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Assess Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Prevention Regarding Unsafe Abortion among Adolescent Student of Selected College Gandhinagar

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Abstract

Unexpected pregnancies in college life become altering the life. Unsafe abortion occurs when a pregnancy is terminated either by persons lacking the necessary skills or in an environment that does not conform to minimal medical standards, or both. A study was conducted to assess effectiveness of Planned teaching program on knowledge and prevention regarding unsafe Abortion among Adolescents students. Pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test research design was adopted and the study was conducted among late adolescent student at selected Arts college of Gandhinagar city, Gujarat state. 60 late adolescent students were selected by using Non-Probability simplerandom sampling method. Pretest level of knowledge of late adolescent student of regarding prevention of unsafe abortion were assessed. Planned teaching programme was given for 30 minutes regarding prevention of unsafe abortion. After 7 days post test was conducted. The major findings of the study the mean knowledge pre-test score was 10.85 and mean knowledge post-test score was 19.40 regarding prevention of unsafe abortion. The mean post-test knowledge score was significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score with the mean difference of 8.6and calculated 't' value (t = 21.07) was greater than tabulated 't' value (t = 2.00) which was statistically proved at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis $H0_1$ was rejected and research hypothesis H_1 was accepted and it revealed that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing knowledge among late adolescent student. The study findings shows that there was no significant association between the Age, Religion, Marital status, Types of family, Place of residence, sources of information regarding prevention of unsafe abortion with the pre-test score of the late adolescent student .

Keywords: Effectiveness, Planned Teaching Programme, Prevention, Unsafe Abortion ,Late Adolescence Students, ARTS college.

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INTRODUCTION

Health is a fundamental human right. It is central to the concept of quality of life. Health and its maintenance is a major social investment and is World-wide social goal. It is multidimensional. The health may be assessed by indicators such as death rate, infant mortality rate and expectation of life.[1]

Health is not perceived the same way by all members of the community. In fact, all communities have their concept of health, as part of culture. Health in a broad sense of the word does not merely mean the absence of disease or provision of diagnostic, curative and preventive services. The state of positive health implies the notion of "Perfect functioning" of the body and mind.[2]

Being a man or a woman has a significant impact on health, as a result of both biological and gender related differences. The health of women and girls is of particular concern because, in many societies, they are disadvantaged by discrimination rooted in sociocultural factors. Some of the sociocultural factors that prevent women and girls to ge benefitted from quality health services and attaining the best possible level of health include:

- Unequal power relationships between men and women.
- Social norms that decrease education and paid employment opportunities.
- An exclusive focus on women's reproductive roles.
- Potential or actual experience of physical, sexual and emotional violence.

While poverty is an important barrier to positive health outcomes for both men and women, poverty tends to yield a higher burden on women and girls' health due to, for example; Feeding practices (malnutrition) and use of unsafe cooking fuels (COPD).[3]

Women bear almost all responsibility for meeting basic needs of the family, yet are systematically denied the resources, information and freedom of action they need to fulfill this responsibility.[4]

"A woman's health is a total well being, not determined solely by biological factors and reproduction, but also by effects of work load, nutrition, stress, war and migration, among others". Women's health issues have attained higher international visibility and renewed political commitment in recent decades. While targeted policies and programmes have enabled women to lead healthier lives, significant gender-based health disparities remain in many countries. With limited access to education or employment, high illiteracy rates and increasing poverty levels are making health improvements for women exceedingly difficult.[5]

Abortion is common and it should be considered part of a broader reproductive health agenda. Unexpected pregnancies in college life become altering the life. Unsafe abortion occurs when a pregnancy is terminated either by persons lacking the necessary skills or in an environment that does not conform to minimal medical standards, or both. Until unsafe abortion and its consequences are eliminated, complications from unsafe abortion will remain a major cause of maternal mortality and morbidity.[6]

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach: In this study, quantitative research approach was adopted.

Research Design: In this study, pre- experimental one-group pre-test post-test research design was adopted to determine planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of unsafe Abortion among Adolescents Student in selected Gandhinagar city.

Research Setting: In this study will be conducted in selected Arts College.

Dependent Variable: Knowledge regarding prevention of unsafe Abortion among Adolescent Student.

Independent Variable: Planned teaching programme regarding prevention of unsafe abortion to late adolescent Student.

Population: In the present study, population comprised of late adolescent student of selected arts college of Gandhinagar city.

Sample size and Sampling technique: The sample size for the study was 60 late adolescent student was selected and using Non Probability simple random sampling techniques.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted in selected colleges of Gandhinagar city.

Tools & Techniques: structured knowledge questionnaire on knowledge and prevention on unsafe abortion.

Data collection: On 1st day, the pre-test knowledge questionnaire was given to ARTS students the and knowledge on prevention of

unsafe abortion was assessed. PTP regarding prevention of unsafe abortion was conducted for a period of one hour after pre-test, visual aids used to facilitate easy understanding. 8th day, the investigator administered post-test and assessed their knowledge on prevention of unsafe abortion.

RESULTS

Section I: Analysis and Interpretation of Demographic Variables of the Samples

In age 35 (58.3%) were 18 year samples, 18 (30%) were 19 year samples, 7 (11.67%) were 20 year samples and 21 (00%) were sample. In Religion 53 (88.33%) were Hindu, 0 (0%) were Christian, 7 (11.66%) were Muslim. In Marital Status 5 (8.33%) were married, 55 (91,66%) were unmarried, 0 (0.00%) were widow, 0 (0.00) % were Divorce. In Types of family 42 (70%) were belong joint family, 18 (30%) were belong to nuclear family, and 0 (0.00%) were belong single family. In Place of residence 35 (58.33%) were stay in urban area, and 25 (41.66%) were stay rural, In sources of information regarding prevention of unsafe abortion 0 (0.00%) were press media, 0 (0.00%) from peer group, 14 (23.33%) information by health profession and 46 (76.66%) were other.

Section II: Analysis and Interpretation of the Data Related to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Prevention of Unsafe Abortion

Knowledge test	Mean	Mean difference	SD	Calculate 't' value	Table 't' value	DF
Pre-test	10.85	8.6	3.01	21.07	2	59
Post-test	19.40		3.26			

The calculated 't' value (t = 21.07) was greater than the tabulated 't' (t = 2.00) therefore the null hypothesis H_0 was rejected and research hypothesis H_1 was accepted and it reveals that planned teaching programme was effective in terms of knowledge among the samples.

Section III: Level of Knowledge Before and After Administration of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Prevenion of Unsafe Abortion

Level of knowledge	Pre-test		Post test	
	Frequency	Percentage %	Frequency	Percentage %
Poor (0-10)	25	41.67%	0	0.00%
Average (11-20)	35	58.33%	35	58.33%
Good (21-30)	0	0.00%	25	41.67%
Total	60	100.00%	60	100.00%

The total 25 (41.67%) of the samples had poor, and 35 (58.33%) of samples had average knowledge regarding Prevention of unsafe abortion in pre-test, where as in post-test knowledge level improved after administration of planned teaching programme about 00(0.00%) sample had poor knowledge, 35 (58.33%) had average and 25 (41.67%) had good knowledge in post test score. Thus, that planned teaching programme was effective in gaining knowledge regarding Prevention of unsafe abortion.

Section IV: Association Between Pre-Test Knowledge Scores and Selected Demographic Variables of Late Adolescent Student. [N = 60]

Demographic Variable	(χ^2)			Association at p= 0.05
	Calculated Value	Table Value	DF	
Age in year	3.29	12.59	6	Not significant
Religion	0.56	9.49	4	Not significant
Marital status	1.05	12.59	6	Not significant

Type of family	2.041	9.49	4	Not significant
Place of family	1.64	5.99	2	Not significant
Source of information regarding unsafe abortion	0.011	12.59	6	Not Significant

Chi-square values between Pretest levels of knowledge of respondents with their selected Demographic variables

The findings of the study reveals that there is no significant associationbetween pre-test knowledge scores with the selected demographic variables such as age (χ^2 =3.29), religion (χ^2=0.56), marital status (χ^2=1.05), type of family (χ^2=2.041), Place of residence (χ^2=1.64), source of information (χ^2=1.011) at 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study are compared and contrasted with those of other similar studies. Findings of present study were compared with a following findings. In the study result, the mean post-test knowledge score (14.89) was higher than mean pre-test knowledge score (6.22). The mean post-test attitude score (37.38) was higher than the mean pre-test attitude score (31.36). Thus, The result shows that the structured teaching programme was effective on knowledge and attitude regarding abortion and its consequences. The findings is supported by the study conducted by Moon H Shalini to assess the effectiveness of structured Teaching programme on the level of knowledge regarding Prevention of abortion among first-trimester pregnant Mother at selected maternity hospitals. The findings shows that the calculated 't' value was higher than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance which was statistically acceptable level of significance.[7]

CONCLUSION

The study finding showed that there was a significant increased the knowledge of late adolescent students regarding the prevention of unsafe abortion as evidenced of significant improvement. Hence it was proved that the planned teaching programme regarding prevention of unsafe abortion as effective in increasing knowledge regarding prevention of of unsafe Abortion among Adolescent students

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Ethics declaration: The study was ethically approved by CM Patel College of Nursing, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

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