

**AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND
DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENTIALS ON FERTILITY**
(A case study of Rajbansi Community in Juropani V.D.C., Jhapa)



By

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RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **An Analysis of Socio-Economic and Demographic Differentials on Fertility: A case study of Rajbansi Community, Juropani VDC, Jhapa** is an independent work of Parmila Devi Koirala, completed under my supervision.

It is prepared for the requirement of her partial fulfilment of Master of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries useful information on determinants of fertility in the Rajbansi Community.

28 May. 2006

Supervisor

APPROVAL LETTER

**An Analysis of Socio-Economic and Demographic Differentials on Fertility
(A case study of Rajbansi Community in Juropani VDC, Jhapa)**

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with an analysis of socio-economic and demographic differentials on fertility in Rajbansi community of Juropani VDC of Jhapa district. The primary data was collected from the study of Rajbansi community of Juropani VDC. The study included 70 ever-married women of reproductive age group from 78 households. Out of the total population, 49.3 percent are males and 50.7 percent are females accounting the sex ratio of 97.3.

Among the total population of 375 aged 6 years and above, 68 percent of both sexes are found to be literate and remaining 32 percent are illiterate. Similarly, among the total population aged 10 years and above, 44.8 percent people are involved in agriculture in both sexes, where as 51.0 percent of the population aged 10 years above are found married followed by 44.8 percent in unmarried group. Likewise 30.8 percent households and 69.2 percent households are landless and owners of land respectively.

The total married women aged 15-49 years are found 16.7 percent in the study area and the mean number of children ever born of those women is 3.5. The analysis of demographic factors shows that the age of women and duration of marriage are positively associated with fertility where as age at marriage is found negatively associated with fertility. Similarly, child loss experience is positively related with fertility. Occupational status and use of contraception are found negatively associated with fertility.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBR	-	Crude Birth Rate
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	-	Central Department of Population Studies
CDR	-	Crude Death Rate
CEB	-	Children Ever Born
CL	-	Certificate Level
D.L.	-	Diploma Level
FP	-	Family Planning
HHS	-	Households
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
INGO	-	International Non-Governmental Organization
MA	-	Master of Arts
MoH	-	Ministry of Health
MoPE	-	Ministry of Population and Environment
MPHBS	-	Multipurpose Household Budget Survey
NDHS	-	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NFHS	-	Nepal Family Health Survey
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
NRB	-	Nepal Rastra Bank
PL	-	Primary Level
PRB	-	Population Reference Bureau
SLC	-	School Leaving Certificate Examination
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TMFR	-	Total Marital Fertility Rate
TU	-	Tribhuvan University
UN	-	United nation
UNFPA	-	United Nation Population Fund
VDC	-	Village Development Committee