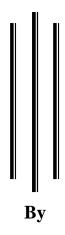
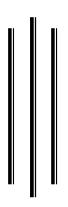
# AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENTIALS ON FERTILITY

(A case study of Rajbansi Community in Juropani V.D.C., Jhapa)



## PARMILA DEVI KOIRALA



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TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

KIRTIPUR

28 May, 2006

#### 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 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)

By Parmila Devi Koirala
Approved by
Dr. Bal Kumar K.C. (Professor and Head)
Kiran Dev Bhattarai (External Examiner)
Dr. Puspa Lal Joshi (Supervisor)

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Parmila Devi Koirala 28 May, 2006.

#### **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