



JOSHA's Critical Review of "Implications of the Social Dichotomy between Thinking and Acting on Teenage Pregnancy Rates" by Rosiana Silva da Silva, Rosângela Araújo Darwich

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Submitted: 22. November 2023
Published: 15. January 2024
Volume: 11
Issue: 1
Affiliation: JOSHA & The University of Amazon, Belém, Brazil
Languages: English
Keywords: Teenage Pregnancy, Vulnerability, Internet
Categories: News and Views, Humanities, Social Sciences and Law
DOI: 10.17160/josha.11.1.953

Abstract:

The research by Rosiana Silva da Silva and Rosângela Araújo Darwich is focused on the impact of conflicting societal values on young women who experienced teenage pregnancy in Brazil. Conducted amid the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic, it involved 15 participants spanning various age groups. Through online interviews and content analysis, the study revealed a consistent pattern of misinformation across different generations, underscoring the urgent need for new policies and platforms for open discussions to address adolescent vulnerability and enhance their overall experience during this critical phase of life.

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Abstract

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The article “Implicações da Dicotomia Social Entre o Pensar e o Agir Sobre os Índices de Gravidez na Adolescência - Implications of the Social Dichotomy between Thinking and Acting on Teenage Pregnancy Rates” by Rosiana Silva da Silva, Rosângela Araújo Darwich investigates the phenomenon of teenage pregnancy, focusing on the sociocultural, educational, and psychological aspects experienced by adolescent mothers in Brazil.

The research explores the discrepancy between societal attitudes and actions, revealing the limited and sporadic nature of sexual education provided to these adolescents. The authors emphasize the importance of comprehensive sexual education in reducing teenage pregnancy rates, noting the societal resistance rooted in historical and moral beliefs.

The article outlines the participants' experiences regarding parental and school guidance, highlighting deficiencies in both the content and timing of sexual education. The societal paradox of criticizing adolescent pregnancy while inadequately addressing its prevention is a central theme. The study underscores the critical role of parental support, with parental reactions evolving, contrasting with limited assistance from schools.

The consequences of teenage pregnancy, including academic, emotional, and social challenges, are explored. The participants expressed fears of not meeting their children's needs and faced societal judgment, impacting their educational and professional aspirations. However, some positive outcomes, such as personal growth and maturity, were reported, particularly among those receiving parental support.

In the final considerations, the authors argue that addressing the societal dichotomy between thinking and acting is crucial to reducing teenage pregnancy rates. They advocate for a reconceptualization of sexual education, challenging long-standing moral beliefs, and emphasizing the role of societal institutions, especially families and schools, in fostering open and continuous dialogue about sexuality. The study concludes by calling for a societal shift towards supporting comprehensive sexual education and the creation of policies promoting healthy sexual development for adolescents.

JOSHA'S conclusion: The study highlights the importance of a more comprehensive approach to addressing teenage pregnancy, including improved sex education, social support, and a nuanced understanding of the consequences faced by young mothers. However, the small sample size and reliance on online interviews might limit generalizability and introduce bias, potentially excluding certain groups. It could strengthen its discussion by better-linking gaps in sexual



education to broader societal contexts, policies, and cultural factors. Overall, understanding the complex factors surrounding teenage pregnancy is essential for the development of effective strategies to prevent it and provide necessary support to young mothers. The findings of this study shed light on the challenges and opportunities for change in addressing this important public health issue and lay the groundwork for potential recommendations and further research.

Acknowledgements:

ChatGPT September 25 version was used during the writing process on experimentation with new AI tools. However, the author of this review takes full responsibility for its content.

Article Information

<https://josha-journal.org/backend/articles/implicacoes-da-dicotomia-social-entre-o-pensar-e-o-agir-sobre-os-indices-de-gravidez-na-adolescencia-implications-of-the-social-dichotomy-between-thinking-and-acting-on-teenage-pregnancy-rates?locale=en>