

# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Effects of Consanguineous Marriage and its Prevention among Adolescent Girls in a Selected Pre University College of Bagalkot

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**Abstract:-** In our culture we have a one practice that is marriage so in every family the marriages will occur from olden days the practice is the marriage will occurs within the blood relatives so the many cases are seen of the fetus abnormalities so the effect of consanguineous marriage are increasing so this study is related to A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge and attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention among adolescent girls.

## ➤ Objectives of the Study

- To assess the knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention among adolescent girls.
- To assess the attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention among adolescent girls.
- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention among adolescent girls
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention among adolescent girls with their selected socio-demographic variables.

## ➤ Hypothesis

- H1: A significant difference will be found between present and post test knowledge scores of Adolescents regarding effects of consanguineous marriage.
- H2: A significant positive correlation is found between post test knowledge scores of Adolescents regarding effects of consanguineous marriage.
- H3: A significant association is found between post test knowledge scores of Adolescents regarding effects of consanguineous marriage.

## ➤ Assumptions

- The study is based on the following assumptions
- Adolescents are the vulnerable group exposed to the consanguineous marriage affect on fetus.

- Adolescents' possess limited knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage. Structural teaching program is one of effective strategy in improving the knowledge among Adolescents.

## ➤ Conceptual Framework

Conceptual frame work selected for this study was based on general system theory as capsulated by Von Ludwig Bertalamffy's in this theory main focus is on the discrete parts and their interrelationship (Marcia Stanhope).

## ➤ Methodology

This was experimental study with 30 subjects, selected through Multi-stage random sampling technique. One group pre test post test design was used. Data was collected by means of a structured questionnaire schedule which was divided into 2 parts (one socio- demographic data, the second part on knowledge and attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention). The reliability of the tool was established by Split Half method. The Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation  $r = 0.8097$ , Planned teaching programme on effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention was developed and content validity of the tool was established by 9 experts in the field of obstetrics & gynecological nursing. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical in terms of mean, frequency distribution, percentage 't' test and chi-square test.

## ➤ Result

It was proved that there was increase in the knowledge & attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention among adolescent girls, after implementing planned teaching programme, thus planned teaching programme on effects of consanguineous marriage and its prevention was effective. In pre test level of knowledge, out of 30 subjects, majority of 22(73%) had poor pre test level of knowledge, 08(26%) had very poor knowledge and 0(0%) were had good knowledge and 0(0%) were had excellent & very poor pre test level

of knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention After teaching programme, In post test level of knowledge, majority of 27(90%) of adolescent girls had very good post test level of knowledge, 03(10%) had good knowledge and 0(0%) were had excellent post test knowledge and 0(0%) had poor and very poor knowledge during post test regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention.

In the present study researcher used student paired 't' test to find out the significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage among adolescent girls. It revealed that calculated 't' value (16.9) was much higher than table 't' value (1.96) the hypotheses; findings revealing the presence of significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge scores. the hypotheses is accepted. Hence STP was effective to improve their knowledge towards effects of consanguineous marriage.

#### ➤ Conclusion

The study proved that structural teaching programme on EFFECTS OF CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGE among adolescent girls, was scientific, logical and cost effective strategy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Consanguineous marriage is a marriage between two individuals who are related as second cousins or closer. Consanguineous marriage traditional and honorable in many parts of the world are more common in societies with closed economy and societies living a many religious, cultures, political and economic factors attract the families to prefer consanguineous marriage.

In ancient days the kings use to do consanguineous marriages with the only reason that the property of the king should not go to other families. In our assisters days the marriages are going to fixed before the birth of the child and they use to do the promises to their relatives to continue their relationship and to increase their relationship and bonding also to solve the family rivalries they even won't know about the ill effects or future effects of these marriages are after the birth of the defect child they use to say they have done a since their past life they will continue the same problem due to poor knowledge More than one billion people of the world are living in communities with preference of consanguineous marriages. Consanguineous marriages may cause increase in autosomal recessive inherited disorders. Plenty of scientific studies international health literature proved that consanguinity increase the genetic disorders. Consanguinity increases the genomic homozygosity in the offspring's which mainly responsible for recessive disorders.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The study is aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage and its prevention among adolescent girls in a selected pre university college of bagalkot. Research approach: As evaluative approach using pre-test (O1) and post-test (O2) without a control group was adopted for this study in order to accomplish the objectives. Research design: A one group pre-test post-test experimental design has been used to attain the objectives of the present study. Variables for the present study includes. Independent variable: Planned teaching program regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus. Dependent variables: Knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus. Socio demographic variables: Socio demographic variables of adolescents includes age religion, family, income, family income family status and areas of residence and guidance of consanguineous marriage in society. Setting of the study :The present study was conducted in govt girls college PUC Bagalkot. Population :A population is complete set of persons or subjects that passes common things that is of interest of the researcher. The target population for the present study includes adolescents who are studying in PUC college bagalkot. The accessible population for the present study is adolescents studying in Govt Girls PU college Bagalkot.: The same for the present study composed of 30 students those who are studying in govt pu college Bagalkot. Sampling Technique: Sampling defines the process of selecting the group of students or other elements with which to conduct the study. Convenience technique method was adopted to select the samples for the present study based on inclusion criteria. Development and description of the tool: The data collections technique was structured knowledge questionnaire keeping in this mind structured knowledge questionnaire was selected and developed on effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus. The tool was prepared on the bases of objective of the study. Reliability of the tool: This is done by critically evaluating questions based on difficulty index and discriminative index. The reliability index was  $r = 0.84$  r: Reliability co-efficient of the half test. Data collection : Permission was obtained from the principal of govt PU college bagalkot and the principal of sajjalashree institute of nursing science Bagalkot.. The main study was conducted from 21-1-19 to 23-1-19 among 30 subjects; the subject was selected by sampling technique.

## III. RESULT

The findings of the study were presented under the subheadings according to the sociodemographic variables. Highest proportion of students were in age group of 16-17yrs (76.70%) maximum were unmarried 83.30% and about 73.30% are hindus and maximum got information from family members most of them live in urban area 63.30%. It was proved that there was increase in the knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention among adolescent girls, after

implementing planned teaching programme, thus planned teaching programme on effects of consanguineous marriage and its prevention was effective.

In pre test level of knowledge, out of 30 subjects, majority of 22(73%) had Poor pre test level of knowledge, 08(26%) had very poor knowledge and 0(0%) were had good knowledge and 0(0%) were had excellent & very poor pre testlevel of knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention.

After teaching programme, In post test level of knowledge, majority of 27(90%) of adolescent girls had very good post test level of knowledge, 03(10%) had good knowledge and 0(0%) were had excellent post test knowledge and 0(0%) had poor and very poor knowledge during post test regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus and its prevention.

In the present study researcher used student paired ‘t’ test to find out the significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage among adolescent girls. It revealed that calculated ‘t’ value (16.9) was much higher than table ‘t’ value (1.96) the hypotheses; findings relieving the presence of significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge scores. the hypotheses is accepted. Hence STP was effective to improve their knowledge towards effects of consanguineous marriage.

*A. Implications*

The study which conducted was effective in reducing the rate of congenital abnormalities and when we the adolescent girls about the effectiveness of the consanguineous marriage on the fetus they will understand and they will take the right decision in their lives while marriage in their future so that the incidence rate of the congenital abnormalities will be reduced and they have healthy children so that the mental status of the parents will be good.

*B. Presentation of Data*

To begin with, data was entered in a master sheet, for tabulation and statistical processing. The findings were presented under following headings.

- *Section I:* Description according to socio –demographic variables of adolescents girls.
  - *Section II:* Assessment of levels of knowledge of adolescent girls regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.
  - *Section III:* Mean and standard deviation for the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus in pre test and post test.
  - *Section IV:* Comparison of pre test and post test knowledge on effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus .
  - *Section V:* Association of the demographic variables of adolescent girls with their knowledge scores.
- Section I: Description of socio-demographic characteristics of study subjects.

Variable	category	% of subjects
Age group in year	16-17 year	76.70%
	18-19 year	13.30%
	20-21 year	10%
Income	Less then 5000	36.70%
	5000-10000	50%
	11000-15000	13.30%
Religion	Hindu	73.30%
	Muslim	26.70%
Type of family	Nuclear	53.30%
	Joint	46.70%
Residential area	urban	63.30%
	Rural	36.70%
Marital status	Married	16.76%
	Unmarried	83.30%
Source of information	Physician	20%
	Family	33.30%
	Newspaper	30%
	Relatives	16.70%

Table 1:- Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic of characteristics of study subjects. (N=30)

• Section I: Description according to demographic variables

➤ Age

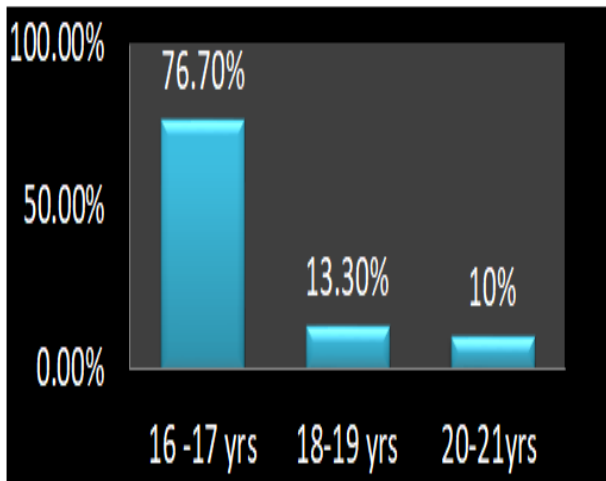


Fig 1:- Age

Percentage wise distributions of adolescent girls according to there age groups reveals that out of 30 adolescent girls ,that height percentage (76.7%) were belonging to the age group of 18-20 years .It reveals that majority of adolescent undr study were belonging to age of 16-17 years

➤ Income

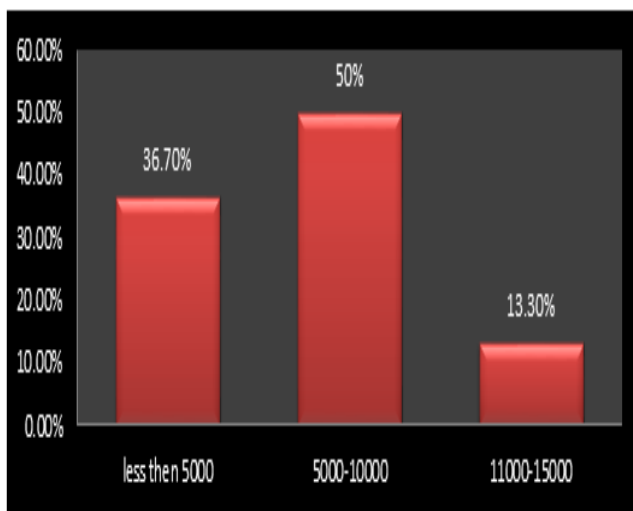


Fig 2:- Income

Percentage wise family monthly income shows ,that highest percentage (50%) adolescent with income between RS:5000-10000 ,36.7% of adolescent girls had an income between less than Rs:5000 per year ,13.35% had Rs:11000-15000 hence the lowest percentage 13.3%had an income Rs:11000-15000 .It reveals that majority of adolescent under study had family monthly income 5000-10000.

➤ Type of Family

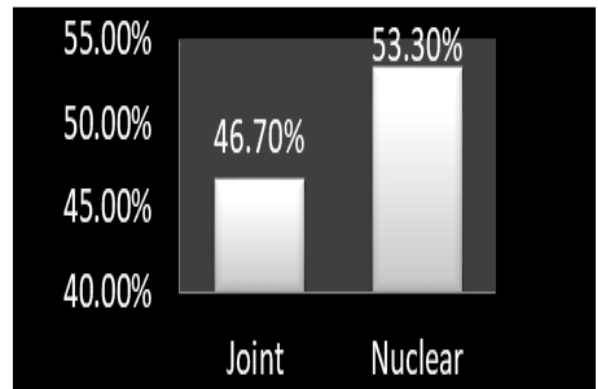


Fig 3:- Type of Family

Percentage wise distribution of adolescent girls according to there type of family shows heightest percentage (53.3%) of adolescent girls were from nuclear family ,and lowest (46.7%) of adolescent girls was from joint family .It reveals that majority of adolescent girls under study were from nuclear family.

➤ Residential Area

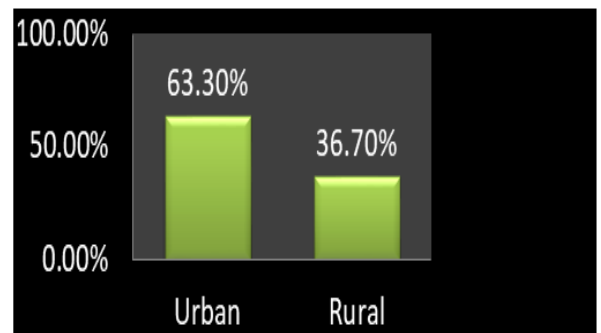


Fig 4:- Residential Area

Percentage wise distribution of adolescent girls according to there area of residence reveals that highest percentage (63.33%) of adolescent girls were from urban area and lowest percentage (33.7%) of adolescent girls were from rural area.It reveals that majority of adolescent girls under the study were residing in urban area .

➤ Marital Status

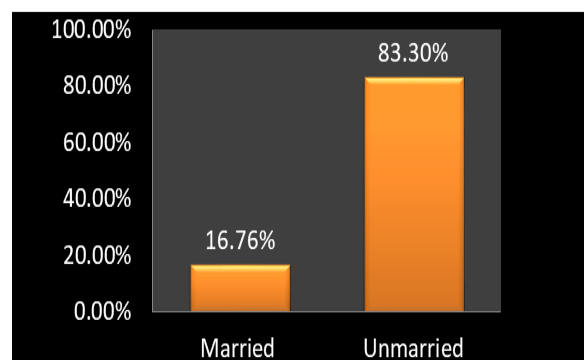


Fig 5:- Marital Status

Percentage wise distribution of adolescent girls according marital status reveals that highest percentage (83.3%) of adolescent girls were unmarried and lowest percentage (16.76%) of adolescent girls were married. It reveals that majority of adolescent girls under the study were married.

➤ Religion

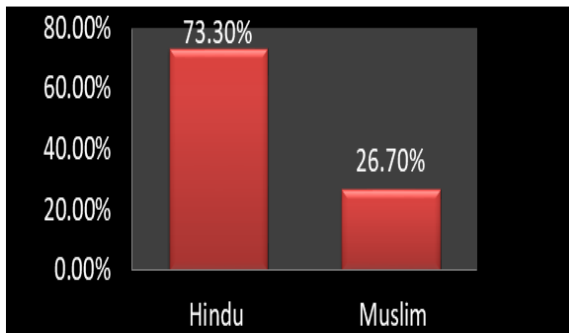


Fig 6:- Religion

Percentage wise distribution of adolescent girls according to their religion reveals that highest percentage (73.3%) of adolescent girls were from Hindu religion, the lowest percentage (26.7%) of adolescent girls were from Muslim religion. It reveals that majority of adolescent girls under study were from Hindu religion.

➤ Source of the Information

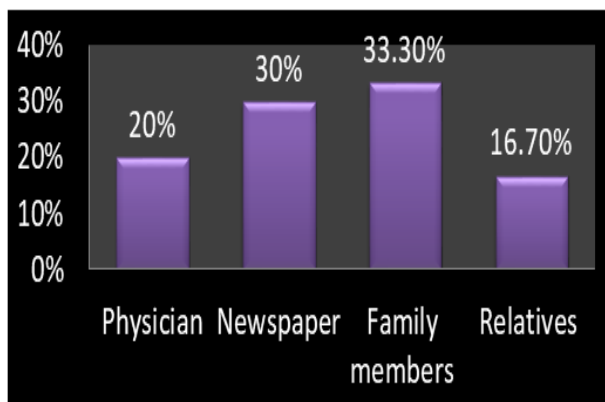


Fig 7:- Source of the Information

Percentage wise distribution of adolescent girls according to their source of information reveals that highest percentage(33.30%) of adolescent girls were

informed by family members,30% of by news paper,20% by physician and 16.70% by relatives.

• Section II

Test	Level of knowledge	Number(f)	Percentage (%)
Pre test	Excellent	0	0
	Very good	0	0
	Good	0	0
	Poor	22	73%
	Very poor	08	26%
Total		30	100

Table 2:- Assessment of knowledge of adolescent girls regarding effects of consanguineous marriage (N=30)

Percentage distribution of study of adolescent in pretest reveals that out of 30 adolescent girls, highest percentage of (64%) adolescent were having poor knowledge followed by (26.6%) subject of lowest percentage adolescent were with very poor knowledge of and (0%) had excellent knowledge, (0%) very good knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage. It shows that majority of adolescent girls had poor knowledge in pretest regarding effects of consanguineous marriage.

Test	Level of knowledge	Number(f)	Percentage (%)
Post test	Excellent	0	0
	Very good	27	90%
	Good	3	10%
	Poor	0	0
	Very poor	0	0
Total		30	100

Table 3:- Percentage wise distribution of study of adolescent girls according to there level of knowledge in post test (N=30)

Percentage wise distribution of study of adolescent in post test reveals that out of 30 adolescent girls with highest percentage (90%) of adolescent were having good knowledge followed by 10% subject with good knowledge ,0% of adolescent has poor knowledge ,0% of adolescent has very poor knowledge and no had excellent knowledge regarding effect of consanguineous marriage.it shows that majority of adolescent girls had very good knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage.(Table 4)

Test	Mean	Standard Error	Mean Difference	SD Difference	Paired	Table value
Pre test	8.0	0.46	7.6	2.803	16.49	1.96
Post test	15.6					

Table 4:- Significant difference between the pre test knowledge and post test knowledge scores of adolescent girls .

H1-there is significant difference between the pre test knowledge and post test knowledge scores of adolescent girls regarding effects of consanguineous marriage.

As the calculated ‘t’ value (16.49) was much higher than ‘t’ value (1.96) for degree of freedom. Findings revealed that the presence of significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge score, hence the STP provided to be effective.

Association between post test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables.

Sr no	Socio demographic variables	DF	Chi square value	Table value	Level of significance
1.	Age	2	3.63	3.84	NS,P(0.16)>0.05
2.	Residence	1	0.016	3.84	NS,P(0.90)>0.05
3.	Religion	1	1.28	3.84	NS,P(0.25)>0.05
4.	Marital status	1	6.0	3.84	NS,P(0.01)<0.05
5.	Type of family	1	0.021	3.84	NS,P(0.8)>0.05
6.	Source of knowledge	3	0.435	3.84	NS,P(0.93)>0.05
7.	Family income	2	1.195	3.84	NS,P(0.55)>0.05

Table 5:- percentage wise association between post test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables

There is high significant association between post test knowledge score with marital status ( $\chi^2=6.0$ ,  $p=0.01$ ), source of information ( $\chi^2=0.435$ ,  $p=0.93$ ).

There is no significant association between post test knowledge score with age ( $\chi^2=3.63$ ,  $p=0.16$ ), religion ( $\chi^2=1.28$ ,  $p=0.25$ ), monthly income of family ( $\chi^2=1.195$ ,  $p=0.55$ ), place of residence ( $\chi^2=0.016$ ,  $p=0.90$ ) and type of family ( $\chi^2=0.021$ ,  $p=0.8$ ). Hence  $H_2$  stated is accepted for marital status, and source of information and it is rejected for other sociodemographic variables (table 5)

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The study proved that structural teaching programme on EFFECTS OF CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGE among adolescent girls, was scientific, logical and cost effective strategy.

#### SUMMARY

The main aim of the study was to find out the knowledge of college students towards consanguineous marriage and to find out the relationship between knowledge and association between the selected variables. The study was conducted in Govt girls pre university college Bagalkot. The population of the study was students of pre-university I and II year. Total 30 samples for the study used. Multi-stage random sampling technique used for this study. A questionnaire was administered to assess the level of knowledge.

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