



EFFECTIVENESS STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FEMALE FOETICIDE AMONG WOMENS OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP

Obstetrics & Gynaecology

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Female foeticide occurs all over India, from the rural villages to urbanized cities. The most effective way to end female foeticide is to understand why and how it exists and take measures as a society to fix this problem. **Objectives:** 1.To assess the pretest level of knowledge regarding female foeticide among reproductive age group women.2.To assess the post-test level of knowledge regarding female foeticide among women of reproductive age group after administration of structured teaching program.3.To evaluate the effectiveness of structure teaching Programme on knowledge regarding female foeticide women of reproductive age group 4.To find out the association between the pre-test level of knowledge with their selected demographic variables. **Methodology:** Pre experimental design with one group pretest- post-test design was adopted for this study.30 samples were selected by using convenient sampling technique. A self-structured questionnaire tool was used to collect the data. **Results:** Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge score of reproductive age group women of sample group and the differential score is 4. And the difference between pre- test and post-test standard deviation is - 0.8. And the difference between pre-test and post-test standard deviation is - 0.8. The pretest and posttest knowledge score was analysed by using student paired t test. There was association between the pretest level of knowledge with selected demographic variables. **Conclusion:** There is a need to create an awareness on prevention of female foeticide among women's especially in rural areas in the country.

KEYWORDS

Gender discrimination is an important social context and it starts in the nuptial stage of female fetus death before its arrival in the outside world. In India a strong fondness for sons over daughter. People desire smaller families with comparatively greater sons by abuse medical technology. It is one of the main motives for declining sex ratio.

In rural areas where most people do not have access to sex determination facilities the rate of female infanticide is alarming, "Infanticide" is the killing of a child after birth. In India there are many shocking instances of female infanticide by strangulation, poisoning, dumping in garbage bins, drowning, burying alive, starvation and over exposure to elements. A startling fact is that often the mother or other female members in her network actively participate in the execution of these heinous killings.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the pretest level of knowledge regarding female foeticide among reproductive age group women.
- To assess the post-test level of knowledge regarding female foeticide among women of reproductive age group after administration of structured teaching program.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structure teaching Programme on knowledge regarding female foeticide women of reproductive age group.
- To find out the association between the pre-test level of knowledge with their selected demographic variable.

Research Approach/ Design

In this study Quantitative Research Approach and One Group pre-test post-test research design will be adapted for the study to assess the knowledge regarding female foeticide among women of reproductive age group.

Variable Under Study

Independent Variable: -In this study, independent variable refers to the structure teaching program regarding female foeticide.

Dependent Variable: - Knowledge of reproductive age group women's aged 18 – 45 years regarding female foeticide and its preventive measures.

Population

In the present study the population comprised of selected village reproductive age group women's in 18 – 45 years in selected villages.

Sample And Sample Size

Sample: In this study sample were reproductive age group womens aged between 18 – 45 years in selected villages.

Sample size: 30 reproductive age group womens of 18 – 45 years.

Sampling technique: Non probability – convenient sampling technique was adopted for the present study.

Criteria For Selecting The Sample

Inclusion criteria –

- Reproductive age group women's who are willing to participate in the study.
- Reproductive age group women's who are present at the time of study.
- Reproductive age group women's who know to read and write Kannada.

Exclusion criteria –

- Reproductive age group women's those who are absent and critically ill at the time of study.
- Reproductive age group women's who are pregnant.
- Reproductive age group women's who are not able to co-operate at the time of data collection

Description Of The Instrument

- The tool consists of structured questionnaire and socio demographic Performa. It consists of 2 parts –
- Section A:** - Demographic variables
- Section B:** - Knowledge questionnaire prevention and management of female foeticide.

RESULTS

Overall Pre-test Knowledge Score

NO OF QUESTIONS	MEAN SCORE	MEAN %	STANDARD DEVIATION
20	10.5	52.5%	2.7

This table shows the pre-test knowledge mean score is 10.5, mean percentage is 52.5% and standard deviation is 2.7.

Overall Post-test Knowledge

NO OF QUESTIONS	MEANS SCORE	MEANS %	STANDARD DEVIATION
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20	14.5	72.5%	2.2
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This table shows the post-test knowledge mean score is 14.5, mean percentage is 72.5% and standard deviation is 2.2.

Comparison Of Knowledge Score

	MEAN SCORE	STANDARD DEVIATION
Pre-test	10.5	2.7
Post-test	14.5	2.2
Difference score	4	0.8

This table shows comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge score of reproductive age group women of sample group and the differential score is 4. And the difference between pre- test and post-test standard deviation is - 0.8. And the difference between pre-test and post-test standard deviation is - 0.8.

Mean, Standard Deviation And Paired 't' Test

	MEAN	SD	PAIRED 't' TEST	P VALUE
Pre-test	10.5	2.7	13.79* S	P<0.05
Post-test	14.5	2.2		

Reproductive age group womens regarding female foeticide with age of reproductive age group womens, education, occupation, monthly income, type of family have significant association with demographic variables like education, occupation, monthly income and type of family.

CONCLUSION:

Female feticide is one of the social stigma in developing countries. Today we are looking a lot of decline in the female sex ratio due to advanced technologies in determining the sex of the baby. So the awareness program should be launched in each part of the country to make the women about their rights and about the ill effects of abortions. Women should know their rights regarding adoption, maintenance, marriage, property, employment and education.

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