



**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PEER GROUP EDUCATION
ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EFFECTS OF TOBACCO AMONG
ADOLESCENT BOYS AT SELECTED URBAN AREAS OF INDORE M.P.**

Mr. Asif

PhD Nursing Scholar

Introduction

Adolescents are the most vulnerable population to initiate tobacco use. It is now well established that most of the adult users of tobacco start tobacco use in childhood or adolescence. There has been a perceptible fall in smoking in the developed countries after realization of harmful effects of tobacco. The tobacco companies are now aggressively targeting their advertising strategies in the developing countries like India.

Smoking by youth and young adults can cause serious and potentially deadly health issues immediately and into adulthood. Nearly 70% of the world's smokers live in low- and middle-income countries. Nearly two-thirds of the world's smokers live in 10 countries, namely China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, the USA, Japan, Brazil, Bangladesh, Germany and Turkey.

Adolescents often get attracted to tobacco products because of such propaganda. There has been a rapid increase in trade and use of smokeless tobacco products in recent years in the country, which is a matter of serious concern to the health planners. It is important to understand various factors that influence and encourage young teenagers to start smoking or to use other tobacco products. The age at first use of tobacco has been reduced considerably. However, law enforcing agencies have also taken some punitive measures in recent years to curtail the use of tobacco products.

Due to the enormous psychosocial and health effects of tobacco on youth, it is pertinent to understand its burden along with socio demographic factors for formulating effective tobacco control measures targeting them. Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a systematically designed robust tool for monitoring the trends in the prevalence of tobacco use.

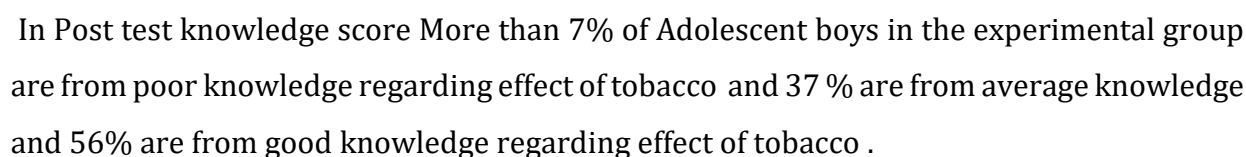
- To assess the pre test knowledge mean regarding effect of tobacco among adolescent boys
- To assess the post test knowledge mean regarding effect of tobacco among adolescent boys
- To compare the pre test and post test knowledge mean regarding effect of tobacco among adolescent boys
- To prepare the peer group education regarding effect of tobacco among adolescent boys
- To assess the effectiveness of peer group education regarding effect of tobacco among adolescent boys
- To find out the association between the pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

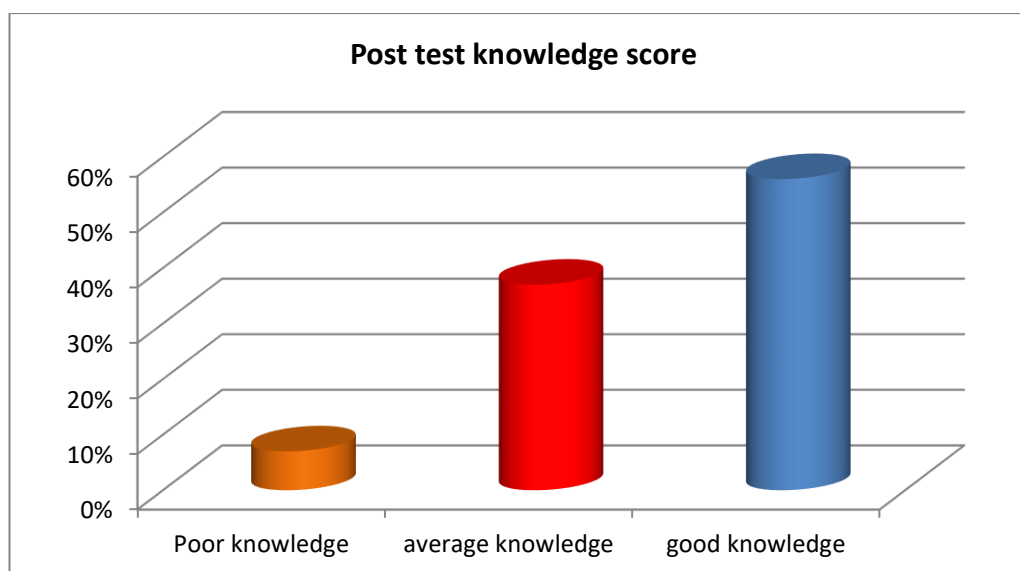
- H1: There will be a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score of Adolscent boys regarding effect of tobacco
- H2: There will be significant effectiveness of peer education regarding effect of tobacco

- H3: There will be significant association between pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

- Study design and setting: Pre experimental one group pre test and post test design
- Sample and sampling technique: The study population comprised of Adolescent boys. A sample of 100 Adolescent was selected by non-probability purposive sampling technique for the same pre test knowledge and post test knowledge after taking expert opinion from 7 experts. Data was collected with structured knowledge questioner.

- Adolescent boys in the experimental group most of the mother 57% are from 15-17 year of age, 62% are living in joint family, 78% are studied in 10th class, 78% are non vegetarian, 52% both parents are working.
- In pre test knowledge score More than 63% of Adolescent boys in the experimental group are from poor knowledge regarding effect of tobacco and 29% are from average knowledge and 8% are from good knowledge regarding effect of tobacco





The effectiveness of peer group education regarding effect of tobacco was found to be effective. Association of pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables some of the demographic variables are associated like class of education and age and other then that are not significant.

References

1. Bhonsle R.B., Murti.P.R, and Gupta P.C., (1992) "Tobacco habits in India, in Control of Tobacco related Cancers and other diseases", Oxford University Press, Bombay,Pp: 25-46.
2. Edelman Carole Lum (2002), "Health Promotion Throughout the Life Span", 6th edition, Mosby publications, Pp: 502 – 523.
3. Gupta Piyush, O.P. Ghai (2007), "Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine", 2nd edition CBS publishers, Pp: 666-671.
4. Behrman Richard .E. Blugman Robert. M. Jonson Hal. B. (2004), "Text Book of Pediatrics", 7th edition W.B. Saunders Company, Pp: 688-689.
5. Jha P, Chaloupka FJ (2000) "Tobacco Control in Developing Countries", New York; Oxford University Press, World Bank, Pp: 501 – 511.
6. Stanhope Marcia, Lancaster Jeanette (1992), "Community Health Nursing", 3rd edition, Mosby publications, Pp: 392,398.

7. Saxena S, Pal HR, Ambedkar (2003) “ Alcohol and Drug Abuse”, New Delhi, New Age International (P) Limited , Pp : 621 – 633
8. Iorfark and Arneil’s (1992), “Text Book of Pediatrics”, 4th edition, ELBS, Pp: 1837
9. Lissaues Tom, Ekayden Graham (2001), “Text book of Pediatrics”, 2nd edition, Mosby publications, Pp: 76,99,105,227,1229.