

A Research proposal

On

**DRUG ABUSE AWARENESS AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL  
STUDENTS IN RELATION TO HOME ENVIRONMENT**

Submitted to

**LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY**

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## **Introduction**

Youth today is generally associated with high ambition, fast life, and fame, even ill drug addiction has become so pervasive that poses a great challenge to people all over the world. A million people die every year in smoking, drinking and illicit drug use. The menace of drug addiction is increasing in our society with every passing day. The tragic thing about situation has been that youth of the country have been falling prey to these sources. Devastating impact of drug abuse by young students appears very familiar today. Drug affects nervous system, brain, lungs, psychomotor skills and mental health of a person. The cost associated with drug use continues to impose a heavy burden on social infrastructure to numerous countries whether developed or developing countries (Anan,1999).Drug abuse is hazardous and known to be prevalent among young adults, warranting efforts to increase awareness about harmful effects and to change attitudes; (Kausar, 2011).

Home environment is that environment where child spend maximum time. He receives social, aesthetic, cultural and moral values and other values like hospitality, obedience and understands the behavior of his parents, sibling, which has influences behavior, pattern and habits. Those values he learned from his home at his child stage that has run his full life. The Child also learns that what is wrong what is right from his home Environment. Moos and Moos (1986) defined home environment as the degree of commitment, help and support family members provide to one another. One of the commanding aspects of home environment is the psychological security given by parents and family which helps in proper

development and balanced growth of child. The behavior of children is very largely affected by the behavior of parents. Parents play a big role in determining the hopes, fears and experiences of the child.

At home, over protective or neglected nature of parents may causes children to get excited and attracted toward ill habits where consumption of drug is one of them. Lack of government policies, lack of awareness regarding abusive effects of drug and poor home environment can be considered as factor responsible for the increase drug addiction among children in adolescent stage or in between age years of 16 to 19. Grebow(1973) reported that “nurturance affection “and achievement ,expectations, demand and standards constitute the two dim

Home is the first school of the child where improving takes place. The family acts to teach a child, the culture and the sub culture. The child does not learn only overt behavior but he also learns social and moral values. Home is the structure of a child in which the child is nursed and thought up. From those contacts with family members, children lay foundation for interest and attitudes towards people, things and life in general. As social horizons broaden the children come in contact with peer outside the home. These early foundations, laid in the home, may be changed and modified; through they are never completely eradicated. Instead they influence their later attitudes and behavior patterns. Home is not merely meant number of members living under roof rather it is psychological roof among its members, which forms an important aspect of family. Since home constitute the first environment of the child, its members specially the parents and siblings are most significant, people during the early formation year. Parents influence the children by what they think, how they feel and what they do in the family. Anything parents do to a child of with a child has its aims to control the child, to modify to maintain a desired form of behavior. Healthy parents in the home are medium of providing wholesome and adjustable facilities required for success in life. Indeed a school of psychological participation

for society in present in the infant at birth which may be aggregated or controlled according for the early childhood experience of individual.

Drug abuse, according to Ajayi and Ayodele (2002), is the wrong use or inappropriate use of chemical substances that are capable of changing function of cell in the body. There are many studies for finding association between many factors to drug abuse. This study is designed to investigate correlation between home environment and drug abuse awareness. Drug abuse is become an increasing problem in Senior Secondary School Students. The major causes of the concern is that a significant prop ration of these young people eventually get addicted posing a threat to these own health and safety the study is descriptive method. According to Collin's Coursed Dictionary (1961) environment was all the circumstances, people, things and events around them that influence their life. Broadly the term environment includes physical environment. Physical environment is concerned with the nutrition and climate conditions while social environment or social heritage refers to the culture surroundings to the individual. Drug abuse can disrupt family life and crate disrupted pattern of codependency that is the spouse or whole family out of love or fear of consequence, inadvertently enables the user to continue using drugs by covering up supplying money or denying there is a problem. Drug related crime can disrupt neighborhood due to violence among drug dealer. The great majority of homeless people have either a drug alcohol problem or mental illness many have all there. Kausa (2011) conducted a study to assess the prevalent drug addiction activities at higher secondary level in district Islamabad, Pakistan. The result of the study led to the conclusion that there is a dire need to train both teachers and students though making strong curricular reforms under a formal drug education programmer.

Alcohol: Alcohol as a substance is a drug. To label it a beverage in no way changes the way in which it interacts with the organism. It is still a Central Nervous System depressant (Parikh and Krishna, 1981) although legal; alcohol is a toxic substance, particularly to a developing fetus when a mother consumes this drug during pregnancy.

Amphetamines: This group of drugs comes in many forms, from prescription medications like methylphenidate (Ritalin, Concerti) and drugs like methamphetamine (“meth”) Overdose of any of these substances can result in seizure and death.

Anabolic Steroids: A group of substance abused by bodybuilders and other athletes, this group of drugs can lead to terrible psychological effects like aggression and paranoia, as well as devastating long term physical effects like infertility and organ failure.

Caffeine: While it is consumed by many, coffee, tea and soda drinkers, when consumed in excess this substance can produce palpitations, insomnia, tremors and significant anxiety.

Cannabis: Cannabis is also known as marijuana or hashish and is famous throughout the world for its psychoactive properties (Khantawong, 2004) The scientific name for cannabis is tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) In addition to the negative effects the drug itself can produce (for example, infertility, paranoia, lack of motivation) the fact that it is commonly mixed (“Cut”) with other substances so drug dealers can make more money selling the diluted substance or expose the use to more addictive drugs exposes the marijuana user to the dangers associated with those added substances. Examples of ingredients the marijuana is commonly cut

with include baby powder, oregano, embalming fluid, PCP, opiates, and cocaine.

Cocaine: A drug that tends to stimulate the nervous system, cocaine can be snorted in powder form, smoked when in the form of rocks (crack cocaine), or injected when made into liquid.

Ecstasy: Also called MDMA to denote its chemical composition (methylenedioxymethamphetamine), this drug tends to create a sense of euphoria and an expansive love or desire to nurture others. In overdose, it can increase body temperature to the point of being fatal.

Hallucinogens: Examples include LSD and mescaline, as well as so called naturally occurring hallucinogens like certain mushrooms; these drugs can be dangerous in their ability to alter the perception of the user. For example a person who is intoxicated with a hallucinogen may perceive dangers where there is none and to think that situations that are truly dangerous are not. That misperception can result in dangerous behaviors (like jumping out of a window because the individual thinks they are riding on an elephant that can fly)

Inhalants: One of the most commonly abused group of substances due to its accessibility, inhalants are usually contained in household cleaners, like ammonia, bleach and other substances that emit fumes. Brain damage, even to the point of death, can result from using an inhalant just once or over the course of time, depending on the individual.

Nicotine: The addictive substance found in cigarettes, nicotine is actually one of the most habit forming substances that exist. In fact, nicotine addiction is often compared to the intense addictiveness associated with opiates like heroin.

Kausa (2011) conducted a study to assess the prevalent drug addiction activities at higher secondary level in district Islamabad, Pakistan. The result of the study led to the conclusion that there was a dire need to train both teachers and students through making strong curricular reforms under a formal drug education program.

Grebow (1973) reported that “nurturance affection “and achievement ,expectations, demand and standards constitute the two dimensions of parental behavior that have been regarded as important by previous researchers.

Khantawong (2004) compared the level of mental health and academic achievement of drug users and non-drug users in secondary school students of Thailand and concluded that non-drug users were better in academic achievement and mental health than drug users.

Saini (2010) conducted study to get an idea of drug addiction in undergraduate students of private university in Bangladesh and concluded that students mainly took drugs to have fun or just for sake of curiosity through their treatment taking attitude was in very low stage.

Tayla (2008) in his study realized that more to be done with vulnerable parents and their children to safeguard where parental alcohol misuse underpins a range of other difficulties.

Sani (2010) conducted study to get an idea of drug addiction in undergraduate students of private universities in Bangladesh and concluded that students mainly took drugs to have fun or just for the sake of curiosity though their treatment taking attitude was in very low stage.

which is handed down to the individual from successive generations of human beings.

**The significance of the Study:**

The structure of a family itself is in such a well defined pattern that doing something wrong by staying in that atmosphere is quite not possible. Thus young boys and girls who stay in the homely environment have less chance to get distracted into a wrong track. Away from home in the hostel set up, the probability of getting involved in ill activities is more. Researchers have shown that in a well structured family there are hardly any drug addicts but the same person might become addicted to illicit drugs. In modern times, since the inherent discipline of home is missing over there the tendency to break rules becomes dominant and young children follow a wrong road. Drug addiction is one of the most complex and baffling of vices. Drugs continue to damage and indeed destroy many human lives. The devastating impact of drug abuse by young student appears very familiar today (Khantawong, 2004). Drug addiction not only affects the users but also others like parents, siblings, close friends and workers. It affects mental health and academic achievement of students who are drug users. The effects of drug addiction are felt on many levels: personal, friends, family and societal. Individual who use drugs and alcohol experience a wide array of physical effects due to their drug and alcohol addiction that they had never anticipated. Additional effects of drug addiction include tolerance, withdrawal, anticipated. Additional effects of drug addiction include tolerance, withdrawal, sickness, overdose age, and resorting to a life of crime. The effects of drug addiction can disrupt family life and create destructive patterns of codependency. The valuable human and financial resources



continue to divert away from productive activities which are essential for development and prosperity.

At home, over protective or neglected nature of parents may causes children to get excited and attracted toward ill habits where consumption of drug is one of them. Lack of government policies, lack of awareness regarding abusive effects of drug and poor home environment can be considered as factor responsible for the increase drug addiction among children in adolescent stage or in between age years of 16 to 19. Evidence shows that awareness regarding drugs and its ill effects may be reason of curing this problem to some extent. So the purpose of this study is to know about the level of awareness regarding drug abuse among most affected age group i.e. students at Senior Secondary School level and role of home environment if any on the awareness of this stated population regarding ill effects of drug abuse.

**Statement of the Problem:**

The investigators intend to study the effect of home environment on drug abuse awareness. So present study will be stated as DRUG ABUSE AWAIRENESS AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO HOME ENVIRONMENT

**Operational definition of the Term:**

**Drugs:** Any product other than food or water that effect the way people feel, think see and behave, it is a substance that, due to its chemical nature, affects, mental and emotional functioning. It can enter the body

through chewing, inhaling, smoking, drinking, rubbing on the skin or injection.

**Drug Abuse:** Drug abuse, also called substance abuse or chemical abuse, is the use of illegal drugs, or the misuse of prescription or over the counter drugs. Drug abuse is a pattern of behavior that displays many adverse results from continual use of a substance.

**Drugs Abuse awareness:**

Drug abuse awareness is stated as ability to perceive, to feel or to be conscious of events, objects or sensory patterns regarding ill effect of drug. More broadly, it is the state quality of being aware of drug abuse.

**Home Environment:** In this study, home environment shall be operationalized as parental-structure, Parent occupation status, parental involvement and parental managed learning programs.

**Objective of the study:**

1. To compare drug abuse awareness among senior secondary school students experiencing high, average and low home environment.
2. To compare drug abuse awareness among senior secondary school students in relation to their gender, locale and educational stream.

**Hypotheses of the study**

H1(a) There exists a significant difference in drug abuse awareness among senior secondary school students experiencing high, average and low home environment.

H2(a) There exists a significant difference in drug abuse awareness between male and female senior secondary school students.

H2(b) There exists a significant difference in drug abuse awareness between urban and rural senior secondary school students.

H2(c) There exists a significant difference in drug abuse awareness among science and art stream senior secondary school students.

**Delimitation:**

The present problem will be delimited to the following area of the study;

1. Study will be delimited to the 150 Senior Secondary School Students only.
2. Study will be delimited to the +1 class student of Govt. schools from arts and science educational stream of Jalandhar and Karpurthala district only.
3. The study will be delimited to the variable home environment and drug abuse awareness only.

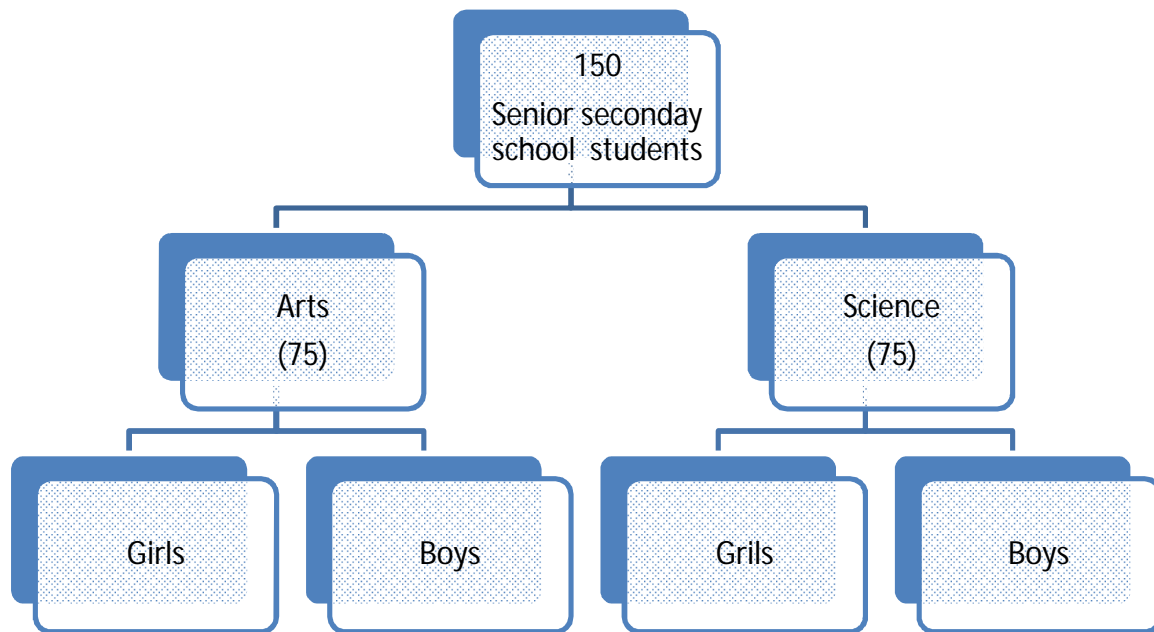
**Method of Procedure**

This study will be descriptive by its nature. Keeping in view of evidences, objectives and hypotheses; investigator found it suitable to use descriptive survey method in the present study. Descriptive research is a conditions and degree in detail of the present situation and whenever possible, to draw valid general conclusions from the fact discovered.

## Sample Techniques

Random stratified sampling will be used. A list of all senior secondary school of jalandhar and kaputhala district will be taken out. By lottery method any four school will be selected .Data will be collected from 150 students divided into various educational stream (arts, science) which will be further divided into male and female students.

## Sample design



## Tools of the data collection

The selection of suitable tools is of vital importance for successful research. To collect data for this study: Home environment inventory (HEI) by Khurana Shankar Mishra (2012) will be used and questionnaire on drug abuse awareness will be prepared by investigator for senior secondary school student. A questionnaire will be prepared by the investigator to measure the extent and degree of awareness of students

regarding drug abuse. The purpose of the questionnaire will be to measure awareness regarding drug abuse among senior secondary school students. Senior Secondary School students studying in +1 class will form the target population for which tool on drug abuse awareness is to be prepared.

### **Procedure for data Collection:**

The data for the present study will be collected from +1 class students' belongings to various educational streams at senior secondary School level. In all there will be 150 students, including both boys and girls adopting arts and science stream at senior secondary School level. Investigator prepared questionnaire on drug abuse awareness and standardized tool on home environment prepared by Khurana Shankar Mishra will be used to collect data. The respondents will fill their profile and will answer all the questions of the questionnaire to the best of their knowledge and experience. Data will be analyzed and on the basis hypotheses will be tested.

### **Statistical technique**

Following Statistical techniques will be used for analysis of data:

1. Descriptive statistics: Mean, Mode, median, S.D., Skewness and Kurtosis will be used for ascertaining the nature of distribution of scores.
2. ANOVA & t-test will be used.

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