India Studies in Business and Economics

Utpal Kumar De Manoranjan Pal Premananda Bharati Editors

Issues on Health and Health care in India

Focus on the North Eastern Region



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Chapter 4 On the Determinants of Child Health in India: Does Teenage Pregnancy Matter?

Dipankar Roy and Avijit Debnath

4.1 Introduction

Children are vital to the nation's present and its future. In recent years, there has been an increased focus on issues that affect children and on improving their health. In determining the factors associated with child health, along with other determinants, age of mother at the time of pregnancy is also considered as a crucial one. Pregnancy is an overwhelming experience at any age but in case of a teenager it can lead to developmental crisis (Rodriquez & Moore, 1995). Generally teenagers, enjoying their parenthood have not had enough maturity to identify their role (Hanna, 2001) and their cognitive immaturity makes them more inclined to put their needs ahead of the developmental needs of their child. In recent years teenage pregnancy has become a concerning issue in every economy irrespective of its level of development or under development. A number of economic, societal and personal factors actually contribute to this. The figures of the incidence of teenage pregnancy vary across countries and worldwide the incidence of teenage pregnancy rate range from 143 per 1000 in some sub-Saharan African countries to 2.9 per 1000 in South Korea. Like that of women in their 20s and 30s, teenage pregnants also face many of the same obstetrics issues and thus additional medical concerns are required. Research has shown that the risk of low birth weight is connected to the biological age itself. Incidence of teenage pregnancy is thus associated with higher rates of adverse health consequences like morbidity and mortality of both teen pregnant and newly born babies, and thus has important implications for human resources and development prospects of a country. In spite of these

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