"The Effectiveness Of Awareness Intervention Programme On Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Early Marriage And Early Pregnancy Among Adolescents In A Selected Higher Secondary School Of Kanpur"

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The aim of the study to explore the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents in a selected H P higher secondary school of Kanpur ".

Methodology: This is the Quantitative Research Approach, along with pre-experimental (one group pre-test post-test) research design was adopted to investigate the knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy . 60 adolescents populations aged 15-19years were selected by Purposive sampling technique and data was collected from selected higher secondary school of Kanpur by self-reporting method structured knowledge questionnaire filling method.

Result: the finding reveled that knowledge and attitude of adolescents In pre-test, depicts that out of 60 adolescents people 48 (80%) had poor knowledge, 12 (20%) had average knowledge and none of adolescents people had good knowledge. While 27(45%) had unfavorable attitude, 30(50%) had moderately favorable attitude, and 3(5%) had favorable attitude regarding early marriage and early pregnancy. On the other hand the outcome of post-test assessment of 60 Adolescents population , 10(16.66%) had poor knowledge, 37(61.66%) had average knowledge and 13(21.66%) had good knowledge. 37(61.66%) had moderately favorable attitude, 18(30%) had favorable attitude and 5(8.33%) had unfavorable attitude.
On determining the correlation between the Knowledge and attitude score of post (r=-0.07) poor positive correlation. It means when knowledge increases their attitude also increases poorly. These correlations are tested with Karl Pearson correlation coefficient test and results are statistically non-significant . As non parametrictest was applied and it was found that there was statistically association was found only in the group of demographic variable (education of father) were found significant in increasing post-test knowledge of adolescents, while on the other hand type of the family and area of residence were found significant in increasing post-test attitude of adolescents.

Conclusion: In overall assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents are relatively had improvement of their score after receiving teaching programme for the same.

Key words: Knowledge, Attitude, Early Marriage, Early Pregnancy, Adolescents, community

INTRODUCTION:

Marriage is a social bond that unites people under special form of mutual dependence for the purpose of foundingandmaintainingafamily.Asasocialpracticeenteredintothroughapublicact,religiousor traditional ceremony, it reflects the purpose, characters or customs of the society in which it is found. Many societies have norms that limits the age of young girls to enter into marriage, but in some cases the age limit does not take into consideration their physical readiness for childbearing. [1]

The legal age for marriage in India is 18 years for a female and 21 for a male as per Section 6 of the Hindu Marriages Act, 1956. Any marriage of a person younger than this is banned and punishable in India under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.[2]

Early marriage is one the serious problem faced by the Indian society, hence the law was passed by in regard of the age 18 years is the minimum age for females and but contradictory to that every third girl in the age group of 15-19 years still getting married and every second girl those who are under the adolescents age is getting pregnant and giving birth to a child. [3]

The World Health Organization has recently developed evidence-based guidelines addressing six areas: preventing early marriage; preventing early pregnancy through sexuality education, increasing education opportunities and economic and social support programs; increasing the use of contraception; reducing coerced sex; preventing unsafe abortion; and increasing the use of prenatal care childbirth and postpartum care.[4]

In India it is estimated that 1/3rd of the total population is under the age group of 20 years, and adolescent are at the risk of sexual and reproductive health problems. More than 15 million girls aged between 15-19 years give birth every year. Adolescent girls who get pregnant before 18 years may be five times more likely to die than a woman aged 20-28 years[.5]

Teenage pregnancy is a fairly common occurrence in India, due to many factors such as early marriage, girls reaching puberty at younger ages and high specific fertility rate in the adolescent age group. In India teenage pregnancy varies from 8 to 14%. The pregnant teenager may not be quite fit to bear the burden of pregnancy and labor at a tender age, the

What is presently on this subject?
To explore the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Early Marriage and Early pregnancy among adolescents in selected higher secondary school of Kanpur. In this study the scores are expressed in terms of Domain that is the impacts the health of the girl during early phase as these problem faced by them while carrying their day to day activities.

What does this article add to the existing knowledge?
Knowledge and Attitude scores of adolescents may differ in terms of knowledge scores relies on: causative factors, physiological factors , psychological factors , sociological factors impacts , and prevention of early marriage and early pregnancy. While on Attitude scores: on the marking of 3 pointer likert scale to the each statement.

What are the implications for practice?
1. The present study will motivate the Nursing students to learn about the Early Marriage and Early Pregnancy among adolescents in order to educate them regarding the importance and health benefits and prevention of complication among early age

2. The nurses of the various department can assess these Knowledge and attitude of school going children specifically in remote villages needs among adolescents age group

3.During and discharge the nurse administrator should insist staff nurses to conduct teaching programme in hospital premises by using of the Manuals, information booklets and self-instructional module may be developed regarding awareness of early marriage and early pregnancy

4. As this study will bring more new facts at different settings such as A comparative study can be conducted between rural and urban adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy**.**
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obstetric outcome of teenage pregnancy is influenced by many socio medical factors, maternal and prenatal morbidity mortality in teenagers.[6]

There are numerous detrimental consequences associated with early marriage which involve physical, developmental, psychological, and social implications (WHO, 2011). Early marriage has a large impact on education, health, and child mortality. (WHO) reports that pregnancy complications remain the leading cause of death among girls aged 15 to 19 in low- and middle-income countries, and those girls are twice as likely to die in childbirth as mothers aged 20 and older (WHO, 2011).Stillbirth also occurs in 6.4% of ever-married women who got married as a child compared to 4.4% of ever-married women who joined in wedlock as adults.[7]

So, morbidity and mortality rate are seen higher due to the young mothers' poor nutrition, physical and emotional immaturity, and lack of access to social and reproductive services, and higher risk for infectious diseases. High death rates found due to eclampsia, postpartum hemorrhage, sepsis, HIV infection, malaria, and obstructed labor. [8]

Prevention of early marriage health consequences can improve the health of a mother and her child. For one, the risk of malnutrition in children born to mothers over the age of 18 is smaller. Improved nutrition in infants leads to increased schooling and cognitive ability, which contributes to an increase in lifetime savings. [9]

The Research Question

What are the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Early Marriage and Early pregnancy among adolescents in a selected higher secondary school of Kanpur?

Materials and Method
RESEARCH APPROACH
In this study is quantitative research approach, with Pre experimental design was adopted as the researcher intended on assessing the effectiveness of awareness intervention programme on knowledge and attitude regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents in a selected higher secondary school of Kanpur.

Research Team
Five researchers were Under graduates students of Regency Institute of Nursing were working as researcher under the Guidance faculty members (Ms.Arpita Bali) of a nursing faculty in the department of mental health and psychiatric nursing. And (Nursing TutorMrs.Sagarika Srivastava) of a (Nursing Tutor of Regency Institute of Nursing, and Nursing one of them have worked as supervisors in statistician part of the study i.e (Nursing Tutor Ms. Puneet Kaur) of Graphic era College of Nursing . The research team comprises of Seven females and one male, three of whom are trained in quantitative research. The researchers were also acquainted with all of the participant.

Setting and Time
The data were collected in selected H P higher secondary school of Kanpur in 2023.

Sample
The target population was adolescents at selected higher secondary school of Kanpur Inclusion criteria: 1) Student who are willing to participate in the study.2)Student who are present on the time of data collection.3)Student aged between 15-19 years or studying in 11th & 12th class.4) Student who are able to read and understand English. The sample comprised 60 (n=60) students, 40 women and 20 men, who were selected by Purposive sampling technique.

Data Collection Tools
A self-reporting method structured knowledge questionnaire filling method. was adopted to reveal the assessment of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Early Marriage and Early pregnancy among adolescents. The socio-demographic comprised of self- structured questionnaire (section A) details of adolescents that includes the baseline data of 11 items that are - age, gender, religion, educational status, family income, type of the family, type of the house, area of residence, education of father, education of mother, previous knowledge and source of knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy..

The self structured(Section -B) knowledge questionnaire regarding early marriage and early pregnancy was adopted to collect the Knowledge scores. The tool consist of 6domains and 28 items and the scoring of the tool was divided into (1-14 poor), (15-21 average), and (22-28 good) . The domains of the tool were, introduction regarding early marriage and early pregnancy, causes and effects of early marriage and early pregnancy, Physiological impacts regarding early marriage and early pregnancy, Psychological impacts regarding early marriage and early pregnancy ,Sociological impacts regarding early marriage and early pregnancy, Prevention of early marriage and early pregnancy.

The self structured (Section-C) Attitude likert scale was adopted to collect the attitude score. The tool consist of 20items with both positive and negative statement. And were scored on the basis of (20-40Unfavuorable) (41-50 Moderately favorable), and (51-60 favourable) .

Data Collection

Theadolescents were chosen fromselected higher secondary school of Kanpur by the researchers for main study data collection, out which 60adolescents population were selected by using Purposive sampling technique. Duration of data collection was of one monthas the total time taken was 20-25 minutes for conducting structured interview and the data was collected from selected area within one month of time span.

Data Analysis

The present research data was processed and analyzed, as a systematic fashion, so that the trends and patterns of relationship can depict well. As statistical analysis is a method of ordering, categorizing, manipulating, and summarizing data obtain from the answers to the research question. In order to interpret the data in logical order both "descriptive and inferential statistics" were used. The collected data was organized and computed for statistical analysis according to the objectives, data distribution, and the number of participants as well as all the data were transferred with coding to the master data sheet for analyses using SPSS (statistical package trial version 20).

Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness was achieved through "credibility," "transferability," "dependability," and "conformability." Credibility was achieved by the participants' opportunity to provide information freely, confirm their statements, meet with the researchers frequently, describe the phenomenon in detail, and compare them with the literature. To ensure transferability, the study duration, sample, environment, data collection, and research process were presented clearly. The participants' statements were quoted by verbatim to ensure dependability. The research activities and processes were examined by an authority who was not involved in the study. To ensure conformability, the researchers provided comments that reflected the phenomenon under study, and multiple researchers coded the data.

Ethical Issues The research was approvedby the Ethics Committee of Regency Institute of Nursing (27/06/2023/1412-C). The participants were told that they would be involved in this study at their school. They were also informed about the use of a recorded data during data collection will be kept confidential and it is their right to stop participating in the study at any time, that the information would be used purely for research and publication, and that their personal information would be kept confidential. At the end of the study, the recorded data will be destroyed.

Result

The findings are presented in six sections. The first provides the findings related to the adolescents socio-demographic characteristics and second section presents the findings of the assessment of Assessment of pre-test level of knowledge and attitude regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents.. The third section comprises of the Assessment of the knowledge and attitude regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents after Posttest. The fourth consist of correlation of pre and posttest knowledge and attitude scores regarding early marriage and early Pregnancy. The fifth finding deals with the association of association between post test knowledge score with their selected socio demographic variables.And the last part states the association between post test score of attitude with their selected socio demographic variables.

I.   Findings related to the description of socio- demographic profile:

The most of the sample (97%) werefrom the age group of 15-17 years more than half of them were female in gender (67%), and most of the samples belongs to Hindu religion (95%),themajoritywere from class 11th Standard on educational statu,(68%)family income was less than two third of the sample(68%). As two third (65%)of the adolescents belongs to nuclear family, while most of them lives in (95%) in pucca house. As two third ratio has a residency of urban area (68%).also half (57%) of the adolescents students father education status was graduated and mothers education (65%) were uneducated. In the end majority of the adolescents(92%) did not had previous knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy.
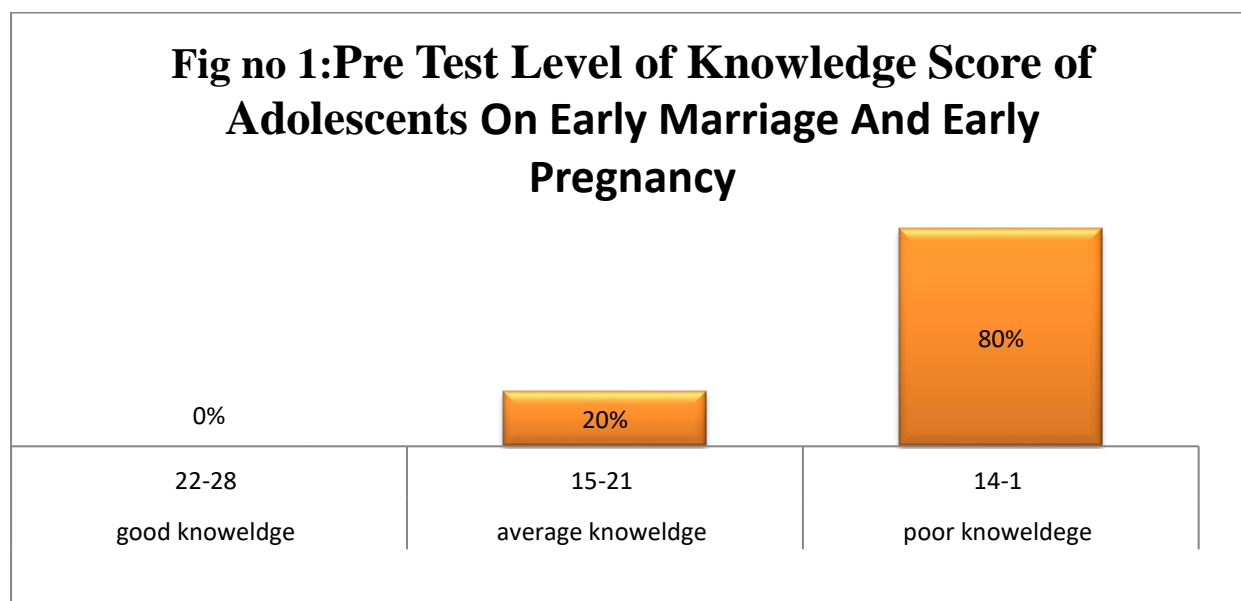
Table 1:Frequency and Percentage distribution of adolescents with their selected socio-demographic variables
(n-60)

Demographic variables		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
AGE	15-17	58	97%
	18-20	2	3%
GENDER	Male	20	33%
	Female	40	67%
RELIGION	Hindu	57	95%
	Muslim	3	5%

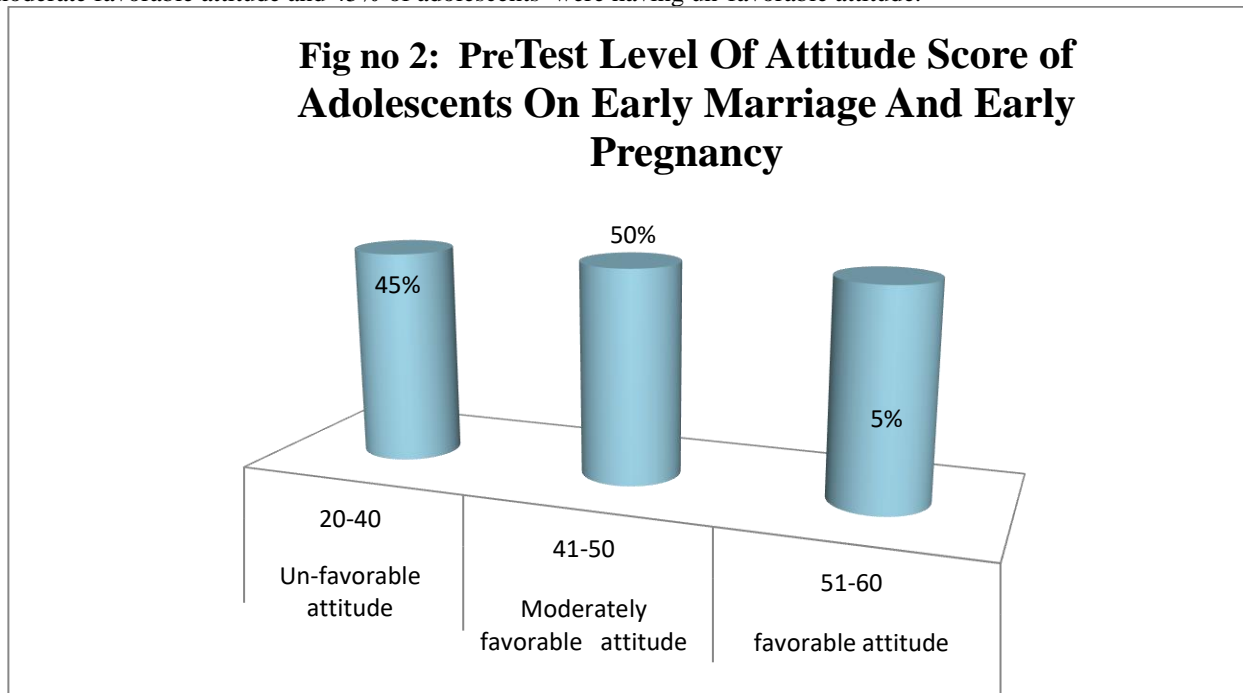| EDUCATIONAL STATUS	11th	41	68%
	12th	19	32%
FAMILY INCOME	10,000-20,000	41	68%
	21,000-30,000	19	32%
TYPE OF FAMILY	Nuclear	39	65%
	Joint	21	35%
TYPE OF HOUSE	Pucca	57	95%
	Kaccha	3	5%
AREA OF RESIDENCE	Urban	49	68%
	Rural	11	35%
EDUCATION OF FATHER	Graduated	34	57%
	Non Graduated	26	43%
EDUCATION OF MOTHER	Educated	21	35%
	Uneducated	39	65%
PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE	Yes	5	8%
	No	55	92%

II. Findings Description of Assessment of pre test level of knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy.

Figure No. 1 reflects the knowledge among adolescents in terms of pre-test scores regarding various aspects of early marriage and early pregnancy. The resultelaborate that knowledge of Adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy. In the pretests,0%(0 candidate) among Adolescents are having good knowledge, while 20% (12 participants) were having average knowledge. Furthermore 80%(48 samples) among Adolescents had poor knowledge.

Fig no 1:Pre Test Level of Knowledge Score of Adolescents On Early Marriage And Early Pregnancy

III. Findings Description of Assessment of pre test level of knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy
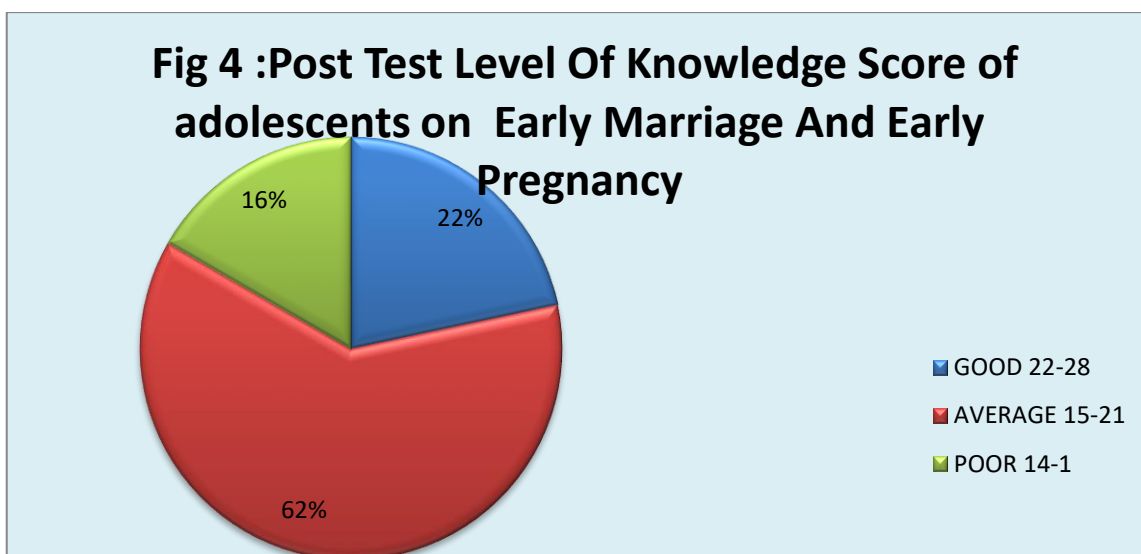
Figure 2: Indicates the students pre-test attitude scores on early marriage and early pregnancy before the structured teaching program. in the pre-test, 5% of the adolescents were having favorable attitude, while 50% among them had moderate favorable attitude and 45% of adolescents were having un-favorable attitude.
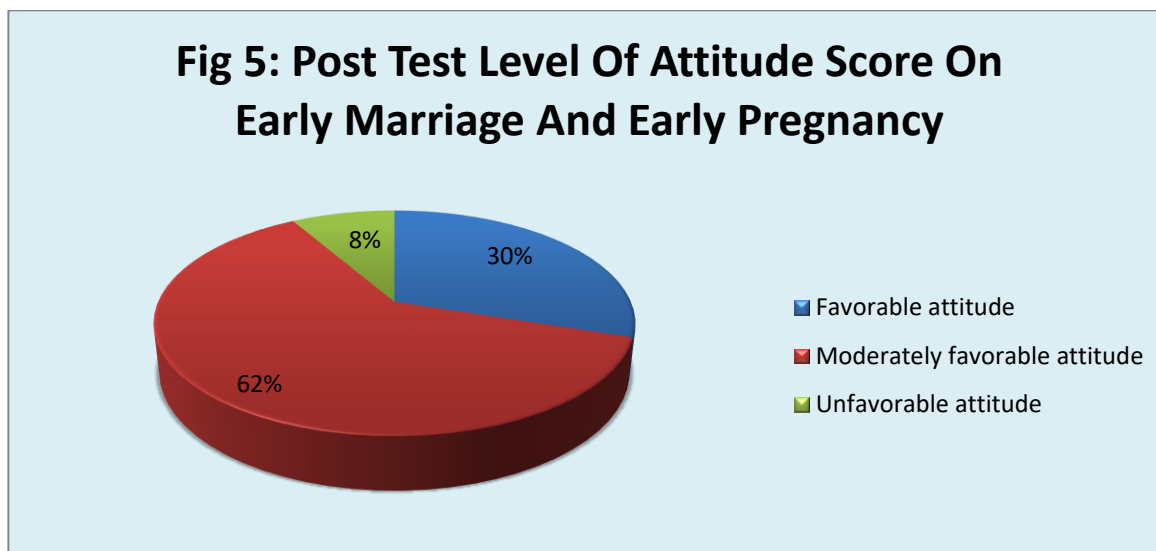

Fig no 2: PreTest Level Of Attitude Score of Adolescents On Early Marriage And Early Pregnancy

IV. POST TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE ON EARLY MARRIAGE AND EARLY PREGNANCY

Figure 3:The post-test level of Knowledge score of Adolescents on early marriage and early pregnancy after a structured teaching program. In post-test 21.66% of the adolescents had good knowledge, while61.66% of the adolescents had average knowledge, and 16.66% of the adolescents had poor knowledge.

Figure 4: The adolescentsoutcome of post-test level of Attitude Score on early marriage and early pregnancy after the Structured Teaching Programme. Are as follows 30%oftheadolescent are having favorable Attitude, as 61.66% adolescents were having a moderately favorable Attitude and least 8% had an Unfavorable Attitude.

Fig 4 :Post Test Level Of Knowledge Score of adolescents on Early Marriage And Early Pregnancy

- GOOD 22-28
- AVERAGE 15-21
- POOR 14-1

Fig 5: Post Test Level Of Attitude Score On Early Marriage And Early Pregnancy

V.   To find out the co- relation between posttest knowledge and posttest attitude regarding early marriage and early pregnancy:

Correlation between post-test knowledge and attitude is (r=-0.07) poor positive correlation. It means when knowledge increases their attitude also increases poorly. These correlations are tested with Karl Pearson correlation coefficient test and results are statistically non-significant. By reading the above results, it gives rise to retention to Null hypothesis and rejecting Research Hypothesis. Finally, there is no relationship between knowledge after the test and attitude scores of adolescent regarding early marriage and early pregnancy.

VI.   Association between post-test knowledge scores with their selected demographic variable

The only groups which was associated is education of father regarding, which is significant atlevel of < 0.05 *p value. Hence, "the null hypothesis was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted" .

VII. Association between post-test knowledge scores with their selected demographic variable

The only groups which was associated is education of father regarding, which is significant atlevel of < 0.05 *p the level of attitude score with their selected demographic variables. Two demographic variables i.e. type of the family and area of residence were found significant in increasing post-test attitude of adolescents.

DISSCUSION:

The present study was done to evaluate the effectiveness of awareness intervention programme on knowledge and attitude regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents of selected higher secondary school of Kanpur. The self-reporting method was used to collect the data and pre-experimental research design was used to assessthe knowledge and attitude regarding early marriage and early pregnancy.

To assess the existing knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy

Based on the objectives of the study, the findings of the pre-test knowledge score of the adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy shows that they were able to answer the questions to some extent. As In pre-test 80% of adolescents are having poor knowledge and 20% of them having average knowledge. By the above findings researcher considered the aspects that adolescents are having poor knowledge on early marriage and early pregnancy. In pre-test 50% of adolescents had moderately favorable attitude, 45% of them having unfavorable attitude and 5% having favorable attitude. To the very above study similar study was done on adolescent girls, 60 sample and data collected by using structured questionnaire and attitude scale. The result revealed that the pretest knowledge and attitude mean percentage was 45.5%, 66.4%. While These findings indicate that the STP was effective in enhancing the knowledge and developing positive attitude of the adolescent girl students regarding teenage pregnancy.[10]

To assess the knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy after post test.

In post test 16.66% of adolescents are had poor knowledge, while 61.66% among them had average knowledge and 21.65% were having good knowledge, on the context of post test on Attitude level, it clearly depicts In post test61.66%

of adult people are having moderately favorable attitude, 30% of them having favorable attitude and 5% of them having unfavorable attitude. A Contradictory study was conducted and they concluded from descriptive study to assess the knowledge of adolescent girls towards teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls in Tirupati. 100 adolescent girls and data were collected by questionnaire. that 41% adolescent girls had moderate knowledge which is totally different from present study. [11]

To determine the correlation between post-knowledge and attitude.
Based on the objectives of the study, the Correlation between post-test knowledge and attitude is (r=-0.07) poor positive correlation. It means when knowledge increases their attitude also increases poorly. These correlations are tested with Karl Pearson correlation coefficient test and results are statistically non-significant. By reading the above results, it gives rise to retention to Null hypothesis and rejecting Research Hypothesis. Finally, there is no relationship between knowledge after the test and attitude scores of adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy.
The above findings of the fourth objectives are supported by A true experimental study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on impact of early marriage pregnancy among adolescent girls in Belgaum, Karnataka. 60 girls and Data were collected by structured teaching program & questionnaire. Result shows that the significant gain in knowledge of experimental group after the planned teaching program on impact of early marriage, pregnancy. The mean score of experimental group is 33.03 +- 1.86 and mean score of knowledge of control group 23.86 +- 3.44. The mean attitude score of experimental group is 37.93+- 4.78. It indicates that the knowledge of adolescent's girls on impact of early marriage, pregnancy is positively correlated with attitude (r = 0.386 p>0.05). [12]

To find out the association between post-test knowledge score with their selected socio-demographic variable:
Chi square test was computed to determine the association between the level of knowledge score with their selected demographic variables. Only one demographic variable (education of father) were found significant in increasing post-test knowledge of adolescents, except this none of the demographic variables were found significant. So There was no association of post-test knowledge scores of adolescents and selected demographic variables: , gender, religion, educational status, family income, type of the family, type of the house, area of residence, education of mother, previous knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy. The above findings are contradicts by Across sectional study to assess the adolescent support early marriage in Bangladesh among female adolescent in rural and urban areas of Bangladesh.3362 sample and data were collected by pre-design interview. The result shows that1/4(25.5%)of the adolescents were have good opinion of early marriage. The study concluded that female education would be an important.[13]

To find out the association between post-test attitude with their selected socio-demographic variable:
Chi square test was computed to determine the association between the level of attitude score with their selected demographic variables. Two demographic variables i.e. type of the family and area of residence were found significant in increasing post-test attitude of adolescents. Except these none of the demographic variables were found significant. So There was no association of post-test attitude scores of adolescents and selected demographic variables: age, gender, religion, educational status, family income, type of the house, education of mother, previous knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy.The above findings of the sixth objectives are supported by An experimental study to assess the assessment of knowledge and attitude of school girls regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among school girls in Barara Ambala. 200 school girls and Data were collected by structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale.Amongthatknowledgepercentageoftheschoolgirlswererelativelylow(59.6)whichmeansgirlswere having less knowledge regarding early marriage and early pregnancy. The findings of the present study also indicated t hat the mean percentage of attitude score of the school girls were relatively high(69.9) showing the moderately favorable attitude of school girls. [14]

Implication of Practices
On the basis of present finding following studies can be recommended that-
1. The similar study may be replicated on large sample so that findings can be generalized.
2.   A similar study can be conducted on post graduate students or other group of population.
3.   Guidelines should be prepared by the Government of India, regarding awareness of early marriage and early pregnancy.
4. Manuals, information booklets and self-instructional module may be developed regarding awareness of early marriage and early pregnancy.
5. A comparative study can be conducted between rural and urban adolescents regarding early marriage and early pregnancy.

CONCLUSION

The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of awareness intervention programme regarding early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescents. On basis of the findings and results, a conclusion was drawn. The knowledge and attitude level of the adolescents was little bit increased after giving structured teaching programme in dealing with the early marriage and early pregnancy.

DECLARTION

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