

**TITLE: THE LITERATURE REVIEW PLAN ON CAUSES OF INCREASE  
IN TEENAGE PREGNANCY RATE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

**THE RESEARCH QUESTION:**

How has the social-cultural dynamics influenced the rise of teenage pregnancy rate in Sub Saharan-Africa?

**THE RESEARCH GAP:**

The impact of settlement transition from village to city on the teenage pregnancy in Sub Saharan Africa.

Topic sentence 1:

The literature reveals that the existing family structure, relationships, and parental style caused teens to have early sexual relationships and teenager pregnancy.

Reason 1:

Lack of proper parenthood in family due to the issue of autocracy in family, emerging divorces in 20<sup>th</sup> century and the rise in a single parent led family as a consequence of the second world war led to many young generation orphans.

Example 1:

In the research conducted, sample of 265 in sub-Sahara Africa taken found that those who encountered pregnancy 37% came from single parent led family while 12% of those who encountered coitus at a late age of 19 years old (Van Coeverden de great (1987); Brits 1989 Macleod, Catriona. (1999)).

Reason 2:

Conflicts in a family done in presence of siblings led to children psychology problems and has driven them into taking risks of early pregnancy and created an antipathy mindset of becoming parents in future.

Example 1:

The number of teenage who descend from the families whose partners have unhealthy relationships tend to be pregnant twice more than those living in a healthy life. This is subsequently due to their emotional instability and parents less care given to them (Yakubu and Salus).

Topic sentence 2:

The social beliefs and norms imposed on certain communities affect the preventive measures set for fighting against early age pregnancy.

Reason 1:

The research reveals that in most Sub Saharan communities, talking about sex is taken as a taboo while use of contraception methods are traditionally viewed as an abominable act and beliefs about maturity by only considering the physical appearance of some girls is meant that they must have early sexual intercourse than their counterparts.

Example 2:

In 40 countries of sub-Saharan Africa the sex education was at a percentage average of 9% and the use of contraception to sexual unmarried teenagers 90% of them believe it is an a transgression equivalent to kill a person, only about 1% can admit to use them and it is unfamiliar practice for a lady to be found with a condom because it is a responsibility for a male to buy it. (Yakubu and Salus Reproductive Health (2018).

Example 3:

Sub-Saharan African governments demonstrated little enthusiasm for international offers of population/family planning assistance in the 1980s through the 1990s (May, 2016), and Caldwell and Caldwell (2002) earlier emphasized the need to overcome strong cultural resistance to family planning. In 2014, the percentage of those using modern contraception methods were about 20% compared to 50% of north Africa countries (UN Model-Based Estimates 2015 for World Regions).

Reason 2:

Sociocultural values in favour of fertility triggered the teenage pregnant at early age.

Example 2:

In DRC, the social view of possessing many children are desired as it is taken as a “symbol of wealth”. This has influenced the teenagers to having sexual relationships at an average age of 13 years old which will lead to having children at a young age. (The national academies press, (1993).

### TOPIC SENTENCE 3:

The research investigated that the villages or small towns have higher pregnancy increase due to poverty in majority families.

Reason 1: The higher pregnancy rates in small towns is accounted on the issue of poor settlement where the families live in sub-economic housing and farmhouses characterised by crowding and lack of privacy.

Example 1: The isolated communities and lack of opportunity contribute to the perpetuation of child marriage and adolescent pregnancy in Ungei Mozambique with the highest pregnancy rate.( Paulo Pires,2014)

Example 2: Out-of-school girls are more likely to become pregnant than those remaining in school education offers an opportunity to interact with peers, to expand future perspectives, to transcend traditional gender norms and to obtain knowledge about safe sex.(Fatusi , and Hindin(2010).

### Reason 2:

They encountering a lot of temptations to be given by rich adult men the necessities they lack in an implicit exchange of sex(Mkhize(1996).

Example 1: The results in all studies of 122 pregnant teenagers present at PAAR East-Day hospital in South Africa showed that all 90% of them were living in families from low economic class who were tempted by married men into committing sexual intercourse; Thus the research found that there is a strong correlation between poverty and pregnancy.(Peteresen(1996); Mkhize(1996)).

## THE FULL REFERENCE:

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