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" EFFECT OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN A SELECTED SCHOOL AT UDALGURI ASSAM "

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: World Health Organization defines Teenage Pregnancy as "any pregnancy of a girl aged 10 to 19 years. Adolescent mothers and their offspring are a high risk group both physically and emotionally.
Aim: the study was attempted to evaluate the effect of structured teaching programme among selected adolescents students regarding knowledge and attitude of teenage pregnancy.
Materials and methods: The structured knowledge questionnaire and three point attitude scale was administered to purposely selected samples of 120 adolescent girls in the age group of 14-16 years at selected school Guwahati, Assam. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.
Results: The findings of the study revealed that there was a marked increase in post-test knowledge and attitude score. In knowledge, The paired t-value was found to be 213.13 and in attitude, the paired t-value was found to be 41.86 which is highly significant at $p< 0.05$ level. On the basis of the finding, the researcher concluded that the structured teaching program was effective. There was significant association, between the pre-test knowledge level and attitude level with some socio-demographic variables at 0.05 levels.
Conclusion: These findings indicate that the structured teaching program was effective in enhancing the knowledge and developing positive attitude of the adolescent girls regarding teenage pregnancy.

KEYWORDS

Assess, effect, structured teaching program, adolescents.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Adolescent Pregnancy means pregnancy in a woman aged 10-19 years.In India it is estimated that 1/3rd of the total population is under the age group of 20, more than 15 million girls aged between 15-19 years give birth every year. Adolescent girls who get pregnant before 18 years may be five times more likely to die than a woman aged 20-28 years.

METHODOLOGY

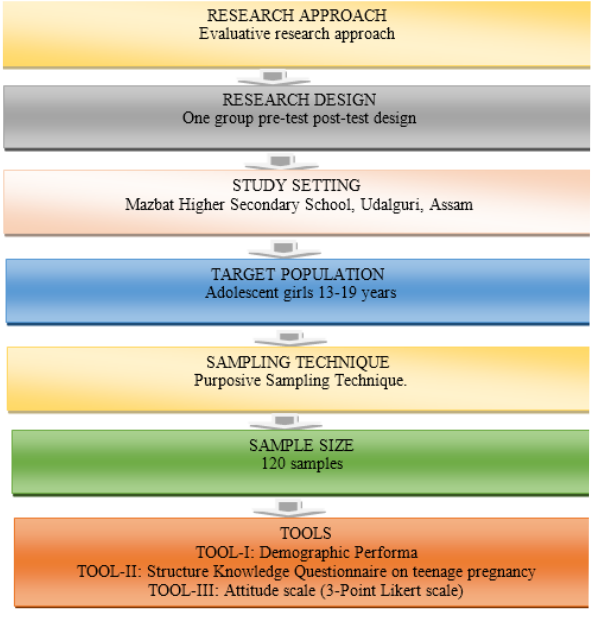

Fig 1: Schematic Representation Of The Study

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescent girls according to the selected demographic characteristics.

Findings of the study showed that, out of 120 samples majority 43 (35.83%) belong to the age group of 14 years. Majority of the students were from class VIII, 43 (35.8%). Most of the adolescents 111 (92.5%) were Hindu. With regard to education of father, majority 65 (54.2%) finished secondary education, 18 (15.0%) passed primary school. With regard to education of mother, majority 55 (45.8%) . With regard to the working status of the parents, majority 72 (60.0%) mother stays at home. Most of adolescents 120 (100%) were not having information on the topic.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescent girls according to the selected demographic characteristics.

Sample characteristics	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age		
14 years	**43**	**35.83**
15 years	37	30.83
16 years	40	33.33
Class		
VII	**43**	**35.83**
IX	37	30.83
X	40	33.33
Religion		
Hindu	**111**	**92.5**
Muslim	9	7.5
Others	0	-
Type of family		
Nuclear	**101**	**84.2**
Joint	19	15.8
Single parent	0	-
Father's education		
Primary	18	15.0
Secondary	**65**	**54.2**
Higher secondary	9	7.5
Graduate	28	23.3
Mother's education		
Primary	46	38.3
Secondary	**55**	**45.8**
Higher secondary	9	7.5
Graduate	10	8.3
Parents working status		
Both parents are working	38	31.7
Mother stays at home and father works	**72**	**60.0**
Father stays at home and mother works	10	8.3
Previous knowledge on sex education		
Yes	0	-
No	**120**	**100**
Total	120	100

With reference to effect of Structured Teaching on teenage pregnancy presented in [Table 2] shows that, the mean post-test knowledge score

(30.83) was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (2.08). The calculated t-value was 213.13 and tabulated value of df119 for 0.05 level of significance was 2.86. The mean post-test attitude score (18.75) was higher than the mean pre-test attitude score (7.22). The calculated t-value was 41.86 and tabulated value of df119 for 0.05 level of significance was 2.86. Thus the calculated value is greater than tabulated value and hence null hypothesis (H01) was rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. Thus it indicates that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge and attitude of the adolescent girls regarding teenage pregnancy.

Table 2:Paired t-value of pre-test and post-test knowledge score and attitude score

Knowledge Test	Mean	Mean Differences	SD	Df	*t*-value	Inference
Pre Test	2.08	28.76	0.62	119	213.13	S*
Post Test	30.83		1.89			
Attitude score	**Mean**	**Mean Differences**	**SD**	**Df**	***t*-value**	**Inference**
Pre-test	7.22	2.9	11.53	119	41.86	1.96
Post-test	18.75					S*

The findings of the present study is supported by the study conducted by Subha Devi Sapkota to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among early adolescent girls in selected schools in Bangalore. Evaluate approach with quasi-experimental design was used; the structured knowledge questionnaire and five- point attitude scale was administered to randomly selected samples of 60 early adolescent girls. The collected data was analyzed and interpreted based on descriptive and inferential statistics.The result revealed that the pre-test knowledge and attitude mean percentage was 45.5%, 66.4% and in post-test it was 78.3%, 86.0% and the mean difference was 32.9%, 19.6% and SD was 12.3%, 7.3% in the pre-test and 8.5%, 6.1% in the post-test respectively which establishes the effectiveness of STP regarding teenage pregnancy on the knowledge and attitude of the respondents.

With reference to the association of the pre-test knowledge score on teenage pregnancy among the selected adolescent girls with the selected demographic variables, the findings presented in [Table 3] shows the result of chi-square analysis and the data indicates that the knowledge on teenage pregnancy is independent on religion, type of family, education of father and mother, working status of parents. Hence, the hypothesis (H_{02}) was accepted and research hypothesis (H_{02}) was rejected interfering that there is no association between the pre-test knowledge score on teenage pregnancy with the selected demographic variables.

Table 3: Association of pre-test knowledge score of adolescents with selected socio-demographic variables Significant at p<0.05 level

Demographic Variables	Level of Knowledge			X^2	P value	Df	Inference
	Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate				
Age in years							
14	43	0	-	77.719	9.49	4	S
15	24	13	-				
16	2	38	-				
Class of the adolescents							
Class VIII	43	0	-	31.91	9.49	4	S
Class IX	23	14	-				
Class X	3	37	-				
Religion							
Hindu	63	48	-	390.85	9.49	4	NS
Muslim	6	3	-				
Others	0	0	-				
Type of Family							
Nuclear	57	44	-	.296	9.49	4	NS
Joint	12	7	-				
Education of father							
Primary	10	8	-	1.663	12.59	6	NS
Secondary	36	29	-				
Higher Secondary	7	2	-				
Graduate	16	12	-				
Mother's Education							
Primary	26	20	-	2.746	12.59	6	NS
Secondary	31	24	-				
Higher	4	5	-				
Secondary	8	2	-				
Graduate							
Working Status of Parents							
Both Parents are working	23	15	-	.279	9.49	4	NS
Mothers stays at home and father works	40	32	-				
Father stays at home and mother works	6	4	-				
Previous knowledge on sex education							
Yes							
No	69	51	-				

The result of chi-square presented in the table 4 indicates that there was significant association between the pre-test attitude score with the working status of parents of the adolescent girls. Thus the null hypotheses $\mathbf{H_{03}}$ was rejected to the working status of the parents of the adolescent girls and research hypotheses $\mathbf{H_3}$ is accepted. The data also shows that the chi-square value computed in pre-test knowledge with selected demographic variables like age, class, religion, type of family, education of father and mother, were found to be not significant <0.05 Thus the null hypotheses was $\mathbf{H_{03}}$ was rejected and the research hypotheses was accepted.

Table 4: Association of pre-test Attitude score of adolescents with selected socio-demographic variables

Variables	Pre attitude			$\chi 2$	p-value	df	Inference
	Unfavorable	Moderately favorable	Favorable				
Age in years							
14	9	26	8	2.461	9.49	4	NS
15	6	21	10				
16	4	26	10				

Class							
VIII	9	26	8	2.401	9.49	4	NS
IX	5	21	11				
X	5	26	9				
Religion							
Hindu	19	64	28	6.264	9.49	4	NS
Muslim	0	9	0				
Others	0	0	0				
Type of family							
Nuclear	19	63	19	9.413	9.49	4	NS
Joint	0	10	9				
Others	0	0	0				
Father's Education							
Primary	0	18	0	94.323	12.59	6	NS
Secondary	0	37	28				
Higher Secondary	9	0	0				
Graduate	10	18	0				
Mother's education							
Primary	0	28	18	71.984	12.59	6	NS
Secondary	9	36	10				
Higher secondary	0	9	0				
Graduate	10	0	0				
Working status of parents							
Both parents are working	10	28	0	46.016	9.49	4	S
Mother stays at home and father works	9	45	18				
Father stays at home and mother works	0	0	10				
Previous knowledge regarding the topic							
Yes	0	0	0	0			
No	19	73	28	120			

Significant at p<0.05 level

The findings of the present study is supported by the study conducted by Subha Devi Sapkota to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among early adolescent girls in selected schools in Bangalore. Evaluate approach with quasi-experimental design was used; the structured knowledge questionnaire and five - point attitude scale was administered to randomly selected samples of 60 early adolescent girls. The collected data was analyzed and interpreted based on descriptive and inferential statistics. The result revealed that the pre-test knowledge and attitude mean percentage was 45.5%. 66.4% and in post-test it was 78.3%, 86.0% and the mean difference was 32.9%, 19.6% and SD was 12.3%, 7.3% in the pre-test and 8.5%, 6.1% in the post-test respectively which establishes the effectiveness of STP regarding teenage pregnancy on the knowledge and attitude of the respondents. There was significant association, between the pre-test knowledge level and attitude level with some socio-demographic variables at 0.05 levels. These findings indicate that the STP was effective in enhancing the knowledge and developing positive attitude of the adolescent girl students regarding teenage pregnancy.

CONCLUSION

The present study was conducted to assess the effect of structured teaching program on knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls in a selected school at Udalguri, Assam. The findings of the study revealed that there was a marked increase in post-test knowledge and attitude score. In knowledge, The paired t-value was found to be 213.13 and in attitude, the paired t-value was found to be 41.86 which is highly significant at $p< 0.05$ level. On the basis of the finding, the researcher concluded that the structured teaching program was effective.

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