



ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING REGARDING THE KNOWLEDGE ON GHUTTKA / KHARRA CONSUMPTION AND ITS HAZARDS AMONG ADOLESCENT BOYS AGE GROUP BETWEEN 14-18 YEARS

Nursing

**Mrs .Akhtaribano
Harun Sayyad**

Principal, Shalinitai Meghe College Of Nursing Salod Hirapur, wardha.

KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION :-

The single most prevalent cause of illness and death is tobacco use. Bad effects Some of the less long-term users of filtered tobacco tend to be smoking pipes and cigars with a 30-35 percent lower risk of cancer development due to tobacco usage. Tobacco use will -live and eventually progress into more extreme compulsive use.

OBJECTIVES:

1 To test the Kharra consumption perception among adolescent boys.
2 To assess the teenage boys' Knowledge of the risks of consumption of kharra.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Non experimental Descriptive Design. Random sampling Technique non probability convenience sampling. **Sample size:-** 100. **Target Population:-** Adolescent boys age between 14 to 18 Evaluate the relationship between demographic variables' scores and data. **Resources and techniques:** Structured Questionnaire split into parts. Part 1 Demographic info, Part 2 Knowledge Base Questionnaire on Kharra consumption and its hazards. Data collection: The investigator collected information using a structured data collection process.

RESULT:

Current knowledge before teaching was bad knowledge according to targets. 8% of adolescent boys had poor knowledge score, 62% had average knowledge score, 21% had decent knowledge, 6% had very good knowledge score and 3% had excel The minimum score was 3 and 22 was the maximum score. 9.70 ± 3.62 was the mean score.

CONCLUSION:

None of the demographic variables were associated with a knowledge score

Recommendations

Via workshops and seminars state government should assume roles in promoting knowledge of risks and their prevention of ghuttka effective in improving understanding of the consumption of Gutkha/Kharra and in prevention its risks among adolescent boys.

It is therefore concluded that in improving understanding, the effectiveness of the planned teaching method is successful.

Table 1: Distribution Of The Age Group Of Adolescent Boys According To Their Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Variables	No of adolescent boys	Percentage
Age(yrs)		
15-16 years	51	51
16-17 years	25	25
17-18 years	24	24
Standard of learning		
10th standard	82	82
11th standard	0	0
12th standard	6	6
BA-1st years	12	12
Medium of instruction		
Marathi	91	91
English	9	9
Hindi	0	0
Urdu	0	0
Religion		
Hindu	85	85

Muslim	4	4
Christian	1	1
Other	10	10

REFERENCES:-

1. Adolescents: risks to wellbeing, and solutions. World Health Company.
2. Accessible from: [http:// www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/details/adolescents-risks-and-solutions](http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/details/adolescents-risks-and-solutions) (Accessed Sep6 2018)
3. 2. Authors; as of 2019. Sumathi Publications, International Journal of Clinical and Biomedical
4. Research. This is an Open Access article that enables free non-commercial use, provided the original study is properly cited. 29(CC 4.0: BY-NC-SA
5. Mohan S, SankaraSarma P, Thankappan KR. Access to pocket money and low educational performance