"A Descriptive Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Substance Abuse Among Late Adolescents In Selected High School, Bhopal''

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Abstract-
The current study has been undertaken to assess the knowledge score regarding substance abuse among Late adolescents in selected high school, Bhopal. The research design used for study was descriptive in nature. The tool for study was self-structured knowledge questionnaire which consists of 2 parts-PART- I consisted questions related to Socio-demographic data; PART-II consisted of self -structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge score regarding substance abuse among Late adolescents in selected high school. The data was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistical methods. The most significant finding was that 75.0% subjects have poor knowledge, 25.0% have average knowledge score while 0.0% Late adolescents in selected high school were having good knowledge score.

Keyword- Substance abuse and Late adolescents, Rural area.

I. Introduction

The epidemic of substance abuse in adolescents is increasing at an alarming rate in India and this is the direct result of the changing cultural values, fierce competition in the fields of education and employment, growing economic burden on families and declining supportive bonds for adolescents in this transitional age. The impact is that adolescents witness their first experimentation towards various drugs, especially those that are easily available including glues, tobacco, cannabis, and alcohol. Amongst adolescents, the highest at-risk population include street children, child labourers, and teens who have a family history of drug abuse and other emotional and behavioral challenges at home. According to a study conducted by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, the most common form of substance abuse amongst adolescents is tobacco and alcohol, followed by inhalants and cannabis. The average age of onset of tobacco use was observed to be as low as 12 years, while another study revealed that 46% of slum dwelling adolescents started both smokeless and smoking tobacco, as well as alcohol and cannabis from childhood. With easy access to smokeless tobacco, studies in slums of Delhi have shown the age of initiation to be as low as 6 years. The effect of substance abuse is highest on the psychological health of adolescents with the possibility of developing substance use disorder, leading to major behaviour changes observed, including mood disorders, depression, anxiety, thought disorders such as schizophrenia, as well as a personality disorders like antisocial personality traits. Use of tobacco (nicotine) in adolescence and young adulthood poses a unique risk for long-term and long-lasting effects on developing brains as nicotine changes the way synapses are formed, harming the parts that control attention and learning. Brain continues to develop until about the age of 25 years and during adolescence, the brain growth is not complete and is susceptible to the damaging effects of tobacco smoke. Consequences of substance abuse also include quarrels with friends, family or relatives, as well as accidents and severe health disorders, with some also losing their jobs or dropped out of school due to poor performance. One study reported that three percent of adolescents who used substances were also involved in criminal activities like petty thefts, burglary, vandalism of public and private property amongst others

II. Need of the study

Substance Abuse Among Youth

Early drug abuse corelates with substance abuse problems later in life, and the most significant increases in destructive behaviour appear to take place among older teens and young adults.

- 2.08 million or 8.33% of 12- to 17-year-olds nationwide report using drugs in the last month.
- Among them, 83.88% report using marijuana in the last month.
- 591,000 teenagers aged 12- to 17-years-old used an illicit drug other than marijuana in the last month.
- 8.7% of 8th graders have used illicit drugs in the last month.
- 21.3% of 8th graders have tried illicit drugs at least once.
- By the time they're in 12th grade, 46.6% of teens have tried illicit drugs.
- 11.89 million 18- to 25-year-olds used drugs in the last month.
- 4,777 Americans aged 15 to 24 years old died of an overdose of illicit drugs in one year.
- 11.2% of overdose deaths are aged 15 to 24 years.

III. Objective of the study

1. To assess the knowledge scores regarding substance abuse among Late adolescents in selected high school.
2. To find out association between knowledge score regarding substance abuse among Late adolescents in selected high school with their selected demographic variables.

IV. Hypotheses:

RH_0: There will be no significant association between pre-test score on substance abuse among Late adolescents in selected high school with their selected demographic variables.

RH_1: There will be significant association between pre-test score on substance abuse among Late adolescents in selected high school with their selected demographic variables.

V. Methodology

A descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge score regarding substance abuse among Late adolescents in selected high school, Bhopal. The study was carried out on 40 Late adolescents in selected high school selected by purposive sampling technique. Demographical variable and self-structured 30 knowledge questionnaire were used to assess the Knowledge score regarding substance abuse by survey method.

VI. Analysis and interpretation

SECTION-I Table -1 Frequency & percentage distribution of samples according to their demographic variables.

n = 40

S. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	**Age in Years**		
a.	16	7	17.5
b.	17	26	65.0
c.	18 and above	7	17.5
2	**Gender**		
a.	Male	24	60.0
b	Female	16	40.0
3.	**Types of family**		
a.	Nuclear	23	57.5
b.	Joint	17	42.5
4	**Religion**		
a.	Hindu	15	37.5
b.	Muslim	22	55.0
c.	Christian	2	5.0
d.	Others	1	2.5
5.	**Living area**		
a.	Rural	25	62.5
b.	Urban	15	37.5

SECTION-II- Table- 2.1.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score of studied subjects:

Category and test Score	Frequency (N=40)	Frequency Percentage (%)
POOR (1-10)	30	75.0
AVERAGE (11-20)	10	25.0
GOOD (21-30)	0	0.0
TOTAL	40	100.0

The present table 2.1.1 concerned with the existing knowledge regarding substance abuse among Late adolescents in selected high school were shown by pre-test score and it is observed that most of the Late adolescents in selected high school 30 (75.0%) were poor (01-10) knowledge, 10 (25.0%) were have average (11-20) knowledge score and rest of the Late adolescents in selected high school have 0 (0.0%) were from good (21-30) category.

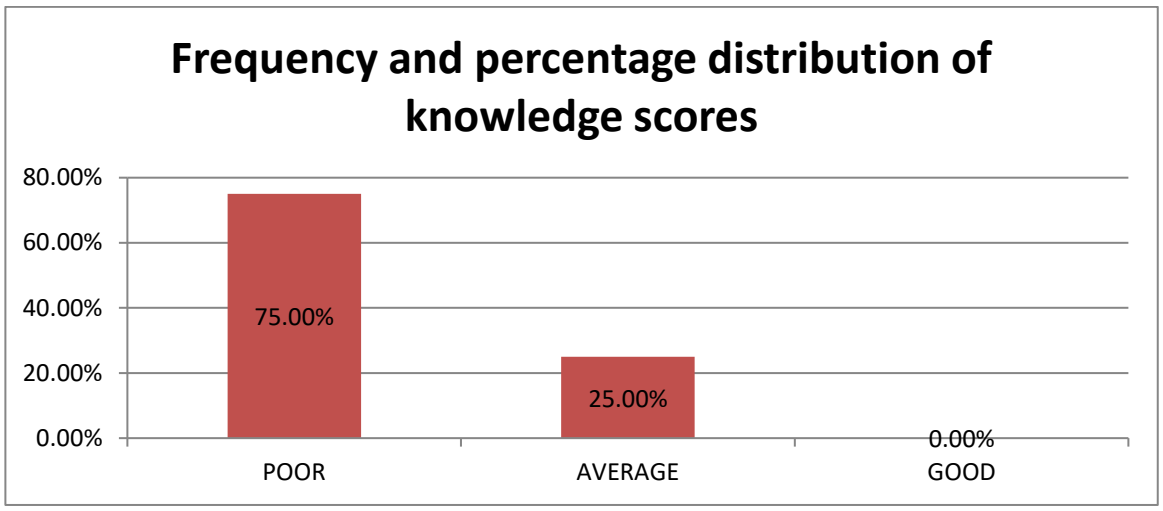

FIG.-2.1.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of Knowledge score of studied subjects

Table-2.1.2. - Mean ($\overline{X}$) and standard Deviation (s) of knowledge scores:

Knowledge Pre –test	Mean ($\overline{X}$)	Std Dev (S)
Pre-test score	8.70	2.40

The information regarding mean, percentage of mean and standard deviation of test scores in shown in table 2.1.2 knowledge in mean pre-test score was 8.70 ± 2.40 while in knowledge regarding substance abuse among Late adolescents in selected high school.

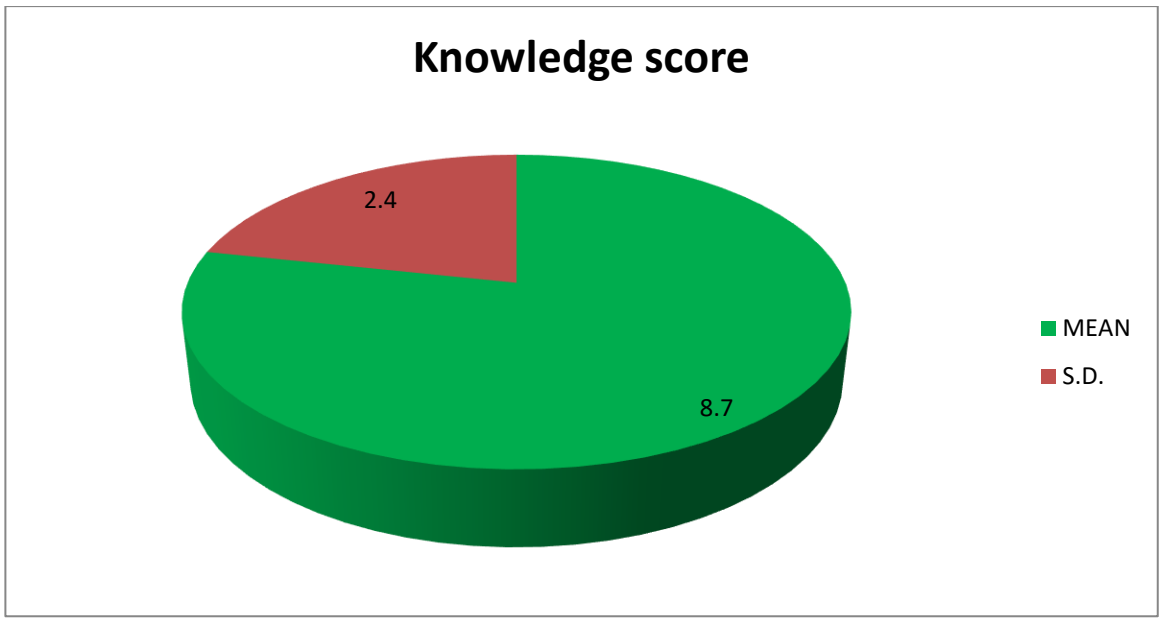

Figure no.-1 Mean and SD of knowledge score of Late adolescents in selected high school.

SECTION-III Association of knowledge scores between test and selected demographic variables:

Table- 3.1 Association of age of Late adolescents in selected high school with knowledge score:

Age	**Test scores**			**Total**
(In years)	**POOR (1-10)**	**AVERAGE (11-20)**	**GOOD (21-30)**	
16	5	2	0	**7**
17	19	7	0	**26**
18 & above	6	1	0	**7**
Total	**30**	**10**	**0**	**40**
X= 0.52		p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of age & test scores is shown in present table 3.1. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 0.52 for 2 DF which indicated insignificant value (p>0.05). Hence, it is identified that there is insignificant association between age & test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that age isn't influenced with current problem.

Table- 3.2 Association of Gender with knowledge score:

Gender	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	GOOD (21-30)	
Male	18	6	0	**24**
Female	12	4	0	**16**
Total	**30**	**10**	**0**	**40**
X= 0.000		p>0.05 (insignificant)		

The association of gender & test scores is shown in present table 3.2. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 0.000 for 1 df which indicated gender & test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that gender is not influenced with current problem.

Table- 3.3 Association of living area with knowledge score:

Living area	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	GOOD (21-30)	
Rural	16	9	0	**25**
Urban	14	1	0	**15**
Total	**30**	**10**	**0**	**40**
X= 4.30		p<0.05 (significant)		

The association of living area & test scores is shown in present table 3.3. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 4.30 for 1 df which indicated living area & test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that living area is influenced with current problem.

Table- 3.4 Association of types of family with knowledge score:

types of family	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	GOOD (21-30)	
Nuclear	18	5	0	**23**
Joint	12	5	0	**17**
Total	**30**	**10**	**0**	**40**
X= 0.30		p>0.05 (insignificant)		

The association of type of family & test scores is shown in present table 3.4. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 0.30 for 1 df which indicated type of family & test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that type of family is not influenced with current problem.

Table- 3.5 Association of religion with knowledge score:

Religion	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	GOOD (21-30)	
Hindu	9	6	0	**15**
Muslim	19	3	0	**22**
Christian	2	0	0	**2**
Others	0	1	0	**1**
Total	**30**	**10**	**0**	**40**
X= 6.98		p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of religion & test score is shown in present table 3.5. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 6.98 for 3 degrees of freedom which indicated religion and test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that religion isn't influenced with present problem.

VII. Results

The findings of the study revealed that 75.0% subjects have poor knowledge, 25.0% have average knowledge score while 0.0% Late adolescents in selected high school were having good knowledge score towards substance abuse in children. The mean knowledge score of subjects was 8.70 ± 2.40. The association of knowledge score of Late adolescents in selected high school was found to be statistically significant with Living area. ($p<0.05$).

VIII. Conclusion

It was concluded that majority of Late adolescents in selected high school had poor knowledge score regarding substance abuse in children. Late adolescents in selected high school should also educate regarding substance abuse to control disease.

IX. Limitations

- This was limited to Selected high school, Bhopal.
- This was limited to 40 Late adolescents in selected high school.

X. Reference

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