

**ATTITUDE TOWARDS DRUGS AND ALCOHOL AMONG SENIOR
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR LOCUS OF
CONTROL**

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to study the attitude towards drugs and alcohol among senior secondary school students in relation to their locus of control. Objectives of the study were to study the Attitude towards Drugs and Alcohol of rural and urban students and to study the Locus of Control of rural and urban students. The study will be conducted on Sen. Sec. School students of Ludhiana district of Punjab. So it is decided to get data from 200 Sen. Sec. School Students. Mean, Standard deviation, Correlation, T-test will be calculated for analyzing the data of the present study. This study is revealed that attitude towards drugs and alcohol and locus of control of rural and urban students at senior secondary school students do not differ significantly from each other.

Keywords: Attitude, drug and alcohol, Locus of control

INTRODUCTION

There are several reasons why people take drugs? Most of the young boys and girls take drug due to lack of love from their parents. Because in these days, most of the families are nuclear and both father and mother are in job field so they do not give proper time and attention. In fact, they give money to fulfill their needs but they take drugs to escape from loneliness. Most of the people take drugs to take relief from daily routine problems and work load. One more reason for drug abuse is lack of patience. People get angry and frustrated often and just to remove their frustration, they start taking drugs.

Drugs affect different people in different ways. Addiction is not limited to drugs and alcohol. People can be addicted to many things such as food, gambling, shopping or most anything that gets in the way of a healthy lifestyle. There are different reasons for different age groups that's why they indulge in drugs. In every field, today either in studies or business, the competition has increased. Some are not strong enough to bear the stress or pressure of this competition world and get irritated and find drugs to be only solution. They do not understand the fact that the thing which they are considering to be the solution of their problem is actually going to create a new problem for them. Drugs actually ruin the life of a person. There are several factors and causes to consider with addiction. First there is genetic component that is what is passed on to you through your family. Personality contributes to drug addiction. Peer pressure is high, both for teenagers and adults alike. Drug addiction occurs when the pathways in system are altered by repeated use of a substance. Once a person becomes addicted to drugs he cannot leave them easily. If one tries to leave them his body does not work properly. He feels restless, gets tired, and remains irritated the whole day. This problem is growing day by day and has become a serious problem with intake of drugs body goes on weak day by day. Drug addicted person gets away from his family and finally he loses them. When they do not get drugs they commit suicide and ruin the whole family. In our India 80% of people took drugs and the age group of the people that took drugs are 12-25 years. Drug addiction is a disease of the body, mind and spirit.

Aldo Badiani and David Belin (2011) Current theories of addiction all argue for a unitary account of drug addiction. Badiani and colleagues challenge this view by highlighting behavioural, cognitive and neurobiological differences between opiate addiction and psychostimulant addiction. They argue that these differences have important implications for addiction treatment, addiction theories and future research.

Agnes Ebi Maliki ET. A1. (2013) revealed that undergraduates representing 52.9 per cent of respondents revealed that permissive parenting style can influence students to abuse drugs, low parental socio-economic status can also influence undergraduates to abuse drugs, the result of data analyses also status and undergraduates attitude towards

drug abuse. Based on the findings recommendations and implications for professionals were made.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the Attitude towards Drugs and Alcohol of rural and urban students
2. To study the Locus of Control of rural and urban students.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There will be no significant difference in the attitude towards Drugs and Alcohol of Rural and Urban students.
2. There will be no significant difference in the Locus of Control of Rural and Urban students.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Ludhiana will be covered for this study.
2. The study will be delimited to the Attitude towards Drugs and Alcohol Locus of Control of Senior Secondary School students.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

Drug is a major problem in our society. So there is very important significance of this study. Most of the school and college going students take drugs due to their company and sometimes some other personal reasons are behind it. This study will help teacher, psychologist, doctors and drug addicted centres to design drug education programme according to the needs and Attitude of the students towards Drugs and Alcohol. This study will also help us to find out the relationship between Attitude towards Drugs and Alcohol and Locus of Control, which will help us to provide counselling to the parents, teachers, friends and other society members.

SAMPLING

The study will be conducted on Sen. Sec. School students of Ludhiana district of Punjab. So it is decided to get data from 200 Sen. Sec. School Students to see the Attitude towards Drugs and Alcohol in relation to their Locus of Control of Sen. Sec.

School students. It will be assured that the information given by them kept confidential and would be used only for research purposes.

TOOLS

1. **Drug and Alcohol Attitude Scale by Sunil Saini and Sandeep Singh.** The scale consists 28 items and it is standardized on age 16-19 years' boys and girls.
2. **Locus of control by Sanjay Vohra (Indian Adaptation of Levensons Scale).** The scale consists 24 items and it is standardized on age above 16-19years boys and girls.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

Mean, Standard deviation, Correlation, T-test will be calculated for analysing the data of the present study.

Conclusions

Table 4.1 Attitude towards Drugs and Alcohol of rural and urban Students.

VARIBLE/ STATISTICS	N	MEAN
RURAL MALE	50	70.28
RURAL FEMALE	50	69.68
URBAN MALE	50	79.1
URBAN FEMALE	50	73.32

INTERPRETATION ON THE BASIS 01 TABLE 4.1

Description based on table 4.1 presents the rural male. Rural female, Urban male and urban female of total sample for the variable under study. The values of mean for rural male are 70.28 and the value of rural Female are 69.68. The value of mean of urban Male are 79.1 and the value of urban Female are 73.32.

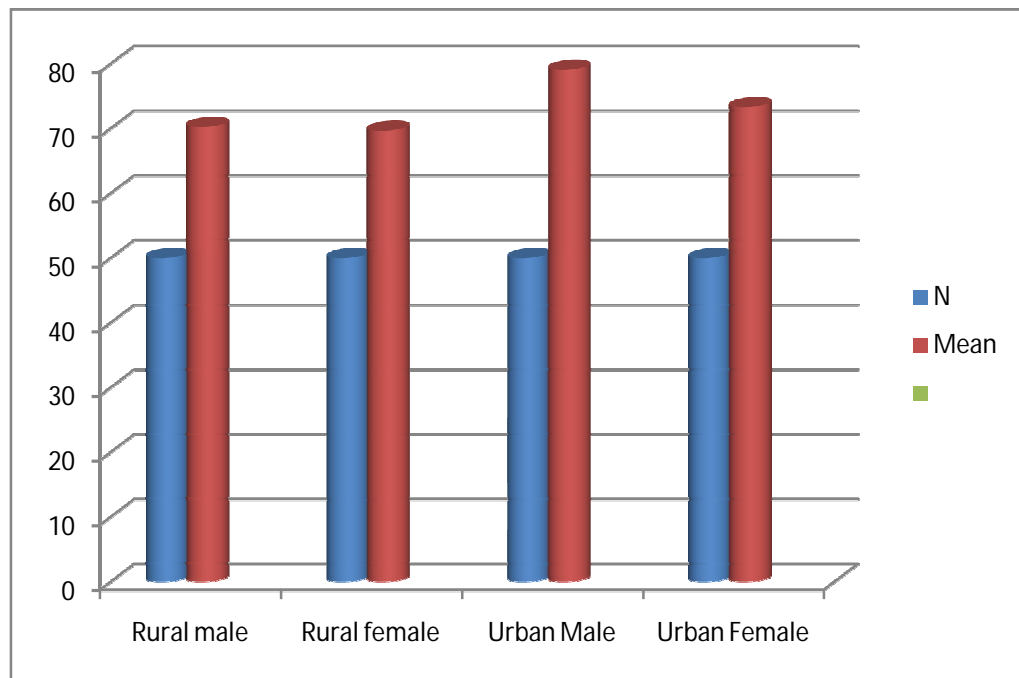
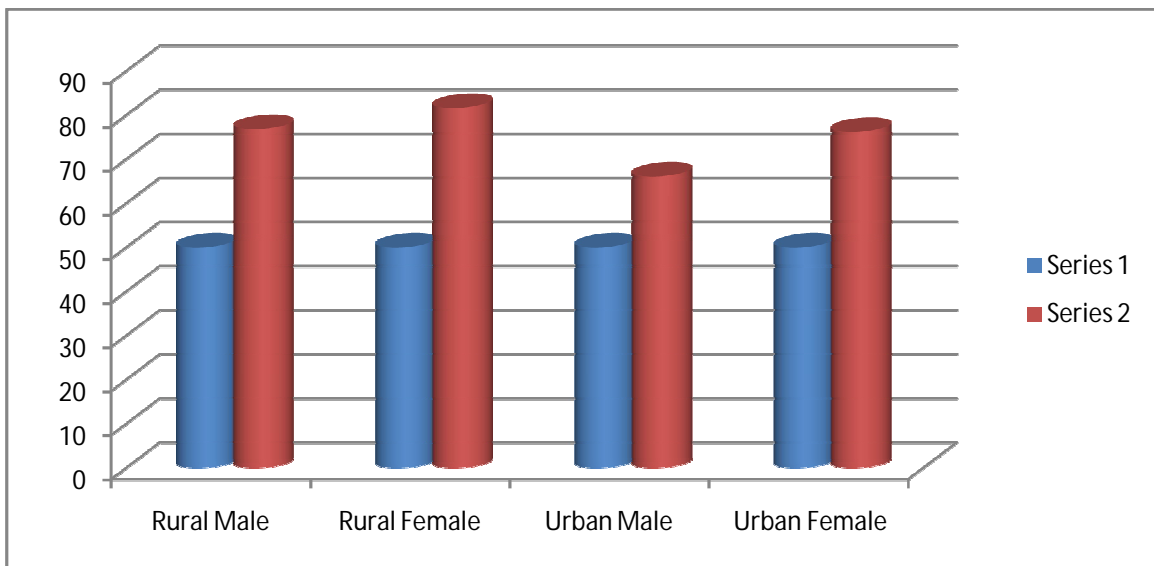


Table 4.2 Locus of control of Rural and Urban students.

VARIABLE / STATISTICS	N	MEAN
RURAL MALE	50	76.86
RURAL FEMALE	50	81.66
URBAN MALE	50	66.12
URBAN FEMALE	50	76.22

INTERPRETATION ON THE BASIS OF TABLE 4.2

Description based on table 4.2 presents the male, rural female, urban male and urban female of total sample for the variable under study. The values of mean for rural male are 76.86 and the value of rural female are 81.66. The value of mean of urban male are 66.12 and the value of urban female are 76.22.



It is concluded that attitude towards drugs and alcohol and locus of control of rural and urban students at senior secondary school students do not differ significantly from each other.

It is also concluded that drugs and alcohol and locus of control of male and female students at senior secondary school students do not differ significantly from each other.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

The present study will help the parents, teachers, administrators and guidance workers to prepare themselves to meet the needs of the students. To avoid antisocial activities (like drugs and alcohol), parents, family members and school authorities should keep a close watch on the activities and social environment of the children and take care to see that they do not fall into bad company. The school environment should be healthy and congenial. So that children do not get involved in problems of emotional and social adjustment.

SUGGESTIONS

- The student must be encouraged to see themselves whether they have locus of control on themselves.
- The parents should give proper time and care to their children, so that they should not go towards drugs and alcohol.

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