This study was carried out in order to explore the prevalence rate of nutritional status of children, health seeking behaviour of mothers, socio-economic status of parents with reference to nutritional status of children and school readiness of ECD children, and to find out the correlation between demographic components and respondents' socio-economic status and cultural practices. In the international level, many more studies have been done on these problems. However, in the context of Nepal it has been in the preliminary stages. Thus, this study was also one step of those preliminary stages.

The study was based on the Pragmatic Worldview because researcher wanted to be problem centred and used the mix data tools to gather the in-depth knowledge on subject matter. The present study applied the deductive research approach. The design of the main study was correlational. It employed a pen and paper survey. The total participants of the study were 1250 from Makawanpur and Chitawan districts, Nepal. These districts were chosen due to having high populated areas of Chepang communities. Among the total participants Chepang were 739 and non-Chepang 511.

The study had applied chi-square test and correlation to test hypotheses. 4.3% children were in sever/worst malnourished (-3SD) of weight for height. Similarly, 8.7% children were in moderate malnourished (-2SD), and 26.9% were in mild malnourished (-1SD). Regarding t
The mid upper arm circumference of children, there was 1% prevalence of circumference of arm of children who were in sever condition of nutritional status. In general, 1% remains very nominal and acceptable value but statistically it is meaningful. From the discussion of data related with the health seeking behaviour of mother during the ANC and PNC period, 73% mothers visited health post and hospital for the ANC and PNC check-up.

There was no significant correlation between the sex and MUAC of children. The nutrition status in Chepang and Non-Chepang community was significantly difference because of their fooding habit and health seeking behaviour. There was slightly higher numbers of Chepang children were in worst situation than non-Chepang children in the case of weight for height. There was significant association (Chi-square value = 104.551, P = .000) between the occupation of mother and weight for height of children. It is known that the occupation of mother determines the nutritional status of their children.

It can be said that nutritional status of children was determined by the daily income of parents. But there was no significant correlation between the daily income and circumference of arm of children. There was no significant association between the food sufficiency and circumference of arm of children. There was significant correlation between the food sufficiency and weight for height of children. There was no significant association between the land status and weight for height of children. There was no significant association between the land status and circumference of mid upper arm of children.
The results reported that non-Chepang children from both Makawanpur and Chitawan districts had higher prevalence rate of school readiness than Chepang children.

The main purpose of this study was to identify the factors associated with nutrition status of Chepang and Non-Chepang of ECD children in the context of Nepal.

The result showed that in total, 39.6% children were in sever/worst condition of weight for height. Thus, prevalence of malnutrition was found among the children of Makawanpur and Chitawan districts of Nepal. Regarding the measurement of mid upper arm circumference of children, the above tabulated data show that there was 1% prevalence of severely malnourished. From the discussion of data related with the health seeking behaviour of mother during the ANC and PNC period, the data show that 73% mothers visited health post and hospital for the ANC and PNC check-up so the finding of the study, there is practice of health seeking behaviour of mother during ANC and PNC period.

The data show that the nutrition status in Chepang and Non-Chepang community was significantly difference because of their foeding habit and health seeking behaviour. Similarly, there is association between the sex and weight for height of children. Likewise, there was significant relation (Pearson's R value = -.094, P = .001) between the occupation of parents and circumference of arm of children.

The occupation of mother determines the nutritional status of their children; especially weight for height of children. Likewise, there was significant association between the daily income of parents and weight for height of children. Similarly, there was no significant correlation between the food sufficiency and circumference
of arm of children. There was no significant association between the land status and weight for height of children at the .502 significant levels. In closing, the present study found novel results. Children's health is directly related with mother's knowledge, attitude and practices with reference to regular health check-up, food habit, awareness, availability of food stuff, no of family members and ethnicity. In addition, a number of the results are novel and these findings in particular provide numerous opportunities for future researchers to further explore and test the factors affecting nutritional status, mothers' attitudes and practices, and school readiness among ECD children.