



Effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents of selected higher secondary schools: An experimental study

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Background: Early marriages is a long run issue throughout the countries and all over the world, slowly as people become educated it has declined to some extent, still it is being followed in some countries.¹ Consequences and problems regarding early marriage and early pregnancy in adolescents is common so educating adolescents about problems ,complications and consequences of early marriage and early pregnancy is necessary. **Objectives:** 1) To evaluate the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents of higher secondary schools of the city. 2) To associate the knowledge score with selected demographic variable. **Methodology:** pre experimental one group pre test and post test research design used for the study. It was conducted over 60 adolescents of higher secondary schools by using Non probability convenient sampling technique. **Result:** Semi instrucional questionnaire on knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy was used to collect data and Analysis of data showed the comparison of pretest and post test knowledge scores of adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents of selected higher secondary schools. Mean, standard deviation and mean difference values are compared and student's paired't' test is applied at 5% level of significance. The tabulated value for n=60-1 i.e. 59 degrees of freedom was 2.00. The calculated't' value i.e. 34.87 are much higher than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance for overall knowledge score of adolescents which is statistically acceptable level of significance. The Chi Square findings shows that the age (in years), type of family, monthly family income and area of residence was associated with knowledge score while none of the other demographic variables were associated with knowledge scores.

Key words: early pregnancy, early marriage, knowledge, elf instructional module, effectiveness.

Introduction: Marriage before 18 years of age is a fundamental crime of human rights. Many factors influence a girl at risk of marriage, which including poverty, the perception that early marriage will provide 'protection', family honors, social norms, customary or religious laws that an inadequate legislative framework , accept the practice, and the state of a country's civil registration system. Child marriage effect a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, stop her schooling, controlling her opportunities for career

and vocational advancement and increased the risk domestic violence. Child marriage also impact on boys, but the degree on girls is more.⁵ Consequences and problems regarding early marriage and early pregnancy in adolescents is common so educating adolescents about problems ,complications and consequences of early marriage and early pregnancy is necessary. Hence, this study will be help to improve the knowledge of the adolescents with the help of self instructional¹

Objectives:

- To assess the pre & post test knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents of higher secondary schools of the city
- To evaluate the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents of higher secondary schools of the city
- To associate the knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

Problem Definition: "An experimental study to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents of selected higher secondary schools of the city."

Literature:

1. Literature related to prevalence early marriage and ear ly pregnancy

Gandhi, Sunita Sharma, Rahul Gite conducted a cross sectional study conducted on teenage pregnant girls is vulnerable sections of society to study the socio-demographic characteristics and complications of the teenage pregnancies. Study was conducted in the service area under the PHC having an approximate population of 45000 with duration of 6 months and a total of 412 registered pregnancies were studied. The study finding reveals the prevalence of early pregnancy 19.9% with great number i.e. 59.75% Hindus, 43.9% uneducated and 56.1% belonging to lower socio-economic status. 48.78% belonged to joint family. 17.07% teenage mothers did some productive work. The prevalence of anaemia was found to be 52.44% and pre- eclampsia 17.07%. 34.14% delivered a LBW baby. Nearly one fifth of pregnancies occur in teenage women, who have significantly higher rates of complications.¹⁵

2. Literature related to knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy.

Sapkota S D led a semi trial study on the adequacy of organized showing program on information and disposition in regards to the teen pregnancy among early young adult young ladies in chose school at Bangalore, Karnataka.60 test were chosen by utilizing straightforward arbitrary examining procedure and information was gathered by organized information survey on teen pregnancy and organized demeanor poll in regards to adolescent pregnancy and gathered was dissected and deciphered by illustrative and inferential measurements and discoveries uncovered that the pre test information and mentality mean rate was 45.5%, 66.4% and in post test it was 78.3%, 86.0% and the mean contrast was 32.9%, 19.6% and SD was 12.3%, 7.3% in the pretest and 8.5%, 6.1% in the post test separately which builds up the viability of STP with respect to teen pregnancy on the information and disposition of the respondents, tolerating theories (H1). There was huge relationship, between the pre test information level and demeanor level with some socio-segment factors at 0.05 levels tolerating the theory (H2). These discoveries show that the STP was viable in improving the information and creating inspirational perspective of the young adult young lady understudies in regards to teen pregnancy.²²

Research Methodology:

Research approach: Quantitative research approach

Research design: Experimental descriptive research design (One group pre test post test design)

Setting: Research setting for present study is Selected schools of the city

Sample size: 60 adolescents of higher secondary schools

Sampling technique: Non probability convenient sampling technique

Result: Section I: Description of adolescents according to their demographic characteristics.

Table No.1-1: Table showing frequency and Percentage wise distribution of adolescents according to their demographic characteristics. n=60

Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage(%)
Age(yrs)		
15 yrs	4	6.7
16 yrs	19	31.7
17 yrs	37	61.7
Gender		
Male	19	31.7
Female	41	68.3
Monthly family income(Rs)		
Below 10000 Rs	35	58.3
10001-15000 Rs	8	13.3
15001-20000 Rs	9	15.0
≥20001 Rs	8	13.3
Mother's Education		
Illiterate	4	6.7
Primary	17	28.3
Secondary	21	35.0
Graduation	12	20.0
PG	5	8.3
Other	1	1.7
Father's Education		
Illiterate	1	1.7
Primary	9	15.0
Secondary	24	40.0
Graduation	11	18.3
PG	11	18.3
Other	4	6.7
Type of family		
Nuclear	45	75.0
Joint	15	25.0
Extended	0	0
Birth order in the family		
First	31	51.7
Second	21	35.0
Third	5	8.3
Fourth	3	5.0
Area of residence		
Urban	13	21.7
Semi Urban	37	61.7
Rural	10	16.7
Religion		
Hindu	57	95.0
Muslim	1	1.7
Buddhist	2	3.3
Christian	0	0
Other	0	0

Section II: Description on Pre - Post Test and effectiveness of self instructional module knowledge Regarding Early Marriage And Early Pregnancy Among Adolescents Of Selected Higher Secondary Schools of The City which shows the effectiveness of

Table 2.1: Table showing frequency and percentage wise distribution of Pre - Post Test and effectiveness knowledge score of adolescents of selected higher secondary higher secondary school of the city regarding early marriage and early pregnancy n=60

Level of pre test knowledge	Score Range	Level of Pre test Knowledge Score		Level of Post test Knowledge Score	
		No of students	Percentage	No of students	Percentage
Poor	0-20%(1-6)	3	5	0	0
Average	21-40%(7-12)	50	83.33	0	0
Good	41-60%(13-18)	7	11.67	4	6.67
Very Good	61-80%(19-24)	0	0	28	46.67
Excellent	81-100%(25-30)	0	0	28	46.67
Minimum score		5		17	
Maximum score		18		29	
Mean knowledge score		9.65 ± 2.39		23.76±2.83	
Mean % Knowledge Score		32.10 ± 7.99		79.22±9.45	

SECTION-III: Description on association on knowledge score with selected demographic variables

Table No 3.1: Table showing association of knowledge score with selected demographic variable s. n=60

Demographic Variables	Calculated Value			DF	Table Value	Level of significance <0.05	Significance
	T-value	F-value	p- value				
Age(in yrs.)	-	3.15	0.001	2,57	7.98	>0.05	S
Gender	0.43	-	0.66	58	2.78	>0.05	NS
Education of mother	-	2.37	0.92	5,54	0.27	>0.05	NS
Education of father	-	1.19	0.32	5,54	1.19	>0.05	NS
Birth order in family	-	0.90	0.44	3,56	2.76	>0.05	NS
Area of residence	-	4.11	0.021	2, 57	3.15	>0.05	S
Monthly Income(in Rs)	-	2.76	0.044	3,56	2.87	>0.05	S
Religion	-	0.38	0.68	2,57	3.15	>0.05	NS
Type of family	4.84	-	0.0001	5,8	2.00	<0.05	S

Conclusion: After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion: The study reveals mean pre test knowledge score 9.65 and the mean post test knowledge score was 23.76. The calculated value 28.77 is greater than tabulated value 2.00 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence H1 is accepted. Analysis also reveals that there is association of knowledge score with age (in years), type of family, monthly family income and area of residence while none of the other demographic variable were associated with knowledge score

Future Scopes:

- It will help to know the level of knowledge on early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents.
- Adequate knowledge on early marriage and early pregnancy will help the adolescent to reduce the complications that occur during pregnancy.
- The study would indicate the need to create health awareness about early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents to reduce the complications.
- The finding of study would be helpful to identify the areas for future studies in the field of colleges and schools .

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