

**SAFE MOTHERHOOD KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES
IN ANNAPURNA RURAL MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO. 3, KASKI**

A Thesis Submitted to Tribhuvan University, Faculty of Humanities
and Social Sciences, Prithvi Narayan Campus, for the
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
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Submitted by:

Nita Pokharel

Campus Roll No: 534/070B

Symbol No.: 480128

T.U. Registration Number: 6-2-48-200-2010

Tribhuvan University
Faculties of Humanities & Social Science
Department of Sociology and Rural Development
Prithvi Narayan Campus,
Pokhara

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प.सं. :

च.नं. :

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is certify that Ms. Nita Pokharel has completed this thesis entitled "**Safe Motherhood Knowledge and Practices in Annapurna Rural Municipality Ward No. 3, Kaski**" under my supervision and guidance. I, therefore, recommend and forward this thesis for final Approval and acceptance by the thesis committee.

.....

Mukunda Lamsal

Supervisor

Department of Sociology

Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara

Date:

Mailing Address: Bagar, Pokhara, Nepal बगर, पोखरा, नेपाल

Phone: +977-61-526837, 540222 **Email:** info@pncampus.edu.np **URL:** www.pncampus.edu.np



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प.सं. :

च.नं. :

LETTER OF APPROVAL

We hereby certify that the thesis entitled "**Safe Motherhood Knowledge and Practices in Annapurna Rural Municipality Ward No. 3, Kaski**" **Ms. Nita Pokharel** to the Department of the Sociology, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara, in the partial fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the mentioned degree.

Member of the Thesis Evaluation Committee:

.....

Mukunda Lamsal

Research Supervisor

.....

Arjun Prasad Pokharel

External Examiner

.....

Prof. Dr. Biswo Kalyan Parajuli, Ph.D

Head of the Department

Department of Sociology and Rural Development

Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara

Date:

Mailing Address: Bagar, Pokhara, Nepal बगर, पोखरा, नेपाल

Phone: +977-61-526837, 540222 **Email:** info@pncampus.edu.np **URL:** www.pncampus.edu.np

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Nita Pokharel

Department of Sociology and Rural Development

Date:

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Assistant Nurse Midwife
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
KM	Kilo Meter
MCHW	Maternal Child Health Worker
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
PHC	Primary Healthcare Center
RM	Rural Municipality
SEE	Secondary Education Examination
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SMNHLTP	Safe Motherhood and Neonatal Health Long Term Plan
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TT	Tetanus Taxied
TU	Tribhuvan University
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VHW	Village Health Worker
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The research entitled "Safe Motherhood knowledge and Practice in Annapurna RM ward no. 3" was carried out in Annapurna RM ward no. 3 of Kaski district with the aim to assess the safe motherhood knowledge and practice by married women of reproductive age (15-49) who have at least one child less than 5 years.

The study examines the practice of antenatal care, postnatal care and delivery care and also illustrate the knowledge and level of practice of safe motherhood services. The main reason to choose this research were to elucidate the antenatal checkup, T.T vaccination, receiving Iron, vitamin A, delivery assistance, place of delivery, use of safe delivery kit, postnatal receiving time to health service and pace of postnatal care service. This study has collected sample purposively, from the ward no. 3 of Annapurna RM. 140 respondents from 120 households were taken for questionnaire survey.

The research was conducted with different ethnic group of hill community. The study found that 140 eligible respondent of reproductive age have at least one child under 5 years. Among 140 respondents, 93.6 percent women have received antenatal care whereas 75.7 percent are suggested from their husband to go for the antenatal care. Women engaged in services had better knowledge than other occupation whereas women engaged in service, business and remittance have better safe motherhood practices. The literate respondents have received better antenatal care than illiterate respondents. About 95 percent of respondent have received T.T. vaccination, 84.8 percent have received Iron tablets and 80.6 percent of respondents received Vitamin A. Most of respondent had received delivery service from doctors.

Awareness and training program are to be conducted for safe motherhood practices. Perception of people regarding the necessity of safe motherhood practices are 96.4 percent whereas cent percent responded that health condition of mother after safe motherhood practices will be good.

Keyword- married women, antenatal care, delivery care, postnatal care