CHAPTER II

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1. PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASPECT OF DRUG ABUSE

Drug use is not only a physiological and medical problem, it also has some very far-reaching psychological and social implications. In the countries where drug abuse has become very pervasive and dreadful, it has assumed the form of a social problem. As a social problem, it is not only a matter for criminal prosecution but a matter for understanding as to what type of social and cultural forces generate tendencies towards drug abuse. The analysis of drug abuse problem in this study is primarily the analysis of social, psychological and psychiatric aspects of the problem. We have refrained from treating it precisely as a social problem.

Drug abuse is the product of an extraordinary complex interaction between man and his community (or environment). Because of the social impact of drug taking behaviour and the fear and misunderstanding drug abuse engenders in public objective analysis of this problem has been hampered by man's preconceived notions. Carefully designed epidemiologic studies and proper analysis and
interpretation of collected data can help us to separate facts from fancy in this highly emotional and debated topic. Moreover the results of such research studies can have a significant bearing on the development of drug abuse control policy.¹

Epidemiology of drug abuse may be defined as the study of distribution of drug abuse in human population and its causative factors. The main purposes of an epidemiologic study of this problem are: (a) to provide necessary data in understanding the magnitude and spread of the problem; (b) to study its causative factors; and (c) to devise curative and preventive measures, based on these two types of information. In descriptive type of such study distribution of persons abusing various kinds of drugs according to various facts such as sex, age, residence, religion, socio-economic status, educational level etc. and the progression of this problem over a time period are studied. In analytical type of different hypotheses about the causative factors in the development of drug abuse are studied and tested for their statistical significance. The present study is analytical type of epidemiological research.

¹ D. Mohan etc., Current Research in Drug Abuse in India, p. 9.
2. **ANALYTICAL STUDIES**

There are two basic approaches in investigating the relationship between variables. Analytical studies are called observational studies where nature is allowed to take its own course (or phenomenon) and changes in one characteristic are related to change in the other, if any. In the experimental approach, the investigator actually intervenes and makes one variable change and then sees what happens to the other.

The analytic epidemiological study can be of two types: (1) Comparison of people abusing drugs and normal people showing that the determinant occurs more frequently among those with drug abuse than those without and (2) Comparison of people exposed to the determinant and those not exposed showing that a greater proportion of people develop drug abuse among the exposed population than among the non-exposed. Constructing a control group comprising of normals/non-exposed and making comparison of the observations, with the affected exposed is the crux of the analytical epidemiological investigation to find out possible significant association of a causative factor in determining the effect. A case control study which is conducted retrospectively is designed to conduct the first
type of study. A group of people affected with disease (drug abuse) is identified and concurrent control groups of normals is constructed and the observations are compared statistically to find out the significant causative factors in determining the disease (effect). 

3. **QUESTIONS TO ANSWER**

It should be made clear, at the outset, that our study is concerned with drug abuse and not with drug addiction or drug dependency. In this micro-level survey of drug abuse among college/university students residing in hostels in Jaipur city, we have attempted to answer a number of relevant questions pertaining to drug abuse problem. How has the problem of drug use among this section of population become so many faceted in our society? What is the frequency of use of different drugs? What is the nature and extent of drugs abused by these students? What kind of students use drugs? Why do they take drugs? What are their sources of getting drugs? What is the process of their initiation and induction of drugs? What are the conditioning factors that promote drug use? What are the

2. Ibid. p. 11
consequences of using drugs? Are the users aware of these consequences? How awareness affects their drug using behaviour? What efforts do they make to withdraw from drugs? What type of success, if any, is achieved by them? How can we control or prevent drug use among students? What alternative approaches to explain students drug behaviour exist? It is possible to evolve a useful sociological theory to explain such behaviour?

4. **THEMATIC DIMENSIONS OF THE STUDY**

Broadly speaking, the thematic structure of this epidemiological research consists of following major dimensions:

1. to determine the nature, magnitude and pattern to prevalence of drug use among college/university students residing in hostels.

2. to study the demographic and socio-cultural background of drug users.

3. To examine the motivational and conditioning factors in drug use.
(4) to find out in-depth correlations of family and peer interactions facilitating or inhibiting drug consumption or to identify structural and cultural conditions that generate tendencies toward drug consumption.

(5) to analyse the process of initiation and induction in drug use.

(6) to locate the sources of getting drugs.

(7) to analyse the effects of drug use.

(8) to identify potential students who may take to drugs.

(9) to study the attempts to withdraw or abstain from drugs?

(10) to point out the concern and effort of the society for development of preventive and control measures to check drug abuse.

**REASONS FOR CHOICE OF THIS PROBLEM**

A brief personal note on the reasons for choice of this problem for research. What impelled this investigator to undertake it? The investigator himself was
a hosteler in his college days. Then as a college lecturer he has had the opportunity to work as a hostel warden for a few years. These situations furnished him with numerous occasions to acquire intimate and diverse acquaintance with life in hostels manifested through hopes and aspirations as well as anxieties and frustrations of the inmates. The inmates develop a particular type of psycho-social set-up and action pattern to cope efficiently with the congenial and not so cogenial aspects of hostel life. It evolves in involuntary isolation from the family, kinsmen and friends, neighbourhood and community which together served as pre-college days' social environs of the inmates. The previous heterogenous groups of students gradually fuse into a sort of homogeneous community with its peer groups and associational constituents. The typical socio-cultural milieu shapes into a vibrant and vigourous youth sub-culture.

The Wardens, prefects and senior inmates of the hostels serve largely as friends, guides and philosophers of the inmates. The hosteler experience typical needs and problems and develop their unique forms of understanding and solving them. The hostels serve as fertile soil for growth of non-conventional and seemingly 'revolutionary' or
anti-traditional social behaviour. In fact, such a behaviour with deviant behaviour as one of its variants is the natural outcome of the overflowing youthful energy and urge for self-identity and experimentation. Formation of peer groups occasionally indulging in novel exhilarating and exciting activities is a common phenomenon. Individual or group rivalries sometimes erupting into ugly scenes and brawls on petty issues, false notions of prestige or misunderstandings are also not very uncommon occurrences. Also some socially and culturally outrageous activities, grossly vulgar and atrocious inhuman acts and seandalous criminal incidents punctuate the generally placid and peaceful life of hostels.

This disparaging aspect of hostel life has been noticed directly or indirectly associated with abuse of drugs like heroin, hashish, alcohol or smack etc. Abuse of drugs impairs user's discretion and benumbs his finer social and moral sensibilities. It causes morbidity in users and incites them to behave abnormally detrimental to individual and social interest.

This investigator observed on some occasions the deleterious effects of drug abuse among hostel inmates. Many of them allegedly involved in despicable behaviour like the aforementioned confessed having done so under the influence
of drug. On becoming normal they felt invariably ashamed of their misconduct and apologised sincerely for their indiscrete acts. They were full of genuine remorse and appeared deeply apprehensive of discontinuation of their studies if their misconduct was reported to their guardians/hostel authorities.

During his wardenship, some stray cases of unexpectedly erratic and violent behaviour of drug users also came to notice. A certain young man, inflamed at a mere joke, attacked his room mate with a razor and injured him grievously. Another youth-created utter nuisance in the common room and smashed furniture and windowpanes. A third drug user in the first flush of intoxication, jumped in to the swimming pool unmindful of the risk involved. Yet another drug addict frustrated by failure in examination attempted suicide by hanging from the ceiling fan. Some drug addicts were also alleged to be involved in selling goods stolen from inside the hostels or from other places just to pay for drugs. Thus such incidents, though quite rare and sporadic, are indicative of the potential dangers of drug abuse among the youth. This realisation further propelled this researcher's choice of the present theme.
The hostels in Jaipur city offer rich field for study of drug use among students. Their inmates hail from different parts of Rajasthan State, and India and also from abroad. The pink city of Jaipur offers excellent opportunities for higher education in modern disciplines including medicine, engineering and technology. A variety of hostels, lodges and boarding houses provide lodging and boarding facilities to more than five thousand students. Jaipur is a major tourist attraction. It abounds in tourist and luxurious hostels, magnificent archeological and historical monuments, buildings of architectural splendour and places full of natural scenic beauty.

It is also famous for its resplendent culture, religious shrines, colourful costumes and traditional gaiety and enthusiasm of fairs and festivals. As the hub of political activity, the centre of administration and modern trade and industry, city is replete with a variety of amusement and recreational centres. All of these have their immense fascination for the youth. They are often induced to some form of drug consumption for it has acquired some respectability in a modern urbanized society through still retaining its vital cultural moorings.
6. DESIGN OF RESEARCH

Before we decided about one particular design several alternative designs were considered for conducting the survey. One was a longitudinal design, i.e., to interview students some days after they started living in hostels and follow up the drug users from them after three or four months. The advantage of this design would have been that it would have enabled us to be sure of the casual factors of drug-taking. The assumption was that a small sample of actual drug users would give more detailed data and it would be possible to compare these subjects on a number of variables with those who had not tried drugs. If any difference had then been found, dependent on the extent to which it was possible to control other factors, it would have been viable to say that these differences were probably contributing factors as to why some subjects took drugs and others did not. However, after consideration it was practically found impossible. The hostels started functioning only in the month of September instead of July-August of 1989. The first stage interviews could have been started only by the end of September which continued upto February, 1990. As such selecting actual drug users from this sample and reinterviewing them after two-three months' interval was impossible. With the close of teaching in
colleges and university in the second week of March the hostlers engaged themselves seriously in studies to prepare for annual examinations in April-May. It became extremely difficult to establish contact with them and snatch even a little time from their busy schedule. It was, therefore, for lack of time and facilities that idea of employing a longitudinal design was abandoned.

The second alternative considered was to interview each selected respondent personally. But this idea had also to be rejected for reasons of confidentially. Drug taking is an illegal activity and it was felt that if the respondents knew that they could be identified they would be less likely to tell the truth.

Another approach was to select the respondents from three boys' University hostels, three girls' University hostels, two private girls' college hostels and two Engineering and Medical Colleges hostels out of a large number of the college/University hostels in each of three categories of hostels in the city. But it was thought that this approach might prevent a cross-sectional analysis.

The design of study finally chosen was to rely on stratified random sampling of respondents from all the
college/university hostels after first placing them under two broad categories - professional and non-professional and then further sub-dividing them on the basis of under-graduate and post-graduate standard/class. The undergraduate and post-graduate (including those pursuing courses of higher studies such as LL.M., M.Phil., Ph.D., Research Fellows, M.S., M.D., M.Engg., M.Tech. etc.) respondents were categorised classwise. Thus the sample chosen comprised units from all the three strata of the universe on proportional basis to make it fairly representative of the universe and adequately suitable for a cross-sectional analysis. This approach had its added advantage in that, it enabled us to examine differences not only between drug users and non-drug users but also, to explore relationships between particular variables.

In every research design the researcher's main concentration should be on different types of variables acting and reacting with the problem under study - both dependent as well as independent, controlled and uncontrolled. In our study the dependent variable was whether the student took drug or not (drug user, non-user), the independent variable was any factor that affected the use or non-use of drugs (dependent variable) such as, family, peer group,
community environment in a wider sense etc. The controlled variable prevents the factors other than the independent ones from affecting the dependent variable. We controlled these factors by surveying all the units of the sample at one time, that is, by completing the entire survey within a limited period of five months, and by matching each drug user with a control group on the factors of sex, faculty, professional or non-professional course of study and class. Thus a cross-sectioned design was chosen within which a basic measure of control was obtained by matching the drug users with non-users on a number of variables.

7. **THE UNIVERSE AND THE SAMPLE**

The universe of this study were all the hostel residing under-graduate and post-graduate students studying in various colleges and Campus Departments of the University of Rajasthan at Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan. For the students belonging to post-graduate departments of the Faculties of Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Humanities, Commerce and Law the hostels assigned are located inside or near the Main University Campus. The two multifaculty under-graduate constituent colleges of the University viz. the Maharani's College and the Maharaja's College, located about 1½ Kilometer north of University Campus have their
separate attached hostels, Annie Besant Hostel and Gokhale Hostel respectively. The two privately managed girls Colleges, Kanoria College and Sat Sai College, both multifaculty and under-graduate, also have their own separate hostels. The colleges/institutes belonging to the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacology, namely S.N. Medical College, National Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathic College, have their own hostels for under-graduate and post-graduate students. So is the case with the Engineering and Technology College. All the hostels of two privately managed girls colleges, Ayurvedia Institute, Medical College, Homoeopathic Colleg and Engineering College are located inside the city of Jaipur separated by short and long distances from the main University Campus or nearby hostels.

The total number of the hostels run by the University, private girls colleges, Medical College, Homoeopathic College, National Institute of Ayurved and Engineering College is 19 and the total number of student residents in them at the time of survey (September, 1989 to February, 1990) was 3000. Of them 2406 were males and 594 females, making female - male ratio roughly 1:4.

For purposes of our study, we divided all the resident students into two broad categories: (i) professional and (ii) non-professional. Those pursuing
courses of study under the faculties of Social Sciences Humanities (Arts, Fine Arts and Dramatics), Natural Sciences, Law and Commerce were placed under the category of non-professional and those studying medicine, including Ayurveda and Homoeopathy and Pharmacology and Engineering and Technology were categorised as professional. Students pursuing management studies in the R.A. Poddar Institute of Management were also included in the professional category. However, in the case of Law students, we did not find it advisable to include them in the professional category for only a small number of them opt for legal or judicial career after completion of their studies.

The two categories of professional and non-professional students were further sub-divided into undergraduate and post-graduate students and then according to classwise. However, the whole class was taken as a unit of study.

The details of professional students residing in hostels of various colleges are as follows:

1. **Medical College**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate males</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate females</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduates males</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **National Institute of Ayurveda**
   - Under-graduate males : 90
   - Post-graduate males : 10
   - **TOTAL** : 100

3. **Homoeopathic College**
   - Under-graduate males : 70

4. **Engineering College**
   - Under-graduate males : 900
   - Post-graduate males : 600
   - **TOTAL** : 1500

*University run Men's Hostels* are occupied by non-professional students :

5. a) **Ambedkar Hostel**
   - Post-graduate : 60

6. b) **H.J. Bhabha Hostel**
   - Post-Graduate : 96

7. c) **D.B.N. Hostel**
   - Post-graduate : 61

8. **W.U.S. Hostel**
   - Post-graduate : 23
9. e) J.C. Bose Hostel
   Post-graduate : 61

10. f) Gokhale Hostel
    Under-graduate : 150

11. g) Vivekanand Hostel
    Under-graduate : 66

12. h) Maharana Pratap Hostel
    Under-graduate : 65

13. i) Raman Hostel
    Post-graduate : 34

University run Women's Hostels as well as private-colleges run hostels are also occupied by non-professional students :

14. Annie Besant Hostel
    Under-graduate : 125

15. Kasturba Hostel
    Post-graduate : 67

16. Malviya Hostel
    Post-graduate : 96

17. Laxmibai Hostel
    Post-graduate : 66
18. **Kanoria College**  
Under-graduate : 45

19. **Sat Sai College**  
Under-graduate : 135

Thus our universe comprised 1850 professional students (1120 under-graduate males, 60 females and 670 post-graduate males). The non-professional hostelers component of the universe was 1156 (305 under-graduate, and 235 post-graduate females, 342 under-graduate and 274 post-graduate males).

**Table 2.1**  
Coursewise, Facultywise and Saxwise composition of the Universe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Course of Study</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Under-Graduate</th>
<th>Post-Graduate</th>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SCIENCE</td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SOCIAL SCIENCE</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ARTS</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>COMMERCE</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>LAW</td>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PROFESSIONAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>MEDICINE</td>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ENGINEERING</td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1462</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We decided to select a 10 per cent sample of the universe through stratified random sampling with a view to make it fairly representative of the universe and to facilitate a cross-sectional analysis of drug abuse among hostellers.

Our sample then comprised 185 professional students - 118 under-graduate (112 males and 6 females), 67 post-graduate males; and 115 non-professional students - undergraduate males and females being 33 and 31 and post-graduate males and females being 28 and 23 respectively.

Table 2.2
Composition of the sample
(Coursewise, Facultywise and Sexwise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>COURSE OF STUDY</th>
<th>UNDER-GRADUATE</th>
<th>POST-GRADUATE</th>
<th>RESEARCH</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FACULTY</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SCIENCE</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SOCIAL SCIENCE</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ARTS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>COMMERCE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>LAW</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>MEDICINE</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ENGINEERING</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL | 145 | 37  | 85  | 17 | 10 | 6 | 240 | 60  | 300 |
The facultywise composition of the sample was Arts faculty 5.00 per cent, Social Sciences faculty 7.0 per cent, Science faculty 14.7 per cent, Commerce faculty 10.0 per cent, Law 1.7 per cent, Medical faculty 11.7 per cent and faculty of Engineering and Technology 50.00 per cent. Some foreign students from Nepal, Iraq, Iran, Kenya, Nigeria and Zambia also formed part of the sample.

8. **METHODOLOGY**

To conduct the research in two or more stages was not found practicable for lack of time and facilities. The investigation was spread over a period of five months. First, to assess the nature and extent of prevalence of drug abuse, a self-administered questionnaire was distributed among all the students of the sample with the assurance that the information would be kept confidential and used strictly for scientific purposes.

The questionnaire consisted of 31 questions on demographic and socio-economic aspects and 31 questions on drug use.

Detailed information pertaining to demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, awareness and knowledge of drug abused, the actual pattern of usage, drug first used, mode of taking drugs, source of obtaining
them, etc., were collected. Through the questionnaires information regarding the respondents' reason for taking or not taking drugs and attitude towards drug use was also collected. The respondents were personally approached in some cases twice or thrice, to ensure that non-response is almost eliminated and questionnaires, filled in freely and frankly, are returned to us in time.

A preliminary analysis of the data collected through questionnaires provided the base material for indepth study carried out through an interview schedule.

Here only the drug users in the sample were covered. This helped us in understanding the psychological and sociological factors motivating drug abuse, conditioning factors and respondents attitude towards the problem of drug abuse and its control. The indepth study also helped to cross-check and varify the statements of the respondents and observations about their behaviour within the peer group situations. The interview schedule used for indepth study consisted of 62 questions covering all the aspects of the problem. The data was carefully processed so as to make it useful for analysis and interpretation.
The respondents were divided into three categories on the basis of their drug taking behaviour: (i) those who had never taken drugs (non-users). These constituted the second largest group (28.7 per cent) in the sample. (ii) Those who had tried drugs earlier but discontinued them (past users). Past users are persons who used a drug at least once but were not using the same during the past 6 months. Drugs for them were only to taste or for just an experience. They constituted 13.0 per cent of the sample. (iii) Those who were using drugs at the time of study (current users). The current users, the largest group (58.3 per cent in the sample), were further sub-divided into three sub-categories (a) occasional or experimental users, (b) regular users, and (c) addicts or dependent users. Non-addict occasional or in regular users are such current users who use drugs occasionally or even in regularly and are not 'dependent' on drugs, though they plan to continue experimentation. These people have not organised their lives around drugs. Drugs for them are for 'kicks'. These students constituted a considerably larger group 70.9 per cent) in the category of current users. Here occasional or experimental users were taking drug/s about once a month or less often. These two categories of students formed 70.9 per cent and 21.7 per cent respectively of the current users.
Addict current users on 'dependents' were those users who indicated their inability to stay without drug/s and expressed a craving for it/them. These are 'hard core' users who cannot live without drugs. Drug use for them is an exclusive or dominating concern and activity. Their activities revolve almost entirely around drug experiences and securing their supplies. They constituted a smaller group (7.4 per cent) in the category of current users.

**Table 2.3**

*Drug-users and Non-users in the sample*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Non-users</th>
<th>Past-users</th>
<th>Current Users (58.3% of sample)</th>
<th>Exp. Regulars</th>
<th>Addict</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M 240</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 60</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T 300</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% 100.0</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the analysis of the various aspects of drug use, data obtained from both the questionnaires and the interview schedules were treated as 'one compositive' base material. At this level, the study has wider significance theoretically, as well as in regard to social policy.
9. **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

It would be in order to point out some limitations, though minor of the present study. First, it has a more restricted scope in the sense that only college and university students residing in formally run hostels (to the exclusion of privately run or community supported hostels and lodges) in Jaipur city formed the universe of study. The excluded category of hostels/lodges/boarding houses was having about 2000 occupants – mostly college and university students. Secondly, this study would not be comparable in terms of its findings etc. with any study which encompassed all the college and university students – both residents and non-residents – in a large cosmopolitan city like Jaipur. Thirdly, to determine the precise tendency of increase or decrease in the extent of prevalence, in nature and incidence of drug taking behaviour, a superior and more meaningful design of research would advisably be a two-stage survey covering a period of at least three years.

And lastly, perhaps a non-teacher researcher (the present researcher being a local college lecturer) would have been better suited to carry out research in such a highly emotive and socially implicative problem with moral
overtones. This, however, should not imply that present study with its design and parameters lacks authenticity or its methodology was vitiated in validity and objectivity in any form or manner.

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