



PREVENTION OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY TROUGH COMPUTER ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME IN DNH

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

A true experimental study was conducted with the aim to evaluate the effect of computer assisted teaching programme regading prevention of teenage pregnancy on level of knowledge & level of attitude among 170 adolescent girls, 13 – 15 years of age studied in selected schools of UT, Dadara & Nagar Haveli. The mean difference in level of knowledge is (21.77 ± 0.69) , while in level of attitude is (75.48 ± 5.62) between pretest & posttest in experimental group which shows improve in knowledge as well as change in attitude among adolescent girls. The result concludes that there is a need to educate girls regarding teenage pregnancy to bring awareness about consequences of it and preventive measures to avoid it with the help of school teacher.

KEYWORDS

Teenage pregnancy, knowledge, Attitude, Computer Assisted teaching programme

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is defined as the time between the beginning of sexual maturation, puberty and adulthood. It is considered to be the period between ages 13 and 19 and is largely characterized as the beginning and ending of the teenage stage of life. Adolescence, these years from puberty to adulthood, may be roughly divided into three stages: earlyadolescence, generally ages eleven to fourteen; middleadolescence, ages fifteen to seventeen; and lateadolescence, ages eighteen to twenty-one.

Back ground of the study - Adolescent pregnancy is the biggest issue of developing country like India, where it gives burden on the health system by increasing maternal & neonatal mortality & morbidity. The causes if we see it includes low educational status of girls, certain cultural traditions, sometimes sexual abuse also, modern influence of social media plays role in accelerate attraction to opposite sex, and more importantly age of curiosity, and lack of accessibility of contraception.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To evaluate the effectiveness of computer assisted teaching programme on level of knowledge & level of attitude regarding prevention of pregnancy among adolescent girls in experimental group.

Hypothesis of the study

- H1- There is significant difference between mean pretest & posttest level of knowledge score before and after computer assisted teaching programme among the adolescent girls regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy in experimental group at the level of $P \leq 0.05$.
- H2- There is significant difference between mean pretest & posttest level of attitude score before and after computer assisted teaching programme among the adolescent girls regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy in experimental group at the level of $P \leq 0.05$.

Research methodology; Quantitative experimental research approach used with True experimental pre-test-posttest control group , among 170 The Adolescent Girls 13 – 15 years of age studied in selected schools of UT, Dadara & Nagar Haveli. Random sampling technique used that is lottery method for the selection of schools and first choice goes to control group of the study. tool consist of two section I has part I of demographic data and part two consist of 30 knowledge questionnaire section ii consist of 5 point attitude scale with 30 items , compute assisted teaching programme has been prepared under expert guidance. Validity & reliability of tool has checked before main data collection of study.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

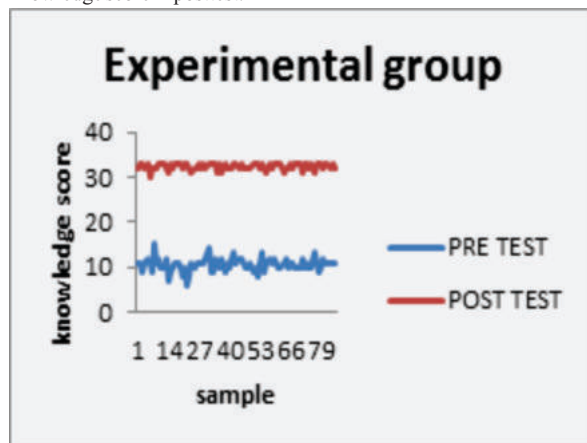
Section I ; Distribution of pretest and posttest level of knowledge score before and after computer assisted teaching programme among the adolescent girls regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy in both

Control and experimental group

Table – 1 **n1 – 85, n2 - 85**

Sr. No	GROUP	PRE TEST		POST TEST		
		POOR F(%)	AVERAGE F(%)	POOR F(%)	AVERAGE F(%)	GOOD F(%)
1	EXPERI-MENTAL	66 (77.64)	19 (22.35)	0	0	85 (100)
2	CONT-ROL	58 (68.24)	31 (36.47)	62 (72.94)	23 (27.05)	0

In present study maximum subjects 66 (77.64%) were having poor knowledge score and 19 (22.35%) were average knowledge score in pretest, 85(100%) were had good knowledge score during posttest in experimental group, whereas in control group 58 (68.24%) were had poor knowledge score & 31 (36.47%) were average knowledge score in pretest, 62(72.94%) were had poor, 23(27.05%) were had average knowledge score in posttest.



Fig;1 Pretest Posttest Knowledge Score

Section II: Distribution of pretest and posttest score of level of Attitude before and after computer assisted teaching programme among the adolescent girls regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy

Table-2 **n1 – 85, n2 - 85**

Sr. No	GROUP	PRE TEST		POST TEST		
		Negative F(%)	Neutral F(%)	Negative F(%)	Neutral F(%)	Positive F(%)
1	EXPERI-MENTAL	18 (21.17)	67 (78.82)	0	0	85 (100)
2	CONT-ROL	21 (24.70)	64 (75.29)	28 (32.94)	57 (67.05)	0

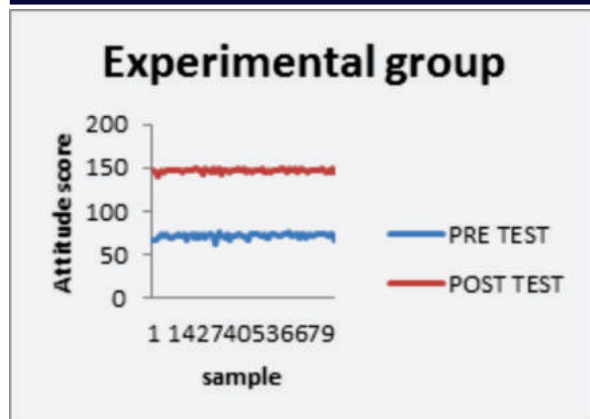


Fig:1 Pretest Posttest Attitude Score

In present study maximum subjects 67 (78.82%) were had neutral attitude and 18 (21.17%) were had negative attitude in pretest, 85 (100%) were had positive attitude during posttest in experimental group, whereas in control group 21 (24.70%) were had negative attitude & 64 (75.29%) were had neutral attitude in pretest, 28(32.94%) were had negative attitude, 57(67.05%) were had had neutral attitude in posttest.

Section III: comparison of pretest level of knowledge & attitude scores with posttest level of knowledge & attitude scores of adolescent girls Regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy in experimental group.

Table-3 **n1 – 85, n2 - 85**

Variables	Pre Test		Post Test		T Test Score	P Value Level Of Significance (p<0.05) df = 84
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Knowledge	10.65	1.4	32.41	0.7	121.45	< 0.0001
Attitude	71.34	7.4	146.82	1.8	92.18	< 0.0001

From the above table, it indicate that the mean knowledge score of posttest in experimental group is (32.41 ± 0.71) is higher than the mean level of knowledge score of pretest score, that is (10.65 ± 1.4) the difference is (21.76 ± 0.69) with (t 84 – 121.45) at 0.05 level of significance where p value is less than 0.0001. which indicate There is a significant difference between mean pretest & posttest level of knowledge score before and after computer assisted teaching programme among the adolescent girls regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy in experimental group at the level of $P \leq 0.05$, hence H1 is accepted and H01 is rejected.

The mean attitude score of posttest in experimental group is (146.82 ± 1.8) is higher than the mean attitude score of pretest score, that is (71.34 ± 7.4) the difference is (75.48 ± 5.6) with (t 84 – 92.18) at 0.05 level of significance where p value is less than 0.0001, it conclude that There is a significant difference between mean pretest & posttest attitude score before and after computer assisted teaching programme among the adolescent girls regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy in experimental group at the level of $P \leq 0.05$, hence H2 is accepted and H02 is rejected.

CONCLUSION

hence we can conclude that well prepared structured computer assisted teaching programme is effective in improving the level of knowledge as well as level of attitudes towards the prevention of teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls of DNH. We can use such kind of material in schools to impart knowledge and give suggestion to health department to improve contraception awareness in rural area of DNH.

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