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A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on ill effects of substance abuse among adolescents of peoples public school, Bhopal

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Abstract

India is the second most populous and substance producer in the world. WHO statistics (2000) show that India is high up in the list of danger countries because of population growth and high birth rate. The extent of worldwide psychoactive substance abuse is estimated at 2 billion alcohol users, 1.3 billion smokers and 185 million illicit substance users. In an initial estimate of factors responsible for the global burden of diseases, tobacco, alcohol and illicit substance together contributed 12.4% of all deaths worldwide in the year 2000. The present Study aimed to assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Ill Effects of Substance Abuse among Adolescents of Peoples Public School, Bhopal. The Study was pre-experimental and one group pre-test post-test design was adopted in the study. After obtaining Permission the final study was conducted. Non-probability sampling technique was used for selecting the sample size of 60 students. Firstly the demographic tool was administered to the students for collecting baseline data, after that knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess the knowledge regarding ill effects of substance abuse. After assessment the intervention was given in the form of video assisted learning to enhance their knowledge and post -test was done. The result shows that Post-test knowledge score range (20-28) was significantly higher than their pre-test knowledge scores range (10-18). The mean post-test knowledge scores (= 25.53) were higher than their mean pre-test knowledge score (= 14.37).

Keywords: video assisted teaching, substance abuse, adolescents, public school

1. Introduction

The Substance abuse is a universal phenomenon with its roots in history and tradition. Substance abuse problem has become a global challenge. From a transit country India is fast becoming a major consumer of different kinds of substances. It has become a worldwide phenomenon among students. Substance abuse has become a major problem in any growing society. It has a strong impact on personal and family life. Substances and alcohol have a direct relation to sexually transmitted disease and AIDS. WHO statistics (2000) show that India is high up in the list of danger countries because of population growth and high birth rate. Today, people are less concerned about socialism, capitalism and economism and more worried about substances, alcoholism, rape and terrorism.

2. Material and Methods

The Study was pre-experimental and one group pre-test post-test design was adopted in the study. After obtaining Permission the final study was conducted. Non-probability sampling technique was used for selecting the sample size of 60 students. Firstly the demographic tool was administered to the students for collecting baseline data, after that structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess the knowledge regarding ill effects of substance abuse. After assessment the intervention was given in the form of video assisted learning to enhance their knowledge and post -test was done.

3. Ethical clearance

Ethical approval was taken from the Peoples University Ethical Committee for conducting the study. The permission for conducting final study was taken from the Principal of Peoples College of Nursing & Research Centre, Bhopal. Informed consent was taken from the participants.

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4. Procedure of data collection

The study was conducted in November 2012. Before data collection self- introduction was given and the purpose of the study was explained to the students. The students were assured that their responses would be kept confidential. Their consent was taken prior to the study. Non-probability sampling technique was used for selecting the sample size of 60 students. The selected subjects were seated in a separate class room for answering the questionnaire. During this period the students were very co-operative. Data was usually collected from 12:00 pm to 1:00pm in the afternoon every day. Around 25- 30 students participated in the study each day. Firstly the demographic tool was administered to the students for collecting baseline data, after that knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess the knowledge regarding ill effects of substance abuse. After assessment the intervention was given in the form of video assisted learning to enhance their knowledge and post -test was done.

5. Result and Discussion

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of male nursing students in terms of selected personal variables. N=60

S. No.	Personal variables	f(%)
1.	SEX	
1.1	Male	37(61.7)
1.2	Female	23(38.3)
2.	Religion	
2.1	Hindu	53(80)
2.2	Muslim	07(20)
3.	Type of family	
3.1	Joint	26(43)
3.2	Nuclear	34(56.7)
4.	Place of stay	
4.1	Parents home	44(73.3)
4.2	Hostel	16(26.7)
5.	living status of the	
5.1	Alive	57(95)
5.2	Dead	3(05)
6.	Living status of the	
6.1	Alive	57(95)
6.2	Dead	3(05)
7.	Pocket money	
7.1	Below Rs 200/-	41(68.3)
7.2	Rs 200-400/-	11(18.3)
7.3	Rs 400-600/-	04(6.7)
7.4	Above 601 /-	04(6.7)
8.	Education of Father	
8.1	High school	1(1.7)
8.2	University	59(98.3)
9.	Education of Mother	
9.1	High school	22(36.7)
9.2	University	38(63.3)
10.	Family Income	
10.1	Rs 5001 to 7000/-	2(3.3)
10.2	Rs 7001 to 9000/-	45(75)
10.3	Above 9001	13(21.7)
11.	Listen literature about Substance	
11.1	Very often	20(33.3)
11.2	Sometimes	40(66.7)
12.	Read about Substance abuse	
12.1	Very often	29(48.3)
12.2	Sometimes	31(51.7)

Table 1 depicts that Majority (87.5%) of the subjects were within the age group of 14 years. The sample consisted of (61.7%) male students and (38.3) female students. The sample consisted of equal number of students from each section of 9th standard. Maximum samples (88.3%) belonged to Hindu religion and 11.7% were Muslim. The majority (73.3%) of students were staying at home. Whereas 26.7% stayed in the hostel. Majority (56.7%) of the students belonged to nuclear family. 43.3% belonged to joint family. The maximum (90%) of the students' parents were alive and only 10% students had a single parent (father 5%, mother 5%). The majority (68.3%) of students were getting below Rs. 200 as pocket money. Only 18.3% got Rs. 201-400 and 6.7% were getting Rs. 401-600, 6.7% got Rs. 601 above With regard to the education of the fathers, 98.3% had collegiate education. Only 1.7% had high school. Majority (63.3%) of the students' mothers had university education. Only 36.7% were had high school. Family income of 3.3% students was in the range of Rs. 5000-7000. Whereas 75% of students' family income fell in the range of above Rs. 7001- 9000 and 21.7% of the students' family income was in the range of above Rs. 9000. Majority (33.3%, 48.3%) of the students had exposure sometimes to substance related information in Newspaper/Magazines and Radio/TV. Whereas (66.7%, 51.7%) were exposed very often to substance related information in Newspaper/Magazine and Radio/TV.

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Participant about Knowledge on Substance abuse N=60

Knowledge on substance abuse	Frequency	Percent
Poor	6	10.0
Average	48	80.0
Good	6	10.0

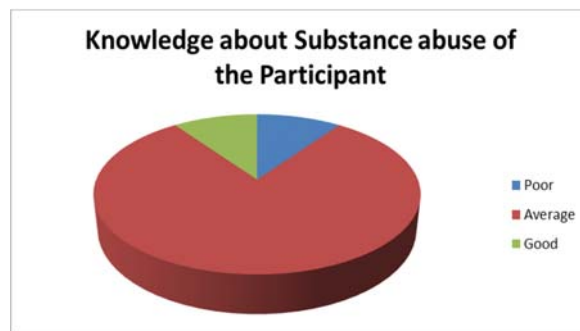


Fig 1

Table 2 and figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of students' knowledge about substance abuse according to the study. Majority of the students's are average in knowledge (80%).

Table 3: Distribution of Pre Test & Post Test Knowledge Score

Group	Mean	SD	N	T Value	df	p Value
Pre Test Knowledge	14.37	3.39	60			
Post Test Knowledge	25.53	1.61	60	23.784	59	<0.0001

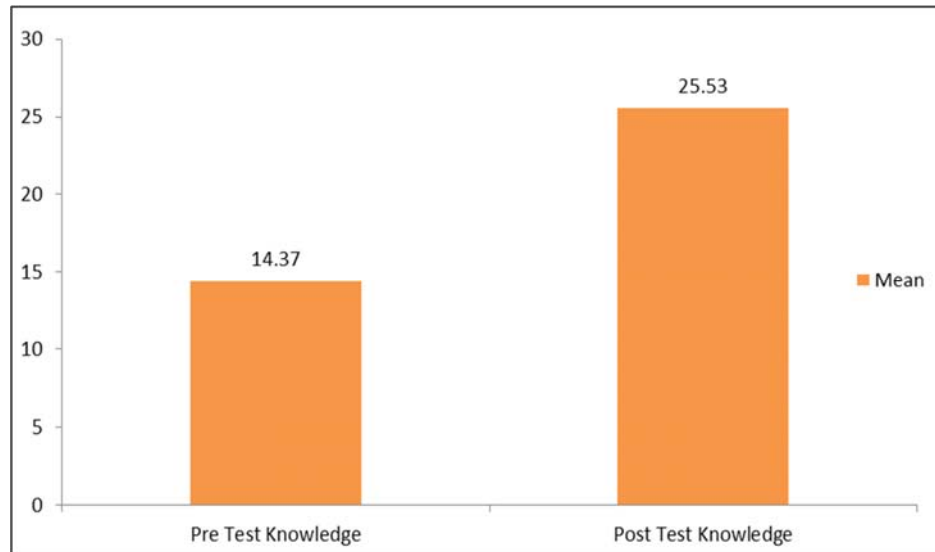


Fig 2

The data depicted in the table 2. And figure 2. Explains the effectiveness of VAT through Pre & Post Test difference. Level of knowledge before VAT was 14.37% & after the administration of VAT it was 25.53%.

The result are clearly illustrate that After the introduction of the video assisted teaching, the post-test measures showed that there is a significant increase in the knowledge of the students in content areas of substance abuse. Thus, it is concluded that the video assisted teaching is highly effective in imparting the knowledge on substance abuse for Adolescents students.

6. Discussion

6.1 Knowledge of Adolescents students towards substance abuse

Post-test knowledge score range (20-28) was significantly higher than their pre-test knowledge scores range (10-18). The mean post-test knowledge scores (= 25.53) were higher than their mean pre-test knowledge score (= 14.37). These findings are consistent with the findings of other studies that were conducted among Adolescents students to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching. They found that video assisted teaching was effective in enhancing the knowledge on ill effects of substance abuse among adolescents. Association between pre-test knowledge scores and selected variables

6.2 Association between pre-test knowledge scores and selected variables

The findings of the study revealed that there is significant association between pre-test knowledge scores and family income ($\chi^2=14.91$, $P\leq 0.05$). This finding is consistent with a previous study that showed there is a significant association between knowledge and family income.

7. Conclusion

The findings of the study proved that Adolescents students lacked knowledge on ill effects of substance abuse and its adverse effects. Video Assisted Teaching provided to them by the investigator was useful in terms of increasing the knowledge on ill effects of substance abuse.

8. References

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