

# A Study of Attitude towards Drug and Alcohol among College Students In Relation to Their Gender and Stream

**Dr. Ajay Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Ms. Deeksha Devi<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, <sup>2</sup>Research Scholar

<sup>1, 2</sup>Vaishno College of Education, H.P

## Abstract

The purpose of the study was examine the attitude towards drug and alcohol among college students in relation to their gender and stream. The sample consisted 180 students of govt. Degree College under graduate from kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. The investigator used scale of Attitude towards Drug and Alcohol which develop by Poorva Jain & Amit Deolia for collected data. The 't' test statically techniques was used for this research paper. The result showed that there is found significance difference attitude towards drug and alcohol among college students in relation to their gender and also found that significance difference among arts stream and science stream students. The investigator also found that there is no significance difference among arts stream and commerce stream students & science stream and commerce stream students.

**Keywords:** Attitude towards Drug and Alcohol, Gender and Stream

## INTRODUCTION

Education was born with the birth of human race lives. Education fashions and models man for society man cannot be conceived merely in term of biological existence. Education brings into focus the social aspect of man and transforms an animal being into human being. In this way, education provides base to the human society with social relationships. The increasing problems of substance abuse and alcohol dependence in our society have drawn both public and scientific attention According to the second report of the national corn growers association on marijuana and drug abuse of the adult population and 34 percent of the youth regarded alcohol as a drug. The percentages of these people may have increased recently but today most people still refuse to consider hosts and hostesses who encourage their guests to drink heavily as dope pushers. In addition only 7 percent the people questioned in the 1973 survey observed the abuse of alcohol as a serious social problem s compared with 53 percent who considered use of other drugs. Marijuana and heroin as a serious social problem .According to a research conducted by National Institute on drug Abuse (2014) It was found that young adults and college students were more prone to prescribed drugs cigarette smoking , heavy episodic drinking ,marijuana cocaine and other illicit drugs. Alastair mordey (2012) reported that India has at least 70 million drug addicts. Bedi (2010) reported about the seventy percent of teeters population is already under the grip of drug addiction. Substance abuse is not a new phenomenon. It has a history of nearly ten thousand and was prevalent in almost all civilizations. Mans knew poppy in prehistoric time and opiates have been in use for at least 8000 year for its pain relieving properties. In Sumerian civilization, Persia, Egypt, Greek and Rome

culture opium was used in medicine and religious rituals. Arabs were probably the first ones to start using opium systematically as a psychoactive substance. Arab trader's spread opium habits and cultivation to Persia. India and China introduced it to European doctors. In India, also the use of psychotropic drugs has history and mythology of thousands of years. In early childhood, children develop physically and learn things they need to use in daily life. However in adolescence, teens learn and shape their mindset as they see in family school, society and peer group. Attitude is a settled way of thinking or feeling, characteristically or imitated in a person's behaviour. Psychologists say that attitude is way of evaluating things in a certain way after learning from others and society. Evaluating things may encompass evaluation of people objects, issues and events and it can be either positive or negative contingent upon nurturing by parents. It is also believed that attitude is outcome of personal or by observing others such as parents friends.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

**Oliha (2014)** studied adolescence drug abuse among university undergraduates in University of Benin Edo State of Nigeria. The findings exhibit a significant difference between the adolescence non-drug abuser and drug abuser and a difference between the female abuser and male abuser. In case of academic performance, the difference was not exists among adolescence drug abuser and non-drug abuser. **Jennifer et al. (2015)** researched on the role of context-specific drinking in neglectful parenting behaviors. The study investigates the association between parental drinking in various contexts and the use of physical and supervisory neglectful. The researcher found that frequency of drinking in multiple contexts was associated to different neglect subtypes. Particularly, frequency of drinking with peers was positively linked to leaving a child at home alone it was found the parents who drank regularly with family were not leave their child home alone. **Nelson et al. (2020)** discovered that some students turned to drug to deal with the stress and anxiety brought on by the expectation of their academic work. Additionally; the study found that drug usage among student was linked to more frequent social interaction and improved creativity. **Gururaj et al. (2021)** India has the largest population of adolescents globally (253 million people aged 10-19 year), constituting 21% of the population. Adolescents as young as 13 -15 years of age have started consuming alcohol in India.

## NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In the present scenario, formal education is a necessary aspect of life. Sometimes we even name it simply Education. In the process of acquiring formal education, a person lives his childhood, adolescence and the period of post-adolescence, the present problem is related to the young students. In addition, young students are the stage where one is influenced the most by his/her peers. Therefore, the present problem is directly linked to the school, College and other higher institutions of formal education. Today drugs and alcohol consumption day by day. In the behalf of past researchers studied revealed that there is scarcity of studies on drug addiction in India the abusers was taking synthetic drugs only including injections of morphine and tablets like Proxy on Brufen and Diazepam. Second most popular drug was bhukki, Chars, Affim, Ganga etc. which is most commonly taken by the respondents. Researches also observed that Drug abuse among adolescents is usually, a habituation and can be avoided or corrected. It is due to peer pressure and tendency to defy parental authority and assert independence the age is difficult and so is the temptation. She stressed that responsible for the drug and alcohol usage. In the past, attempts has been made to find about Oliha (2014) adolescence drug abuse

among university undergraduates in University of Benin Edo State of Nigeria. Jennifer et al. (2015) the role of context-specific drinking in neglectful parenting behaviors.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study attitude towards drug and alcohol among college students in relation to their gender.
- To study attitude towards Drug and Alcohol among Arts and science stream students.
- To study attitude towards Drug and Alcohol among Arts and Commerce stream students.
- To Study attitude towards drug and alcohol among Science and Commerce stream students.

## HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- There is no significant difference in attitude towards drug and alcohol among boys and girls of college students.
- There is no significant difference in attitude towards drug and alcohol among Arts and Science stream students.
- There is no significant difference in attitude towards drug and alcohol among Arts and Commerce stream students.
- There is no significant difference in attitude towards drug and alcohol among Science and Commerce stream students.

## METHODOLOGY

In the present study the investigator used descriptive survey method and random sampling technique for selecting the 180 Govt. Degree College undergraduate students Sixty (60) students of Arts Stream, Sixty (60)- Students of Science stream and Sixty (60) students of Commerce Stream) taken from Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh as a sample. For collected data investigator used Poorva Jain & Amit Deolia scale of Attitude towards Drug and Alcohol.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

**Table 1: Comparison of Attitude towards Drug and Alcohol among College Students in Relation to their Gender and Stream**

Group	Variable	Students	N	Mean	S.D.	SEd	t-test	Level of significance
1	Gender	Boys	90	67.71	9.37	1.44	2.52	Significant
		Girls	90	71.35	9.94			
2	Stream	Arts	60	71.73	10.81	1.88	2.51	Significant
		Science	60	67.01	9.85			
3	Stream	Arts	60	71.73	11.28	1.82	0.65	Not Significant
		Commerce	60	69.86	8.56			
4	Stream	Science	60	67.01	9.75	1.61	1.67	Not Significant
		Commerce	60	69.86	7.85			

From the Table 1(group-1) calculated t value comes out to be 2.52 which is greater than table value of (1.97) at the significance level of 0.05 with degree of freedom (188) hence, hypothesis which states that

‘there is no significance difference in attitude towards drug and alcohol among boys and girls of college students’ is not accepted. So it is concluded that there is significant difference found in attitude toward drug and alcohol among boys and girls of college students. The mean scores of boys is 67.71 and girls 71.85 found respectively. The mean score of girls attitude towards drug and alcohol is higher than their boys students of college so it indicted that girls have more positive attitude towards drug and alcohol as compared to their boys students of college. From the Table 1 (group-2) we can see that attitude towards drugs and alcohol among arts stream and science stream students the calculated t value comes 2.51 which is greater than table value of (1.98) at the significance level of 0.05 with degree of freedom (188). The second aspect concluded that there is significant difference found in attitude toward drug and alcohol among arts stream and science stream students. So the proposed hypothesis not accepted. The mean score of arts stream students (71.73) attitude towards drug and alcohol is higher than their science stream students (67.01) of college so it indicted that arts stream students have more positive attitude towards drug and alcohol as compared to their science stream students of college. From the Table 1 (group-3) calculated ‘t’ value comes out to be 0.65 which is less than table value of (1.98) at the significance level of 0.05 with degree of freedom (118) hence, hypothesis which states that ‘there is no significance difference in attitude towards drug and alcohol among arts and commerce students’ is accepted. So it is concluded that there is no significant difference found in attitude toward drug and alcohol among arts stream and commerce stream students. Also we can see from the Table 1 (group-4) attitude towards drug and alcohol among science and commerce stream students the calculated ‘t’ value comes out to be 1.67 which is less than table value of (1.98) at the significance level of 0.05 with degree of freedom (118). The fourth aspect concluded that there is significant no difference found in attitude toward drug and alcohol among science stream and commerce stream students. So the proposed hypothesis not accepted in the aspect there is no significance difference in attitude towards drug and alcohol among science and commerce stream students.

## FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- It is clear from the result that there exist significant difference in the attitude towards drug and alcohol among boys and girls of college students. The mean score of girls’ attitude towards drug and alcohol is higher than their boys so it indicted that girls have more positive attitude towards drug and alcohol as compared to their boys students.
- It is concluded that there is significant difference found in attitude toward drug and alcohol among arts stream and science stream students. The mean score of arts stream students attitude towards drug and alcohol is higher than their science stream students. So it indicted that arts stream students have more positive attitude towards drug and alcohol as compared to their science stream students.
- The study revealed that there is no significant difference found in attitude toward drug and alcohol among arts stream and commerce stream students.
- The study also found that there is no significant difference in attitude towards drug alcohol among Science and Commerce stream students.

## Conclusion

It was concluded that there is significance difference found among boys and girls students in their attitude towards using drug and alcohol and also significance difference found among Arts stream and

Science stream students in their attitude towards using drug and alcohol. Use of drugs and alcohol is a major problem in our societal concern, schools, College, University and other institutions. Today drugs and alcohol consumption day by day. So in the institution have responsible for conducting a seminar, awareness campaigning and other activities programme related to this in time to time among the students so that they will be aware from the use of drug and alcohol and prevention programme provide a basis for teaching young students to develop healthy behavior pattern that do not include drug and alcohol thinking.

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