A Pre-Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Drug Addiction Among Higher Secondary Students in Dakshin Kamrup College, Mirza, Kamrup(R), Assam

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Health is a common theme in most culture indeed health continuous to be a neglected entity despite lip services. Health is a taking for granted and its value is not fully understand until it is lost.). Adolescence can be a time of both disorientation and discovery. The transitional period can bring up issues of independence and self-identity. Sometimes adolescents may be experimenting with drugs, alcohol and lead to drug addiction. During this time, peer group, mass media like television, internet and tend to increase in importance. So, there is a need to increase the awareness among the adolescents, regarding the drug addiction and bring the changes and awareness required in the society.

OBJECTIVES: The present study was aimed to assess the Effect of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Drug addiction among Higher Secondary Students in Dakshin Kamrup College, Mirza, Kamrup(R), Assam.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A quantitative evaluative research approach was adopted and pre-experimental one group pretest post-test research design was used to effect of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Drug addiction among Higher Secondary Students in Dakshin Kamrup College, Mirza, Kamrup(R), Assam.100 higher secondary students were selected using Convenient sampling technique. The tools used for the study was self structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge.

RESULTS: The study results shows that in post test mean knowledeg score i.e 16.02 was higher then mean pre-test mean knowledge score i.e 7.97 with mean difference of 8.05 as evidenced by paired 't' value of t = 34.22 at 0.05 level of significance.And the post-test mean attitude score i.e 25.97 was higher then mean Pre-test mean attitude score i.e 22.97 with mean difference of 3 as evidence by t value =10.12 at 0.05 level of significance which reveals that the structured teaching programme was effective in enhancing the knowledge and improving the attitude regarding Drug addiction among Higher Secondary

Students. It also reveals that there was significant association between post-test knowledge of the higher secondary students with their age and there was significant association between post-test attitude of the higher secondary student with the type of family.

CONCLUSION: The study reveals that the structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude is effective.

INTRODUCTION:

The word "drug" is defined as "any substance that, when taken into the living organism, modify one or more of its functions, (WHO). "Drug abuse" is defined as self-administration of a drug for non-medical reasons, in quantities and frequencies which may impair and individuals' ability to function effectively, and which may result in social, physical, or emotional harm. "Drug dependence" is described as "a state, psychic and sometimes also physical, resulting from the interaction between a living organism and a drug, characterized by behavioral and other responses that always include a compulsion to take the drug on a continuous or periodic basis in order to experience its psychic effects, and sometimes to avoid the discomfort of its absence

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Drug addiction among Higher Secondary Students in Dakshin Kamrup College, Mirza, Kamrup(R), Assam."

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding drug addiction among higher secondary students.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Structure Teaching Programme regarding drug addiction among higher secondary students.
3. To find out the association between post-test knowledge and attitude score with selected demographic variable among the higher secondary students.

HYPOTHESIS:

- H1: There is a significant increase in the level of knowledge and attitude of higher secondary students regarding drug addiction after Structured Teaching Programme.
- H2: There is a significant association between post-test knowledge and attitude score with selected demographic variable among the higher secondary students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A quantitative research survey approach was adopted and pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design was used to assess the effect of Knowledge and attitude regarding regarding Drug addiction among Higher Secondary Students in Dakshin Kamrup College, Mirza, Kamrup(R), Assam. 100 higher secondary students were selected using convenient sampling technique. The tools used for the study was structured structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire.The analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequency distribution, paired t-test and Chi square.

RESULTS:

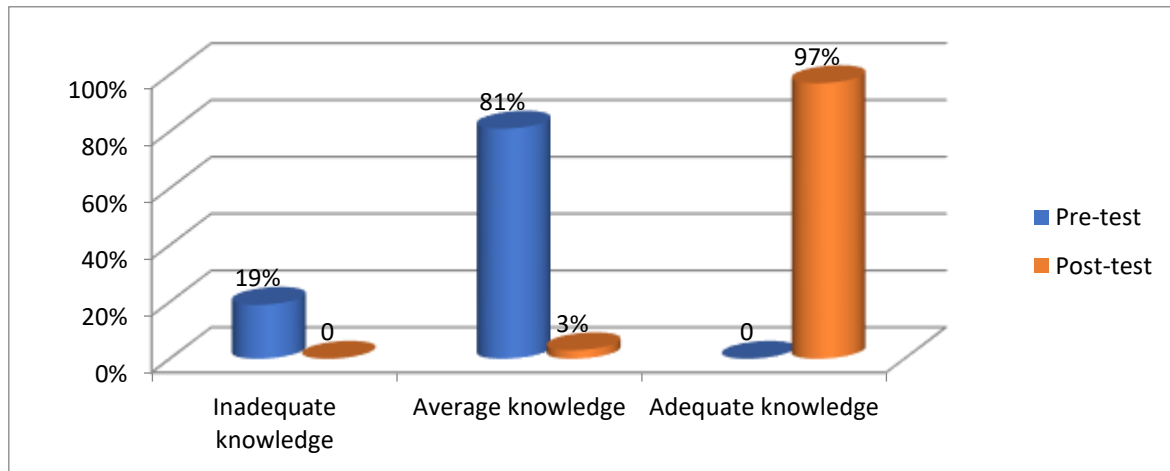**Findings related to Demographic Data:**

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of selected demographic variables regarding knowledge and attitude regarding Drug addiction among Higher Secondary Students.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	FREQUENCY(f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.AGE IN YEARS		
15-16	63	63%
17-18	37	37%
19-20	-	-
2.GENDER		
MALE	55	55%
FEMALE	45	45%
OTHERS	0	0%
3.TYPE OF FAMILY		
NUCLEAR	59	59%
JOINT	35	35%
EXTENDED	6	6%
4.RESIDENCE		
RURAL	91	91%
URBAN	9	9%
5.RELIGION		
HINDU	89	89%
MUSLIM	10	10%
CHRISTIAN	1	1%
OTHERS	-	-
6.FAMILY INCOME		
≤15,000	44	44%
15,001-20,000	20	20%
20,001-25,000	15	15%
≥25,000	21	21%
7. SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE		
MASS MEDIA	71	71%
HEALTH WORKERS	9	9%
RELATIVES	6	6%
PEER GROUPS	14	14%

The data in table 1 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variable regarding knowledge and attitude of higher secondary students regarding drug addiction. Majority i,e 63% of the higher secondary students belongs to the age group of 15-16 years, majority i,e 59% belongs to nuclear family, majority i,e 91% of the higher secondary students belongs to rural residence, majority

i,e 89% were hindu, majority i,e 44% family income is ≤ Rs 15,000 majority i,e 71% get the source of knowledge from mass media.
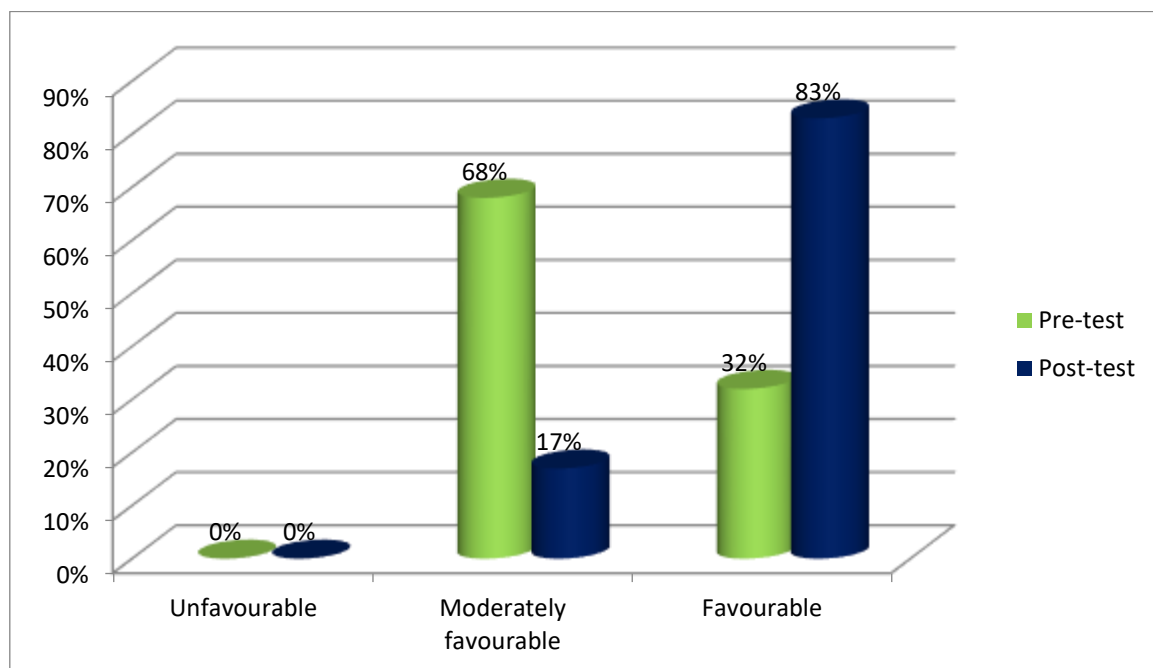
Findings related to pre-test and post-test knowledge of higher secondary students regarding drug addiction.

Figure 1: Bar diagram showing percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test knowledge of higher secondary students regarding drug addiction.

Data on figure 1 shows that in pre-test, majority i.e 81% of participants had average knowledge and 19% of the participants had inadequate knowledge where as in post-test majority of the participants 97% had adequate knowledge and 3% had average knowledge regarding drug addiction.

Findings related to pre-test and post-test attitude of higher secondary students regarding drug addiction.

Figure 2: Bar diagram showing percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test attitude of higher secondary students regarding drug addiction.

Data on figure 2 shows that in pre-test, majority i.e 68% of participants had moderate favourable attitude , and 32% had favourable attitude where as in post-test majority participants 83% had favourable attitude and 17% had moderately favourable attitude regarding drug addiction.

TABLE 2: Findings related to effect of structured teaching programme on knowledge of higher secondary students regarding drug addiction.

Knowledge	Mean	S.D	Mean difference	Paired 't' test & p-value
Pre-test	7.97	1.87	8.05	t= 34.22 df=99 p= 0.00001
Post-test	16.02	1.22		

***p<0.05

The data in table 2 shows that the pre-test mean score knowledge was 7.97 and the post-test mean score of knowledge was 16.02. The mean difference score was 8.05.

The calculated paired 't' value of t= 34.22 was found to be statistically significant at p= 0.05 level which clearly infers that Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding drug addiction among the higher secondary students was found to be effective in improving the level of knowledge regarding drug addiction among the higher secondary students.

TABLE 3: Findings related to effect of structured teaching programme regarding attitude of higher secondary students regarding drug addiction.

Attitude	Mean	S. D	Mean difference	Paired 't' test & p-value
Pre-test	22.97	1.80	3	t= 10.12 df=99 p-value= 0.00001
Post-test	25.97	2.56		

The data in table 3 shows that the pre-test mean score attitude was 22.97 and the post-test mean score of attitude was 25.97. The mean difference score was 3.

The calculated paired 't' value of t= 10.12 was found to be statistically significant at p= 0.05 level which clearly infers that Structured Teaching Programme on attitude regarding drug addiction among the higher secondary students was found to be effective in improving the level of knowledge regarding drug addiction among the higher secondary students.

Table 4: Association between post-test level of knowledge of higher secondary students regarding drug addiction with selected demographic variables.

Demographic Variables	Inadequate		Average		Adequate		Chi-square Test & p-value
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Age							X2= 5.498
15-16	0	0	0	0	64	64%	d.f= 1
17-18	0	0	3	3%	33	33%	P= 0.019

19-20	0	0	0	0	-	-	Significant*
Gender							X2= 2.530
Male	0	0	3	3%	52	52%	d.f= 1
Female	0	0	0	0	45	45%	P= 0.1115
Others	0	0	0	0	-	-	N.S
Type of family							X2= 4.9643
Nuclear	0	0	2	2%	57	57%	d.f= 2
Joint	0	0	0	0	35	35%	P value= 0.08
Extended	0	0	1	1%	5	5%	N.S

Demographic Variable	Inadequate		Average		Adequate		Chi-square Test & p-value
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**	
Residence							**X2= 2.235**
Rural	0	0	2	2%	89	89%	**d.f= 1**
Urban	0	0	1	1%	8	8%	**p= 0.135**
							N.S
Religion							**X2= 1.881**
Hindu	0	0	2	2%	87	87%	**d.f= 2**
Muslim	0	0	1	1%	9	9%	**p= 0.389**
Christian	0	0	0	0	1	1%	**N.S**
Income							**X2= 4.233**
≤15,000	0	0	1	1%	43	43%	**d.f= 3**
15,001-20,000	0	0	0	0	20	20%	**p= 0.237**
20,001-25,000	0	0	0	0	15	15%	**N.S**
≥25,000	0	0	2	2%	19	19%	
Source of information							**X2= 0.01299**
Mass media	0	0	3	3%	68	68%	**d.f= 3**
Health worker	0	0	0	0	9	9%	**p= 0.996**
Relatives	0	0	0	0	6	6%	**N.S**
Peer group family	0	0	0	0	14	14%	

The data in table 4 shows that in our study the demographic variables Age had shown statistically significant associations with post-test level of knowledge regarding drug addiction Among higher secondary students at $p<0.05$ level and the other demographic variable did not show statistically significant associations of post-test knowledge regarding drug addiction among higher secondary students.

Table 5: Association between post-test level of attitude of higher secondary students regarding drug addiction with the selected demographic variable.

Demographic variables	Unfavourable		Moderately favourable		Favourable		Chi-square Test & p-value
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**	
Age							**X2= 1.0871**

15-16	0	0	9	9%	55	55%	d.f= 1
17-18	0	0	8	8%	28	28%	p= 0.297
19-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.S
Gender							X2= 3.0784
Male	0	0	12	12%	43	43%	d.f= 1
Female	0	0	4	4%	41	41%	p= 0.079
Others	0	0	0	0	-	-	N.S
Type of family							X2= 6.804
Nuclear	0	0	6	6%	53	53%	d.f= 2
Joint	0	0	7	7%	28	28%	p= 0.033
Extended	0	0	3	3%	3	3%	Significant*

Residence							X2= 0.243
Urban	0	0	1	1%	8	8%	d.f= 1
Rural	0	0	16	16%	75	75%	p= 0.622
							N.S
Religion							X2= 0.2699
Hindu	0	0	15	15%	74	74%	d.f= 2
Muslim	0	0	2	2%	8	8%	p= 0.874
Christian	0	0	0	0	1	1%	N.S
Income							X2= 4.5041
<15,000	0	0	4	4%	40	40%	d.f= 3
15001-20,000	0	0	6	6%	14	14%	p= 0.209
20,001-25,000	0	0	3	3%	12	12%	N.S
>25,000	0	0	4	4%	17	17%	

Demographic variables	Inadequate		Average		Adequate		Chi-square test and p- value
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**	
Source of information							X2= 3.9143
Mass media	0	0	11	11%	60	60%	d.f= 3
Health worker	0	0	3	3%	6	6%	p= 0.271
Relatives	0	0	2	2%	4	4%	N.S
Peer group family	0	0	1	1	13	13%	

The data in table 5 shows that in our study the demographic variable Type of family had shown statistically significant associations with post-test Attitude regarding drug addiction among higher secondary students at p<0.05 level and the other demographic variables did not show statistically significant associations of post-test level of Attitude regarding drug addiction among higher secondary students.

CONCLUSION:

The study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Drug addiction among Higher Secondary Students in Dakshin Kamrup College,

Mirza, Kamrup(R), Assam.From the findings of the present study , it can be concluded that majority of the higher secondary students have adequate knowledge and favourable attitude and the Structured Teching Programme was effective in enhancing the knowledge and improving the attitude because in the post test it was found that the level of knowledege and attitude has increased drastically.

RECOMMENDATION:

On the basis of the findings of the study it can be recommended that:

1. A similar study can be conducted on a large sample.
2. A similar can be conducted in another field such as schools, colleges.
3. A comparative study can be done to evaluate the effect of teaching through STP with other method such as information booklet, health education program etc.
4. A comparative study can be conducted on knowledge on drug addiction among adolescents and undergraduate students.

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