



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 8.4
IJAR 2022; 8(6): 259-263
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 03-02-2022
Accepted: 17-05-2022

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A comparative study to assess the level of knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girl child at selected rural & urban areas of district Kangra Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract

Background: Teenage pregnancy means females between the age of 12-19 years who engage in sexual activity and become pregnant either intentionally or unintentionally. Adolescents challenges is that Teenage pregnancy, the major problem needed to be actively managed by term for the rest of their life. Pregnancy in every young women is generally considered to be a high risk event, because teenage girls are psychologically and physically immature for reproduction.

Methodology: A quantitative research approach was adopted for this study and comparative research design was used. The convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study and investigators selected the mothers of girl child residing in rural and urban areas of district Kangra during the period of data collection. Extensive and systemic reviews of literature regarding knowledge of complications of teenage pregnancy were identified, it enable the investigator to develop methodology, analysis and interpretation of data. Descriptive statistics percentage, mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics chi- square were used to analyse the data.

Result: Analysis of the data was done and it was observed that in rural area 78.0% have moderate knowledge and 22.0% have adequate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy. and in urban area 52.0% have moderate knowledge and 48.0% have adequate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy. Hence this can be concluded that mothers of girl child have moderate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy.

Conclusion: The finding of the study indicated a strong need of creating awareness and providing knowledge to mothers of girl child regarding complications of teenage pregnancy.

Keywords: Comparative study, knowledge, teenage pregnancy, mothers, complications, rural area, urban area

Introduction

“It is hard to raise a child when you are still a child.”

Adolescents young people between the age of 12 and 19 years are often thought of as healthy group. It is the transition stage between the childhood and adolescent. The impact of modernization and technological ascertainment reflex in daily life. The lack of knowledge regarding the sexual life mainly leads to teenage pregnancy. Teen pregnancy is one that occurs from puberty to 19 years of age and is also known as adolescent pregnancy.

Teenage pregnancy means females between the age of 12-19 years who engage in sexual activity and become pregnant either intentionally or unintentionally. Adolescents challenges is that Teenage pregnancy, the major problem needed to be actively managed by term for the rest of their life. Pregnancy in every young women is generally considered to be a high risk event, because teenage girls are psychologically and physically immature for reproduction.

Research Statement

“A Comparative study to assess the level of knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girl child at selected rural & urban areas of district Kangra Himachal Pradesh.

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Research objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girl child in selected rural area.
2. To assess the level of knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girl child in selected urban area.
3. To compare the level of knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girl child in selected rural & urban area.
4. To find out association between knowledge level on complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girls child in selected rural area with their socio demographic variables.
5. To find out association between knowledge level on complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girls child in selected urban with their socio demographic variables.

Methodology

A quantitative research approach was adopted for this study and comparative research design was used. The convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study and investigators selected the mothers of girl child residing in rural and urban areas of district kangra during the period of data collection. Extensive and systemic reviews of literature regarding knowledge of complications of teenage pregnancy were identified, it enable the investigator to develop methodology, analysis and interpretation of data. The knowledge questionnaire regarding teenage pregnancy was used. The content validity of tool was established from experts in the field of the nursing. Analysis and interpretation was done according to objectives. Descriptive statistics percentage, mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics chi- square were used to analyse the data.

Findings

Majority of the mothers of girl child lie between 30-32 years 0(0%) in rural area and 0(0%) in urban area. Regarding the educational status of mother majority of the mothers had

primary education in rural area 30(60%) and in urban area 35(70%) and 20(40%), 10(20%) had secondary education in rural and urban area respectively and 0(0%) and 5(10%) had no formal education in rural and urban area respectively. Regarding the occupation of mother majority of the mothers had housewife in rural area 35(70%) and in urban area 40(80%), and 15(30%), 10(20%) had daily wage earner in rural and urban area. In type of family majority of mothers had nuclear family in rural area 35(70%) and in urban area and 15(30%), 20(40%) had belonged to joint family in rural and urban area. In family income majority had between 11,000-20,000 i.e 30(60%) in rural area and in urban area majority had below 100000 i.e 50(100%).

According to level of knowledge score of respondent, it shows that in rural area majority 78% of mothers have moderate knowledge, 22% have adequate knowledge 0% have inadequate knowledge and that in urban area majority 52% of mothers have moderate knowledge, 48 % have adequate knowledge 0% have inadequate knowledge. Then it can be concluded that during the assessment of knowledge maximum mothers have moderate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy.

The obtained chi square value of the variables in rural area shows that mother's education (5.614), mother's occupation (4.046) found significant at 0.05 level of significance. However there is no significant association of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables like age, type of family and family income. And the obtained chi square value of the variables in urban area shows that, mother's occupation (5.128) found significant at 0.05 level of significance. However there is no significant association of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables like age, mother's education, type of family and family income.

Part-A

Description of demographic profile of respondent

This section deals with distribution of demographic characteristics of respondents. The obtained data on sample characteristics described under the subheadings of age, mother's education, mother's occupation, type of family, family income.

Table 1: Depicts the frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of 100 mothers of girl child

Sr. No	Section-1 socio demographic preform	Rural (n)	Urban (n)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	
1.	Age(in years)	30-32Years	0	0	0%	0%
		33-34 Years	30	35	60%	70%
		35-37Years	20	15	40%	30%
		38-40Years	0	0	0%	0%
2	Mother's education	No formal education	0	5	0%	10%
		Primary education	30	35	60%	70%
		Secondary	20	10	40%	20%
		Higher secondary education	0	0	0%	0%
3	Mother s occupation	Housewife	35	40	70%	80%
		Daily wage earner	15	10	30%	20%
		Private job	0	0	0%	0%
		Self-employment	0	0	0%	0%
4	Type of family	Nuclear	35	30	70%	60%
		Joint	15	20	30%	40%
		Extended	0	0	0%	0%
5	Family income	Below10,0000	0	50	0%	100%
		Between11000- 20,000	30	0	60%	0%
		21,0000-30,000	10	0	20%	0%
		Above 30,000	10	0	20%	0%

Percentage distribution of samples as per demographic variables N=100

Above table depicted that the mothers of girl child lie between 30-32 years 0(0%) in rural area and 0(0%) in urban area. Regarding the educational status of mother majority of the mothers had primary education in rural area 30(60%) and in urban area 35(70%) and 20(40%), 10(20%) had secondary education in rural and urban area respectively and 0(0%) and 5(10%) had non formal education in rural and urban area respectively. Regarding the occupation of mother majority of the mothers had housewife in rural area 35(70%)

and in urban area 40(80%), and 15(30%), 10(20%) had daily wage earner in rural and urban area. In type of family majority of mothers had nuclear family in rural area 35(70%) and in urban area and 15(30%), 20(40%) had belonged to joint family in rural and urban area. In family income majority had between 11,000-20,000 i.e 30(60%) in rural area and in urban area majority had below 100000i.e 50(100%).

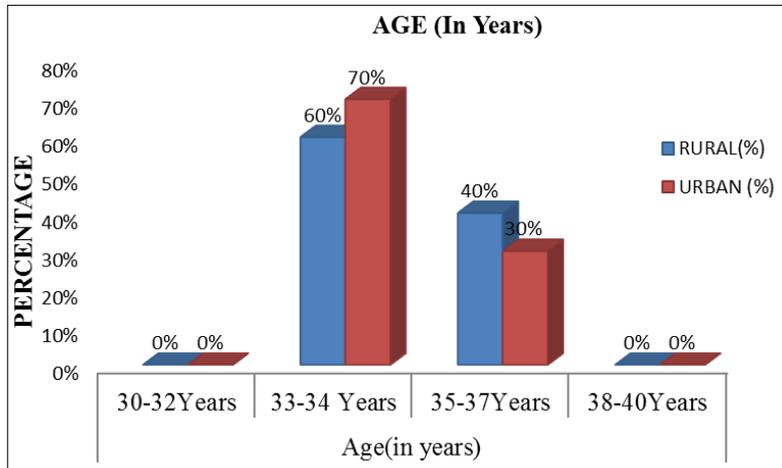


Fig 1: Bar diagram showing the percentage distribution of age in years

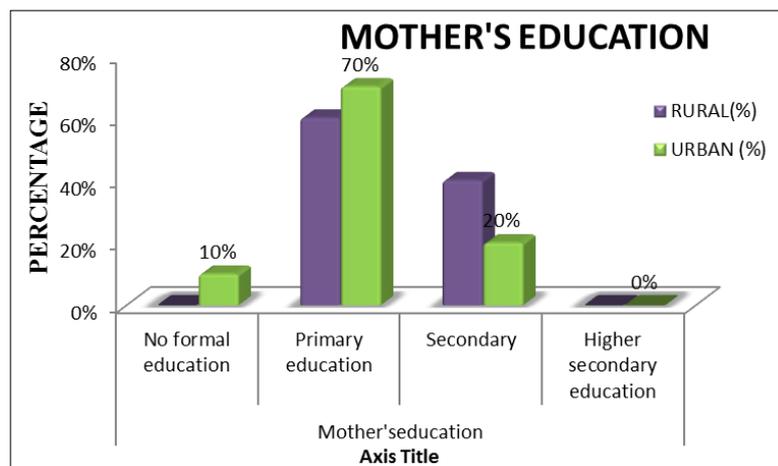


Fig 2: Bar diagram showing educational status of mother

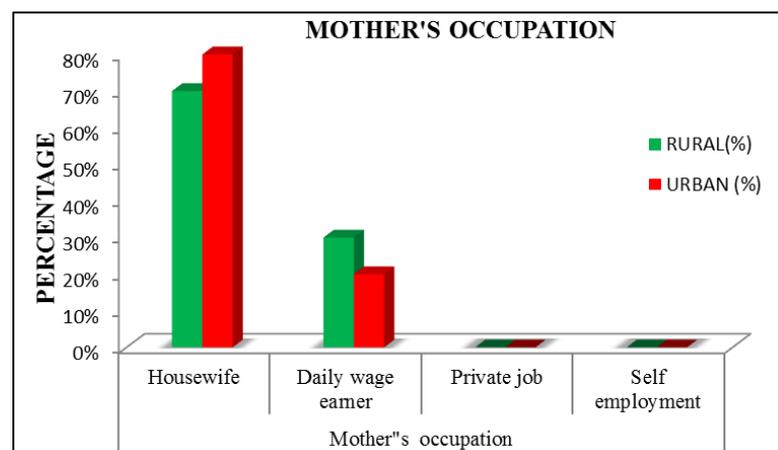


Fig 3: Bar diagram showing occupational status of mother

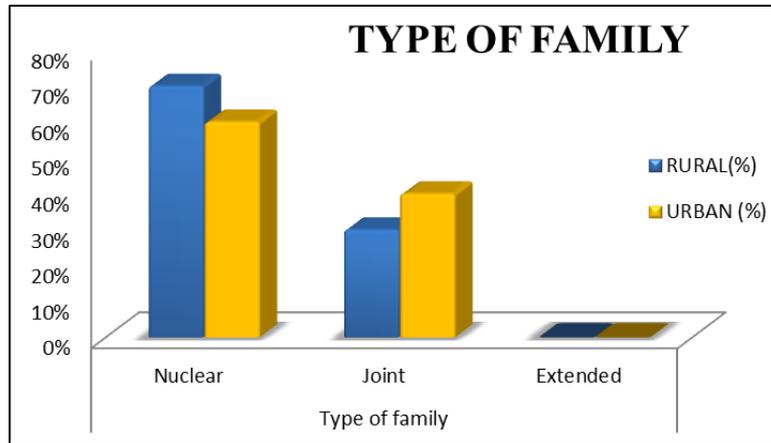


Fig 4: Bar diagram showing type of family

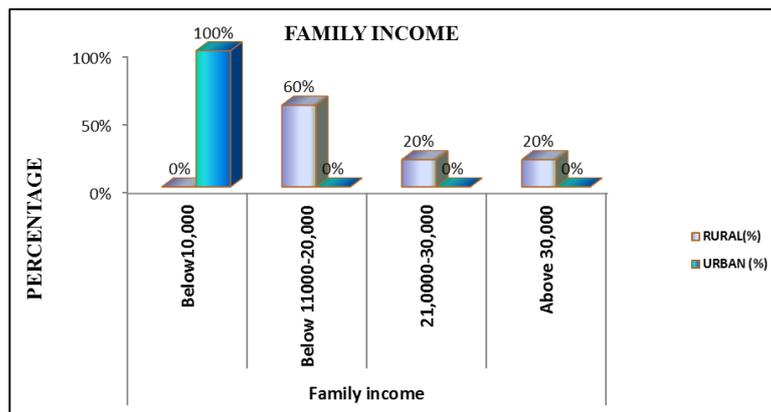


Fig 5: Bar diagram showing family income

Section-II: Assess The Level of knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girl child

Objective 1: To assess the level of knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girl child in selected rural area.

Table 2: Frequency, percentage distribution of mothers of girl child in rural area according to level of knowledge N=50

Sr. no	Level of knowledge	Score range	n	%
1	Adequate	21-30	11	22%
2	Moderate	11-20	39	78%
3	In adequate	0-10	0	0%

Minimum score =0
Maximum score =30

The above bar table depicts that majority 78% of mothers have moderate knowledge, 22% have adequate knowledge 0% have inadequate knowledge

Then it can be concluded that during the assessment of knowledge maximum mothers have moderate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy.

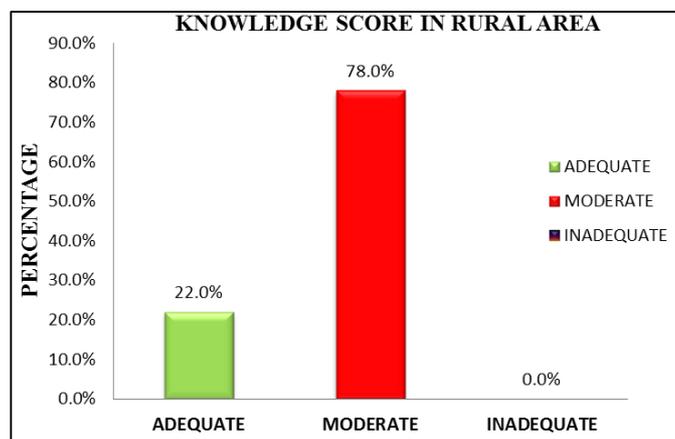


Fig 6: Bar diagram shows percentage of level of knowledge scores in rural area

This diagram shows that 78.0% have moderate knowledge and 22.0% have adequate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy. Hence this can be concluded that mothers of girl child have moderate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy.

Objective 2: To assess the level of knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girl child in selected urban area.

Table 3: Frequency, percentage distribution and rank order of mothers of girl child according to level of knowledge

Sr. no	Level of knowledge	Score range	n	%
1	Adequate	21-30	24	48%
2	Moderate	11-20	26	52%
3	In adequate	0-10	0	0%

Minimum score =0
Maximum score =30

The above bar table depicts that majority 52% of mothers have moderate knowledge, 48 % have adequate knowledge 0% have inadequate knowledge Then it can be concluded that during the assessment of knowledge maximum mothers have moderate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy.

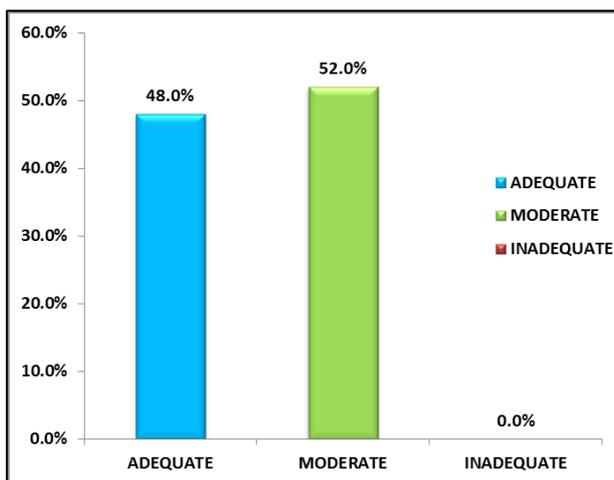


Fig 7: Bar diagram shows percentage of level of knowledge scores in urban area

This diagram shows that 52.0% have moderate knowledge and 48.0% have adequate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy. Hence this can be concluded that mothers of girl child have moderate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy.

Section III

Objective 3: To compare the level of knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy among mothers of girl child in selected rural & urban area.

Table 4: Comparison of rural and urban areas knowledge scores regarding complications of teenage pregnancy

Category score	Rural n(%)	Urban n(%)
Adequate (21-30)	11(22%)	24(48%)
Moderate (11-20)	39(78%)	26(52%)
Inadequate (0-10)	0(0%)	0(0%)
		Minimum score =0 Maximum score =30

The above bar table depicts that in rural area majority 78% of mothers have moderate knowledge, 22% have adequate knowledge 0% have inadequate knowledge.

The above bar table depicts that in urban area majority 52% of mothers have moderate knowledge, 48 % have adequate knowledge 0% have inadequate knowledge.

Then it can be concluded that during the assessment of knowledge maximum mothers have moderate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy.

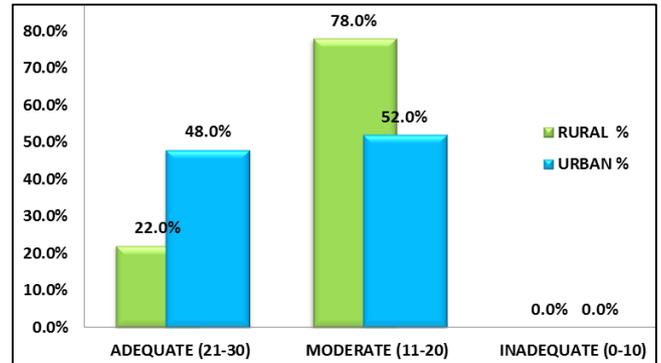


Fig 7: Bar diagram shows percentage of level of knowledge scores in rural and urban area

This diagram shows that in rural area 78.0% have moderate knowledge and 22.0% have adequate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy and in urban area 52.0% have moderate knowledge and 48.0% have adequate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy. Hence this can be concluded that mothers of girl child have moderate knowledge regarding complications of teenage pregnancy.

Recommendations

1. A large scale study can be conduct for generalize the finding of the study.
2. An experimental study can be undertaken with control group.
3. A descriptive study can be done with mothers of girl child.
4. Teaching programme can be developed on the complications of teenage pregnancy.

Conclusion

The finding of the study indicated a strong need of creating awareness and providing knowledge to mothers of girl child regarding complications of teenage pregnancy.

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