



Figure 14. Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-& post-test level of knowledge on prevention of substance abuse among adolescent students.

Part D

To compare the pre and post level of knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescent students [14-15].

Table 17 shows that mean post test score of knowledge 26 with standard deviation 2.94, were significantly higher than mean pre-test score of knowledge 1 1.71 with standard deviation of the paired 't' 51.35.

Table 17. Mean, standard deviation and paired 't' test value of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge on prevention of substance abuse among adolescents.

Tests	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	Paired 't' Test	Table
Pre-test	11.71	3.24	0.28	51.35	2.39
Post-test	26	2.94	0.418		

df=59

Part E

The association between post level of knowledge on prevention of substance abuse among adolescents’ students with their selected demographic variables (**Table 18**).

Table 18. The association between post level of knowledge on prevention of substance abuse among adolescent students with their selected demographic variables.

S. No	Demographic Variable	Level of Knowledge				Chi Square Value	Table Value	Inference E
		Average		Above Average				
		F	%	F	%			
1	Age in Years							
	12-13 years	0	0	0	0			
	14-15 years	2	33.	1	0	48.58	7.81	NS
	16-17 years	25	41.	2	3.	df=3		
	18 and above	19	31.	11	18.			
2	Religion							
	Hindu	22	36.	5	8.			
	Muslim	4	6.	2	3.	51.87	7.81	S*
	Christian	9	15	3	5	df=3		
	Others	11	18.	4	6.			
3	Mother Education							
	Illiterate	24	41.	2	3.			
	primary Education	11	18.	6.	6.	44.34		
	Secondary Education	8	13.	4	6.	df=3	7.81	NS
	Higher Education	10	16.	6	10.			
4	Mothers Occupation							
	Housewife	19	31.	5	8.			
	Govt. Employee	8	13.	4	6.	128.11	7.81	NS
	Private Employee	4	6.	3.	3.	df=3		
	Coolie	15	25.	5	5.			
5	Fathers Education							
	Illiterate	19	31.	2	3.			
	Primary Education	18	13.	4	6.	30.14	7.81	NS
	Secondary Education	13	21.	5	8.	df=3		
	Higher Education	6	10.	3	5.			
6	Fathers Occupation							
	Businessman	5	8.	1	1.			
	Private	21	35.	6	10.	155.74		
	Govt. Employee	6	10	3	5.	df=3	7.81	NS

	Coolie	14	23.	4	6.			
	Income							
7	5,001-10,000	23	38.	10	16.			
	10,001-15,000	15	25.	3	5.	38.2	5.99	NS
	15,001 and above	8	13.	1	1.	df=2		
	Resident							
8	Urban	14	23.	4	6.	145.74	3.84	NS
	Rural	32	53.	10	16	df=1		
	Family Size							
9	Two	6	10.	3	5.			
	Three	16	26.	5	8.	41.65		
	Four	17	28.	1	1.	df=3	7.81	NS
	More than Five	7	11.	5	8.			
	Family Type							
10	Joint	20	33.	7	11.			
	Nuclear	15	25.	3	5.	41.65	5.99	NS
	Single	11	18	4	6.	df=2		
	Previous Knowledge							
11	Teacher	4	6.	2	3.			
	Parents	13	21.	5	8.	145.74	7.81	NS
	Mass Media	24	40.	6	10.	df=3		
	Friends	5	8.	1	1.			

n: 60; NS: Not significant; S: Significant

The above table revealed that demographic variable such as Age, Religion, Educational qualification of mother, occupation of mother, educational qualification of father, occupation of father, Income per month, Resident, Family size, Family type, Previous knowledge on substance abuse and had no association with knowledge on prevention of substance abuse. Except Religion has association with knowledge.

SUMMARY

The Study was conducted to assess the knowledge towards prevention of substance abuse among adolescents at selected junior college, Sangareddy, Telangana state. Descriptive research approach was used for this study sample size were 60. The conceptual framework used for this study was J.W. Kenny's open system model are input, throughput, output, and feedback convenient sampling technique were used select the Adolescent junior college students. Structured teaching program was given to Junior college students to evaluate knowledge on prevention of substance abuse at selected junior colleges. The collected data were analyzed with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Major findings of the study: The findings were discussed under the following objectives. The study assesses the demographic variable regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescent students.

- Majority of the Adolescent students 30(50.00%) were in the age group of (17-18) yrs.
- Majority of the of Adolescent students 27(45.0%) Hindus.
- Majority of the of the Adolescent student's mother's education 27(45.0%) were Illiterates.
- Majority of the of the Adolescent student's mother's occupation 24(40%) were Housewife.
- Majority of the of the Adolescent students Fathers education 21(35.0%) were Illiterates.
- Majority of the of the Adolescent students Fathers occupation 27(45.0%) were private emp.
- Majority of the of the Adolescent students Income per month 33(55.0%) were belongs to 5,001/- 10,000/- income per month.

- Majority of the of the Adolescent student's resident 42(70.0%) were belongs to rural resident.
- Majority of the Adolescent students 21(35.00%) belongs to three family members.
- Majority of the Adolescent students Family type 27(45.00%) were Joint family type.
- Majority of the Adolescent students 30(50.0%) had previous knowledge through mass media.

To assess the pre and post level of knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescents at selected junior college. Data analyzed showed that 54(90%) were having below average knowledge. 6(10%) were having Average knowledge in pre-test were as in posttest 0(0%) have below average 46(76.7%) have Average and 14(23.3%) have adequate knowledge.

To compare the pre and post level of knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescents at selected junior college. Data analyzed shows that mean post test score of knowledge 76.79 with standard deviation of 6.78 was significantly higher than the mean pre-test score of knowledge 31.08 with standard deviation of 11.11, the paired 't' value was 51.35 which was significantly at 0.05 level.

Therefore H1: There will be significantly increase in the post -test level of knowledge on prevention of substance abuse among adolescents' students was accepted.

To compare the post level of knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescent students. Therefore, there will be significant difference in the post-test level of knowledge on prevention of substance abuse among adolescents' students was accepted. To find out the association between variables in post-test level of knowledge among Adolescent students with their selected demographic variables. Chi-square value showed that, demographic variables such as age, religion, educational qualification of mothers and fathers, occupation of mothers and fathers. Family income per month, resident. family size, family type, source of information on substance a therefore 114: there will be significant association between post-test knowledge on prevention of substance abuse among adolescent students with their selected demographic variable.

CONCLUSION

The study was conducted to assess the level of knowledge among Adolescent students at selected junior colleges. knowledge Mean score was 76.79 with standard deviation 6.795 so the structured teaching program was an effective method to improve the knowledge [15].

Implications in nursing: The findings of the study have been implemented in four areas such as nursing practice,

nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing Education: Nurse educators need to provide adequate knowledge towards prevention of substance abuse among adolescent students by providing information, it can be by teaching. Every Phase of nursing-educator will be influenced by the philosophy upon which it is based philosophy takes in all aspects of human life with the view in regulating and protecting life. Their offer is the primary concept of the nurse. From the finding of the study, it is evident that there is improvement of Adolescent students' knowledge towards prevention of substance abuse at selected junior colleges.

Nursing Administration: Nurse Administrators can provide education to nursing personnel by conducting in-service education programs, workshops, conferences to enhance their knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse. Nursing Administrators should take the initiative in creating policies or plans in providing education to Adolescent students. We are in changing world; today's needs are different than yesterday's being healthy person we should be able to bring new interventions to our society. Even though they exist in the developed countries.

Nursing Services: Nurses should maintain Standards in providing nursing care on substance abusers at adolescent students. She should improve standard of care by updating her knowledge and skills.

Nursing Research: It helps to make evidence-based nursing practice in various areas. A profession seeking to improve the practice of its members and to enhance its professional striver for the continual development of the relevant body of knowledge. Nursing research represents a critically important tool for the nursing profession to acquire such knowledge. Nursing research should be aware about existing health care system and the status of the nursing profession by conducting research and by formulating new theories, research could improve the knowledge of the midwife and ultimately, improve the status and standard of nursing.

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