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## A STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY SHIMLA STUDENTS TOWARDS ALCOHOL

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### Abstract

*The aim of present investigation was to study the attitude of university students towards alcohol. A sample of 100 students was selected. From the sample 50 male and 50 female students was select randomly. Finally the sample was divided in to rural and urban. On the basis of data analysis and the interpretation the researcher found that (1) male students irrespective of level of locality have significantly more favorable attitude towards alcohol as compared the female students. (2) There is no significant difference in the attitude of rural and urban university students towards alcohol. (3) Both sex and locality of students do not have significant interactional effects on the attitude of university students towards alcohol.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Drug and alcohol abuse among university students is a major cause for concern. Use of illegal substances may be associated with deterioration in personal and social life, especially in the case of addictive drugs such as heroin when users often become involved in illegal activities to acquire money to purchase the drug. The non prescribed use of habit- forming drugs is not a new phenomenon. Its extent and more certainly, its patterns and trends, may have differed, but it has been with used for generation with respect to trends of alcohol and drug use, in any case, problem in recent time has assumed endemic proportions. Drug use among people has become more or less, a part of their “subculture”. More foreboding evil, however, is that the use of intoxicants among young people has come to symbolize protest against “oppressive” social value and ‘archaic’ society.

Drug abuse in India is as old as elsewhere, if not order. From the very beginning cannabis drugs has been in use. Ancient book are replete with references to intoxicants such as “Soma Rasa” “Dev Booty” “Madira” etc. opium become popular during the Mughal period. Until recently, cocaine had many enthusiasts, especially in “red light” areas. However, the problem has often been associated with the processes of urbanization and modernization. Drug abuse may not be exactly a problem of magnitude at present, but it may become one within several decades. The abuse of alcohol and other drugs among university students remain a prominent concern on the most campuses. Problem commonly associated with such abuse include the property damage, poor academic performance, damage relationships, unprotected sexual activity, physical injuries, date rape and suicide while some students being using alcohol and other drugs after enrolling in college or university., simply educating youths about the variety of abused drugs, their effects, and the associated health risk may produce more sophisticated uses but has shown no significant benefit in changing behavior (Tobler, 1986).

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Drug and alcohol use during adolescence is almost always a social experience and a learned behavior (Swaid 1988).

## **CAUSES OF DRUG ADDICTION**

Dependences on drugs have many points in common with alcohol addiction. The drug-dependent person is basically one who finds the effects of the drug to be a solution to his or her problems. As in the case of alcohol the drug becomes so essential to the users that they cannot face reality without it. The world health organization committee on defines drug dependence in the following way. A state of periodic or chronic intoxication detrimental to the individual and to society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic) its characteristics include 1) an overpowering desire or need to continue taking the drug and to obtain it any means 2) a tendency to increase to dose; 3) a psychic and some times, a physical dependence upon the effects of the drug. Generally speaking, interest, attitudes, temperament adjective efficiency and life goals of individuals may have a decisive role in their taking drugs. However, there are largely latent considerations there may be several overt reasons as well many users set much store on psychotropic drugs that drugs or certain drugs provide intrepidity or that they are a big aid to concentration is a popular belief. Often the drug-sex linkage has been underlined. To Huxley mescaline opens up “doors of perception”. From a psychological angle, many regard drugs as a “conscious induction device; And attempt to connect up their influences with “altered states of consciousness”. “Paranormal insight”, “Extra-sensory perception” and the crossing of the “threshold of spiritual perception”.

## **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the attitude of male and female university students towards alcohol.
2. To study the attitude of rural and urban university students towards alcohol.
3. To study the interaction effects of sex and locality on the attitude of university students towards alcohol.

## **HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY**

1. There is no significant difference in the attitude of male and female university students towards alcohol.
2. There is no significant difference in the attitude of rural and urban university students towards alcohol.
3. There is no significant interaction effect of sex and locality on the attitude of university students towards alcohol.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Sampling**

The population of the study comprised all the students enrolled in Himachal Pradesh University Shimla. In the present study investigator used the random method of sampling. It may be



mentioned here that 100 students (Boys=50 & Girls=50) university students were included in the sample.

### Tool Used

The investigator of the study used a standardized too “A scale to measure attitude towards drinking alcohol by Bhadra and Girija”.

### Delimiting the study

The study was delimited only students of Himachal Pradesh University Shimla.

The study was delimited on the sample of 100 students (50 male & 50 female) of H.PU Shimla.

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DATA

The complete summary of results of analysis of variance (ANOVA), for the studying the significance of difference on the score in attitude towards drinking alcohol is given in table as under:

Summary of ANOVA (2x2)

Si. No.	Source of variation	Sum of square	df	Mean square	F
1	Sex	5990.760	1	5990.710	22.784
2	Locality	10.240	1	10.240	00.039
3	Interaction Sex X locality (AXB)	432.640	1	432.640	01.645
4	Within group (error)	25242.320	96	262.941	
5	Total	1645084.000	100		

### Sex

It can be seen that the computed F- value for the main effects of sex on attitude of university students towards drinking alcohol has come out to be 22.784, which is significant at 0.01 levels for 1 and 96 df.

From it may be inferred that there exists a significant difference in the attitude score of male and female university students, towards drinking alcohol. The hypothesis stated as, “There is no significant difference in the attitude of male and female university students towards alcohol” was not accepted.



## **Locality**

Table shows that the computed value of F is .039 which is not significant at 0.01 level of significance for 1 and 96 df.

Hence hypothesis states as, “There is no significant difference in the attitude of rural and urban university students towards alcohol” was accepted. From this it can be said that rural and urban students of university do not show any significant difference in attitude towards drinking alcohol.

## **Two-way Interaction**

### **(Sex X locality)**

Table shows that computed value of F for the interaction of sex and locality has come out to be 1.645 which is not significance at 0.01 level of significance. Hence hypothesis states as, “There is no significant interaction effect of sex and locality on the attitude of university students towards alcohol” was accepted.

## **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

1. There is significant difference in the attitude score of male and female university students, towards drinking alcohol.
2. Rural and urban students of university do not show any significant difference in attitude towards drinking alcohol.
3. There is no significant interaction effect of sex and locality on the attitude of university students towards alcohol.

## **SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

1. Similar study may be undertaken on college students and other institutions adolescence's students.
2. Similar study may be undertaken with the large sample of students.

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