsible cooperation in various steps of this study.

Special tribute goes to my colleagues Mr. Tambar Kumar Rai, Mr. Tej Prasad Khanal, Mr. Jaya Ram Neupane and all other friends for their contribution and encouragement to prepare this dissertation in various phases during the preparation period.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to my brother's couple Mr. Sugrib Karki and Mrs. Bimala Karki who provided me continuous support and suggestion for completing the job in the stipulated time.

Moreover, I would also like to thank to my wife Mrs. Mira Karki for her logistic support, kind cooperation and patience undeviatedly during the completion of my study.

Similarly, I would like to remember to all residents of Danuwar community of Katari VDC in Udayapur district who participated and joined hand in hand in my special endeavor to make it successful.

Finally, I would like to thank to Mr. Bhola Maharjan for his efficient and better computer typing and printing of the dissertation.

Thanks.

CDPS/TU

August, 2007

Bal Krishna Karki

ABSTRACT

The study on "Maternal Health Care Practices and Educational Status of Danuwari Women" was carried out by collecting primary data from the study area especially of Danuwar community at Katari VDC, Udayapur. The study deals with socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the married women of reproductive age (15-49 years). The main objective of this study is to examine the relationship between maternal health care practices and educational status of Danuwar women of the study population. Education has been found to influence reproductive behaviour, the use of contraceptives, the health of mothers and hygienic habits.

In order to give an insights on the Danuwari population, the sex ratio was found 97.3, currently married women 58.9 percent, widow 4.8 percent. The majority of women had got married in the interval of age group 15-19. Mean CEB for the women of the study population is 3.1. Nearly 25 percent women were illiterate. The major occupation of this community is agriculture (65.4%) followed by daily wages labour (23.9%). About 13 percent people are landless in the study area. In regarding physical facility Danuwari people had got electricity by 49.5 percent, piped water by 23.3 percent, tubel by 44.2 percent and latrin facility by 13.2 percent only.

Maternal health care is very important in reducing morbidity and mortality. Seventy nine percent of mothers received antenatal care from skilled birth attendents. In addition, 24.7 percent of women received no antenatal care in health facility. Nearly 5 percent of mothers received antenatal care from doctors, 28.3 percent of mothers received ANC from Nurse/midwife and 34.5 percent received ANC from HA, AHW/MCHW where as 7.8 percent women received ANC from TBAs.

Nearly 80 percent women received TT vaccine during their pregnancy whereas only 71.6 percent women received iron tablet. Nearly 61 percent women received vitamin A. About 5 percent respondents had habit of both smoking and alcohol. Twenty six percent respondent faced complication during pregnancy in the study area.

Study shows that only 7 percent pregnancies were delivered by health professionals. Twenty five percent births are delivered without any assistance at all. About 93 percent pregnancies are delivered at home. Nearly 44 percent women used safe delivery kit during delivery. The postnatal care is uncommon in Nepal. About only 16 percent women received postnatal check up.

The majority of the couples (almost 90%) women approved for family planning in the study area. Out of contraceptive users 63.6 percent women used depo-provera followed by 16.4 percent used condom. Twelve percent women think that there is no way to avoid HIV/AIDS. About 35 percent respondents think that AIDS can be avoided by using condoms. Nearly 20 percent by limiting sexual partner, 17.7 percent respondents think by avoiding sex with prostitutes.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AHW	=	Auxiliary Health Worker
AIDS	=	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	=	Antenatal Care
CBS	=	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	=	Central Department of Population Study
FCHV	=	Female Child Health Volunteer
HIV	=	Human Immune Virus
ICPD	=	International Conference on Population and Development
INGO	=	International Non Government Organization
MCHW	=	Maternal Child Health Worker
MGD	=	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	=	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOH	=	Ministry of Health
MOPE	=	Ministry of Population and Environment
NDHS	=	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NFHS	=	National Family Health Survey
NGO	=	Non Government Organization
NGOs	=	Non Government Organizations
PNC	=	Postnatal Care
SAARC	=	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SBA	=	Skilled Birth Attendants
SSMP	=	The Support for Motherhood Programme
STI	=	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	=	Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	=	United Nation
VDC	=	Village Development Committee
VHW	=	Village Health Worker
WHO	=	World Health Organization