



“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS OF SIDDHPUR TALUKA.”

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: -

“Drug abuse” is defined as any use of drugs for non-medical purposes almost always for altering consciousness. Drug abuse denotes substances that change the mental or physical state of a person and that may be used repeatedly for that effect leading to abnormality. “Enjoyment” and “Curiosity” were found to have the major influence in their decision to use a substance. The fundamental changes that take place during this stage are driven by the biological changes, which in turn affect to have an effect on other aspects such as psychological, emotional, socio-cultural and other factors. Drug addiction is a chronic, often relapsing brain disease that causes compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences to the drug addict and those around them. Substance abuse is the use of psychoactive substance that poses significant hazards to health and interferes with social, occupational, psychological or physical functioning. Academic difficulties (declining grades, absenteeism from school and other activities and increased potential for dropping out of school), health-related problems (accidental injuries, physical disabilities and diseases, and overdoses), poor peer relationships death due to suicide, homicide, accidents, and illness are problems faced by young drug abusers. Both licit and illicit substance use was associated more with male students and the use of a substance by family members had a significant impact on its use by their children.

AIMS

This study aim to evaluate the effect of an information booklate on knowledge regarding Prevention of substance abuse among college students Of Siddhpur Taluka.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:-

1. Assess the Knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse among college students of Siddhpur taluka.
2. To find the association between knowledge with their selected demographic variable.

METHOD

Research methodology is a systematic way to solve the research problem. It consists of the entire general in specific activities from identification of the problem to final interpretation and conclusion. The role of methodology is to carry out the research work in a scientific and valid manner. This section deals with description of methodology and different steps for gathering and organizing data for investigation. It includes research approach, research setting, criteria for sample selection, sampling technique, development and description of the tools, pilot study, data collection, plan for data analysis and protection of human subjects.

The present study is aimed at assessing the knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse among college students of Siddhpur taluka

RESULT:

In this study overall the highest percentage in the demographic data including the age group 94% (below 18), gender 59% (female), religion 81% (Hindu), family income 45% (10001-15000), course stream 50% (commerce), course year 57% (1st year), knowledge regarding substance abuse 97% (yes), source of information 95% (social media). Out of 100 samples poor knowledge is 74%, adequate knowledge is 20% and good knowledge is 6%.

Chi- square test to associate the level of knowledge and selected demographic variable.

CONCLUSION:

The finding of the study revealed that the students have lack of knowledge regarding substance abuse.

KEY WORDS:

Assess, knowledge, substance abuse, college students.

INTRODUCTION

“Drug abuse” is defined as any use of drugs for non-medical purposes almost always for altering consciousness. Drug abuse denotes substances that change the mental or physical state of a person and that may be used repeatedly for that effect leading to abnormality. "Enjoyment" and "Curiosity" were found to have the major influence in their decision to use a substance. The fundamental changes that take place during this stage are driven by the biological changes, which in turn affect to have an effect on other aspects such as psychological, emotional, socio-cultural and other factors. Drug addiction is a chronic, often relapsing brain disease that causes compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences to the drug addict and those around them. Substance abuse is the use of psychoactive substance that poses significant hazards to health and interferes with social, occupational, psychological or physical functioning. Academic difficulties (declining grades, absenteeism from school and other activities and increased potential for dropping out of school), health-related problems (accidental injuries, physical disabilities and diseases, and overdoses), poor peer relationships death due to suicide, homicide, accidents, and illness are problems faced by young drug abusers. Both licit and illicit substance use was associated more with male students and the use of a substance by family members had a significant impact on its use by their children.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. Assess the Knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse among college students of Siddhpur taluka.
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METHOD

A Quantitative research approach with descriptive study on knowledge regarding Prevention of substance abuse among college Of Siddhpur Taluka. Research design is description survey. Research design used for the proposed study is pre experimental one group pre test design to find out the knowledge regarding Prevention of substance abuse among college students Of Siddhpur Taluka.

Chi-square test to associate the level of knowledge and selected demographic variable.

Chi-square value for association of knowledge with their selected demographic variables.

RESULT:

In this study overall the highest percentage in the demographic data including the age group 94% (below 18), gender 59% (female), religion 81% (Hindu), family income 45% (10001-15000), course stream 50% (commerce), course year 57% (1st year), knowledge regarding substance abuse 97% (yes), source of information 95% (social media). Out of 100 samples poor knowledge is 74%, adequate knowledge is 20% and good knowledge is 6%.

Chi-square test to associate the level of knowledge and selected demographic variable.

Table no. 1 -: Chi- square value for association of knowledge with their selected demographic variables.

Sr. No	Demographic Variables	Categories	N	Score			DF	TV	Chi-square value	Significant
				P	A	G				
1)	Age	Below18	94	71	18	5	6	12.59	0.54	Notsignificant
		19-22	3	1	1	1				
		23-25	2	1	1	0				
		Above25	1	1	0	0				
2)	Gender	Male	41	32	7	2	2	5.99	1.42	Notsignificant
		Female	59	42	13	4				
3)	Religion	Hindu	81	66	13	2	6	12.59	6.43	Notsignificant
		Muslim	11	6	3	2				
		Christian	6	2	3	1				
		Other	2	0	1	1				
4)	Familyincome	Below10000	23	16	5	2	6	12.59	2.53	Notsignificant
		10001-15000	45	36	7	2				
		15001-20000	16	10	5	1				
		Above20001	16	12	3	1				
5)	Coursestream	Science	30	24	4	2	4	9.48	3.16	Notsignificant
		Commerce	50	37	10	3				
		Arts	20	13	6	1				
6)	Courseyear	1 st year	57	38	12	7	6	12.59	2.71	Notsignificant
		2 nd year	43	32	8	3				
		3 rd year	0	0	0	0				
		4 th year	0	0	0	0				
7)	Knowledge regardsubstance abuse	Yes	97	73	19	5	2	5.99	4.81	Notsignificant
		No	3	1	1	1				
8)	Source of information	Books	5	2	2	1	6	12.59	3.59	Notsignificant
		Socialmedia	95	72	18	5				
		Peergroup	0	0	0	0				
		Other	0	0	0	0				

Association between the level of knowledge and socio demographic variable is show in table. Based on the Third objective use to chi-square test to associate the level of knowledge and selected demographic variable.

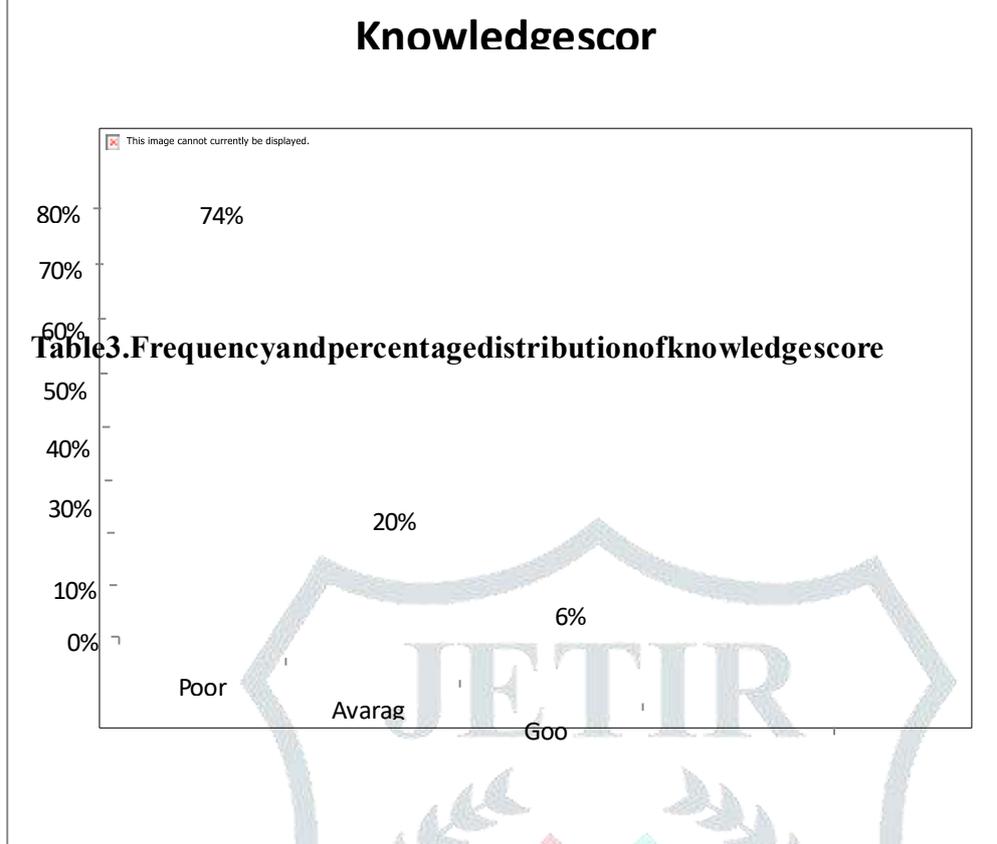


Table3.Frequencyandpercentagedistributionofknowledgescore

Levelofknowledge	Knowledgescore	
	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	74	74%
Adequate	20	20%
Good	6	6%

Figure1.Bardiagramrepresentingknowledgescore.

DISCUSSION: -

The present study aims to assess the knowledge of Student of selected college in sidhhpur taluka.The sample size was 100.The tool used for the study is self structured knowledge questionnaire.

The Responses we reanalyzed through descriptive (means, frequency, percentage distribution, standard deviation).

The findings were computed based on the objective of the study.

CONCLUSION: -

The finding of the study revealed that the students have lack of knowledge regarding substance abuse.

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