



“TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON HEALTH HAZARDS OF TOBACCO USE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS TOBACCO CONSUMPTION AMONG RURAL ADULT MALES BETWEEN THE AGE GROUP OF 21-45 YEARS IN A NETEWALA AT SRI GANGANAGAR, (RAJASTHAN).”

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Tobacco, which is the world's leading cause of preventable death today, and India, the world's second-largest economy, with a population of over a billion people. The overall number of premature deaths caused by tobacco during the twentieth century was reported to be about 100 million, with the death toll expected to rise to one billion if existing tobacco consumption rates persist into the twenty-first century.

METHODS: The descriptive research design used to assess knowledge and attitude of rural adult males. Study was conducted Netewala rural area at SriGanganagar. Sample size was 50 during this study. on probity convenient sampling technique was used for sample selection.

RESULT: The knowledge level of adult males reveals that out of 50 rural adult males most of them 38(76%) had moderately adequate level of knowledge and 11(22%) had adequate level of knowledge and 1(2%) of them had inadequate level of knowledge Regarding attitude most of them 31(62%) had moderately favorable attitude, 12(24%) had favorable attitude and 7(14%) none of them had adequate level of had unfavorable attitude. The correlation ('r value) between the knowledge and attitude of adult males was +0.23, which showed that there is moderately positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of adults.

CONCLUSION The main conclusions drawn from this present study was knowledge regarding health hazards of tobacco use, majority of the adults had moderate level of knowledge and attitude towards tobacco consumption was moderately favorable. Subjects were much aware of the health hazards of tobacco use but yet they have been practicing it yet. The findings of the



study encourage the community health nurse to create knowledge and awareness the as a part of their nursing action in community settings. And encourage the community health nurse to explore the factors hindrances to control the tobacco use.

KEY WORDS: Tobacco, Knowledge, Attitude, Adult Males.

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INTRODUCTION

Tobacco, which is the world's leading cause of preventable death today, and India, the world's second-largest economy, with a population of over a billion people. The approximate number of premature deaths caused by tobacco during the twentieth century is predicted to be about 100 million, with the same number expected in the twenty-first century if existing tobacco use rates persist. The death toll is expected to reach one billion people. The World Health Organization (WHO), “which offers these figures, also forecasts that in the first two decades of the twenty-first century, India will have the highest rate of increase in tobacco-related deaths. Many of these deaths would occur during the active years of adulthood as a result of a childhood

addiction. The pressing need to prevent many of these lives from succumbing to tobacco addiction, as well as the immediate imperatives of preventing the massive health, fiscal, social, and environmental pressures that tobacco will place on a nation aspiring to rapid growth.”

World Health Organization, The tobacco atlas. (2002) “The history of global tobacco trade is integrally linked with the history of India. It was to discover a sea route to this fabled land. Reputed for its spices, silk and gems, that Christopher Columbus set sail in 1492. His wayward journey took him instead to America. This “discovery of the “New World was accompanied by the discovery of tobacco by Portuguese sailors. This plant, treasured by the



American.”Indians were enthusiastically welcomed by the Portuguese, who transported it to the Old World of Europe because of its supposed medicinal and apparent stimulant properties. Tobacco was imported into India by Portuguese merchants in AD 1600, and its use and cultivation spread to the point that India is now the world's second largest producer of tobacco.

Tobacco was first brought along the Portuguese trade route in the kingdom of AdilShahi, the capital city of Bijapur, now in Karnataka, south India. During his visit to Bijapur in 1604-1605, Asad Beg, the Mughal Emperor Akbar's ambassador, brought vast amounts of tobacco from Bijapur to the Mughal Kingdom in the north, and delivered some to Akbar along with jewel-encrusted European-style pipes. Tobacco and pipes were also granted to many nobles in Akbar's court.

RESEARCH APPROCH: - A qualitative approach.

RESEARCH DESIGN: - A descriptive research design.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: - The project is carried out in selected areas of Sriganganagar

POPULATION OF THE STUDY: - Target population for this study was adult males between the age group of 21-45 years.

SAMPLE SIZE: - 50 samples were used.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: - Non probity convenient sampling technique.

RESULT

Data Analysis and Interpretation

SECTION-A: DATA ON SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF RURAL ADULT MALES BETWEEN THE AGE GROUP OF 21-45 YEARS.

Regarding age among 50 males 26(46%) belongs to 21-30 years, 15(30%) belongs to 41-45 years, 8(16%) belongs to 36- 40 years and 4(8%) belongs to 31-35 years.

Regarding marital status, 36 (72%) adult males are married, 12(24%) were unmarried, 2 (4%) were widower and none of them were belongs to separated.

Regarding religion 45(90%) were belongs to Hindu, 4(8%) were in Muslim, no one were Sikh and 1(2%) were in other religion.



Regarding type of family, 18(36%) belongs to nuclear family, 30(60%) belongs to joint family were in extended family and 2(4%) were belongs to extended family.

Regarding educational status, 24(48%) had primary education, 08 (16%) had middle. 2(4%) had high school education, 1(2%) had higher secondary education, 10(20%) had collegiate and 5(10%) were illiterate.

Regarding occupational status 11(22%) belongs to private employed, 21(42%) belongs to self-employed, 4(8%) were government employees and 14(28%) were unemployed.

Regarding type of work, 30(60%) had moderate work. 12(24%) had sedentary work and 8(16%) had heavy work.

Regarding habit of tobacco use, all 50(100%) adult males were said yes, None of them said no.

Regarding type of tobacco use, 8(16%) were using hookah, 5(10%) were using pan masala, 31(62%) were using bidi, 3(6%) were using guthka, 1(02%) was using snuff and 2(4%) were using khieni.

Regarding frequency of tobacco use per day, 34(68%) were using 2-10 times/day,

12(24%) were using 16-20 times/day and 4(8%) were using 11-15 time/day.

Regarding number of years of having habit of tobacco use. 25(50%) were using 2-10 years, 9(18%) were using 16-20 year and 16(32%) were using 11-15 years.

Regarding reason 22(44%) were belongs to peer pleasure 6(12%) were belongs to curiosity, 3(6%) were belongs to time pass, 11(22%) were belongs to pleasure. 5(10%) were belongs to stress, 1(02%) were belongs to body pain, 2(04%) were belongs to any other reason and none of them had the reason style.

Regarding living standards of the respondents, 25(50%) were living with relative, 18(36%) were living friends, 5(10%) were living alone and 2(4%) were living with others.

Regarding source of first tobacco use, 35(70%) were belongs to friends. 11(22%) were belongs to self and don't remember, 4(08%) were belongs to relatives and none of them belongs to siblings and parents.

PART (1): DATA ON ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HEALTH HAZARDS OF TOBACCO USE AMONG RURAL



ADULT MALES BETWEEN THE AGE GROUP OF 21-45 YEARS.

Out of 50 rural adult males, most of them 38(76%) had moderately adequate level of knowledge and 11(22%) had adequate level of knowledge and 1(2%) of them had inadequate level of knowledge.

PART (II): DATA ON ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS TOBACCO CONSUMPTION AMONG RURAL ADULT MALES BETWEEN THE AGE GROUP OF 21-45 YEARS.

Out of 50 adult males, most of them 31(62%) had moderately favorable attitude, 12(24%) had favorable attitude and 7(14%) none of them had adequate level of had unfavorable attitude.

SECTION-C CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF RURAL ADULT MALES BETWEEN THE AGE GROUP OF 21- 45 YEARS

Mean level of knowledge of adults was 17.92 with the SD of 3.69, the mean level of attitude of adult males was 61.44 with the SD of 12.22 and the correlation (r value) between the knowledge and attitude of adult

males was +0.23, which showed that there is moderately positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of adults on health hazards of tobacco use and its consumption. There was significant relationship found between mean knowledge score on health hazards of tobacco use and mean attitude score on towards tobacco consumption among rural adult males between the age group of 21-45 years. Hence the stated hypothesis H₁ was accepted.

PART (I) DATA ON ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MEAN KNOWLEDGE SCORE ON HEALTH HAZARDS OF TOBACCO USE AMONG RURAL ADULT MALES BETWEEN THE AGE GROUP OF 21 - 45 YEARS WITH SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Association of age with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 10.73 and table value at df -6 was not significant $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of marital status with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 10.66 and table value at df -6 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.



With regards to association of religion with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 1.17 and table value at df-6 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level

With regards to association of type of family with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 2.47 and table value at df-4 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of educational status with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 23.22 and table value at df-10 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level. With regards to association of occupation with the level of knowledge. The obtained X value 3.39 and table value at df-6 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of type of work with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 12.46 and table value at df=4 was significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of habit of tobacco use with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 0 and table value at df-4 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of type of tobacco use with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 12.25 and table value at df-10 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of frequency of using tobacco per day with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 1.87 and table value at df-4 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of numbers of years of having tobacco with the level of knowledge. The obtained 'value 5.72 and table value at df-4 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of reason with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 17.28 and table value at df-14 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of living standards of respondents with the level of knowledge. The obtained value 13.43 and table value at df-6 was significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of sources of first tobacco use with the level of knowledge. The obtained x' value 4.17 and table value at df-10 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

PART (II) ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MEAN ATTITUDE SCORE ON TOBACCO CONSUMPTION AMONG



RURAL ADULT MALES BETWEEN THE AGE GROUP OF 21- 45 YEARS WITH SELECTED SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

With regards to association of age with the level of Attitude, The obtained value 4.38 and table value at df-6 was not significant at $p<0.05$ level. With regards to association of marital status with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 3.59 and table value at df-6 was not significant at $p<0.05$ level.

With regards to association of religion with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 1.36 and table value at $df=4$ was not significant at $p<0.05$ level.

With regards to association of type of family with the level of Attitude, The obtained value 4.64 and table value at $df=4$ was not significant at $p<0.005$ level.

With regards to association of educational status with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 13.76 and table value at df-10 was not significant at $p<0.05$ level.

With regards to association of occupation with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 13.65 and table value at df-6 was significant at $p<0.05$ level.

With regards to association of type of work with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 7.06 and table value at df-4 was significant at $p<0.05$ level.

With regards to association of habit of tobacco use with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 0 and table value at df-4 was not significant at $p<0.05$ level.

With regards to association of type of tobacco use with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 36.86 and table value at df-10 was significant at $p<0.05$ level.

With regards to association of frequency of using tobacco per day with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 11.22 and table value at df-4 was significant at $p<0.05$ level.

With regards to association of numbers of years of having habit of tobacco with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 3.84 and table value at df-4 was not significant at $p<0.05$ level.

With regards to association of reason with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 9.33 and table value at df-14 was not significant at $p<0.05$ level.

With regards to association of living standards of respondents with the level of Attitude. The obtained value 5.52 and table



value at df-6 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

With regards to association of sources of first tobacco use with the level of Altitude The obtained value 2.25 and table value at df-10 was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of the Study

The Study was to assess the knowledge on health hazards of tobacco use and attitude towards tobacco consumption among rural adult males between the age group of 21-45 years in Netewala village at Sriganganagar, Rajasthan.

CONCLUSION

The main conclusions drawn from this present study was knowledge regarding health hazards of tobacco use, majority of the adults had moderate level of knowledge and attitude towards tobacco consumption was moderately favorable. Subjects were much aware of the health hazards of tobacco use but yet they have been practicing it yet. The findings of the study encourage the

community health nurse to create knowledge and awareness the as a part of their nursing action in community settings. And encourage the community health nurse to explore the factors hindrances to control the tobacco use.

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