THE TITLE: THE LITERATUREE ON CAUSES OF INCREASE IN TEENAGE PREGNANCY RATE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The report from the youth data 2013 by WHO, In subSaharan Africa, in the year 2013, 101 births per 1,000 were some of the highest rates of adolescent fertility in the world . Among 14.3 million adolescent girls who gave birth in 2008 worldwide, one of every three was from sub-Saharan Africa. More than 50% of adolescent girls give birth by the age of 20 in this region reveals that Teenagers from the poorest households are more likely to become pregnant or give birth than those from the wealthiest households[6].

The problem of pregnancy was a dominating issue in United states in the year 1970 and the history repeats itself now in Africa mostly sub-Sahara in developing countries.

THE RESEARCH GAP:

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

THE RESEARCH QUESTION:

What are the causes of the rise in pregnancy rate in Sub Saharan-Africa?

Journal paper 1:

Teenage Pregnancy and its 'Negative' Consequences: Review of South African

Research -- Part 1 Article in South African Journal of Psychology · February 1999

Summary:

* The paper focuses on identifying the work of other literature on the consequences of teen pregnancy in South Africa Republic ;it mentions them as follows: School disruption and social economic disadvantage, the paper on this particular consequence gives the feasible data from different authors about the number of those who drop out countrywide and highlights some causes which include financial constraints, marriage and doubting of their academic performance. The literature on teenager pregnancy links this school drop out with social economic disadvantage.
* The paper also lists the consequences of teenage pregnancy viz are obstetric outcomes,inadequate mothering(not caring children with nboth physiological and emotional needs),neglect,maltritment and abuse(are abused and poor handled after birth),relationship difficulties after pregnancy(The origin family neglects her,peers and sometimes the owner of the baby),demographic issues(high birthrate and low death rate )./
* The research gaps listed in the existing literature about teenage pregnanacy include less theoretical grounding,philosophical or ideological approach on the issue of pregnancy for many of them are simply descriptive.There are little research on pregnancy consequences on a teenage healthy like back street abortions, Issues of power and overlooking this issue as a moral problem(only scientific problem)Slippage in Analytically distincting the pregnancy reasons(assume all are unplanned) and finally there is no historical analysis of the problem emergency in South AFRICA.

JOURNAL PAPER 2:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258185014\_The\_'Causes'\_of\_Teenage\_Pregnancy\_Review\_of\_South\_African\_Research\_-\_Part\_2/link/5891d14ba6fdcc1b41468434/download

Summary:

* This paper is the second part of pregnancy issue in South Africa and focuses on the causes of pregnancy, Some which are included in this paper include reproductive ignorance,menarche period coming earlier than normal,psychological behavior,peer influence,risk taking behaviors,coercive sexual relationships,irresponsible families,social and ecomic issues in some families,peer influence,destruction of African culture to modern western culture unmanageable, and finally the paradoxical putting cultural values on teenages expose them to pregnancy risks.
* The main impact of the paper is to identify the factors contributing to this well agreed up on social problem of pregnancy and the preventive programmes can be instituted.The paper sought to identify the determinants of adolescent pregnancy(which were absent in literature) in their context in order to design pragmatic interventional programs toreduce unintended pregnancies amongst adolescents.
* The research gaps include the unavailability of quantitative data institutes on pregnancy ,the culture not being dynamic but static on this evolving world.

JOURNAL PAPER 3:

<https://reproductive-health-journal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12978-018-0460-4> Determinants of adolescent pregnancy in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review

Ibrahim Yakubu1\* and Waliu Jawula Salisu2

* The paper discusses the factors influencing the pregnancy I Subsaharan Africa in order to design a mitigation plan against this social problem. study seeks to identify factors influencing adolescent pregnancies in sub-Saharan Africa through a systematic review of published scientific articles .The results showed that the factors are; sociocultural and economic, individual, and health service related factors as influencing adolescent pregnancies.
* Social culture included: Peer influence, unwanted sexual advances from adult males, coercive sexual relations, unequal gender power relations, poverty, religion, early marriage, lack of parental counseling and guidance, parental neglect, absence of affordable or free education, lack of comprehensive sexuality education, non-use of contraceptives, male’s responsibility to buy condoms, early sexual debut and inappropriate forms of recreation).Individual factors (excessive use of alcohol, substance abuse, educational status, low self-esteem, and inability to resist sexual temptation, curiosity, and cell phone usage). Health service-related factors (cost of contraceptives, Inadequate and unskilled health workers, long waiting time and lack of privacy at clinics, lack of comprehensive sexuality education, misconceptions about contraceptives, and non-friendly adolescent reproductive services,) as influencing adolescent pregnancies in Sub-Saharan Africa.
* The paper focused on 24 articles, eight (8) were qualitative research,15 were cross-sectional studies, and gives the details of those 11,651 participants interviewed. Further research is required on the determinants of adolescent pregnancy in the top five sub-Saharan African countries— Niger, Mali, Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea– with rates of adolescent pregnancy above 140births per 100,000 adolescent women.

JOURNAL PAPER 4: Teenage Pregnancy and Its Associated Factors among School

Adolescents of Arba Minch Town, Southern Ethiopia Samuel Mathewos, Aleme Mekuria

* The paper discusses the causes of teen pregnancy In subSaharan Africa, in the year 2013, 101

births per 1,000 were some of the highest rates of adolescent fertility in the world . Among 14.3 million adolescent girls who gave birth in 2008 worldwide, one of every three was from sub-Saharan Africa. More than 50% of adolescent girls give birth by the age of 20 in this region

* made a survey in southern Ethiopia cities of Arba Minch and made an interviews on personal and sensitive key questions on pregnancy and came up with the factors contributing to teenage due to the longer stay at school

used substance (alcohol/chat/cigarette poor parent-daughter interaction conditions

lack of knowledge about sex and family planning

* The limitations of the study are related to its assessment on personal and

sensitive issues related to sexual behaviours which might have caused underreporting of

teenage pregnancy experiences.

Journal PAPER 5:

Kabemba, B.H.,Alimasi, Y.G., Ntambwe, A.M., Kalamba,M.E., Kitenge, F.F., Nyongonyi, O.E. andMonzi, H.K. (2018) Adolescent Pregnancy and Delivery in the Rural Areas of DR. Congo: A Cross-Sectional Descriptive Study (2014 to 2016). Open Access Library Journal, 5: e4762.https://doi.org/10.4236/oalib.1104762

Title: Adolescent Pregnancy and Delivery in the RuralAreas of DR. Congo: A Cross-Sectional Descriptive Study (2014 to 2016)

* The paper admits that Pregnancy in this population group is a public health problem that deserves sp ecial attention given its psychosocial and medical complexity and the concerned risks associated with the fragility of the anatomo-physiological, psy-chological and sociological
* The paper determines the frequency and determinants of the course and evolution of pregnancy and childbirth in rural adolescents.
* The paper gives three main causes of pregnancy in DRC and these include: sociocultural values in favour of fertility and desire of many children (“symbol of wealth”), early relationships, the lack of quality sex education, the lesser use of contraceptive methods and the greater physical development of some girls than their counterpart.

THE GAPS IN THE CURRENT RESEARCH EXPLAINED:

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

With the World becoming globalised and the villages are turned from villages into towns, in this transformation; the young teenages are being exposed to various kinds of temptations including the western cultures, total freedom, music and life style which all, these they are not able to control and manage. The report from the youth data 2013 by WHO, In subSaharan Africa, in the year 2013, 101

births per 1,000 were some of the highest rates of adolescent fertility in the world . Among 14.3

million adolescent girls who gave birth in 2008 worldwide, one of every three was from sub-Saharan Africa. More than 50% of adolescent girls give birth by the age of 20 in this region reveals that Teenagers from the poorest households are more likely to become pregnant or give birth than those from the wealthiest households[6].

The problem of pregnancy was a dominating issue in United states in the year 1970 and the history repeats itself now in Africa mostly sub-Sahara in developing countries.

All current researches highlighted other factors and determinants of teenage pregnancy but did not highlight how the modernisation and transformation from the villages to the city exacerbates the problem due to the government and parents not setting corresponding disciplines as teenages are given all freedom to be exposed to all incoming western culture dominance that come as a by product of the village to city transformation.

5 journal papers:

1.https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258185014\_The\_'Causes'\_of\_Teenage\_Pregnancy\_Review\_of\_South\_African\_Research\_-\_Part\_2/link/5891d14ba6fdcc1b41468434/download

2.https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258185014\_The\_'Causes'\_of\_Teenage\_Pregnancy\_Review\_of\_South\_African\_Research\_-\_Part\_2/link/5891d14ba6fdcc1b41468434/download

3. <http://downloads.hindawi.com/journals/jp/2018/1714527.pdf>

4. Teenage Pregnancy and Its Associated Factors among School

Adolescents of Arba Minch Town, Southern Ethiopia Samuel Mathewos, Aleme Mekuria

5. Kabemba, B.H.,Alimasi, Y.G., Ntambwe, A.M., Kalamba,M.E., Kitenge, F.F., Nyongonyi, O.E. andMonzi, H.K. (2018) Adolescent Pregnancy and Delivery in the Rural Areas of DR. Congo: A Cross-Sectional Descriptive Study (2014 to 2016). Open Access Library Journal, 5: e4762.https://doi.org/10.4236/oalib.1104762

[6] Clifton D, Hervish A. the world’s youth 2013

data sheet: Teenage Pregnancy and Childbearing. Washington, DC: Population

Reference Bureau, 2013.