



International Journal of Advance Research in Community Health Nursing

E-ISSN: 2664-1666
P-ISSN: 2664-1658
IJARCHN 2019; 1(2): 06-09
Received: 04-05-2019
Accepted: 06-06-2019

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Effectiveness of structured exhibition programme on knowledge and attitude regarding consanguineous marriage among adolescents of selected senior college of Ahmednagar city

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Abstract

A Quasi Experimental Design was used for the present study & 120 senior college students were selected using simple random sampling technique. A semi-structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge. The analysis and the data were based on the objective and hypothesis. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. The assessment of overall post test knowledge level of the senior students regarding consanguineous marriage, This finding Suggest that There is significant difference between mean scores of pre and post programme knowledge and attitude score, as P value is 0.000, & no significant difference between knowledge and socio demographic variable. The finding of the study has implication in nursing practice, nursing education, research and community. The structured exhibition programme on consanguineous marriage which prepared by the researcher was helpful for imparting knowledge regarding consanguineous marriage. After pre programme finding Suggest that Student had knowledge but not adequate in most area of consanguineous marriage. Structured exhibition programme is very effective and helpful for improving knowledge.

Keywords: Structured exhibition, consanguineous marriage, community health

Introduction

Need for study

Awareness regarding hazards of consanguineous marriages was very low (7.6%). The young age of marriage in consanguineous couples implicates a need to increase awareness programs among young generation about the deleterious effects of consanguineous marriages. Congenital anomalies can lead to infant mortality and it has been seen that more than 70% of such infants die in the first month of birth. Etiology shows that 30-40% of congenital malformation is genetic. One of the major factors contributing to the increased risk of congenital malformation and infant mortality is consanguineous marriage. The offspring of consanguineous parents are at a risk of a host of disease like cancer, mental disorders, hypertension, hearing deficit, diabetes mellitus, epilepsy, asthma, leukemia, beta thalassaemia, congenital and non congenital heart diseases.

Multiple studies have established consanguinity as a high cause for birth defects and abnormalities. A risk of autosomal recessive disorders increases in offspring coming from consanguineous marriages due to the increased likelihood of receiving recessive genes from cognate parents. According to population based case-control studies, a higher risk of stillbirth is associated with consanguineous marriages. Inbreeding is associated with decreased cognitive abilities in children.

Younger ages of marriage are commonly seen in consanguineous marriages, which may account for the increase in fertility seen in these unions. Chances of postnatal mortality are higher in offspring. The first year holds the highest chance of death due to the risk of autosomal recessive genes. This is also the cause of health complications as children born from consanguinity enter adulthood.

From the above studies, we observed that there was inadequacy in the knowledge regarding consanguineous marriage among senior students. So for improving the knowledge and creating positive attitude towards avoiding consanguineous marriage because its having ill

effects. So for the above purpose, we are conducting this study in the selected nursing college in Ahmednagar city.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the pre exhibition knowledge of adolescents regarding consanguineous marriage.
2. To assess the pre exhibition attitude of adolescents regarding consanguineous marriage.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of exhibition programme on knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding consanguineous marriage.
4. To associate pre & post exhibition knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding consanguineous marriage with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1: There will be significant difference between demographic data and pretest on knowledge questionnaire and attitude rating scale regarding consanguineous marriage among senior college students.

H2: There will be significant association between structured exhibition programme on consanguineous marriage among senior college students.

H3: There will be significant difference between post test knowledge questionnaire and attitude rating scale regarding consanguineous marriage among senior college students.

Conceptual Framework- general system model (von ludwig bertalanffy 1956)

The conceptual frame work consists of three phases input, process, and output.

Input

It refers to learners or targeted group with their characteristics, level of competence, learning needs and interest. In this study input includes, senior college students and their variables like age, religion, education status of parents, occupation of parents, monthly income of family, type of family and previous information about consanguineous marriage. Since these are considered to influence the knowledge and attitude regarding consanguineous marriage

Process

It denotes to different operational procedure in the overall programme implementation.

Study process refers to the

1. Assessment of knowledge and attitude of senior college students regarding consanguineous marriage through structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. Development of structured exhibition programme on consanguineous marriage its administration and taking pre-programme and post-programme.

Output

It refers to the ultimate results that are expected following the programme implementation. In this study output refers to knowledge gained by adolescence.

Feedback

Feedback is the information of group response to the

system. Output feedback may be positive, negative or neutral. It is not included in this study.

Research Methodology

- **Research approach:-** Quantitative
- **Research design:-** One group pre programme and post programme knowledge
- **Sample :-** 1st-3rd year senior college students
- **Sample technique:-** simple random sampling
- **Sample Size :-** 120

Major findings of the research study

- There is significant difference between mean scores of pre and post programme knowledge and attitude score. AS P value is 0.000
- There is no significant difference between knowledge and socio demographic variable.

The finding of the study has implication in nursing practice, nursing education, research and community. The structured exhibition programme on consanguineous marriage which prepared by the researcher was helpful for imparting knowledge regarding consanguineous marriage. After pre programme finding Suggest that Student had knowledge but not adequate in most area of consanguineous marriage. Structured exhibition programme is very effective and helpful for improving knowledge.

Study helps to raise awareness among student nurses, educator and community leaders. Train them to create awareness among community people and students about ill effects.

Conclusions

Administration of Structured exhibition programme improved the knowledge levels and awareness of samples about consanguineous marriage. In this study there was no association between demographic variables like course, gender, marital status, type of family, etc. with the knowledge and attitude.

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