CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION AND FURTHER RESEARCH POSSIBILITIES

6.1 SUMMARY

In the present investigation, an attempt was made to study "Development of Instructional Package for prevention of narcotic drug problem of Lower-Secondary Students in the Expansion Opportunity Schools in Thailand".

This chapter contains a summary of the total investigation activities - the objectives, hypotheses, sample as well as design and the tools used in the study.

It also includes the main findings of this study, educational implications and further research possibilities in this area.

6.1.1 Objectives of the Study

The following objectives were formulated for the present study.

(i) To construct and develop an Instructional Package for prevention of narcotic drug problem of Lower-Secondary Students in the Expansion Opportunity Schools in Thailand.

(ii) To find out the effectiveness of an Instructional Package for prevention of narcotic drug problem of Lower-Secondary Students in the Expansion Opportunity Schools in Thailand.
(iii) To find out the differences of narcotic drug mean scores between students taking narcotic drugs and not taking narcotic drugs.

(iv) To find out the differences of narcotic drug mean scores between the experimental group and control group.

6.1.2 Hypotheses of the Study

Following hypotheses have been formulated for this study:

(i) There will be significant differences in narcotic drug mean scores of students between pre-test and post-test phase of the experimental group.

(ii) There will be significant differences in narcotic drug mean scores between students taking narcotic drug and not taking narcotic drug.

(iii) There will be significant differences in narcotic drug mean scores between the experimental group and control group.

6.1.3 Experimental Design

A pre-test post-test experimental design was employed in the present study.

Experimental group and control group in the field testing stage were given a pre-test.
Both the groups were given instructions. Experimental group was given instructions through Instructional Package constructed and developed by Investigator and control group was given instructions through normal curriculum.

After 2 months the same test which was used as pre-test was administered to both the groups as post-test.

6.1.4 Sample

A sample for developing criterion test consisted of 100 students.

A sample for the first try-out was 2 students.

A sample for the second try-out was 19 students.

A sample for the field testing stage or final try-out was 30 students in experimental group and 30 students in control group. All groups were identified by survey questionnaire from 661 students in class 8 in Ching Mai Province of Thailand.

6.1.5 Tools

The criterion test, Instructional Package, Survey Questionnaire and Teacher Questionnaire were used as tools for the collection of data.

6.1.6 Development of Criterion-Test

A criterion test was used to measure the knowledge and skills in narcotic drug. The reliability of the test was checked against KR-20
formula and test was validated against the content validity judged by the experts. The final draft of the test consisted of fifty items.

6.1.7 Development of Instructional Package

The investigator developed a locally constructed Instructional Package based on items of narcotic drugs. The text was developed keeping in view educational objectives expressed in behavioural terms. The Instructional Package was also developed after completion of first try-out, second try-out and final testing stage. A standard of 86.52/83.40 was reached. This findings support the first and second objectives.

6.1.8 Development of Survey Questionnaire

With the discussion, suggestions and reactions from experts the survey questionnaire was developed. It was validated though try-out with students in class 8. The result could identify the student taking drug and not taking drug.

6.1.9 Development of Teacher Questionnaire

With the discussion, suggestions and reactions from experts the teacher questionnaire was developed. It was validated and had its try-out with the teachers in schools. The final try-put of items could seek the opinion from teachers appropriately.
6.1.10 Analysis of Data

The data collected with the help of tools was analysed by using descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation. To test the significance of differences between means, the t-ratio were calculated.

6.1.11 Results

The results of analysis of mean scores are shown in table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Summary of Analysis of Mean Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-Test</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.  Pre-test and post-test of experimental group</td>
<td>24.23</td>
<td>41.70</td>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.  Gain scores between experimental group &amp; control group</td>
<td>17.47</td>
<td>5.97</td>
<td>6.30</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.  Gain scores between taking drug &amp; not taking drug students</td>
<td>17.47</td>
<td>17.57</td>
<td>6.30</td>
<td>6.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of 't' values of pre-test and post-test of experimental group were computed. The calculated value of 't' was 15.16 and it was significant at 0.1 level of confidence. This finding confirmed that Instructional Package for prevention of narcotic drug problem of Lower-Secondary Students in the Expansion Opportunity Schools in Thailand
constructed and developed by the investigator was effective as it could increase the students' knowledge and skills as is evidenced by mean scores. This findings confirmed the first hypothesis and it is in consonant with Johnson, Timmy Dane (1994).

The standard analysis also was carried in the final stage with experimental group in order to determine the effectiveness or standard criterion, it reached the 86.52/83.40.

In addition, the analysis of 't' value of gain scores between experimental group and control group was computed. The calculated value 't' was 8.56 and significant at 0.01 level of confidence. This finding confirmed that the Instructional Package was effective measure as it could show the differences of narcotic drug mean scores between experimental group and control group. This finding also confirmed the third hypothesis and this is in consonant with Fahey Walsh. Jane M. (1995). Some main aspects of the impact on Instructional Package were similar to the studies and suggestions made by Botvin (1997). Raynal and Chen (1996). Carlson et al. (1994). Dykeman and Nelson (1996) and Smith. Denis Michale (1985).

There was no significant differences in narcotic drug mean scores between students taking narcotic drugs and not taking narcotic drugs. This finding could not confirm the second hypothesis. In practical way of teaching, it could not separate, narcotic drug students from not taking narcotic drug students, so both of these students (taking drug and not taking drug) were given the same treatment (Instructional Package). It may be the cause of insignificant differences in narcotic drug mean score between students taking-narcotic drug and not-taking-narcotic drug.
Finally, the present study had a favourable results based on the teacher questionnaire. The teachers used this Instructional Package and the persons having concerned with narcotic drug problem have contributed their opinions towards the constructed of Instructional Package.

6.3 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The result of the present study is significant for counsellors, psychologists, sociologists, policy makers, educators, administrators, principals, school directors and teachers, who are involved in planning and development of teaching strategies and educational curriculum. The study has demonstrated the effectiveness of Instructional Package. Its impact was substantial and the usage of Instructional Package is comprehensive for various purposes.

6.4 FURTHER RESEARCH POSSIBILITIES

(i) This study can be replicated involving the course of science, social studies, public health education at Lower-Secondary or Upper-Secondary School Level.

(ii) This Instructional Package can be used along with other strategies in other school subjects.

(iii) The study may be conducted to determine the impact of implementation of Instructional Package more qualitatively and in other departments as well.

(iv) The research may be conducted with larger sample in order to get more details regarding to the Instructional Package for prevention of narcotic drug problem.