

Attitude of Secondary School Students towards Alcohol and Drugs in Relation to their Parenting

Mehtab Singh and Ram Niwas

Education Department, Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, India

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to find out the role of parenting in formation of alcohol and drug attitude among secondary school students of district Faridkot of Punjab state. The data was collected from 300 respondents randomly selected from 10 secondary schools by using standardized questionnaire related to alcohol and drug attitude and parenting. Findings indicate boys were more inclined towards alcohol and drugs as compare to girls. Further, urban students showed more positive attitude towards drugs than rural. Also, the researchers found minutely negative coefficient of correlation between parenting and alcohol and drugs attitude which may conclude as negative parenting may leads to positive attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Keywords: Alcohol, Drugs, school, Attitude, Parenting

Thousands of Indians stop consuming alcohol and drugs everyday by dying. The intensive and uncontrollable use of a drug, which is popularly called drug abuse or drug addiction, has appeared as a major social problem of our society. Consumption of alcohol and drug abuse is one of the major reasons that cause premature death and disease worldwide. Drug abuse is not only affects the one who does it, but it has become a curse for families and society as a whole. Nowadays,

consumption of alcohol and drug abuse has become a way of life for many individuals, but for others, it has become a curse. Picture a drug free society where alcohol, smoking, marijuana, opium are outlawed, what are the possibilities of it? It is apparently impossible but there are some chances of preventing people from abusing drugs. (Ellis, 2010) explains some causes of drug abuse and its effects to guide people. He writes that most people begin abusing drugs because of parental influence, media influence, and stress relief without knowing the fact that it can cause severe health problems such as blindness, rheumatoid arthritis, and Alzheimer's disease.

In addition, every day we notice saddening news about someone's death due to overdose of drugs or because of prolonged drug abuse. It is easy to make a bad choice but it is hard to live with diseases like cancer, heart

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Address for correspondence

Education Department, Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, India

E-mail: sidhukaranveer28@gmail.com

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toxicity, mental impairment, and many more. The drug problem went unchecked, cases of HIV/AIDS spread through syringes would also rise (Singh, 2013). A state which back in times was known for giving birth to brave soldiers is the state which is already a reminder of demographic risks of glut of young people who are ruining their lives and the generation that is expected to help develop the country is now endangering the future of our nation. Our nation has at least seventy million drug addicts (Alastair Mordey, 2012). Also our cultural values are slowly changing as from past decades; India has seen a rise in urbanization and industrialization because of which large number of people migrated from rural to urban areas. Furthermore, their new way of life is taking them away from cultural values and it is making them more susceptible to stresses and strains of new life which may lead to drugs to deal with their everyday life and calm their thoughts.

Alcohol and Drugs Attitude

In early childhood children develop physically and learn things they need to use in daily life; however, in adolescence years 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 imitated in a person's behavior. 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 on nurturing by parents. It is also believed that attitude is outcome of personal experience of an individual or by observing others such as parents, friends, or celebrities. Social figures impact strongly on individuals who are growing mentally. As stated before celebrities influence teenagers the most; teenagers follow their fashion and some of which are abusing drugs, driving fast, and drinking alcohol is becoming a fashion for them to fit in society. Also attitude can be learned in variety of ways such as by seeing commercials on television, wealthy people having fun, parent's behavior at home, movies, etc. may influence children to take wrong steps in life. Teenagers' imaginary world may of fashion and sophisticated life may compel them to choose wrong paths. Moreover, if

parents ignore their children's adolescence years might induce them to ruin their lives unknowingly. The sudden and rapid physical changes that adolescents go through make adolescents very self-conscious, sensitive, and worried about their own body changes. They may make painful comparisons about themselves with their peers (Jenkins, 2007). Pursuing this further, observing others or when teenagers compare them with someone higher than them in society it makes them feel inferior and to conquer their fear of losing their position in peer group compel them to take wrong steps in life for which they will regret later in life for ruining their future.

Education and Attitude towards Alcohol and Drugs

Education plays an indispensable role in attitude formation towards alcohol and certain other types of drugs. The pros of good education stretch long against the negative attitude towards drugs. To be more specific adolescents acquiring satisfactory education are not more inclined towards the sum. One of the major factor education policies. To elaborate, particular policies like examinations, evaluation system lead to mounting level of stress among students. Which result indulgence in drugs by students as a stress buster. Secondly all inclusive curriculum is also a hard nut to crack for pupils. They feel helpless finding it an uphill task to complete in time. Another plausible factor is the school environment. School is considered as the growth and development ground for the children. Sometime impulsive environment provided by school proves to be a bone for developing positive attitude towards drugs.

Next it is irrefutably time that role of teachers. Teachers are the building blocks of personality as children often imitate their mentors in behavior and emotional expression. On the top of it The behavior of a teacher also holds share in building attitude. To illustrate impudent behaviors lends a helping hand in aggravation of agitation however, teacher, who are amiable are able to create a lenient environment and students feel balmy.

Alcohol and Drug use in Adolescents

Adolescents abuse alcohol and drugs for many reasons such as rite of passage to adulthood, peer pressure, media influences and family environment. Within

the families where alcohol is used, adolescents may observe alcohol use, acquire favorable attitudes toward alcohol use, and begin using alcohol themselves (Wills, Mariani, & Filer, 1996). Similarly, if their friends drink alcohol, adolescents are likely to receive positive social reinforcement from their friends towards drinking (Petraits, Flay, & Milar, 1995). Peers usually introduce one to a drug and encourage its use and adolescents rarely use drugs if none of their friends use drugs (Khavari, 1993; Moon). According to Barnes and Welte (1986), when parents disapprove of drinking, students are less likely to drink and if they drink, they consume less alcohol. McDermott (1984) reported that parental drug attitudes, as perceived by the adolescents, have stronger effects on adolescents drug use than does parental drug use. Thus, families and peers are an important source of developing soft attitude toward alcohol and drug use among adolescents.

Parenting

Parents play the most important role in a child's life. A child learns their first steps of life from parents and follows them until they get physically mature. However, some parents ignore the fact that the real nurturing starts when children's brain start developing. When children start dealing with society and start understanding importance of a position in society they get surrounded by emotions like inferiority which force them to indulge their lives. Furthermore, few teenagers suffer from domestic violence and ignorance of parents because parents get busy with their jobs and do not realize that nurturing is not only done with money, but also values that children need to know in order to be successful in their lives. Regrettably, one the reason why teenagers are indulging their lives with drugs is because parents do not look after their children. Children from all ages suffer from domestic violence and parental abuse. In addition, few parents think they are physically present with their children all the time, so they cannot do anything wrong in their lives, but if the children experience an emotional or psychological absence when parents abuse drugs or alcohol at home, then it can also influence teenagers and they may end up abusing drugs. Moreover, some parents vent their anger on children after coming from work or this is often seen

in many houses that parents fight and blame children for wrong things happening in life which may result in loneliness for their children. In teen years, teenagers experience fear, worry, anger, loneliness and sadness either because parents physically or mentally abuse them or they allow them to be neglected and abused by someone else. However, children express their feeling differently which may include start abusing drugs or drinking alcohol. It is impossible for a parent who is drunk or high to be truly responsive to their child's needs, no matter how "in control" they believe they are while under the influence. Also, when children see their parents reaching for a drink or a drug to deal with life's stressful situations, they are robbed of the opportunity to learn about healthy forms of self-soothing Ginsberg (2009). Children may start smoking, consuming alcohol, and abusing drugs by watching their parents. It is always misbelieved that alcohol is a remedy for stress relief; however it may give one relief from pain for a short period of time, but it is not an ultimate cure for stress.

Parenting has been recognized as the most important factor to influence the childhood and adulthood. Any enrichment programme for maximizing the potentials of all the children has to have active parent-child interaction. The role of parents in bringing up their children is quite important both in terms of their devotion with respect to the time spent with them, money and other considerations. Parents transmit the culture and custom of society to the incoming generation. Parents contribute in many subtle ways to the development of children's general interests, welfare and discipline, interaction with one another, leisure time activities, academic growth and vocational plans.

Significance of the study

Now a day, drug addiction is increasing rapidly. Especially, in the secondary school students who are in their adolescent period use the drugs for entertainment. Some students use drugs in the company of their bad friends. This happens mostly when teachers and parents not paying proper attention them. There are two ways of taking drugs, positive or negative some take it for medicine and some take it for the sake of entertainment or for showing their standard.

Furthermore Drug and Alcoholism, although is not recognized as a public health problem yeast is undoubtedly a major socio- psychiatric problem in our country newspaper every year report hundreds of deaths by taking poisonous liquor and in direct consequences like involvement of alcoholics in crimes, family disorganization divorces, suicides, delinquency and behavior problems in the off springs are not so on common. A thorough understanding of the problem, study of its implication of efforts for its treatment and prevention are some of the necessary measures which need immediate attention of both public and professionals interested in it,

Parental attitude toward youth alcohol use and parent modeling of alcohol use were strongly related to change in adolescent use, suggesting that parents can influence the future use of alcohol by their children Peer and sibling modeling and peer attitudes also influenced adolescent alcohol use. Mostly these problems are occurring in adolescent. Those children are taking drugs that are not nourishing under parents and teacher. Some parents doing job so they do not have time for their children that children join bad company mostly and some parents take drugs so its influence on the children. If children parents and their teachers give proper intention to them then children do not go near to drugs. For the future of the children and growth of country guide children about drugs time by time.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the attitude of secondary school students towards alcohol and drugs.
2. To find out the difference between secondary school boys and girls in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
3. To find out the difference between rural and urban secondary school students in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
4. To study the parenting environment of secondary school students.
5. To depict the relationship between alcohol and drugs attitude and parenting among secondary school students.

Hypotheses

1. There exist significant difference between secondary school's boys and girls in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
2. There exists no significant difference between rural and urban secondary school students in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
3. There exist no significant relationship between alcohol and drugs attitude and parenting among secondary school students.

Method of the study

The study was conducted by employing descriptive methods. The variables under presents study are Attitude towards alcohol and drug use and Parenting. Parenting is independent variable and Attitude towards alcohol and drug use is dependent variable.

Sample

All the secondary school adolescent students of district Faridkot of Punjab State is the population of the present study. For drawing the population in the frame, the list of 86 Government Secondary Schools of district Faridkot of Punjab was collected from DEO office. From the list of total secondary schools, 10 schools were selected randomly and 30 students from each school were selected for being a part of the present study by using simple random technique again. Total 300 Secondary School's students were taken randomly from all selected schools belong to urban and rural areas equally. Multi stage random sampling technique was used to select the sample for reducing the biasness in the study.

Tools of data collection

The following tools were used for the study:

1. To find out the level of Alcohol and Drug attitude in adolescents, Alcohol and Drug attitude scale (2010) constructed by Dr. Sunil Saini and Dr. Sandeep Singh was applied.
2. To study the different patterns Parenting a standardized Parenting scale (1998) developed by R.L.Bharadwaj, H.Sharma and A. Garg. was applied. The scale studied the mode of

parenting; Fathering, Mothering and Parenting as whole along with eight different dimensions of parenting that are; Rejection Vs. Acceptance; Carelessness Vs. Protection Neglect Vs. Indulgence; Utopian Expectations Vs. Realism; Lenient standard Vs. Moralism; Freedom Vs. Discipline; Faulty Role Expectations Vs. Realistic Role Expectations and Marital Conflict Vs. Marital Adjustment.

Statistical Techniques

Descriptive statistical techniques like mean, median, mode, standard deviation, percentage were applied to know the nature of distribution of different variables. The formulated hypotheses were tested by employing inferential statistics like:

1. t-test was applied to check the difference between the groups.
2. To find out the relationship between variables, Pearson's co-efficient of correlation was applied.

Analysis and Interpretation

To study the Attitude of Secondary school students towards alcohol and drugs.

One of the objectives of the present study was to study the Attitude of secondary school students towards Alcohol and Drugs. In order to achieve the objective, the mean and standard deviation were drawn.

Table 1: Attitude of secondary school students towards alcohol and drugs

Mean	Standard Deviation	Interpretation
57.67	13.52	Average Attitude towards Alcohol and Drugs

The obtained Mean and Standard Deviation showed Attitude of secondary school students towards use of Alcohol and drugs. The obtained mean and standard deviation were 57.67 and 13.52 respectively. The norms score between 48 to 66 are lie under average category, which depicts undecided attitude of secondary school

students towards the use of alcohol and drugs. Thus, it can be interpreted the secondary school students of district Faridkot of Punjab have an average attitude towards the use of Alcohol and drugs. The above interpretation predicts uncertainty of secondary school students towards use of alcohol and drugs.

To find out the difference between secondary school's boys and girls in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

The other objective of the present study was to find out the difference between secondary school boys and girls in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs. In order to find out the difference Mean, S.D. and t- test was applied to calculate the t ratio as shown in table 2.

Table 2: t ratio between secondary school boys and girls in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs

Category	Mean	S.D.	t ratio	Interpretation
Boys	59.69	13.66	2.75**	Significant at both level of confidence
Girls	55.65	13.16		

* Significant at 0.5 level of confidence

** Significant at 0.5 and 0.1 levels of significance

The table 2 illustrates the mean score of boys and girls regards to the attitude towards alcohol and drugs accounted as 59.69 and 55.64, respectively. It is vivid that boys were more inclined towards alcohol and drugs. The calculated t value was observed to be 2.75 whereas the table value is 1.98 which stands on level 0.05 and 2.62 on level 0.01. Hence, it is lucid that the calculated value was greater than both level of confidence which shows that significant difference exists between alcohol and drug attitude of boys and girls.

Verification of Hypothesis No. 1

The hypothesis, there is significant difference between secondary school's boys and girls in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs, finds favour with the results.

To find out the difference between rural and urban secondary school students in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

The other objective of the present study was to find out the difference between rural and urban secondary

school students in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs. In order to find out the difference Mean, S.D. and t-test was applied to calculate the t ratio as shown in table 3.

Table 3: t ratio between rural and urban senior secondary students in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs

Category	Mean	t ratio	Interpretation
All Rural	54.12	4.85**	Significant difference at both level of confidence
All Urban	61.22		
Rural Girls	50.42	5.27**	
Urban Girls	60.87		
Rural Boys	57.81	1.79	Not significant
Urban Boys	61.57		

* Significant at 0.5 level of confidence

** Significant at 0.5 and 0.1 levels of significance

Table 3 casts light on the difference between rural and urban secondary school students in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs by gender. The mean score of rural secondary school students was 54.12 and of urban were 61.22. Probing further, the mean score of rural and urban girls was 50.42 and 60.87, respectively. The mean score of rural boys amounted on 57.81 and of urban boys was observed to be 61.57. t ratio of rural and urban secondary school students was 4.85. While the table value is 1.98 on level 0.05 and 2.62 on level 0.01 level of confidence which is lower than the calculated value. Consequently, there is difference between alcohol and drug preference of rural and urban secondary school students. Further, the t ratio of urban girls and rural girls was recorded as 5.27. The table value is 1.99 on level 0.05 and 2.64 on level 0.01 which is lower than the calculated value. The difference exists between alcohol and drugs attitude of rural girls and urban girls, eventually. Next, rural boys and urban boys hold the t ratio 1.79, which is lower than the table value. Thus, no significant difference exists between alcohol and drug attitude of rural boys and urban boys.

Verification of Hypothesis No. 2

The hypothesis, there is no significant difference between rural and urban secondary school students in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs, is

not synchronized with the results except the category of rural boys and urban boys which is accordance to the hypothesis.

To study the parenting environment of adolescents.

One of the objectives of the present study was to study the Parenting of adolescents. In order to achieve the objective; the mean scores were drawn and compared with the given values for all modes of parenting along with all dimensions.

Table 4: Showing Mean scores of parenting as whole with all dimensions

Parenting as Whole			
Modes of Parenting	Mean	Standard Deviation	Interpretation
Parenting As Whole	756.59	92.61	Positive Parenting
Rejection Vs. Acceptance	103.68	14.52	Acceptance
Carelessness Vs. Protection	92.77	17.17	Carelessness
Neglect Vs. Indulgence.	95.67	18.68	Indulgence
Utopian Expectations Vs. Realism	120.33	18.14	Realism
Lenient standard Vs. Moralism	94.75	22.20	Moralism
Freedom Vs. Discipline	100.49	19.68	Discipline
Faulty Role Expectations Vs. Realistic Role Expectations	86.95	17.00	Faulty Role Expectations
Marital Conflict Vs. Marital Adjustment	49.59	10.15	Marital Adjustment

Table 4 exhibits the mean score of parenting as whole along with eight different dimensions. The mean score for parenting as whole was 756.59 leading to interpretation that the same is positive.

The first dimension, Rejection Vs Acceptance, bear the mean score 103.68 falling towards the positive end that is acceptance. There is mean score 92.77 for the category Carelessness Vs Protection leading to interpretation that it bounds to the negative end which is carelessness. The mean for next category of Neglect Vs Indulgence was 95.67. The value rests in the positive end that is indulgence. The dimension Utopian expectations Vs Realism hold the mean score 120.33. This is bent towards realism which is the positive end. In Lenient standard Vs Moralism was 94.75, directing towards the positive end of Moralism. In case of Freedom Vs Discipline the mean score is 100.49. The interpretation is that this is positive end of Discipline. Next is Faulty role Expectation Vs realistic role Expectations. The mean was recorded to be 86.95, limiting to the negative end; Faulty role Expectations. Moving to the last dimension, Marital Conflict Vs Marital Adjustment, the average score was 39.59, illustrating a positive end that is Marital Adjustment.

Lenient standard Vs. Moralism	47.89	10.83	Moralism
Freedom Vs. Discipline	50.65	9.52	Discipline
Faulty Role Expectations Vs. Realistic Role Expectations	43.58	8.67	Realistic Role Expectations
Marital Conflict Vs. Marital Adjustment	49.59	10.15	Marital Adjustment

Table 5 exhibits the mean score of fathering along with eight different dimensions. The mean score for fathering was 398.88 leading to interpretation that the same is positive. The first dimension, Rejection Vs Acceptance, bear the mean score 51.84 falling towards the negative end that is Rejection. There is mean score 46.39 for the category Carelessness Vs Protection leading to interpretation that it bounds to the positive end which is Protection. The mean for next category of Neglect Vs Indulgence was 47.83. The value rests in the positive end that is indulgence. The dimension Utopian expectations Vs Realism hold the mean score 59.91. This is bent towards realism which is the positive end. In Lenient standard Vs Moralism was 47.89, directing towards the positive end of Moralism. In case of Freedom Vs Discipline the mean score is 50.65. The interpretation is that this is positive end of Discipline. Next is Faulty role Expectation Vs realistic role Expectations. The mean was recorded to be 43.58, leading to the positive end; Realistic role Expectations. Moving to the last dimension, Marital Conflict Vs Marital Adjustment, the average score was 49.59, illustrating a positive end that is Marital Adjustment.

Table 5: Showing Mean scores of Fathering (Mode of Parenting) with all dimensions

Fathering			
Modes of Parenting	Mean	Standard Deviation	Interpretation
Fathering	398.88	48.61	Positive Fathering
Rejection Vs. Acceptance	51.84	7.34	Rejection
Carelessness Vs. Protection	46.39	8.63	Protection
Neglect Vs. Indulgence.	47.83	9.60	Indulgence
Utopian Expectations Vs. Realism	59.91	9.30	Realism

Table 6: Showing Mean scores of Mothering (Mode of Parenting) with all dimensions

Mothering			
Modes of Parenting	Mean	Standard Deviation	Interpretation
Mothering	397.44	51.69	Positive Mothering
Rejection Vs. Acceptance	51.85	7.51	Rejection
Carelessness Vs. Protection	46.39	8.86	Carelessness
Neglect Vs. Indulgence.	47.85	9.60	Neglect
Utopian Expectations Vs. Realism	60.44	9.24	Realism
Lenient standard Vs. Moralism	46.88	11.80	Lenient Standard
Freedom Vs. Discipline	49.85	10.54	Discipline
Faulty Role Expectations Vs. Realistic Role Expectations	43.39	8.84	Faulty Role Expectations
Marital Conflict Vs. Marital Adjustment	49.59	10.15	Marital Adjustment

Table 6 exhibits the mean score of mothering along with eight different dimensions. The mean score for

mothering was 397.44 leading to interpretation that the same is positive. The first dimension, Rejection Vs Acceptance, bear the mean score 51.85 falling towards the negative end that is Rejection. There is mean score 46.39 for the category Carelessness Vs Protection leading to interpretation that it bounds to the positive end which is Protection. The mean for next category of Neglect Vs Indulgence was 47.85. The value rests in the negative end that is Neglect. The dimension Utopian expectations Vs Realism hold the mean score 60.44. This is bent towards realism which is the positive end. In Lenient standard Vs Moralism was 46.88, directing towards the negative end of Lenient standard. In case of Freedom Vs Discipline the mean score is 49.85. The interpretation is that this is positive end of Discipline. Next is Faulty role Expectation Vs realistic role Expectations. The mean was recorded to be 43.39, leading to the negative end; Faulty role Expectations. Moving to the last dimension, Marital Conflict Vs Marital Adjustment, the average score was 49.59, illustrating a positive end that is Marital Adjustment.

To depict the relationship between alcohol and drugs attitude and parenting among adolescents.

One of the objectives of the present study was to depict the relationship between alcohol and drugs attitude and parenting among adolescents. In order to find out the relationship, Pearson’s coefficient of correlation is applied between various dimensions of parenting and each level of Alcohol and Drug Attitude.

Table 7: Showing the correlation between dimensions of Parenting and Alcohol and Drugs Attitude

Tools	Parenting								
	Dimensions	Rej. Vs Acc.	Ca. Vs Pr.	Neg. Vs Ind.	Uto. Vs Re.	LS. Vs Mo.	Fr. Vs Dis.	Fre. Vs Rre.	Mc Vs Ma.
Alcohol and Drugs Attitude	Fathering	-0.03	0.02	-0.05	-0.06	-0.09	-0.12	-0.14	-0.14*
	-0.11								
	Mothering	-0.02	0.04	-0.02	-0.12	-0.08	-0.08	-0.10	-0.14*
	-0.09								
	Parenting as Whole	-0.005	0.03	-0.04	-0.09	-0.08	-0.10	-0.12	-0.14*
	-0.10								

Table 7 represents the coefficient of correlation between Alcohol and Drugs Attitude and different dimensions of Parenting along with modes of parenting that are Fathering, Mothering and Parenting as whole. It was observed from the table that all the dimensions shows negative correlation except the dimension Carelessness Vs Protection which means more positive parenting leads adolescents towards more negative Alcohol and Drugs Attitude. To monitor the significant relationship between Parenting and Alcohol and Drugs Attitude obtained 'r' values are compared with 'r' critical value that is 0.139 on level 0.05 and 0.182 on level 0.01 of confidence and found that all obtained values are lower than critical values. So, relationship between Alcohol and Drugs attitude and parenting is not significant on both the levels of confidence.

Verification of Hypothesis No. 3

The hypothesis, there is no significant relationship between alcohol and drugs attitude and parenting among secondary school students, is accepted except the dimension marital conflict Vs marital adjustment.

Findings of the study

- Significant difference was found between rural and urban adolescents in relation to their attitude towards alcohol and drugs, except the category of rural boys.
- The obtained mean score of secondary school students toward the use of Alcohol and drug Attitude was 57.67 which fall under an average category.
- The mean score of boys and girls regards to the attitude towards alcohol and drugs accounted as 59.69 and 55.64, respectively. The results indicated the significant difference between boys and girls. It is vivid that boys were more inclined towards alcohol and drugs than girls.
- No significant relationship was found between alcohol and drugs attitude and parenting among secondary school students, except the relationship between the dimension named marital conflict Vs marital adjustment of parenting and alcohol and drug attitude. Which was founded significant at 0.05 level of confidence

Conclusion

- It was found that secondary school students of district Faridkot showed an average attitude towards the use of alcohol and drugs.
- The results of the study revealed that boys of district Faridkot has more favorable attitude towards alcohol and drugs use as compared to the girls.
- It was seen from the analyzed data; boys and girls of district Faridkot have significant difference in attitude towards the use of alcohol and drugs.
- It was seen from the analyzed data, that all urban secondary students showed highly positive attitude towards the use alcohol and drugs than girls. Similarly, urban secondary school girls more inclined towards drugs as compared to rural girls.
- The results of the study show that urban boys and girls have highly significant difference in attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
- It was found that good marital adjustment may be the reason of negative attitude of their words about the use of alcohol & drugs. Whereas marital conflicts may leads their words towards the use of alcohol and drugs.

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