

# **GENDER, SELF-ESTEEM, COMMUNICATION PARENTS/TEENAGERS AND BEHAVIOUR AT RISK OF EARLY PREGNANCIES IN ENVIRONMENT SCHOOL : THE CASE OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE (COMMUNE OF YOPOUGON)**

## **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to analyze the relationship between gender, self-esteem, self, the communication parents/teenagers and the behaviours at risk of pregnancies early in environment school. We gate on a sample of six hundred four (604) teenage girls and we selected three hundred and five eight (358) students- adolescent girls from the sixth to the final year in the municipality of Yopougon whose age varies from 10 to 19 years. Thus, we used as a sampling technique the proportional allocation of quotas. The sample is submitted to a questionnaire the results of which are analyzed using the method statistical Who does not require than the quantification from data collected. The method qualitative at summer Also used through content analysis more specifically indexing. Thus, the results of our investigation according to the chi of them of person calculated, we at permit of to confirm than gender has a significant effect on early pregnancy risk behaviors at the house of the teenage girls. As well, the variables intermediaries Who are associated at the gender variable out of seven (7) three variables were confirmed, namely the context of the action, the goal of the action and the history of the action. Thereby, she come complete reflections on the links between gender, self-esteem, communication parents/teenagers and the behaviours at risk of pregnancies early in environment school.

**Words keys :** kind, valued of self, communication parents/teenagers, behaviours sexual at risk of pregnancies early.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The subject of "behaviours at risk of early pregnancy" is topical. Many researchers to are interested at the problem from behaviour sexual at risk of which moon from consequences is the pregnancy early. Seen than it is a concern today for the families same for the state, so, he is so important to eradicate Where to lessen at through from studies scientists this phenomenon Who take of the extent among the teenage girls.

In effect adolescence, built on the basics organic, psychological and social to its own evolution with two main objectives : build a personality and get out of it as soon as possible possible to succeed age adult. Thus, in the absence of build, the adolescent adopts certain risky behaviors that upset his life. Through behaviours at risk we hears those Who « expose the individual at a probability not negligible of get hurt or die, of injure his personal future Where of to put her health in peril " (The Breton, 2003). let's add at that than those behaviours can to have from consequences negative for the individual him- same, corn Also for those Who surround it ( Coslin , 2003).

In the worry to ensure a to come up promising to youth girls, the to be able to

Ivorian has made every effort to prevent teenage pregnancies in schools; it is therefore in this sense than the Ministry of education National of the Rating ivory at decided to start a fight against this phenomenon with the slogan "zero pregnancy" at school from the years 2013-2015 until now. Indeed, given the awareness raised in the goal of brake this scourge, we notice than this phenomenon is again persistent and especially very early in primary and secondary schools. Thus, for support our statements, the DSPS recorded 4471 cases of early pregnancy in the sixth at the terminal for the year academic 2016-2017. As well, the DRENET-FP at recorded 10 cases of pregnancy in less than two (2) months of the start of the 2018 school year-2019 at Agboville.

In order to understand the risk behavior of early pregnancies that gangrene teenage girls we will refer to theories that explain the kind, esteem of self and the communication parents/adolescents. The theory from planned behavior of Ajzen and Madden (1986) for the gender variable shows that all actions of the man are predicted by the intentions. Thus, adopting from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early at the house of the teenage girls is not than the result from pressures psychosocial suffered of the go of their partners.

---

However, Between the intention to act and the action some variables intermediaries prevent good intentions from coming to fruition. Regarding self-esteem we will linger on the theory interpersonal. Thereby, (Cooley, 1902; Mead, 1934) show that this theory contains the social interactions for a construction social, the degree according to which a anybody is accepted Where rejected. Thereby, in adoption of behaviours at risk of pregnancies early, evaluation of adolescent self-esteem is shaped by social interactions, also by the group social to which she belongs. Yes so the teenager incorporates a opinion negative she would manifest a weak valued of self. In a relationship in love, she will find it difficult to say no to sex and agree to sex no protected because love, love from others him missing. Through vs if this incorporated opinion is positive, it would develop a strong self-esteem, which valued of self will be able help him at to say no at a relationship sexual and same of refuse unprotected sex. As for the theory of communication, we we refer at The approach systemic developed through Watzlawick, Beavin and al., (1972) Who stipulates than the communication at from effects on the behaviour of the individual is what is authors call the pragmatics of communication. Thereby, according to those authors " all behaviour is communication, and all communication affected the behaviour. » In this approach, the concepts primordial are: feedback or feedback between the sender and the receiver, the redundancy Where the constraint that is to say the socket in account from effects of behaviours and the context in which to find the interlocutors. He there at also the metacommunication which consists in remaining within the framework of the subject. In adoption of behaviours at risk of pregnancies early, the communication parents/teenagers take in account many factors. Thereby when a information is transmitted, it is important to know if it is understood and if in the convenient this information is socket in consideration. In effect, for there to arrive the parents must take in account the relationship Who exist Between them and their teenagers than being mere transmitters of messages. So the reciprocity in the communication Between the parents/teenagers generates homeostasis, at fault, she would engender a effect negative this Who would drive the teenager at resist to parents. In addition, if the teenager suffers from repeatedly the pressure of the goof his parents, she will have tendency at to rebel Where at to TP submit of way sneaky which would lead her to risk taking early pregnancies. On the other hand, if the influences are reciprocal and well managed, the adolescent will take more precautions in view to avoid the behaviours at risks of pregnancies.

As well, despite the availability from means contraceptives and the diffusion of information about contraception, many adolescent girls find themselves pregnant. Faced with this picture, are we led to ask ourselves about the reasons deep of this reality. In a word, the occurrence of one pregnancy at adolescence goes to be influenced through a multitude of factors of natures different.

Indeed, Jewell et al (2000) observe the impact of socio-economic status on behaviours of contraception. They observe Between others than the teenage girls

---

from more disadvantaged backgrounds were less likely to use contraception emergency.

According to Sundby and Thøgersen (1999), use of contraception seems to depend on the communication between the partners. The timidity and the difficulties at to discuss sensitive topics such as sexuality or contraception are factors that can influence contraceptive failure. Nativel and Daguerre (2003) also put in before than the perception what to a company of the sexuality teenage girl goes influence efficiency of her Politics of prevention.

In most sub-Saharan African countries, it is the inequalities between men and the women who determine considerably the behaviours among young women (Rwenge, 2002). Thus, many studies in this meaning have been made in several fields such as medicine, sociology, psychology. However, little of researchers in psychology of education have point from finger those aspects to which we want to we to interest.

As well, the studies regarding influence of esteem of self are rather contradictory. In a study of perceived hopelessness among 149 adolescent girls, Connelly (1998) observed that the pregnancy at adolescence is not not bound at a lack of hope. On the other hand, Freeman and Rickels (1993, cited by Woo and Twinn, 2003) show that teenage girls who have never been pregnant have higher levels higher self-esteem than teenage girls who have ever been pregnant or have aborted. Due to methodological complexities, the results of research on the communication between parents and children about sexuality and the risk of pregnancy at adolescence are very contradictory (Miller et al, 2001). fertility and originality of this study is therefore at this level. Also study it from a systemic perspective we seems necessary.

The recurrence of this phenomenon call at a research from various causes to to bring from solutions suitable.

We therefore take for an age group between 10-19 years in the system teaching secondary for our study.

From considerations previous we allow of we to pose the question next : the variables than are the kind, esteem of self and the communication parents-children born are they not responsible from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early in environment school ?

The objective of this research is to examine the different factors that determine the risk behaviors of early pregnancies in the school environment. The goal specific consists at to show first of all influence from kind on the behaviours at risk of pregnancies early. Next to show the effect of esteem of oneself on the behaviors at risk of early pregnancies. And finally to show the influence of parent-child communication on behaviors at risk of pregnancies early in environment school. Of this goal result three hypotheses fundamental :

**H1** : The youth girls who suffer a pressure psychosocial are more inclined at risk of early pregnancies than their congeners who do not suffer not.

---

**H 2 :** Teenage girls with negative self-esteem take more risks early pregnancies than their counterparts with positive self-esteem. **H 3 :** Teenage girls who talk more about sex with their parents take less risk to early pregnancies than their counterparts who talk about it less with their parents.

## 1.METHODOLOGY

Description from variables :

The independent variables are qualitative in nature. The first variable is the gender variable. This is dichotomous (yes/no), of modalities (total influence, partial, non-existent). The variables intermediaries Who there are associated are to number of seven (7) at know the context of the action, the negotiation, the goal of the action, the strength of affectivity, the strength of the habit, the background of the action and the circumstances of the action all of nature qualitative dichotomous (Yes No), of modalities (total, partial, non-existent influence). The second variable is the esteem of self. This one evaluates itself on a ladder of four (4) points (all at do Okay, agree, disagree, strongly disagree) and modalities (strong self-esteem, medium, weak). Finally the third variable is the communication parents/adolescents. This one is of nature qualitative dichotomous (Yes No) and of terms (communication parent/teenager strong, medium, weak). The variable dependent of nature qualitative is represented through the use or no contraceptives. Indeed, the non-use of contraceptives is adoption from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early (not of pill before or after or no condom during sex). On the other hand, the use from means contraceptives it is the adoption of behaviours preventive (use of the pill before or after or the use of a condom during sexual intercourse). Attendees :

The present study gate on a effective of 604 teenage girls of which 358 have summer retained (those who have had sexual intercourse). Thus, these adolescent students of the class of sixth to terminal whose age varies from 10 to 19 years attend in the common of Yopougon.

Method investigation :

The respondents were submitted to a questionnaire in the high schools and colleges of the municipality of Yopougon. Thus, they have been encountered in classrooms. the survey completed understand six parts: the first part gate on identification (age, level of education, etc.). The second part aims to determine the intentions from teenage girls vis à vis from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early with four items on a ladder of 1 at 4 (1= all at do Okay, 2=ok, 3=not Okay, 4=not from all Okay). The third part gate on the kind and the variables intermediaries. Thereby the variable kind at four items of which the answers are dichotomous (Yes No). The variables intermediaries as to at they present each of them indicators of which the answers are dichotomous (Yes No). The fourth part gate on esteem of self with eight items on a ladder of 1 at 4 (1= all at do Okay..., 4= not from all Okay) of Rosenberg

---

(1965). The fifth concerns communication between parents and adolescents of 12 items of which the answers are dichotomous (Yes No). Finally, the sixth part gate on behaviors at risk of early pregnancy in school with 18 items of which the answers are dichotomous (Yes No). However, we planes restrained use Where the no use from means contraceptives Who to abstract in whether or not to use the pill before or after or a condom during intercourse sexual.

Method analysis from data :

Procedure of quoting from answers from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early. The respondent who uses the means contraceptives (pill before or after Where condom during sexual intercourse) is rated 1. On the other hand, the one that ignores all these contraceptives is rated 0. The rating intention responses and of self-esteem. Thus, for more precautions, we make sure above all to bring back all the items of the dimension under consideration have the same valence (either positive or negative). We had therefore converted all our items into positive valence (+) which given from grades following (not from all agree=1, not okay= 2, agree=3, all at do okay=4). He is obvious of note than the score of the dimensionchecked : not  $\leq$  score-dimension  $\leq$  4n.

The scoring of answers of the gender variable, intermediate variables as well that the parent/adolescent communication variable is that the items making up the dimension of interests are dichotomous (yes=1, no=0) for positive valence (+). Thereby, the score of the dimension checked :  $0 \leq$  score-dimension  $\leq$  not

## 2.PRESENTATION AND RESULTS ANALYSIS

### 2.1. The intention and the behaviours sexual at risk of pregnancies early

the test statistical of chi-square confirmed the connection Between the intention and the behaviour sexual at risk of pregnancy early (p-value<5%). the degree of intent affecting so the behaviour sexual from students girls

*Chart 1 : Distribution from students girls according to the variables intention and behaviour sexualat risk of pregnancies early*

Intention	Behaviour at risk of pregnancies early		
	No	Yes	Total
Weak	3	17	20
Medium	25	53	78
Strong	98	139	237
Total	126	209	335
P-value=0.033			

Source : Author

One degree high intention implied a decrease from rate of girls adopting frombehaviours sexual at risk of pregnancies early. In effect, to breast from group

from girls having a weak intention, 85% of between they adopt from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early. This rate adoption of behaviour sexual at risk drops by about 25 points to 58.6% in the group of girls with a strong intention. The intention affecting the behaviour sexual at risk of early pregnancy. The better the intentions to use the condom, the less the young girl adopted from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early.

## 2.2. the kind and the behaviours at risk of pregnancies early

the test statistical of independence of chi-square reveals existence of one connection between the gender variable and sexual behavior at risk of early pregnancy in breasts of young female students in the municipality of Yopougon (p-value<5%). The genus has so a affecting on the behaviour sexual at risk.

Chart 2: Distribution from students girls according to the variables kind and the behaviour sexual at risk

Pressure psychosocial	Behaviour at risk of pregnancies Early		
	No	Yes	Total
Non-existent	53	53	106
Partial	64	146	210
Total	1	7	8
Total	118	206	324
P-value=0.001			

Source : Author

More the pressure psychosocial is total, the girls adopt from behaviours sexual at risk of pregnancies early. Thereby, passing from group of girls not having suffered any pressure psychological to group of girls having suffered a strong pressure psychological, the proportion from girls having adopted from behaviours sexual at risk of pregnancies early at increases of 37.5 points of percentage. the kind affecting the behaviour sexual at risk of pregnancy early. More the pressure psychosocial exercised on the young girl is big, more she is inclined to adopt a behaviour sexual at risk of pregnancy early. Our hypothesis #1 is so confirmed.

## 2.3. Link Between the intention to act and the variables intermediaries

We have seen above that the intention to act determines the action. According to theory of the action reasoned from Ajzen and Fishbein (1975), the intention allow of to predict the action. However, it is clear that 58.6% of girls who had strong intentions of to protect yourself born unfortunately they did not. We seek to know here if there exist between the intention to act and the action of the intermediate variables which had to to modify their intention Where at escape this one in her realization.

Indeed, to reach our end we will proceed as follows: each variable intermediate will have for modality influence total and influence partial. Yes both full influence and partial influence are confirmed then the effect will be considered "effect total", through vs if moon from influences (total Where partial) is

confirmed so the effect will be considered "effect limit" and finally if any from of them is not confirmed so "not of effect".

#### 2.4. Intention to act and context of the action

We look for at know if the context of the action would have justified Why some girls who had good intentions of protecting themselves unfortunately did not do.

the test of chi-square reveals than influence partial from context of the action is bound at the intention to act.

*Chart 3: Distribution of female students according to the partial influence of the context of the action and of the intention to act*

Intention Affecting partial	Low/medium intention to act	Strong intention to act	Total
No	53	90	143
	37.1%	62.9%	100.0%
Yes	35	135	170
	20.6%	79.4%	100.0%
Total	88	225	313
	28.1%	71.9%	100.0%
P-value = 0.001			

Source : Author

the context of the action at a effect limit on the intention to act, to threshold of 1%.

#### 2.5. Intention to act and the goal of the action

We look for at know if the goal of the action would have justified Why some girls Who had of good intentions of to protect born have it Sadly not do.

the test of chi-square reveals than influence total from goal of the action at a effect on the intention to act, at a threshold of 10%.

*Chart 4: Distribution of female students according to the total influence of the goal of the action and the intention to act*

Intention Affecting total	Low/medium intention to act	Strong intention to act	Total
No	47	135	182
	25.8%	74.2%	100.0%
Yes	46	87	133
	34.6%	65.4%	100.0%
Total	93	222	315
	29.5%	70.5%	100.0%
P-value = 0.092			

Source : Author

the goal of the action at a effect limit on the intention to act, to threshold of 10%.



## 2.6. Intention to act and the background of the action

We look for at know if the background of the action would have justified Why some girls Who had of good intentions of to protect born have it Sadly not do.

Chart 5: Distribution of female students according to the partial influence of the antecedents of the action and of intention to act

Intention Affecting partial	Low/medium intention to act	Strong intention to act	Total
No	45 25.0%	135 75.0%	180 100.0%
Yes	46 37.7%	76 62.3%	122 100.0%
Total	91 30.1%	211 69.9%	302 100.0%
P-value = 0.018			

Source : Author

The background of the action have a effect limit on the intention to act, to threshold of 5%. Indeed, Between intention to act and the action on the September 7) intermediate variables it is only three Who have a effect limit. Other said, this are the three Who are confirmed among the seven variables intermediaries. Thereby, we can to say that heexist Between the intention to act and the action from variables such than the context action, the goal of the action and the background of the action driving at the realization from behaviour at risk of pregnancies early.

## 2.7. esteem of self and the behaviours sexual at risk of pregnancies early among female students

We note here that the link between self-esteem and risky sexual behavior of early pregnancies among female students in Yopougon is not significant, on the one hand point of view statistical. In effect, the p-value exceeds the threshold of significance of 5%.

Chart 6 : Distribution of female students according to self-esteem and risky sexual behavior pregnancies early

Self esteem	Behaviour at risk of pregnancies early		
	No	Yes	Total
Weak	4	5	9
Medium	30	75	105
Strong	78	126	204
Total	112	206	318
P-value=0.240			

UNDER PEER REVIEW

---

However, a girl having a strong valued of self is more inclined at to have a sexual behavior at risk of early pregnancy than her counterpart with little self-esteem. Mostly, regardless of the level of self-esteem considered, more of the half from girls adopt from behaviours sexual at risk of pregnancies early.

esteem of self n / A any affecting on the behaviour sexual at risk of pregnancy early at the house of the students girls.

## 2.8. The communication parent/child and the behaviours sexual at risk of pregnancies early in students girls

The communication parent/child n / A not of influence on the behaviour sexual at risk of pregnancies early at the house of the students girls (p-value>5%). Thereby, the sexual behavior of the female students surveyed is not dependent on the degree of communication Between they and their parents.

*Chart 7: Distribution of female students according to the degree of parent/child communication andbehaviour sexual at risk of pregnancies early*

Communication parent/child	Behaviour at risk of pregnanciesearly		
	No	Yes	Total
Weak	35	47	82
Medium	100	155	255
Strong	4	7	11
Total	139	209	348
P-value=0.361			

Source : Author

Indeed, the proportion of girls with risky sexual behavior fluctuates around 60%, regardless of the category of degree of communication considered (weak, medium, strong). This level proves all of same relatively raised.

Parent/child communication has no effect on risky behaviors of pregnancy early. that the communication Between the parents and the girls that is weak, medium Where strong, he there at a majority of girls (of them third about) Who adopt from behaviours sexual at risk.

## 3.INTERPRETATION-DISCUSSION FROM RESULTS :

In effect, we planes led our study in view to examine the effect from kind, of self-esteem, parent/child communication on behavior at risk of early pregnancies in school. As for the gender variable, we had associated seven (7) variables intermediaries of which we planes measure their effects Between the intention to act and the action. As well, in more from condoms we planes put focus

on the pills. Thus, before sexual intercourse only 28% of adolescent girls have used from pills and 39% in have used after the reports sexual.

**the kind and the behaviours at risk of pregnancies early :**

After exam, our results show than influence from kind on the behavior at risk of early pregnancies is confirmed. Thus, teenage girls who experience more pressure from their partners adopt more of behaviours at risk of pregnancies early than their congeners Who don't undergo not Where Who in undergo partially. Other said, it is the partner Who decided the way of which must to unroll the reports sexual Between him and her partner. the partner so decided more for from reports sexual no protected than safer sex. Also, since the teenager lacks autonomy financial, well-being must always wait for his partner to come and answer its needs. The partner having become aware of this weakness of the teenager therefore uses money as well as gifts (branded cell phones, good notes etc.) as bait to have unprotected sex with her. the cultural character not being uprooted to make way for the emancipation of women in the reports sexual this one suffered always humiliation of the go of his partner who decides as he wants, when he wants. Moreover, since the teenager has ashamed of getting a condom the partner uses it to suggest sex protect. The partner therefore camouflages his true intentions to achieve his ends. The man is so active in the relationships sexual and the women as to at she is passive. Our results are supported by some authors. Rwenge (2002), showed than young girls do not use condoms to protect themselves because of their passivity during the sexual act and economic conditions make them have sex with older men. Akoto et al (2002) showed that the young boys tend to protect themselves by using condoms more or less that girls, in order not to be treated as prostitutes, are often ashamed to demand his use to their partners. Hence the difference in perception between boys and girls; these have an active sexual behavior while those have a behavior sexual passive. Speaking of the decision to use the condom during the reports sex according to Opely (2016), if one student in five has already had sex, the majority of adolescent students who have ever used a condom during sex sex we did of their own free will (it was not a decision of the partner). Corn as to at the minority the decision came from Where of the partner.

**The variables intermediaries acting Between the intention to act and action :**

Regarding our results on the seven (7) intermediate variables between intention to act and action only three (3) have been confirmed with limited effects. We have the context of the action, the goal of the action and the antecedent of the action.

**- The context of action :**

Despite the good intentions of some teenage girls of to protect vs the pregnancies early, he competence than when he there at of the joy, the peace Between the teenager and his partner, she adopted more of risk of pregnancies early. Other said, the teenager's trust in her partner makes her give in to sex sexual no protected driving to pregnancies early. the do so for some

---

teenagers not using condoms regularly or neglecting the pill before or after sex exposes them to early pregnancy. About the pill only 28% teenage girls use it before sex and 39% after sex. Thus, the fact of neglecting the contraceptive means before, during Where after, the teenage girls expose themselves at from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early.

For comfort our results Noubissia (2010), speaking of change of face sexual behavior to HIV/AIDS, it comes out than at the house of teenagers-students of the final classes of Yaoundé ( Cameroon ), the context of the action had an effect on the good intentions to use the condom during the act sexual. For to say between intention to act and the action the context of action leads to the realization of one behaviour anti-intentional.

**- The goal of the action :**

Some teenage girls have had from intentions favorable to use from means contraceptives to protect against early pregnancy. However, the goal of action got the better of them. So when teen girls looking for more of pleasure or are looking for more love they end up giving in easily to temptation to have unprotected sex. As for the second redemption that is the pill this one is very neglected by teenagers which would therefore be the cause of pregnancies early. Noubissia ( op.cit ) at also studied the goal of the action Who Sadly n / A had any effect on the good intentions to use the condom during the act sexual at the house of the teenagers-students from classes of terminals of Yaoundé ( Cameroon ). However, studies have shown that goals clear and accessible produce higher levels of performance than does a vague intention to do one's best, which usually has little or no of effect (Bandura and Cervone , 1983). Specific performance goals serve to arouse motivation in people who lack it and foster attitudes positive towards the activities (Bryan and Locke, 1967).

**- The antecedent action :**

The fact that intention is predictive according to the theory reasoned action from Ajzen and Fishbein (1975), the good intentions of adolescent girls to protect themselves against the pregnancies early should to be effective. However, strength is of to certify that among them some adolescent girls have adopted behaviors at risk of pregnancies early. Thereby, the antecedent of the action reveals than the teenage girls Who have had negative experiences or unsatisfactory experiences in their relationships sexual past to are exposed at from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early. The teenage girls Who have failed in the Harbor from condom (condom perforated during the act sexual) refuse of in use the time next. Also, despite the pill being the second way to escape early pregnancy according to our data statistics is very neglected through the teenage girls. According to Noubissia ( op.cit ), the background of the action have had effects on the good intentions from teenage students from classes of terminal of Yaounde of to protect against HIV/AIDS. In other words, the antecedents of the action confirm than the experiences past from teenage girls vis à vis from condom (condom

---

pierced or dissatisfaction with the condom) have changed their behavior sexual future (to have from reports sexual no protected).

**esteem of self and the behaviours at risk of pregnancies early :**

Indeed, our hypothesis is not confirmed. However, with self-esteem, it shows that some teenage girls with low self-esteem are afraid of losing their partner this Who the grow Moreover at adopt from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early. In this sense, they are looking for love from partner. Paradoxically, those with high self-esteem similarly adopt behaviors at risk of early pregnancy than their counterparts whose esteem self is low or even average. In other words, despite the high self-esteem of some teenage girls these adopt from behaviours at risk of pregnancies precocious because it is more a reason for autonomy sought, to prove one's love, of satisfaction of needs Where of research of pleasure etc In a word the adolescent girl with positive self-esteem exhibits blind confidence that him do to believe what knows all Where what can all. Other said, this confidence in self is exaggerated where the adolescent believes herself to be invulnerable. The self-confidence that could be a base for self-esteem has become a stumbling block for same the teenager of one valued of self positive. She (the teenager) grants itself maturity without knowing that it is heaped up with ignorance, so it takes risks without fear or without measuring the consequences. Here the teenager values her ego by adopting behaviors at risk of early pregnancy. The studies regarding influence of esteem of self are rather contradictory. Paradoxically at our expectations, our results obtained are comforted through those of Knob and there (2015), Who have through somewhere else show than esteem of self bodily overall at a affecting oncommitment in the sexuality. A valued of self bodily high associates at morecommitment sexual and intentionality to enter in the sexuality. Among the areas of esteem of self bodily the dimensions relevant from body " physical " and the "social" body play a major role. On the other hand, according to Youssouf (2010), the teenage girls Who have a weak valued of self are more inclined at the maternity early than their congeners Who have a strong valued of self.

**Parent/child communication and pregnancy risk behaviors early:**

In effect as to at the communication parents/teenagers, we let's see than some that is the level of communication Between the parents and their teenage girls these adopt from behaviors to risk of pregnancies early. However, the fact that adolescents adopt more risky behaviors of pregnancy early despite the strong communication that we plot. Thereby, our results show that the lack of follow-up or the non-in-depth communication of the parents vis-à-vis their adolescent girls is the root cause of these risky behaviors. Some teenage girls show than their parents are too direct when it's about of speak sexuality. Thereby, when they are about speak of sexuality with their adolescent girls, they do not take into account the communication of adolescent girls with suitors, peers, the media (romance movies, pornographic films) etc For buttress our about, our data statistics show than on hundred (100)

---

teenage girls only twelve (12) teenage girls discuss of their adventures in love with their parents; nineteen (19) out of one hundred (100) exchange with their parents about bad company, pornographic movies and sixteen (16) out of one hundred (100) say that their parents are their sexual confidants. The fact that there is communication between parents/teenagers and that the latter adopt risky behaviors this also implies that adolescent girls manifest resistance or deviousness towards their parents. Let's go back a bit to the bad companies Who say that we born lap not the pecto (candy) with his packaging or that we don't eat sweet banana with his skin. In other words, we feels more the pleasure during the reports sexual when we do fi from condom Where it is more natural and romantic. The reaction from parents do than many teenage girls are afraid to confide in them. Some parents judge their teenage girls of "child", so, the sexuality rest a topic taboo for they. For many parents teach the means contraceptives at their teenage girls would to encourage these to wanderings sexual. The teenage girls are more educated outside only in family on the sexuality. Now this external education (of peers and the media) calling into question that of the parents leads adolescents to behaviours at risk of pregnancies early. Today with the Internet the adolescent girls are exposed a lot because what is taboo or sacred for parents is unpacked to seen and to knew from teenage girls. The teenager Who to feels threatened or who feels more contradiction in what she hears or in what she sees manifesto more the curiosity of to discover the taboo Where the sacred.

Parent/child communication about sexuality is seen as desirable and she is perceived through many of authors like a Medium effective for to encourage the teenage girls at a behaviour sexual responsible (Moore and al, 1986). Davies et al (2003) observed a correlation between a desire for pregnancies among African-American teenage girls and perceived lower support family. The study by Corcoran et al (2000) suggests that a family's inability to engaging in direct and honest communication could be a factor in risk of pregnancies and maternity early.

After to have discussed the results of our study, we can to say than this one drawn his originality in his character systemic so than the information news revealed by it. However, we find it necessary to show the limits of this study. Thereby, when we take the methodology Who we at permit of produce our results, he competence than the opinion from partner on this topic sensitive n / A not summer taken in account in our survey. Gold, strength is of find that sexual intercourse takes place between two individuals. Also, study the adolescent's sexual self-esteem often upsets the expectations of the searcher by that he there at same from studies Who are contradictory at this level. However, the raison fundamental is in report direct with the communication parents/adolescents. Thereby, the make that the parent/adolescent communication n / A not been confirmed and that self-esteem no longer in our study that reveals a communication no thorough Where a lack of followed from parents. The teenage girls so delivered at themselves adopt more of behaviours at risk

---

early pregnancies . The limit at this level is that with our questionnaire we don't have not put focus on the style parental. As well, our survey and our interviews did not take into account parents' opinions on risky behavior of pregnancies early of their teenage girls. Of more, we don't have not could take in account the type parental in our survey.

## CONCLUSION

Ultimately, we conducted this study to examine the influence of variable kind, of esteem of self and of the communication parents/teenagers on behavior at risk of early pregnancy in school. Thereby, it comes out of our study that the results have not all been confirmed, however new information seemed to us judicious in the achievement of our objectives. First, our results to level of the variable kind is confirmed. As well, regarding the intermediate variables associated with it out of seven (7), three (3) were confirmed. In effect, Between the intention to act and the action those variables intermediaries are the context of the action, the goal of the action and the background of the action. Secondly, the self-esteem variable is not confirmed, nevertheless it appears that the quest for autonomy, the research of love, the research from pleasure, influence from partner, the lack of followed from parents bring the teenage girls at adopt from behaviours at risk of pregnancies early some that is their valued of self (weak, medium, strong).

Thirdly, the variable communication parents/teenagers is not not confirmed. Paradoxically to our expectations, it is clear that whatever the level of communication parents/teenagers (weak, medium, strong), the adolescent girls adopt behaviors risk of early pregnancy. Indeed, the deep reason is the lack of followed Where of non-in-depth communication. It is Moreover, this lack of followed Where of communication no thorough Who affected esteem of self of the teenager in the adoption of behaviors to risk early pregnancies. In other words, the lack of follow-up by parents favors or amplifies the power of men over adolescent girls with regard to behaviors risk of pregnancies early.

To avoid behaviors at risk of early pregnancies in the school environment emancipation of the women must to be taught since the class of CM2 until secondary. However, he should to hold onto than this emancipation born hand over not in cause the place of the woman with her husband or even the distribution of certain tasks Between the man and the women. As well, for to avoid the pregnancies early the adolescent girls must apply their good intentions to protect themselves to the letter know the intentions favorable towards use from means contraceptives Where better abstain until marriage. Parents have a heavy responsibility to better follow their teenage girls anywhere and at any time in order to guarantee them a future better.

However, despite the fact that we have carried out a systemic or even global study, we didn't have not could to reach the totality of our Goals. Nevertheless, the socket in account of our results would be beneficial for improving the behaviors adopted by the teenage girls in their adventures sexual. Seen the limits of our works, we

---



find it necessary to consider whether comprehensive education on sexuality, that is, Couldn't say no taboo subject lead teenage girls to be more responsible.

#### REFERENCES BIBLIOGRAPHICS

Ajzen, I. (1991). "Tea theory of planned behaviour ". organizational Behavior and human Decision Processes , 50, (pp. 179-211).

Ajzen, I. & Madden, TJ (1986). " Prediction of goal directed behavior : attitudes, intentions, and perceived behavioral check". Newspaper of Experimental SocialPsychology , 22, (pp.453– 474).

Akoto EM and para. (2002). Barriers at use from condom : Perception and lived from people sexually active in environment urban to Cameroon, Final report IFORD & SFPS, Yaounde, 93 p.

Bandura and Cervone , (1983). Self - evaluative and self- efficacy mechanisms governing tea motivational effects of goal systems . Newspaper of personality and social psychology, 45(5), 1017-1028.

Bryan, JF, and Locke, EA (1967). Goal setting as a means of increasing motivation. Journal of Applied psychology, 51(3), 274-277.

Cooley CH (1902). Human nature and the social order . New York: Scribner's .

Corcoran J., franklin VS., Bennett P., (2000). Ecological factors associated with teenager pregnancy and parenting ., Social Work Research , flight. 24, no. 1, p.p. 29-39.Cosline , PG (2003). The pipes at risk at adolescence. Collection curriculum.

Paris :Armand Colin.

Davies SL, and al., (2003). Sionean VS., Pregnancy longed for among disadvantaged african American teenager females , American Newspaper of Health behavior , 27[1 ]: 55-62.

Fishbein, Mr., and Ajzen, I. (1975). believ , attitude, intention and behaviour : Year introduction to theory and research .

Jewell D, Tacchi J, Donovan J, (2000). teenager pregnancy : whose problem is it ? Family practice, flight. 17, no. 6, p.p. 522-528.

the Breton D. (2003). The pipes at risk from youth. Link social.

Miller BC, Benson B., Galbraith KA, (2001). Family relationships and teenager pregnancy risk : at research synthesis . Developmental Review , 21, p.p. 1-38.

Moore, JA, and al., (1986). Effects of whole cottonseed , cottonseed oil gold animal fat we digestibility of wheat straw diets by streers . J. Anim. Sci ., 63 (4 ) : 1267-1273.

Nativel , vs. & Daguerre, AT. (2003), The maternities early in the country developed : problems, mechanisms, political issues. Report commissioned by the CNAF, the Center for the study of research on local life. Power, public action, territories. Political science, Bordeaux.

Noumbissie , CD (2010). Attitude and change in sexual behavior towards HIV/AIDS: of the intention to act at the action. Study of the resistance at the use from condom at the house of the teenagers-students from classes of terminal of Yaounde (Cameroon). University Lyons 2.

---

Opely Djelle . PA (2016). Socket of decision at risk at the house of the teenagers in learning of establishment Jeans Piaget : case from non-port of condom in the reports sexual. ENS. Rating of ivory.

Potard, C., et al., (2015). Influence of pubertal maturation and self-esteem bodily on the sexuality at adolescence.

Rwenge Mr. (2002 ). Culture, gender , behaviours sexual and STD/AIDS to Cameroon (province of west and from Center), the notebooks of the IFORD, No. 28,Yaounde, Cameroon, 276p.

Sundby J, Svanemyr J, Maehre T., (1999). Avoiding unwanted pregnancy – the role of communication, information and knowledge in tea use of contraception among young norwegian women ., Patient Education and counselling, 38, p.p. 11-19

Watzlawick, P., Helmick-Beavin , J. and Jackson, D. (1967. Transl. Fr. 1972). A logic of the communication. Paris: Threshold.

Wow, H. & Twinn , S. (2004). Health needs of Hong Kong Chinese pregnant teenagers. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 45 (6), 595-602.

Youssof, Mr., (2010). Effect from type education family and of esteem of self on thematernity early at the house of the youth girls of the common of Bingerville. Rating of ivory.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

---