

**PREGNANCY RELATED COMPLICATIONS AMONG
WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN IN CUDDALORE
DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU**

Dr. Maheswari k

Assistant Professor, Department of population studies, Annamalai University,
Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram, Tamilnadu.

ABSTRACT

The *main objective of the current paper was to analyse the determinants of pregnancy related complications among working and non-working women in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu. Moreover, the total sample size of the current research was six hundred married women, and it was equally distributed between working and non-working categories. Multi-stage random sampling method had been adopted to collect the required number of samples. In the current paper, specific attention had been given with regard to the working status of the respondents. In fact the researcher intended to analyse the differences, if any, between working and non-working categories of respondents, with respect to the pregnancy related complications in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu. Percentage Distributions, Chi-square tests and Binary Logistic Regression Analyses were utilised for realising the objective of the research. The analyses show that variations were evident between working and non-working categories of respondents with respect to the pregnancy related complications in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu.*

Keywords: Pregnancy related complications, Multi-stage random sampling method, Working Status of women, Binary Logistic Regression.

CONTEXT

It is a well known fact that the systematic and sufficient care receiving during the pregnancy period has been very important for the well being of both mother and child. The World Health Organization (WHO) has been over the years providing guidelines and directions to all the governments, non-governmental organisations and other agencies working in the field of maternal and child health. The guidelines and directions by the World Health Organisation has been acquired more importance in the developing and under developed countries in the world, where still the required standard set up by the WHO has not yet attained. The reasons have been

more complex and multi dimensional in nature in those countries. Country like India, the situation has been multifaceted in nature by considering the complex nature of population. Therefore, the researcher has taken utmost care in analysing the pregnancy related complications for the selected sample of women. Laura del Pillar, Torres-Arreola et al. (2007), carried out a study was says that women have engaged in domestic occupation, respectively inside the home higher domestic workload than of employed pregnant women. They are having serious health problems such a musculoseted and gaintouimary symptoms. Metgud et al.(2009) says that the early and widespread use of antenatal care was prevalent and the antenatal visits occur late in the pregnancy. The literacy of women has significant bearing on utilisation of antenatal care by the pregnant women.

OBJECTIVE

In this context, an attempt had been made here to analyse the determinants of pregnancy related complications among working and non-working women in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODS

A multi stage random sampling technique was adopted to select the sample population. Currently married women having at least one live birth in the age group 15-44 were selected for the study and correspondingly 300 working and 300 non-working women were interviewed. The questions relating to pregnancy related complications have been asked to women for their last pregnancy. The responses collected from the women were systematically analysed with the help of *Percentage distributions, Chi-square tests and Binary Logistic Regression analysis*. The current paper had been classified into four sections and the detailed descriptions had been given in the corresponding section itself.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.1 Pregnancy Complications

The overall pregnancy related complications reported by the women during their last pregnancy period had been analysed and the variations between working and non-working categories had been scrutinised in this section with the help of Table 1.1. The women who had reported any of the pregnancy related complications were treated as those suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications and those who had not reported any of the pregnancy related complications were treated as those who had not suffered with any of the pregnancy related complications. It has to be mentioned here that all types of pregnancy related complications were clubbed together irrespective of its severity.

Forty seven percent of the total respondents had reported that they suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications during their last pregnancy period. Wide variations had been seen between working and non-working categories of women in the sample. Fifty six percent of working women had said that they suffered with one or more kinds of pregnancy related complications during their pregnancy period whereas only thirty eight percent of non-working women had reported that they suffered with one or more kinds of pregnancy related complications during the pregnancy period.

Table 1.1 Distribution of Respondents by Any Pregnancy Complication

		Working	Non-Working	Total (Percentage)
		Number (Percentage)	Number (Percentage)	
Any Pregnancy Complication	No	132(44.0)	186(62.0)	318(53.0)
	Yes	168(56.0)	114(38.0)	282(47.0)
	Total	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	600(100.0)

1.2 Types of Pregnancy Complications

The different types of pregnancy related complications reported by the women during their last pregnancy had been analysed in this section. As usual the variations in this regard between working and non-working categories of women had been carefully studied. The different types of pregnancy related complications reported in the same were swelling of hands or feet, giddiness, severe vomiting, fever, urinary problems, white discharge, hyper tension, head ache and fits or convulsions. The type of analyses had been done using percentage distributions and its variations. It has to be mentioned here that the same distribution had been given in the Table 1.2.

About quarter of the total respondents had reported one of the most common type of pregnancy related complication such as swelling of hands or feet during their pregnancy period. Huge variations had seen here between working and non-working categories of women concerned. Around thirty two percent of the working women had said that they suffered with swelling of hands or feet during their pregnancy period whereas only around seventeen percent of the non-working women had reported the same. Huge variations had been seen in the case of Giddiness also between working and non-working categories of women with more proportion of working women suffered with the same according to their self reporting.

Around twenty percent of the total women had reported that they suffered with severe vomiting during the pregnancy period. Wide variations had seen in this case also between working and non-working category of women. Around twenty eight percent of working women had reported

that they suffered with severe vomiting whereas only around eleven percent of non-working women had reported that they suffered with severe vomiting during the pregnancy period. Variations were seen in the case of fever also. Around twenty one percent of working women had reported that they suffered with fever whereas only around ten percent of non-working women had reported the same.

One major type of pregnancy complication such as urinary problems had been reported by around thirteen percent of the total respondents. Here also huge variations were seen between working and non-working categories of women. Around nineteen percent of the total working women had reported that they suffered with some kind of urinary problems during pregnancy periods whereas only around six percent of the total non-working women had reported the same. Moreover one common pregnancy complication such as white discharge had been reported by around seventeen percent of the total respondents. Six percent difference had been seen between working and non-working category of women in this case with more proportion of working women reporting the same.

Hyper tension, the only pregnancy related problem where the severity had been more with non-working women in this sample. Around twenty percent of the total non-working women had reported that they suffered with hyper tension during their pregnancy period whereas only fifteen percent of the total working women had reported the same. That means the proportion, of women suffered with hyper tension during the pregnancy period, was little bit more among the non-working category in the sample.

Also twenty two percent of the total women had said that they suffered with headache during their pregnancy period. When thirty one percent of the working women had reported that they suffered with headache whereas only around thirteen percent on the non-working women had reported the same during their pregnancy period. That is variations had been clear in this type of pregnancy problem also. At last only few of the total respondents had reported that they suffered with fits or convulsions during their pregnancy period. That is only around eight percent of the total respondents had reported the said problem. When only around nine percent of the total working women had reported that they suffered with fits or convulsions during their pregnancy period whereas the corresponding figure for non-working women was even lower with only around six percent.

Table 1.2: Distribution of Respondents by Different Pregnancy Complications

		Working	Non-Working	Total
		Number (Percentage)	Number (Percentage)	(Percentage)
Swelling of Hands/Feet	No	203(67.7)	248(82.7)	451(75.2)
	Yes	97(32.3)	52(17.3)	149(24.8)
	Total	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	600(100.0)
Giddiness	No	235(78.3)	280(93.3)	515(85.8)
	Yes	65(21.7)	20(6.7)	85(14.2)
	Total	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	600(100.0)
Severe Vomiting	No	215(71.7)	268(89.3)	483(80.5)
	Yes	85(28.3)	32(10.7)	117(19.5)
	Total	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	600(100.0)
Fever	No	238(79.3)	269(89.7)	507(84.5)
	Yes	62(20.7)	31(10.3)	93(15.5)
	Total	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	600(100.0)
Urinary Problems	No	244(81.3)	281(93.7)	525(87.5)
	Yes	56(18.7)	19(6.3)	75(12.5)
	Total	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	600(100.0)
White Discharge	No	239(79.7)	257(85.7)	496(82.7)
	Yes	61(20.3)	43(14.3)	104(17.3)
	Total	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	600(100.0)
Hyper Tension	No	256(85.3)	241(80.3)	497(82.8)
	Yes	44(14.7)	59(19.7)	103(17.2)
	Total	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	600(100.0)
Head Ache	No	208(69.3)	260(86.7)	468(78.0)
	Yes	92(30.7)	40(13.3)	132(22.0)
	Total	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	600(100.0)
Fits/Convulsions	No	272(90.7)	283(94.3)	555(92.5)
	Yes	28(9.3)	17(5.7)	45(7.5)
	Total	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	600(100.0)

1.3 Pregnancy Complications Classified with Important Characteristics

The different pregnancy related complications classified with respect to important demographic, social, economic and other important characteristics had been analysed in this section. The variations between working and non-working women had been also under scrutiny as usual. The variations had been so important by considering the different levels of severity of pregnancy

related complications and the complex nature of the sample. Percentage distributions and chi-square tests had been used for the analyses in the section and the same had been distributed in the Table 1.3.

The age wise distribution provides a more or less uniform picture for working category of women as far as pregnancy complication was concerned. Except for 40-44 age group, the proportion of women suffered with any one of the pregnancy complications was more or less uniform for all other age groups among the working category. Only thirty percent of working women in the 40-44 age group had suffered with any one the pregnancy complications. The pattern had been more or less similar for non-working women also. Here also in the 40-44 age group, only around thirteen percent of them had reported that they suffered with at least one type of complications during their pregnancy period. For all the age groups, the proportion who suffered was almost similar to the average figure for non-working women. It has to be mentioned here again that only thirty eight percent of total non-working women had suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications during their last pregnancy.

Some clear indications were seen while analysing the age at marriage with pregnancy related complications. The proportion of women who affected with some kind of pregnancy related complications were more among the higher age at marriage category for working women. The proportion of women who reported any pregnancy complication was less among the lower age at marriage category for working women. Mixed results were obtained from the non-working category of women. Here also the proportion of women who reported some kind of pregnancy related complications were relatively less among the lower age at marriage category. But for the 18-22 age at marriage category for non-working women, around forty one percent of them had reported that they suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications which was slightly higher than other two higher age at marriage category.

More or less uniform distribution had seen in all parities of women with respect to pregnancy related complications were concerned for both working and non-working categories of women. But here also the pregnancy related complications were slightly higher among the lower parity women for both working and non-working categories.

Religious wise variations were also evident as far as pregnancy related complications were concerned for both working and non-working categories of women in the sample. For the working category, sixty three percent of Christian women had reported that they suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications whereas the corresponding figures for Muslims and Christians were respectively around fifty seven and fifty five percent respectively. A complete different scenario had occurred in the non-working category of women. In the non-

working category, forty one percent of Hindu women suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications followed by Christians (29.8 percent) and Muslims (26.7 percent) respectively.

But the caste wise variations were more evident among the working category of women in the sample. The proportion of women who suffered with any of the pregnancy related complications were more in the most backward caste women compared to other castes in the working category. Around sixty one percent of most backward castes had reported that they suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications during their last pregnancy followed by backward castes (57.1 percent), scheduled castes (52.3 percent) and forward castes (52.0 percent) respectively. For non-working category of women, forty two percent of most backward caste women suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications followed by backward castes (39.5 percent), forward castes (38.7 percent) and scheduled castes (33.0 percent) respectively. In both working and non-working categories, the scheduled caste women suffered relatively less pregnancy related complications when compared with other castes in the sample.

Table 1.3: Distribution of Respondents by Pregnancy Complications Classified with Important Characteristics

		Working			Non-Working		
		Any Pregnancy Complication			Any Pregnancy Complication		
		No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total
Age***	15-19	5(45.5)	6(54.5)	11(100.0)	-	-	-
	20-24	23(41.1)	33(88.5)	56(100.0)	72(58.5)	51(41.5)	123(100.0)
	25-29	29(48.3)	31(58.5)	60(100.0)	70(63.6)	40(36.4)	110(100.0)
	30-34	47(41.6)	66(58.4)	113(100.0)	22(64.7)	12(35.3)	34(100.0)
	35-39	21(42.0)	29(58.0)	50(100.0)	15(60.0)	10(40.0)	25(100.0)
	40-44	7(70.0)	3(30.0)	10(100.0)	7(87.5)	1(12.5)	8(100.0)
	Total	132(44.0)	168(56.0)	300(100.0)	186(62.0)	114(38.0)	300(100.0)
Age at Marriage***	15-17	18(48.6)	19(51.4)	37(100.0)	23(67.6)	11(32.4)	34(100.0)
	18-22	52(47.7)	57(52.3)	109(100.0)	74(59.2)	51(40.8)	125(100.0)
	23-27	55(40.7)	80(59.3)	135(100.0)	80(63.0)	47(37.0)	127(100.0)
	28-30	7(36.8)	12(63.2)	19(100.0)	9(64.3)	5(35.7)	14(100.0)
	Total	132(44.0)	168(56.0)	300(100.0)	186(62.0)	114(38.0)	300(100.0)
Children Surviving** (CS)	One	39(44.3)	49(55.7)	88(100.0)	36(58.1)	26(41.9)	62(100.0)
	Two	72(43.6)	93(56.4)	165(100.0)	115(63.2)	67(38.8)	182(100.0)
	Three	21(44.7)	26(55.3)	47(100.0)	35(62.5)	21(37.5)	56(100.0)
	Total	132(44.0)	168(56.0)	300(100.0)	186(62.0)	114(38.0)	300(100.0)
Religion***	Hindu	106(44.9)	130(55.1)	236(100.0)	133(58.8)	93(41.2)	226(100.0)
	Muslim	16(43.2)	21(56.8)	37(100.0)	22(73.3)	8(26.7)	30(100.0)
	Christian	10(37.0)	17(63.0)	27(100.0)	31(70.5)	13(29.8)	44(100.0)

	Total	132(44.0)	168(56.0)	300(100.0)	186(62.0)	114(38.0)	300(100.0)
Caste**	SC	52(47.7)	57(52.3)	109(100.0)	75(67.0)	37(33.0)	112(100.0)
	BC	39(42.9)	52(57.1)	91(100.0)	23(60.5)	15(39.5)	38(100.0)
	MBC	29(38.7)	46(61.3)	75(100.0)	69(58.0)	50(42.0)	119(100.0)
	FC	12(48.0)	13(52.0)	25(100.0)	19(61.3)	12(38.7)	31(100.0)
	Total	132(44.0)	168(56.0)	300(100.0)	186(62.0)	114(38.0)	300(100.0)
Type of Family**	Nuclear	109(42.7)	146(57.3)	255(100.0)	163(60.8)	105(39.2)	268(100.0)
	Joint	23(51.1)	22(48.9)	45(100.0)	23(71.9)	9(28.1)	32(100.0)
	Total	132(44.0)	168(56.0)	300(100.0)	186(62.0)	114(38.0)	300(100.0)
Type of House***	Hut	26(42.6)	35(57.4)	61(100.0)	51(78.5)	14(21.5)	65(100.0)
	Kachcha	50(41.3)	71(58.7)	121(100.0)	68(58.1)	49(41.9)	117(100.0)
	Pucca	56(47.5)	62(52.5)	118(100.0)	67(56.8)	51(43.2)	118(100.0)
	Total	132(44.0)	168(56.0)	300(100.0)	186(62.0)	114(38.0)	300(100.0)
Number of Abortions**	0	122(45.0)	149(55.0)	271(100.0)	166(62.9)	98(37.1)	264(100.0)
	1	7(46.7)	8(53.3)	15(100.0)	16(53.3)	14(46.7)	30(100.0)
	2	3(23.1)	10(76.9)	13(100.0)	3(60.0)	2(40.0)	5(100.0)
	3	0(0.0)	1(100.0)	1(100.0)	1(100.0)	0(0.0)	1(100.0)
	Total	132(44.0)	168(56.0)	300(100.0)	186(62.0)	114(38.0)	300(100.0)
Education of Women***	Illiterate	5(62.5)	3(37.5)	8(100.0)	11(78.6)	3(21.4)	14(100.0)
	<10 class	68(41.5)	96(58.5)	164(100.0)	100(59.2)	69(40.8)	169(100.0)
	10-12 class	15(41.7)	21(58.3)	36(100.0)	8(57.1)	6(42.9)	14(100.0)
	Degree+	44(47.8)	48(52.2)	92(100.0)	67(65.0)	36(35.0)	103(100.0)
	Total	132(44.0)	168(56.0)	300(100.0)	186(62.0)	114(38.0)	300(100.0)

***p<0.01 level of significance, **p<0.05 level of significance

For both working and non-working categories, the women residing in nuclear families had suffered more with some kind of pregnancy related complications. Moreover the variations, with respect to the type of house the women were living, were evident especially for the non-working category of women. Among the non-working women, only around twenty two percent of women living in the huts had reported that they suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications which was comparatively on the lower side as around forty two and forty three percent of women living in the Kachcha and Pucca houses respectively had reported that they suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications.

Thought provoking results were obtained when the pregnancy related complications were analysed with respect to the women who ever experienced abortions or not. For both working and non-working categories, the proportion of women who suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications were more among those who had suffered with more number of abortions. Among the women who had never experienced any abortions, fifty five percent of

them suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications. The proportion was consistently on the higher side as the number of abortions increasing for the working category of women. A more or less similar kind of pattern had seen in the non-working category of women also.

Quite interestingly the proportion of women, who had reported that they suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications, were relatively less among the illiterate women both for working and non-working categories of women. For working women, around thirty eight percent of illiterate women said that they suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications. For the non-working women, the corresponding proportion was around twenty one percent only. For the working women, the proportion of women who suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications were above fifty percent for other educational categories; and it touched around fifty eight percent for less than 10th class and 10-12th class categories of women. The corresponding figure for degree or more category of women was around fifty two percent. For non-working category of women around forty one percent of the women belong to the less than 10th category and around forty three percent of women belongs to the 10-12th category of women had suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications during their pregnancy period. For the non-working category, the corresponding figure for those women belongs to degree or more category of women was thirty five percent only. Any way some complex and interesting results were seen in the educational category of women as far as the pregnancy related complications were concerned.

1.4 Determinants of Pregnancy Related Complications

The determinants of pregnancy related complications had been analysed in this section.

In fact the determinants of pregnancy related complications were analysed separately for working and non-working women in the sample. By doing so, the intention of the researcher was to identify the factors which determine the pregnancy related complications among working and non-working categories of women. For the purpose of analyses, the researcher had been utilised binary logistic regression model. The binary logistic regression models had been fitted for both working and non-working categories of women in the sample. The binary logistic regression model had been chosen for some reasons. By carefully analysing the previous sections, the researcher had decided to identify the dependent variable as those women who had reported that whether they suffered with any of the pregnancy related complications or not. Quite obviously the dependent variable had only two categories; the first category was those women who had affected with some kind of pregnancy related complications and the second category was those women who had not affected with any of the pregnancy related complications. That means the

different types of pregnancy related complications were clubbed together, irrespective of whether it was severe or not. As explained earlier, the researcher had arrived this conclusion by carefully scrutinising the previous sections. One specific reason for choosing the binary logistic regression model was that the relatively less proportion of women reporting the different types of pregnancy related complications in both working and non-working categories. Therefore by conceptually and by statistically it was not feasible for using binary logistic regression models for each pregnancy related complication separately.

As explained above, separate binary logistic regression model had been used for working and non-working categories of women to analyse the determinants of pregnancy related complications to women in the sample. But for easily comparison, the results of the two regression model had been put in the same Table 1.4. By analysing the determinants of pregnancy related complications, the researcher actually intended to analyse the *effect of important demographic, social, economic and other variables on pregnancy related complications to women* in the sample for the corresponding period. As mentioned earlier, those women who had reported that whether they suffered with any of the pregnancy related complications or not during their last pregnancy period had been taken as the *dependent variable* for the regression model. Quite clearly the *dependent variable* had *only two categories*; the *first category* was those women who had affected with some kind of pregnancy related complications and the *second category* was those women who had not affected with any of the pregnancy related complications during their last pregnancy period.

The *independent* variables were selected, for the binary regression model, by considering the *significances of the variables* and also by checking the *multi co-linearity between them*. Thus *independent* variables selected were *age of women, age at marriage, children surviving, number of abortions, religion of women, caste of women, type of house, type of family and education of women*. Among these variables, *age of women, age at marriage, children surviving and number of abortions* were continuous and all other variables were categorical in nature.

It was quite clear from the regression model that for both working and non-working categories of women, the likelihood chances of suffering with any of the pregnancy related complications to women decreases as the age of women increases in the sample. For working category of women, as the age of women increases by one year, the likelihood chances of suffering with any of the pregnancy related complications decreases by a scanty margin of 0.3 percent. For the non-working category of women, as the age of women increases by one year, the likelihood chances of suffering with any of the pregnancy related complications decreases by a scanty margin of 0.2 percent.

Table 1.4: Determinants of Pregnancy Related Complications

Independent Variables		Working		Non-Working	
		B	E(β)	β	E(β)
Age		-0.003***	0.997	-0.002***	0.998
Age at Marriage		+0.011***	1.011	-0.006***	0.994
Children Surviving		-0.077**	0.926	-0.142**	0.868
Number of Abortion		+0.476***	1.610	+0.091***	1.095
Religion <i>Hindu(Ref)</i>	Muslim	-0.396**	0.673	+0.201**	1.223
	Christian	-0.283**	0.754	-1.498**	0.224
Caste <i>SC(Ref)</i>	BC	+0.132***	1.142	-1.613***	0.199
	MBC	+0.225**	1.252	-1.450***	0.235
	FC	+0.507**	1.661	-1.170**	0.310
Type of Family <i>Nuclear(Ref)</i>	Joint	+0.417***	1.518	+0.411**	1.509
Type of House <i>Hut(Ref)</i>	Kachcha	+0.162**	1.176	-1.057***	0.348
	Pucca	+0.333***	1.396	+0.073***	1.075
Education <i>Illiterate(Ref)</i>	<10	-0.525***	0.592	-0.469***	0.626
	10-12	+0.342***	1.408	+0.545***	1.724
	Degree+	+0.318***	1.374	+0.380***	1.462
<i>Constant</i>		-0.461**	0.631	+0.687**	1.988
<i>-2Log Likelihood</i>		2400.988		2373.402	
<i>R Square</i>		0.035		0.040	

***p<0.01 level of significance, **p<0.05 level of significance

Mixed results were seen between working and non-working categories of women, with respect to age at marriage. For the working women, as the age at marriage increases by one year, the likelihood chances of suffering with any of the pregnancy related complications increases by around one percent. Whereas for the non-working women as the age at marriage increases by one year, the likelihood chances of suffering with any of the pregnancy related complications decreases by a scanty margin of 0.6 percent.

Similar pattern of results were seen between working and non-working categories of women, with respect to children surviving. For the working women, as the number of children increases by one, the likelihood chances of suffering with any of the pregnancy related complications decreases by around seven percent. Whereas for the non-working women as the number of children increases by one, the likelihood chances of suffering with any of the pregnancy related complications decreases by around thirteen percent.

Similar pattern of results were also seen between working and non-working categories of women, with respect to the number of abortions. For the working women, as the number of abortions increases by one, the likelihood chances of suffering with any of the pregnancy related complications increases by around sixty one percent. Whereas for the non-working women as the number of abortions increases by one, the likelihood chances of suffering with any of the pregnancy related complications increases by around ten percent only. It has to be mentioned here that even though the pattern had been in same direction but the degrees of effects had been different between working and non-working categories of women in the sample.

The likelihood values of religion provided some interesting results for the sample of women. Among the working category, both Muslim women and Christian women had less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared with Hindu women. That is for the working category, the Muslim women had around thirty three percent less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications; whereas for the Christian women had around twenty five percent less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to Hindu women. In essence for the working category, both Muslim women and Christian women had less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared with Hindu women. Mixed results were seen in the non-working category of women as far as religion was concerned. That is for the non-working category, the Muslim women had around twenty two percent less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications; whereas for the Christian women had around seventy eight percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to Hindu women.

Some interesting results were seen in the Caste wise analyses also. Different pattern of effects had seen between working and non-working categories of women in the sample.

Among the working category, the Backward Castes (BC), Most Backward Castes (MBC) and Forward Castes (FC) women had more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared with Scheduled Caste (SC) women. That is for the working category, the Backward Caste (BC) women had around fourteen percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications; whereas for the Most Backward Castes (MBC)

women had around twenty five percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications and the Forward Castes (FC) women had around sixty six percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to Scheduled Caste (SC) women in the sample. In short for the working category BC, MBC and FC castes women had more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared with SC women. A completely different pattern of effects had seen in the non-working category of women concerned. Among the non-working category, the Backward Castes (BC), Most Backward Castes (MBC) and Forward Castes (FC) women had less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared with Scheduled Caste (SC) women. That is for the non-working category, the Backward Caste (BC) women had around eighty percent less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications; whereas for the Most Backward Castes (MBC) women had around seventy seven percent less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications and the Forward Castes (FC) women had around sixty nine percent less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to Scheduled Caste (SC) women in the sample. In short for the non-working category BC, MBC and FC castes women had less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared with SC women.

It was quite interesting to see that for both working and non-working categories, the women residing in the Joint Families were more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to women residing in the Nuclear Families in the sample. For the working women, the women residing in the Joint Families had around forty eight percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to women residing in the Nuclear Families; whereas for the non-working women, the women residing in the Joint Families had around forty nine percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to women residing in the Nuclear Families. In short, for both working and non-working categories, the pattern and effect had been almost similar with respect to type of family was concerned.

Mixed results were seen when analysed with respect to the type of house. For the working women, the women living in the Kachcha Houses had around seventeen percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to women living in the Huts whereas the women living in the Pucca Houses had around thirty nine percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to women living in the Huts. For the non-working women, the women living in the Kachcha Houses had around sixty five percent less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to women living in the Huts whereas the women living in the Pucca Houses had around thirty

seven percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to women living in the Huts.

Similar pattern of effects had seen between working and non-working categories of women as far as the educational categories were concerned. Among the working category, the women who had not completed 10th level of education had around forty one percent less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to illiterate women whereas the women who had studied 10-12th level of education had around forty percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to illiterate women. The women who had studied degree or more level had around thirty seven percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to illiterate women in the working category. Among the non-working category, the women who had not completed 10th level of education had around thirty eight percent less likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to illiterate women whereas the women who had studied 10-12th level of education had around seventy two percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to illiterate women. The women who had studied degree or more had around forty six percent more likely to suffer with any of the pregnancy related complications when compared to illiterate women in the non-working category.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The analyses on pregnancy complications were also interesting in this research. Forty seven percent of the total respondents had reported that they suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complications during their last pregnancy period. Wide variations had been seen between working and non-working categories of women as fifty six percent of working women had suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complication whereas only thirty eight percent of non-working women had reported that they suffered with some kind of pregnancy related complication during their last pregnancy period. Different types of pregnancy related complications had been also analysed and its variations discussed with respect to working and non-working categories of women in the sample. The distribution of women by any pregnancy related complication classified with important background characteristics also provided some interesting results. Here also the variations were evident between working and non-working categories of women with respect to the important background characteristics.

Finally the determinants of pregnancy related complications had been analysed in this section using binary logistic regression model. In fact the determinants of pregnancy related complications were analysed separately for working and non-working women in the sample. By

using the binary logistic regression model, the main objective of the researcher was to identify the factors which determine the pregnancy related complications among working and non-working categories of women. The directions and effects of important background characteristics on the pregnancy related complications had been analysed using the binary logistic regression model in this Chapter.

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