

Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme on Impact of Early Marriages and Early Pregnancy Among Middle Adolescent Girls (14-17) Age Group in Selected Rural Community Areas at Peruru

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Abstract— A quasi experimental study was conducted A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls 14-17 age group in selected rural community areas at peruru”.

Index Terms— Frequency, Standard deviation, degree of freedom, percentage, Structured teaching programme.

1. Introduction

A. Background Of the Study:

Marriage is found in all cultures. It is a process by which individuals select their life partners. In India adolescents girls face number of problems such as dropout of school, malnourished, working in vulnerable situations, misguidance from peer group and siblings, more prone for early marriage and are sexually active Early (child) Marriage is one of the burning problems of Indian society. In India, despite amended laws advocating 18 as the legal minimum age at marriage for females, a substantial proportion i.e. every third adolescent girl in the age group of 15-19 year is married and every second married adolescent girl has given birth to a child.

Adolescents who may want to avoid pregnancies may not be able to do so due to knowledge gaps and misconceptions on where to obtain Adolescent pregnancies are a global problem 5 occurring in high-, middle-, and low-income countries.

Around the world, however, adolescent pregnancies are more likely to occur in marginalized communities, commonly driven by poverty and lack of education and employment opportunities. Adolescents who may want to avoid pregnancies may not be able to do so due to knowledge gaps and misconceptions on where to obtain The term adolescence is derived from the Latin word “adolescere” means grow.mature.

Early (child) Marriage is one of the burning problems of Indian society. In India, despite amended laws advocating 18 as the legal minimum age at marriage for females, a substantial proportion i.e. every third adolescent girl in the age group of 15-19 year is married and every second married adolescent girl has given Adolescent are not monsters, they are just people trying to learn how to make it among birth to a child the adults in the world, who are probably not so sure themselves.

India is the second most popular country with total population of 1081million comprising nearly 30% of the total population, among which adolescents (10-18years) form a population of 22.5% (WHO, 2001 census). Adolescent is an important stage of life for establishing health behaviour, attitudes and life style. It is a period characterized by rapid physical growth, sexual, psychological, sexual and physiological growth. Health behavior is one indicator of health of younger people that may serve both as a measure of health over time as well a target for health policy and pregnancy and prone to risk behavior like aggression, victimization, depression, suicidal ideation, substance abuse and sexual behavior (Grabber,2004).

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B. Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge and attitude on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls.
- To design and implement planned teaching programme on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls.
- To assess the effectiveness of plan teaching programme on impact of early marriages and pregnancy.
- To correlate the knowledge and attitude on impact of early marriage and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls.

The reason approach used for this study was quasi approach and the design selected Pre experimental study with one group pre-test-posttest design. A total of 50 middle adolescent girls were participated in the study. The data was entered in the master sheet for analysis and interpretation. Descriptive and inferential statistical procedures such as frequencies, percentages, mean, standard deviation, paired t- test and chi square tests were use.

2. Methodology

Research Approach: The investigator selected ‘Quasi experimental approach’ as research approach on the basis of problem and objectives to be accomplished. In this study knowledge and attitude on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy is assessed before and after administration of Structured teaching programme among middle adolescent girls 14-17 age group at selected rural community areas at peruru.

Research Design: Quasi Experimental study with one group pre-test posttest design was adopted for the present study.

Setting Of the Study: at selected rural community areas at peruru.

*Sample Size :*50 middle adolescent girls 14-17 age group at selected rural community areas at peruru.

Criteria For Selecting the Sample: The sample of this study includes middle adolescent girls 14-17 age group at selected rural community areas at peruru.

Inclusion criteria:

- Middle adolescent girls those who are willing to participate in the study.
- Middle adolescent girls those who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria:

- Middle adolescent girls those who are not willing to participate in the study.
- Middle adolescent girls those who are not available at the time of data collection

Sample Technique: Simple random technique sampling was used in this study.

A. Variables Of the Study:

Research Variables: Variables are characteristics that vary among the subjects being studied. It is the focus of the study and reflects the empirical aspects of the concepts being studied, the investigator measures the variable.

Dependent variable: dependent variable is the response behaviour or outcome i.e predicted or explained in research. Changes in the dependent variable or presumed to be caused by the independent variable. In this study, level of knowledge and attitude on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls 14-17 age group at selected rural community areas is the dependent variable.

Independent variable: independent variable is a variable which influence the dependent variable. In this study, structured teaching programme on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls 14-17 age group at selected rural community areas is the independent variable.

Demographic variables: base line characteristics are age, religion, education, income of the family per month, occupation, source of information, area of living and type of house.

Development And Description of The Tool: Tool development is the complex and time-consuming process. It consists of defining the construct to be measured, formulating the items, assessing the items for content validity, estimating the reliability and conducting the pilot study. The tool used for research study was the structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire and the structured teaching programme on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls 14-17 age group at selected rural community areas.

Method Of Data Collection: In the present study tool consisted of section-I, section-II, Section III

Section-1: it comprised or 10 items seeking information on demographic data such as age, religion, education, income of the family, occupation, area of living, previous knowledge, source of information, and type of house.

Section-2: it consisted of (30) structured questions on knowledge on prevention of needle stick injury among middle adolescent girls 14-17 age group at selected rural community areas at peruru

Section-3:it consisted of (20) structured questions on practice on prevention of needle stick injury among middle adolescent girls 14-17 age group at selected rural community areas at peruru.

Scoring technique: the knowledge questionnaire consisted of (30) closed ended -multiple choice questions with a single correct answer and practice questionnaire consists of (20). Every correct answer was accorded a score of one (1) and every incorrect/unanswered item was accorded zero (0). The maximum score on knowledge questionnaire was twenty (20).

Validation Of the Tool: In order to measure the content validity, the developed tool was given to the experts for their opinion and suggestion.

The suggestion of the experts was in cooperated in the final studies. After considering the experts suggestion, the tool was modified

The Reliability of The Tool: Reliability is the degree of consistency and accuracy with which an instrument measures an attribute for which it is designed to measure.

Data Collection Procedure: In the present study, data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire prior to the data collection; necessary formal permission was obtained from the principal, KIMS College of Nursing, Amalapuram. The Data collection is done from 50 samples that were selected according to the criteria. The investigators established rapport with people explained about purpose of data collection and nature of the study. The tool was distributed to 50 samples and data was collected. The total time taken to fill structured knowledge and practice questionnaire is about 30 minutes. There searchers have not come across any difficulties during data collection.

Plan For Data Analysis: The data obtained were analyse in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The data was organized and presented under the following section.

Section I: Description of demographic variables of middle adolescent girls. It was analysed by frequency and percentage distribution.

Section II: Analysis of pre-testand post-test knowledge and attitude of among middle adolescent girls. It was analysed by frequency and standard deviation.

Section III: Effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among of middle adolescent girls by comparing pre-test and post-test scores. It was analysed by Mean, Standard Deviation and Paired t-test.

Section IV: Association between level of post-test knowledge and practice scores of middle adolescent girls with their demographic variables. It was analysed by Chi-square test.

3. Analysis And Interpretation

H0- There will be no significant difference in knowledge scores between pre-test and post-test regarding knowledge and attitude on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls.

H1: There will be significant difference in pre-test and post-test knowledge and attitude on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls.

H2: There will be association between post-test knowledge and attitude on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls with their demographic variables. The data was entered in the master sheet for analysis and interpretation. Descriptive and inferential statistical procedures such as frequencies, percentage, Mean, standard deviation, paired t-test and chi-square test was use.

Table 1
Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables Related to on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy.

S.No.	Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age in years		
	14-15	25	50%
	16-17	25	50%
	18-19	0	0%
	20-21	0	0%
2	Religion		
	Hindu	26	52%
	Christian	20	40%
	Muslim	4	8%
	Others	0	0%
3	Education of the father		
	10 th	8	8%
	Intermediate	28	56%
	Degree and above	7	14%
	None	7	14%
4	Education of the mother		
	10 th	4	8%
	Intermediate	30	60%
	Degree and above	5	10%
	None	7	14%
5	Occupation of the father		
	Daily Labor	8	16%
	Private Employee	25	56%
	Government Employee	7	14%
	Others	7	14%
6	Type of family		
	Nuclear family	25	50%
	Joint family	25	50%
	Extended family	0	0%
7	Income of the family		
	Rs less than 5000	8	16%
	Rs 5000-10,000	28	56%
	Rs 10,000-15,000	7	14%
	Rs greater than 15,000	7	14%
8	Source of information		
	Mass media	22	44%
	Family members	15	30%
	Health worker	9	18%
	Others	4	8%
9	Previous Knowledge		

The data presented in table-1 narrates the frequency and percentage distribution of demographic characteristics of adolescents at selected college of Amalapuram.

Age: Among 50 students, 25 (50%) were in the age group of 14-15 years, and 25(50%) students were in the age group of 16-17 years and there were no students in the age group of 18-19 and 20-21 years. **Religion:** With regard to gender 26(52%) students are Hindu, 20(40%) are Christians and 4(8%) are muslim

Education of the father: In relation to fathers' educational status, 8(8%) is 10th class, 28(56%) are intermediate, 7(15%) is degree and above, 7(14%) are not educated

Education of the mother: In relation to mothers' educational status, 4(8%) is 10th class, 30(60%) are intermediate, 5(10%) is degree and above, 7(14%) are not educated.

Occupation of the father: Among 50 students, 8(16%) of the participants parents were daily labour, 28(56%) of the participants parents were private employees, 7(14%) of the participants parents were Government employees and 7(14%) of the participants parents belong to other occupations.

Type of family: Regarding type of family, 25(50%) of students belong to joint family, 25(50%) of students belongs to nuclear family.

Income of the family: Regarding to income of the family, 8 (16%) of the participants had an income of Rs. Less than 5000/- and 28(56%) of the participants had an income of Rs. 5000-10000/- and 7(14%) of the participants had an income of Rs. 10000-15000/- and 7 (14%) of the participants had an income of Greater than 15000/-.

Source of information: With regard to source of information, majority 22 (44%) of the participants obtained information from health workers followed by 15(30%) of the participants obtained information from mass media and 9(18%) of the participants obtained information from family members while 4(8%) of the participants obtained information from other sources.

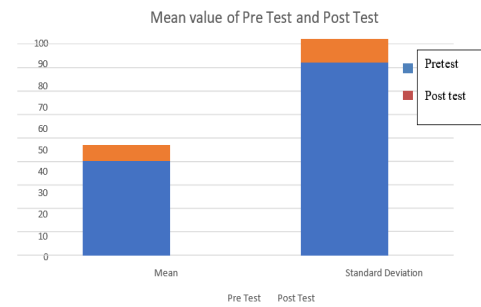
Previous knowledge: Among 50 middle adolescent girls, 30(60%) of the students is not having any knowledge regarding on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy and 22(44%) of them are having knowledge early marriages and early pregnancy

Place of Living: Among 50 participants, 28(56%) of the participants living in Urban areas and 22(44%) of the participants living in Rural area.

A. GRAPH-1

Percentage distribution of knowledge regarding the on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy by pretest and post-test mean and standard deviation knowledge scores.

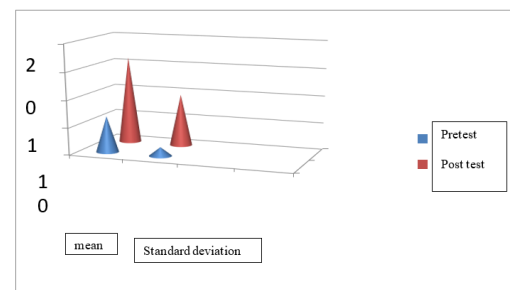
In below figure shows that, Mean and Standard deviation of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores. Pretest Mean and Standard Deviation was found to be 17.3 and 2.8. Post-test Mean and Standard Deviation was found to be 22.64 and 4.11 respectively.



which shows a significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores on knowledge. The calculated "t" value was 19.9 with 0.001 level of significant.

B. GRAPH-2

Percentage distribution of attitude regarding the on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy by pretest and post-test mean and standard deviation attitude scores.



In above figure shows that, Mean and Standard deviation of pre-test and post-test practice scores. Pretest Mean and Standard Deviation was found to be 6.6 and 1.646. Post-test Mean and Standard Deviation was found to be 16 and 9.57 respectively which shows a significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores on practice. The calculated "t" value was 28.44 with 0.001 level of significance.

4. Discussion

An quasi experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of Structured teaching programme on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls in selected community areas peruru. The sample size was 50 middle adolescent girls. Data was collected by using structured questionnaire form. The discussion of the study is based on findings obtained from the statistical analysis. The finding was discussed in relation to the objective of the study Frequency and percentage distribution of nursing students according to their selected demographic variables. Related to out of 50 middle adolescent girls the knowledge and attitude was assessed in pre-test 18(36%) of the students had inadequate knowledge, 25(50%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 7(14%) had adequate knowledge regarding The second objective was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching

programme on impact of early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls age group in 14-17 in selected community settings at peruru., In post-test knowledge scores, the majority of the students 32(64%) had adequate knowledge, 18(36%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge. The pre-test and post-test knowledge mean were 17.3 and 22.64 respectively. The standard deviation of the pre-test and post-test knowledge was 2.8 and 4.11 respectively. The statistical t-test value for knowledge was found to be 19.9. This indicates that structured teaching Programme was effective. The pre-test and post-test practice mean were 6.66 and 16 respectively. The standard deviation of the pre-test and post-test attitude was 1.646 and 9.57 respectively. The standard deviation of the pre-test and post-test attitude was 1.646 and 9.57 respectively. The statistical t-test value for knowledge was found to be 28.44. This indicates that structured teaching programme was effective. The third objective was to find out the association of post-test knowledge scores regarding the early marriages and early pregnancy among middle adolescent girls with their demographic variables. The study findings revealed that among 10 demographic variables. Age, Religion, Education of the father, Education of the mother, Occupation of the father, Type of family, Income of the family, Source of information, previous knowledge and place of living.

5. Conclusion

Out of 50 adolescent girls, 25(50%) was with the age group of 14-15 years and 25(50%) were in the age group of 14-17 years. Regarding to religion 7 (14 %) of the participants belongs to Hindu, 28 (56 %) of the participants belongs to Christian, 15 (30 %) of the participants belongs to muslim. In regard to Education of the father, 8(16%) participants fathers studied 10th, 30(60%) participants mothers studied intermediate, 5(10%) participants mothers studied degree and above, 7(14%) participants mothers not studied. In regard to Education of the mother, 8(16%) participants fathers studied 10th, 28(56%) participants fathers studied intermediate, 7(14%) participants fathers studied degree and above, 7(14%) participants fathers not studied. Among 50 students 8 (16 %) of the participants parents were daily labor, 30 (60%) of the participants parents were private employees, 5 (10 %) of the participants parents were Government employees and 7 (14 %) of the participants parents belongs to other occupations. In regards to type of family, 25(50%) belongs to nuclear family and 25(50%) belongs to extended family. Regarding to income of the family, 8 (16%) of the participants had an income Rs. Less than 5000/- and 28(56%) of the participants had an income of Rs.5000-10000/- and 7(14%) of the participants had an income of Rs.10000-15000/- and 7(14%) of the participants had an income of Greater than 15000/- Among 50 students, 14(28%) of the participants got source of information through family members, 23(40%) of the participants got source of information through Health worker and 4(8%) of the participants got source of

information through others. In regard to source of information, 14 (28%) of the participants obtained information from mass media, 9(18%) of the participants obtained information from family members and 23 (46%) of the participants obtained information from health workers while 4 (8%) of the participants obtained from others. Among 50 students, 22 (44 %) of the participants having previous knowledge and 28(56%) of the participants do not have previous knowledge. Among 50 students, 22(44%) of the participants living in Rural areas and 28(56%) of the participants living in urban areas. It shows that the pre-test mean was. The knowledge pre-test scores of mean and standard deviations were found to be 17.5, 2.8. the post-test mean and standard deviation scores was found to be 22.64 and 4.11. The practice pre-test scores of mean and standard deviation scores was found to be 6.6, 1.646 and post-test scores 16, 9.57. The Calculated 't' value for knowledge scores was 19.9 and practice scores was 28.44 with 0.001 level of significant.

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