

CHAPTER - THREE

Presentation of the Data

1. Introduction.
2. Tabular Analysis.

1. Introduction :

The data presented in this chapter was collected by administering a questionnaire as well as by interviewing the students in Sangli city in 1984-85. The total number of respondents under survey is 150. The data collected is classified and tabulated according to the requirements of the study. It is presented in the following pages in the due order of the tables.

2. Tabular Analysis :

Table No. 3.1

Agewise Classification

<u>Age</u>	<u>No.of students</u>
17 - 18	14
19 - 20	50
21 - 22	43
23 - 24	13
25 & above	20
<u>Total</u>	<u>150</u>

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 63% of the collegiates fall in the age group of 19 to 22.
- 2) Collegiates in the age group 17-18, and above 23 are less in number.

Table No. 3.2Incomewise classification :

Income group	No. of students
a) Upto Rs. 5,000	57
b) Rs.5,000 to Rs. 10,000	63
c) Rs.10,000 to Rs. 25,000	22
d) Rs.25,000 and above	8
Total	150

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 57 Respondents come from the families having income below Rs. 5,000/-. It is 38%.
- 2) 63 Respondents come from the families having income in between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. It is 42%.
- 3) 22 Respondents come from the families having income Rs.10,000 to Rs. 25,000. It is 14%.
- 4) Only 8 respondents agreed that their annual income is above Rs. 25,000.

Majority of the collegiates belong to low and middle income group.

Table No. 3.3Residential Pattern of the Respondents

Resi. Pattern	No. of students
a) With Parents	46
b) College Hostel	46
c) Rented Room or Private Hostels	55
Total	147

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) Students reside with their parents, they stay in private hostels, college hostels as well as in rented rooms.
- 2) A good number of students reside in private hostels. Some private hostels are run by religious bodies e.g. Digambar Jain Boarding, Lingayat Boarding, B.C.Hostel. Some other private hostels are known as Malge Plot, Sawant plot where the owner admits students on term basis. The percentage of students living in private hostels is 37.5%.
- 3) Local students as well as some of the students from nearby suburbans, reside in their homes with their parents. The percentage is about $30\frac{2}{5}\%$.

- 4) The students residing in hostels as well as in private rented rooms enjoy more freedom as compared with the students living with their parents.
- 5) Group and company can be formed easily by the students residing in hostels and rented rooms.

Table No. 3.4

Pocket Money : Source - Monthly amount spent.

<u>Source →</u> <u>Amount spent</u>	Parents	Self earnings	Total
a) Upto Rs. 100	36	11	47
b) Rs. 100 to Rs.200	48	7	55
c) Rs. 200 to Rs. 300	28	3	31
Total :	112	21	133

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 78% of the collegiates get pocket money from their parents.
- 2) The monthly amount of pocket money ranges in between Rs.100 to Rs.300.
- 3) The students having self earnings seem to spend comparatively less amount on pocket expenses out of their earnings.

Table No. 3.5Preferences for expenditure on college elections

<u>Preference →</u> <u>Item of</u> <u>expenditure</u>	1	2	3	4	Total
a) Posters & Banner	11	41	42	41	135
b) Processions	9	21	50	51	136
c) Tea Party & Bribe	67	40	16	13	136
d) Drink party	47	37	20	25	135
Total :	134	139	134	130	-

Observations and Conclusions :

- 1) 67 Respondents gave first preference to Tea party and bribe, while another 40 respondents gave second preference to this item.
- 2) 47 Respondents gave 1st preference to drink parties and 37 respondents gave second preference to this item.
- 3) It is observed that students participate in tea party, they indulge in bribery and other malpractices more. Comparatively less amount is spent on posters and processions.

- 4) Drink parties are becoming the feature of the college elections. Such parties are more popular among college students in prior and after elections than any other item.
- 5) It appeared in almost all local, Marathi dailies including Pudhari, Sakal, Satyawadi, Pratidhwani that during college election period the city lodgings were full and students arranged wet parties also. In addition they provided 'Deshi - Videshi'.
- 6) Majority of the respondents agreed upon the following techniques being adopted by co-students in college election. -
 - a) Kidnapping voters,
 - b) Tea party and Bribe,
 - c) Drink parties,
 - d) Film shows - V.D.O.
 - e) Goondaism,
 - f) Posters - Banners,
 - g) Processions.

Table No. 3.6Participation in various items

Name of the item	Single participation	Combined participation
a) Kidnapping voter	5	8
b) Tea Party Bribe	35	58
c) Drink Parties	21	40
d) Film shows	35	43

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 96 students (66% of the total respondents) agreed that they have participated in any one or two items quoted above, while 54 respondents didn't participate in any of the above items.
- 2) It is clear that the contesting candidates offer tea parties, bribe, film show, drink parties to the voter students and the students enjoy them bargaining their votes. Kidnapping of voters is also tried, to some extent.
- 3) Tea parties and film shows are more popular among students. It is learnt that film shows include Blue films on VDO's.
- 4) 40 students agreed that they had participated in drink parties. It is 41%. The number is quite substantive.

It is evident from the above that collegiates are attracted towards drink parties. They participate in drink parties for one or another reason.

This tendency is ominous from academic, social and national point of view. Consequently this is becoming a serious problem.

Table No. 3.7

Reasons of participation in tours

Reason	No.of students
a) Sight seeing	53
b) Co-travel with girls	41
c) Drinking and enjoying	42
Total	136

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) Students participating in college tours have different intentions - a) Sight seeing,
b) Co-travel with girls,
c) Drinking and enjoying.
- 2) 53 respondents preferred sight seeing, 47 respondents apt for co-travel with girls students, 42 respondents agreed that students join college tours for drinking and enjoying.
- 3) It is observed that 30% students have the clear intention of drinking and enjoying in tours.

Table No. 3.8Annual social, Tours and Drinking attitude

	Yes	No
a) Attendance to Annual Social	107	29
b) Group drinking in College Tours.	105	36

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 107 Respondents agreed that they have observed a number of co-students who have attended the annual social gathering programmes having been in a drunken state.
- 2) 105 Respondents agreed that they have heard of group drinking of the students during the college tour programme.

Some students attend college functions in a drunken state. Students do practice drinking during college tour and travel programme is established.

Table No. 3.9Places and Timings of wet parties :

Place →	Room	Bar	Open air	Total
<u>Timing -</u>				
Evening	3	6	4	13
Night	30	61	13	104
Total	33	67	17	117

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 61 Respondents agreed that the parties are arranged in 'Bars', at night. While 30 respondents agreed that students arrange such parties in their rooms at night.
- 2) It is observed that students residing in college hostels or private hostels, and also those who reside in their respective homes with their parents prefer to go to 'Bar' at night.
- 3) Some students living in private hostels and in rented rooms arrange drink parties in their rooms.
- 4) Cost factor, safety and security are the reasons of arranging parties in rooms.
- 5) Students don't have valid liquor permit, still their entry to 'Permit Rooms' is not prohibited.

- 6) Free counter sale of liquor enables the students to carry liquor to their rooms.
- 7) Over 110 respondents agreed that the party expenditure is contributed by all the members participating in the party.
- 8) Occasionally the expenditure is borne by one of them for all.
- 9) The total expenditure for one party in Bar, goes upto Rs.200 to Rs.250, as is responded by students. It means Rs.40 to Rs.50 per head.
- 10) Such parties are arranged during - a) College elections, b) Annual social, c) After examinations, d) in the beginning of long holidays, e) On some special occasions.

Table No. 3.10Percentage of Drinking Population

Percentage	No.of students
a) 0 - 25%	47
b) 25% - 50%	56
c) 50% - 75%	42
d) 75% - 100%	Nil
Total	145

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 47 Respondents agreed that the percentage of drinking population is in between 0 to 25%.
56 Respondents agreed that the percentage of drinking population is in between 25% to 50%.
42 Respondents agreed that the percentage of drinking population is in between 50% to 75%.
- 2) The average of the mid-points of the class interval suggests that 36% of the students have a tendency to go for drinks like liquor.

Table No. 3.11Frequency of Drinking

Frequency	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Intermitant
No. of students	Nil	29	60	53

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 29 Respondents agreed that students go for drinks weekly.
60 Respondents agreed that they drink once in a month,
while other 53 claimant say that students drink
intermitantly.
- 2) From the above table it becomes clear that some students
have the tendency to go for drinks even if it may be
weekly or monthly or intermitantly.

Whatsoever may be the frequency, it is sure that some students are addicted to drinking.

Table No. 3.12Drink behaviour : Fashion and Prestige

Element	<u>No. of students</u>		Total
	Yes	No	
Fashion	115	27	142
Prestige	122	16	148

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 80% Respondents agreed that drinking by students has become a fashion.
- 2) 85% Respondents agreed that students take drink for prestige.

Drinking is the borrowed life style. It dosen't suit the Indian climatic conditions. Students imitate elders in this respects. Even in society such parties have become a fashion. Businessmen, Big bosses, political heroes, film-stars, cricketeers prestigeously arrange and participate in such parties. It is quite natural that students should follow these footsteps eagerly.



Table No. 3.13Assertion with Matka gambling - study attitude and copying.

	Yes	No	Total
Drinking and Matka Gambling	85	61	145
Study attitude	77	70	147
Copying	115	30	145
Hiding Tendency	95	43	138

Observations and conclusions. :

- 1) It is observed that the drinker students have a liking towards Mataka gambling.
- 2) 77 Respondents agreed that the drinker students have study attitude, the remaining 70 respondents disagreed stating that such students don't have study attitude.
- 3) 115 Respondents agreed that such students have copying tendency during examinations.
- 4) The drinker students try to hide their tendency to go for drinks.

Less study attitude, hence copying tendency, tendency to earn easy money by way of mataka gambling are the evils of drinking. The student faces a vicious circle of similar evils leading to ill health etc.

Table No. 3.14Feelings expressed after 1st and subsequent drinking :

<u>Feeling</u>	First	Subsequent
a) Joy Happiness	42	19
b) Relax	32	40
c) Repentance	11	43
d) Sorrow	42	23
Total :	127	125

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 42 Respondents expressed joy and happiness after first drinking while it reduced to 19 for the subsequent time of drinking.
- 2) The number of respondents relaxing for the first time of drinking is 32. It further increased up to 40 for the subsequent time of drinking.
- 3) The number of respondents who felt repented increased at the time of subsequent time of drinking.
- 4) The number of respondents expressing sorrow or grief decreased at the time of subsequent drinking.

It is observed that drinking gives joy happiness, relaxation as well as it brings sorrow, and repentance in some grief cases. It may bring joy or happiness, sorrow or repentance at the time of first or subsequent drinking. It is practiced often and often. Ultimately it becomes a habit.

Table No. 3.15Reasons for drinking :

<u>Preference →</u> <u>Reason</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	To- tal
a) Dissatisfaction	12	23	20	26	34	11	11	12	149
b) Unemployment	21	14	20	25	12	17	17	12	148
c) Prestige	21	35	30	23	18	5	5	8	143
d) Ego	8	12	20	14	14	25	19	8	137
e) Company	62	23	18	15	8	8	8	3	145
f) To forget sorrow/grill	5	13	16	12	12	31	34	26	149
g) Family	5	8	7	11	18	30	34	37	150
h) Habit	16	19	15	15	9	8	24	40	146
Total	150	147	147	147	140	138	138	140	-

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) 62 Respondents gave first preference to company.
21 respondents gave first preference to prestige and unemployment, Habit received 16 first preferences.
- 2) 35 Respondents gave second preference to prestige.
23 respondents gave second preference to company and dissatisfaction each.

- 3) Thus it can be concluded that -
- a) Company seems to be the main reason motivating the students to go for drinks.
 - b) Students feel it prestigious to drink.
 - c) Unemployment, habit, dissatisfaction are the other reasons of drinking.

Table No. 3.16 (a)

Reasons for drinking, a Cross section

a) Single reason given

Reason	No. of students
a) Negligence to ill effects	4
b) Habit	3
c) Employment time pass	5
d) Company	27
Total :	39

Table No. 3.16 (b)

Combined reasons given

Reasons	No.of students
ab) Negligence to ill effects & habit	2
ac) Negligence to ill effects & time pass	3
ad) Negligence and company	11
bc) Habit and enjoyment, time pass	2
bd) Habit and Company	30
cd) Company and enjoyment, time pass	35
	83

Observations and conclusions :

- 1) From 3.16 (a) it seems that company is the main reason for drinking.
- 2) Enjoyment, time pass and habit are among the other reasons motivating them for drinking.
- 3) Students form group, Company wants enjoyment, time pass and relaxation. Drinking in the initial stages fulfil their requirements. Later it becomes habitual.

Attitude Analysis :

In the questionnaire twenty six statements were given. The respondents were asked to record their opinions against each statement on a 5 point scale. These included attitudes towards drinking as a fashion, prestige and company, relaxation and enjoyment as the reasons of drinking. Some statements held the social set up responsible for the drinking habit among students.

The scale values were -

a) Highly positive attitude	+ 2
b) Positive attitude	+ 1
c) Nutral	0
d) Negative attitude	- 1
e) Highly negative attitude	- 2

The mean score of each statement and then of each group were obtained. The results so obtained are given below. The statements were grouped in the following order.

- 1) Statements related to 'Fashion'- Prestige'.
- 2) Statements related to 'Society' as the responsible factor.
- 3) Statements suggesting possible causes of drinking.
- 4) Statements indicating feelings.
- 5) Statements suggesting possible measures.

They data is rarranged in the following order :

Sr.No. of the category, statements in brief, mean score of each statement, mean score of the group and observations and conclusions.

Table No. 3.17

Sr. No.	Statement in brief	Mean score of each statement
I) Drinking as fashion and prestige -		
1.	Drinking is a fashion	+ 0.89
2.	Drinking is in the name of fashion	+ 0.83
3.	Drinking as symbol of status, prestige	+ 0.56
<p>Mean score of the group + 0.76. Data indicates that drinking by students is becoming a fashion. It is gaining prestige.</p>		
II) Society as the responsible factor -		
1.	High class society tolerates drinking	+ 1.00
2.	It's reflection of social attitude	+ 1.05
3.	This disease is given by society	+ 1.05
4.	Whole society is swept	+ 0.56
5.	It has became a universal fact	+ 0.46
<p>The mean score of the group + 0.83. Students held responsible society, present social set for taking them to drinks.</p>		

Sr. No.	Statement in brief	Mean score of the statement
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III) Possible causes -

1. Tempted by insistance	+ 0.66
2. Needed occasionally as relaxation	+ 0.78
3. Drinking is enjoyment	+ 0.56
4. Panaka on all miseries	+ 0.65
5. Want to forget the world	+ 0.38

Mean score of the group is 0.61. Company, enjoyment, relaxation, to forget sorrow and grief seem to be the reasons of drinking by students.

IV) Feelings :

1. Drinking isn't a matter of much anxiety	+ 0.64
2. Extremism be avoided	+ 0.66
3. What's wrong if tested a little	+ 0.44
4. It is universal	+ 0.46
5. No body escapes from drinking	+ 1.10

Mean score of the group is + 0.65. The students take this matter lightly. They agree to taste a little. They want to avoid extremism.

Sr. No.	Statement in brief	Mean score of each statement
V)	Awareness and possible measures -	
	1. Nobody turns away by reading statutory warning	+ 0.68
	2. Rotton moral, ethical ideas don't stop them	+ 1.10
	3. There is no idealism, which can stop them	+ 0.63

The mean score of the group + 0.81.

Data indicates that mere statutory warning is not enough. Moral ideas, ethics and other values prove to be of no use to them and these won't from going to drinks.

Observations and conclusions :

1. Drinking by students is becoming a fashion.
Drinking by students is gaining prestige.
2. Society i.e. present social set up seems to be the responsible factor for taking the students to drinks.
3. Company, enjoyment, relaxation, tempted to drink by insistance are the reasons of drinking by students.

4. Students take this matter lightly. This is very serious. The feelings as expressed by them, suggest that there is nothing wrong to taste a little, or extremism be avoided.
 5. Mere statutory warning is not enough. Moral ideas, ethics, other values won't stop them from going to drinks.
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