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"A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Video Assisted Teaching Programmeme On Knowledge Regarding Drug Abuse And Its Hazards Among High School Children In Selected High Schools At Urban Area Of South Mysore".

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Abstract

The data was generated by using the structured questionnaire. Purposive non-probability sampling techniques were adopted to select 60 subjects. The data was obtained from the study subjects were analyzed and interpreted in terms of the objectives and hypothesis of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the data analysis and the level set at 0.05._RESULTS: The results of the study shown that pre-test overall knowledge score of high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazards was 43.7%, mean and the standard deviation was 2.3. During post-test overall knowledge score of high school children was 76.0% mean and standard deviation was 2.7. Hence the difference between pretest and post-test overall knowledge score was 32.3%. So the results of the study shown the difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score of the high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazards was statistically significant and the difference is due to the administration of video assisted teaching programme to high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazards. The analysis revealed that there is significant association was found with – religion, family monthly income, family type and occupational status of the father at $p < 0.05$ and no association could be found with other demographic variables of high school children. CONCLUSION : On the basis of the study we can draw the following conclusions, the results of the study shown that pre-test overall knowledge score of high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazardswas 43.7%, mean and the standard deviation was 2.3. During post-test overall knowledge score of high school children was 76.0% mean and standard deviation was 2.7. Hence the difference between pretest and post-test overall knowledge score was 32.3%. So the results of the study shown the difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score of the high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazardswas statistically significant and the difference is due to the administration of video assisted teaching

programme to high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazards. The analysis revealed that there is significant association was found with – religion, family monthly income, family type and occupational status of the father at $p < 0.05$ and no association could be found with other demographic variables of high school children.

Key Word : Drug Abuse, Hazards, High school Children.

Introduction :

The drug is defined as a substance used in treatment or prevention of a diseases or as a component of medication. Substance abuse is also known as drug abuse. It is a patterned use of substance in excess amount or with methods neither approved nor supervised by medical professionals. If an active performed using the objective against the rules and policies of the matter (as asteroids for performance enhancement in sports) it is also called as drug abuse.[1] Drug Abuse is the harmful use of mind-altering drugs. Drug abuse may be defined as the "arbitrary" over dependence or miss-use of one particular drug with or without a prior medical diagnosis from qualified health practitioners. "Adolescence is recognized as a phase rather than a fixed time period in an individual's life. The Government of India, however, in the National Youth Policy defines youth as the 15-35 age group and adolescents as 13-19 years. It is important to note that adolescents are not a homogenous group. Their needs vary with their sex, stage of development, life circumstances and the socio-economic conditions of their environment.[2] Drug abuse and dependence crosses all lines of race, culture, education and socioeconomic status, leaving no group untouched by its devastating effects. A recent survey estimated that about 16 million citizens of the United States had used an illegal substance in the month preceding the study. Substance abuse is an enormous public health problem, with far ranging effects throughout society.[3] Use of tobacco, alcohol, and other substances is a worldwide problem and affects many children and adolescents. Consumption of licit and illicit substances has increased all over the world and the age of initiation of substance abuse is progressively falling. Based on the current trends, the World Health Organization (WHO) predicts that by the year 2020, tobacco use will cause more than 10 million deaths per year. Each day in India, an estimated 5500 youth initiate tobacco use, contributing to predictions that by 2020, tobacco will account for 13% of all deaths in India.[4] The period of young adulthood is not an easy stage of life. Many physical and emotional changes take place during young adulthood period. The period of young adulthood is a critical one and that has many health-related beliefs, attitudes and behaviors are adopted and consolidated. During this stage of life, young people have increased freedom to access to health compromising substances and experiences – such as alcohol, tobacco, other drugs and sexual risk taking as well as opportunities for health enhancing experiences like regularly scheduled exercise and healthful diets.[12] A study was conducted among 15,000 students of Mangalore University Colleges threw light on the extent of substance abuse among the student community. The result showed that 7.04% of the male and 0.4% of the female population have accepted to be users of various stimulant substances ranging from Ganja to Heroin. Among these, 6.6% of the male and 0.4% of the female population were found to be drug addicts. This percentage indicates that the number of addicts among the student population in Mangalore is approximately 1050 out of the total population of 15,000 under study.[13]

Materials and Methods :

The research design selected for study was a quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was best suited to find the knowledge of high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazards among high school children. The study was conducted in selected High schools (Sri lakshmi PUC/ High school at urban area of Bangalore, Karnataka). In the study the sample consist of 60 high school children studying in selected high schools at urban area of Bangalore, Karnataka.

Results :

Description of demographic variables of the high school children

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic characteristics of high school children

Sl. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age in years		
	a. ≤ 13 Years	12	20.0
	b. 14 Years	18	30.0
	c. 15 Years	21	35.0
	d. ≥ 16 Years	9	15.0
2.	Religion		
	a. Hindu	38	63.3
	b. Muslim	10	16.7
	c. Christian	12	20.0
	d. Others	0	0.0
3.	Family monthly income		
	a. ≤ Rs.10000	4	6.7
	b. Rs. 10001-15000	14	23.3
	c. Rs. 15001-20000	20	33.3
	d. Rs.20001-25000	18	30.0
	e. ≥Rs.25001	4	6.7
4.	Family type		
	a. Nuclear family	42	70.0
	b. Joint family	18	30.0
	c. Extended family	0	0.0
5.	Occupational status of the father		
	a)Agriculture	8	13.3
	b)Business	28	46.7
	c)Private employee	24	40.0
	d)Government employee	12	20.0
6.	Occupational status of mother		
	a) Self-employee	10	16.7
	b) Home maker	39	65.0
	c) Private employee	8	13.3
	d)Govt employee	3	5.0
7.	Source of Information		
	a)Parents	10	16.7
	b) Teachers	20	33.3

	c)Friends and relatives	16	26.7
	d)Mass media	14	23.3

Table 1 shows that the majorities (35%) of the high school children were in the age group of 15 years, 30% were in the age group of 14years, 20% were in the age group of ≤13 years and only 15% were in the age group of ≥16 years.

Table 1 shows that the majority (63.3%) of the high school children were Hindu,20% of the high school children were Christian, and 16.7% of the high school children were Muslim

Table 1 shows that the majority (33.30%) of high school children has a family income of Rs. 15,001-20,000, 30.00 % have a family income of Rs.20,001-25,000, 23.3% have a family income of Rs.10,001-1500, 6.7% have income of ≤Rs.10,000 and 6.7% have income of ≥Rs.25,001.

Table 1 shows that the majority (70%) of high school children were living in Nuclear family, and 46.7 % high school children living in joint family.

Table 1 shows that the majority (46.7%) high school children's father were doing business, 40.00% were private employee, 20.00% were Government employee, and 13.30% high school children's father were doing agriculture.

Table 1 shows that the majority (65%) of the high school children's mother were home maker, 16.70 were self-employee, 13.30 were private employee and 5% high school children's mother were Government employee

Table 1 shows that the majorities (33.3%) of the high school children's mother were getting information from teachers, 26.7% were getting information from friends and relatives, 23.30% were getting information from mass media and 16.7% were getting information from parents.

PART – II: Assessment of knowledge level of high school children

Section A: Table 2: Pre-test knowledge level of high school children

Level of Knowledge	Number of respondents	percentage
Inadequate	48	80.00
Moderate	12	20.00
Adequate	0	0.00
Total	60	100

Table 2 reveals that the majority 80.00%high school children had inadequate knowledge regarding the drug abuse and its hazards and 20.00%high school children had moderate knowledge and none of the high school children had adequate knowledge regarding drug abuse and its hazards in pre test.

Table 3:-Aspect wise pre-test mean knowledge scores of high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazards

Domain	Max statements	Max Score	Range	Mean	SD	Mean%
Drug abuse and its hazards- Introduction and definition	7	7	3--5	3.8	1.2	54.3
Causes and hazards of drug abuse	15	15	5--10	5.5	1.4	36.7
Sign and symptoms, diagnosis and management	8	8	2--4	3.8	1.2	47.5
Overall	30	30	9--16	13.1	2.3	43.7

The above table-3 describes the mean and standard deviation of knowledge score obtained by high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazards before administration of video assisted teaching programme. It is noticeable in the table that the high school children had obtained significantly low score in each aspect of drug abuse and its hazards before administration of video assisted teaching programme, that is score ranges from 9-16 with overall mean 13.1(43.7%) and standard deviation 2.3.

Section B: Table 4: Post-test knowledge level of high school children

Level of Knowledge	Score	Number of respondents	percentage
Inadequate	<50%	0	0.00
Moderate	50--75%	20	33.33
Average	>75%	40	66.67
Total		60	100

Table 4 a reveals that the majority 66.67%high school children had average knowledge regarding the drug abuse and its hazards and 33.33% high school children had moderate knowledge and only 0% high school children had inadequate knowledge regarding drug abuse and its hazardsin post testafter administration of video assisted teaching programme .

TABLE – 5: Aspect wise post-test mean knowledge scores of high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazards

Domain	Maxstatements	MaxScore	Range	Mean	SD	Mean%
Drug abuse and its hazards- Introduction and definition	7	7	4--7	5.9	1.1	84.3
Causes and hazards of drug abuse	15	15	8--14	10.6	1.5	70.7
Sign and symptoms, diagnosis and management	8	8	3--7	6.3	0.9	78.8
Overall	30	30	11--23	22.8	2.7	76.0

The above table-5 Shows that, the mean and standard deviation of knowledge score obtained by high school children regarding drug abuse and its hazards after administration of video assisted teaching programme. It is noticeable in the table that the high school children have obtained significantly high score in each aspect of drug abuse and its hazards after administration of video assisted teaching programme that is score ranges from 11-23 with overall mean 22.8(76.0%) and standard deviation 2.7.

PART – III: Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on drug abuse and its hazards among high school children

Levelofknowledge	Score	Pretest		Posttest	
		No	%	No	%
Inadequate	<50%	48	63.33	0	0.00
Moderate	50--75%	12	36.67	20	33.33
Adequate	>75%	0	0.00	40	66.67
Total	100	60	100	60	100

The above table 6 shows the comparison of pre test and post-test knowledge of high school children on drug abuse and its hazards. The pre-test table depicts that, pre-test level of knowledge of high school childrenhigh school children on pre- test knowledge level regarding drug abuse and its hazards. In the table it is noticeable that majority of high school children 48(80%) had inadequate level of knowledge about drug abuse and its hazards, whereas 12(20%)of high school children had moderate level of knowledge and none of high school children had adequate knowledge regarding drug abuse and its hazards before administration of video assisted teaching programme. The post-test table depicts that, post-test level of knowledge of high school children on drug abuse and its hazards, in which majority of high school children 40(66.67%) had average level of knowledge about drug abuse and its hazards where as 20(33.33%) of high school children had moderate level of knowledge and none of high school children had inadequate knowledge regarding drug abuse and its hazard after administration of video assisted teaching programme . Hence the data reveals the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme

TABLE – 7: To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on drug abuse and its hazards

Domain	Mean	SD	Mean%	Unpaired't'test
Drug abuse and its hazards- Introduction and definition	2.1	0.89	30.0	18.2**
Causes and hazards of drug abuse	5.1	1.6	34.0	24.6**
Sign and symptoms, diagnosis and management	2.5	1	31.3	27.6**

The above table-7 depicts the mean and standard deviation of knowledge score obtained by high school children in each aspect of drug abuse and its hazardsafter the administration of the video assisted teaching programmewith mean of 11.2, S.D of 2.9 and mean% of 37.33. The table shows that high school children had scored more in drug abuse and its hazards Introduction, definition, hazards and causes, Signs and symptoms, diagnosis, and management of drug abuse and its hazards after the administration of video assisted teaching programme and are significant at $p<0.001$ level, df 59, (t-2) by unpaired 't' test.

PART – IV: Table 8: Association between the pretest knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables.

S.No	Demographic variables	No	%	Knowledge				Chi-square
				≤ Median(31)		>Median (29)		
				No	%	No	%	
1	Age in years							
	a. ≤ 13 Years	12	20.0	6	50	6	50	4
	b. 14 Years	18	30.0	11	61.1	7	38.9	df3
	c. 15 Years	21	35.0	12	57.1	9	42.9	N.S
	d. ≥ 16 Years	9	15.0	2	22.2	7	77.8	
2	Religion							
	a. Hindu	38	63.3	24	63.2	14	36.8	5.99
	b. Muslim	10	16.7	4	40.0	6	60.0	df 2
	c. Christian	12	20.0	3	25.0	9	75.0	S
	d. Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
3	Family monthly income							
	a. ≤ Rs.10000	4	6.7	4	100	0	0.0	11.8

	b. Rs. 10001-15000	14	23.3	9	64.3	5	35.7	df 3
	c. Rs. 15001-20000	20	33.3	12	60.0	8	40.0	S
	d. Rs.20001-25000	18	30.0	6	33.3	12	66.7	
	e. ≥Rs.25001	4	6.7	0	0.0	4	100	
4	Family type							
	a. Nuclear family	42	70.0	26	61.9	16	38.1	5.8
	b. Joint family	18	30.0	5	27.8	13	72.2	df 1
	c. Extended family	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	S
5	Occupation status of the father							
	a)Agriculture	8	13.3	5	62.5	3	37.5	8.2
	b)Business	28	46.7	19	67.9	9	32.1	df 2
	c)Private employee	24	40.0	7	29.2	17	70.8	S
	d)Government employee	12	20.0	5	41.7	7	58.3	0.6
6	Occupational status of mother							
	a) Self-employee	10	16.7	6	60.0	4	40.0	4.5
	b) Home maker	39	65.0	22	56.4	17	43.6	df3
	c) Private employee	8	13.3	3	37.5	5	62.5	N.S
	d) Govt employee	3	5.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	
7	Source of Information							
	a)Parents	10	16.7	6	60.0	4	40.0	1.9
	b) Teachers	20	33.3	9	45.0	11	55.0	df3
	c)Friends and relatives	16	26.7	7	43.8	9	56.3	N.S
	d)Mass media	14	23.3	9	64.3	5	35.7	

Table-7 shows the association of knowledge level of high school children towards drug abuse and its hazards before administering the video assisted teaching programme with their selected demographical variables, using Chi – square test. The analysis revealed that there is significant association was found with– religion, family monthly income, family type and occupation status of the father at $p < 0.05$ and no association could be found with other demographic variables of high school children.

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