INTRODUCTION
Drug abuse has become a major problem in any growing society. It has a strong impact on personal and family life. Drugs and alcohol have a direct relation to sexually transmitted disease and AIDS

Drug abuse by students in secondary schools and colleges and universities is a serious problem because their students from the core from which the leadership in all walks of life will eventually emerge.

National household survey revealed that among current alcohol, cannabis and opiates about 21%, 3% and 0.1% respectively were below 18 year of age.

With this background, the present study was designed to determine the knowledge of pre-university students regarding drug abuse.

OBJECTIVES:
1) To assess the knowledge of college students on drug abuse before administration of health education programme.
2) To prepare and validate the health education programme.
3) To find the association between the selected demographic variables and pre-test knowledge score towards drug abuse

METHODOLOGY
Study Approach- In this study Quantitative approach was used.

Research Design- In this study an Evaluative research design was used.

Setting- The study was conducted at 3 Pre-University college in Indore.

Population- population consist of first and second year students of Pre-University college in Indore who have taken arts, commerce, or science as their optional subjects.

Sample-Students who met the inclusion criteria were selected as sample

Sample size- For this study the sample size was 120.

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE TOOL
Pre-test was done to establish the reliability. It was assessed by using , split-half and the tool was found to be highly reliable. Validity of the tool was confirmed by the experts.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE
Data collection was done by using multiple choice statement on students. The consist of two part. Part i consist of 13 socio demographical variable and part ii consist of 30 multiple choice statement related to knowledge regarding drug abuse. The pre-test was conducted to three students followed by health education programme and the post-test was conducted to the students using the same tool on the 7th day after the HEP. Then the collected data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics

RESULTS:

SECTION-I: SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
The data shows that out of 120 students, 105(88.0%) belonged to age group of 16-18 years, While 15 (12.0%) belonged to age group of (18-20) years and 0 belongs to 20- 22 years. According the sex 60 (50.0%) students are in male 60(50.0%) students was female. On the basis of year of study it is obtained that 60(50.0%) are from first year PUC and 60 (50.0%) are second years. 40 (33.33%) students stream of study was arts, 40 (33.33%) students stream of study was in science and 40 (33.33%) students stream in commerce. 98 (81.60%) students are from Hindu religion , 10(8.35%) students was in musli and 12(10.0%) are in christian. 107 (89.0%) students place of stay in home, 9 (8.0%) students stay in hostal and 4 (3.00%) students are from relative house.

SECTION-II: PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST KNOWLDEGE SCORE OF STUDENTS REGARDING DRUG ABUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: -pre-test score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>52.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: -post-test score

52.5% of the student had Excellent knowledge regarding drug abuse

SECTION-III: EFFECTIVENESS OF STP

1) RANGE, MEAN MEDIAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PRE-TEST POST-TEST KNOWLDEGE SCORE ON DRUG ABUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge score</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test</td>
<td>10-29</td>
<td>19.95</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>5.365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-test</td>
<td>31-52</td>
<td>40.30</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>4.876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maximum score=54

2)SIGNIFICANCE OF STP
H01: The mean post-test knowledge scores of students on drug abuse is not significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge scores at 0.05 level.

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ABSTRACT
The aim of this study was to find out the effectiveness of health education programme in improving the knowledge of college students on drug and its adverse effects to evaluate it's effectiveness of health education programme and find out the knowledge regarding drug abuse among students, and selected demographic variables. A deswas carried out 120 students who are undergoing their pre-university course in science, Arts, or Commerce in Indore. Self administered tool multiple choice statements were used to evaluate the knowledge on drug abuse before and after health education programme. Data was analyzed by chi-square and paired t-test. The result showed that there was a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score as marked gain in knowledge after it's health education programme (40.3). The difference in knowledge statistically significant at 0.05 level(119)=37.744;P≤0.05) The significance was at 0.05 level. Thus by this study one can conclude that health teaching programme helps to improve the knowledge of students on drug abuse.
The significance of the mean difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores was done by paired t-test and the value is mentioned below.

### Table 4: Mean, Standard Deviation and ‘t’ Test Value of Knowledge Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Mean Knowledge Score</th>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’ Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUC Students</td>
<td>19.95</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>5.916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( t(119) = 1.98, P \leq 0.05,* \text{significant} \)

### SECTION IV: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

H02: There is no significant association between the pre-test knowledge score of students and selected demographic variables such as age, sex, year of study, stream of study, religion, place of stay, type of family, living status of the parents, part time job, monthly pocket educational status of the parents: monthly family income, mass media exposure at 0.05 level of significance.

The calculated \( \chi^2 \) value Chi-squre value were more than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. So the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. There is a significant association between pre-test score and selected socio demographic variable, at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the H2 hypothesis is accepted.

**DISCUSSION**: Majority of the subjects (87.5%) were in the age group of 16-18 years, maximum (81.6%) of samples belonged to Hindu religion. Most of the samples (89.16%) were staying at home. Majority (55.0%) of samples belonged to nuclear family, maximum 90% of students were living with their parents. Most of the students (83.33%) of students were Rs.200 as a pocket money, maximum (64.16%) of students were exposed some times to drug related information in newspapers magazine and Radio/TV. S. The chi-square test computed between knowledge and selected variables revealed that was a significant association between the knowledge and selected variables such as stream of study, religion, place of stay, type of family, living status of mother, educational status of parents. Previous knowledge of drug abuse at 0.05 level of significance: Thus the H2 hypothesis is accepted.

**IMPLICATIONS**

**NURSING PRACTICE**: Students nurse can in this examination technique so prevent and control the drug abuse.

**NURSING EDUCATION**: Student nurses should be educated about drug and its prevention and control of drug abuse by orienting them to the clinical setting

**NURSING RESEARCH**: It will help the student nurse to scope for exploring this area.

**NURSING ADMINISTRATION**: This study also initiative in organising in service and continuing education programed for the nurses regarding grug abuse and its prevention and control.