



"A PRE-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EARLY MARRIAGE AND EARLY PREGNANCY AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN SELECTED SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL".

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Abstract: this study has been undertaken to **ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EARLY MARRIAGE AND EARLY PREGNANCY AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN SELECTED SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL** in this study a total of 60 adolescents girls from senior secondary were selected by using purposive sampling technique. the research design used for the study was pre experimental. the data was collected by using self structured knowledge questionnaire . the data analysis was done using the descriptive and inferential analysis. Through this study it is concluded that the structured teaching programme was very effective in improving the knowledge of adolescence girls regarding to the early marriage and early pregnancy.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescent is bounded by the advent of puberty at the lower end and Capacity to take an adult responsibilities at the upper end .In our society adolescents are ' neither fish nor fowl' the saying as goes neither child nor adult. It is a transitional stage i n life cycle linking childhood and adult

hood. The word 'adolescence' is a Latin word derived from 'adolescere' which means 'to grow into adulthood'. World Health Organisation define, adolescence is period of life between 10 to 19 years. It is an important and sensitive period in the life of an individual. Marriage by scriptural definition "is the blending together of two lives, two personalities of the opposite sex for as long as two shall live in this world. It is the building of a home that respects the laws of God and protects the morals of mankind. Marriage may occur as too early as too late. There are numerous problems, a couple can face when marriage happens at an early age. Early marriage is defined as "marriage or union between two parties in which one or both parties are younger than 18 years old", before the girl is physically, physiologically, psychologically ready to shoulder the responsibility of marriage and child bearing. So early marriage means individual becomes sexually active early, raising children while children themselves.

NEED OF THE STUDY.

International agreements affirm that adolescents have regarding reproductive health, accurate timing of marriage, and child bearing. Adolescents receive most of this information from peers which often leads to misinformation. So they need structured formal and informal learning packages for better future. The World Health Organization considers adolescence to be the period between 10-20 years during which individuals undergo significant psychosocial and psychosexual development. The need and wellbeing of people, especially girls, in this age group of India however are neglected. Almost 25% of India's population comprised of girls below 20 years of age. Adolescent pregnancies make up 10-15% of the total and may be largely contributed to early marriage, but these girls are not prepared physically nor emotionally for pregnancy and motherhood. The practice of marrying girls at young age is quite common in many parts of the world. In developing countries like India, adolescent motherhood is associated with early marriage as a consequence of early initiation of sexual activity. Early marriage often takes place even before the girl has attained puberty. The prevalence rate estimated that, about 51 million adolescent girls aged 15-19 are married worldwide, and 10 million of young women were married before 18 years of age in South Asia in 2005. In India 50% girls married before 18 years of age.

3.1 Population and Sample

The population of the present study comprises of adolescent girls who are studying in selected senior secondary schools in Baghpat.

3.2 Data and Sources of Data and data collection tool

The data will be collected by using structured questionnaire schedule which consists of two parts. Part 1- It consists of demographic variables such as age, education, religion, socioeconomic status, and information from mass media. Part 2- It includes knowledge and attitude items related to early marriage and early pregnancy.

A total number of 60 subjects were selected for the study as per the inclusion/exclusion criteria.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology section outline the plan and method that how the study is conducted. This includes in this study a total of 60 adolescents girls from senior secondary were selected by using purposive sampling technique. the research design used for the study was pre experimental. the data was collected by using self structured knowledge questionnaire . the data analysis was done using the descriptive and inferential analysis.

3.4 Statistical tools

3.4.1 Descriptive Statistics-Frequency, percentage, mean were used to assessing demographic profile, knowledge score of adolescents girls

3.4.2 Inferential statistics

It includes:

- Chi- square test for finding the association between the knowledge score of the subjects with the selected demographic variables.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data given in Friend 10 (16.66%), Social Media 20 (33.33%) , Tele- vision 20 (33.33%)New paper 10(16.66%).

Output: Output refers to the information, once passed on to the samples, are reassessed by a post test and released in an altered state. Output usually focuses upon the learning outcome of the participants. Input is the evaluation of the knowledge of adolescence girls early marriage and early pregnancy structured questionnaire. Throughput was the transformation process which is obtained by delivery of structured teaching programme. Output is evaluation through the post test using same questionnaire. A review of related research and literature helped the investigator to conceptualize the study and to develop appropriate tool to measure knowledge on early marriage and early pregnancy among adolescence girls in Baghat up . Data analysis was done using pre-test and post-test and inferential statistics. The level of significance was 0.05 chi square was used to find out the association between knowledge score and with demographic variables.

CONCLUSION Through this study it is concluded that the structured teaching programme was very effective in improving the knowledge of adolescence girls regarding to the early marriage and early pregnancy.

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