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A Study on the Attitude of Higher Secondary School Students Towards Drug and Alcohol in Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh

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Abstract **Original Research Article**

***Introduction*:** Addiction is a condition characterized by a strong desire to continue using a drug to which one has become addicted due to overconsumption because it produces a specific effect, most commonly a change in mental status. A strong desire to obtain the drug, a tendency to increase the dose, a mental or physical dependence, and negative consequences for the individual and society. In today's world, adolescent alcoholism and drug abuse are extremely serious problems. In our country, underage drinking is a major public health concern. Alcohol is the most commonly abused substance among today's youth, and adolescent drinking poses serious health and safety risks. ***Research Methodology*: a. *Research Design*:** Descriptive cum Normative survey method has been adopted for this research. **b. *Method of the Study*:** Retro prospective method of research where attempt has been made to study the Drug and Alcohol Attitude of higher secondary school students of Papum Pare of Arunachal Pradesh. ***Results and Discussion*:** The Drug and Alcohol attitude Mean Score of 300 school students of Papum Pare District was found to be 75.07. The mention mean score (75.07) comes under moderate and it is interpreted as 'Average Drug and Alcohol' level. Hence it shows that School students of Papum Pare district possess average Drug and Alcohol Attitude. The calculated t-value (-4.30) of Male and Female which is less than critical value (1.97) at 0.05 level of significance with Degree of Freedom (2.98). Therefore, the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference between Drug and Alcohol attitude of Male and Female School students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh" is accepted. the calculated t-value (-1.61) of APST and NON-APST higher secondary school students is less than critical value (1.97) at 0.05 level of significance with Degree of Freedom 298. Therefore, the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference between Drug and Alcohol attitude of APST and NON-APST higher secondary school students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh" is accepted. ***Conclusion*:** Whatever the limitation, there is no doubt that in our country, lakhs of youths and young school-age students are victims of drug and alcohol abuse. So the purpose of this study is to learn about the attitudes of our secondary school students toward drugs and alcohol.

Keywords: Addiction, dependence, alcohol, health and safety.

INTRODUCTION

Addiction is a condition characterized by a strong desire to continue using a drug to which one has become addicted due to overconsumption because it produces a specific effect, most commonly a change in mental status [1]. Addiction is typically defined by a strong desire to obtain the drug, a tendency to increase the dose, a mental or physical dependence, and negative consequences for the individual and society [2]. Barbiturates, alcohol, morphine, and other opioids, particularly heroin, have higher levels of euphoria than other opium derivatives [3].

Alcohol is a depressant drug that slows vital functions after consumption, resulting in partial paralysis, transient movement, distorted perceptions, and an inability to react quickly; however, the amount consumed determines the type of effect [4, 5]. Most

people drink to achieve a specific effect, such as a beer or glass of wine to "loosen up." Heavenly sensations/out of this world experiences/forget all frustrations [6]. However, if a person consumes more alcohol than their body can handle, the depressant effect of alcohol will be felt. They begin to feel "stupid," and their control and coordination deteriorate [7, 8].

Drugs & Alcoholism Impacts

In today's world, adolescent alcoholism and drug abuse are extremely serious problems. In our country, underage drinking is a major public health concern [9). Alcohol is the most commonly abused substance among today's youth, and adolescent drinking poses serious health and safety risks [10]. Alcohol and drugs have a greater impact on young people than on any other age group. It is a problem in some ways throughout the world. The most severe form of alcohol abuse is alcoholism, which is defined by an inability to control one's drinking habits. Using alcohol and drugs before the brain has fully developed increases your risk of future addiction to alcohol and drugs significantly [11]. Young people who start drinking alcohol before the age of 15 are five times more likely to develop alcohol abuse or dependence. According to studies, the younger a person begins drinking, the more likely they are to engage in risky behaviours [12].

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

In the tune of the nature of the research problem, following objectives for the present study. They are;

1. To study the attitude of higher secondary students towards drug and alcohol.
2. To study the attitude of male and female higher secondary students towards drug and alcohol.
3. To study the attitude of APST and non-APST higher secondary school students towards drug and alcohol.
4. To study the attitude of Govt. and Private higher secondary school students towards drug and alcohol.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in the attitude of male and female higher secondary students towards drug and alcohol.
2. There is no significant difference in the attitude of APST and non-APST higher secondary learners towards drug and alcohol.
3. There is no significant difference in the attitude of Govt. and Private higher secondary school students towards drug abusing and alcohol.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Descriptive cum Normative survey method has been adopted for this research.

Method of the Study

Retro prospective method of research where attempt has been made to study the Drug and Alcohol Attitude of higher secondary school students of Papum Pare of Arunachal Pradesh.

Variables of the Study

The variables used in this study are four independent variables:

1. Gender (Male and Female).
2. Race (APST and Non-APST).
3. Management (Private and Government).
4. One dependent variables i.e. Drug and Alcohol Attitude.

Sample and Sampling Technique

A sample of 300 school students of four schools (two private and two governments) was selected for the present study by adopting Random sampling.

Tool Employed for the Collection of the Data

For the present study, it has employed Drug and Alcohol Attitude Scale (SAS) developed by Dr, Sunil Saini and Dr. Sandeep Singh in the year 1992 which was updated in the year 2018. This Drug and Alcohol Attitude Scale (ADAS) is mainly for the age groups of 16-19 years.

Administration of the Tool

The School students were permitted to enter their details in the front page. In the second page they were asked to record their responses. After the process the responding by the respondent, the data sheets were collected back.

Statistical Techniques Used

The collected data were analysed by using Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error of Difference and t-test as statistical technique

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis and Interpretation of Objectives and Hypothesis

Objective – 1: To study the Drug and Alcohol Attitude of School students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh.

Table 1: Frequency distribution table of the overall attitude scores of Mean and Standard Deviation of school students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh

Class Interval	Frequency	Mid-Point (X)	x'	fx'	fx'^2
111-120	1	115.5	4	4	16
101-110	17	105.5	3	51	153
91-100	29	95.5	2	58	116
81-90	45	85.5	1	45	45
71-80	70	75.5	0	0	0
61-70	110	65.5	-1	-110	110
51-60	23	55.5	-2	-46	92
41-50	5	45.5	-3	-15	45
	N = 300			$\sum fx'$=(-13)	$\sum fx'^2$=577

N= $\frac{300}{2}$ =150

Computation of Mean

Mean = A + $\frac{\sum fx'}{N} \times i$

= 75.5 + $\frac{(-13)}{300} \times 10$

= 75.5 +(- 0.043) × 10

= 75.5 + (-0.43)

=75.07

Computation of Standard Deviation (σ)

SD = $\frac{i}{N}\sqrt{N\sum fx'^2 - (\sum fx')^2}$

= $\frac{10}{300}\sqrt{300 \times 577 - (-13)^2}$

= 0.03× $\sqrt{173100 - 169}$

= 0.03× $\sqrt{172931}$

= 0.03 × 415.84

= 20.79

From the table 1 it was found that The Drug and Alcohol attitude Mean Score of 300 school students of Papum Pare District was found to be 75.07. According to the drug and alcohol Attitude Score (ADAS-BK) developed by Dr. Sunil Saini and Sandip Singh (2018), the mention mean score (75.07) comes under moderate and it is interpreted as 'Average Drug and Alcohol' level. Hence it shows that School students of Papum Pare district possess average Drug and Alcohol Attitude. High score is interpreted as positive attitude towards use of alcohol and drug use, whereas Average score is interpreted as moderate attitude towards use of alcohol and drugs and low score indicates negative attitude towards alcohol and drug abuse.

Table 2: Shows the norms for interpretation of the level of the Drug and Alcohol Attitude

Sl. No.	Raw Score Range	Levels of Drug and Alcohol Attitude
1	120 and above	Positive Drug and Alcohol Attitude
2	70 to 119	Average/Moderate Drug and Alcohol Attitude
3	70 and Below	Negative Drug and Alcohol Attitude

Objective 2: To study the Drug and Alcohol attitudes of school students of Papum Pare District Arunachal Pradesh in relation to Gender Variation

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between the Drug and Alcohol attitude of Male and Female school students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh.

Table 3: Frequency distribution table of the Drug and Alcohol attitude scores of Mean and Standard Deviation of Male school student of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh

Class Interval	Frequency	Mid-Point (X)	x'	fx'	fx'^2
101-110	1	105.5	3	3	9
91-100	7	95.5	2	14	28
81-90	24	85.5	1	24	24
71-80	43	75.5	0	0	0
61-70	61	65.5	-1	-61	61
51-60	13	55.5	-2	-26	52
41-50	1	45.5	-3	-3	9
	N= 150			$\sum fx'$=(-49)	$\sum fx'^2$=183

N= $\frac{150}{2}$ = 75

Computation of Mean

Mean = A + $\frac{\sum fx'}{N} \times i$

= 75.5 + $\frac{(-49)}{150} \times 10$

= 75.5 + 0.32 × 10

= 75.5 + (-3.2)

= 75.5 – 3.2

= 72.3

SD = $\frac{i}{N}\sqrt{N\sum fx'^2 - (\sum fx')^2}$

= $\frac{10}{150}\sqrt{150 \times 183 - (-49)^2}$

= $0.06\sqrt{27450 - 2401}$

= $0.06\sqrt{25049}$

= 0.06×158.2

= 9.4

Table 4: Frequency distribution table of the drug and alcohol attitude scores of Mean and Standard Deviation of Female higher secondary school students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh

Class Interval	Frequency	Mid-point (X)	x'	fx'	fx'^2
111-120	1	115.5	4	4	16
101-110	16	105.5	3	48	144
91-100	22	95.5	2	44	88
81-90	21	85.5	1	21	21
71-80	27	75.5	0	0	0
61-70	49	65.5	-1	-49	49
51-60	10	55.5	-2	-20	40
41-50	4	45.5	-3	-12	36
	N = 150			$\sum fx'$=(36)	$\sum fx'^2$=394

N = $\frac{150}{2}$ =75

Computation of Mean

Mean = A + $\frac{\sum fx'}{N} \times i$

= 75.5 + $\frac{(36)}{150} \times 10$

= 75.5 + 0.24 × 10

= 75.5 + 2.4

= 75.5 + 2.4

= 77.9

SD = $\frac{i}{N}\sqrt{N\sum fx'^2 - (\sum fx')^2}$

= $\frac{10}{150}\sqrt{150 \times 394 - (36)^2}$

= $0.06\sqrt{59100 - 1296}$

= $0.06\sqrt{57804}$

= 0.06× 240.4

= 14.4

SE_d = $\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N}}$

= $\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{(9.4)^2}{150} + \frac{(14.4)^2}{150}}$

= $\sqrt{0.58 + 1.38}$

= $\sqrt{1.9}$

= 1.3

t-test = $\frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_d}$

= $\frac{72.3 - 77.9}{1.3}$

= $\frac{-5.6}{1.3}$

= -4.30

Degree of Freedom (df) = N_1+ N_2-2

=150 + 150 - 2

= 298

Table 5: Summary of computed Attitude Mean scores, Standard Deviation, SE_d and t-value of the Attitude scores of Male and Female higher secondary school students of Papum Pare district

	N	Mean	SD	SE_d	Df	t-value
Male	150	72.3	9.4	1.3	298	-4.30
Female	150	77.9	14.4			

From the Table 5 it is reveals that the calculated t-value (-4.30) of Male and Female which is less than critical value (1.97) at 0.05 level of significance with Degree of Freedom (2.98). Therefore, the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference between Drug and Alcohol attitude of Male and Female School students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh" is accepted. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the Drug and Alcohol attitude of students of Male and Female school students of Papum Pare district of Arunachal Pradesh. From The Mean values it is clear that Male school students of Papum Pare District with a Mean value of (Mean = 72.3) are little lower in their Drug and Alcohol attitude in comparison to Drug and Alcohol attitude of Female school students with a Mean value of (77.9) of Papum Pare district of Arunachal Pradesh. According to the norms of the level of Drug and Alcohol Attitude Scale

(ADAS-SS), the raw score range 71-80 is interpreted as 'Average Drug and Alcohol and both the Male and Females of higher secondary students of Papum pare District shows Moderate Drug and Alcohol Attitude.

Objective 3: To find out Drug and Alcohol attitudes of school students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh in relation to Race.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference between the Drug and Alcohol attitude of APST and Non-APST school students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh.

Table 6: Frequency distribution table of the Drug and Alcohol attitude scores of Mean and Standard Deviation of APST higher secondary school students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh

Class -Interval	Frequency	Mid-Point (X)	x'	fx'	fx'^2
81-90	10	85.5	2	20	40
71-80	52	75.5	1	52	52
61-70	110	65.5	0	0	0
51-60	23	55.5	-1	-23	23
41-50	5	45.5	-2	-10	20
	N=200			$\sum fx'$ =39	$\sum fx'^2$=135

N= $\frac{200}{2}$ = 100

Computation of Mean

Mean = A + $\frac{\sum fx'}{N} \times i$

= 65.5 + $\frac{39}{200} \times 10$

= 65.5 + 0.19 × 10

= 65.5 + 1.9 = 67.4

SD = $\frac{i}{N}\sqrt{N\sum fx'^2 - (\sum fx')^2}$

= $\frac{10}{200}\sqrt{200 \times 135 - (39)^2}$

= $0.05\sqrt{27000 - 1521}$

= $0.05\sqrt{25479}$

= 0.05×159.6

= 7.9

Table 7: Frequency distribution table of the Drug and Alcohol attitude scores of Mean and Standard Deviation of NON-APST college students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh

Class Interval	Frequency	Mid-Point (X)	x'	fx'	fx'^2
91-100	4	95.5	3	12	36
81-90	12	85.5	2	24	48
71-80	25	75.5	1	25	25
61-70	45	65.5	0	0	0
51-60	10	55.5	-1	-10	10
41-50	4	45.5	-2	-8	16
	N=100			$\sum fx'$ = 43	$\sum fx'^2$=135

N= $\frac{100}{2}$ =50

Computation of Mean

Mean = A + $\frac{\sum fx'}{N} \times i$

= 65.5 + $\frac{43}{100} \times 10$

= 65.5 + 0.4 × 10

= 65.5 + 4

= 69.5

SD = $\frac{i}{N}\sqrt{N\sum fx'^2 - (\sum fx')^2}$

= $\frac{10}{100}\sqrt{100 \times 135 - (43)^2}$

= $0.1\sqrt{13500 - 1849}$

= $0.1\sqrt{11651}$

= 0.1×107.9

= 10.7

$SE_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N}}$

= $\sqrt{\frac{7.9)^2}{100} + \frac{(10.7)^2}{100}}$

= $\sqrt{\frac{62.4}{100} + \frac{114.4}{100}}$

= $\sqrt{0.6 + 1.1}$

= $\sqrt{1.7}$

= 1.3

t-test = $\frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_d}$

= $\frac{67.4-69.8}{1.3}$

= $\frac{-2.1}{1.3}$

= -1.61

Degree of Freedom (df) = N_1+ N_2-2

=200+100-2

=298

Table 8: Summary of computed Attitude Mean scores, SD, SE $_d$ and t-value of the Attitude scores of APST and Non-APST higher secondary school students of Papum Pare

Category	N	Mean	SD	SE_d	Df	t-value
APST	200	67.4	7.9	1.3	298	-1.61
NON-APST	100	69.5	10.7			

From the Table 7 it is reveals that the calculated t-value (-1.61) of APST and NON-APST higher secondary school students is less than critical value (1.97) at 0.05 level of significance with Degree of Freedom 298 .Therefore, the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference between Drug and Alcohol attitude of APST and NON-APST higher secondary school students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh" is accepted. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the Drug and Alcohol attitude of APST and NON-APST school students of Papum Pare district of Arunachal Pradesh. Table 8 reveals that the APST higher secondary school students of Papum Pare District with a Mean value of (Mean = 67.4) are slight lower in their Drug and Alcohol attitude in comparison to Drug and Alcohol attitude of NON-APST higher secondary school students with a Mean value of (Mean = 69.5) of Papum Pare district of Arunachal Pradesh. According to the norms of the level of Drug and Alcohol Attitude Scale (ADAS), the raw score range 61-70 is interpreted as 'negative Drug and Alcohol' and both the APST and Non-APST higher secondary school students of Papum Pare District shows Negative Drug and Alcohol Attitude.

Objective 4: To find out the Drug and Alcohol Attitude of higher secondary School students of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh in relation to Management.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference between the Drug and Alcohol attitude students of Government and Private schools of Papum Pare Arunachal Pradesh.

Table 9: Frequency distribution table Drug and Alcohol Attitudes scores, Mean and SD of higher secondary school students of Private Institution of Papum Pare district

Class Interval	Frequency	Mid-Point(X)	x'	fx'	fx'^2
91-100	15	95.5	2	30	60
81-90	31	85.5	1	31	31
71-80	51	75.5	0	0	0
61-70	37	65.5	-1	-37	37
51-60	14	55.5	-2	-28	36
41-50	2	45.5	-3	-6	18
	N=150			$\sum fx'$ =(-10)	$\sum fx'^2$=182

N= $\frac{500}{2}$ = 75

Computation of Mean

Mean = A + $\frac{\sum fx'}{N} \times i$

= 75.5 +$\frac{(-10)}{150} \times 10$

= 75.5 + $\frac{(-.0.06)}{150} \times 10$

= 75.5 + 0.0 × 10

= 75.5

Computation of SD

SD = $\frac{i}{N}\sqrt{N\sum fx'^2 - (\sum fx')^2}$

= $\frac{10}{150}\sqrt{150 \times 182 - (-10)^2}$

= $0.06\sqrt{27300 - 100}$

= $0.06\sqrt{27200}$

= 0.06× 164.9

= 9.8

Table 10: Frequency distribution table Drug and Alcohol Attitudes scores, Mean and SD of school students of Government Institution of Papum Pare District.

Class Interval	Frequency	Mid-point(X)	x'	fx'	fx'^2
111-120	1	115.5	4	4	16
101-110	17	105.5	3	51	153
91-100	14	95.5	2	28	56
81-90	14	85.5	1	4	4
71-80	19	75.5	0	0	0
61-70	73	65.5	-1	-73	73
51-60	9	55.5	-2	-18	36
41-50	3	45.5	-3	-9	27
	N = 150			$\sum fx'$=(-17)	$\sum fx'^2$=365

N = $\frac{150}{2}$ = 75

Computation of Mean

Mean = A + $\frac{\sum fx'}{N} \times i$

= 5.5 + $\frac{(-17)}{150} \times 10$

= 75.5+ $\frac{(-17)}{150} \times 10$

= 75.5 + (-0.1) × 10

=75.5 + (-1)

= 74.5

SD = $\frac{i}{N}\sqrt{N\sum fx'^2 - (\sum fx')^2}$

= $\frac{10}{150}\sqrt{150 \times 365 - (-17)^2}$

= $0.06\sqrt{54750 - 289}$

= $0.06\sqrt{54461}$

= 0.06× 233.3

= 13.9

$SE_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{9.8}{150} + \frac{13.9}{150s}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{96.04}{150} + \frac{193.21}{150}}$

$= \sqrt{0.6 + 1.2}$

$= \sqrt{1.8}$

= 1.3

t-test = $\frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_d}$

= $\frac{75.5-74.5}{1.3}$

= 0.7

DEGREE OF FREEDOM (df) =150+150-2 =298

Table 11: Summary of computed Attitude Mean scores, SD, SE_d and t-value of the Attitude scores of Private and Government school students of Papum Pare Districts

Category	N	Mean	SD	SE_d	Df	t-value
Private	150	75.5	9.8	1.3	298	0.7
Government	150	74.5	13.9			

Table 9 and 10 reveals that the calculated t-value (0.7) of students of private and Government colleges is less than critical value (1.97) at 0.05 level of significance with Degree of Freedom 298 .Therefore, the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference between Drug and Alcohol attitude of students of Private and government institution of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh" is accepted. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the Drug and Alcohol attitude of students of private and government schools of Papum Pare district. Table-11 reveals that the Mean values it is clear that college students of private colleges with a Mean value of (Mean = 75.5) are slight higher in their Drug and Alcohol attitude in comparison to Drug and Alcohol attitude of college students of government institution with a Mean value of (M = 74.5) of Papum Pare district of Arunachal Pradesh. According to the norms of the level of Drug and Alcohol Attitude Scale (ADAS), the raw score range 71-80 is interpreted as 'Average/Moderate Drug and Alcohol and both the Private and government higher secondary school students of Papum Pare District shows Average Drug and Alcohol Attitude.

CONCLUSION

Whatever the limitation, there is no doubt that in our country, lakhs of youths and young school-age students are victims of drug and alcohol abuse. In comparison to other states, the price of alcohol in this state is too low, making it very easy for average family children to buy alcohol, and local drinks are freely distributed in various local festivals. We have also seen many young students become addicted to alcohol as a result of the wrong friendship zone. So the purpose of this study is to learn about the attitudes of our secondary school students toward drugs and alcohol.

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