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"EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVENTIVE EDUCATIONPROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG ADOLOSCENT GIRLS"

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood, a time of profound physical and sexual maturity, develop more sophisticated reasoning abilities, make educational and occupational decisions that will shape their adult careers. These changes of adolescence have important implications for understanding the kinds of healthrisks to which young people are exposed, the health enhancing and risk taking behaviors in which they engage and the major opportunities for health promotion among this population. In order to combat with the risks, prevention is the best choice. The research design used for the study was true experimental design. It was carried out with 60 samples who fulfilled the inclusion criteria, 30 in experimental group and 30 in control group. Systematic random sampling technique was used to select the samples. The analysis revealed that the paired 't' test value of knowledge and attitude among adolescent girls was 8.27 and 10.78 which showed very highly significant at $p<0.001$. The unpaired 't' test value of knowledge and attitude among adolescent girls was 6.27 and 7.81 which showed very highly significant at $p<0.001$. The 'r' value of knowledge and attitude among adolescent girls between experimental and control group was 0.43 and 0.19. The analysis revealed that there was an increase in the posttest level of knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls in experimental group when compared to control group. Thus it indicates the effectiveness of preventive education program on knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls.

Key Words : Teenage Pregnancy , Adoloscent Girls

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood a time of profound biologic, intellectual, psychological and economic changes. During this period individuals reach physical and sexual maturity, develop more sophisticated reasoning abilities and make educational and occupational decisions that will shape their adult careers. These changes of adolescence have important implications for understanding the kinds of health risks to which young people are exposed, the health enhancing and risk taking behaviors in which they engage and the major opportunities for health promotion among this population.

Teenage pregnancy is on the rise, emerging as a serious problem today all overthe world and more so in the developing countries like India, as early marriages and earlypregnancy are the accepted demographic variables norms of our society. Pregnancy in every young woman is generally considered to be a very high risk event because teenage girls are physically and psychologically immature for reproduction. In addition, there are some extrinsic factors such as inadequate prenatal care, illiteracy, poor socio-economic condition which affect the outcome of pregnancy in teenage girls. There is a growing recognition of the need for action to promote adolescent reproductive health.

Girls exposed to child abuse, assault, violence, broken homes and few friends are on higher risk of teenage pregnancies. In certain cases due to lack of adequate knowledgethey are pregnant until the fifth month. Parents and educational institutes need to give up and impart proper and adequate sex education. A retrospective case control study at Indira Gandhi medical college in Shimla, in which obstetric outcomes were compared in 80 pregnant adolescents at 19 years of age, younger and 80 pregnant controls20 to 30 years old matched for parity. Among them 85.5 % of women in both groups were primiparas. The adolescent pregnancy rate at the study site during one year was 3.2%. Complication such as anemia of 27.5 %, pregnancy induced hypertension about 15% and intra uterine growth retardation of 27.5% were significantly higher among adolescent than controls. Forceps delivery and stillbirth was more frequent among adolescent of about 17.4 % than controls.

Teenage pregnancy is a serious issue that may seriously impact the future of a young woman. Any teen pregnancy will be a challenge as teenagers lack skills needed to handle a pregnancy and motherhood. Patience, maturity and ability to handle stress are required by pregnant mothers of all ages. A teen pregnancy may also impact the baby.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Adolescent pregnancies are a global problem that occurs in high, middle and low income countries. Around the world, adolescent pregnancies are more likely to occur in marginalized communities, commonly driven by poverty and lack of education andemployment opportunities. For some adolescents, pregnancy and childbirth are planned and wanted.

Health consequences of adolescent pregnancy remains a major contributor to maternal and child mortality, and to intergenerational cycles of ill-health and poverty. Pregnancy and childbirth complications are the leading cause of death among 15 to19 year old girls globally, with low and middle-income countries accounting for 99 % of global maternal deaths of women ages 15 to 49 years. Adolescent mothers' ages 10 to 19 years face higher risks of eclampsia, puerperal endometritis, and systemic infections than women aged 20 to 24 years. Additionally, some 3.9 million unsafe abortions among girls aged 15 to 19 years occur each year, contributing to maternal mortality and lasting health problems. Furthermore, the emotional, psychological and social needs of pregnant adolescent girls can be greater than those of other women. Early childbearing can increase risks for newborns, as well as young mothers. In low and middle income countries, babies born to mothers under 20 years of age face higher risks of low birth weight, preterm delivery and severe neonatal conditions. Newborns born to adolescent mothers are also at greater risk of having low birth weight, with long-term potential effects. In some settings, rapid repeat pregnancy is a concern for young mothers which presents further risks for both the mother and child.

Teens need to be aware of the harsh reality of raising a baby and the negative effects that an unplanned pregnancy can cause in both mother and the child's lives. When exposed to such information about the results of unplanned pregnancy, teens are forced to analyze whether sex is worth the risk forever changing their lives, and those of their future children. So as a researcher there is a moral responsibility to prevent teenage pregnancy not only to save the girls and their families from social issues but also to save the unborn fetus. Hence the researcher is interested to study the knowledge and attitude of adolescent girls regarding teenage pregnancy and to impart preventive educationprogram to the teenagers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of preventive education program on knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls in selected school in Durg.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pretest level of knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancyamong adolescent girls in experimental group and control group.
2. To assess the posttest level of knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls in experimental group and control group.
3. To assess the effectiveness of Preventive Education Program on knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls in experimental group.
4. To compare the posttest level of knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls between experimental group and control group.
5. To determine the relationship between posttest level of knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls in experimental group and control group.

6. To associate the posttest level of knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls in the experimental group with their selected demographic variables.

7. To associate the posttest level of attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls in the experimental group with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is significant difference in pretest and posttest level of knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy after receiving preventive education program among adolescent girls in experimental group.

2. There is significant difference in the posttest level of knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy between the experimental group and control group of adolescent girls.

3. There is significant relationship between the posttest level of knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls in experimental group and control group.

4. There is significant association between the posttest level of knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables.

5. There is significant association between the posttest level of attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables.

DELIMITATIONS

- The study is delimited to 60 adolescent girls.
- The study duration is delimited to 4 weeks.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

Quantitative research approach was used

RESEARCH DESIGN

True experimental research design was used . Random assignment of subject to each group was done using lottery method.

Experimental group	O1	X	O2
Control group	O1	-	O2

O1 -- Assessment of pretest level of knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancyamong adolescent

girls.

(-) -- No preventive education program regarding teenage pregnancy.
X – Preventive education program regarding teenage pregnancy.

O2 – Assessment of posttest level of knowledge and attitude regarding teenagepregnancy after preventive education program among adolescent girls.

RESEARCH VARIABLES

Dependent Variable

It refers to the knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls.

Independent Variable

It refers to preventive education program which includes the methods andactivities regarding preventive strategies of teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in Higher Secondary School,, Durg.

POPULATION

The population consists of adolescent girls studying in selected school inDurg.

SAMPLE

The sample consists of adolescent girls studying in selected school in Durg,who fulfilled the inclusion criteria.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size consists of 60 adolescent girls among which, 30 adolescent girls were assigned to experimental group and another 30 adolescent girls to the control group.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Systematic Random Sampling technique was used to select the samples.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

Inclusion Criteria:

- Girls between the ages of 13 to 16 years old.
- Adolescent girls who were studying in the selected school.
- Adolescent girls who were willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Adolescent girls who were married.
- Adolescent girls who had previously attended preventive education programon teenage pregnancy.
- Adolescent girls who had not attained menarche.

SECTION – A

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of demographic variables among adolescent girls.

N=60

S.No	Demographic Variable	Experimental Group		Control Group	
		n	%	n	%
1.	**Age**				
	12 -13 years	10	33.33	10	33.33
	14 -15 years	10	33.33	10	33.33
	c) 16 -17 years	10	33.34	10	33.34
2.	**Education status**				
	a) 9th	8	26.67	8	26.67
	10th	8	26.67	8	26.67
	11th	7	23.33	7	23.33
	d) 12th	7	23.33	7	23.33
3.	**Domicile**				
	Urban	21	70.00	19	63.33
	Rural	9	30.00	11	36.67
4.	**Father's education status**				
	a) No formal education	1	3.33	0	0.00
	Primary school	2	6.67	5	16.67
	Higher secondary	12	40.00	13	43.33
	d) Graduate	15	50.00	12	40.00
5.	**Mother's education status**				
	a) No formal education	0	0.00	1	3.33
	Primary school	5	16.67	3	10.00
	Higher secondary	5	16.67	8	26.67
	d) Graduate	20	66.66	18	60.00
6.	**Family structure**				
	Single parent	2	6.67	1	3.33
	Both parents	27	90.00	29	96.67
	c) Grandparents headed	1	3.33	0	0.00
7.	**Number of sibling**				
	None	9	30.00	5	16.67
	One	18	60.00	20	66.67
	c) Two or more	3	10.00	5	16.66
8.	**Occupation of Father**				
	a) Unemployed	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Private	25	83.33	23	76.67
	Government	3	10.00	4	13.33
	d) Professional	2	6.67	2	6.67
	e) Retired	0	0.00	1	3.33
9.	**Occupation of Mother**				
	a) Home maker	15	50.00	12	40.00
	b) Unemployed	0	0.00	0	0.00
	c) Private	13	43.33	17	56.67
	d) Government	2	6.67	1	3.33
	e) Professional	0	0.00	0	0.00
	f) Retired	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Monthly income				

10.	a) < Rs.10000	0	0.00	0	0.00
	b) Rs.10000 -15000	3	10.00	3	10.00
	c) Rs.16000 -20000	8	26.67	6	20.00
	d) Rs.21000 -25000	9	30.00	10	33.33
	e) > Rs.25000	10	33.33	11	36.67
11.	**Religion**				
	Christians	10	33.33	9	30.00
	Hindus	16	53.33	18	60.00
	Muslims	4	13.34	3	10.00

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables variables among adolescent girls.

N=60

S.No	Socio-demographic variables Variables	Experimental Group		Control Group	
		n	%	n	%
1.	**Participation in religious activity**				
	a) Chanting divine syllables	2	6.67	1	3.33
	b) Attending religious congregations	7	23.33	9	30.00
	c) Visiting religious places	8	26.67	6	20.00
	d) Listening to spiritual hymns	6	20.00	5	16.67
	e) Reading scriptures	6	20.00	8	26.67
	f) Others	1	3.33	1	3.33
2.	**Frequency of participation in religious behaviour**				
	a) Daily once	3	10.00	6	20.00
	b) Weekly once	16	53.33	18	60.00
	c) Monthly once	5	16.67	4	13.33
	d) Yearly once	6	20.00	2	6.67
	e) Never	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	**Leisure time activity**				
	a) Reading books	5	16.67	3	10.00
	b) Playing	1	3.33	2	6.67
	c) Cooking	0	0.00	1	3.33
	d) Gardening	1	3.33	2	6.67
	e) Watching television	15	50.00	12	40.00
	f) Browsing internet	8	26.67	10	33.33
4.	**Frequency of internet usage**				
	a) Once a day	15	50.00	18	60.00
	b) Once a week	9	30.00	8	26.67
	c) Once a month	6	20.00	4	13.33
5.	**Hours spend on internet per day**				
	a) Never	0	0.00	0	0.00
	b) Less than one hour	17	56.67	12	40.00
	c) 1-2 hours	6	20.00	9	30.00
	d) 2-3 hours	5	16.67	8	26.67
	e) >3 hours	2	6.66	1	3.33
6.	**Like doing in online**				
	a) Chatting	11	36.67	13	43.33
	b) Gaming	9	30.00	5	16.67
	c) Web browsing	2	6.67	3	10.00
	d) Watching video	5	16.67	6	20.00
	e) Watching news	1	3.33	0	0.00
	f) Others	2	6.66	3	10.00
7.	**Place of internet access**				
	a) Home	9	30.00	6	20.00
	b) School / library	0	0.00	0	0.00
	c) Internet cafe	6	20.00	5	16.67

	d) Friends or family's house	3	10.00	4	13.33
	e) Others	12	40.00	15	50.00
8.	**Family member addicted to alcohol or drugs**				
	a) Father	6	20.00	9	30.00
	b) Mother	0	0.00	0	0.00
	c) Sibling	3	10.00	1	3.33
	d) Other family members	7	23.33	11	36.67
	e) None	14	46.67	9	30.00

SECTION – B

Table -3 Frequency and Percentage distribution of pretest level of knowledgeregarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls.

N=60 (30+30)

Group	**Inadequate**		**Moderately Adequate**		**Adequate**	
	No.	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Experimental	18	60	8	26.7	4	13.3
Control	17	56.7	9	30.0	4	13.3

Table - 4 Frequency and Percentage distribution of posttest level of knowledgeregarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls.

N=60 (30+30)

Group	**Inadequate**		**Moderately Adequate**		**Adequate**	
	No.	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Experimental	0	0.00	7	23.3	23	76.7
Control	14	46.7	9	30.0	7	23.3

SECTION – C

Table - 5 Frequency and Percentage distribution of pretest level of attitude regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls.

N=60 (30+30)

Group	Negative Attitude		Uncertain Attitude		Positive Attitude	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Experimental	16	53.3	11	36.7	3	10.0
Control	15	50.0	11	36.7	4	13.3

Table – 6 Frequency and Percentage distribution of posttest level of attituderegarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls.

N=60 (30+30)

Group	Negative Attitude		Uncertain Attitude		Positive Attitude	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Experimental	0	0.0	8	26.7	22	73.3
Control	13	43.3	12	40.0	5	16.7

SECTION – D

Table-7 Comparison of mean and standard deviation of pretest and posttest level ofknowledge among adolescent girls.

N= 60 (30+30)

Group	Assessment	Mean	Standard Deviation	Student paired t test
Experimental	Pretest	14.57	6.99	**8.27*** **
	Posttest	24.80	3.17	
Control	Pretest	14.93	6.31	1.63
	Posttest	16.30	6.70	

*** p<0.001

SECTION – E

Table - 8 Comparison of mean and standard deviation of pretest and posttest levelof attitude among adolescent girls.

N=60 (30+30)

Group	Assessment	Mean	Standard Deviation	Student paired t test
Experimental	Pretest	26.03	7.34	**10.78*** **
	Posttest	39.12	5.15	
Control	Pretest	26.77	7.56	1.72
	Posttest	27.33	6.96	

*** p<0.001

SECTION – F

Table - 9 Comparison of mean and standard deviation of posttest level of knowledgeand attitude among adolescent girls between the experimental group and control group.

N=60

Variables	Group	Posttest		Student unpaired t test
		Mean	Standard Deviation	
Knowledge	Experimental	24.80	3.17	**6.27*** **
	Control	16.30	6.70	
Attitude	Experimental	39.12	5.15	**7.81*** **
	Control	27.33	6.96	

*** p<0.001

SECTION – G

Table - 10 Relationship between posttest level of knowledge and attitude amongadolescent girls

N=60

Group	Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	r value
Experimental	Knowledge	24.80	3.17	**0.43*** **
	Attitude	39.12	5.15	
Control	Knowledge	16.30	6.70	0.19
	Attitude	27.33	6.96	

SECTION – H

Table - 11

Association of posttest level of knowledge among adolescent girls in the experimental group with the selected demographic variables. **N=30**

S. No	Demographic variables	Posttest Level of Knowledge						Chi square χ^2
		Inadequate		Moderately adequate		Adequate		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1.	**Age**							**χ^2=5.99 df=2 S***
	12 -13 years	0	0.0	5	16.67	5	16.67	
	14 -15 years	0	0.0	1	3.33	9	30.00	
	16 -17 years	0	0.0	1	3.33	9	30.00	
2.	**Education status**							**χ^2=8.33 df=3 S***
	9th	0	0.0	4	13.33	4	13.33	
	10th	0	0.0	3	10.00	5	16.67	
	11th	0	0.0	0	0	7	23.33	
	12th	0	0.0	0	0	7	23.33	
3.	**Domicile**							**χ^2=7.46 df=1 S****
	Urban	0	0.0	2	6.67	19	63.33	
	Rural	0	0.0	5	16.67	4	13.33	
4.	**Father's Education status**							χ^2=2.60 df=3 NS
	No formal education	0	0.0	0	0	1	3.33	
	Primary school	0	0.0	1	3.33	1	3.33	
	Higher secondary	0	0.0	4	13.33	8	26.67	
	Graduate	0	0.0	2	6.67	13	43.33	
5.	**Mother's Education status**							χ^2=2.33 df=2NS
	No formal education	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
	Primary school	0	0.0	2	6.67	3	10.00	
	Higher secondary	0	0.0	2	6.67	3	10.00	
	Graduate	0	0.0	3	10.00	17	56.67	
6.	**Family structure**							χ^2=1.01 df=2NS
	Single parent	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.67	
	Both parents	0	0.0	7	23.33	20	66.67	
	Grandparents headed	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.33	
7.	**Number of sibling**							χ^2=1.42 df=2NS
	0	0	0.0	3	10.00	6	20.00	
	1	0	0.0	4	13.33	14	43.67	
	2 or more	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.00	
8.	**Occupation of Father**							χ^2=1.82 df=2NS
	Unemployed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	
	Private	0	0.0	7	23.33	18	60.00	
	Government	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.00	
	Professional	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.67	
	Retired	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	
9.	**Occupation of Mother**							χ^2=1.90 df=2NS
	Home maker	0	0.0	5	16.67	10	33.33	
	Unemployed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	
	Private	0	0.0	2	6.67	11	36.67	
	Government	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.67	
	Professional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	
	Retired	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	
10.	**Monthly income**							χ^2=5.46 df=3NS
	a) < Rs.10000	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	
	b) Rs.10000 -15000	0	0.0	1	3.33	2	6.67	
	c) Rs.16000 -20000	0	0.0	2	6.67	6	20.00	
	d) Rs.21000 -25000	0	0.0	4	13.33	5	16.67	
	e) > Rs.25000	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.33	
11.	**Religion**							χ^2=2.95 df=2NS
	Christians	0	0.0	4	13.33	6	20.00	
	Hindus	0	0.0	3	10.00	13	43.33	
	Muslims	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.33	

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2 Association of posttest level of knowledge among adolescent girls in the experimental group with the selected socio-demographic variables variables.

N=30

S.No	Socio-demographic variables variables	Posttest Level of Knowledge						Chi square □2
		Inadequate		Moderately Adequate		Adequate		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1.	**Participation in religious activity** Chanting divine syllables Attending religious congregations Visiting religious places Listening to spiritual hymns Reading scriptures Others	0 0 0 0 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0 3 2 1 1 0	0 10.00 6.67 3.33 3.33 0	2 4 6 5 5 1	6.67 13.33 20.00 16.67 16.67 3.33	□2=2.71 df=5 NS
2.	**Frequency of participation in religious behaviour** Daily once Weekly once Monthly once Yearly once Never	0 0 0 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1 4 2 0 0	3.33 13.33 6.67 0 0	2 12 3 6 0	6.67 40.00 10.00 20.00 0	□2=2.79 df=3 NS
3.	**Leisure time activity** Reading books Playing Cooking Gardening Watching television Browsing internet	0 0 0 0 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2 0 0 0 2 3	6.67 0 0 0 6.67 10.00	3 1 0 1 13 5	10.00 3.33 0 3.33 43.33 16.67	□2=3.12 df=4 NS
4.	**Frequency of internet usage** Once a day Once a week Once a month Never	0 0 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1 2 4 0	3.33 6.67 13.33 0	14 7 2 0	46.67 23.33 6.67 0	**□2=8.63 df=2 S****
5.	**Hours spend on internet per day** Less than one hour 1-2 hours 2-3 hours >3 hours	0 0 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	5 2 0 0	16.67 6.67 0 0	12 4 5 2	40.00 13.33 16.67 6.67	□2=2.81 df=3 NS
6.	**Like doing in online** Chatting Gaming Web browsing Watching video Watching News Others	0 0 0 0 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	3 4 0 0 0 0	10.00 13.33 0 0 0 0	8 5 2 5 1 2	26.67 16.67 6.67 16.67 3.33 6.67	□2=5.38 df=5 NS
7.	**Place of internet access** Home School / library Internet cafe Friends or family's house Others	0 0 0 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	3 0 2 0 2	10.00 0 6.67 0 6.67	6 0 4 3 10	20.00 0 13.33 10.00 33.33	□2=2.05 df=3 NS
8.	**Family member addicted to alcohol or drugs** Father Mother Sibling Other family members None	0 0 0 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2 0 1 2 2	6.67 0 3.33 6.67 6.67	4 0 2 5 12	13.33 0 6.67 16.67 40.00	□2=1.25 df=3 NS

SECTION - I

3

Association of posttest level of attitude among adolescent girls in the experimental group with their demographical variable.

N=30

S. No	Demographic variables	Posttest level of Attitude						Chi square □2
		Poor		Moderate		Good		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	**Age**							**□2=6.47 df=2S***
	12 -13 years	0	0.0	5	16.67	5	16.67	
	14 -15 years	0	0.0	3	10.00	7	23.33	
	16 -17 years	0	0.0	0	0	10	33.33	
2	**Education status**							**□2=8.35 df=3S***
	9th std	0	0.0	5	16.67	3	10.00	
	10th std	0	0.0	2	6.67	6	20.00	
	11th std	0	0.0	1	3.33	6	20.00	
	12th std	0	0.0	0	0	7	23.33	
3	**Domicile**							**□2=5.48 df=1S***
	Urban	0	0.0	3	10.00	18	60.00	
	Rural	0	0.0	5	16.67	4	13.33	
4	**Father's Education status**							□2=1.530 df=3NS
	No formal education	0	0.0	0	0	1	3.33	
	Primary school	0	0.0	1	3.33	1	3.33	
	Higher secondary	0	0.0	4	13.33	8	26.67	
	Graduate	0	0.0	3	10.00	12	40.00	
5	**Mother's Education status**							□2=1.36 df=2NS
	No formal education	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
	Primary school	0	0.0	2	6.67	3	10.00	
	Higher secondary	0	0.0	2	6.67	3	10.00	
	Graduate	0	0.0	4	13.33	16	53.33	
6	**Family structure**							□2=1.21 df=2NS
	Single parent	0	0.0	0	0	2	6.67	
	Both parents	0	0.0	8	26.67	19	63.33	
	Grandparents headed	0	0.0	0	0	1	3.33	
7	**Number of sibling**							□2=1.30 df=2NS
	0	0	0.0	3	10.00	6	20.00	
	1	0	0.0	5	16.67	13	43.33	
	2 or more	0	0.0	0	0	3	10.00	
8	**Occupation of Father**							□2=2.18 df=2NS
	Unemployed	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
	Private	0	0.0	8	26.67	17	56.67	
	Government	0	0.0	0	0	3	10.00	
	Professional	0	0.0	0	0	2	6.67	
	Retired	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
9	**Occupation of Mother**							□2=1.15 df=2NS
	Home maker	0	0.0	5	16.67	10	33.33	
	Unemployed	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
	Private	0	0.0	3	10.00	10	33.33	
	Government	0	0.0	0	0	2	6.67	
	Professional	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
	Retired	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
10	**Monthly income**							□2=2.95 df=3NS
	a) < Rs.10000	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
	b) Rs.10000 -15000	0	0.0	1	3.33	2	6.67	
	c) Rs.16000 -20000	0	0.0	2	6.67	6	20.00	
	d) Rs.21000 -25000	0	0.0	4	13.33	5	16.67	
	e) > Rs.25000	0	0.0	1	3.33	9	30.00	
11	**Religion**							□2=2.38 df=2NS
	Christians	0	0.0	4	13.33	6	20.00	
	Hindus	0	0.0	4	13.33	12	40.00	
	Muslims	0	0.0	0	0	4	13.33	

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Association of posttest level of attitude among adolescent girls in the experimentalgroup with their socio-demographic variables variables.

N=30

S. No	Socio-demographic variables variables	Posttest Level of Attitude						Chi square □2
		Inadequate		Moderately Adequate		Adequate		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	**Participation in religious activity**							
	Chanting divine syllables	0	0.0	0	0	2	6.67	□2=3.12 df=5 NS
	Attending religious congregation	0	0.0	3	10	4	13.33	
	Visiting religious places	0	0.0	3	10	5	16.67	
	Listening to spiritual hymns	0	0.0	1	3.33	5	16.67	
	Reading scriptures	0	0.0	1	3.33	5	16.67	
	Others	0	0.0	0	0	1	3.33	
2	**Frequency of participation in religious behaviour**							□2=2.87 df=3 NS
	Daily once	0	0.0	1	3.33	2	6.67	
	Weekly once	0	0.0	5	16.67	11	36.67	
	Monthly once	0	0.0	2	6.67	3	10.00	
	Yearly once	0	0.0	0	0	6	20.00	
	Never	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
3	**Leisure time activity**							□2=2.00 df=4 NS
	Reading books	0	0.0	2	6.67	3	10.00	
	Playing	0	0.0	0	0	1	3.33	
	Cooking	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
	Gardening	0	0.0	0	0	1	3.33	
	Watching television	0	0.0	3	10.00	12	40.00	
	Browsing internet	0	0.0	3	10.00	5	16.67	
4	**Frequency of internet usage**							**□2=8.18 df=2 S***
	Once a day	0	0.0	1	3.33	14	46.67	
	Once a week	0	0.0	3	10.00	6	20.00	
	Once a month	0	0.0	4	13.33	2	6.67	
	Never	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
5	**Hours spend on internet per day**							□2=4.28 df=3 NS
	Less than one hour	0	0.0	5	16.67	12	40.00	
	1-2 hours	0	0.0	3	10.00	3	10.00	
	2-3 hours	0	0.0	0	0	5	16.67	
	>3 hours	0	0.0	0	0	2	6.67	
6	**Like doing in online**							□2=4.92 df=5 NS
	Chatting	0	0.0	3	10.00	8	26.67	
	Gaming	0	0.0	4	13.33	5	16.67	
	Web browsing	0	0.0	1	3.33	1	3.33	
	Watching video	0	0.0	0	0	5	16.67	
	Watching news	0	0.0	0	0	1	3.33	
	Others	0	0.0	0	0	2	6.67	
7	**Place of internet access**							□2=1.44 df=3 NS
	Home	0	0.0	3	10.00	6	20.00	
	School / library	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
	Internet cafe	0	0.0	2	6.67	4	13.33	
	Friends or family's house	0	0.0	0	0	3	10.00	
	Others	0	0.0	3	10.00	9	30.00	
8	**Family member addicted to alcohol or drugs**							□2=0.41 df=3 NS
	Father	0	0.0	2	6.67	4	13.33	
	Mother	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
	Sibling	0	0.0	1	3.33	2	6.67	
	Other family members	0	0.0	2	6.67	5	16.67	
	None	0	0.0	3	10.00	11	36.67	

CONCLUSION

The present study was to assess the effectiveness of preventive education program on knowledge and attitude regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls. From this study the researcher found that the adolescent girls have gained knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy and their attitude had changed regarding the prevention of teenage pregnancy.Based on the findings it was evident that provision of such kind of preventive education programs will motivate the teenagers to avoid teenage pregnancy. Therefore preventive education programs are very important to provide the adolescent girls with knowledge and attitude in the prevention of unwanted pregnancies and dropouts from the school. It also empowers the girls to lead a life with due respect for self, family and others.The result of this study showed that there was an improvement in the knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls after attending the preventive education program in experimental group and no significant improvement in the knowledge and attitude in the control group. Hence the research hypothesis was accepted.

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