

A Study on Miscarriage and Abortion Problem During Pregnancy in Different Socio- Economic Group

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Abstract

The practice of abortion of adolescent girls is very high in the cities. In other words, almost every seventh pregnancies among girls under the age of 20 in cities end in miscarriage. The prevalence of abortion among urban young women under the age of 20 is much higher than the national average.

These shocking facts have come to the fore in a recent report by the government body National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). According to the report, the percentage of abortions in rural areas across the country is 2 and in urban areas is 3. But the highest percentage of abortions are in urban women under the age of 20. Abortion accounts for up to 14 percent of urban women under the age of 20. On the other hand, the percentage of abortions in the below 20 years age group in villages is only 0.7. On the other hand, if we look at other age groups of cities, the percentage of abortions is not so high. For example, the percentage of abortions in urban women in the age group of 30 to 34 is 4.6. On the other hand, the highest percentage of abortions in rural areas is in the age group of 35 to 39 years at 5.4%.¹

Key words- Pregnancy, Abortion, Miscarriage, Emotion, Female

Introduction

Personal effects of pregnancy

The initial experience of a miscarriage, no matter what stage of pregnancy it happens, can bring to mind many thoughts and feelings. Grief is viewed as a person's response to a loss and the process varies from person to person. There is no right or wrong way to react. Some people are very stressed due to miscarriage while others may be less emotionally affected by it. Some women find that they can quickly recover from what has happened and can resume everyday activities. In other women, this sudden and unexpected loss may lead to feelings of shock and hypersensitivity after possibly months or even years of preparation.¹⁹

understanding grief

Grief is a normal, natural and natural reaction to a loss. Our grief after miscarriage is real, unique to us and it is our life story that shapes it. Our culture and our spiritual views will also affect the way we grieve. Emotions experienced after a miscarriage may include emptiness, sadness, guilt, hopelessness, anger, solitude, isolation, frustration, helplessness, or nostalgia. We are encouraged to accept and believe our feelings – and to take the space and time we need to pay attention to our experience. It is possible that our partner (the symbiote) may also experience some of these feelings but react differently to us. Acknowledging and accepting this emotional experience can help to understand each person's reaction to a miscarriage. Additionally, some may grieve for the loss of the hopes and dreams associated with starting a new life. Sometimes, other bereavement experiences can be associated with Miscarrying bereavement and can make us feel very sad. Seeing pregnant women can remind us of our loss. The sense of loss can be felt after some time, especially near the expected date of birth or on the day of Miscarriage anniversary.²⁰

When does the third trimester start

The pregnancy is of 40 weeks and after 6 months pregnancy lasts from 28th week to 40th week. The third trimester is very challenging physically and emotionally for a pregnant woman. By the 37th week, the baby is fully developed and is now ready to be born.

These changes come in the body in the third trimester

In the third trimester, a pregnant woman may experience more pain and swelling.

During this time, women also start worrying about delivery. Apart from this, many other things happen in the third trimester, such as:

1. Too much movement of the baby
2. Occasional tightening of the uterus
3. Frequent urination
4. Swelling of the ankles, fingers or face
5. Heartburn
6. Pain on touching the breast, from which thin milk can also come
7. Difficulty sleeping
8. If you are experiencing any of the following symptoms, see a doctor immediately:
9. Increase in intensity and frequency of pain
10. Bleeding starts anytime
11. Sudden decrease in baby's activity
12. Excessive Inflammation
13. Rapid Weight Gain

Methodology of Research

Social research is the use of systematic scientific method to understand, verify and quantify social phenomena and theoretical analysis. Different sociologists have also presented similar views in this regard. Giving the definition of social research, PV Young¹ said - "Social research is a scientific scheme, whose object is the investigation of new and old facts by logical and systematic methods and the sequences found in them, the interrelationships, causal explanations and their conducting " To analyze the natural laws.

Social research is mainly the study done by the scientific method. The facts and conclusions obtained due to scientific method are logical, reliable and without bias, although it may not always be true. Social research is concerned with various aspects of social events, human behavior or social life.

Helpful in the scientific study of society - Social research helps us to understand social differences by providing scientific knowledge of various aspects of society and the complexities found in them. Scientific knowledge is essential for proper understanding of society.

Helpful in fair analysis of social problems - Today's human life is surrounded by different types of problems from all sides. Social research helps us in an unbiased analysis of such social problems, by which the causes of problems are known, their solutions are thought of.

Helpful in social welfare - Social research provides scientific basis for the work related to social reform. Many evils can be understood and removed only through social research.

Objectives of the study

Generally human actions are purposeful. Purpose is considered important for any work. Purpose has special importance in research, without purpose research cannot be meaningful. Therefore, the researcher proceeds towards research by fixing a specific objective.

The main objectives of this study are as follows –

1. To find out the causes and consequences of miscarriage;
2. To explore about some common maternal health problems that a woman may experience during pregnancy;

Hypotheses of the study

The following hypotheses have been outlined for the present study:

1. About half of all miscarriage that occur in the first trimester are caused by chromosomal abnormalities – which might be hereditary or spontaneous.
2. The consequences of miscarriage are both physical and infection and psychological.

Sampling Method and techniques

The sampling method has been selected for the present study. For this, urban areas of Samastipur district of Bihar were inspected. In which 500 married women from urban areas Samastipur were selected as respondents. This selection of samples was done on the basis of stratified random sampling method.

Therefore, a total of 500 married women respondents were selected for this study. In the course of selecting the respondents, care was taken that their selection is more justified from the point of view of research. Since this study is based on miscarriage problem during pregnancy period (first trimester) in different socio-economic group of Samastipur urban area. Therefore, only objective sampling appeared to be logical for this study.

**Table No – 1.1
Classification of respondents on the basis of age group**

S. No.	Age (in years)	Number	Percentage
1.	20 - 27	120	24.00
2.	28 - 35	85	17.00
3.	36 - 43	100	20.00
4.	44 - 51	90	18.00
5.	52 -59	55	11.00
6.	60 years & above	50	10.00
7.	Total	500	100.00

Table No. 1.1 gives information regarding age group of the respondents. It is clear from the table observation that 24 percent of the respondents are from 20 years to 27 years, 17 percent of the respondents are from 28 years to 35 years, 20 percent of the respondents are from 36 years to 43 years, 18 percent of the respondents are from 44 years to 51 years, 11 percent of the respondents are from 52 years to 59 years and 10 percent of the respondents are of 60 years and above 60 years of age. The age of the respondents also affects the research work. Feelings and thoughts are also affected on the basis of age. There is a fullness of experience in older respondents.

**Table No – 1.2
Classification of respondents on the basis of religion**

S.No.	Religion	Number	Percentage
1.	Hindu	350	70.00
2.	Muslim	150	30.00
3.	Total	500	100.00

It is clear from Table No. 1.2 that here in this area (interview area) there is an abundance of community of only two religions. Of these, 70 percent are followers of Hindu religion while 30 percent of respondents are followers of Islam. A complex caste system has affected life to a great extent in India. A caste consists of a heritable group that defines its social status.

The Causes and Consequences of Miscarriage

**Table no. 2.1
Do you know that any type of infection can cause miscarriage?**

S. no.	Social Class	Responses		Total(%)
		Yes(%)	NO(%)	
1	Upper	120(24.00)	50(10.00)	170(34.00)

2	Middle	210(42.00)	30(06.00)	240(48.00)
3	Lower	60(12.00)	30(06.00)	90(18.00)
4	Total	390(78.00)	110(22.00)	500(100.00)

The above table no. 2.1 has been drawn on the basis that any type of infection can cause miscarriage. It is clear from the table that out of 500 respondents, 390 (78.00 per cent) respondents reply that at the time of pregnancy the lady should live with cleanliness at every place. Any type of carelessness infects the embryo and causes miscarriage. On the other hand only 110 (22.00 per cent) respondents reply in negative.

Table no. 2.2

Do you know that exposure to environmental hazards cause miscarriage?

S. no.	Social Class	Responses		Total(%)
		Yes(%)	NO(%)	
1	Upper	140(28.00)	30(06.00)	170(34.00)
2	Middle	200(40.00)	40(08.00)	240(48.00)
3	Lower	50(10.00)	40(08.00)	90(18.00)
4	Total	390(78.00)	110(22.00)	500(100.00)

The above table no. 2.2 has been drawn on the basis of exposure to environment hazards cause miscarriage. It is evident from the table that out of 500 respondents 390 (78.00 per cent) respondents replied that the exposure to environmental hazards make unbalanced to it, therefore this unadjustable situation helps in causing miscarriage. On the other hand only 110 (22.00 per cent) respondents replied in negative to the statement.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Miscarriage is a very common occurrence in humans. These studies demonstrated the significant contribution of unbalanced chromosomal karyotypes to pregnancy failure. Maternal age as a contributing factor in trisomy was clearly demonstrated. First trimester miscarriage exhibits very high cytogenetic abnormality; in contrast to very low rates in later losses. Combining data across all time periods of pregnancy will affect the significance of chromosomal error in the early pregnancy failures. Cytogenetic methods investigate whole genomes, and are considered to represent the standard against which new methods must be validated. New molecular genetic methods provide the opportunity to examine samples without the necessity of tissue culture. Conventional cytogenetic has provided a very robust platform to understand first trimester miscarriage. It has demonstrated the strong contribution of chromosomal error to foetal loss.

Findings

It is clear from the table that out of 500 respondents, 390 (78.00 per cent) respondents reply that at the time of pregnancy the lady should live with cleanliness at every place. Any type of carelessness infects the embryo and causes miscarriage. On the other hand only 110 (22.00 per cent) respondents reply in negative.

(On the basis of table no. 2.1)

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(On the basis of table no. 2.2)

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