



“A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescent boys in S.V. Junior College, Tirupati, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.”



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ABSTRACT: Introduction: Drug abuse has become a global phenomenon. It has affected almost every country. It is estimated that at least 40 million people throughout the world are regular drug abusers. The period of adolescence, is a vulnerable period in the life of individual. **OBJECTIVES:** To assess the knowledge regarding effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescent boys in pre-test. To identify the knowledge regarding effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescent boys in post-test. To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge levels regarding substance abuse. To associate the demographic variables of the adolescent boys with their pre-test and post-test knowledge levels regarding substance abuse. **NULLHYPOTHESIS:** H01- There is no significant difference in between the pre-test and post-test knowledge levels. H02- There is no significant difference in between the pre-test and post-test knowledge levels with demographic variables of adolescent boys. **Materials and Methods:** pre-experimental design (one group pre-test post-test). **Results:** The study findings revealed that majority of intermediate students in pre-test 66(66.0%) were having inadequate knowledge and in post-test 50(50.0%) were having adequate knowledge. **Key words:** Substance Abuse and its Prevention, Video Assisted Teaching.

Introduction: Drug abuse has become a global phenomenon. It has affected almost every country. It is estimated that at least 40 million people throughout the world are regular drug abusers. The period of adolescence, is a vulnerable period in the life of individual. The problem of drug abuse is a significant problem among adolescents in our societies as the problem is increasing day by day to various like easy availability and rapid socio economic and demographic changes. In terms of initializing drug abuse a significant percentage drug abuser (85%) has started using and other substances between 16-20 years followed by under 15 years. Drug abuse is associated with a variety of negative consequences. Including school failure and

poor judgment which put adolescents at risk for accidents, violence and unplanned sex. These dangerous consequences of drug on human life identify the need for the prevention of drug abuse.

People abuse substance such as alcohol tobacco and other drugs for varied and complicated reasons but it is clear that our society plays a significant cost. The toll for thus abuse can be seen in our hospitals and emergency departments both through direct damage to health by substance abuse and its link to coronary artery disease, cardiovascular and other vascular effects.



NEED FOR THE STUDY: Substance abuse is a serious public health problem that affects all most every community and family in some way, each year substance results in around '40' million serious illness or injuries among people in the status. Substance abuse, also known as drug abuse a patterned use of a drug in which the user of the substance in amount or with methods which are harmful to themselves or others and is a form of substance related disorder²⁸. Teens who abuse drugs with needles increase their risk of blood born disease like HIV, AIDS, and Hepatitis-B and C

Global drug survey suggestive of dependence Australia - 5.5%, Austria - 25%, Belgium - 4%, Brazil - 5%, Canada - 4.1%, Denmark - 7.5%, France - 6.1%, Germany - 1.9%, Greece - 1.7%, Hungary - 3.9%, Ireland - 10.5%, Italy - 5.8%, Netherlang - 4.5%, New Zealand - 5.5%, Poland - 8.5%, Potugal - 1.8%, Spain - 4.5%, Sweden - 3.9%, Switzerland - 1.5%, UK-5.9%, USA - 4.3%.³⁰

Adolescents drug abuse is one the major areas of concern in adolescents and young people's behavior. it is estimated that, in India by the time most boys reach the 9th grade, about 50% of them have tried at least substance of abuse nature.

In Uttar Pradesh Dube and Hinda reported that 22.8 per 1000 were dependent on Alcohol, from Lucknow -18.55 per 1000. The important findings of these in India is that Alcohol was the commonest substance Used (60-98%), followed by cannabis use (4-20%). In Punjab were (45.9%) in Jalandhar and 27.7% in Chandigarh were as it was 28.1% in rural areas of Punjab. Shukla reported that 38.3% of rural population in Uttar Pradesh and in Bihar prevalence of alcohol drug use was found to be 28.8% of the study population.

In Andhra Pradesh, stood 5th in the country in 2015, in drug related suicides, while Telangana, emerged at 8th place in 2014 in suicides for drug

abuse. AP and Telangana also a higher rank the no. of people committing suicides for drug abuse or addiction in 2014 and 2015, a total 478 peoples committed suicides because of drug abuse or addiction.

AIM OF THE STUDY: To Assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescents boys.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

❖ A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescent boys in S.V.Junior College, Tirupati, Chittoor (Dist), Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives of The Study:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescent boys in pre-test.
2. To identify the knowledge regarding effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescent boys in post-test.
3. To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge levels regarding substance abuse.
4. To associate the demographic variables of the adolescent boys with their pre-test and post-test knowledge levels regarding substance abuse.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Assess: In this study, assess refers to effectiveness of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescent boys.

Effectiveness: In this study, effectiveness refers to the significant gain in knowledge regarding substance abuse and its prevention as determined by significant differences in pre-test and posttest knowledge score.

Video assisted teaching: A video which shows the information regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescent boys.

Substance abuse: It is also known as drug abuse where there the excess use of drug such as alcohol, tobacco, narcotics, cocaine, use of drug without medical justification.



Effects of substance abuse: In the study, the major effects of substance abuse are sexual harassment, violence behavior, mental illness, physical assault, suicidal thoughts, cirrhosis of liver, permanent brain damage, impaired judgment, loss of selfcontrol aggressiveness, cancer and toxemia.

Adolescent boys: In this study boys who are the age group of 15-19 years and studying selected inter colleges at Tirupati.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1) The adolescent's boys may have some knowledge regarding substance abuse.
- 2) A video assisted teaching can improve the knowledge of adolescent boys regarding substance.

Null Hypothesis:

H01- There is no significant difference in between the pre-test and post-test knowledge levels.

H02- There is no significant association difference in between the pre-test and posttest knowledge levels with demographic variables of adolescent boys.

DE-LIMITATION:

The study limited to adolescents boys who are:

- ❖ Willing to participate in the study.
- ❖ Between 15-19 years of age.
- ❖ Sample size limited '100' adolescent boys student in selected inter colleges.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Research Approach: The research approach adopted for this study was quantitative approach.

Research Design: An assess pre-experimental design one group pre-test post-test study.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted at S.V. Junior college at Tirupati, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

Population: The selected population for the study was intermediate boys at S.V. Junior college, Tirupati, Chittoor (Dist.),A.P.

Sample: The sample size consists of '100' Inter college students at S.V. Junior college, Tirupati, Chittoor (Dist.)

Sampling Technique: In the present study, purposive sampling technique was adopted as sample techniques for the selection of sample.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

a. Inclusion criteria: Inclusion criteria are characteristics that the prospective subjects must it they are to be included in the study.

Inter students who are:

- ❖ Aged in between 15-19 years.
- ❖ Willing to participate in the study.
- ❖ Available at the time of data collection.
- ❖ Able to speak and understand telugu language.

b. Exclusion criteria: Sample criteria (or) characteristics that can cause a person(or) element to be excluded from the target population.

Inter students who are:

- ❖ Not able to understand and speak Telugu language.
- ❖ Not willing to participate in the study.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Dependent variables:- In this study knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescents boys aged in between 15-19 years at dependent variables.

Independent variables: A video assisted teaching regarding substance abuse and its prevention.

Demographic variables: Age, religion, educational status, Type of family, Residential area, Mother educational status, Mother occupation, Father educational status, Father occupation, Monthly income in rupees/month, Place of stay, Habituated with alcohol consumption, Habituated with tobacco chewing and Habituated with smoking.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

The knowledge of the sample is depending upon the video assisted techniques regarding substance abuse as prevention and the knowledge is measuring based on instrumental developed.

- ❖ Instrument consist of 2 major parts.

PART-A: It deals with the demographic variables of



selected inter college students which consists of age, religion, education status, type of family, residential area, educational status of mother, educational status of father, occupation of mother, occupation of father, Monthly income in rupees/month, Place of stay, Habituated with alcohol consumption, Habituated with tobacco chewing, Habituated with smoking.

PART-B: It deals with the knowledge questionnaires regarding effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescence.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE: Formal permission was obtained from the authority prior to pilot study. The total sample of the main study consists of 100 samples. Each sample in the experimental group gets intervention.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS: It was planned to analyze the data by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Descriptive statistics: Frequency and percentage will be used for distribution of demographic variable among junior college students.

Mean and standard deviation will be used to assess to effectiveness of video assisted teaching of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescence.

Inferential statistics: Paired ‘t’ test for the comparison of pre-test and post-test.

Chi-square test to analyze the association of demographic variables with that of pre-test and post test knowledge scores.

RESULTS: The data presented in the above table shows that the level of knowledge in Post - test regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescents boys 25(25.0) had Inadequate knowledge, 25(25.0) had moderate knowledge, 50(50.0) had adequate knowledge and computed Post-test mean was 2.250 and computed post-test standard deviation was 0.833.

Table :- Level of knowledge on prevention on substance abuse among adolescents boys in Post-test.

| Level of knowledge | | | Post Test | Post Test |
|--------------------|-----|------|-----------|-----------|
| | Fre | Per | Mean | SD |
| Inadequate | 25 | 25.0 | 2.250 | 0.833 |
| Moderate | 25 | 25.0 | | |
| Adequate | 50 | 50.0 | | |

There are is significant association between residential area and place of stay at $P < 0.05$ Level and Are you habituated with tobacco chewing at $P < 0.01$ level. Hence research hypothesis was accepted.

The data presented in the Above table shows, that there were non-significant association age, religion, educational status, Types of family, mothers educational status, mother occupation, father educational status, father occupation, monthly income, habituated with alcohol consumption, habituated with smoking. Hence research hypothesis was rejected.

Conclusion: The study findings revealed that majority of intermediate students in pretest 66 (66.0%) were having inadequate knowledge and in post-test 50(50.0%) were having adequate knowledge.

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