

To Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Side Effects of Emergency Contraceptive Pills in Terms of Knowledge and Attitude among Senior College Girls at Selected College in Bharuch City, Gujarat State

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Abstract: Family panning involves decisions made by women and men concerning their reproductive lives most importantly whether, when and under what circumstances they have children. Couples have to make decisions about whether to engage in sexual activity that could lead to pregnancy, whether to use birth control and whether to terminated a pregnancy. In this study pre- experimental research approach and one group pre-test and post-test Research design was used; variables under study were planned teaching programme as independent variable; knowledge and attitude of the senior college girls as dependent variable. Research setting was selected colleges of Bharuch city. Among which total 60 samples were selected with nonprobability sampling technique in that convenient method was used. The tools used for data collection were the structured knowledge questionnaire and structured Likert' s attitude scale. In this study pre- experimental research approach and one group pre-test and post-test Research design was used; variables under study were planned teaching programme as independent variable; knowledge and attitude of the senior college girls as dependent variable. Research setting was selected colleges of Bharuch city. Among which total 60 samples were selected with nonprobability sampling technique in that convenient method was used. The tools used for data collection were the structured knowledge questionnaire and structured Likert' s attitude scale.

Keywords: Assess, planned teaching orogram, emergency contraceptive pills, knowledge, attitude

1. Introduction

Family panning involves decisions made by women and men concerning their reproductive lives most importantly whether, when and under what circumstances they have children. Couples have to make decisions about whether to engage in sexual activity that could lead to pregnancy, whether to use birth control and whether to terminate the pregnancy. Although oral emergency contraception was first described in the medical literature in the 1960s, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the first dedicated product for emergency

2. Need of the study

Overpopulation in India is the burning problem which is a major cause of poverty, illiteracy, decrease economy growth, starvation, malnutrition, depletion natural resources. In India, 78% of the pregnancies are unplanned and at least 25% are unwanted. Every year 11 million abortions take place and atleast half of these are unsafe and associated with a high morbidity and mortality. Atleast 20,000 women are dying annually due to abortion related complications. Emergency contraception is one of the methods to prevent unplanned and unwanted pregnancy. The Emergency contraceptive (EC) pill has been approval as over-the-counter (OTC) by Government of India since 2005. Its availability as OTC drug had led to misuse and improper use of EC pills.

Statement of the Problem:

“To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on side effects of emergency contraceptive pills in terms of knowledge and attitude among senior college girls at selected college in bharuch city, gujarat state”

3. Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding side effects of emergency contraceptive pills among senior college girls at selected college before and after administration of planned teaching programme of Bharuch city, Gujarat state.
- To assess the attitude regarding side effects of emergency contraceptive pills among senior college girls before and after administration of planned teaching programme of Bharuch city, Gujarat state.
- To determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on side effects of emergency contraceptive pills among senior college girls at selected college of Bharuch city, Gujarat state.
- To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables among senior college girls in selected college of Bharuch city, Gujarat state

4. Methodology

This chapter discuss the methodology adopted for the study and include research approach, design setting for the study, population, and Sample, sampling technique, validity of tool, data collection, procedure and plan for analysis.

Research Approach: The present problem of investigation was approached as quantitative research. A pre-experimental research approach was used in the study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on side effects of emergency contraceptive pills in terms of knowledge and attitude among senior college girls in selected college of Bharuch city, Gujarat state.

Research Design: Research design selected for the present study is one group pre-test post-test design

Study Variable: Age, Religion, Marital status, Type of family, Place of residence, have you used any emergency contraceptive pills, Previous knowledge of ECPs. If yes than source of knowledge

Research Setting: Investigator has prepared the list of selected (commerce and arts) colleges of Bharuch city among them investigator have randomly selected four colleges.

Target Population: In this study, the target population consisted of all the senior college girls in selected colleges of

Bharuch city Gujarat state.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique: In the present study sample size consist of 60 senior college girls in selected colleges of Bharuch city, Gujarat state

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES: simple random sampling technique.

Criteria for Sample Selection:

Inclusion Criteria:

- 1) Senior college girls who are studying in the master programme in commerce and arts stream.
- 2) Senior college girls who never have been pregnant (nulliparous).
- 3) Samples who are willing to participate in the study.
- 4) Samples who are present during the time of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria

- 1) Senior college girls who are studying in the master programme in commerce and arts stream.
- 2) Senior college girls who never have been pregnant (nulliparous).
- 3) Samples who are willing to participate in the study.
- 4) Samples who are present during the time of data collection.

Selection of Tool for Data Collection

Sr No.	Tool	Purpose	Data Collection Technique
Section-A	Questionnaire on demographic profile	To collect demographic information from senior college girls	Questionnaire
Section-B	Structured knowledge questionnaire	To assess the knowledge regarding side effects of emergency contraceptive pills	Questionnaire
Section-C	Five-point Likert's attitude scale	To assess the attitude regarding side effects of emergency contraceptive pills	Questionnaire

5. Summary

The study was evaluative in nature with one group pre-test post-test design. The lesson plan was developed. The sample of 30 senior college girls studying in selected colleges by simple random sampling. The instrument was use for generating necessary data is a structured knowledge questionnaire. The content validation of tool was done by experts. The data from structured knowledge questionnaire before and after administration of planned teaching programme was analysed by using mean, standard deviation (SD) and 't' test and chi test and was presented in the form of tables and graphs.

6. Major Finding of the Study

Major findings of the study are presented under following sections and heading. The obtained data were organized and presented in the following sections:

Analysis and Interpretation of the personal data of the samples such as Age, Religion, Marital status, Type of family, Place of residence, have you used any emergency contraceptive pills and Previous knowledge of Emergency contraceptive pills.

Analysis and Interpretation of the data related to the knowledge of the samples before and after administration of planned teaching programme on side effects of emergency contraceptive pills.

Analysis and Interpretation of the data related to assess the Attitude scale of the samples before and after administration of planned teaching programme on side effects of emergency contraceptive pills.

Analysis and Interpretation of the data related to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on side effects of emergency contraceptive pills.

Analysis and interpretation of the data related to association between pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

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