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## A COMPARTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TEENAGE PREGANANCY AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS STUDYING IN SELECTED SCHOOL OF RULAR & URBAN AREA OF BHOPAL CITY

**Nursing**

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## ABSTRACT

Teenage Pregnancy (age13-19) is on the risk, emerging as a serious problem today all over the world and more so in the developing countries like India, as early marriage & early pregnancy is the accepted cultural norms of our society. Therefore this study was conducted with the aim to assess the knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls studying in selected schools of rural & urban area of Bhopal city.

## KEYWORDS

Teenage Pregnancy, Adolescent girls, Knowledge, Assessment, Comparative, Rural Area, Urban Area,School.

### INTRODUCTIUON

Teenage Pregnancy is defined as a pregnancy in a young women who has not reached her 20th birthday when the pregnancy ends regardless of whether the woman is married or is legally adult (age 18-21).Adolescent Pregnancy occurs in all societies but the level of teenage pregnancy and childbearing varies from country. The level of adolescent pregnancy varies by factor of almost 10 across the development countries from a very low rate in the Netherlands (12 Pregnancies per 1,000 adolescents per year) to an extremely high rate in the Russian federation (more than 100 per 1,000).The United State had one of the highest adolescent pregnancy rate in the Mid 1990s as it did in the early 1980s.Japan and most western Europe countries have very low or low Pregnancy rates (under 40 Per1,000) Singh and parroch 2000). UK has the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in Europe waincoright etc. all (2000) state that year in the UK there are 90,000 teenage conceptions and of those around 7700 are girls under 16 and 2200 girls aged 14 and under[1].

Teenage Pregnancy face many of the same obstetrics issues as other woman. There are however additional medical concerns the mother age 15-19 risks are associatedmore with the socio-economics factors than. Teenage Parents in developing countries are often married and their pregnancies welcomed by family and society. However in these societies early pregnancy many combine with malnutrition and poor health care to cause medical problem[2].

According to the (UNFPA) (united nation population fund) four million adolescent student in India. Every hour three or seven deaths due to complications from teenage pregnancy, child bearing and unsafe abortions occur among girls and woman aged 15-22 year. The UNEPA report said. The millennium development report 2013 reveals that Millions of girls don't get opportunities to live out their true potential. They are married early and begin child bearing at ages when they are not ready to be mothers. One or three woman aged 20-24 more married before they were 18 India 47% aged 15-19 and almost half of maternal deaths occur among girls and young women ages 15-26. The problem of teenage pregnancy has also started to slow up more in rural areas of India due to rise in acceptance of pre-marital sex as normal among youth[3].

According to world health organization (WHO) 2012, revel that still births and new borne deaths are 5% more likely among infants and adolescent mother than among

mothers aged 20 to 29. Infants who survive are likely to have a low birth weight and be premature than born to woman in their20s. India, nearly half of women marry under the age of 18, the report side citing the most recent India government data available[4].

### NEED OF THE STUDY

From, childhood is particularly critical for girls. It is a period of physical and psychological preparation for adulthood. At this sexual characteristics develop and Reproductive, maturing is achieved[9].Pregnancy is one of the pivotal moment of a women`s life but not when they are young with a bright future ahead. Teenage pregnancy is one of the most difficult experiences any young women can go through. The stress of pregnancy to parents and moving on despite the shame and worry can be nerve racking indeed pregnancy especially during teen hood will never be easy[10].

India has one of the highest rates of early marriage and child bearing in rural India 40% of girls aged 15-19 are married and 50% of married girls age 15-19 had at least one child[11].Latest data suggests that teen pregnancy in India is high with 62 pregnant teens of every 1,000women teenage pregnancy is serious public health issue in India. It is estimated that 17% of total fertility rate is contributed by pregnancy below the age of 20 year and especially below this age they lead to increased maternal mortality and increased incidence of low birth weight babies[12].

Madhya Pradesh among young women age 15-19, 14% have already began childbearing a little lower than the national average(16%) young women in rural areas (16%) are more than twice as likely to have already begun childbearing as young women in areas (7%)[13].
Performance of teenage women in India. This study included 13,210 women of whom 840 were teenage (<19 years) and 12,370 were >or=20 years the result showed that teenage women were at a significantly higher risk for development of severe anaemia eclampsia (RR=1.95.P value (0.005) preterm labour (RR)=1.25,P value <0.001)

and low birth weight RR=1.24 P value < 0.00.1 assisted delivery (11.78% versus 2.23% P value<0.001) common in was significantly more common and caesarean delivery (9.64% versus 17.10% P value <0.001) was less come-on in teenagers .the study concluded that specific attention is required to educate the adolescent to avoid teenage pregnancy[16].

## AIM OF THE STUDY
The main aim of the study is to compare the knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls studying in selected schools of rural &urban area of Bhopal city.

## OBJECTIVES
- To assess the knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls studying in selected schools of rural & urban area of Bhopal city
- To assess the knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls studying in selected schools of urban area of Bhopal city
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls studying in selected schools of rural & urban area of Bhopal city
- To compare the knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls studying in selected schools of rural & urban area of Bhopal City.

## HYPOTHESIS
- $H_0$-there is no significant difference between the knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls studying in selected schools of rural & urban area Bhopal City.
- $H_1$-there is significant difference between the knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls studying in selected schools of rural & urban area of Bhopal city.

## ASSUMPTION
The assumption assumes that the adolescent girls may have some knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy

## DELIMITATIONS
- The study is limited to adolescent students
- Those are between the age group of 13-19 years
- Those are available dusting the period of data collection in selected schools of rural area & urban area
- Those are willing to participate in the study

## METHODOLOGY
Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the problems. A survey method in which collected from adolescent girls in selected schools residing in Urban & Rural area of Bhopal city. The sample size consisted to 60 adolescent girls residing in urban & rural area of Bhopal city. In the present study no-probability sampling technique was used.

## RESULT
The following are the major findings of majority of participants (19) 63.3% having average knowledge, (7)23.3% having good knowledge & (4)13.3% having poor knowledge in rural area. Majority of participants (24) 80%having average knowledge, (6) 20% having good knowledge & 0% having poor knowledge in urban area.

## KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT OF RURAL AREA

| Total marks rural | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Average knowledge | 19 | 63.3 |
| Good knowledge | 7 | 23.3 |
| Poor knowledge | 4 | 13.3 |
| Total | 30 | 100.0 |
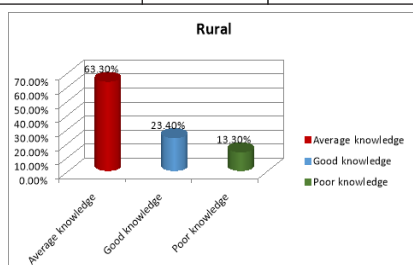


Bar diagram representing knowledge of adolescent girls 63.30% were having average knowledge, 23.40% were having good knowledge & 13.30% were having poor knowledge

## KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT OF URBAN AREA

| Total marks urban | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Average knowledge | 24 | 80.0 |
| Good knowledge | 6 | 20.0 |
| Total | 30 | 100.0 |
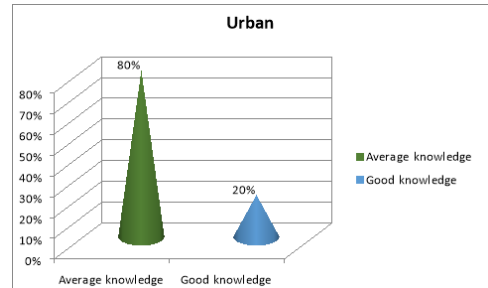


Bar diagram representing knowledge 80% were having average knowledge & 20% were having good knowledge

## KNOWLEDGE COMPARISON BETWEEN URBAN & RURAL AREA

| | Total marks rural | Total marks Urban |
|---|---|---|
| Average knowledge | 63.3 | 80.0 |
| Good knowledge | 23.3 | 20.0 |
| Poor knowledge | 13.3 | 00 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
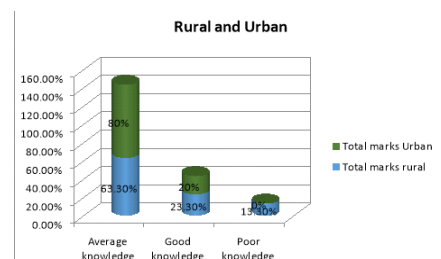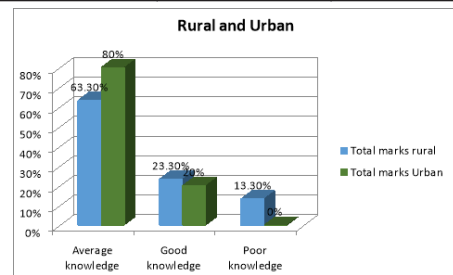




Bar diagram representing comparison of knowledge 80% were having average knowledge, 20% were having good knowledge & 0% were having poor knowledge of urban area & 63.30% were having average knowledge,23.30% were having good knowledge & 13.30% were having poor knowledge of rural area.

## RURAL

| AGE | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | Poor knowledge | Chi test | df | P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13-15 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 9.719 | 4 | .045 |
| 15-17 | 8 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| 17-19 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| RELIGION | | | | | | |
| HINDU | 18 | 7 | 4 | .599 | 2 | .741 |
| MUSLIM | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| TYPE OF FAMILY | | | | | | |
| JOINT FAMILY | 13 | 2 | 1 | 4.752 | 2 | .093 |
| NUCLEAR | 6 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| FAMILY_INCOME | | | | | | |

| 5000-10000 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 4.998 | 4 | .287 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10000-20000 | 4 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| MORE THAN 20000 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| HIGH SCHOOL | 19 | 5 | 4 | 7.041 | 2 | .030* |
| SR.SECONDARY | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| RESIDENTIAL AREA | | | | | | |
| RURAL | 19 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| OCCUPATION_OF _PARENTS | | | | | | |
| GOVT.EMPLOYEE | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4.304 | 4 | .366 |
| OTHER | 11 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| PRIVATE EMPLOYEE | 6 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| SOURCE OF INFORMATION | | | | | | |
| SCHOOL | 19 | 7 | 4 | | | |

**URBAN**

| AGE | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | Chi test | Df | P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13-15 | 12 | 3 | .577 | 2 | .749 |
| 15-17 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| 17-19 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| RELIGION | | | | | |
| HINDU | 21 | 5 | 1.635 | 2 | .442 |
| MUSLIM | 2 | 0 | | | |
| OTHER | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TYPE OF FAMILY | | | | | |
| JOINT FAMILY | 21 | 3 | 4.219 | 1 | .040* |
| NUCLEAR | 3 | 3 | | | |
| FAMILY_INCOME | | | | | |
| 5000-10000 | 22 | 5 | .370 | 1 | .543 |
| 10000-20000 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| MORE THAN 20000 | 00 | 00 | | | |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| HIGH SCHOOL | 24 | 5 | 4.138 | 1 | .042* |
| SR.SECONDARY | 0 | 1 | | | |
| RESIDENTIAL AREA | | | | | |
| RURAL | 24 | 6 | | | |
| OCCUPATION_OF_ PARENTS | | | | | |
| GOVT.EMPLOYEE | 5 | 2 | 1.954 | 2 | .376 |
| OTHER | 6 | 0 | | | |
| PRIVATE EMPLOYEE | 13 | 4 | | | |
| SOURCE OF INFORMATION | | | | | |
| SCHOOL | 24 | 6 | | | |

**ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN URBAN & RURALAREA**
**RURAL**
**AGE**

| Age | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | Poor Knowledge | Total | Chi Square | df | P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13-15 | Frequency | 11 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 9.719 | 4 | .045* |
| | % of Total | 36.7% | 3.3% | 10.0% | 50.0% | | | |
| 15-17 | Frequency | 8 | 4 | 1 | 13 | | | |
| | % of Total | 26.7% | 13.3% | 3.3% | 43.3% | | | |
| 17-19 | Frequency | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| | % of Total | 0.0% | 6.7% | 0.0% | 6.7% | | | |
| Total | Frequency | 19 | 7 | 4 | 30 | | | |
| | % of Total | 63.3% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 100.0% | | | |

Majority of participants 13-15 year age group 11(36%) students having average knowledge,1(3.3%) having good knowledge,3(10%) having poor knowledge followed by 15-17 years age group 8(26.7%) having average knowledge, 4(13.3%) having good knowledge,1(3.3%)having poor knowledge & 17-19 age group 2(6.7%) having good knowledge in Rural area.

**RELIGION**

| Crosstab | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pre_test_a | | | Total |
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | Poor knowledge | |
| RELIGION | HINDU | Frequency | 18 | 7 | 4 | 29 |
| | | % of Total | 60.0% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 96.7% |
| | MUSLIM | Frequency | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | % of Total | 3.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.3% |
| Total | | Frequency | 19 | 7 | 4 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 63.3% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 100.0% |

Majority of participant of religion 18 (60%) students having average knowledge, 7 (23.3%) having good knowledge, 4 (13.3%) having poor knowledge were belong to religion Hindu followed by 1 (3.3%) having average knowledge were belong to Muslim religion in rural area.

**TYPE_OF_FAMILY**

| Crosstab | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pre_test_a | | | Total |
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | Poor knowledge | |
| TYPE OF FAMILY | JOINT FAMILY | Frequency | 13 | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| | | % of Total | 43.3% | 6.7% | 3.3% | 53.3% |
| | NUCLEAR | Frequency | 6 | 5 | 3 | 14 |
| | | % of Total | 20.0% | 16.7% | 10.0% | 46.7% |
| Total | | Frequency | 19 | 7 | 4 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 63.3% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 100.0% |

Majority of participants of types of family 13(43.3%) students having average knowledge, 2(6.7%) having good knowledge, 1(3.3%) having poor knowledge were belong to joint family, followed by 6(20%) having average knowledge 5(16.7%) having good knowledge 3(10%) having poor knowledge were belong to nuclear family in rural area.

**FAMILY INCOME**

| Crosstab | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Post_test_a | | Total |
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | |
| FAMILY INCOME | 10000-20000 | Frequency | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | % of Total | 6.7% | 3.3% | 10.0% |
| | 5000-10000 | Frequency | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| | | % of Total | 73.3% | 16.7% | 90.0% |
| Total | | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |

Majority of participants of family income 15(50.0%)students having average knowledge, 4(13.3%) having good knowledge,4(13.3%) having poor knowledge, were belong to 5000-10000 income followed by 4(13.3%) having average knowledge, 2(6.7%) having good knowledge were belong to 10000-20000 income & 1(3.3%) having good knowledge were belong to more than 20000 income in rural area

**EDUCATION**

| Crosstab | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pre_test_a | | Total |
| | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | Poor knowledge |

| EDUC ATION | HIGH SCHOOL | Frequency | 19 | 5 | 4 | 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | % of Total | 63.3% | 16.7% | 13.3% | 93.3% |
| | SR.SECON DARY | Frequency | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | | % of Total | 0.0% | 6.7% | 0.0% | 6.7% |
| TOTAL | | Frequency | 19 | 7 | 4 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 63.3% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 100.0% |

Majority of participants of education 19(63.3%) students having average knowledge, 7(16.7%) having good knowledge, 4(13.3%) having poor knowledge were belong to sr. secondary followed by 19(63.3%) having average knowledge 5(16.7%) having good knowledge 4(13.3%) having poor knowledge were belong to high school in rural area.

## RESIDENTIAL_AREA

| Crosstab | | | Pre_test_a | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | Poor knowledge | |
| RESIDENT IALAREA | RURAL | Frequency | 19 | 7 | 4 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 63.3% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 100.0% |
| Total | | Frequency | 19 | 7 | 4 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 63.3% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 100.0% |

Majority of participants 19(63.3%) students having average knowledge,7 (23.3%) having good knowledge,4(13.3%) having poor knowledge were belong to rural area.

## OCCUPATION_OF_PARENTS

| Crosstab | | | Pre_test_a | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | Poor knowledge | |
| OCCUPAT ION_OF_P ARENTS | GOVT. EMPLOYEE | Frequency | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | | % of Total | 6.7% | 6.7% | 0.0% | 13.3% |
| | OTHER | Frequency | 11 | 5 | 3 | 19 |
| | | % of Total | 36.7% | 16.7% | 10.0% | 63.3% |
| | PRIVATE EMPLOYEE | Frequency | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| | | % of Total | 20.0% | 0.0% | 3.3% | 23.3% |
| Total | | Frequency | 19 | 7 | 4 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 63.3% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 100.0% |

Majority of participants of occupation of parents 11(36.7%) students having average knowledge, 5(16.7%) having good knowledge, 3(10%) having poor knowledge were belong to others. Followed by 6(20.0%) having average knowledge 1(3.3%) having poor knowledge were belong to private employee & 2(6.7%) having average knowledge, 2(6.7%) having good knowledge were belong to govt. employee in rural area.

## SOURCE OF INFORMATION

| Crosstab | | | Pre_test_a | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | Poor knowledge | |
| SOURCE OF INFORMATI ON | SCHOOL | Frequency | 19 | 7 | 4 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 63.3% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 100.0% |
| Total | | Frequency | 19 | 7 | 4 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 63.3% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 100.0% |

Majority of participants of source of information 19(63.3%) students having average knowledge, 7(23.3%) having good knowledge,4(13.3%) having poor knowledge were belong to school in rural area.

## URBAN
## AGE

| Age | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | Total | Chi Square | df | P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13-15 | Frequency | 12 | 3 | 15 | 577 | 2 | .749 |

| | % of Total | 40.0% | 10.0% | 50.0% | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-17 | Frequency | 10 | 3 | 13 | | | |
| | % of Total | 33.3% | 10.0% | 43.3% | | | |
| 17-19 | Frequency | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| | % of Total | 6.7% | 0.0% | 6.7% | | | |
| Total | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 | | | |
| | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% | | | |

Majority of participant 13-15 year age group 12(40%) student having average knowledge,3(10%) having good knowledge followed by 15-17 years age group 10(33.3%) having average knowledge 3(10.0%) having good knowledge & 17-19 years age group 2(6.7%) having average knowledge in urban are.

## RELIGION

| Crosstab | | | Post_test_a | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | |
| RELIGION | HINDU | Frequency | 21 | 5 | 26 |
| | | % of Total | 70.0% | 16.7% | 86.7% |
| | MUSLIM | Frequency | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | | % of Total | 6.7% | 0.0% | 6.7% |
| | OTHER | Frequency | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | % of Total | 3.3% | 3.3% | 6.7% |
| Total | | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |

Majority of participant of religion 21(70%) students having average knowledge, 5(16.7%) having good knowledge, were belong to Hindu followed by 2(6.7%) having average knowledge were belong to Muslim & 1(3.3%) having average knowledge, 1(3.3%) having good knowledge were belong Other religion in urban area

## TYPES OF FAMILY

| Crosstab | | | Post_test_a | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | |
| TYPES OF FAMILY | JOINT FAMILY | Frequency | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| | | % of Total | 70.0% | 10.0% | 80.0% |
| | NUCLEAR | Frequency | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| | | % of Total | 10.0% | 10.0% | 20.0% |
| Total | | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |

Majority of participant of types of family 21(70%) students having average knowledge, 3(10%) having good knowledge were belong to joint family followed by 3(10.0%) having average knowledge 3(10.0%) having good knowledge were belong to nuclear family in urban area.

## FAMILY INCOME

| Crosstab | | | Post_test_a | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | |
| FAMILY INCOME | 10000-20000 | Frequency | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | % of Total | 6.7% | 3.3% | 10.0% |
| | 5000-10000 | Frequency | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| | | % of Total | 73.3% | 16.7% | 90.0% |
| Total | | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |

Majority of participant of family income 22(73.3%) students having average knowledge, 5(16.7%) having good knowledge were belong to 5000-10000 followed by 2(6.7%) having average knowledge 1(3.3%) having good knowledge were belong to 10000-20000 income in urban are

## EDUCATION

| Crosstab | | | Post_test_a | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | |

| EDUCATI ON | HIGH SCHOOL | Frequency | 24 | 5 | 29 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 16.7% | 96.7% |
| | SR. SECONDARY | Frequency | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | % of Total | 0.0% | 3.3% | 3.3% |
| Total | | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |

Majority of participant of education 24(80%) students having average knowledge, 5(16.7%) having good knowledge were belong to high school followed by 1(3.3%) having good knowledge were belong to sr. secondary in urban area.

## RESIDENTIAL AREA

| Crosstab | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Post_test_a | | Total |
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | |
| RESIDENTI AL AREA | URBAN | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |

Majority of participant 24(80%) students having average knowledge,6(20%) having good knowledge, were belong to urban area.

## OCCUPATION OF PARENTS

| Crosstab | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Post_test_a | | Total |
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | |
| OCCUPATION_ OF_PARENTS1 | GOVT.EMP LOYEE | Frequency | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| | | % of Total | 16.7% | 6.7% | 23.3% |
| | OTHER | Frequency | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| | | % of Total | 20.0% | 0.0% | 20.0% |
| | PRIVATE EMPLOYEE | Frequency | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| | | % of Total | 43.3% | 13.3% | 56.7% |
| Total | | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |

Majority of participant of occupation of parents 13(43.3%) students having average knowledge, 4(13.3%) having good knowledge were belong to private employee followed by 5(16.7%) having average knowledge 2(6.7%) having good knowledge were belong to other & 6(20.0%) having average knowledge were belong to govt. employee in urban area

## SOURCE OF INFORMATION

| Crosstab | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Post_test_a | | Total |
| | | | Average knowledge | Good knowledge | |
| SOURCE OF INFORMATION | SCHOOL | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | | Frequency | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| | | % of Total | 80.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |

Majority of participant of source of information 24(80%) students having average knowledge ,6 (20%) having good knowledge no one students having poor knowledge were belong to school in urban area.

## MEASURING SCALE
## SCALE REPRESENTING LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE

| S.NO | MARKS | LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0-8 | POOR KNOWLEDGE |
| 2 | 8-15 | AVERAGE KNOWLEDGE |
| 3 | 16-24 | GOOD KNOWLEDGE |

## CONCLUSION

From all above findings it can be concluded that most common of the adolescent girls have average knowledge. We also found that adolescent girls of rural area having less knowledge as compare to adolescent girls of urban area.

**Based on the findings of the study following conclusion were drawn-**

The present study revealed that a comparative study to assess the knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls studying in selected schools of rural & urban area of Bhopal city. Majority of participants 63.3% students having average knowledge, 23.3% students having good knowledge & 13.3% students having poor knowledge in rural area. Majority of participants 80% students having average knowledge, 20% students having good knowledge &0% student having, poor knowledge in urban area.

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