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**Rituparna Roy**

Student, State Institute of  
Physical Education for Women,  
Hastings House, Alipore,  
Kolkata, West Bengal, India

**Dr. Karuna Sana**

Assistant Professor, State  
Institute of Physical Education  
for Women, Hastings House,  
Alipore, Kolkata, West Bengal,  
India

## Effects of socio-economic status and educational attainment of mothers on giving birth to challenge child

Rituparna Roy and Dr. Karuna Sana

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**Abstract**

Socioeconomic status (SES) is one of the most important factors for a better living and is intimately associated with medical outcomes. It influences the health condition of an individual. Purpose of the present study was to find out the impact and correlation of socio-economic status and mothers educational attainment for giving birth challenged child. Total sixty mothers having challenged child were selected from different districts of west Bengal as subject. Criteria measured for this study were Socio-economic-status of the family at the time of pregnancy and mother's educational-attainment. A Socio-Economic Status questionnaire (Kuppuswamy, 2021) was used to collect data. Scale of percentage was used to systematize the result. From this study it was observed that, 16.66%; 13.33%; 30%; and 40% mothers were belonging in upper socioeconomic status, upper middle socioeconomic status, in lower middle socio-economic level and in upper lower socio-economic level respectively. From this first table it was observed that the children of upper middle socioeconomic status were more affected then the other group. 11.66% mothers were professional. 8.33% mothers were graduate or post graduate. 8.3% mothers were intermediate, 5% mothers have high school certificate, and 61.66% mothers have middle school certificate. 5% mothers have primary school certificate. From this it was observed that most of the mothers having challenged child, have low educational attainment. So, it may be concluded that low socioeconomic status may have an influence on giving birth challenge child and mother's educational attainment also plays an important role on it.

**Keywords:** Socio-economic-status, educational-attainment, medical outcomes, challenge-child

**Introduction**

The Socio-economic-status (SES) of a person, family, or other social group indicates their possession of economic and social resources. Most frequently, SES is assessed by occupation, education, income, or a combination of all <sup>[1]</sup>. Socioeconomic status (SES) is one of the most important factors for a better living and is intimately associated with medical outcomes <sup>[2]</sup>. It influences the health condition of an individual or a family <sup>[3]</sup>. SES is inextricably linked with poor health across the life span. Most infectious and chronic diseases are more prevalent in women of lower socioeconomic status than in women of higher SES <sup>[4]</sup>.

Women with low SES are less likely to receive prenatal care <sup>[2]</sup>. Inadequate prenatal care is associated with poor obstetric outcomes, including preterm delivery, preeclampsia, and stillbirth <sup>[2]</sup>. Previous studies also revealed that low SES is associated with pregnancy complications such as abortion, eclampsia, and gestational diabetes <sup>[5]</sup>. In pregnant women, low SES can increase the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes <sup>[5]</sup>. Women with lower socioeconomic status are more exposed to negative experiences during labour and birth <sup>[6]</sup>. In the Norwegian setting, women reporting experience of disrespect and mistreatment as well as experiences of insufficient attention and lack of awareness of individual and emotional needs during childbirth. In Zambia, lower socioeconomic status drivers low wealth status, early marriage and adolescent fertility <sup>[7]</sup>. According to World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 16 million adolescent girls give birth every year, an average global birth rate of 49 per 1000 births. Nearly 95 percent of these births occur in low and middle-income countries with a majority of the births occurring among adolescents who are less educated, poor, and rural residence <sup>[8]</sup>.

**Corresponding Author:****Dr. Karuna Sana**

Assistant Professor, State  
Institute of Physical Education  
for Women, Hastings House,  
Alipore, Kolkata, West Bengal,  
India

The risks of neglecting ASRH are great; a painful or damaging transition to adulthood can result in a lifetime of ill effects. For girls, early pregnancy/motherhood can be physically risky and can compromise educational achievement and economic potential. Adolescents-girls in particular face increased risk of exposure to HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), sexual coercion, exploitation, and violence. All of these have huge impacts on an individual's physical and mental health, as well as long-term implications for them, their families, and their communities [9]. Women with greater SES were less likely to develop pregnancy complications including gestational-HTN, preeclampsia, eclampsia, and GDM. They were also less likely to develop delivery complications [10]. So, the researchers want to find out the impact and correlation of

socio-economic status and mothers educational attainment for giving birth challenged child.

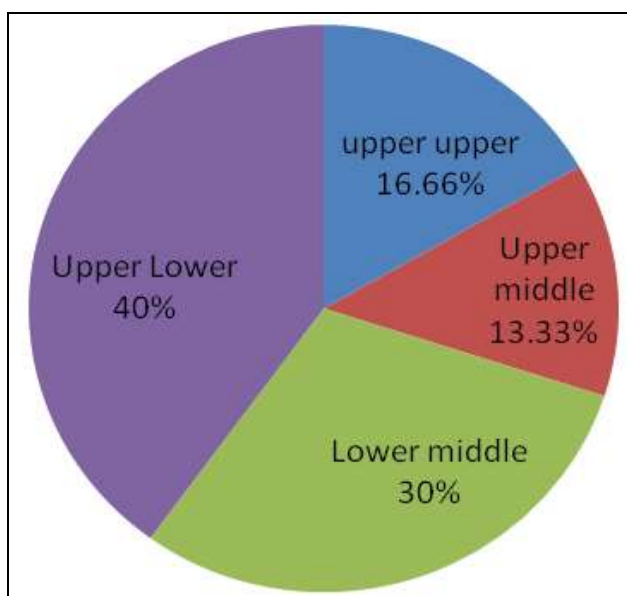
**Materials and Methods**

Total sixty mothers having challenged child were selected from different districts of west Bengal. Criteria measured for this study were Socio-economic status of the family at the time of pregnancy and mother's educational attainment. A questionnaire (Kuppuswamy, 2021) was used to collect information regarding socio-economic status. This questionnaire was also used to gather information regarding mothers' educational attainment. Scale of percentage was used to systematize the result.

**Results and Discussion**

**Table 1:** Number and percentage of mothers having challenged child belonging in different socio-economic status.

No. and percentage	Upper	Upper middle	Lower middle	Upper lower	lower
No	10	8	18	24	00
Percentage	16.66%	13.33%	30%	40%	00



Showned the number and percentage of socioeconomic status of mothers

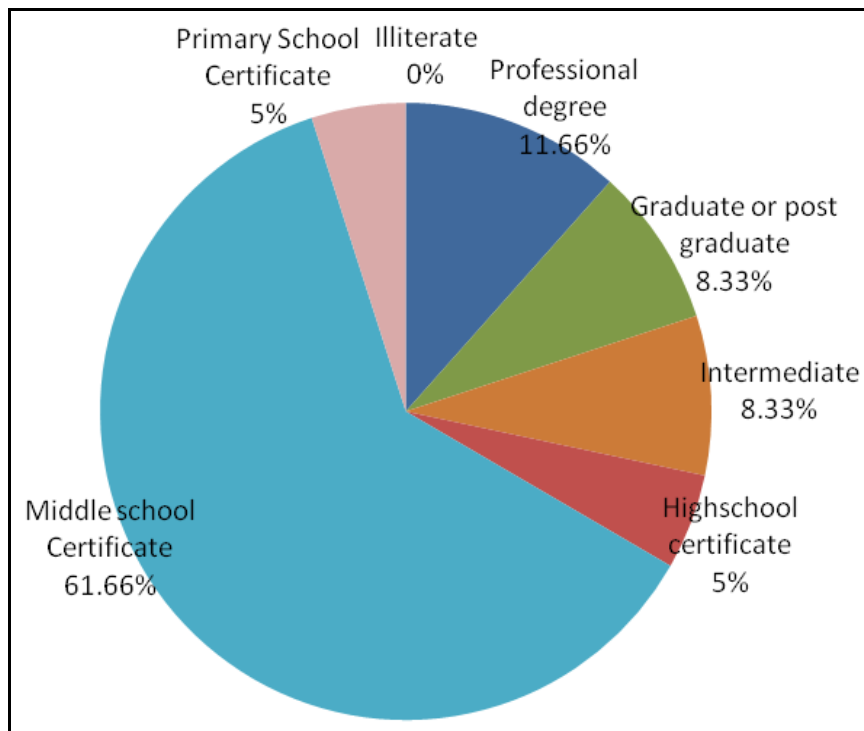
Table-1 showed the number and percentage of socioeconomic status of mothers. From table-1, it was observed that 16.66 percent mothers were belonging in upper socioeconomic status level, 13.33 percent were belonging in upper middle socioeconomic status, 30 percent mothers were in lower middle socioeconomic level and 40 percent were belonging in upper lower socio economic level. From this first table it was observed that the children of upper middle socioeconomic status were more affected then the other group. Min Kyoung, Kim *et al.* (2018) found that SES can affect pregnancy outcomes even under a universal healthcare system. Medical Aid of low SES recipients tends to show higher rates of abortion, Caesarean delivery, preeclampsia,

preterm delivery, and obstetrical hemorrhage than National Health Insurance of middle/high SES beneficiaries [11]. R.H. Bradley and F.R. Corwyn (2002), found a relation between poverty and low socioeconomic status for a range of negetative outcomes. Low SES associated with low IQ of child, educational attainment and achievement and increased social-emotional problems [12].

Present study also revealed that most of the mothers (40%) having challenge child were belong to a upper-lower category, a low socioeconomic status and other 30 percent mother having challenge child were from lower middle group of socioeconomic status.

**Table 2:** Number and percentage of educational attainment of mothers having challenged child

Education	Professional degree	Graduate or post graduate	Intermediate	High school certificate	Middle school Certificate	Primary School Certificate	Illiterate
Number of mothers	07	05	05	03	37	03	0
Percentage %	11.66%	8.33%	8.33%	5%	61.66%	5%	00%



Graphical representation of percentage of mother's educational attainment

Table-2 showed that 11.66 percent mothers were professional. 8.33 percent mothers were graduate or post graduate. 8.33 percent mothers were intermediate, 5 percent mothers have high school certificate, and 61.66 percent mothers have middle school certificate. 5 percent mothers have primary school certificate. From this it was observed that most of the mothers having challenged child, have low educational attainment.

Davis-Kean (2005), observed Parental education is an important index of socioeconomic status, and it is indeed an important and significant unique predictor of child educational achievement [13]. Q. Chen *et al.* (2018), viewed that different indicators of SES could all predict children's intelligence score, and the mother's educational level acted as a better predictor [14]. L.T. Parcel and G.E. Menaghan (1990) observed that different components of socioeconomic status may influence different aspects of specific cognitive skills [15]. Present study also revealed that most of the mothers (61.66%) having challenge child has low educational attainment: middle school certificate.

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#### Funding and conflict of interest declaration

This study has no funding and the Authors declare no conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest.

#### Conclusion

Low socioeconomic status may have an influence on giving birth challenge child and mother's educational attainment also plays an important role on it.

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