

**HEALTH RISK BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG POLYTECHNIC
STUDENTS IN KERALA**

By

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A Thesis

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To

My Family Members

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LIST OF APPENDICES

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Health and physical fitness have a vital role in the life of Homo sapiens from time immemorial. The maintenance of health and fitness helps a person to be in the general state of health and well-being and it provides the ability to perform physical actions without being unduly tired or restless. Health and fitness is the state of being healthy both physically and mentally. Regular exercises and balanced diet will certainly improve health and fitness.

Mental, physical and social well-being of a person is not only the absence of illness, diseases or infirmity but also the ability to meet demands of the environment. Healthy and fit people really enjoy life very happily and peacefully. On the other hand, an unhealthy person cannot enjoy the life in full extent as he/she cannot enjoy eating, watching sports, or other luxuries of the life. It is truly said by the ancestors that health is wealth but only few people follow it in life, and in order to maintain good health one has to take care of the hygiene and sanitation of surroundings and ensure the intake of food in a timely manner. Being healthy is not only a body free of diseases, but it also means to have a tensionless mind. Good health of both, body and mind helps a person to get success in life and enjoy it in full extent.

Importance of Health and Fitness

Health and fitness are very important for those who want to live a healthy life very happily and peacefully. Physically and mentally fit people become less prone to the adverse medical conditions. Health and fitness of any person helps in:

- Decreases the risk of diseases (high blood pressure, diabetes, coronary heart diseases, colon cancer, osteoporosis, obesity, stroke, breast cancer, etc).
- Make them feel better both, physically and mentally.

- Accelerates the confidence level.
- Heals injuries soon.
- Helps to live longer by adding years to the life.
- Scale down stress and improves quality of life.
- Decrease anxiety level, stress, and feelings of depression.

Physical activity and movements are as old as human existence. It was a tremendous journey from struggle for existence to struggle for excellence. A Sport is an activity of human life where pursuits of different movement achieved through the total investigation of neuro-muscular co-ordination. Healthy and physically fit citizens are the greatest asset of a nation. Every individual should develop physical fitness for a happy and effective living. In order to get physical fitness one has to involve in physical exercises. Hence a well organized and properly administered physical education programme for college students is very essential. Physical activity throughout the ages has been acclaimed for health and recreation. It also provides youthful exuberance and the elderly care. In this modern era, each and every individual is directly or indirectly related to sports.

Health-Risk Behaviour

Health is an indulgence in any action or activity that can cause potential harm to the individual as a consequence of what he chooses to do. Health-risk behavior can be defined as any activity undertaken by people with a frequency or intensity that increases risk of disease or injury (Steptoe & Wardle, 2004). Risky behaviors are those that potentially expose people to harm, or significant risk of harm which will prevent them reaching the potential. Some risky behavior is normal and part of growing up. Risk behavior is seen in adolescents as well as adults. Adolescents can indulge in activities that can be injurious to the physical health, like performing stunts, or even avoiding certain standards of nutrition intake and heavy intake of junk food. Elements like unprotected sex (which might lead to unwanted pregnancy or STIs), alcohol and drug abuse, tobacco intake, dangerous driving, etc.

should be categorized as high risk behaviors. They are detrimental to the individual as well as the people around.

Worldwide assessment has been done about the Health-risk behaviors adopted by university students. Recent studies aimed at comprehending, controlling and monitoring such behaviors point out the high prevalence reflected on sedentary habits, eating disorders, traffic accidents, consumption of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs, and violence against oneself and others.

Wang et al. (2013) observed a high percentage of university students who presented unhealthy lifestyles. The researchers stood up to defend the need for taking social and territorial contexts into account in the preparation of plans towards minimizing the morbidity-mortality loads caused by non-transmissible chronic diseases, as well as the need for improving the quality of life of this population by means of regional development programs of healthcare education that may mitigate social-spatial inequalities. Young students entering the polytechnic got more chances to adopt health-risk behaviors in such a way that the lifestyles are modified. In a research involving university students showed that the educational level was not a protection factor in choosing healthy conducts among young students. Veteran students, who have been experiencing the academic life for a longer period, display significant proportions of risk factors for non-transmissible chronic disease, in comparison with students who have recently entered college. It clearly shows the diminishing health standard of adolescences. Awareness is the key to a healthy mental and physical lifestyle. Confrontation high risk behavior must be met with rationality and love, not with violence. Support is very necessary to keep the world happy and safe. In face of the afore mentioned introduction, the objective of the present study was to identify the prevalence of health-risk behaviors in young polytechnic students.

Need and Importance of Physical Fitness

Fitness does not only refer to being physically fit, but also refers to a person's mental state as well. If a person is physically fit, but mentally unwell or troubled, he or she will not be able to function optimally. Mental fitness can only be

achieve if the body is functioning well .It is helpful for mind relaxation and eliminates stresses through regular exercise and having healthy diet habits. Becoming physically fit requires a change in life style as well. By avoiding junk foods, fizzy drinks, bad habits like smoking and alcohol and by getting adequate amount of rest, a person will be able to become physically and mentally fit. Just by eliminating all these food substances from the life, no matter how temporarily, it will allow the body to detox and become stronger. Make sure that spend more time outdoors in the sun, and fresh air and take part in more healthy activities. Fishing, bicycling, swimming, hiking, and even playing foot ball with kids should be a part of a physically fit lifestyle. A sedentary lifestyle and a lack of physical activity can take a toll on a person's body. Physical inactivity is associated with an increased risk for certain types of cancer, numerous chronic diseases, and mental health issues. Exercise, however, has been shown to improve mood and mental health, and provides numerous health benefits.

Physical fitness is very much needed to improve the capacity of the heart, blood vessels, lungs and muscles to function at optimal efficiency. It gives a basis for living a full and satisfying lifestyle. The essential components of physical fitness are cardio respiratory endurance, strength, muscular endurance, flexibility and body composition. To be physically fit requires effort, but exercise does not have to be punishing to maintain physical fitness. Regular and vigorous exercise of the total body is an essential ingredient of muscular and circulatory fitness, the key to good health and well being. An increase of body fat, loss of muscle tone and poor breathing capacity are some of the evident signs of physiological deterioration. Obtaining and maintaining physical fitness is a result of physical activity, proper diet, nutrition and of course proper rest for physical recovery. Physical fitness trainers, describe it as the ability to perform daily tasks vigorously and alertly, with left over energy to enjoy leisure time activities and meet emergency demands.

Importance of Physical Education in Polytechnic Colleges

Physical education plays a significant role in the growth and development of students. Recent medical studies say that, physical well being of a student is directly

related to his or her achievements in life. The relevance of physical education can be concise as follows:

1. **Physical education link to good health:** The value of physical fitness can never be overstated. Physical educational classrooms are the single platform where students learn the value of taking care of themselves through proper grooming, healthy eating and regular exercise.
2. **Physical education as a preventive measure against diseases:** A student's health can easily be at risk to many diseases like chronic heart disease, hypertension and diabetes. Many doctors today agree that obesity is a serious health risk among students who lack healthy diet management or control with the numerous processed food intakes every day, compounded by a sedentary life style. Physical education in Polytechnic is a preventive measure to teach students the value of regular exercise.
3. **Physical education program for muscle strength and fitness:** Physical education develops the student's motor skills and eye hand co-ordination. It also develops the upper body muscles through activities like doing pushups as well as the lower body muscles through stationary jumps, jumping jacks (running and jumping exercises) and core training exercises like abdominal crunches. Exercises like zumba dance and aerobic dance are more interesting and effective training package for new generation.
4. **Physical education promotes academic learning:** Polytechnic students are compelled to spend most of the time in the labs. Physical health allows students to function better in the academic stream. A good cardio vascular system developed from regular exercise promotes excellent blood and oxygen circulation which means more nutrients circulate throughout the body including the brain. The circulation produces longer attention span during classes allowing longer concentration and absorption.
5. **Physical education builds self esteem:** Students who are active in physical activities like basketball, volleyball, and martial arts and running are more

confident with themselves. It is probably because of the self discipline and dedication to excel in a sport that brings out the best in students. In Polytechnic colleges, the physical education program should introduce the above sport activities to students allowing them to make choices to get involve in favourite sport areas.

6. **Physical education promotes a physically active life style:** The purpose of physical education is to instill students at an early age, the value of self preservation and choosing a life style that is good for both the mind and body (Philip J Morgan 2008).
7. **Physical education develops co-operative teamwork and sportsmanship:** Holistic Physical education programs are essential in Polytechnic colleges. The program allows student to interact together to a common goal, that is to win and excel physically and brings out the competitive sides of students both body and mind. It also promotes sportsmanship.

Adolescent Fitness

Polytechnic college students need more attention because they are in the period of adolescence, which is a vulnerable period for the mental health problems due to a number of biological interpersonal, environmental and cognitive changes and the occurrence of increasing number of stressful life events (Schonert-Reichl and Muller, 1996). As adolescent is a cultural and social phenomenon, its end points are not easily tied to physical milestones. Adolescence is both a biological process and a period of social and cultural transformation (Frank 1945). Major physiological, cognitive and behavioral changes take place during this period. When biological and psychological developments over lap, a person's body undergoes various dramatic changes. Exercise is an important part of keeping adolescents healthy. Encouraging healthy lifestyles in children and adolescents is important when grow older. Lifestyles that are learned in childhood are more likely to stay with the child into adulthood. Some changes in lifestyle can be harder to make as a person ages. According to the American Heart Association and the President's

Council on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition, the following are key benefits of physical activity:

- Improves blood circulation throughout the body
- Keeps weight under control
- Improves blood cholesterol levels
- Prevents and manages high blood pressure
- Prevents bone loss
- Boosts energy level
- Releases tension
- Improves the ability to fall asleep quickly and sleep well
- Improves self-image
- Helps to manage stress
- Fights anxiety and depression
- Increases enthusiasm and optimism
- Increases muscle strength.

Hygiene

Hygiene is a set of practices performed for the preservation of health. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), "Hygiene refers to conditions and practices that help to maintain health and prevent the spread of diseases."

Hygiene is a concept related to cleanliness, health and medicine, as well as to personal and professional care practices related to most aspects of living. In medicine and everyday life settings, hygiene practices are employed as preventative measures to reduce the incidence and spreading of disease. In the manufacture of food, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and other products, good hygiene is a key part of

quality assurance i.e. ensuring that the product complies with microbial specifications appropriate to its use. The terms cleanliness and hygiene are often used interchangeably, which can cause confusion. In general, hygiene mostly means practices that prevent spread of disease-causing organisms. Since cleaning processes (e.g., hand washing) remove infectious microbes as well as dirt and soil, they are often the means to achieve hygiene. Hygiene is also the name of a branch of science that deals with the promotion and preservation of health, also called hygienic. Hygiene practices vary widely, and what is considered acceptable in one culture might not be acceptable in another. Some regular hygienic practices may be considered good habits by a society, while the neglect of hygiene can be considered disgusting, disrespectful or even threatening. Body hygiene, personal hygiene, sleep hygiene, mental hygiene, dental hygiene, and occupational hygiene, are the various phrases used in connection with public health.

Violence in the College

Violence can be described as the intentional use of physical force against another person or against a group or community, which results in injury, maldevelopment, psychological harm, death or deprivation. Adolescence violence has lifelong aftereffects for physical, mental health; social functioning and can reduce the growth of economic and social development. Psychology of Violence reveals that all forms of violence and aggression are interconnected and thereby, require cross-cutting work that incorporates research from psychology, neuroscience, public health, medicine, sociology and other related behavioral and social sciences. College violence does not start in the colleges. Most of these behaviours are learned responses to circumstances and situations which are being exhibited in the everyday life. Research areas of adolescent violence include bullying, sexual violence, youth violence, impatient aggression against staff, suicide, child maltreatment, intimate partner violence, international violence, murder, and prevention efforts.

Victimization of violence is a unique risk factor for poor psychological outcomes that leads to suicide tendency in college students. Individuals experience

various forms of violence, which include physical, psychological, and sexual abuse. Literature has shown that psychological, physical, and sexual abuses tend to co-occur and the victims of one type are more likely to experience other types. For instance, individuals who are exposed to psychological abuse are also more likely to experience sexual and physical violence, particularly in women. Various forms of abuse have common and unique social, behavioral, and psychological risk factors. Minority status and low socioeconomic status, female gender, low and high ends of the age spectrum, substance use, depression, anxiety, and relation problems all increase risk of violence victimization.

Many violent crimes on campus are committed by people who are under the influence of alcohol. People who become violent often show direct signs of intentions before acting on them and tend to exhibit behaviors which are disturbing to members of the community. In Polytechnic colleges, parents, staff and students are concerned about the occurrence of increasing incidence of violence and misconduct in campuses. There are various types of incidents and the students should learn about the consequences and are accountable for the actions. Incidents of sexual assault, bullying, harassment, fighting and using firearms to unleash acts of violence are reported.

It is advised to follow these tips to stop violent incidents in the Polytechnic colleges;

1. **Capture incident data-** Make sure to record the discipline incident data that is, incident types, student demographics, manners, sufferers, locations, ranking, and incident by day, week and year. Parents/Guardians should support and promote children to report any violence to the campus authorities.
2. **Record incidents using mobile devices-** Document corrective incidents on mobile devices regularly as photos videos, sound clips etc.
3. **Generate discipline forms & letters**

4. Check student's discipline history letters- Staff and parents can view the complete discipline history of the children including sexual assault, bullying, physical assault (due to race, gender or nationality), vandalism and harassment when interacting with the parents.

5. Real-time incident tracking- Parents can observe children's activities in real time and note the changes or drop in grades or attendance.

6. Increase parents and teachers involvement-

Parents should help the child to dispose problems and maintain a healthy and positive lifestyle. Educational Institutes should promote students to seek counseling or help. Whole hearted effort of teachers and staff should ensure faster problem resolution.

7. Create incident reports- Generate various kinds of incident reports for different periods and analyze the impact of discipline to take informed decisions on security and ensure violence-free campus.

8. Assign penalties-Enter disciplinary infractions from the classroom and assign penalties for incidents.

9. Email discipline notices Develop the system of automatic notifications to parents on child's behavior incident through email, SMS alerts and push notifications.

10 Reward positive behavior-It is a fact that violence in campuses can't be fully eradicated, but students should be conscious of the consequences and make them responsible for the incidents. Configure rules for a point-based reward system and institution should create a scheme to encourage positive discipline in such a way that accumulated reward points make sure the preference in campus recruitment.

Interpersonal violence was considered as the main cause of death in older adolescent boys. It is highly related with social factors such as unemployment, income inequality, rapid social change and access to education. Now a day, violence

is a risk-taking behaviour which leads to low educational attainment, injury, involvement with crime, or death. Combined effort of Parents, teachers, police, counselors, and communities with the students guiding them in the right path, giving them the tools is necessary to become non-violent individuals.

Mental Health

Adolescence is the dramatic stage of life with many physical, emotional, psychological and social changes. Mental health problems, including depression and anxiety, are among the top five leading causes for burden of disease among adolescents. Unrealistic academic expectation of family and society can create a strong sense of rejection and lead to deep disappointment. It can be seen that adolescents often over react When things go wrong at college. It is estimated that at least one in ten children of adolescents worldwide are affected by mental health problems in the lifetime (Mental Health Foundation 2015). Among adolescents, mental and behavioural disorders accounted for more than 17 % of the total 84.3 million daily adjusted life years lost in a year (International Journal of Mental Health Systems 2016). Adolescents rank mental health problems as the most important health problems of the age. Analysing the reasons of death among adolescents, it is noted that suicide is one of the top leading cause. In 2015, the suicide mortality rate was 10.7 per 100,000, which accounts to about one death every 20 second (Front Psychiatry 2018).

Social circumstances as well as individual characteristics are the major risk factors that determined the mental health problems and suicidal behaviours of college going students. These include direct experiences of adverse life events, parental divorce, childhood maltreatment and neglect at home, bullying at college and neighborhoods violence. Geographical and political factors like, living in resource-constrained countries, experiences of natural disasters, forced displacement, armed conflict and war and poverty should be numbered as additional risk factors. Common, non-psychotic mental health problems and suicidal behaviours are generally found to be more prevalent among girls than boys.

Suicide is the leading cause of death in older adolescents. As a result of self-harm, about 62,000 adolescents had died in the year 2016 (Indian Association for Adolescent Health). Nearly 90% of the world's adolescents live in low- or middle-income countries but more than 90% of adolescent suicides are among the adolescents living in those countries. Suicide attempts can be impulsive or connected with a feeling of hopelessness or loneliness. Risk factors for suicide are multifaceted, including alcohol addiction, abuse in childhood, stigma against help-seeking, barriers to accessing care, and access to means. Communication through digital media about suicidal behaviour is an emerging concern for this age group. Risk-taking behaviours can be both an unhelpful strategy to cope with poor mental health, and can negatively contribute to and severely impact an adolescent's mental and physical well-being.

Substances abuse (such as alcohol or drugs) is the major social concern in most countries. Worldwide, the prevalence of heavy episodic drinking among adolescents aged 16-19 years was 13.6% in 2016, with males most at risk (WHO 2018). Harmful substance use in adolescents increases the likelihood of further risk-taking such as unsafe sex. In turn, sexual risk-taking increases adolescents' risk of sexually-transmitted infections and early pregnancy – a leading cause of death for older adolescent girls and young women (including unsafe abortion and death during childbirth).

It should be ensured that depressed adolescence receives professional treatment. Depression is serious and, if left untreated, can worsen to the point of becoming life threatening. If depressed adolescence refuse treatment, it may be necessary for family members or other concerned adults to seek professional advice. Therapy can help adolescence understand the cause of depression and learn how to cope with stressful situations. Depending on the situation, treatment may consist of individual, group or family counseling. Medications that can be prescribed by a psychiatrist may be necessary to help adolescence feel better. Some of the most common and effective ways to treat depression in adolescents are, psychotherapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy, interpersonal therapy, medication etc.

Psychotherapy: It provides adolescents an opportunity to explore events and feelings that are painful or troubling to them. Psychotherapy also teaches them coping skills.

Cognitive-behavioral therapy: It helps adolescents change negative patterns of thinking and behaving in to the level of creativity.

Interpersonal therapy: It focuses on how to develop healthier relationships at home and at the college.

Medication: It relieves some symptoms of depression and is often prescribed along with therapy.

Stress is as old as human existence. It is an unavoidable phenomenon since it forms part of the human daily activities in the bit to meet the needs for human survival and progression. The pervasiveness of stress cut across myriads of every individual experiences irrespective of age, occupation, social status, race, cultural background amongst others. Most working generations are today under one Stress or the other. This type of stress has been recognized as one of the fundamental source health challenges that affect both the individual employee and the organizations he is working under (International Labour Organisation (ILO), 1992, 1986). The alarming state of stress conditions in most working environment made the World Health Organization (WHO) to cite stress as a global epidemic.

Basically, attention was directed at studying the apparent factors or causes that has direct consequences on the healthy condition of the employees, students and the organization or institutions, its harmful effects on wellbeing and how it affects students performance and organizations productivity. In the educational system to achieve the much desired goals and objectives, it is necessary to assess and identify the levels of stress associated with the college environment and evolve strategies to tackle its escalation. Stress among polytechnic college students has a long time effects on the future of the country. Therefore, these call for serious investigation into the scourge to reduce its negative consequences on future working generations, research and development of the country at large. (Phuong, 2013)

Promotion and prevention

Promotion of mental health and well-being helps adolescents in building resilience so that one can cope well in difficult situations or adversities. Adolescence needs interventions to strengthen protective factors and enhance alternatives to risk-taking behaviours. Promotion and prevention programmes for all adolescents require a multilevel approach with varied delivery platforms – for example, digital media, health or social care settings, college, or the community. It includes, one-to-one, group-delivered, or self-guided online psychological interventions; family-focused interventions such as caregiver skills training, including interventions which address caregivers' needs. College-based interventions, such as: organizational changes for a safe, secure and positive psychological environment; teaching on mental health and life-skills; training staff in detection and basic management of suicide risk; community-based interventions such as peer leadership or mentoring programmes; prevention programmes targeted at vulnerable adolescents, such as those affected by humanitarian and fragile settings, and minority or discriminated groups; programmes to prevent and manage the effects of sexual violence on adolescents; multisectoral suicide prevention programmes; multilevel interventions to prevent alcohol and substance abuse; comprehensive sex education to help prevent risky sexual behaviours; and violence prevention programmes.

Tobacco use

In the present scenario use of Tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs in the period of adolescents are spreading as an important public concern. In adolescents, the prevalence of smoking has also been reported to be increasingly popular. In India the number of smokers among girls and young women is equally on the rise. The tobacco using techniques can be divided into two categories: smoked and smokeless tobacco.

Tobacco use can be described as any habitual use of the tobacco plant leaf and its products. The smoking use of tobacco is by inhalation of cigarettes, pipes, and cigars where *Smokeless tobacco* refers to a variety of tobacco products that are

sniffed, sucked, or chewed. Main ingredient of cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, and wet and dry snuff is prepared from dried leaves of tobacco plant. The main chemical in tobacco is nicotine, which is a stimulant drug that speeds up the messages travelling between the brain and body. It may be more addictive than heroin.

Tobacco use usually starts in adolescence; Smoking experimentation in adolescence confers a significant 16-fold increase in the risk of becoming a smoker in adulthood, when compared to non-smoking adolescents. An additional concern over smoking is the so-called ‘gateway’ effect; it is believed that tobacco use together with alcohol misuse, can lead to the abuse of other drugs. Therefore, it is of major importance to find the health risk behavior and attitude towards physical activity among polytechnic students of various parts of Kerala state. The use of tobacco and cannabis are additional concerns. In 2016, based on data available from 130 countries, it was estimated that 5.6% of 16–20 year olds had used cannabis at least once in the preceding year. Many adult smokers have the first cigarette prior to the age of 18 years. According to a recent release from the World Health Organization Representative to India, India counts an estimated 250 million tobacco users and more than 800,000 related premature deaths each year. Several studies have been carried out to understand the reasons behind smoking and drinking among college students. Some recent studies find that, college student’s smoke due to imitation of others, leisure, relief of pressure, peer pressure, and influence of media. Siziya et al., conducted a study on cigarette smoking among school-going adolescents in Kafue district, the findings show that Overall 8.2% pupils were current cigarette smokers, while 10.4% males and 6.2% females were current smokers. Approximately 5.6 million adolescents who are currently under the age of 18 will die prematurely due to a smoking-related illness. There are several characteristics and risks associated with tobacco use and with difficulty quitting – many of these factors are applicable not only to adolescents but to all individuals, regardless of age. Students also referred to smoking styles of heroes in films that glamorized the act of smoking. Adolescents found the advertisements of cigarettes,

beedis and chewing tobacco to be attractive," says Dr Reddy. "Children are receptive to advertisements even if they are surrogate."

Now days, e-cigarettes are very common, recent studies show that males are also more likely than females to use it. There are various influencing factors behind the decision of adolescents to start smoking or to use other tobacco products. These factors include some individual characteristics, such as stress and low self-esteem and social characteristics, of having parents, siblings, or friends who have the habit of smoking. Rates of regular cigarette smoking and other tobacco use are higher among older adolescents than the younger adolescents (although the rate of smoking initiation is higher among younger adolescents). Females tend to smoke fewer cigarettes a day, use cigarettes with lower nicotine content, and inhale cigarette smoke less deeply, than do males. Certain surveys point out that adolescents experienced numerous highly stressful events in childhood is connected with a greater risk of starting smoking by age 14. Among these stressors are being a witness or victim of abuse, experiencing a parental separation, or growing up in a household in which a family member is mentally ill or incarcerated tend to continue the habit and suffer severe problems to quit smoking. Research points that, nicotine is a highly addictive drug that affects individuals on a cellular level, meaning addiction is difficult to overcome for adolescents, as well as adults. In addition to nicotine, smokeless tobacco contains nitrosamines, sodium, glucose, glycyrrhizinic acid, and grit. The sodium content ranges from 207 to 1201 mg per container or pouch. Chewing tobacco has the highest content of glucose—as much as 50 gm/dl. Licorice, which is used as a flavoring, contains glycyrrhizinic acid in concentrations up to 0.15%, sufficient to induce hypokalemia and mimic hyperaldosteronism.

When an adolescent tries to get rid of the habit ,one should have to face unpleasant withdrawal symptoms include irritability, craving, attention problems, disturbed sleep, and increased appetite. Behavioural factors play a crucial role in prohibiting adolescents to give-up smoking. The influence of peers on adolescents' smoking behavior seems to decline with age. According to results from a nationally representative health survey, nearly 90 percent of adults who use tobacco begin this

habit during adolescence or earlier. For some adolescents, concerns about weight gain may be associated with the decision to begin smoking or with a reluctance to quit.

Risk Behaviours

Adolescents and the Sexual Behaviour Nair & Pejaver, (2001), have observed that, despite the significant number of adolescents in the population of many countries, the health needs seem to be poorly understood and ill-served. India seems to be no exception. The lack of information observed in almost every dimension of the life, was more pronounced in the sphere of sexual behavior, reproductive health, including reproductive morbidity, reproductive care and abortion seeking behavior, especially in rural parts of India.

The vast explosion of satellite television programmes, cutting across cultural boundaries, often explicitly directed at youth, the media depicted permissiveness and promiscuity, the increased travel and tourism, in and out migration, rapid and accelerated urbanization, easy access to harmful substances, and eroding influence and control of traditional institutions, including the family, are generally acknowledged to be responsible for the erosion of traditional values and growing licentiousness among the adolescents of the contemporary society. Further, it is also observed that while the mean age of onset of puberty is declining, the mean age of marriage is rising. This implies a longer period of possible unprotected sexual activity between puberty and marriage as people have little access to contraceptives, thus bringing the danger of too early or unwanted pregnancy, induced abortion, STDs/HIV, etc. (Nair & Pejaver, 2001).

Youth is a time of active experience seeking and a degree of risk-taking is not deviant but normal amongst young people in all socio-economic positions. However, while risk-taking among youth is quite normal, most young people do not expose themselves to major risks. For instance, the great majority of those who drink do so in moderation. Most young people do not smoke tobacco or use illicit-drugs. In addition, growing awareness of the spreading AIDS epidemic has certainly exerted an influence, though often only a marginal one on the sexual behavioural- of

adolescents and young adults. The greater the use of drugs and the more frequent the sexual encounters, the greater the risks one exposes oneself to and the misuse of drugs.

Consumption of Alcohol and drugs

Consumption of alcoholic beverages and indiscriminate sexual behaviour are phenomena, which are not alien to the Indian culture, though they are socio-culturally disapproved. From the Vedic period (2000 B.C.) - the earliest time, about which the recorded history on the Indian way of life is available - to the present day, the annals of Indian history give ample testimony to the existence of these phenomena (Singh and Lal, 1979). Nevertheless, people have been highly clandestine especially about the existence of sexual promiscuity, until the HIV/AIDS epidemic forced its entry into the Indian Territory, tearing off its false facade of morality.

An interesting point to be noted at this juncture is, while people drank to intoxication in the olden days as well, one did not have to face as many hazards as one may have to today, such as the heightened risks for motor-vehicle accidents and associated mortality, legal complications etc. Similarly, though sexual promiscuity existed in the past, there never was a sexually transmittable disease of the fatality of HIV / AIDS that threatens the very existence of humanity today.

HIV/AIDS Related Knowledge

AIDS or immunodeficiency syndrome (a death warrant) is a serious disease (also called slim disease) caused by a retrovirus HIV or Human immunodeficiency virus. It is a set of symptoms and infections resulting from the damages to the human immune system by the virus that depletes the number of T-lymphocytes (CD4 T cells or helper T-cells) by an unknown mechanism and renders the patient susceptible to opportunistic infections i.e., infection caused by non-pathogens.

The disease is caused by immunosuppression, secondary neoplasia, neurological manifestations. It is a source of enormous psycho-social, mental and physical stress to individuals who are infected as well as affected by it. That is why

it has become a salient component in the agenda of health personals across the world, and has received unprecedented attention. AIDS is invariably fatal since there is literally no cure.

It is a modern pandemic affecting both industrialized and developing countries .In 2007, an estimated 33.2 million people lived with the disease worldwide, and it killed an estimated 2.1 million people, including 3,30,000 children. Over three-quarters of these deaths occurred in sub-Saharan Africa.

AIDS is first reported by doctor Gottlieb of US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention in 1981. The causative agent was first of all identified in 1984 by look and was named LAV. Robert Gallo named it HTLV 3 by 1986.It was named HIV by International Committee on Viral Nomenclature infection was detected in India for first time in prostitutes in Chennai 1986.

Transmission of AIDS eventually requires the exchange of body fluids- semen, vaginal secretions, blood, and milk containing the virus or virus infected cells. There are following major routes of HIV transmission:

- Transfusion of infected blood or blood products.
- Use of contaminated needles and syringes danger drugs or vaccines.
- Use of contaminated razors
- Use of contaminated needles for boring pinnah.
- Sexual intercourse with an infected partner without a condom.
- From infected mother to child through placenta.
- Artificial insemination.
- Organ transplant.

HIV can't be transmitted through exceptional secretions including sweat, saliva and urine. It cannot also be transported by touching, sharing swimming pools and towels, etc.

As per UNAIDS 2016, the distributions of high risk factors for AIDS transmission are as follows.

Sex between men (homosexuals)	-	60%
Sex between men and women	-	15%
Intravenous drug abusers	-	15%
Transfusion blood and blood products	-	6%
All others	-	4%

HIV and AIDS Scenario in India

India has the third largest HIV epidemic in the world. According to studies conducted by AVERT, in 2017, HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15-49) was an estimated 0.2%. This figure is small compared to most other middle-income countries but because of India's huge population (1.3 billion people) this equates to 2.1 million people living with HIV. In 2017, new infections increased to 88,000 from 80,000 and AIDS-related deaths increased to 69,000 from 62,000. (UNAIDS 2017).

However, sketching an overall graph on HIV infection for a 10 years span, India's HIV epidemic is slowing down. Between 2010 and 2017, new infections have declined by 27% and AIDS-related deaths have halved, falling by 56%. In 2017, 79% of people living with HIV were aware of the status, of whom 56% were on antiretroviral treatment (ART). The proportion of people on ART who are virally suppressed is not reported.

The HIV epidemic in India is driven by sexual transmission, which accounted for 86% of new infections in 2017/2018. The NACO report, HIV Estimations 2017, corroborates the information provided in the previous rounds

about the characteristic of the HIV epidemic in India, where national prevalence and incidence remains low. But the figures are high in some geographical regions and among some population groups. The report has also noted that the rate of decline in annual new HIV infections has been relatively slow in recent years. "At 2.04%, Mizoram had the highest adult HIV prevalence in the country, followed by Manipur at 1.43%, and Nagaland at 1.15%. Telangana at 0.70%, Andhra Pradesh 0.63%, Karnataka 0.47%, Goa 0.42%, Maharashtra 0.33%, and Delhi 0.30% were the other states/Union Territories with adult HIV prevalence higher than the national average," the report said. The three states with the highest HIV prevalence, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland are in the east of the country.

The epidemic is concentrated among key affected populations; however the vulnerabilities that drive the epidemic vary in different parts of the country. A key driver is unprotected sex among key populations and the clients, partners and spouses. However, injecting drug use in the north and northeast of the country is also pushing HIV prevalence up.

The following preventive measures have to be taken to eradicate the disease are:-

- Using external condoms (for males) or internal condom (for females) during sex is the best way to prevent HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs).
- If there is a need to inject drugs, always use a clean needle and syringe, and never share those equipments.
- For a pregnant lady living with HIV, the virus in her blood could pass into the baby's body, during birth or afterwards through breastfeeding. Taking HIV tests and treatments eliminate this risk.
- By taking antiretroviral treatment, people with HIV infection can enjoy a long and healthy life, which is effective and available to all.
- Although there is no cure for HIV, with the right treatment and support, people living with HIV can enjoy long and healthy lives. To do this, it's especially important to commit taking treatment correctly.

A survived HIV infectant James, in his HIV testing personal story, has told: “The most difficult situation is not knowing if a person is HIV positive and unaware; it means that he is not getting the treatment and support he need to stay well. Even if a person doesn’t have symptoms, their immune system will be deteriorating and eventually they’ll get sick. Even still, testing positive for HIV may not been the end, but can also be the beginning of a bigger journey and chapter of the life.”

So, forget about what other people think, one’s health is more important. Put the health first and get tested for HIV. Once it’s done, the disease would be informed about and in control.

Attitude towards Physical Activity

Attitude act as courses as well as results of behaviour, it is personal and is associated with the feeling tones connected with individual experiences. It represents the way it is felt, as one thinks, talks or acts in any situation. Newcomb (1948) defined attitude as, “An Attitude is not a response but more or less a persistent, set to respond in a given way to an object or situation. It is an organized and consistent manner of thinking feeling and reacting with regard to only event in one’s environment. The pressure and dynamics of one’s environment are therefore contributory to the development of attitudes, which in turns direct ones behaviour what holds true of the general environment is equally true of educational environment. The soundness of healthy attitudes would largely depend upon healthy climate for physical activity in educational institutions.

Regular participation in physical activity has been shown to positively impact a number of health benefits, including a reduced risk of premature mortality, coronary heart disease, hypertension, colon cancer, Type 2 diabetes, osteoarthritis, and osteoporosis. Participation in physical activity also appears to have a positive impact on affective development by reducing levels of depression and anxiety, improving mood, and enhancing abilities to perform daily tasks. Despite the apparent benefits of such participation, previous research has shown that approximately 33% of adolescents and 40% of adults are not regularly

physically active. Growing obesity rates and a corresponding increase in the prevalence of diseases have made increased physical activity, one of ten leading health indicators for improving the nation's health. Participation in recreational sports and fitness activities while in college have been shown to have positive impacts on student health outcomes, including physical fitness, strength, and well-being; stress reduction; and decreased alcohol consumption (Astin, 1993; Bryant, Bradley, & Milborne, 1994; Haines, 2001; Kanters, 2000; Ragheb & McKinney, 1993). Healthy lifestyle behaviors in general, and increased physical activity in particular, have been regarded as positive outcomes of the college experience, and are significant components of the organized co-curriculum in higher education (Sandeem, 1996). Due to the resources and potential for positively influencing student development, colleges and universities have generally been seen as environments where physical activity can be facilitated and promoted. In all areas of student life, assessing the impact of student involvement is crucial in the design of quality programs that improve college students' health knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors.

If improving overall health and increasing physical activity are specific outcomes of the college experience, then influencing student attitudes towards such behaviors after graduation should be an important area for student affairs administrators to consider. If students feel the benefit from participating in recreational sports while in college, there are more chances to to continue engaging in those activities which, in turn, suggests that sports and fitness activities would be important to them after graduation.

Extent of the Problem

Physical inactivity is estimated to cause 2 million deaths worldwide annually. Globally, it is estimated to cause about 10-16% of cases each of breast cancer, colon cancers, and diabetes, and about 22% of ischemic heart disease. Estimated attributable fractions are similar in men and women. Opportunities for people to be physically active exist in the four major domains of the day.

These are:

- a. At work (whether or not the work involves manual labour)
- b. For transport (walking or cycling to work, to shop etc)
- c. During domestic duties (housework, gathering fuel etc)
- d. In leisure time (sports and recreational activities)

The global estimate for the prevalence of physical inactivity among adults is 17%. Estimates for prevalence of some, but insufficient, activity (<2.5 hours per week of moderate activity) ranged from 31% to 51%, with a global average of 41% across the sub-regions. World Health Review 2002 used a number of direct and indirect data sources and a range of survey instruments and methodologies to estimate activity levels in these four domains. Most of the data was available for leisure time activity, with less direct data available on occupational activity, and little direct data available for activity related to transport and domestic tasks. In addition, the World Health Review 2002 data only estimates the prevalence of physical inactivity among people aged 15 years and over, which suggests that the total figures could be higher. Due to mechanization, physical activity declines with age, falling off from the adolescence, and the physical activity and physical education is declining in colleges worldwide. Inactivity is generally higher amongst girls and women. It requires the importance of health promotion. Health promotion is defined as “the process of enabling people to increase control over and to improve their health”. The more health literate people are, the more they are able to protect the health. Behavioral studies are necessary to understand the predisposition of individuals towards certain risks factors and should be the basis for developing health promotion and education interventions.

In order to identify the behavioral risk factors, the following reasons were taken in to consideration by WHO.

- Reduced physical activity

- Unhealthy exposure to marketing of food and nonalcoholic beverages to children
- Promotion of an unhealthy diet

As a physical education expert this study will assess the health risk behavior of polytechnic college students and the attitude towards physical activity.

Need of the Study

In India, now and then steps are taken to promote physical fitness but there is no follow up. An attempt was also made by the ministry of education, government of India, to promote the physical efficiency throughout the nation by national physical efficiency drive for men and women with certain standards on selected test items. The Kerala government has also introduced compulsory physical education program for the learners of high school to develop physical fitness. But there is no such compulsory program so far for the students studying in engineering colleges and polytechnic colleges in the state, either to measure the fitness level or to develop the fitness. Meanwhile, the very existing fact is that most of these students do not actively participate in regular physical activities. For this, the students themselves are accounting to the nature of course, because the students studying in polytechnic colleges have to undergo many technical subjects with practical exposure in technical labs and industries. So the students have to spend most of the time in the academic stream. In this competitive world, the students have to undergo advance courses related to the branch of study after the regular working time of the institution apart from regular academic schedule. So the students got rare opportunities for self-exposure to physical activity. Even though the student gets free time, one cannot involve in physical activities due to academic pressure in completing the regular assignments, records etc., majority of students neglect the physical activity which leads to sedentary lifestyle. Moreover only those who excel in physical activity have been taken care of while the vast majority of students were neglected from participation in physical activity in most of the polytechnic colleges because students are unaware about the benefits of exercises. The students are forced to remain as mere spectators and claim to be sports lovers who are lacking their own

physical fitness. Basically a student without physical fitness becomes the object of ridicule, and is easily conquered by chronic diseases at the early stages. Inactivity and lack of opportunities provided to the colleges and polytechnics students are the leading causes of many health problems in them. Some of those are as follow:

- Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence
- Mental unhealthiness
- Hygiene related problems
- Sexual behaviors related to sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Tobacco use
- Unhealthy dietary behaviors
- Inadequate physical activity

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the study was to assess the health-risk behaviour and attitude towards physical activity among polytechnic students in Kerala.

The sub problem is to develop and standardize a questionnaire for assessing the health-risk behaviour and attitude towards physical activity.

Delimitations

The study was delimited to the following:

1. The study was delimited to 1000 male and 1000 female polytechnic students from different departments such as Mechanical (350 boys & 170 girls), Computer (300 boys & 410 girls) and Electronics (350 boys & 420 girls).

2. The study was delimited to the selected questionnaire in assessing dietary behaviour, overweight, hygiene, violence, mental health, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, HIV/AIDS related knowledge and attitude towards physical activity.

Limitations

The following are considered as limitations of this study:

1. All data are self-reported except height and weight, and the extent of under reporting of behaviours cannot be determined.
2. Survey data apply only to youth who attend polytechnics and, therefore, may not be correct representative of all persons in this particular group.
3. Life style of the subjects was beyond the control of researcher.
4. Environmental factors, socio-economic and religious factors, which cannot be controlled by the scholar, might have affected the responses of the students.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To explore the health risk behaviour and attitude towards physical activity among polytechnic students in Kerala state.
2. To study the health risk behaviours among boys and girls in the Polytechnic Colleges of Kerala state.
3. To study the attitude toward physical activity among boys and girls in the Polytechnic Colleges of Kerala state.
4. To explain the health risk behaviours among Electronics, Mechanical and Computer Science students in the Polytechnic Colleges of Kerala state.
5. To explore the attitude toward physical activity among Electronics, Mechanical and Computer Science students in the Polytechnic Colleges of Kerala state.

6. To study the health risk behaviours among rural and urban polytechnic students of Kerala state.
7. To explain the attitude toward physical activity among rural and urban polytechnic students of Kerala state.

Definition and Explanation of Terms

Health – Risk Behaviour

Health-risk behavior can be defined as any activity undertaken by people with a frequency or intensity that increases risk of disease or injury (Steptoe & Wardle, 2004). Health Risk behaviors are those that can have adverse effects on health and well-being. This includes behaviors that cause immediate physical injury (e.g., fighting), as well as behaviors with cumulative negative effects (e.g., lack of physical activity, harmful peer relationships). Gochman (1997) in the Handbook of Health Behavior Research defines them as 'behavior patterns, actions and habits that relate to health maintenance, to health restoration and to health improvement'. Causes of high-risk behaviors include inadequate information and skill, poor access to education and health services, unsupportive social environment and exploitation.

Attitude

Carl Jung's definition of attitude is a "readiness of the psyche to act or react in a certain way". Attitudes very often come in pairs, one conscious and the other unconscious (Main, R. 2004). It is also a predisposition or a tendency to respond positively or negatively towards a certain idea, situation object or person. Attitude influences an individual's choice of action, and responses to challenges, incentives, and rewards (together called stimuli). It is a compound of mental state involving beliefs, feelings, values, and dispositions to act in certain ways. In psychology, attitude is a psychological construct, a mental and emotional entity that inheres in, or characterizes a person.

Physical Activity

Physical activity is defined as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that require energy expenditure (WHO, 2009). Physical activity encompasses all activities, at any intensity, performed during the 24 hour day. It includes exercise and incidental activity integrated into daily activity. This integrated activity may not be planned, structured, repetitive or purposeful for the improvement of fitness, and may include activities such as walking to the local shop, cleaning, working, active transport etc.

Height

Height is measure of vertical distance, either vertical extent (how "tall" something or someone is) or vertical position (how "high" a point is). It is also the perpendicular distance between the transverse planes of the vertex and the inferior aspects of the feet (Michael, 2006).

Weight

Mass is the quantity of matter in the body. Mass is calculated through the measurement of weight, i.e. the force the matter exerts in a standard gravitational field (Michael, 2006). It is the magnitude of the reaction force exerted on a body by mechanisms that keep it in place.

Significance of the Study

The proposed study will help to understand present status of both gender in physical activity patterns, dietary practices and health risk behaviour among polytechnic college students of Kerala state. This finding of the study will obviously lead the administrators and policy makers to formulate suitable programmes to motivate and develop lifetime activity behaviour among students.

The information will definitely help to understand the attitude of polytechnic college students towards various physical activities. The knowledge about the physical activity patterns, dietary practices and health risk behavior among

polytechnic college students of Kerala state will help the teachers, parents and counselors to understand the way of thinking of the future generation.

The questionnaire thus developed for this study will provide an excellent tool for educationists, social and health workers. It will help to gather data regarding health-risk behaviors among polytechnic college students of Kerala.

The information thus gathered about different health-risk behavior patterns, intentional injury, use of tobacco, use of alcohol and drugs, unhealthy dietary habits and physical inactivity can be used to modify state, and local policies and programmes. The data obtained regarding physical inactivity and attitude towards physical activity will help to know the status on important issues regarding Physical Education programmes in polytechnic colleges. Besides, the data can also be used for better co-ordination of policies concerning Physical Education, sports, health, recreation and health education. The results are not meant to be the Physical Education teachers only, but it will definitely alert, the children themselves, parents, colleges, sports clubs, etc; to maintain a reasonable standard of physical fitness among the youth and adolescence.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A literature review discusses published information in a particular subject area, and sometimes information in a particular subject area within a certain time period. A literature review can be just a simple summary of the sources, but it usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis. A summary is a recap of the important information of the source, but a synthesis is a re-organization, or a reshuffling, of that information. It might give a new interpretation of old material or combine new with old interpretations. Or it might trace the intellectual progression of the field, including major debates. And depending on the situation, the literature review may evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant.

A literature review is a body of the text that aims to review the critical points of current knowledge including substantive findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Its ultimate goal is to bring the reader up to date with current literature on a topic and forms the basis for another goal, such as future research that may be needed in the area. It gives an overview of what has been said, who the key writers are, what the prevailing theories and hypotheses are, what questions are being asked, what methods and methodologies are appropriate and useful. As such, it is not in itself a primary research, but rather it reports on other findings.

The present reviews are based upon the available literature in respect to the study under investigation and therefore confined to the studies to which the investigator has accessed. All the relevant literatures thus obtained by the researcher are presented in this chapter, to furnish the necessary background material and to evaluate the significance of the study. The research scholar has visited several colleges, gathered information from every source like research quarterly, journals of various kinds, periodicals, encyclopedias, relevant books and e-resources on health

risk behaviors towards physical activity among students and health risk attitude towards physical activity among students to pick up related material. A brief review of related studies on health behaviour and attitude towards physical activity are presented in this chapter.

Derrick et al. (2018) conducted researches on the burden of health risk behaviour (HRB) among adolescents living with HIV (ALWHIV) in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) which was formerly unknown. A systematic search for publications on HRB among adolescents living with HIV in SSA was conducted in PubMed, Embase, PsycINFO, and Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts databases. Results were summarized following PRISMA guidelines for systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Heterogeneity was assessed by the DerSimonian and Laird method and the pooled estimates were computed. Prevalence of current condom nonuse behaviour was at 59.8% (95% CI: 47.9–71.3%), risky sexual partnerships at 32.9% (95% CI: 15.4–53.2%), transactional sex at 20.1% (95% CI: 9.2–33.8%), and the experience of sexual violence at 21.4% (95% CI: 16.3–27.0%) among adolescents living with HIV. From this meta-analysis, we did not find statistically significant differences in pooled estimates of HRB prevalence between adolescents living with HIV and HIV uninfected adolescents. However, there was mixed evidence on the occurrence of alcohol and drug use behaviour. Overall, we found that research on HRB among adolescents living with HIV tends to focus on behaviour specific to sexual risk. With such a high burden of HRB for the individuals as well as society, these findings highlight an unmet need for age-appropriate interventions to address the behavioural needs of these adolescents.

Heidi Collins Fantasia (2018) studied about Lifetime and Recent Experiences of Violence Among College Women. Intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence (SV) are the serious issues in the female college students. Approximately, one third of women had experienced some kind of physical violence or SV in their lifetime. Female college students have experienced high rates of both IPV and SV. The purpose of this secondary analysis was to describe the experiences of violence and associated factors reported by the college women. This secondary analysis

included data from a cross-sectional study aimed at the IPV/SV screening in college health centers. Random samples of female undergraduate students, aged 18-25 years, from five participating universities in the northeastern United States were contacted via email and were invited to participate in the study. 873 young women met the inclusion criteria and completed survey measures. More than half (52%, n = 457) of female undergraduate students reported having experienced at least one episode of violence in their lifetime. Almost 12% of students opinioned to have experienced IPV or SV during the preceding semester. For women reporting recent experiences of violence, forced unwanted sexual activities accounted for nearly half of all reported episodes of violence (n = 46). Heavier alcohol drinking at the weekends was correlated with reports of forced sex. The results highlighted the prevalence of past and recent IPV/SV and an increased risk among college women.

Nagendra & Koppad (2018) conducted researches on adolescents who constitute 20.9% of the Indian population, as per the Census 2011 enumeration data. This study was conducted to determine the prevalence and co-occurrence of health risk behaviour among rural and urban adolescents. The study was conducted in urban and rural field practice areas of Shivamogga institute of medical sciences, Shivamogga. Multistage random sampling was done to get sample size of 193 in both urban and rural areas. Data was collected and analyzed in Epi Info. Results: In urban 2.92% (n=7) of adolescents smoke tobacco whereas in rural 2.50% (n=6) smoke tobacco. Mean age at first smoke in urban was 14.28 (SD±1.57) and in rural was 13.33 (SD±2.05). Prevalence of drinking alcohol in urban was 2.08% (n=5) and in rural was 1.25% (n=3). Mean age at first drink in urban was 12.5 (SD±3.57) and in rural was 10.66 (SD±4.02). Conclusion: There has been an increasing need of fostering health practices in this age group through different channels to unleash their true potential.

Abdu, et al. (2017) assessed risky sexual behaviors including early sexual debut, unprotected sexual intercourse, multiple sexual partner and changing sexual partners, occur in broader context. To assess risky sexual behaviors and other associated factors among Jimma university of Kitto Furdisa students, Jimma town,

Kitto Furdisa in 2015. Cross-sectional study was conducted on 407 undergraduate Engineering students of Jimma university of Kitto Furdisa and with Stratified random sampling technique. The data was collected through a self-administered questionnaire and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences(SPSS). For significant statistical association between dependent and independent variable chi-square test was employed and data was presented using table as needed. A total of 407 questionnaires were distributed and 356 returned which makes the response rate 87.5%. Out of it, 250 (70.2%) were male, majority 263 (73.9%) were in the age range of 20-24 years, 304 (85.4%) of them were aware of risk sexual behavior, 65 (32.9%) had their first sexual intercourse at the age 15-19 years followed by 46 (23.4%) at the age 20-24 year and 83 (42.1%) were do not remember their first sexual intercourse. Age, previous place residence and academic year are significantly associated with risky sexual behavior at p 0.05. This study revealed that there is risky sexual behavior among JIT students. Thus, continuous health information aimed to create awareness on condom utilization and anticipation of future risks should be provided by Anti-HIV/ AIDS club of Jimma University of Kitto Furdisa Campus Students, Peer-club of students and student clinic.

Ahmad & Mahmoud (2017) conducted a cross-sectional descriptive study on Prevalence of Health-risk Behaviors among Government Schools' Students in Jordan by recruiting 1256 students from 20 secondary schools. Students completed the Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS, 2009-2012). The study was conducted in the period between Feb 2016 and Aug 2016. Chi-square (χ^2) was used to examine differences among the demographic variables. Students scored low in eating breakfast, eating fruit, vegetables, and milk products. However, students scored moderately in hand and mouth hygiene. Students showed minimal incidences of physical attack and physical fight. Although suicidal attempts were not significantly reported, complaining from worries, feeling of sadness and hopelessness were moderately scored. The majority of physical activities were reported from walking or riding bicycles. However, three hours per day was the average of time spent on sitting activities. Students scored lowest in school absenteeism and the majority described their classmates as kind and helpful.

Parental control on students' home activities was regarded. In comparison with 2004 and 2007 statistics, students showed improvements in physical activity, and reduced physical attacks and injuries. Future researchers are encouraged to discover factors associated with these changes.

Peltzer & Pengpid (2017) conducted a cross-sectional study on Loneliness and Health Risk Behaviors Among ASEAN Adolescents which included 30,284 school going adolescents (aged 13 - 15 years, mean age = 14.1 years, SD = 0.8) from 7 ASEAN countries, who took part in the global school-based student health survey (GSHS) between 2007 and 2013. The measure inquired about loneliness, health risk behaviours, and protective factors. Across the 7 ASEAN countries, around 7.8% of the adolescents reported mostly or always being lonely and about 31.3% reported sometimes being lonely in the past 12 months. In multivariable logistic regression, older age, female gender, living in a low or lower income country, not having close friends, bullying victimization, and deficiency of parental or guardian support were associated with mostly or always feeling lonely in the past 12 months. After adjusting for sociodemographic and social supportive factors, it was found that loneliness was associated with poor mental health, substance use, aggression, and other health risk behaviours. A significant proportion of adolescents were experiencing loneliness, which was found to be associated with various health risk behaviours. Thus, it is important to recognize lonely adolescents early in order to prevent more serious poor mental health and other health risk behaviours.

Karl Peltzer & Supa Pengpid (2015) conducted a cross-sectional survey study on health risk behaviour among school adolescents in the Philippines: trends between 2003, 2007 and 2011. It was for monitoring the health risk behaviours at the population level which is important for the planning and evaluation of national health promotion intervention programmes. It was held based on the prevalence of various health risk behaviours assessed in the Global School-based Health Survey. Three waves of cross-sectional data included 18,285 school-going adolescents, 47.4% male and 52.6% female, aged between 11 years or younger and 16 years or older, with a mean age of about 14.7 years (SD = 1.2), and mainly in second to

fourth year study Grade. Significant improvements in health risk and risk behaviours (overweight or obese and smokeless tobacco use among boys, being in a physical fight, troubles from alcohol drinking, mental health, oral and hand hygiene among both boys and girls) but also increases in health risk behaviour (bullying victimization, injury and loneliness) among both boys and girls were found in this large study over a period of eight years in the Philippines. High prevalences of health risk behaviours and increases in some of them demands for intensified school health promotion programmes to reduce such risk behaviours.

Maria Zadarko, et al. (2016) conducted a study on the level of leisure time physical activity of students vs. the health locus of control. The study covered students from Poland, Ukraine and Slovakia. It consisted of 3,851 full-time students, aged 25 or less, studying at different departments (medical studies, polytechnics, humanities, mathematics and natural science as well as physical education). Two research tools were used in the study, which are, MHLC form B (The Multidimensional Health Locus of Control Scale) and Minnesota Leisure Time Physical Activity Questionnaire MLTPAQ. The results were processed by means of descriptive methods and the method of statistical inference. The average level of leisure time physical activity of women is much lower than men's by approximately one third. The students representing medium level of physical activity (1000-1999 kcal/week) constituted the highest percentage (32.5 %). Besides, regardless of gender, people with a higher level of physical activity are characterized by a higher level of internal locus of their health control. Together with the raise in the level of leisure time physical activity, the internal locus of health control raises as well. In the test group, women constitute the utmost percentage of people whose level of physical activity is below the recommended health standards (below 1000 kcal/week).

D Hugo Sarmiento, et al. (2015) conducted a research on Adolescents' Perspectives on Barriers and Facilitators of Physical Activity which is a systematic review of qualitative studies, examined qualitative studies of adolescents' perspectives about the facilitators and barriers of physical activity, published from

2007 to 2014. A systematic review of Web of Science, EBSCO, Psychinfo and ERIC databases had been performed in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-analyses guidelines. The studies' outcomes were analyzed through thematic analysis. Majority of these reported research with young adolescent girls. Few studies have beheld the socioeconomic status influence. According to the young people's perspectives, the main facilitators and hampering elements to their participation in physical activity were the attitude toward physical activity; motivation; fun; perceptions of competence and body image; environmental physical activity and opportunities influence of friends, family and physical education teachers. Specific life transition periods were referred only as a barrier to physical activity. Strategies of pedagogical actions and for developing physical activity intervention programs were discussed, in order to effectively promote the adoption of active lifestyles among youth.

Erika Melonashi & Fleura Shkemi (2015) conducted a study about A Predictive Model for Physical Activity, Healthy Eating, Alcohol Drinking, and Risky Driving Among Albanian Youth. Studies reported an increasing prevalence of health risk behaviors among Albanian adolescents and young adults. The Problem Behavior Theory provides a useful framework for explaining both health-compromising and health-enhancing behaviors by considering several personal and environmental factors. The present study used a model with seven independent variables including age, gender, attitudes, locus of control, risk behavior tendency, stress, and parent/peer models of health behavior to predict two health-compromising behaviors (alcohol drinking and risky driving) and two health-enhancing behaviors (physical activity and healthy eating) in a sample of 347 Albanian young adults (157 men and 190 women, Mage = 20.42, SD = 1.48). The measuring instrument was based on the Health Behavior Questionnaire developed by Jessor, Donovan, and Costa. Results showed that the model explained 26.1% of the variance in risky driving behavior, and the significant predictors included, risk behavior tendency, gender, and attitude toward health. These same three variables also significantly predicted drinking behavior, explaining 16.8% of the variance. Also the model explained 14.2% of the variance in healthy eating behavior and the

significant predictors included gender, locus of control, attitude toward health, and age. Finally, the only two significant predictors for physical activity were risky behavior tendency and perceived stress, which accounted for 13.2% of the variance.

Malakeh (2015) analysed the patterns of Health-Risk Behaviors among Jordanian Adolescent Students. The report covers the little information exists about health-risk behaviors in Jordanian adolescents especially among 15 - 19 years olds. The purpose of this study was to assess the patterns of three of health-risk behaviors, namely, diet, physical activity, and tobacco use of the Jordanian adolescent students aged 15 to 19 years old, and to compare the patterns of these behaviors between male and female adolescents in which a descriptive cross-sectional design was used. A multi-stage stratified random sample was obtained from the public school educational directorate, which is affiliated to Amman governorate. A random sub sample of eight public comprehensive secondary schools was selected, four schools for females and four schools for males. A total of 750 students (375 boys and 375 girls), their ages between 15 - 19 years were included in the analysis. Data were collected by using two tools: students' profile structured questionnaire (tool 1), and a modified version of the General School Health Survey questionnaire (tool 2). The findings of this study showed that 10.7% of students were overweight and 4.9% were obese. The majority of students had eaten less than the daily requirements of fruits, vegetables, and milk daily, while the intake of soft drinks was higher than recommended. One-fifth of students had been physically active at least 60 minutes daily. Overall, (55.5%) had tried smoking and 44.0% had smoked any other form of tobacco such as water pipe. Moreover, 62.4% had tried to quit smoking cigarettes. Furthermore, there were significant differences between males and females regarding these risk behaviors. In conclusion, there are problems with Jordanian adolescents relating to diet, physical activity, and tobacco use. The results highlight the need for an effective school health program that combines education, counseling and behavioral skill building along with environmental support to enhance the students' efforts, intentions, and strategies to overcome these risk behaviors.

Marie Pierre Tavoracci, et al. (2015) determined the prevalence of eating disorders among university students and its relationship to behavioral characteristics and substance use. Cross-sectional study collected socioeconomic characteristics and behavioral risk from the University of Upper Normandy, France. Phenomenon of Interest included the usage of the Sick, Control, One stone, Fat, Food (SCOFF) screening test to identify subjects with eating disorders by a confidential questionnaire self-administered either online or on paper. Multivariate logistic regression models with $P < .05$ considered significant were analysed. A total of 3,457 students were included with a male-to-female ratio of 0.57. The prevalence of positive SCOFF screening was 20.5% among students. A positive relation between the positive SCOFF was observed with female gender (adjusted odds ratio [AOR], 2.98; 95% confidence interval [CI], 2.28–3.89; $P < .001$), stress (AOR, 1.10; 95% CI, 1.09–1.12; $P < .001$), depression (AOR, 8.62; 95% CI, 3.37–22.10; $P < .001$) alcohol abuse problems (AOR, 1.52; 95% CI, 1.20–1.95; $P = .006$), and risk of cyber-addiction (AOR, 5.09; 95% CI, 2.69–9.62; $P < .001$). Eating disorders are highly prevalent among university students in France and associated with other behavior risks, stress, and depression. It might prove necessary in the future to screen students with the SCOFF questionnaire upon entry to the university to inform the students about the risk of eating disorders and advise them to consult with their general practitioner.

Singh K, et al. (2015) studied about Mental Health and Psychosocial Functioning in Adolescence - an Investigation among Indian Students from Delhi. While developmental studies chiefly investigated adolescents' mental illness and psychosocial maladjustment, this present research focused mainly on the positive mental health of Indian adolescents within the Mental Health Continuum model. Aims were to estimate their prevalence of mental health and to examine its associations with the mental distress and psychosocial functioning, while taking into account age and gender. A group of 539 students (age 13-18; 43.2% girls) in the National Capital Territory of Delhi have completed Mental Health Continuum Short Form, Depression Anxiety and Stress Scales-21, Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. The results showed that 46.4% participants were flourishing, 51.2%

were moderately mentally healthy, and only 2.4% were languishing. A higher number of girls and younger adolescents were more flourishing compared to boys and older adolescents. Moreover, flourishing youths reported lower prevalence of depression and many other adjustment difficulties, and more prosocial behavior.

Caico (2014) examined college-aged students' sexual risk taking behavior and their knowledge level. A convenience sample of college-aged students between the ages of 17 – 25 was taken. Results were that 770 students responded to the survey. Findings revealed that 33% had sexual intercourse with 2 to 5 individuals, and 15.5% between 11 and 20 sexual partners. Also, 50.9% had unprotected vaginal intercourse not using condoms and of those 45.8% either do not insist to use condom or only use them occasionally. 22.1% do not insist on using condoms for sexual intercourse and 24.7% responded that they sometimes insist on condom use. 47.2% are not worried about getting AIDS. 41.3% are not concerned with genital lesions. It is also notable that 42.4% would rate themselves as not being very knowledgeable about sexually transmitted infections. About 12.4% of the females had unintended pregnancies and over 74.9% would not feel comfortable discussing their sexual activity with their mothers. In addition, 58.1% use alcohol prior to or during sexual intercourse.

Kopczynski, Chen-Stute & Kellmann (2014) studied attitudes towards physical activity and exercise participation which is a comparison of healthy-weight and obese adolescents. This study examined potential differences in attitudes towards physical activity and exercise between adolescents with body mass indices in obese and healthy-weight ranges. The method used a questionnaire measuring attitudes toward, and current levels of physical activity and exercise was completed by 395 adolescents recruited from schools and 16 adolescents recruited from a non-stationary obesity treatment program. This one year obesity treatment program combined dietary, psychological and physical activity and exercise-related interventions administered under medical supervision. The results pointed out that compared to adolescents in the healthy-weight range, obese peers showed less positive attitudes towards intensive exercise/sporting competition and risky sporting

activities. Additionally, in both weight ranges, an active lifestyle is attended by a higher value of training and competition together with social experiences in sports. Independent from weight status, more positive attitudes in “training and competition” and “social contacts” were related to physical and sport activity. Conclusions: These results suggest that training, competitive and risky activities offer a lower incentive for obese adolescents than for healthy-weight peers. Suggestions for joint physical and sport activities (e.g. in Physical Education) and sport relating interventions within the therapy of obesity are discussed.

Rahmati Najarkolaei, et al. (2014) compared a study on Health-Risk Behaviors between Boys and Girls of Freshmen at University of Tehran, Iran. This study was conducted to determine and compare the prevalence of risky behaviors on both sexes of freshman students enrolled. This study was a descriptive-analytical type of cross-sectional survey which has used stratified sampling to select 432 students during 2011-2012. A questionnaire including, 14 demographic questions and 38 questions about risky behaviors such as unintentional intentional injuries, smoking habits, alcohol and drug use, sexual behaviors, nutritional habits, and physical activities was used as the instrument of the study. Attending student’s club and passing medical examination, each student completed the self- reported questionnaire. The mean age of participants was $23/2 \pm 5/1$, the majority of them were single (90.5%), 80.6% were unemployed, and 60.2% were from other cities. The prevalence of smoking cigarette ($P < 0.001$), using hookah ($P < 0.001$), carrying a cold weapon ($P = 0.049$), and driving without license ($P < 0.001$) were more in boys than girls while eating fruit ($P < 0.001$), vegetables ($P = 0.049$), and meat ($P = 0.041$) were more in girls. There were no significant differences in other risk behaviors ($P > 0.05$). Some health risk behaviors in boys were more than girls, and there is a possibility of increasing these high-risk behaviors in the university environment. Thus, keeping students under surveillance and adopting preventive actions play a crucial role, and comprehensive training plans to promote health behavior should be designed and implemented.

Supa Pengpid & Karl Peltzer (2014) conducted a study on the oral Health Behaviour and Social and Health Factors in University Students from 26 Low, Middle and High Income Countries. Poor oral health is still a major burden for populations throughout the world, particularly in developing countries. The aim of this study was to investigate oral health behaviour (tooth brushing and dental attendance) and associated factors in low, middle and high income countries. Using anonymous questionnaires, data were collected from 19,560 undergraduate university students (mean age 20.8, SD = 2.8) from 27 universities in 26 different countries across Asia, Africa and the Americas. Results point out that 67.2% of students replied that they brushed their teeth twice or more times a day, 28.8% about once a day and 4.0% never. Regarding dental check-up visit, 16.3% stated twice a year, 25.6% once a year, 33.9% rarely and 24.3% never. In a multivariate logistic regression analysis, being a male, coming from a wealthy or quite well off family background, living in low income or lower middle income, weak beliefs in the importance of regular tooth brushing, depression and PTSD symptoms, tobacco use and frequent gambling, low physical activity, and low daily meal and snacks frequency were associated with inadequate tooth brushing (twice daily). Besides, being a male, older age, coming from a not well off or poor family background, living in low income or lower middle income, weak beliefs in the importance of regular tooth brushing, PTSD symptoms, illicit drug use, low physical activity, and low daily snacks frequency, skipping breakfast and inadequate fruit and vegetables consumption were associated with less than one annual dental care visit. Oral health behaviour among the students was found to be low. Various risk factors recognized can be used to guide interventions so as to improve oral health behaviour among university students.

Yone de Oliveira Faria, et al. (2014) conducted a study to assess the prevalence of risk behaviors in young university students. Cross-sectional study was carried out with 210 university students aged between 18 and 24. The applied research instrument was a validated questionnaire called National College Health Risk Behavior Survey. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, bivariate analysis and logistic regression. Results: Among the studied individuals, 40%

ingested alcohol, 25% were overweight, 19% used motorcycles as a means of transportation, and 6% reported suicide attempts. Alcohol consumption, overweight and practicing sports were associated with men. Suicide attempts and healthier eating habits were associated with women. Participants adopted behaviors that risked their health status, and the trend was more frequently observed among men. Alcohol consumption was the most prevalent risk behavior in this population.

The Missouri Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) was conducted by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) with middle and high school students in every odd-numbered spring from 2003 to 2011 and with middle school students only in 2013 and 2015. The Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was administered by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) with high school students in odd-numbered springs from 1995 to 2011, and then by DHSS in 2013 and 2015. Both paper and pencil surveys were supported by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which provided funding for survey administration, and performed school sampling, data tabulation, weighting and primary analysis. DHSS staff administered the surveys by obtaining participation of randomly selected schools, securing class schedules and randomly selecting classes for participation, providing survey materials to participating schools, and collecting and processing completed surveys for shipping to the CDC. All regular and charter public schools in Missouri containing grades 6-8 in which 6th grade was not the highest grade in the building were included in the sampling frame for middle schools. Buildings containing grades 9-12 were included in the sampling frame for high schools. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey. School and student participation were anonymous and confidential. Passive parental permission was utilized unless the school district required active permission. Response rates were calculated by multiplying the school participation rate by the student participation rate for middle schools and high schools. The response rate must be equal to or greater than 60% for data to be weighted, in order to adjust for unequal probability selection of each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of non-response. Sufficient responses for weighting the data have been obtained each year, the YTS

was conducted in Missouri. In 2015, 30 of 42 (71.4%) sampled middle schools participated with 1,708 of 1920 (89.0%) sampled middle school students completing usable questionnaires. The overall response rate was 63.5 percent. Sufficient responses for weighting the data have been obtained each year, the YRBS was conducted in Missouri, except in 2011. In 2015, 29 of 40 (72.5%) sampled high schools and 1,502 of 1,722 (87.2%) sampled high school students completed usable questionnaires. The overall response rate was 63.2%.

Sabyasachi Chatterjee (2013) investigated attitudes toward physical education and sports of secondary school students. The participants were 98 female and 175 male students from secondary schools education aged 14 to 17. A total of 273 students voluntarily participated in this study. The Attitudes towards Physical Education Scale (ATPES) was applied in this study. ANOVA was used to determine differences in attitude toward physical education and between girls and boys. In order to compare according to geographical location wise (urban and rural), attitude scores of school going adolescents (ANOVA) was again calculated. The study revealed that the participants in the study have positive attitudes toward physical education and when compared, there is no significant difference between the attitudes of school going boys and girls. So gender played no such role in formation of attitudes toward physical education in this regard. So also in the present study, irrespective of male and female of different geographic location (rural and urban), school going adolescents exhibited a positive attitude towards physical education.

Tyagi & Ajay Kumar (2013) investigated the differences in attitude towards physical activity of college students in relation to their gender and caste group. The sample consisted of 400 students comprising set of 100, each of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Caste boys, and of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Caste girls aged between 18 to 23 years. The Physical Activity Attitude Scale (PAAS) constructed by J. Bhullar (1976) was utilized to collect the data from the sample. The mean and 't' test were used for the treatment of the data. The mean score disclosed the differential attitude on both parameter- gender and caste, while the mean score for boys at 275.58 was higher than that of girls at 266.65. The same figure for Non- Scheduled

Caste students was 273.60 in comparison with the Scheduled Caste students with mean score of 268.63. The t-ratio between boys and girls was quite significant with score of $t = 2.95$. The same figure for non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste students was insignificant with $t = 1.63$.

Zoran milanovic, et al. (2013) studied attitudes towards exercise and the physical exercise habits of university of Zagreb students. The aims of this research was to determine the importance that the university students gave physical activity, to distinguish those sport activities that university students prefer and would want to be involved in, and to determine the differences in attitude towards individual sports activities in regard to gender. The study was conducted using a sample of 190 (age 18 ± 1 year) randomly selected university students (108 females; 82 males) who are currently attending the first and second year of architecture and geodesy and who also attend physical education classes. The results showed that university students were very well informed about the importance of physical exercise and recreation. Nevertheless, when it came to their involvement in various sporting activities, the questionnaires showed that around 57 % of the university students do not generally spend their time participating in any sports and recreational activities. On the other hand, statistically significant differences ($p < 0.00$) were found between men and women in terms of selection and participation in sport activities based on the completed questionnaire. Based on the obtained data, the university students were offered sport events consistent with sports trends, following the wishes and interests of specific groups with regard to gender.

Gavin, et al. (2012) conducted a study by exploring student attitudes toward physical education and implications for policy. Psychosocial variables can mediate physical activity and health-related fitness. The purpose of this study was to explore student attitudes toward physical education among students in Georgia (US) which recently implemented a policy requiring statewide fitness testing. A paper-pencil survey and fitness testing were administered to a convenience sample of middle school students. Student attitudes toward physical education were assessed by a Likert-type scale survey that measured two attitude constructs, Enjoyment and

Perceived Usefulness. Health-related fitness was assessed by the FitnessGram. Overall, students (N = 122) had positive attitudes toward physical education (M = 87.51 out of a possible 100 points, SD = 10.51). Separate stepwise regression analyses indicated that the PACER test was the only significant predictor of enjoyment in physical education, accounting for 16.4% of the variance (F (1, 120) = 20.32, p < .001). PACER and BMI were significant predictors of Perceived Usefulness of physical education, accounting for 15.2% of the variance (F(1, 119) = 10.69, p < .001). Student attitudes toward physical education can serve as a mediating factor for the health-related fitness. Addressing the social and emotional health of students, as advocated in the Coordinated School Health Model, may also impact health-related fitness.

Lorna S Aucott, et al. (2012) conducted a research on Physical activity attitudes, intentions and behaviour among 18–25 year old young people. Students undergoing the adolescence/adulthood transition are vulnerable to weight gain and notoriously hard to reach. Despite increased levels of overweight/obesity in this age group, physical activity behaviour, a major contributor to obesity, is poorly understood. The purpose of this study was to explore physical activity behaviour among 18–25 years old with influential factors including attitudes, motivators and barriers. An explanatory mixed method study design, based on health Behaviour Change Theories was used. An initial self reported quantitative questionnaire survey underpinned by the Theory of Planned Behaviour and Social Cognitive Theory was conducted. 1313 questionnaires were analysed. Results from this were incorporated into a qualitative phase also grounded in these theories. Seven focus groups were conducted among similar young people, varying in education and socioeconomic status. Exploratory univariate analysis was followed by multi staged modeling to analyse the quantitative data. ‘Framework Analysis’ was used to analyse the focus groups. 18–25 years old is a difficult group to reach and have low levels of physical activity. Factors such as, ‘enjoyment’, ‘appearance’ and ‘feeling good’ were deemed important by this specific age group.

Howard, et al. (2011) studied Attitudes of High School Students toward Physical Education and Their Sport Activity Preferences. Identifying and understanding correlates of school children's physical education activity participation are critical in promoting current and lifelong physical activity participation of children. Among other factors, children's attitudes are considered to be a major element influencing participation in physical activity. Children who have more positive attitudes toward physical activity are reported to be more likely to participate in physical activities outside the school and demonstrate higher physical activity amounts than those with less positive attitudes. Fostering children's positive attitudes toward physical activity would be conducive to the promotion of current and lifelong physical activity participation of children. The selected subjects were 1,317 students of 9-12th classes (603 boys and 714 girls) from five urban public schools. The Physical Education Activity Attitude Scale (PEAAS) adapted version was employed for data collection. One-way ANOVA revealed that the five highest scores were items 2, 16, 11, 18 and 5 on the PEAAS. The overall mean score (70.160 ± 3.948) showed positive ATPEA for the participants. The independent group ANOVAs identified significant differences ($p < 0.01$) in ATPEA scores with respect to participants' gender, ethnic group and Socio-Economic Status (SES). Girls scored higher than boys in Items 2, 13 and 15. Caucasian students scored higher than other four ethnic groups in Items 8 and 10. Students with middle SES scored higher than students with low and high SES in Item 2. The current ATPEA status of the participants appears to be positive. There are some crucial factors that build up the participants' ATPEA. These factors are related to students' perception, benefit, care and value about the physical education programs and the sports activities.

Sharon Llewellyn Clark (2011) on the Factors related to school violence victimization: the role of extracurricular activities. The purpose of the current study was to determine if there were any potential mediating factors to a student being victimized by school violence. The results from 5,409 middle school and high school student participants who had completed the 2007 School Crime Supplement of the National Crime Victimization Survey, a nationally collected survey on victimization, was being used to determine if there was any relationship between the

student victimization and the extracurricular activity involvement. Specifically, the questions about extracurricular activity involvement, victimization (bullying), a relationship with an adult at school, and a relationship with a friend were used. Seven specific types of extracurricular activities (athletic teams, academic clubs, spirit groups, performing arts groups, community service/volunteer clubs, student government and other) were examined to determine if a specific type of extracurricular activity might be related to the lower persecution scores. Relationships with an adult and a peer were examined in relation with a student's involvement in extracurricular activities. Reported persecution status was also examined in connection with the student's associations with an adult and peer. The results of this study indicated statistically significant relations among many of the variables above. Even still, the large sample size was the reason behind the significant findings. The results indicated that protecting a student from being victimized may not be a benefit of extracurricular involvement; still, extracurricular activities may be a useful tool to connect the students to friends and caring adults at school.

According to Eaton, et al. (2010), priority health-risk behaviors, which are the behaviors that contribute to leading causes of morbidity and mortality among the youth and adults, often are established during childhood and adolescence, and extend into adulthood, are interrelated and preventable. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors mainly six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among the youth and young adults which consists of behaviors that results in unintentional injuries and violence, unhealthy dietary behaviors, alcohol and drug use, tobacco use, sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and physical inactivity. The YRBSS includes a national school-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) conducted by CDC and state and local school-based YRBSs conducted by state and local education and health agencies. Results from the 2009 national YRBS indicated that many high school students are engaged in behaviors that increase their possibility for leading causes of death among the persons aged 10-24 years in the United States. Nationwide, among high

school students, 9.7% rarely or never wore a seat belt when travelling in a car driven by someone else. During 30 days before the survey, around 28.3% of high school students travelled in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, 17.5% had carried a weapon, about 41.8% had drunk alcohol, and around 20.8% had used marijuana. Also, 31.5% of the students had been in a physical fight and about 6.3% had attempted suicide. Among the high school students nationwide, 34.2% were currently sexually active, about 38.9% of currently sexually active students have not used a condom during the last sexual intercourse, and roughly 2.1% of students had ever injected an illegal drug. During 2009, around 19.5% of high school students had smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey. Besides, 77.7% of high school students have not eaten fruits and vegetables for five or more times per day while 12.0% were obese. Approximately, 81.6% were not physically active for at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days. Also, one-third of the students attended physical education classes daily. Based on these survey results, Eaton recommended that more effective school health programs and various other programmatic interventions are needed in order to reduce risk and to improve health outcomes among the youth.

Rasheed Kola Ojikutu, et al. (2010) This Study was focused on the behavior and risk perception of HIV/AIDS among students of tertiary institutions in Lagos State, Nigeria because researches have shown that the school environment provide fertile grounds for high sexual risk behavior. The study which was conducted over a period of three months, considered a sample of five randomly selected tertiary institutions in the State and 1200 multiple-choice format questionnaires were distributed to the students, out of which 1095 (91.33%) were completed and returned. Data generated were analyzed using SPSS ver 15. Apart from the simple descriptive statistics, correspondence analysis was used to show relationship between the demographic background of the students, their health risk perception and behavior on HIV/AIDS. The result showed that as many as twenty four percent of the students had multiple sex partners, about 44% of who do not like using condom. Having multiple sex partners was found to have significant effect on decision on infection prevention technique adopted by the student. About 43.69% of

those who have multiple sex partners agree that they are engaging in risky sexual behavior. Only 54.63% of those who have heard about HIV/AIDS are willing to use condom and 71.33% of the respondents are very concerned about the alarming rate of spread of the disease. The correspondence analysis showed that students within the age range of 26 to 30 years are not too comfortable on having roommates who are HIV/AIDS infected while the older students (those who are 30 years and above) feel very comfortable with sharing hostel room with them. Also, it was found that most students with multiple sex partners use female condom while those with single partners prefer using male condom. Number of sex partners was found to determine the periods between going for HIV/AIDS test. While those with multiple sex partners have undergone HIV test within six months before our survey, those with single sex partners have not do so in the last six months. Age was found to be a factor in determining the decision to use protection during sex. The populations at risk are those in the range of 19 to 30 years, as they have multiple sex partners and seldom go for test. The implication for insurance was discussed.

Susan B. Sisson, et al. (2008) conducted a study on Campus Walkability, Pedometer-Determined Steps, and Moderate-to-Vigorous Physical Activity: A Comparison between two campuses, the authors measured student activity and distance walked on campus, as well as student-reported walkability around the student union. Methods: Students from ASU-Polytechnic ($n = 20$, 33% male) and ASU-Tempe ($n = 20$, 60% male) recorded distance walked on campus and wore physical activity monitors for 5 days. Results: Polytechnic students spent an average of 36.9 minutes in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity each week; Tempe students spent 69.5 minutes ($p < .001$). At Polytechnic, students walked an average of 7,674 steps per weekday; at Tempe, 11,294 steps ($p = .003$). Female students at Polytechnic walked an average of 1.3 km/d; at Tempe, 4.3 km/d ($p < .001$). At Polytechnic, men walked an average of 1.4 km/d; at Tempe, 3.1 km/d ($p = .03$). Tempe students rated campus walk-ability as very good, whereas Polytechnic students rated it fair ($p < .001$). Conclusions: Students at both campuses met activity recommendations; noted differences may be attributed to the built environment's contribution to walkability.

Theresa, et al. (2008) held a research including Comparison of Health Risk Behaviors among College Students Enrolled in a Required Personal Health Course vs. an Elective Personal Health Course. The selected subjects were Virginia Tech students who were enrolled in an elective health course (n = 375) and James Madison University students who were enrolled in a required health course (n = 202). The National College Health Risk Behavior Survey (NCHRBS) and the Self-Efficacy Scale survey were used for gathering information on overall health risk behaviors, health behavior changes, and self-efficacy levels of the students. In order to acquire health behavior change data, the National College Health Risk Behavior Survey (NCHRBS) and the Self-Efficacy Scale were administered at the starting of the Fall 2003 semester and again at the end of semester. These surveys provided information on overall health risk behaviors, health behavior changes, and the self-efficacy levels of the student participants. Significant proportional differences were found within the descriptive and multiple regression analyses of (a) riding in a vehicle with a driver who has been drinking alcohol, (b) tobacco use, and (c) dietary behaviors. However, the small effect sizes showed that the differences between the two schools were not large. Significant differences were also found among the comparisons of the current survey results to the national survey results collected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1995. The results of the study indicated that, overall, the type of course a student was enrolled in and self-efficacy did not have a significant effect on health behavior change. However, probable trends were identified with alcohol use, tobacco use, and dietary behaviors.

Marilyn Procope (2007) studied global school-based student health survey. This report describes results from the first Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS) conducted in Trinidad and Tobago by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education from 19-30, April 2007. The 2007 Trinidad and Tobago GSHS employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce a representative sample of students in Forms 1-4. The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all schools containing any of Forms 1-4. (25 schools in Trinidad and 7 schools in Tobago). Overall, 32 schools were selected to participate in the Trinidad and Tobago GSHS based on the school enrolment size. The second stage of sampling consisted

of randomly selecting intact classrooms from each school to participate. The students from all the classrooms in each selected school were included in the GSHS and had completed the 66 item self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire addressed the areas consisting respondent demographics, hygiene-related behaviours, BMI and dietary behaviours, mental health issues, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, violence and unintentional injury, protective factors, physical activity, sexual behaviours that contribute to HIV infection, other STI and unintended pregnancy. Survey procedures were designed to protect students' privacy by allowing for anonymous, confidential, and voluntary participation. Computer packages like SUDAAN, SPSS and EPI INFO were used to analyse the data.

The school response rate was 100 %, with an overall response rate of 78% and a total of 2,969 students participated in the survey from, (32 schools in Trinidad and Tobago 25 school in Trinidad and 7 from Tobago) during 19 – 30 April 2007. The weighted results can be used to make important inferences about the priority health-risk behaviours and protective factors of all students, 69.1% of the sample were in the age group 13-15 years and 24.9% were from form one and 27.2% of the sample was from form four. Males constituted 49.8% of the sample and females 50.2%. In Trinidad and Tobago, the prevalence of current alcohol and other drug use among students overall is around 42.5%. Male students (47.9%) are significantly more likely than female students (36.3%) to have had two or more drinks on the days they drank alcohol during the past 30 days. In addition, 17.3% of the students usually get the alcohol they drank by buying it in a store, shop, or from a street vendor. The prevalence of lifetime drug use (using drugs such as marijuana, hemp, or cocaine one or more time during their life) was about 13.6%. Male students (17.5%) are significantly more likely than female students (9.6%) to report lifetime drug use. In 13- 15 year age group, 14.7% of females and 8.2% of males reported they felt lonely most of the time or always during the past 12 months. What is more unsettling was the findings showing 21.5% of females and 14.1% of males reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide during the precedent 12 months. In addition, physical activity among the study population was higher for the males (25.1%) compared to the females (13.8%) who reported they were active all

days for a total of at least 60 minutes per day during the past 7 days. Male students (29.1%) are significantly more likely than female students (17.3%) to miss classes or school without permission. Around 32.0% of the males reported they had sexual intercourse and 19.9 % had sexual intercourse for the first time before the age of 13. Besides, 23.9% had multiple sex partners during their life and 29.9% had sexual intercourse during the past 12months. The students must be dissuaded from these practices, since they are unable to cope with unplanned pregnancies, contraction of sexual transmitted infections and the resulting negative effect on their education. Hence, it is imperative that students be exposed to age-appropriate health and family life education early in their school life. The study also found that violence, bullying, unintentional injury and belonging to a violent group are more male dominated, i.e., 26.6% of male students compared to 7.3% of female students reported being bullied most often by being hit, kicked, pushed, shoved around, or locked indoors. In addition, 22.2% of male students compared to 10.9% of female students indicated they belonged to violent group. Also, 55.9% of male students in comparison to 27.9% of female students indicated they have been in a physical fight and 53.6% of males reported they have been seriously injured. This study did not reveal any significant findings in the areas of dietary behaviour, Hygiene behaviour and Tobacco use, notwithstanding that, intervention and programmes must also address these areas.

Keshavamurthy & Prakash (2006) conducted a study on the family influence on sports performance among the university sports persons. It was a comparative study on fifty men and fifty women, representing Mangalore University who were randomly selected as the subjects for this study. A structured questionnaire comprised of 25 questions, out of which 13 questions were on their socio-demographic facts and 14 to 25 questions were related to family sport background, inquiring into all aspects of contributing factors to sport achievement framed on the basis of 5 point scale. The conclusions from the studies carried out on the basis of responses given by the University sports persons include that the siblings of University sports persons have a good sports background. Even though their parents do not have sufficient sport and financial background; still they try their level best to

help their children to achieve their best performance in sport. In addition to that, most of the University sports persons parents' educational background and occupation is below the average standard of living and also, they belong to rural areas. Still, the sports persons have achieved their target of minimum level of sport representation. Thus we can justify the encouragement and level of contribution given by the family to their children' sport achievement. Also, popularity of sport and its increased participation can be achieved only if the family members provide all sorts of encouragement, moral support, financial assistance, and personally involve in sport and regularly participate in physical activity to maintain their health.

Forrester, et al. (2006) conducted a study on student attitudes toward sports and fitness activities after graduation. Colleges and universities have generally been seen as environments where physical activity can be facilitated and promoted. This study was designed to examine the relationship between recreational sports involvement, satisfaction, interpersonal and group, physical health and well-being and the academic benefits of involvement and the importance of sports and fitness activities after graduation. Surveys were randomly distributed to students (N = 718) who were participating in a variety of recreational sports programs. Multiple regression was used to analyse the relationship between the predictor variables (involvement, satisfaction, and benefits of involvement) and the outcome variable (importance of sports and fitness activities after graduation). Only physical health, well-being benefits and the combined measure of recreational sports involvement were significant predictor variables in the regression equation. Understanding the impact of campus programs devoted to influencing positive health behavior, including physical activity, is a critical component in understanding the benefits of recreational sports involvement.

Danice et al. (2005) conducted a survey on the Youth Risk Behaviour Surveillance System (YRBSS) which monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviours among youth and young adults, including behaviours that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behaviours that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted

diseases (STDs), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections, unhealthy dietary behaviours, and physical inactivity. The sampling frame for the 2005 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) consisted of all public and private schools with students in at least one of grades 9 to 12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia during October 2004–January 2006. The results indicate that, in the United States, 71% of all the deaths among persons aged 10–24 years result from mainly four causes: motor vehicle crashes, other unintentional injuries, suicide and homicide. Results from the 2005 National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS) indicated that, during the 30 days preceding the survey, many high school students engaged in behaviours that increased their likelihood of death from these four causes. Around 9.9% had driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol; 18.5% had carried a weapon with them; 43.3% had drunk alcohol; and 20.2% had used marijuana or any other drugs. In addition, during the 12 months preceding the survey, 35.9% of high school students had been in a physical fight and 8.4% had attempted suicide. Substantial morbidity and social problems among youth also result from unanticipated pregnancies and STDs, including HIV infection. During 2005, a total of about 46.8% of high school students had ever had sexual intercourse; 37.2% of sexually active high school students had not used a condom at last sexual intercourse; and about 2.1% had ever injected an illegal drug. Among adults aged less than 25 years, 61% of all deaths result from primarily two causes, i.e., cardiovascular disease and cancer. A result from the 2005 National YRBS indicates that risk behaviours associated with these two causes of death had been initiated during adolescence. During 2005, a total of about 23.0% of high school students had smoked cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey; 79.9% had not eaten less than 5 times/day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey; around 67.0% did not attend physical education classes daily; and 13.1% of the students were overweight. Interpretation: Since 1991, the prevalence of many health-risk behaviours among high school students nation-wide has decreased. However, many high school students continue to engage in behaviours which place them at risk for the leading causes of mortality and morbidity. Prevalence of many health-risk behaviours varies across cities and states. The YRBS data was used to

measure progress toward achieving 15 national health objectives for Healthy People 2010 and three of the 10 leading health indicators, to evaluate trends in priority health-risk behaviours among high school students, and also to evaluate the impact of broad school and community interventions at national, state and local levels.

Marina (2004) conducted a Global School Health Survey, school-based survey mostly among students aged 13 to 15 years in Philippines. It measured the behaviour and protective factors related to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among youth and adults in Philippines, which are, dietary behaviours, hygiene, mental health, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, physical activity, protective factors, HIV-related knowledge and skills, violence and unintentional injury. The Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YSFS) had taken special interest in the risk or problem behaviours that young people engage in.

Nationwide, 43.2% were males and over half of the respondents were females (56.8%). Nationwide, 7 out of 10 students ate fruits (67%), such as mango, banana or papaya, one or more times per day. Overall, only 1.2% of students did not clean or brush their teeth during the past 30 days preceding the survey. Only one out of ten (10.5%) students had felt lonely most of the time or always during the past 12 months preceding the survey. About one in ten (14.6%) students, most of the time or always, felt so worried about something that they could not sleep at night. Nationwide, half (50.1%) of students were involved in a physical fight for one or more times during the past 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, only 7.6% of students were physically active on all seven days for a total of at least 60 minutes per day.

Nationwide, 14.6% of high school students currently smoked cigarettes. Also, one in ten (10.8%) students who currently smoke cigarettes had admitted to have tried their first cigarette at the age of 9 or younger. In general, about 5.9% of students were 13 years old or even younger when they drank so much alcohol that they were drunk for the first time. Nationwide, about 40.0% of students had seen a lot of advertisements or sort of promotions for alcohol in the newspapers or magazines. On the whole, about 6.3% of students have used marijuana for one or

more times during their life. Alarming, 95.3% of students had ever heard of HIV or disease called AIDS.

The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education Zambia (2004) conducted the Zambia Global School Health Survey (GSHS) for collecting accurate data on health behaviours and protective factors among school going children of grades 7 to 10. The survey was done in all the nine provinces of Zambia. A sample size of 50 schools was selected out of which 47(94%) schools participated. The 2004 Zambia GSHS employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce a representative sample of students in grades 7, 8, 9 and 10. The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all schools containing any of the above grades. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrolment size. The second stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting classes (using a random start) from each participating school. All classes in each selected school were included in the sampling frame. All students were eligible to participate in the GSHS. During the 2004 Zambia GSHS, 3,021 students were eligible but only 2,257 students participated (75%) giving an overall response rate of 70%. The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows; Grade 7 - 56.0%, Grade 8 - 20.9%, Grade 9 - 21.1%, and Grade 10- 2.0%. The Zambia GSHS questionnaire addressed the following topics; Age and Sex, Weight, Height and going hungry, Dietary behaviours, Personal hygiene, Water, Physical violence, Injuries, Bullying, Personal safety, Feelings and friendship, Alcohol abuse, Drug abuse, Sexual behaviours and HIV/AIDS, Physical activity, Leisure time, experiences at school.

The survey revealed that nutritional deficiencies due to food insecurity (protein-energy malnutrition, iron, Vitamin A, and iodine deficiency) affect school participation and learning. A total of 28.7% of students, 26.7% male and 30.6% female went hungry most of the time or always during the past 30 days because there was not enough food at home. The grade 7 students [29.8%, CI (26.5-33.1)] were significantly more likely to go hungry than grade 9 students [21.9%, CI (17.8-26.0)] and among the grade 8 students, males [24.6%, CI (21.6-27.6)] were significantly less likely to go hungry than females [35.6%, CI (30.3-40.8)]. In

developing countries, many children do not have access to clean water and thus, are susceptible to diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera etc. According to the survey, 12.5% of the students with 13.7% males and 10.7 % females never or rarely washed their hands before eating during the past 30 days. While 23.8 % (in which 23.7% being males and 23.6% being females) reported to have no place to wash their hands before eating at school. This poses a great challenge to both the Ministries of Health and Education in addressing these issues. In Zambia like indeed other countries, alcohol and other drug abuse has resulted in injury, death, loss of property as well as violence and engagement into numerous risky behaviours. This may include use of tobacco, unprotected sex etc. The overall percentage of lifetime drug use (using drugs such as daga, ibange, or ichamba) one or more times during their life is 36.7%. Besides, the survey revealed that the prevalence of alcohol use among students (i.e. drinking at least one drink containing alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days) is 42.6%. In all the variables, the survey revealed that grade 7 pupils were more vulnerable than other grades and were the most indulgent.

Conner (2002) studied the health behaviors. This study defines health behaviors as any activity undertaken for the purpose of preventing or detecting disease or for improving health and well being. The common ways of classifying different health behaviors (e.g., health enhancing, health impairing) are examined. Prevalence of key health behaviors (smoking, diet, exercise, screening, sexual behaviors, alcohol use) in different groups and their relationship to morbidity and mortality is reported. The study then examines the role of cognitive variables (such as health beliefs, self- efficacy, attitudes) as described in psychological models for understanding the distribution/prevalence of health behaviors. The final section examines the efficient use of such models in changing health behaviors. Health behaviors have relevant consequences for both the quality and length of life by influencing disease outcomes. Nonetheless, there is still considerable variation in those individuals who perform these behaviors. Social cognition models provide an approach in understanding the variation in those who are performing health behaviors.

Vicki S. Conn, et al. (2002) conducted a study on Interventions to increase physical activity among aging adults. Methods included extensive literature searching strategies and located published and unpublished intervention studies that measured the activity behavior of at least five participants with a mean age of 60 years or greater. The primary study results were coded, and meta-analytic procedures were conducted. The results included the overall effect size, weighted by sample size, was $d_w = .26 \pm .05$. The effect sizes were larger when the interventions targeted only activity behavior, excluded general health education, incorporated self-monitoring, used center-based exercise, recommended moderate intensity activity, were delivered in groups, used intense contact in between interventionists and participants, and aimed patient populations. The effect sizes were larger for studies that calculated exercise duration and studies with a time interval of less than 90 days between intervention and behavior measurement. These findings suggested that group-delivered interventions should encourage moderate activity, incorporate self-monitoring, target only activity, and promote center-based activity. Findings had also suggested that the patient populations may be especially accessible to activity interventions.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology involves the systematic procedure by which the researcher starts from the initial identification of the problem to its final conclusion. The role of the methodology is to carry out the research work in a scientific and valid manner. In this chapter, selection of subjects, questionnaire development, tester's competency, reliability of data, subject reliability, orientation of the subjects, administration of tests, collection of data and statistical techniques adopted for the analysis of data have been described.

Development and Standardisation of Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity

To identify the health risk behaviour and attitude towards physical activity among Polytechnic students a questionnaire is developed. The reviews of related studies conducted indicate that all health risk behaviours can be placed into eight categories: Dietary behaviour and overweight, Hygiene, Violence, Mental health, Tobacco use, Alcohol and other drug use, HIV/AIDS related knowledge and Attitude towards physical activity. The temporarily developed questionnaire was sent to the specialists in survey research and modified according to the comments and suggestions. A field-testing was conducted with sample size of hundred and thereafter examined the responses of students. It is noted that the questionnaire is adequate enough to fulfill the purpose of the study.

The questionnaire is presented as Appendix I and the procedure for preparation and standardization of this questionnaire and the item rationale are presented below:

Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity

To measure Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity among Polytechnic Students in Kerala, the investigator developed a Questionnaire

on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity since there was no comprehensive tool available considering these variables and sub-components. This questionnaire was constructed and validated by the investigator with the help of the supervising teacher and in consultation with experts in the field. The details of the procedure involved in the construction of the questionnaire are given below.

Construction and Standardisation of the Questionnaire

There is an urgent need to examine the Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity of the students. So the investigator attempted to study these variables. For this purpose, the investigator decided to construct and validate a questionnaire to measure the Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity of Students in Polytechnic colleges. There were seven phases in its construction. They are;

1. Developing the Test Plan
2. Composing the Test Items
3. Initial Try out
4. Preparation of the Final Draft
5. Validity of the Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity
6. Reliability of the Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity

The details of each phase of the tool preparation are as follows:

1. Developing the Test Plan

In this stage, the investigator took decisions regarding the selection of the components, Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity to be included in the tool and selection of the content areas in order to prepare the items.

Selection of the components of Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity

As the first step towards the preparation of the Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity, the investigator has gone through books, journals, available existing questionnaires, literature, research studies and documents on the Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity. Details regarding the components of expected Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity among students in Polytechnics have been categorized in the following manner.

- a) Dietary behaviour and overweight
- b) Hygiene
- c) Violence
- d) Mental health
- e) Tobacco use
- f) Alcohol and other drug use
- g) HIV/AIDS related knowledge
- h) Attitude towards physical activity

Selection of the content: The questionnaire intended to assess the Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity considered the content of health risk behaviour, physical activities related to health, wellness and attitude towards these. In order to select the content for the questionnaire, the investigator discussed with the supervisor and six practicing physical education experts.

Preparation of Blue Print: The blue print gives the frame work for the tool and indicates the broad limit within which the investigator has to work. Based on the components of Questionnaire and the subcomponents the investigator prepared the blue print for the tool and is given in the following Table. While preparing the

Questionnaire, Investigator gave reasonable weightage for the components. Blue print of Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity is given in Table 1.

Table 1
Blue print of Questionnaire on
Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity

Sl No	Components	Question Numbers	No of items
1	Demographic features	1,2,3,4	4
2	Dietary behaviour and overweight	5,6,7,8,9,10,11	7
3	Hygienic behaviour	12,13,14,15,16,17,18	7
4	Violence-related behaviors	19,20,21	3
5	Mental health	22,23,24,25,26,27	6
6	Tobacco use	28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36	9
7	Alcohol and other drug use	37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46, 47,48,49,50,51,52	16
8	HIV/AIDS related knowledge	53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62	10
9	Attitude towards physical activity	63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72, 73,74,75	13
Total			75

1. Composing the test items

A questionnaire helps to achieve the research objectives and provides complete and accurate information make the analysis and interpretation possible. As a preliminary step to the preparation of the Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity, 75 questions with different options for answers/responses were prepared.

The first draft of the Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity was submitted to the supervisor. Consulting with the supervisor, corrections and language modifications were done. A panel comprising six practicing physical education experts examined each item for further suggestions and corrections. The experts were requested to rate each item on three categories by answering the question, whether the item is

- a) Essential,
- b) Useful but not essential,
- c) Not necessary.

After collecting the opinions of the experts, The Content Validity ratio (CVR) of each item was calculated by using the Lawshe (1975) formula:

$$CVR = \frac{ne - N/2}{N/2}$$

where CVR= Content Validity Ratio, ne = number of panellists indicating an item 'Essential' , N = Total Number of panellists

The items were significant at .05 level of significance (minimum value is .99 for $N=6$) using the content validity table by Lawshe (1975) were selected. Thus the third draft of the questionnaire contained 54 items.

2. Initial Tryout

Then the Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity was given to 35 Polytechnic Students for try out. At the beginning of the try-out, the students were given instructions regarding attempting the Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity. At the end of the test, the response sheets were collected from the students.

3. Preparation of Final Draft

On the basis of the initial tryout, 8 questions were modified with respect to the language and clarity and the final questionnaire retained with 54 questions. The draft and the final form of the Questionnaire are given in Appendix I and II respectively.

Table 2

The distribution of items in the final form of Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity

Sl. No.	Dimension	Item No.	Total Item
1	Demographic features	1-4	4
2	Dietary behaviour and overweight	5-8	4
3	Hygienic behaviour	9-12	4
4	Violence-related behaviors	13	1
5	Mental health	14-16	3
6	Tobacco use	17-22	6
7	Alcohol and other drug use	23-37	15
8	HIV/AIDS related knowledge	38-44	7
9	Attitude towards physical activity	45-54	10
Total			54

4. Validity of the Questionnaire

Validity determines whether the research truly measures that which it was intended to measure or how truthful the research results are provides (Joppe, 2000). The validity of a test has different forms. For the present study, investigator established Face validity, Content Validity and Concurrent Validity of the Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity.

a) Face validity

Face validity is not validity in the technical sense; it refers what the test appears to measure superficially. Fundamentally, the question of the face validity concerns with the rapport and public relation. By analysing the content, the investigator checked the relevance and appropriateness, thus ensured the face validity.

b) Content validity

The validity of a test or of any measuring instrument depend upon the validity with which it measures, what it purpose to measure (Garret, 2005). Validity is that quality of data gathering instrument or procedure that enables to measure what is supposed to measure (Best & Khan, 2008). An index of validity shows the degree to which a test measures when compared with the accepted criteria. To establish content validity, by careful reference to the current literature and the investigator met some experts and distributed the tool. The panel comprised six practicing physical education teachers. They examined the content and construct each item of the test, relevance of test items, instructions, scoring procedure and offered valuable suggestions. These suggestions were considered and integrated in the questionnaire at its developmental stage. Some statements were deleted and some were modified according to the suggestions given by the experts. Thus, the content validity of the tool was established. The details were included in the Appendix III.

c) Concurrent Validity

In order to obtain the concurrent validity, the investigator administered the Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity hundred Polytechnic Students. The concurrent validity of the test was calculated by correlating the scores of the Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity with another test related to the features of this questionnaire. The coefficient of correlation was found to be 0.78.

5. Establishing Reliability of the Questionnaire

Reliability refers to the consistency with which a measuring tool assesses whatever it is measuring. It is the degree to which the test scores are free from errors of measurements. In the present study reliability of the tool was assessed by split half method.

The Split-Half method

The items of a test should be highly correlated with each other. This is essential because the test needs to measure a single construct. In order to apply the split half method the test was administered to hundred Polytechnic Students. The items in the test were divided into two equal halves on the basis of odd numbered items as one half and even numbered items as the other half. Then the self correlation of the whole test was found using Spearman - Brown Prophecy formula. The reliability coefficient for the total score of the tool is found to be 0.81. The reliability coefficient 0.81 is sufficiently large; we can assume that the present Questionnaire is a highly reliable instrument for measuring the Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical Activity of Polytechnic Students.

Item Rationale

Respondent demographics Question(s):

Question 1. How old are you?

Question 2. What is your sex?

Question 3. In which dept. are you studying?

Question 4. In which category does your college belong to?

Rationale:

The questions in this module measure the age, gender, year of study and category of the respondents, those who are related to the health risk behaviours and attitude towards physical activity to be assessed by the survey. Data describing how

health risk behaviours and attitude towards physical activity factors vary by demographic characteristics can help, programme planning and implementation.

Height, Weight, Dietary Behaviour and Overweight Question(s):

Question 5. What is your height and weight?

Question 6. During the past 30 days, how often did you feel hungry because of not having enough food at home?

Question 7. How many times per day did you usually eat fruits such as ripe bananas, papaya, pineapple, grapes, orange or any other?

Question 8. How many times per day did you usually eat vegetables such as ladies finger, pumpkin, drumstick, brinjal, tomato, plantain raw or any other?

Rationale:

These questions measure self-reported height and weight, frequency of hunger and consumption of fruits and vegetables. Data on self-reported height and weight can be used to calculate body mass index and to categorise whether the polytechnic college students as healthy, underweight, overweight or obesity.

In India approximately 61% deaths in an year are currently associated with overweight, obesity and other lifestyle diseases. Overweight or obesity acquired during childhood or adolescence may persist throughout life and increase the chances for coronary heart disease, gallbladder disease, some types of cancer, and osteoarthritis of the weight-bearing joints. In adolescence, obesity is associated with hyperlipidemia, hypertension, abnormal glucose tolerance, and adverse psychological and social consequences (Dietz WH, 1998).

Obesity is considered as a serious Global Public Health Issue especially in developed countries. The evidence indicates that obesity is associated with indisputable health conditions including cardiac ailments and respiratory diseases such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Asthma. Obesity leads to high risk of respiratory effort that results in altered respiratory function, even if

the lungs are normal. It can affect the thorax, the diaphragm, and the abdominal muscles. Obesity can also cause hyper tonicity in the abdominal muscles, impairing the diaphragmatic activity dependent on respiratory function. The obese individuals who are not diagnosed with other diseases have suggested that pulmonary and chest wall compliance was reduced due to fat deposition in the chest and the abdomen thereby causing decreased elasticity and reduced dispensability of extra pulmonary structures (DeLorenzo, 2007).

Cumbie, (2004) stated that chronic diseases are among the main causes of mortality in most countries throughout the world and currently account for 60 percent of total mortality rate worldwide. The figure exceeds 60 percent in the current scenario. Inactivity and living a sedentary life without much physical activity are among the major causes of these diseases, for which, during past 3 decades, indisputable evidence had highlighted the crucial role of inactivity as prime cause of initial risk and independent variable in all mortality cases [Struber, 2008], such that decreases have been reported in the mortality rate and disability from chronic diseases with increase in physical activity [Paffenbarger, 1993].

Sufficient intake of fruits and vegetables has been associated with a reduced risk of chronic diseases and body weight management but the exact mechanism is unknown. The World Health Organisation and Food and Agriculture of the United Nation reports recommend adults to consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day excluding starchy vegetables. Existing data suggests that despite the protective effects of fruits and vegetables, their intakes are still inadequate in many countries, especially developing ones. Consequently enhancing strategies to promote fruit and vegetable intake are essential for health promotion among population. Factors examined in adolescence that was predictive of both fruit and vegetable intake in young adulthood included favourable taste preferences, fewer perceived time barriers to healthy eating, higher home availability of fruits and vegetables and availability of unhealthy food. Dietary patterns with higher intake of fruits and vegetables are associated with a decreased risk for some types of cancer. (Van Duyn MA 2000, Ness AR1997 & Terry P, 2001) In 2001, only 23.3% of male

college students and 19.7% of female college students met the minimum average daily goal of at least five servings per day of vegetables and fruits (CDCP, 2002). The findings indicate that the adolescence should provide opportunities to taste more fruit and vegetable and support them for healthy eating habits everywhere.

Hygiene Question(s):

Question 9. During the past 7 days, how did you usually wash your hands before eating ?

Question 10. Are the toilets or latrines safe at college?

Question 11. Are the toilets or latrines clean at college?

Question 12. How often did you use soap when washing your hands after using toilet or latrine?

Rationale:

The given questions of this module measure the frequency of hand washing and hand washing with soap after using toilet. According to the World Health Organisation (2014), 842,000 deaths in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) are caused by inadequate wash, representing 58% of total diarrhoeal deaths, and 1.5% of the total disease burden. Separated out by individual risk factor, 502,000 deaths can be attributed to unsafe and insufficient drinking-water, 280,000 deaths result from inadequate sanitation and another 297,000 are due to inadequate hand washing.

Diarrhoea is the third leading cause of childhood mortality in India, and is responsible for 13% of all deaths per year in children under 5 years of age. Information on diarrheal diseases, its determinants and preventive and control strategies need to be reviewed for better planning and organization of health services. States like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand had just begun to improve their sanitary condition. Since 2014, some of the worst performing districts from these states saw improvement in child health, said Arun Singhal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, India. Diarrhoea and

malnutrition, two major diseases caused by unsafe sanitation practices are still prevalent in India.

Primary prevention of diarrhoea through water, sanitation and hygiene interventions is based on reducing the faecal-oral transmission of pathogens, and includes the provision of an improved water supply, water safety planning, household water treatment and safe storage, improved sanitation facilities, and hygiene education. Improved water supplies refer to technologies such as piped household water connections, public taps, standpipes, or protected dug wells, springs or rainwater collection. Improved sanitation facilities may include flush/pour flush toilets to a confined system, improved latrines (e.g. ventilated, with slab), or composting toilets. Water safety planning considers the management of water from the source to tap. Water treatment may be carried out at source or in the home, and safe water storage takes place in containers, preventing recontamination of water in the household. Hygiene education can address a number of practices, including hand washing after toilet use and before the preparation of food. e-Library of Evidence for Nutrition Actions (eLENA).

Water resource management has impacts on vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever etc., and accidental deaths through drowning. The findings of this report underscore the importance of enabling universal access to at least a basic level of drinking water and sanitation and another 297 000 are due to inadequate hand washing. Studies showed that poor water, sanitation, and hygiene have a major impact on under nutrition, and also on a number of neglected tropical diseases including schistosomiasis, trachoma and soil-transmitted helminths (intestinal worms).

College Violence Question:

Question 13. During the past 12 months how many times were you in a physical fight?

Rationale:

This question will help to know the magnitude of violence in college and measure how often students have been physically attacked, how often they have participated in a physical fight, and the circumstances surrounding serious injuries. The World Health Organization defines violence as ‘‘the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation’’..From this definition, college/school violence can be described as physical attacks between students or by students on school staff, which could occur on the way to or from college/school-sponsored events, on the college/school premises or at a college/school-sponsored event. Adolescent violence is a public health problem and may take the form of bullying, shooting, brawls and a host of other physical abuses. The consequences of college/school violence are grave, as extreme cases have led to the loss of human lives. Other effects of college /school violence include vandalism and loss of property – especially college/school facilities, moral decadence, poor human capital development, increase in crime rate, erosion of cultural values and a bad reputation for schools as well as societies.

On college campuses where young people face new pressures and dangers for the first time, students experience increasing targeted violence like attacks by known or knowable attackers, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robberies which can lead to serious injury and even death. Injuries incurred in physical fighting during adolescence, for example, can result in significant losses in verbal intelligence. Risk factors that predict violence by youth include substance abuse, conflict and abuse at home, harsh or inattentive parenting, antisocial and delinquent peers, and neighbourhoods where crime and drug use are prevalent. Bullying, cigarette smoking, and alcohol use are the other high-risk activities in which they are often engaged. It may be a cause of failure in maintaining the academic success. Adolescents who are victims of violence are also more likely to be victims or reasons of violence during adulthood. A high grade-point average, religiosity, and

connectedness to family and peers have all been cited as protective factors against youth violence, these findings accordance with National Centre for Injury Prevention and Control, Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Many injuries lead to permanent disability and brain damage. Victims of bullying have increased stress and reduced ability to concentrate that results the high risk rate of substance abuse, aggressive behaviour, and suicide attempts (Anti-Bullying Centre, 2002).

Mental Health Question(s):

Question 14. During the past 30 days how often have you felt lonely?

Question 15. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

Question 16. How many close friends do you have?

Rationale:

The questions in this module measure the feeling of loneliness, loss of sleep due to worry, sadness and hopelessness, suicide thought and attempts, and attachment. The commonly observed mental health problems faced by the adolescents are psychotic disorders (trouble in distinguishing between fantasy and reality), anxiety disorders, attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder, behaviour disorders, cognitive disorders, depression and other mood disorders.

Students in professional colleges dominate the list when it comes to depression and mental ill-health. Peer pressure, tough syllabus, parental expectations are some of the prominent reasons for this. “Mental health issues manifested in young adults tend to be lifelong with issues ranging from depression, anxiety, obsessions, suicidal behaviour to substance dependence etc..

Suicide is a leading cause of death among college aged students in the developed countries. It is estimated that a campus of 10,000 students surely witnessed a student suicide every 2-3 years. Data from five years of suicide deaths on 645 campuses as reported by the National Survey of Counselling Center

Directors indicates a rate of seven deaths by suicide per 100,000 students in the population. Data also indicates the suicide rate for female students (2.0/100,000) is slightly less than that of males (7.1/100,000) (Schwartz, 2011), yet it is important to recognize women attempt suicide more than men.

Based on the National Survey of College Counselling Centres 2013, College and University counselling centre directors in the United States reported 69 student deaths by suicide in the past year. 21 percent were current or former centre clients, 71 percent were males, 76 percent were undergraduates and 33 percent of the deaths by suicide occurred on or near campus. 77 percent were Caucasian, 11 percent were Latino, 9 percent were African American and 2 percent were Asian or Pacific Islanders. To the extent that it was known, 48 percent of the students were depressed, 27 percent had relationship problems, 16 percent had academic problems and 6 percent had financial problems. These numbers may appear low, as directors reported only on the primary factor rather than a combination of factors. 17 percent were on psychiatric medication and 9 percent were known to have had previous psychiatric hospitalizations. Students identified at greatest risk of suicide ideation and attempts are those with an existing mental health problem when they start school and those who develop mental health problems while enrolled.

First, stop-gap solutions to set up expert committees and counsellors in colleges have not been able to solve the problem. The deep-rooted causes must be addressed. The government must undertake a comprehensive study on the reasons behind these suicides. Second, the curriculum should be designed by stressly the importance of mental exercises and meditation. The Delhi government's initiative on the 'Happiness Curriculum' may be a step in the right direction. Third, with regards to higher education, 12 measures were suggested by the Justice Roopanwal Commission. One of them has stressed on making Equal Opportunity Cells with an anti-discrimination officer functional in Universities and Colleges.

It is high time to reinvent the educational ecosystem in ways that inculcate new meanings, new ideas of living, and renewed possibilities that could transform into a life worth living. Family involvement serves as a protective factor, whereas,

regular contact by phone, e-mail and mail may help to remind the student about the love and care, from the supporting network. Learn the warning signs of suicide and who to refer the student to if they are concerned. Know the risk factors and be aware of the mental health services available at student's college and, if necessary, should help them obtain services. Find out how the student's college handles this issue. It is necessary to contact the college authorities to identify ways to ensure the safety of the student and how to get linked to resources. An institution should implement regular screening program for depression, other serious mental illness and suicide related behaviours. The entire campus surveys an active role since suicide is a complex issue. Both individual and environmental factors are to be addressed as campus wide. Parental awareness and educational programs are effective measures to reduce the rate of suicide attempts.

Tobacco Use Question(s):

Question 17. How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?

Question 18. During the past 30 days how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

Question 19. During the past 30 days how many days did you use any other form of tobacco such as gudka, hans, panparag ?

Question 20. During the past 12 months have you ever tried to stop smoking cigarettes?

Question 21. During the past 30 days how many cigarettes did you smoke daily?

Question 22. Which of your parents or guardians use any form of tobacco?

Rationale:

The questions in this module measure current cigarette use, age of initiation of cigarette smoking, attempted cessation of cigarette smoking, current use of other tobacco products, exposure to second-hand smoke, and tobacco use by parents/guardians (i.e., role models).

Tobacco use including both the smoking and the nonsmoking forms of tobacco is customary in India. The World Bank has reported that around 82000-99000 children and adolescence all over the world begin the habit of smoking every day. Half of them tempt to continue the use of tobacco to adulthood and the half of the adult smokers conquered to death prematurely due to tobacco related diseases. Most college students who smoke cigarettes do not start on a daily basis. Infrequent or intermittent smoking (smoking on some, but not all days) is very common among college students, accounting for more than two thirds of college smokers. The broad category is often referred to as light and intermittent smoking (LITS), with several subcategories. Examples include occasional smoking which typically refers to smoking on some, but not all days or smoking every few days, every few weeks, or every few months. Social smoking is thought to be a subset of occasional smoking that describes smoking in social situations. Nondaily smokers refer to those who have smoked in the past month, but less than every day. It has been chosen to focus on nondaily smoking, defined as smoking on less than every day in the previous month, because this definition has been shown to be valid and stable over time.

The major threat faced for intervention is the fact that the nondaily smokers are never considering themselves as tobacco users. Nondaily smokers often minimize the health effects of the tobacco use. The few reports of tobacco use in different population groups report its prevalence from about 15% to over 50% among men. Differences in its prevalence are rather wide for the nonsmoking forms. Tobacco smoking in most parts of India except Punjab, Maharashtra and Sikkim is reported in about one fourth to half of adult men of over 15 years of age. Amongst women, smoking was more common in the North Eastern states, Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar, while most other parts of India had prevalence rates of about 4 percent or less. In other reports, ever smoking among the school going youth of 13- 15 years age, studied as a part of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) study was reported on an average in up to about 10 percent individuals. (Jindal SK, 2015).

All these reports clearly indicate a higher prevalence of tobacco smoking in adolescence. Detailed information on the type of smoking forms, amount smoked,

quit rates and relationship with different demographic variables is relatively negligible. Smoking substantially increases the risk of death from lung and other cancers, heart disease, stroke, chronic respiratory disease and other conditions. Environmental tobacco smoke and smoking during pregnancy also harm others.

College health programmes can reduce tobacco use by implementing and enforcing policies to prevent tobacco use among students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Providing tobacco use prevention education and by offering tobacco cessation programmes for faculty, staff, and students will be more effective in creating a tobacco free campus.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use Question(s):

Question 23. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

Question 24. During past 30 days on how many days did you have at least one drink containing alcohol?

Question 25. During your life, how many times did you drink so much alcohol that you were really drunk?

Question 26. How old were you for the first time you drunk so much alcohol that you were really drunk?

Question 27. During your life how many times have you ever had a hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with your family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol?

Question 28. What is the most number of drinks you have had on one occasion?

Question 29. What type of alcohol do you usually drink?

Question 30. With whom do you usually drink alcohol?

Question 31. Do your parents or guardians know that you drank alcohol?

Question 32. Which of your parents or guardians drink alcohol?

Question 33. During your life how many times have you used drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish?

Question 34. During the past 30 days how many times did you use ganja?

Question 35. How old were you when you first tried marijuana or ganja?

Question 36. During your life how many times have you shared needles or syringes used to inject any drug into your body?

Question 37. During this college year were you taught in any of your classes the dangers of using drugs?

Rationale:

The questions in this module measure current alcohol use, episodes of heavy drinking, problems associated with alcohol use, and lifetime drug use. Alcohol contributes to more than 60 types of disease and injury, although moderate use can decrease the risk of coronary heart disease, stroke and diabetes. Use and abuse of drugs and alcohol by college students can have serious consequences. 50% of deaths (accident, homicides and suicide) in the age range of 15 to 24 years involve alcohol or drug abuse. The negative effects of excessive drinking are as serious as they are widespread. According to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (2014), the following annual statistics apply to college students between the ages of 17 to 24.

- About 1,825 die from alcohol-related unintentional injuries
- More than 690,000 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking
- More than 97,000 are victims of alcohol-related sexual assault or date rape
- About 599,000 receive unintentional injuries while under the influence of alcohol

- About 25 % of students report academic consequences of their drinking, including missing class, falling behind, doing poorly on exams or papers and receiving lower grades overall
- More than 150,000 develop an alcohol-related health problem
- Between 1.2 and 1.5 percent indicate that they tried to commit suicide within the past year due to drinking or drug use.

Some college students who binge drink are just looking for a way to meet people and fit in, while others try binge drinking as a way to stave off underlying problems. Many college students who are on their own for the first time, struggle with loneliness as they adjust to a new life away from family and childhood friends. When these feelings deepen, depression can set in.

Binge drinking can be particularly damaging to college students struggling with loneliness and depression. Excessive drinking will only worsen these feelings, and can lead to cyclical drinking behavior.

Other reasons college students turn to alcohol include:

- Stress
- Anxiety
- Insecurity
- Desire to fit in
- Relationship trauma

The net effect of alcohol on cardiovascular disease in older people may be protective in regions where alcohol is consumed lightly to moderately in a regular fashion without binge drinking. Ischaemic stroke deaths, for example, would be 11% higher in high-income countries if no one drank alcohol. However, even in high-income countries, although the net impact on cardiovascular disease is beneficial,

the overall impact of alcohol on the burden of disease is harmful. (World Health Organization, 2017).

Teenage experience with alcohol and drugs includes experimentation, recreational, abuse and dependence. Repeated and regular recreational use may be a mask to cover up the problems like anxiety, depression, lack of positive social skills etc. It is advisable to encourage family-based prevention programs as it will strengthen the family bonding and relationships. Practice should be given in developing, discussing, and enforcing family policies on substance abuse. Training in drug education and peer group motivation can also treated as effective preventing measures in adolescence.

HIV/ AIDS Related Knowledge Question(s):

Question 38. Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS?

Question 39. During this college year, were you taught in any of your classes about HIV or AIDS?

Question 40. Can people get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites?

Question 41. Will people get infection of HIV by having sexual intercourse?

Question 42. Will people get infection of HIV through blood transfusion?

Question 43. Will people get infection of HIV by using common syringes of medical injection?

Question 44. Will people get infection of HIV by a touch from an AIDS patient?

Rationale:

These questions assess the knowledge and concept of HIV and whether college students have received HIV prevention education.

Since the epidemic began, more than 60 million people have been infected with HIV (UNAIDS, 2002). 88,000 people in India were newly infected with HIV in 2017. The majority were men, who accounted for 50,000 new infections. There

were 34,000 new infections among women and around 3,700 among children (aged 0-14 years). 79% of people living with HIV were aware of their status in 2017, of whom 56% were on antiretroviral treatment (ART). The proportion of people on ART who are virally suppressed is not reported. India has the third largest HIV epidemic in the world. In 2017, HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15-49) was an estimation of 0.2%. This figure is small compared to the most other middle-income countries but because of India's huge population (1.3 billion people) this equates to 2.1 million people living with HIV.

HIV/AIDS is the world's sixth biggest cause of death, and was responsible for 2.0 million deaths in 2004. Increasing access to HIV treatment and changing patterns of sexual behaviour made a sudden decrease in deaths affected by HIV. Currently, 22 million (67%) of the 33 million people with HIV live in Africa, and HIV/AIDS continues to have a heavy impact: life expectancy at birth in the African Region was 49 years in 2004 (without AIDS it would have been 53 years). An estimated 11.8 million young people aged 15 to 24 are living with HIV and AIDS (UNICEF, 2002). HIV infection and AIDS is by far the leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa and the fourth leading cause of death worldwide, by the epidemic claiming about 3 million lives in 2001.

Although global commitment to control the HIV/AIDS pandemic has increased significantly in recent years, the virus continues to spread with alarming and increasing speed. The HIV epidemic in India is driven by sexual transmission, which accounted for 86% of new infections in 2017/2018. The three states with the highest HIV prevalence, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland are in the east of the country. In 2005, close to 5 million new HIV infections and 3 million AIDS deaths occurred, more of both than in any previous year. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region most affected by HIV/AIDS; however, the virus is now spreading rapidly in Asia and parts of Eastern Europe.

An institution should provide proper health education and opportunities for extracurricular activities to develop the knowledge and skills through which they

have to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviours. Moreover that the colleges should have a safe and respectful environment for the HIV infected staff and students.

Attitude towards Physical Activity Question(s):

- Question 45. During a usual week, on how many days are you physically active for a total of at least 60 minute per day?
- Question 46. How much time do you spent during a usual day sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities such as reading books, playing chess or playing scrabble?
- Question 47. During the past 7 days on how many days did you walk or ride a bicycle to and from college?
- Question 48. During the past 30 days on how many days did you miss classes or college without permission?
- Question 49. During the past 30 days how often did your parents or guardian understands your problems and worries?
- Question 50. During the past 30 days how often did your parents or guardian really know what you were doing with your free time?
- Question 51. During this college year on how many days did you got to physical education class each week?
- Question 52. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?
- Question 53. During this college year have you been taught in any of your classes the benefit of physical activity?
- Question 54. During the past 7 days on how many days did you do exercise such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training?

Rationale:

The questions in this module measure the participation in physical activity, physical education classes and sports teams, watching television and sedentary leisure behaviour and travel to college.

Physical education has traditionally been considered as an essential part of curricula to promote a range of benefits including general health, cognitive, development, motor skills and social behaviour (Bailey, 2009). The philosophy “Healthy Body, Healthy Mind” was the motive behind the inclusion of physical education along with the curriculum subjects. Physical education is the systematic education of physical activity to develop a man physically, mentally, emotionally and socially competent through an active medium. Physical activity is defined as any bodily movement produced by voluntary body muscles that require energy expenditure. The term “Physical activity” should not be confused with “exercise”. Exercise is a physical activity that is planned, structured and repetitive for a certain purpose (WHO, 2013).

One of the primary goals of physical education is to promote positive attitudes among the students that encourage life time physical activity. It is evident that students who show more positive attitudes towards physical activity in institution are also participating in physical activity outside the institution. A positive attitude towards exercise may be the primary determinant of a physically active lifestyle, Attitude as a "mental and neural state of readiness, organized through experiences, exerting a direct or dynamic influence upon the individual's response to all objects and situations with which it is related". Attitudes are directed toward attitude objects, such as classes of people, objects, or ideas. Thus if a person has a positive attitude toward physical fitness, behaviour should reflect this attitude (Gill, 1986).

The college age students benefit from the physical activity to improve the academic performance in spite of tight timings, overloaded curriculum and variations in the gender, nationalities and study materials. Here, it is recommended that physical activities for this age group should be encouraged by the university

administration by promoting sports competitions and providing more sports facilities and free timings to motivate students for more participation (Mohammed Abou Elmagd, 2015).

Selection of Subjects

The purpose of the study was to assess the health-risk behaviour and attitude towards physical activity among polytechnic students in Kerala. To fulfill the purpose of the study, thousand boys and thousand girls were randomly selected from different polytechnic colleges in Kerala, such as, government, aided and unaided, and in the age range of 17 to 23 years. All the subjects were healthy and physically fit. The nature and importance of the study was explained to the subjects and those who are consented to serve as subjects in this study. The subjects were free to withdraw their willingness in case of having any discomfort during the period of their participation but there was no dropout during the study.

Sample

The study is intended to provide reliable data describing the characteristics of different polytechnic college students of both genders in the age range of 17 to 23 years. The sample represents proportionately the various districts of Kerala state with thousand boys and thousand girls.

The sample design divides the state based on districts in which categorised the location such as rural and urban, and thereafter based on the total strength of students belonging to that area, proportionate allocation was done.

Fourteen (14 district) Primary Sampling units (PSU) were created by grouping the adjacent four zones, so that the total population in each group were approximately equal. The PSU's were assigned in such a way that each group represents a compact area of the state, so that, such groups will have an approximately equal student population. Thereafter, one or two colleges from each PSU's were selected randomly. The selection was done based on the average class strength and the number of divisions. This procedure will result in a sample that will include at least two departments from two different colleges for each PSU.

One division was selected at random from each department (mechanical, computer and electronics) and two or more department were selected from each college. Each division in a given department thus got an equal chance of being selected. All the students from the selected division of a particular department were invited to participate in the testing programme. The details of the selected subjects are given in table 3 below:

Table 3
Criteria of Selection of Subjects

Area	Sex	Category	Electronics	Mechanical	Computer Science	Total
Rural	Boys	Aided	50	50	50	150
		Unaided	50	50	50	150
		Government	75	75	50	200
	Girls	Aided	70	25	70	165
		Unaided	70	20	70	160
		Government	75	40	70	185
Urban	Boys	Aided	50	50	50	150
		Unaided	50	50	50	150
		Government	75	75	50	200
	Girls	Aided	65	20	65	150
		Unaided	65	20	65	150
		Government	75	45	70	190

Statistical Analysis

At the first stage, establishing the validity, reliability and objectivity of questionnaire was done and in the second stage percentage analysis of questionnaire was carried out.

Data Collection Protocols

Data collection procedures are similar for all PSUs. Local procedures are followed before administering the questionnaire in college. Survey procedures are

designed to protect student privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. In the survey, students completed the self-administered questionnaire and recorded the responses directly in an answer sheet, taking adequate time. To the extent possible, seating of the students are spread throughout the classroom to minimize the chance that students will see each other's responses. The students are asked to seal the answer sheets in an envelope and the investigator collected it.

Data Processing Procedure

Microsoft ACCESS© was used to code the data. The category wise response to each question was drawn using structured query (SQL). The extracted data were analysed using Microsoft EXCEL© software. Percent Analysis was later done on the data collected. The Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated using the formula $BMI = \text{Weight (in kg.)} / \text{Height (in m}^2\text{)}$.

TABLE 4
Q.4 In which category does your polytechnic belongs to?

	Subjects	Aided			Unaided			Government			Grand Total
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Boys	Electronics	50	50	100	50	50	100	75	75	150	350
	Mechanical	50	50	100	50	50	100	75	75	150	350
	Computer Science	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100	300
	Total	150	150	300	150	150	300	200	200	400	1000

To assess the health-risk behaviour and attitude towards physical activity among polytechnic students in Kerala, thousand boys are selected from different polytechnic colleges in Kerala of which 400 students from government colleges, 300 students from aided colleges and remaining 300 students from unaided colleges. While taking department wise selection 350 students from electronics, 350 students from mechanical and the remaining 300 students from computer science are selected. Out of 1000 students, 500 students are selected from rural area and 500 students from urban area.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.4 (boys) is presented in figure 1 to 2.

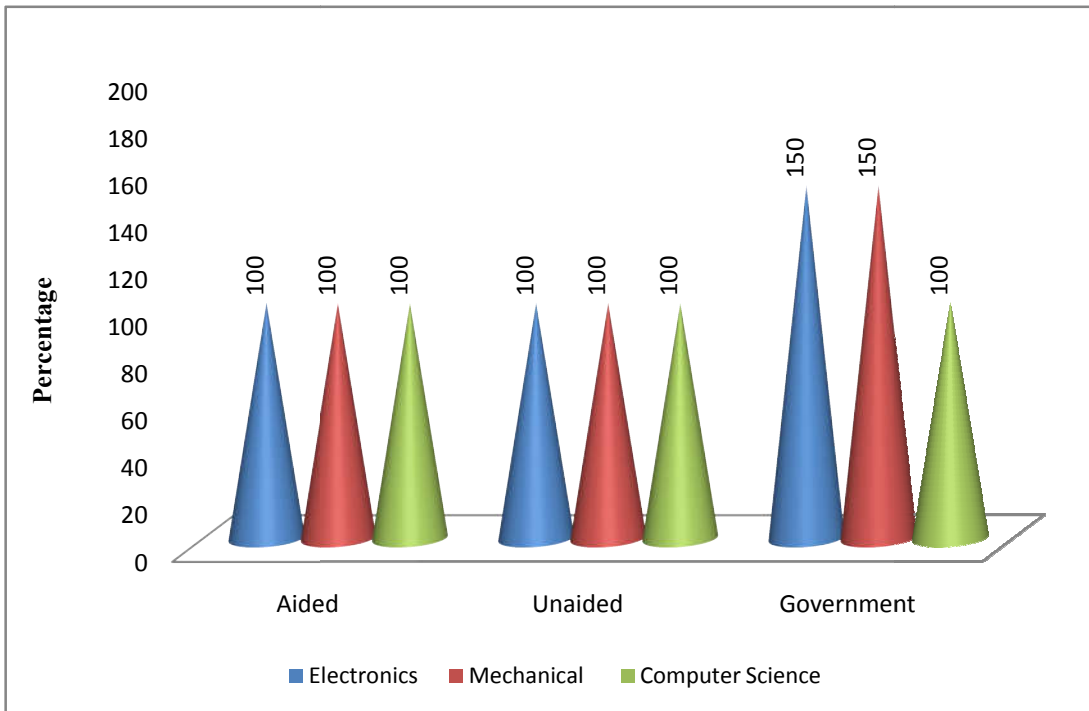


Figure : 1 - Q.4 In which category does your polytechnic belongs to ? (Department wise- Boys)

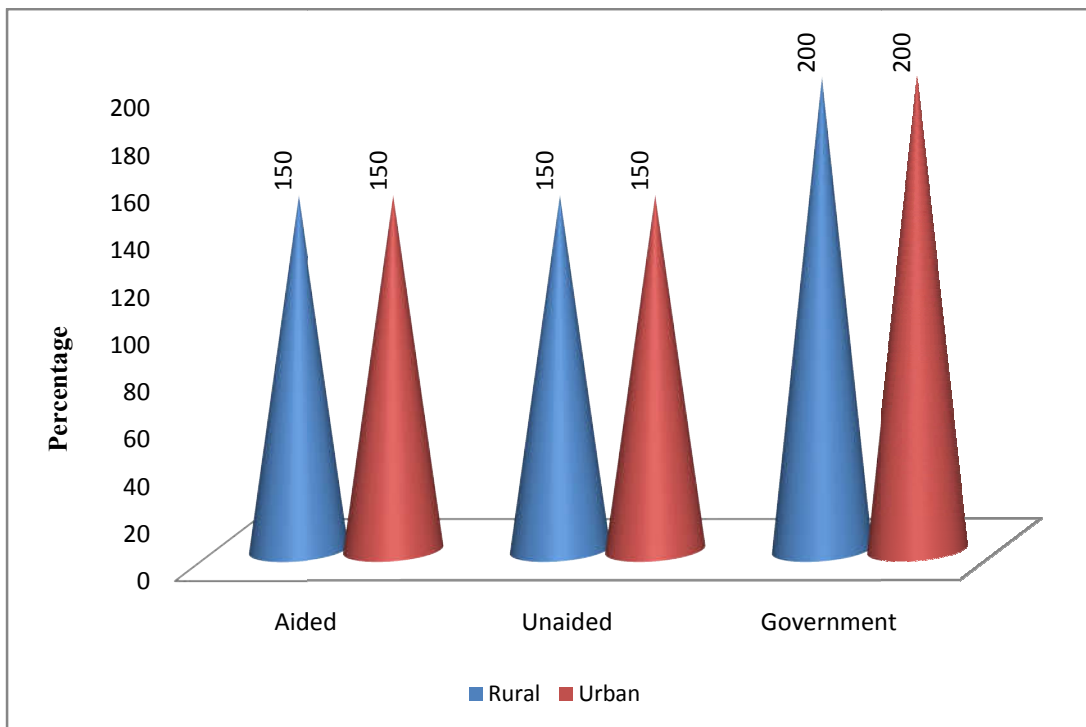


Figure : 2 - Areawise - Boys

Table 5
Q.4 In which category does your polytechnic belongs to?

	Subjects	Aided			Unaided			Government			Grand Total
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Girls	Electronics	70	65	135	70	65	135	75	75	150	420
	Mechanical	25	20	45	20	20	40	40	45	85	170
	Computer Science	70	65	135	70	65	135	70	70	140	410
	Total	165	150	315	160	150	310	185	190	375	1000

To assess the health-risk behaviour and attitude towards physical activity among polytechnic students in Kerala, thousand girls are selected from different polytechnic colleges in Kerala of which 375 students from government colleges, 315 students from aided colleges and remaining 310 students from unaided colleges. While taking department wise selection, 420 students from electronics, 170 students from mechanical and remaining 410 students from computer science are selected. Out of 1000 students, 500 students are selected from rural area and 500 students from urban area.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.4 (girls) is presented in figure 3 to 4.

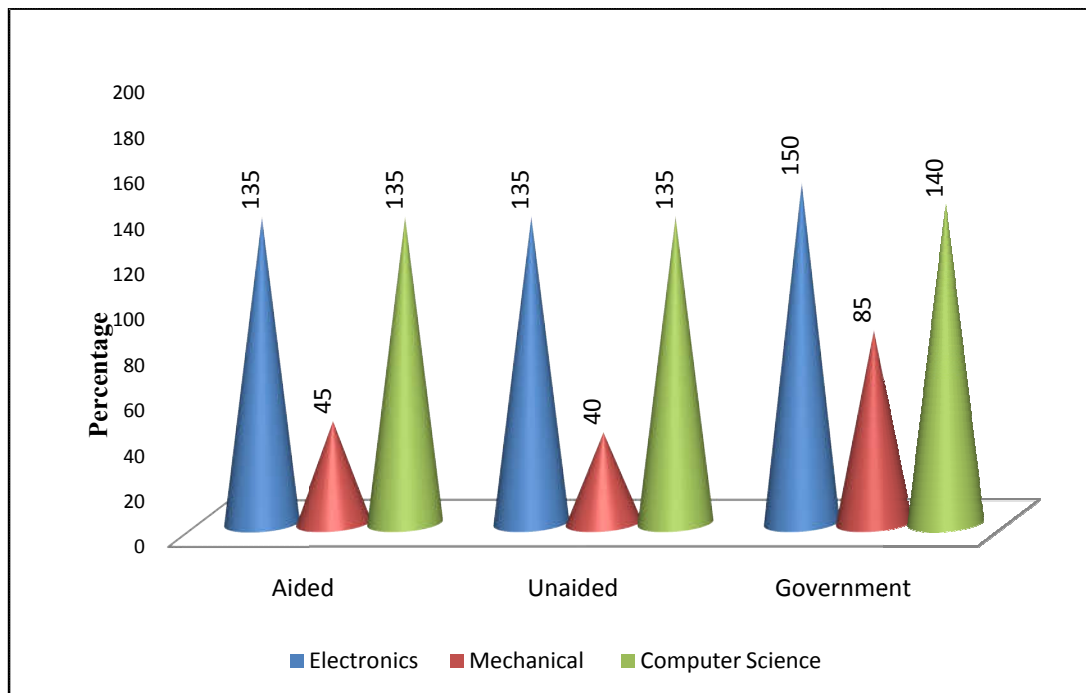


Figure : 3 - Q.4 In which category does your polytechnic belongs to ? (Department wise - Girls)

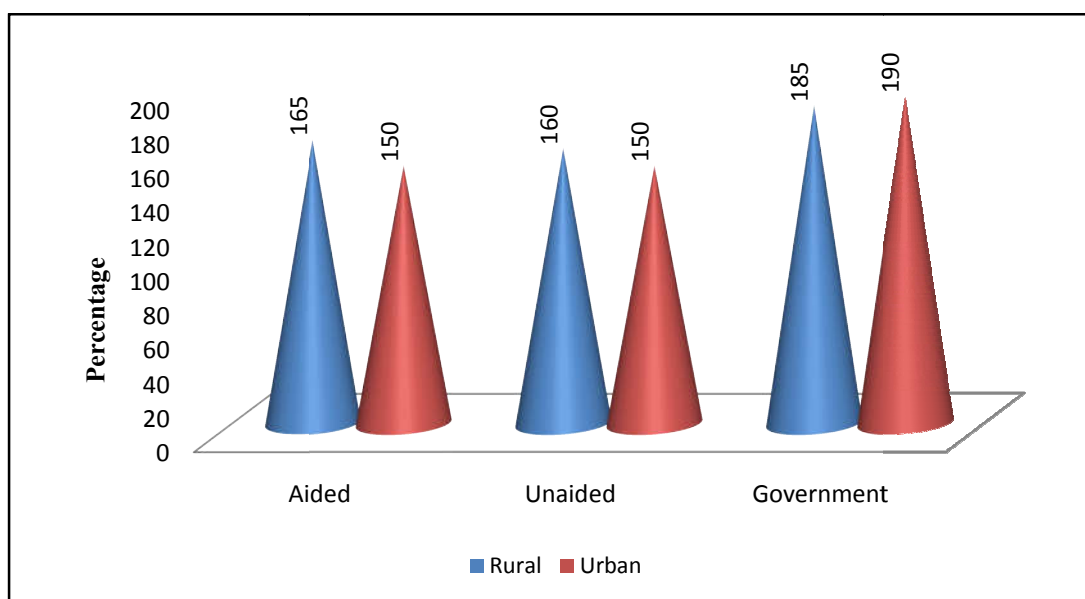


Figure : 4 Area-wise - Girls

Dietary Behaviour and Over Weight

The height and weight of boys and girls were analysed separately, i.e., department wise, area wise and category wise. The mean row scores of height and weight of boys and girls participants are presented in Table 6.

Table 6

Average Height and Weight of Participants

Category	Boys		Girls	
	Height	Weight	Height	Weight
Electronics Students	170.57	62.05	161.92	52.44
Mechanical students	170.36	61.92	161.85	52.55
Computer science students	170.19	62.90	161.96	53.20
Rural	170.29	62.08	161.86	52.60
Urban	170.46	62.49	161.95	52.85
Aided	170.17	62.42	161.80	52.90
Unaided	170.43	62.58	161.84	52.86
Government	170.53	61.87	162.08	52.43

Department wise comparison of average height of participants (boys) shows that 170.57cm for electronics students, 170.36cm for mechanical students and 170.19cm for computer science students. While making area wise comparison it is found that, 170.29cm for rural students and 170.46 cm for urban students. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 170.17cm for aided college students, 170.43cm for unaided college students and 170.53cm for government college students.

Department wise comparison of average weight of participants (boys) shows that, 62.05Kg for electronics students, 61.92Kg for mechanical students and 62.9Kg for computer science students. While making area wise comparison it is found that, 62.08 Kg. for rural students and 62.49 Kg for urban students. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 62.42Kg for aided college students, 62.58Kg for unaided college students and 61.87Kg for government college students.

Department wise comparison of average height of participants (girls) shows that 161.92cm for electronics students, 161.85cm for mechanical students and 161.96cm for computer science students. While making area wise comparison it is found that, 161.86cm for rural students and 161.95 cm for urban students. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 161.8cm for aided college students, 161.84cm for unaided college students and 162.08cm for government college students.

Department wise comparisons of the average weight of participants (girls) shows that 52.44Kg for electronics students, 52.55Kg for mechanical students and 53.2Kg for computer science students. While making area wise comparison it is found that, 52.6 Kg for rural students and 52.85 Kg for urban students. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 52.9Kg for aided college students, 52.86Kg for unaided college students and 52.43Kg for government college students.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.5 (boys) is presented in figure 5 to 7.

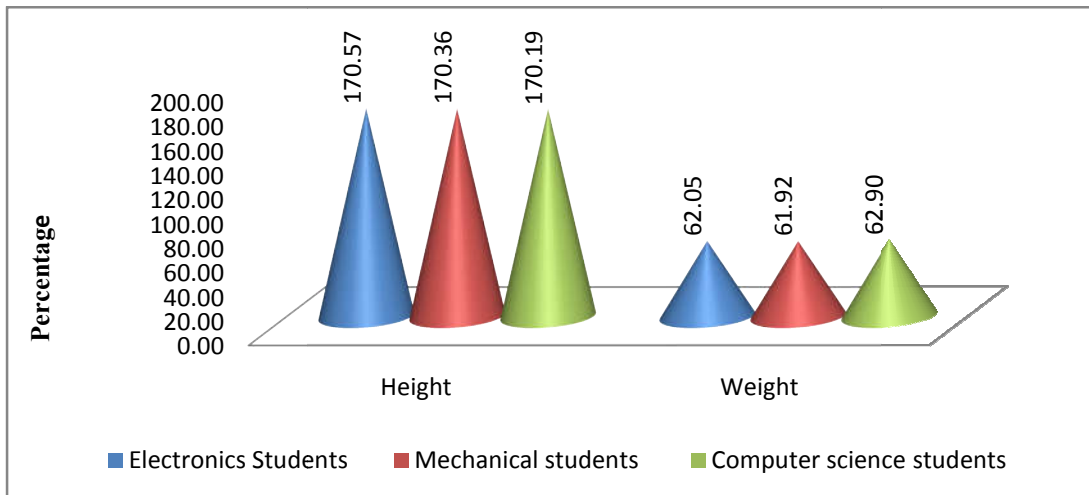


Figure : 5 - Average height and weight of participants - Department wise - Boys

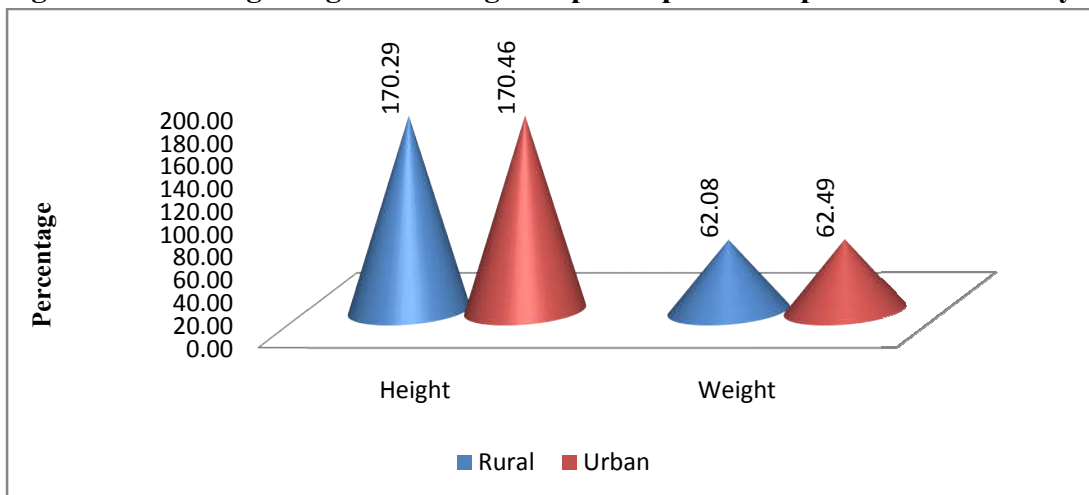


Figure : 6 - Areawise - Boys

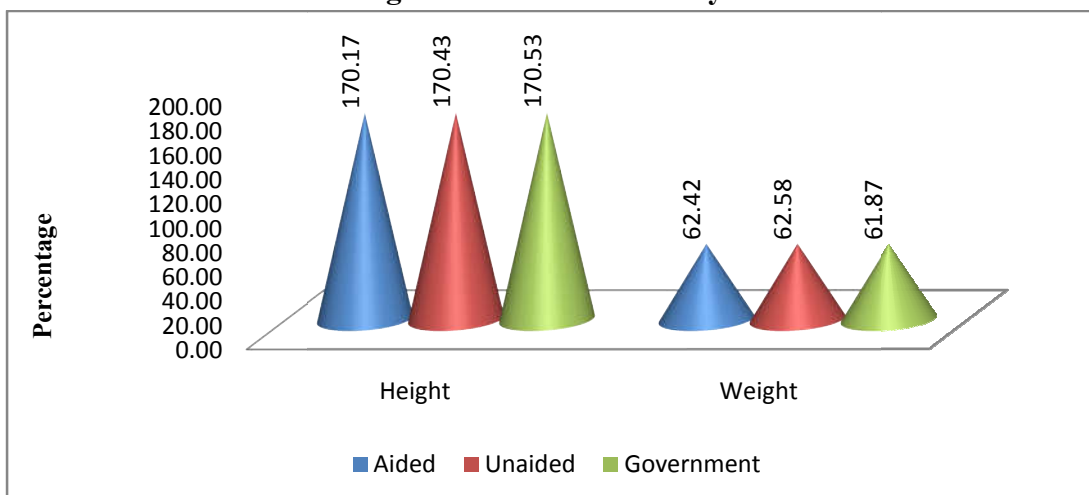


Figure : 7 - Category wise - Boys

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.5 (girls) is presented in figure 8 to 10.

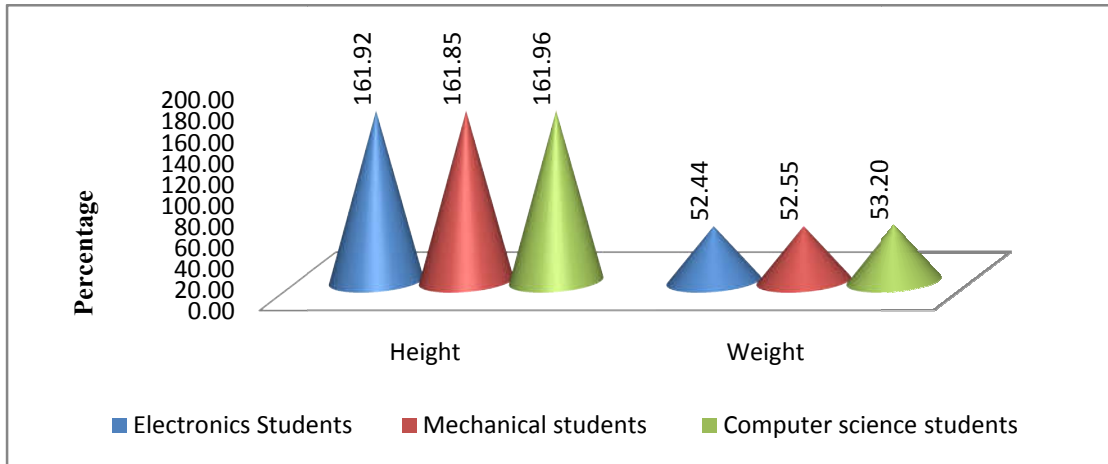


Figure : 8 - Average height and weight of participants - Department wise - Girls

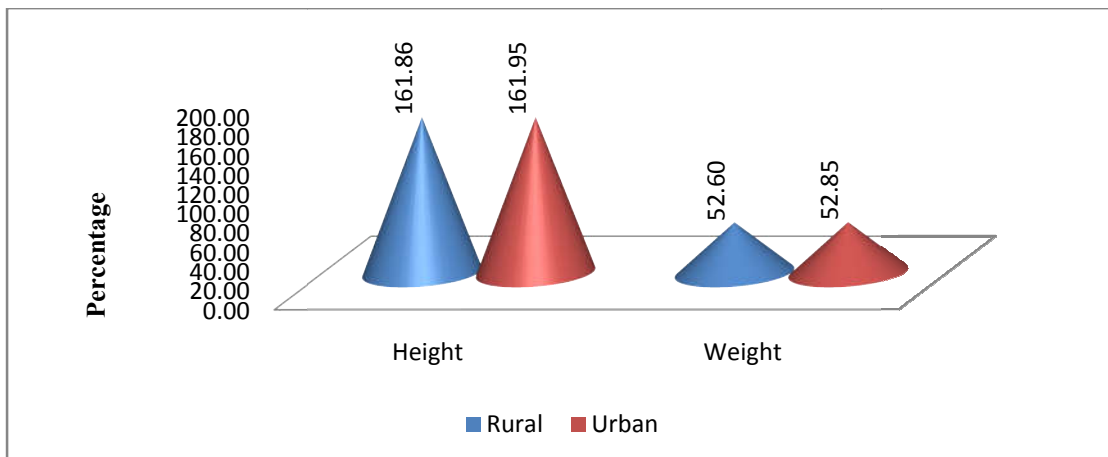


Figure : 9 - Areawise - Girls

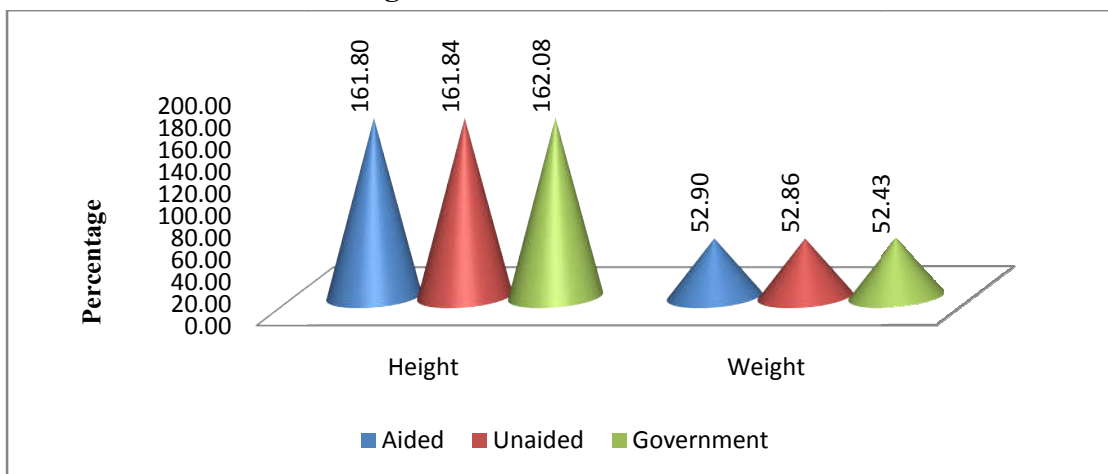


Figure : 10 - Category wise - Girls

Table 7
Classification of Participants Based on Body Mass Index (BMI)

Boys																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under weight < 18.5 (%)	115	31.44	124	33.67	64	21.33	150	28.52	153	29.11	86	28.67	71	23.67	146	34.11	303	28.81
Normal weight 18.5-24.9 (%)	190	55.22	185	53.89	188	62.67	287	58.37	276	56.15	170	56.67	176	58.67	217	56.44	563	57.26
Overweight 25 - 29.9 (%)	32	9.44	30	9.11	35	11.67	47	9.78	50	10.37	32	10.67	37	12.33	28	7.222	97	10.07
Obesity $30 \geq$ (%)	13	3.89	11	3.33	13	4.33	16	3.33	21	4.37	12	4.00	16	5.33	9	2.22	37	3.85
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise classification of participants based on Body Mass Index (BMI) shows that 31.44% of electronics students, 33.67% of mechanical students and 21.33% of computer science students come under the category of underweight (< 18.5%). While making area wise comparison, it is found that 28.52 % of rural students and 29.11 % of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 28.67% of aided college students, 23.67% of unaided college students and 34.11% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise classification of participants based on Body Mass Index (BMI) shows that 55.22% of electronics students, 53.89% of mechanical students and 62.67% of computer science students come under the category of normal weight (18.5-24.9%). While making area wise comparison, it is found that 58.37 % of rural students and 56.15 % of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 56.67% of aided college students, 58.67% of unaided college students and 56.44% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise classification of participants based on Body Mass Index (BMI) shows that 9.44% of electronics students, 9.11% of mechanical students and 11.67% of computer science students come under the category of overweight (25 - 29.9%). While making area wise comparison, it is found that 9.78 % of rural students and 10.37 % of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 10.67% of aided college students, 12.33% of unaided college students and 7.22% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise classification of participants based on Body Mass Index (BMI) shows that 3.89% of electronics students, 3.33% of mechanical students and 4.33% of computer science students come under the category of obesity ($30 \geq$ %). While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.33 % of rural students and 4.37 % of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4% of aided college students, 5.33% of unaided college students and 2.22% of government college students come under the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to Classification of Participants Based on Body Mass Index (BMI) (boys) is presented in figure 11 to 13.

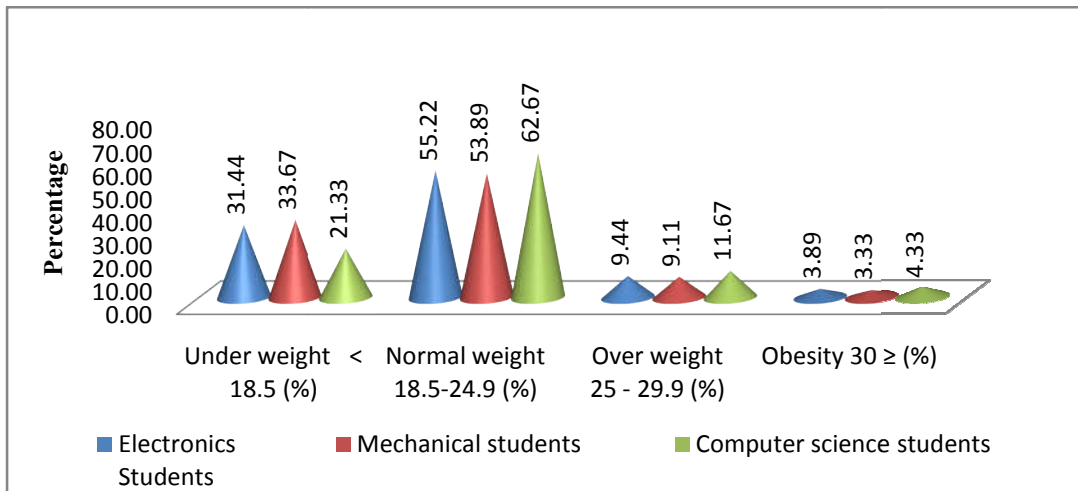


Figure : 11 - Q.5 Classification of Participants (Boys) Based on Body Mass Index (BMI) - Department wise

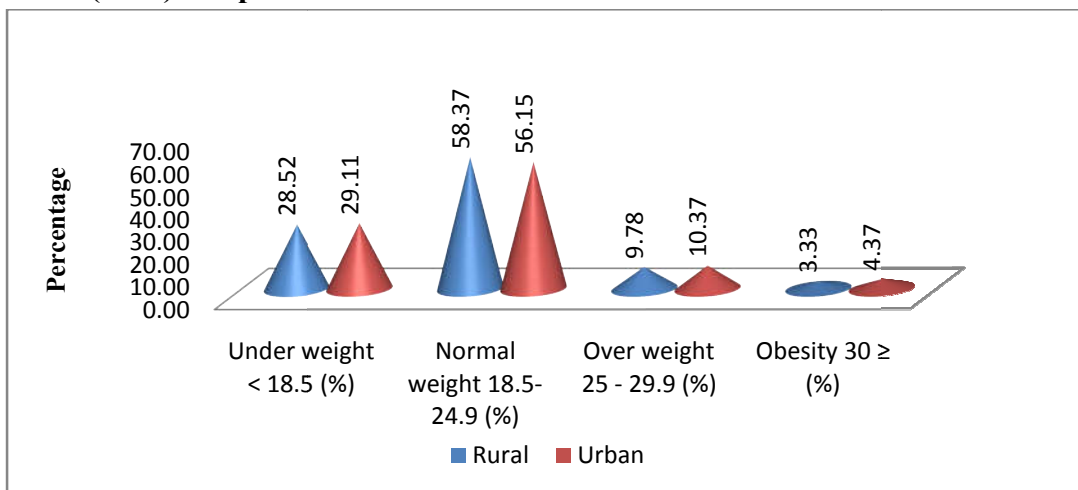


Figure : 12 - Areawise – Boys

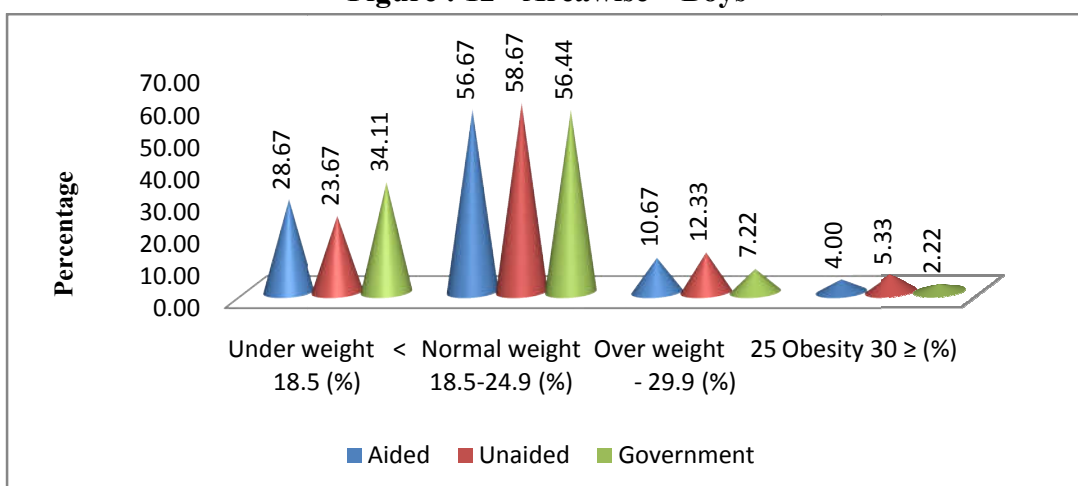


Figure : 13 - Category wise - Boys

Table 8
Classification of Participants Based on Body Mass Index (BMI)

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under weight < 18.5 (%)	157	36.62	53	32.75	115	27.80	210	39.94	115	24.84	99	30.86	85	30.09	141	36.22	325	32.39
Normal weight 18.5-24.9 (%)	227	54.56	104	58.68	239	58.48	261	51.61	309	62.87	181	58.54	186	57.28	203	55.89	570	57.24
Overweight 25 - 29.9 (%)	25	6.15	10	6.66	42	10.29	27	5.76	50	9.64	25	7.66	29	9.58	23	5.86	77	7.70
Obesity 30 ≥ (%)	11	2.68	3	1.92	14	3.42	12	2.70	16	2.65	10	2.94	10	3.05	8	2.04	28	2.67
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise classification of participants based on Body Mass Index (BMI) shows that 36.62% of electronics students, 32.75% of mechanical students and 27.8% of computer science students come under the category of underweight (< 18.5%). While making area wise comparison, it is found that 39.94 % of rural students and 24.84 % of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 30.86% of aided college students, 30.09% of unaided college students and 36.22% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise classification of participants based on Body Mass Index (BMI) shows that 54.56% of electronics students, 58.68% of mechanical students and 58.48% of computer science students come under the category of normal weight (18.5-24.9%). While making area wise comparison, it is found that 51.61 % of rural students and 62.87 % of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 58.54% of aided college students, 57.28% of unaided college students and 55.89% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise classification of participants based on Body Mass Index (BMI) shows that 6.15% of electronics students, 6.66% of mechanical students and 10.29% of computer science students come under the category of overweight (25 - 29.9%). While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.76 % of rural students and 9.64 % of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7.66% of aided college students, 9.58% of unaided college students and 5.86% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise classification of participants based on Body Mass Index (BMI) shows that 2.68% of electronics students, 1.92% of mechanical students and 3.42% of computer science students come under the category of obesity ($30 \geq$ %). While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.7 % of rural students and 2.65 % of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the

data shows that 2.94% of aided college students, 3.05% of unaided college students and 2.04% of government college students come under this category.

The graphical representation of the responses to Classification of Participants Based on Body Mass Index (BMI) (boys) is presented in figure 14 to 16.

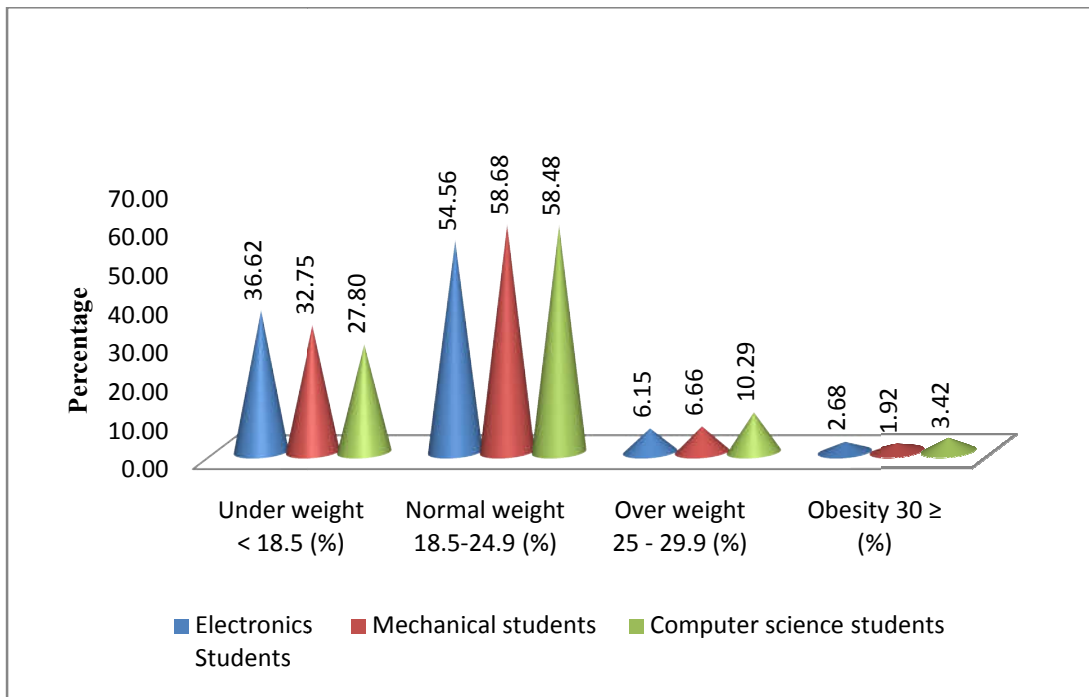


Figure : 14 - Q. 5. Classification of Participants (Girls) Based on Body Mass Index (BMI) - Department wise

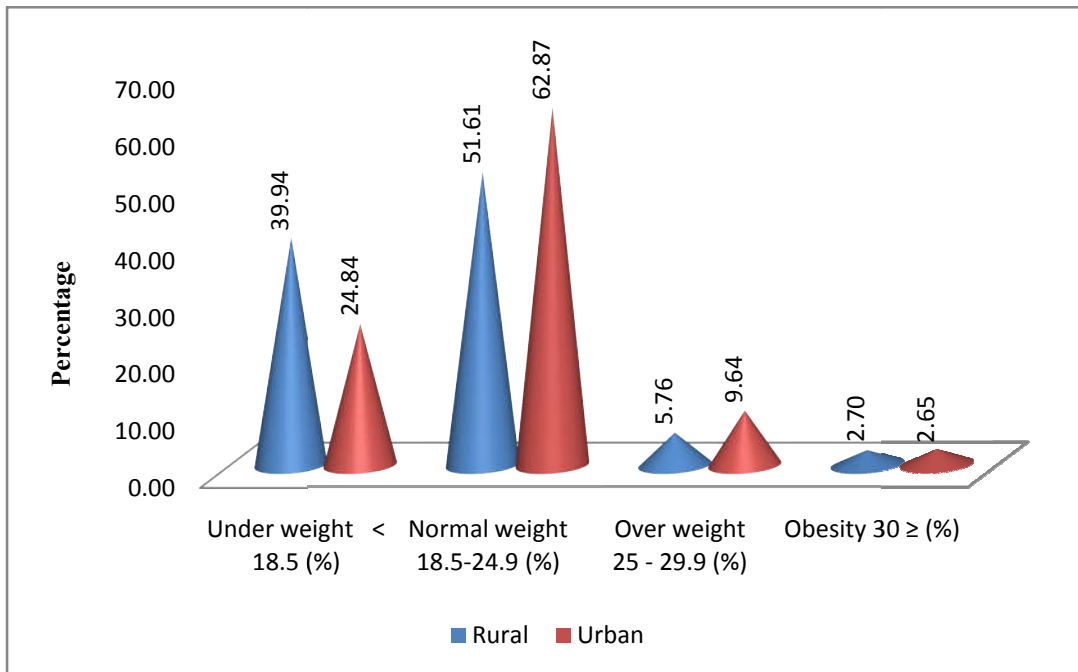


Figure : 15 - Areawise - Girls

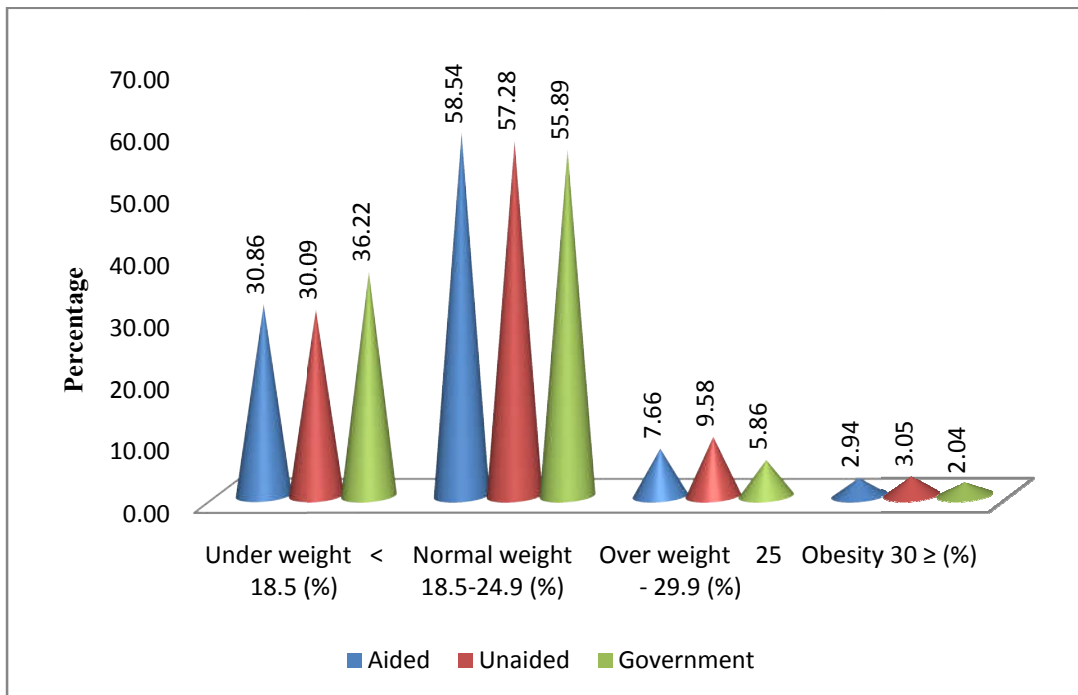


Figure : 16 - Category wise -Girls

Table 9

Q. 6. During the Past 30 days, how often did you feel hungry because of not having enough food at home?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	227	67.22	230	67.67	196	65.33	340	68.96	313	64.52	211	70.33	248	82.67	194	47.22	653	66.74
Rarely	76	20.22	68	18.22	67	22.33	91	18.00	120	22.52	49	16.33	31	10.33	131	34.11	211	20.26
Sometimes	35	9.56	44	11.89	36	12.00	58	11.11	57	11.19	37	12.33	16	5.33	62	15.78	115	11.15
Most of the time	8	2.00	4	1.11	1	0.33	7	1.26	6	1.04	2	0.67	3	1.00	8	1.78	13	1.15
Always	4	1.00	4	1.11	0	0.00	4	0.67	4	0.74	1	0.33	2	0.67	5	1.11	8	0.70
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of food consumption shows that 67.22% of electronics students, 67.67% of mechanical students and 65.33% of computer science students never feel hungry because of having enough food at home. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 68.96% of rural students and 64.52% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 70.33% of aided college students, 82.67% of unaided college students and 47.22% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of food consumption shows that 20.22% of electronics students, 18.22% of mechanical students and 22.33% of computer science students come under the category of rarely feel hungry. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 18% of rural students and 22.52% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 16.33% of aided college students, 10.33% of unaided college students and 34.11% of government college students come under the same..

Department wise comparison of the frequency of food consumption shows that 9.56% of electronics students, 11.89% of mechanical students and 12% of computer science students come under the category of sometimes feel hungry. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 11.11% of rural students and 11.19% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 12.33% of aided college students, 5.33% of unaided college students and 15.78% of government college students come under the same..

Department wise comparison of the frequency of food consumption shows that 2% of electronics students, 1.11% of mechanical students and 0.33% of computer science students come under the category of most of the time feel hungry. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.26% of rural students and 1.04% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.67% of aided college students, 1% of unaided college students and 1.78% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of food consumption shows that 1% of electronics students, 1.11% of mechanical students and 0% of computer

science students come under the category of always feel hungry. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.67% of rural students and 0.74% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.33% of aided college students, 0.67% of unaided college students and 1.11% of government college students come under the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.6 (boys) is presented in figure 17 to 19.

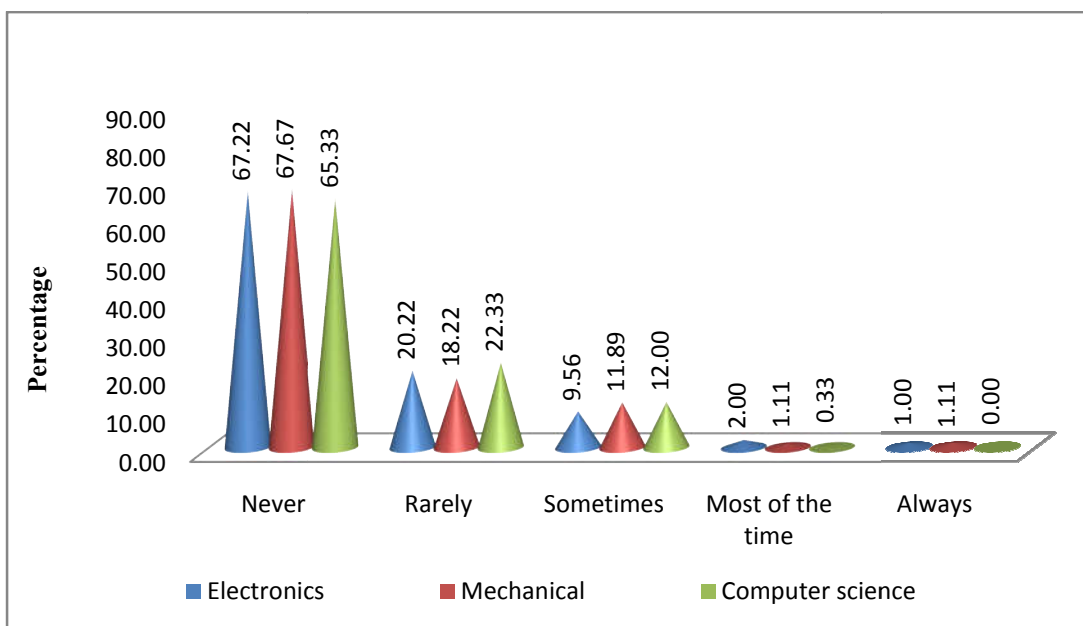


Figure 17 : Q. 6. During the Past 30 days, how often did you feel hungry because of not having enough food at home? (Department wise - Boys)

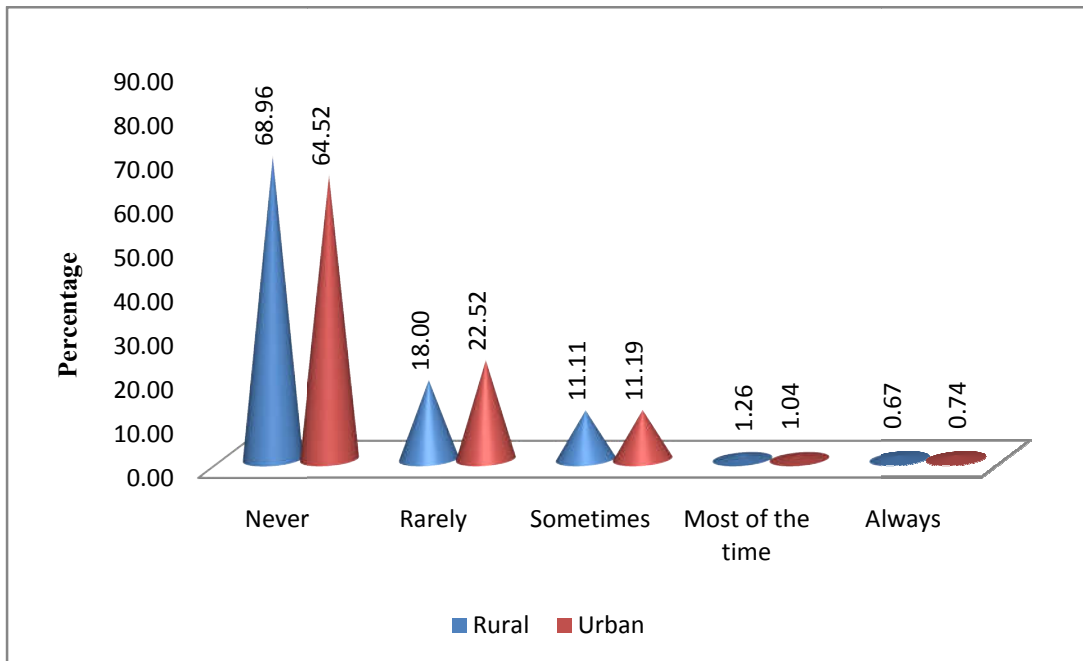


Figure 18 : Area wise - Boys

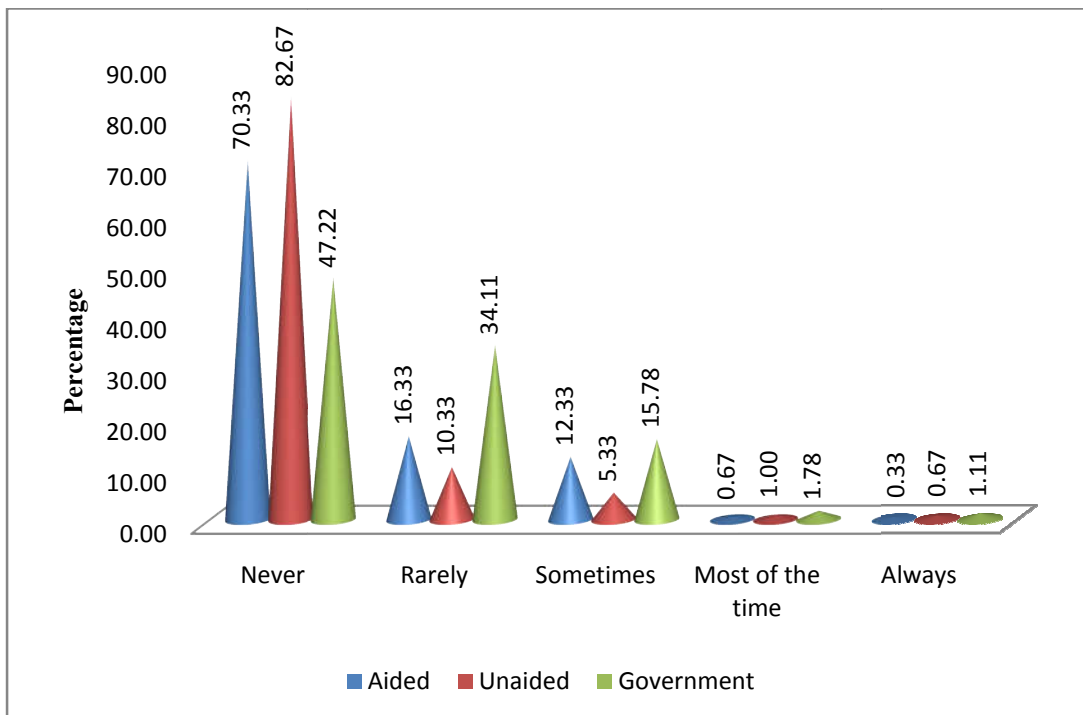


Figure 19 : Category wise - Boys

Table 10

Q. 6. During the Past 30 days, how often did you feel hungry because of not having enough food at home?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	290	69.77	95	58.81	298	73.06	349	66.40	334	68.03	237	70.82	268	83.18	178	47.64	683	67.21
Rarely	70	16.24	49	27.86	66	15.82	97	20.54	88	19.41	37	16.20	23	10.37	125	33.36	185	19.97
Sometimes	45	10.52	21	10.79	42	10.15	46	9.45	62	11.51	34	10.44	14	5.25	60	15.76	108	10.48
Most of the time	6	1.40	3	1.45	4	0.97	9	1.82	4	0.72	4	1.40	3	0.71	6	1.71	13	1.27
Always	9	2.08	2	1.08	0	0.00	9	1.79	2	0.32	3	1.14	2	0.49	6	1.53	11	1.06
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of food consumption shows that 69.77% of electronics students, 58.81% of mechanical students and 73.06% of computer science students never feel hungry because of having enough food at home. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 66.4% of rural students and 68.03% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 70.82% of aided college students, 83.18% of unaided college students and 47.64% of government college students come under the same..

Department wise comparison of the frequency of food consumption shows that 16.24% of electronics students, 27.86% of mechanical students and 15.82% of computer science students come under the category of rarely feel hungry. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 20.54% of rural students and 19.41% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 16.2% of aided college students, 10.37% of unaided college students and 33.36% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of food consumption (girls) shows that 10.52% of electronics students, 10.79% of mechanical students and 10.15% of computer science students come under the category of sometimes feel hungry. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 9.45% of rural students and 11.51% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 10.44% of aided college students, 5.25% of unaided college students and 15.76% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of food consumption shows that 1.4% of electronics students, 1.45% of mechanical students and 0.97% of computer science students come under the category of most of the time feel hungry. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.82% of rural students and 0.72% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.4% of aided college students, 0.71% of unaided college students and 1.71% of government college students come under the same..

Department wise comparison of the frequency of food consumption shows that 2.08% of electronics students, 1.08% of mechanical students and 0% of

computer science students come under the category of always feel hungry. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.79% of rural students and 0.32% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.14% of aided college students, 0.49% of unaided college students and 1.53% of government college students come under the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.6 (girls) is presented in figure 20 to 22.

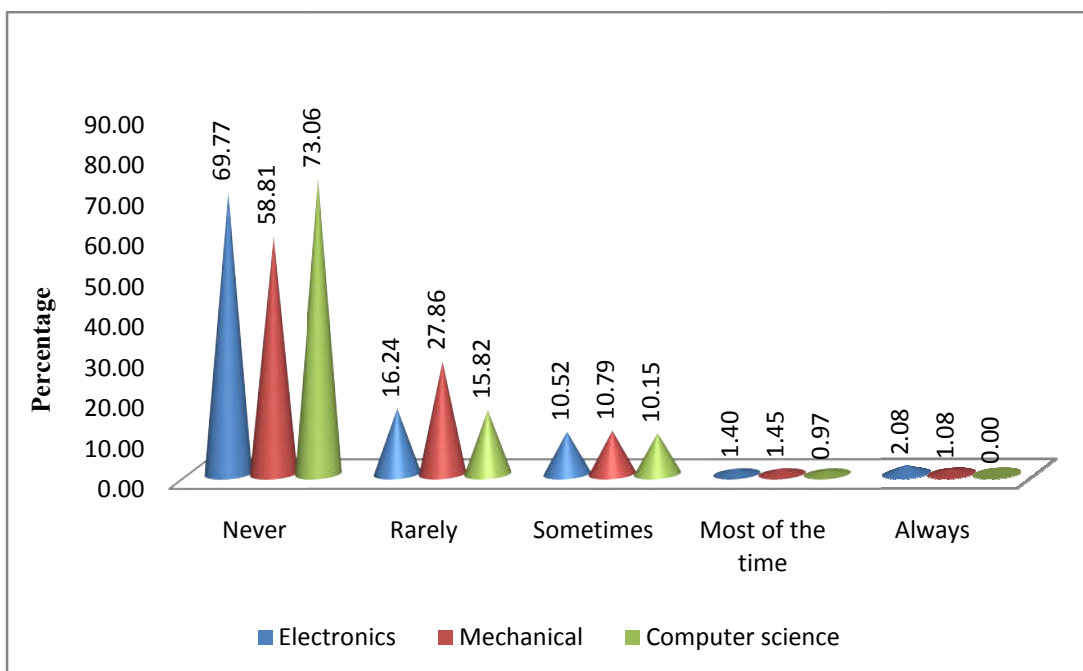


Figure 20: Q.6. During the Past 30 days, how often did you feel hungry because of not having enough food at home? (Department wise - Girls)

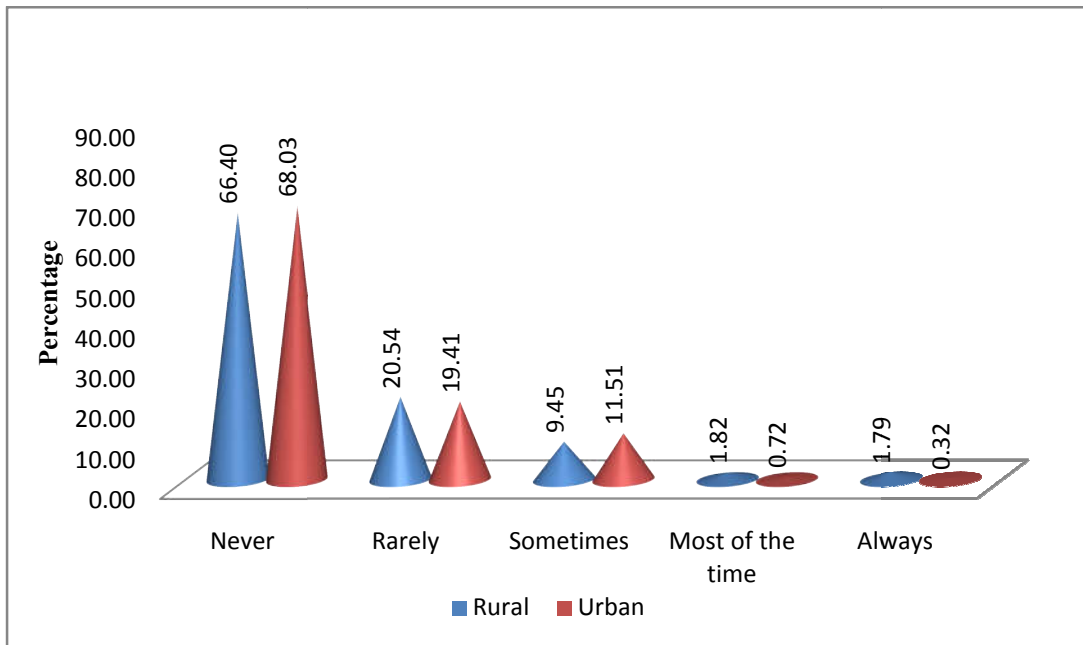


Figure 21: Area wise - Girls

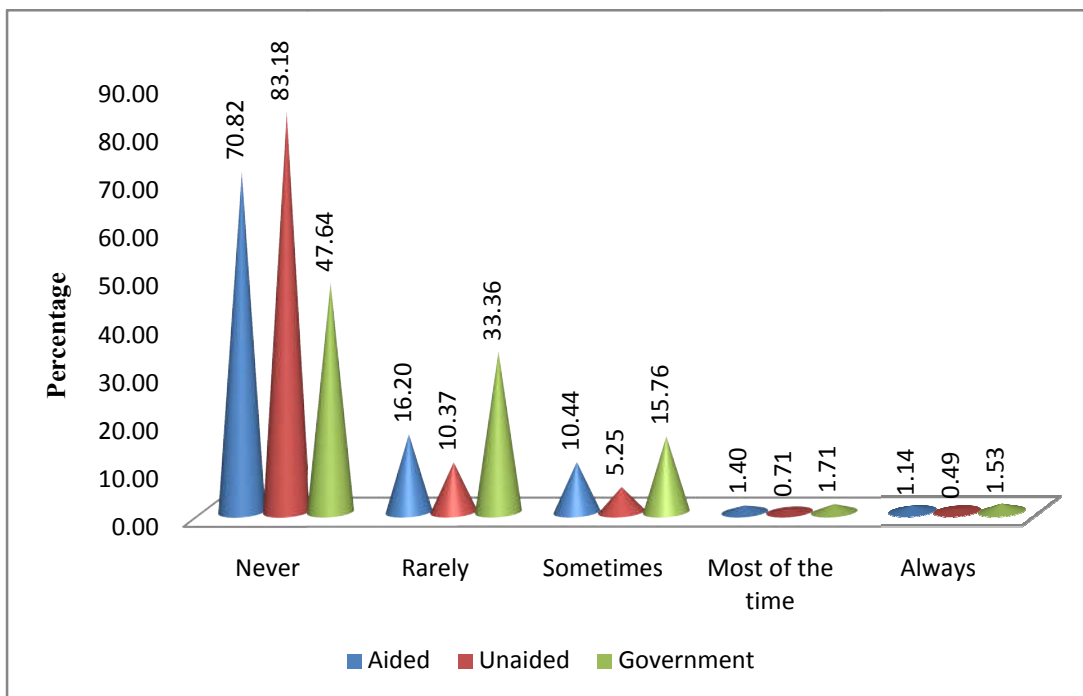


Figure 22: Category wise Girls

Table 11

Q. 7. How many times per day did you usually eat fruits such as ripe bananas, papaya, pineapple, grapes, orange or any other?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rarely	61	17.89	57	16.67	33	11.00	97	19.41	54	10.96	48	16.00	51	17.00	52	12.56	151	15.19
1 time per day	255	72.11	247	69.44	189	63.00	324	64.07	367	72.30	207	69.00	182	60.67	302	74.89	691	68.19
2 times per day	22	6.33	29	8.67	65	21.67	56	11.56	60	12.89	33	11.00	48	16.00	35	9.667	116	12.22
3 times per day	5	1.56	10	3.00	7	2.33	9	1.85	13	2.74	5	1.67	11	3.67	6	1.56	22	2.30
4 or more times per day	7	2.11	7	2.22	6	2.00	14	3.11	6	1.11	7	2.33	8	2.67	5	1.33	20	2.11
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of fruits consumption (boys) per day shows that 17.89% of electronics students, 16.67% of mechanical students and 11% of computer science students come under the category of rarely eat fruits. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 19.41% of rural students and 10.96% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 16% of aided college students, 17% of unaided college students and 12.56% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of fruits consumption (boys) per day shows that 72.11% of electronics students, 69.44% of mechanical students and 63% of computer science students eat fruits once in a day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 64.07% of rural students and 72.3% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 69% of aided college students, 60.67% of unaided college students and 74.89% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of fruits consumption(boys) per day shows that 6.33% of electronics students, 8.67% of mechanical students and 21.67% of computer science students eat fruits twice in a day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 11.56% of rural students and 12.89% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 11% of aided college students, 16% of unaided college students and 9.67% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of fruits consumption (boys) per day shows that 1.56% of electronics students, 3% of mechanical students and 2.33% of computer science students eating fruits three times in a day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.85% of rural students and 2.74% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.67% of aided college students, 3.67% of unaided college students and 1.56% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of fruits consumption (boys)per day shows that 2.11% of electronics students, 2.22% of mechanical

students and 2% of computer science students eating fruits 4 or more times per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.11% of rural students and 1.11% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.33% of aided college students, 2.67% of unaided college students and 1.33% of government college students come under the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.7 (boys) is presented in figure 23 to 25.

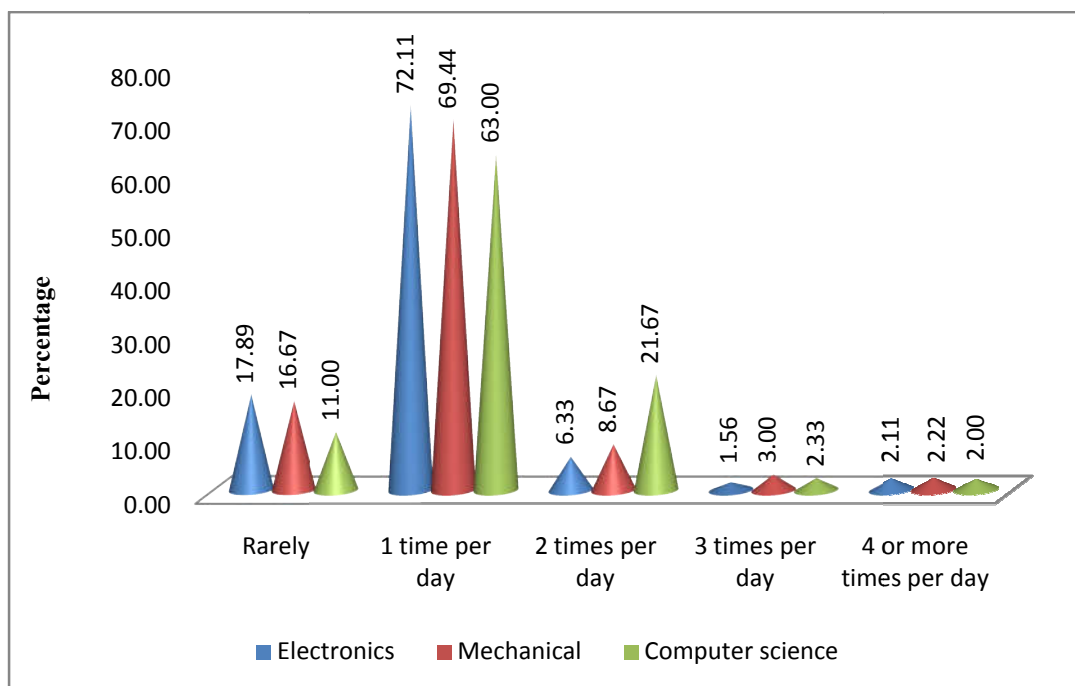


Figure: 23 Q. 7. How many times per day did you usually eat fruits such as ripe bananas, papaya, pineapple, grapes, orange or any other? (Department wise Boys)

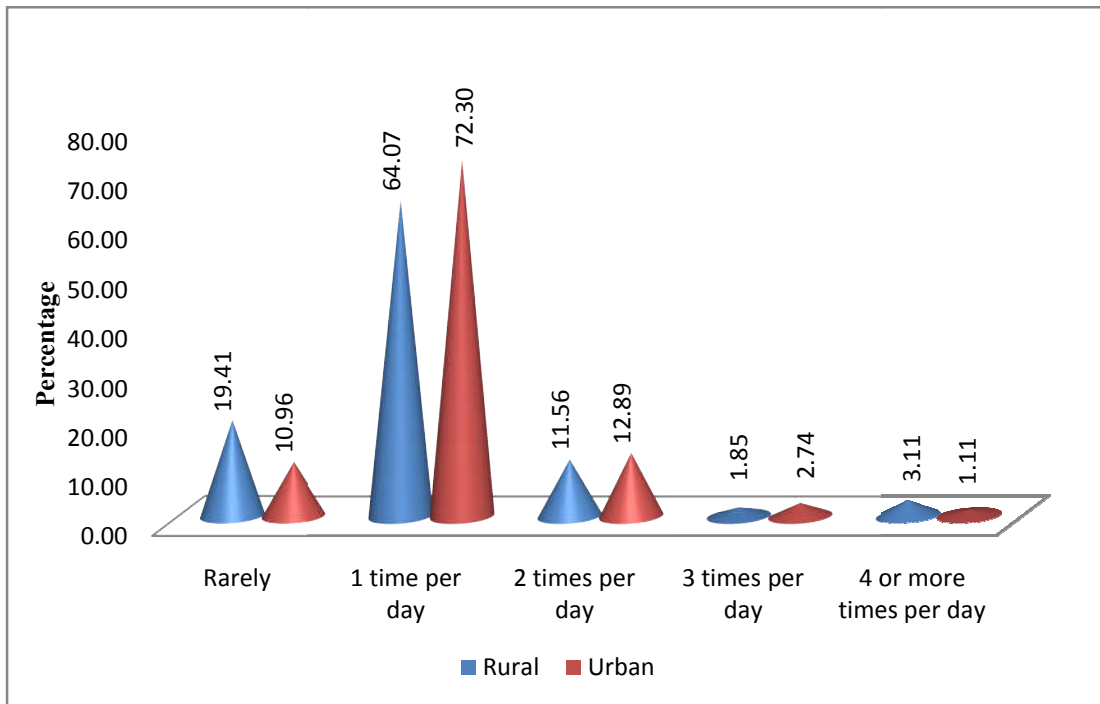


Figure 24: Areawise Boys

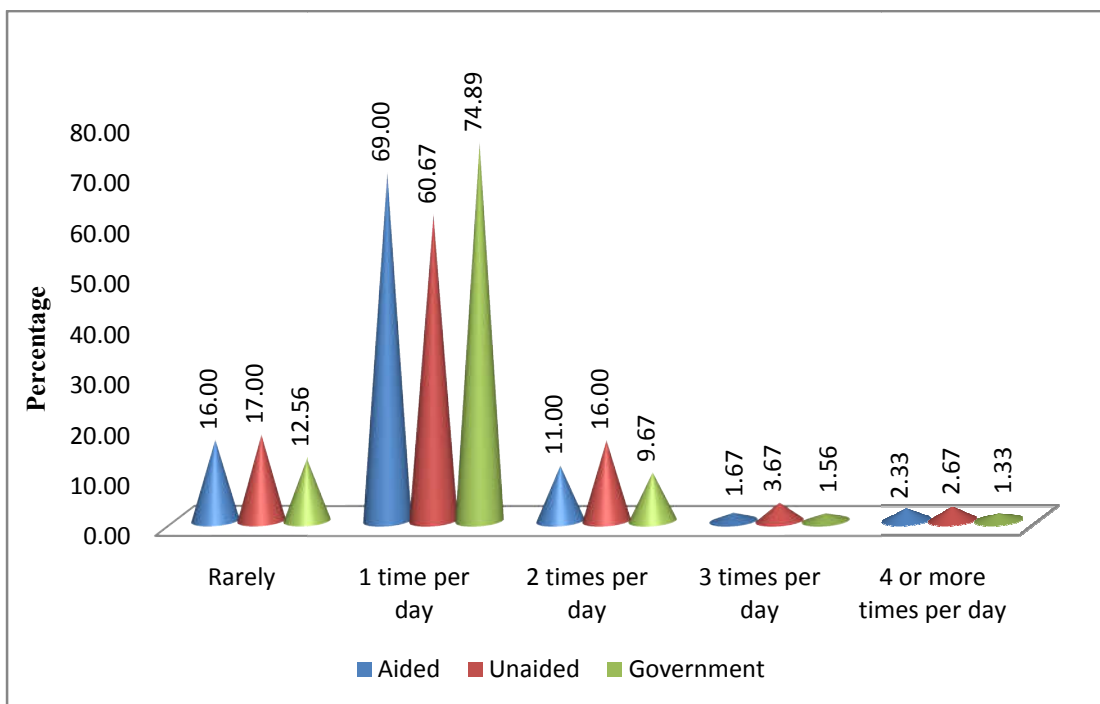


Figure 25: Category wise Boys

Table 12

Q. 7. How many times per day did you usually eat fruits such as ripe bananas, papaya, pineapple, grapes, orange or any other?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rarely	44	10.43	14	9.57	54	13.15	51	9.24	61	12.87	35	11.85	35	10.99	42	10.32	112	11.05
1 time per day	274	64.88	129	71.23	316	77.14	392	75.67	327	66.49	226	72.90	217	64.66	276	75.68	719	71.08
2 times per day	64	15.58	20	14.92	33	7.99	36	9.60	81	16.06	37	10.68	37	17.36	43	10.44	117	12.83
3 times per day	18	4.28	4	2.41	5	1.25	16	2.87	11	2.42	7	1.68	12	4.18	8	2.07	27	2.64
4 or more times per day	20	4.83	3	1.87	2	0.48	15	2.61	10	2.17	10	2.88	9	2.81	6	1.48	25	2.39
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of fruits consumption per day shows that 10.43% of electronics students, 9.57% of mechanical students and 13.15% of computer science students come under the category of rarely eat fruits. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 9.24% of rural students and 12.87% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 11.85% of aided college students, 10.99% of unaided college students and 10.32% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of fruits consumption per day shows that 64.88% of electronics students, 71.23% of mechanical students and 77.14% of computer science students eat fruits once in a day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 75.67% of rural students and 66.49% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 72.9% of aided college students, 64.66% of unaided college students and 75.68% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of fruits consumption per day shows that 15.58% of electronics students, 14.92% of mechanical students and 7.99% of computer science students eat fruits twice in a day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 9.6% of rural students and 16.06% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 10.68% of aided college students, 17.36% of unaided college students and 10.44% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of fruits consumption per day shows that 4.28% of electronics students, 2.41% of mechanical students and 1.25% of computer science students eating fruits three times in a day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.87% of rural students and 2.42% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.68% of aided college students, 4.18% of unaided college students and 2.07% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of fruits consumption per day shows that 4.83% of electronics students, 1.87% of mechanical students and 0.48%

of computer science students eating fruits 4 or more times per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.61% of rural students and 2.17% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.88% of aided college students, 2.81% of unaided college students and 1.48% of government college students come under the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.7 (girls) is presented in figure 26 to 28.

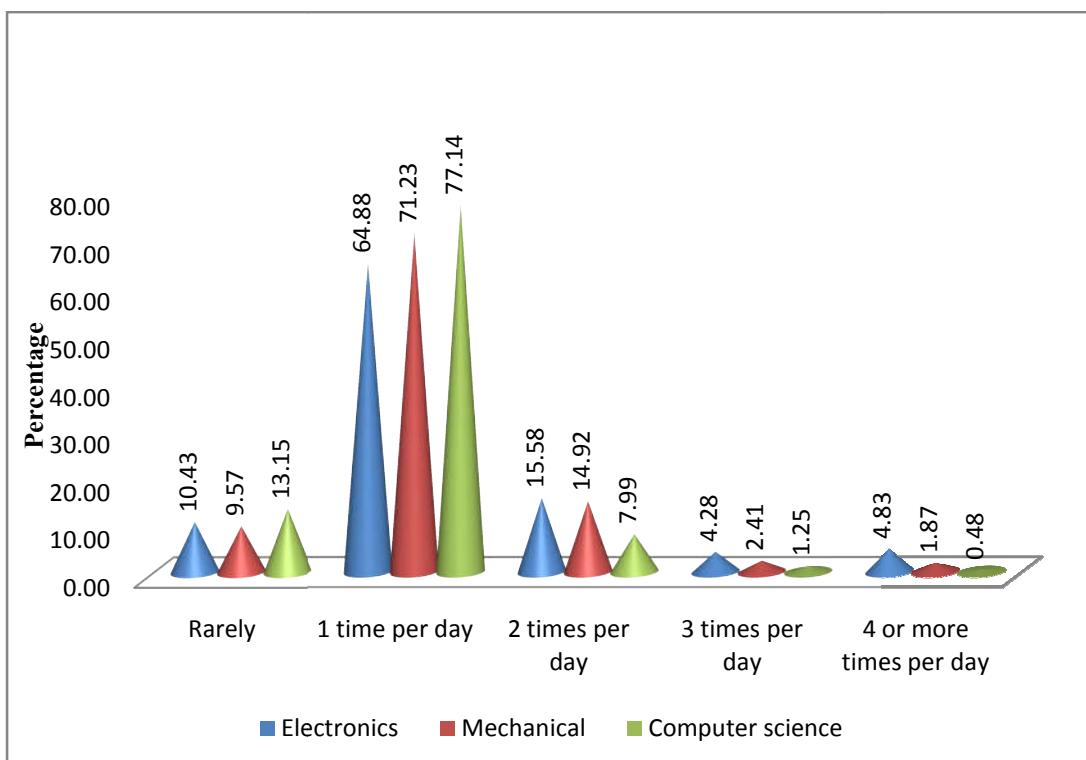


Figure 26: Q. 7. How many times per day did you usually eat fruits such as ripe bananas, papaya, pineapple, grapes, orange or any other? (Department wise Girls)

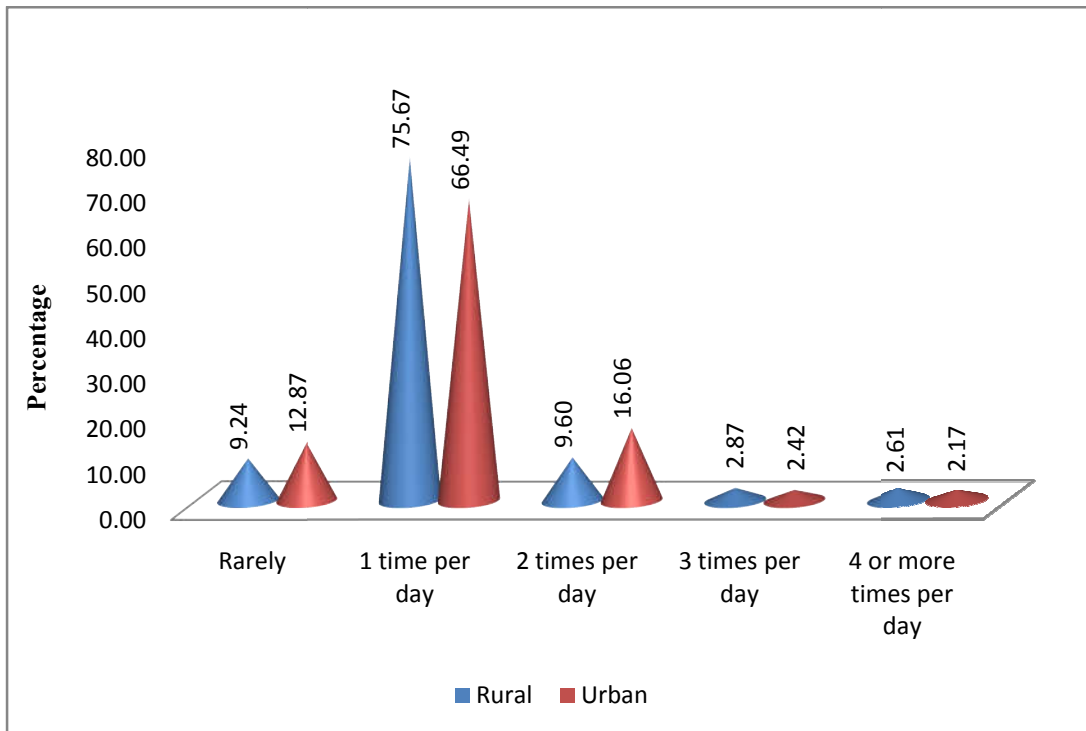


Figure 27: Area wise - Girls

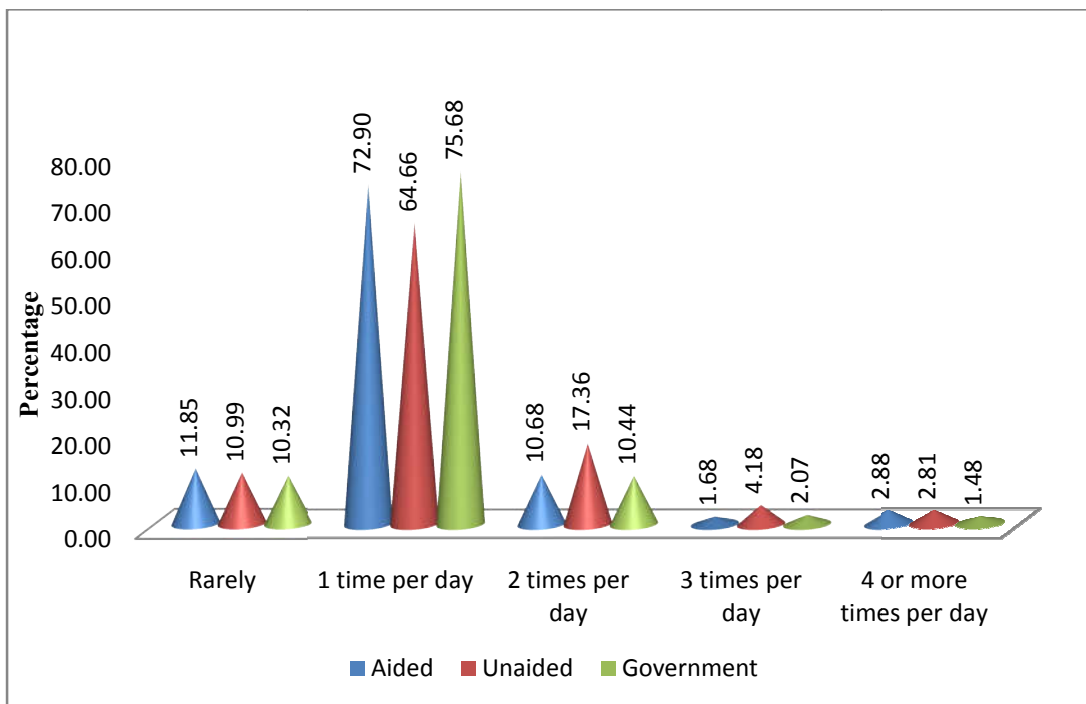


Figure 28: Category wise - Girls

Table 13

Q. 8. How many times per day, did you usually eat vegetables such as ladies finger, pumpkin, drumstick, brinjal, tomato, raw plantain or any other?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I did not eat Vegetables	19	5.67	29	9.00	12	4.00	26	5.33	34	7.11	19	6.33	25	8.33	16	4.00	60	6.22
1 time per day	112	32.44	148	42.44	65	21.67	146	28.37	179	36.00	104	34.67	88	29.33	133	32.56	325	32.19
2 times per day	108	31.11	116	33.78	120	40.00	163	33.48	181	36.44	108	36.00	105	35.00	131	33.89	344	34.96
3 times per day	101	27.78	49	12.44	92	30.67	142	28.15	100	19.11	60	20.00	71	23.67	111	27.22	242	23.63
4 or more times per day	10	3.00	8	2.33	11	3.67	23	4.67	6	1.33	9	3.00	11	3.67	9	2.33	29	3.00
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of vegetable consumption per day shows that 5.67% of electronics students, 9% of mechanical students and 4% of computer science students do not eat vegetables. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.33% of rural students and 7.11% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6.33% of aided college students, 8.33% of unaided college students and 4% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of vegetable consumption per day shows that 32.44% of electronics students, 42.44% of mechanical students and 21.67% of computer science students eat vegetables once in a day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 28.37% of rural students and 36% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 34.67% of aided college students, 29.33% of unaided college students and 32.56% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of vegetable consumption per day shows that 31.11% of electronics students, 33.78% of mechanical students and 40% of computer science students eat vegetables twice in a day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 33.48% of rural students and 36.44% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 36% of aided college students, 35% of unaided college students and 33.89% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of vegetable consumption per day shows that 27.78% of electronics students, 12.44% of mechanical students and 30.67% of computer science students eat vegetables 3 times per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 28.15% of rural students and 19.11% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 20% of aided college students, 23.67% of unaided college students and 27.22% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of vegetable consumption per day shows that 3% of electronics students, 2.33% of mechanical students and 3.67%

of computer science students eat vegetables 4 or more times per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.67% of rural students and 1.33% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3% of aided college students, 3.67% of unaided college students and 2.33% of government college students come under this category.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.8 (boys) is presented in figure 29 to 31.

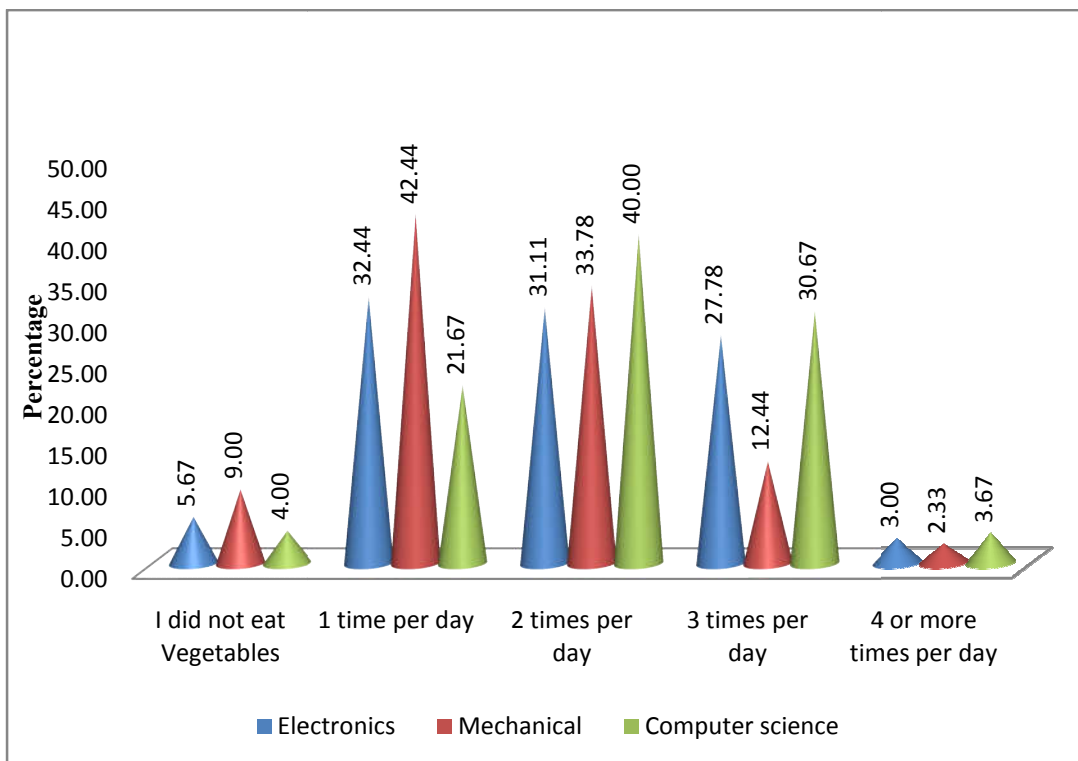


Figure : 29 - Q.8 - How many times per day, did you usually eat vegetables such as ladies finger, pumpkin, drumstick, brinjal, tomato, raw plantain or any other? (Department wise Boys)

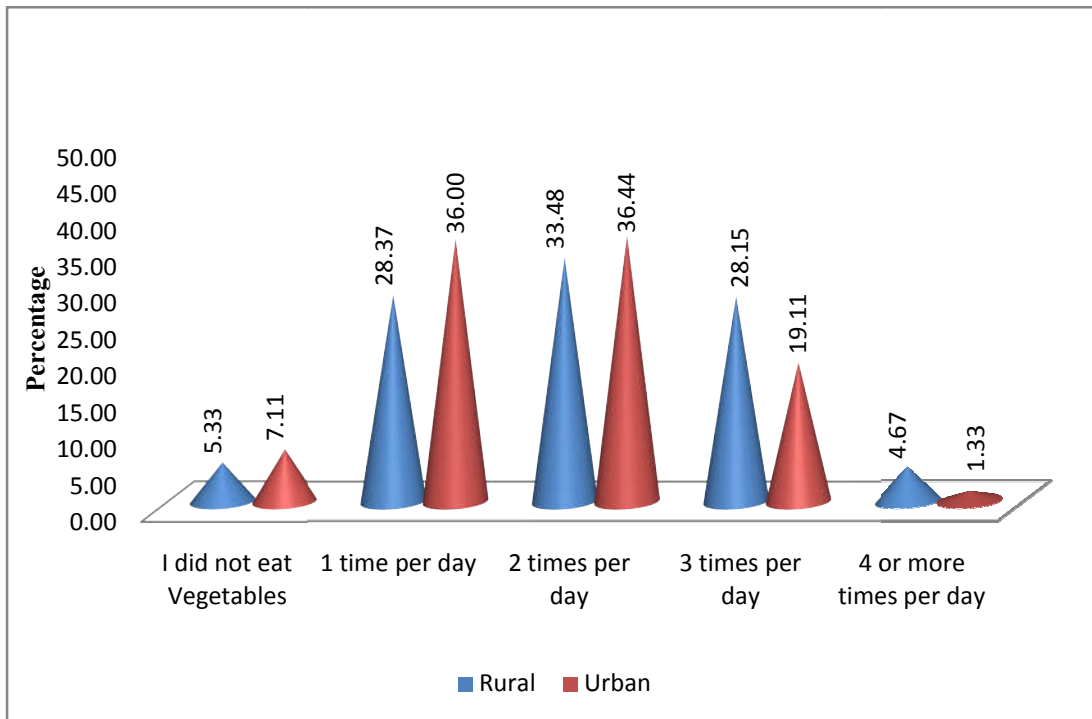


Figure : 30 Area wise – Boys

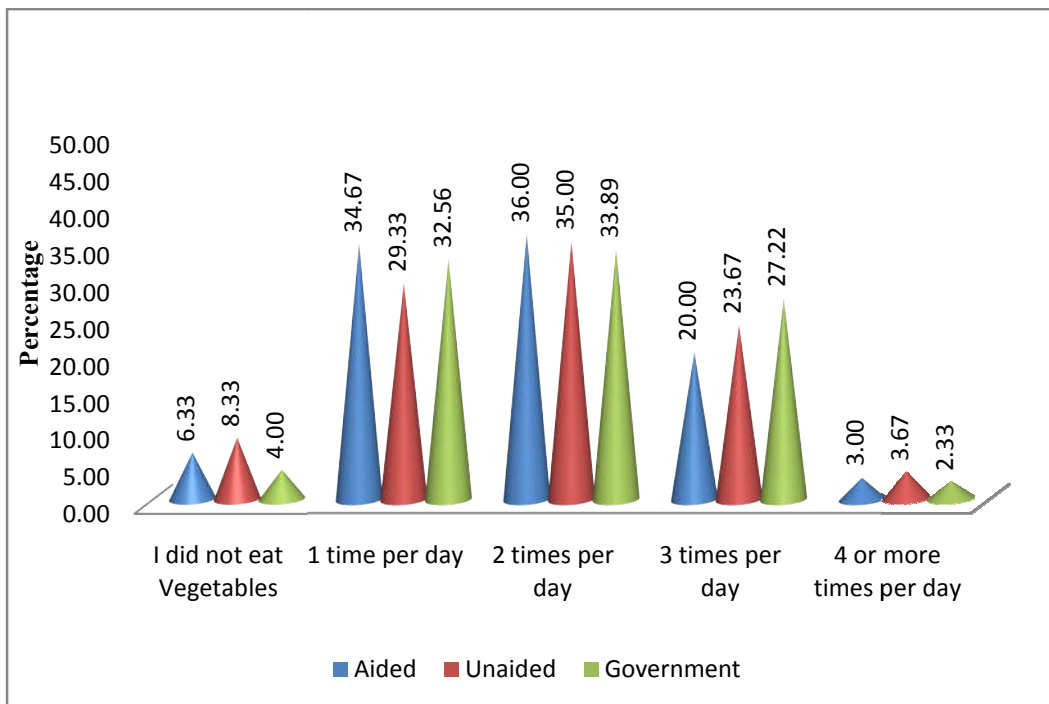


Figure 31: Category wise - Boys

Table 14

Q. 8. How many times per day, did you usually eat vegetables such as ladies finger, pumpkin, drumstick, brinjal, tomato, raw plantain or any other?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I did not eat Vegetables	20	4.83	13	9.04	21	5.13	28	6.31	26	6.35	18	6.87	21	8.14	15	3.98	54	6.33
1 time per day	122	29.13	62	37.44	125	30.49	145	28.89	164	35.82	100	34.14	89	30.22	120	32.71	309	32.36
2 times per day	119	28.43	77	44.15	133	32.55	169	37.13	160	32.95	108	36.09	101	34.95	120	34.08	329	35.04
3 times per day	136	32.20	17	8.54	120	29.14	143	23.80	130	22.78	76	19.71	87	23.16	110	27.01	273	23.29
4 or more times per day	23	5.41	1	0.83	11	2.69	25	3.86	10	2.09	13	3.19	12	3.53	10	2.22	35	2.98
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of vegetable consumption per day shows that 4.83% of electronics students, 9.04% of mechanical students and 5.13% of computer science students do not eat vegetables. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 6.31% of rural students and 6.35% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6.87% of aided college students, 8.14% of unaided college students and 3.98% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of vegetable consumption per day shows that 29.13% of electronics students, 37.44% of mechanical students and 30.49% of computer science students eat vegetables once in a day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 28.89% of rural students and 35.82% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 34.14% of aided college students, 30.22% of unaided college students and 32.71% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of vegetable consumption per day shows that 28.43% of electronics students, 44.15% of mechanical students and 32.55% of computer science students eat vegetables twice in a day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 37.13% of rural students and 32.95% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 36.09% of aided college students, 34.95% of unaided college students and 34.08% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of vegetable consumption per day shows that 32.2% of electronics students, 8.54% of mechanical students and 29.14% of computer science students eat vegetables 3 times per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 23.8% of rural students and 22.78% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 19.71% of aided college students, 23.16% of unaided college students and 27.01% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of vegetable consumption per day shows that 5.41% of electronics students, 0.83% of mechanical students and

2.69% of computer science students eat vegetables 4 or more times per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.86% of rural students and 2.09% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.19% of aided college students, 3.53% of unaided college students and 2.22% of government college students come under this category.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.8 (girls) is presented in figure 32 to 34.

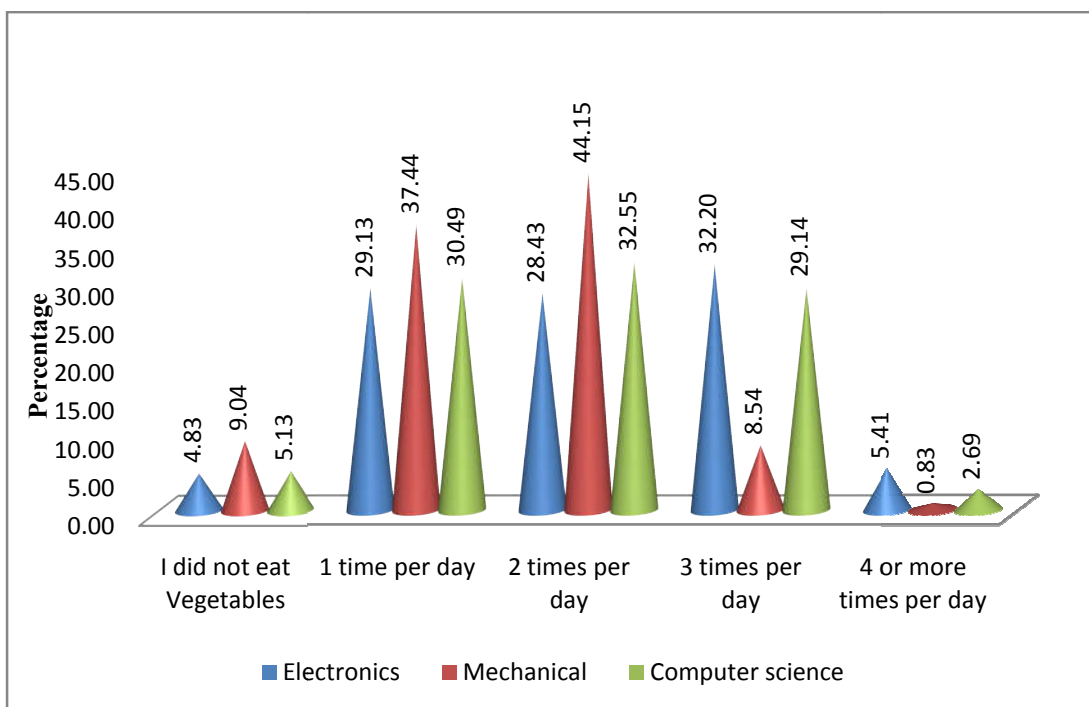


Figure : 32 Q. 8. How many times per day, did you usually eat vegetables such as ladies finger,pumpkin, drumstick, brinjal, tomato, raw plantain or any other? (Department wise Girls)

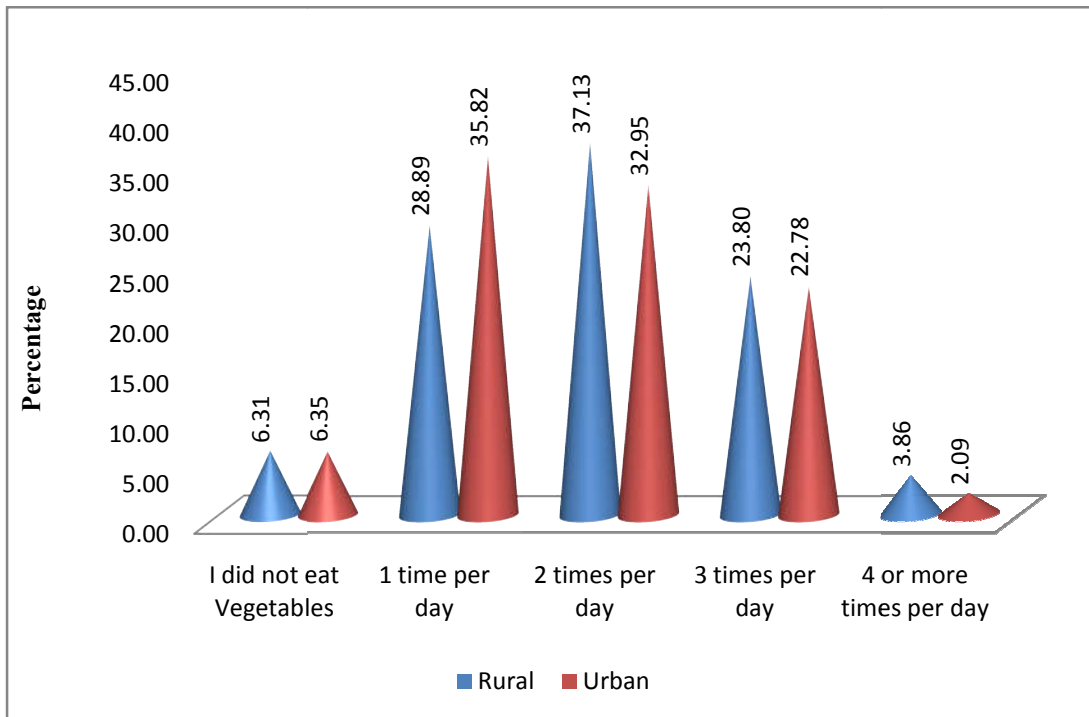


Figure : 33 Area wise - Girls

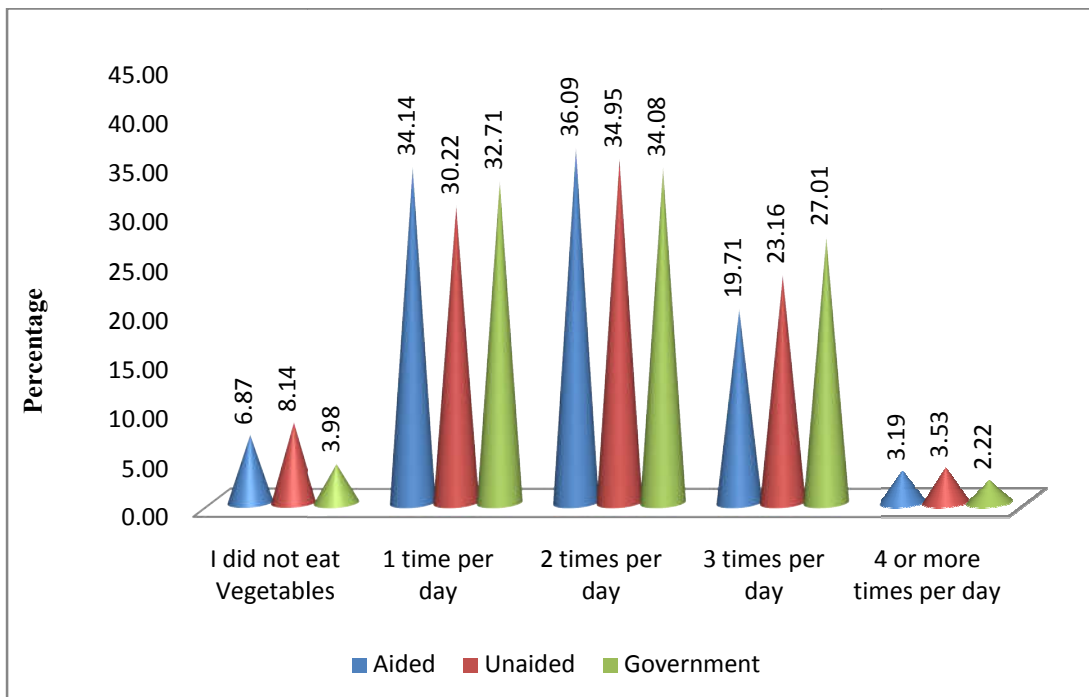


Figure : 34 Category wise - Girls

Table 15

Q. 9. During the past 7 days, how did you usually wash your hands before eating?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I did not wash my hands before eating	10	3.11	3	0.89	0	0.00	8	1.63	5	1.04	6	2.00	4	1.33	3	0.67	13	1.33
In a dish of water used by others	19	5.33	18	5.11	12	4.00	20	3.85	29	5.78	15	5.00	13	4.33	21	5.11	49	4.81
In a dish of water used only by me	58	15.89	66	18.67	61	20.33	98	19.33	87	17.26	50	16.67	49	16.33	86	21.89	185	18.30
Under running water or tap	255	73.11	258	73.78	220	73.33	361	72.44	372	74.37	218	72.67	229	76.33	286	71.22	733	73.41
Some other way	8	2.56	5	1.56	7	2.33	13	2.74	7	1.56	11	3.67	5	1.67	4	1.11	20	2.15
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing before eating shows that 3.11% of electronics students, 0.89% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students do not wash their hands before eating. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.63% of rural students and 1.04% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2% of aided college students, 1.33% of unaided college students and 0.67% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing before eating shows that 5.33% of electronics students, 5.11% of mechanical students and 4% of computer science students wash in a dish of water used by others. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.85% of rural students and 5.78% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 5% of aided college students, 4.33% of unaided college students and 5.11% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing before eating shows that 15.89% of electronics students, 18.67% of mechanical students and 20.33% of computer science students wash in a dish of water used only by one. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 19.33% of rural students and 17.26% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 16.67% of aided college students, 16.33% of unaided college students and 21.89% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing before eating shows that 73.11% of electronics students, 73.78% of mechanical students and 73.33% of computer science students wash under running water or tap. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 72.44% of rural students and 74.37% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 72.67% of aided college students, 76.33% of unaided college students and 71.22% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing before eating shows that 2.56% of electronics students, 1.56% of mechanical students and 2.33%

of computer science students wash in some other way. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.74% of rural students and 1.56% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.67% of aided college students, 1.67% of unaided college students and 1.11% of government college students come under the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.9 (boys) is presented in figure 35 to 37.

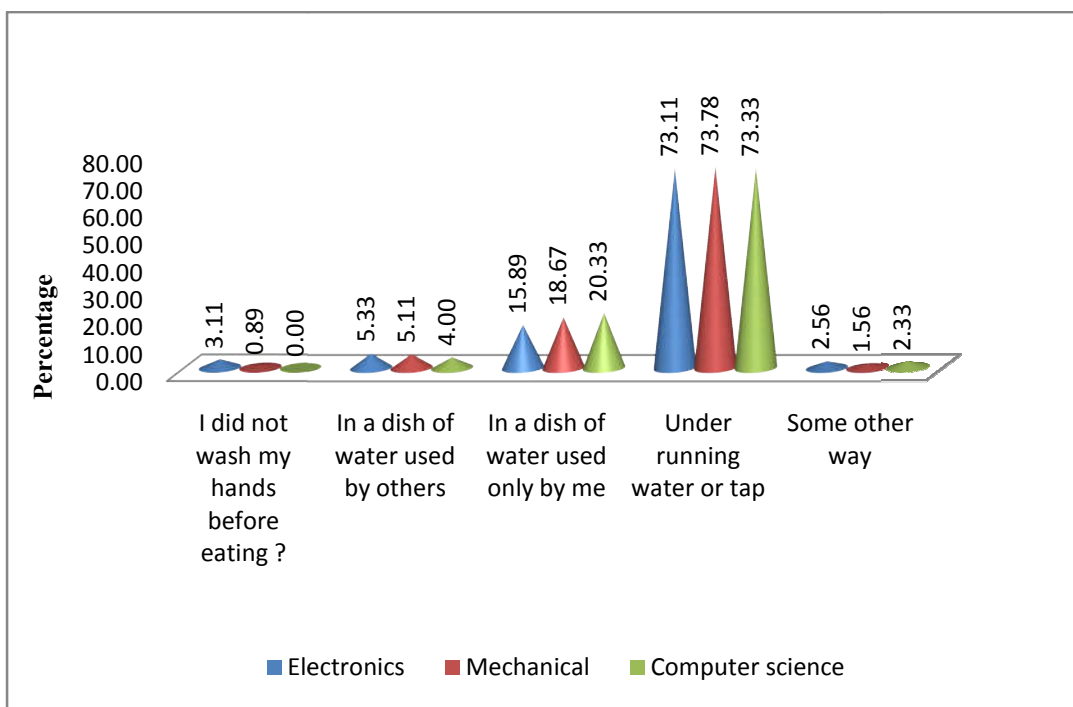


Figure : 35 Q. 9. During the past 7 days, how did you usually wash your hands before eating? (Department wise comparison - Boys)

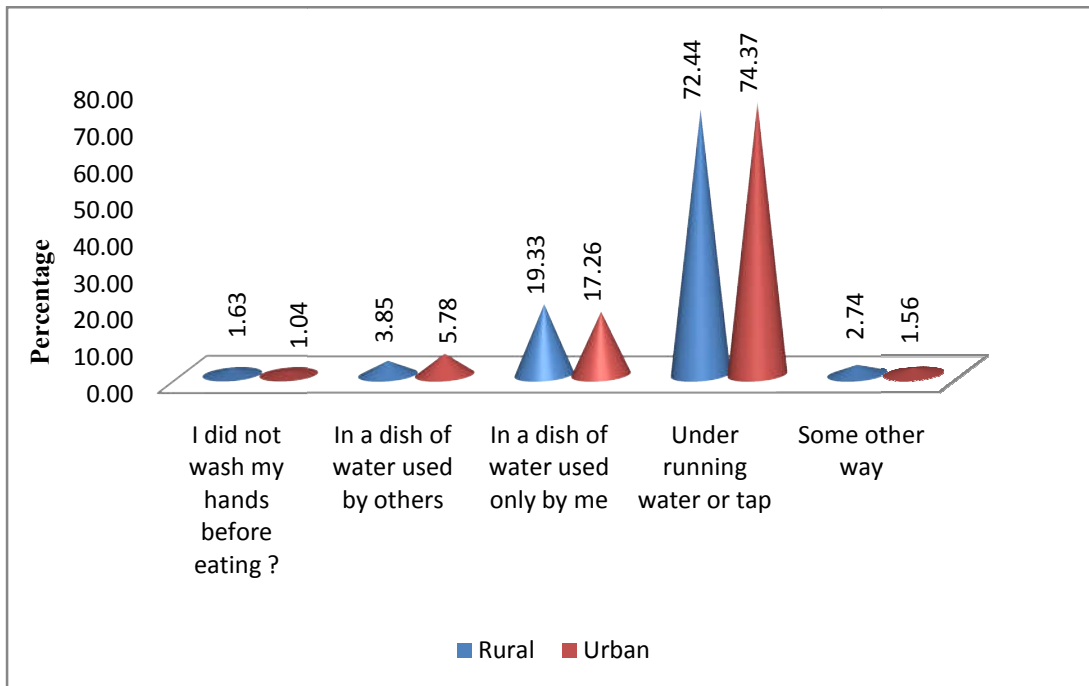


Figure : 36 Area wise - Boys

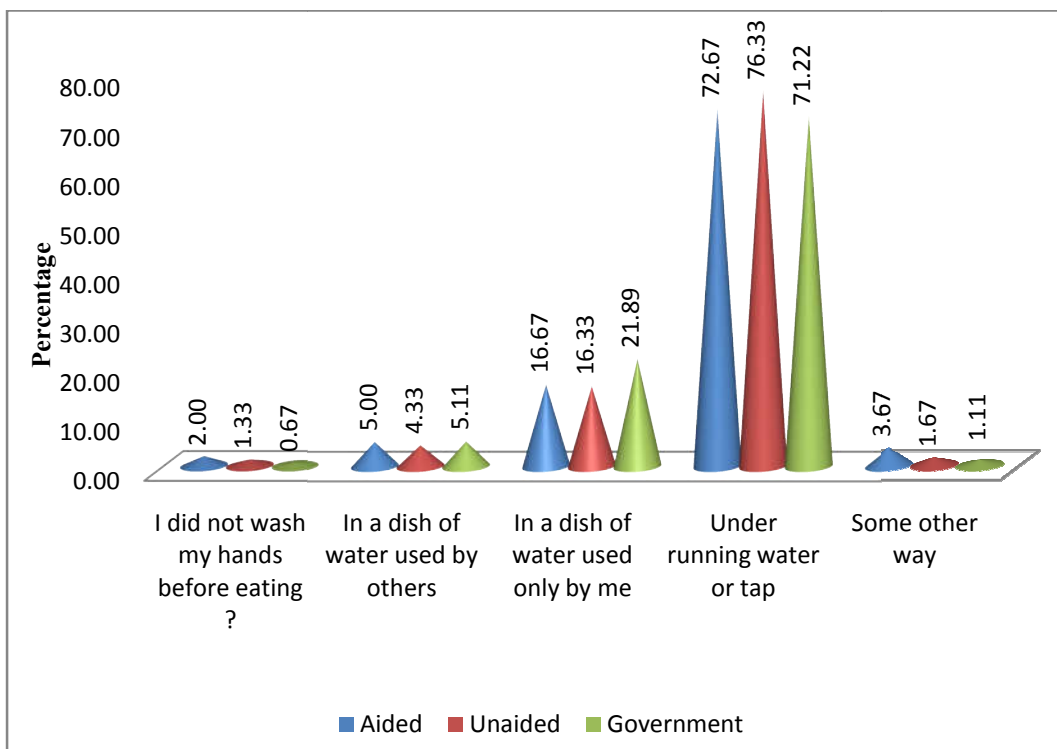


Figure : 37 Category wise - Boys

Table 16

Q. 9. During the past 7 days, how did you usually wash your hands before eating?

Girls																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I did not wash my hands before eating	8	1.86	2	1.04	1	0.24	6	1.22	5	0.87	4	1.40	1	0.24	6	1.50	11	1.04
In a dish of water used by others	13	3.04	8	4.74	6	1.43	14	3.11	13	3.03	6	2.47	7	2.89	14	3.84	27	3.07
In a dish of water used only by me	37	8.65	18	9.97	47	11.50	50	9.90	52	10.18	18	5.46	36	11.84	48	12.83	102	10.04
Under running water or tap	357	85.25	140	83.46	353	86.10	437	85.17	413	84.70	283	89.68	265	84.77	302	80.36	850	84.94
Some other way	5	1.20	2	0.79	3	0.73	3	0.60	7	1.21	4	0.99	1	0.26	5	1.47	10	0.90
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing before eating shows that 1.86% of electronics students, 1.04% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students do not wash their hands before eating. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.22% of rural students and 0.87% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.4% of aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 1.5% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing before eating shows that 3.04% of electronics students, 4.74% of mechanical students and 1.43% of computer science students wash in a dish of water used by others. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.11% of rural students and 3.03% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.47% of aided college students, 2.89% of unaided college students and 3.84% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing before eating shows that 8.65% of electronics students, 9.97% of mechanical students and 11.5% of computer science students wash in a dish of water used only by one. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 9.9% of rural students and 10.18% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 5.46% of aided college students, 11.84% of unaided college students and 12.83% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing before eating shows that 85.25% of electronics students, 83.46% of mechanical students and 86.1% of computer science students wash under running water or tap. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 85.17% of rural students and 84.7% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 89.68% of aided college students, 84.77% of unaided college students and 80.36% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing before eating shows that 1.2% of electronics students, 0.79% of mechanical students and 0.73% of

computer science students wash in some other way. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.6% of rural students and 1.21% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.99% of aided college students, 0.26% of unaided college students and 1.47% of government college students come under the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.9 (girls) is presented in figure 38 to 40.

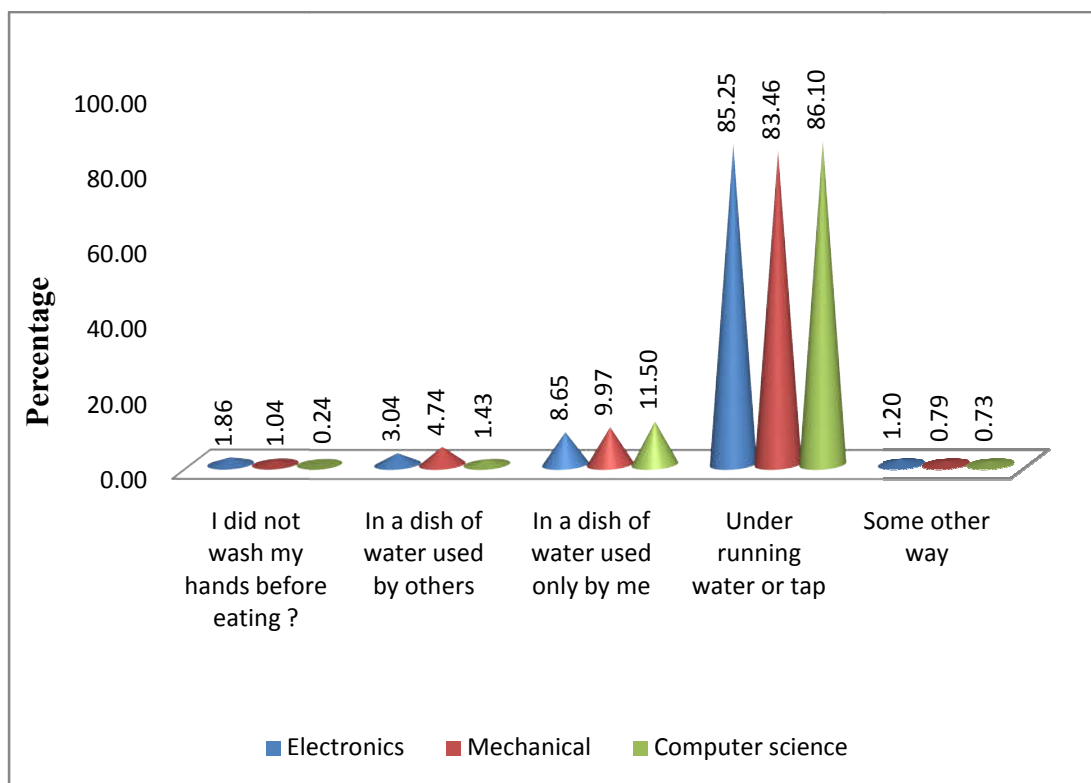


Figure : 38 Q. 9. During the past 7 days, how did you usually wash your hands before eating? (Department wise comparison - Girls)

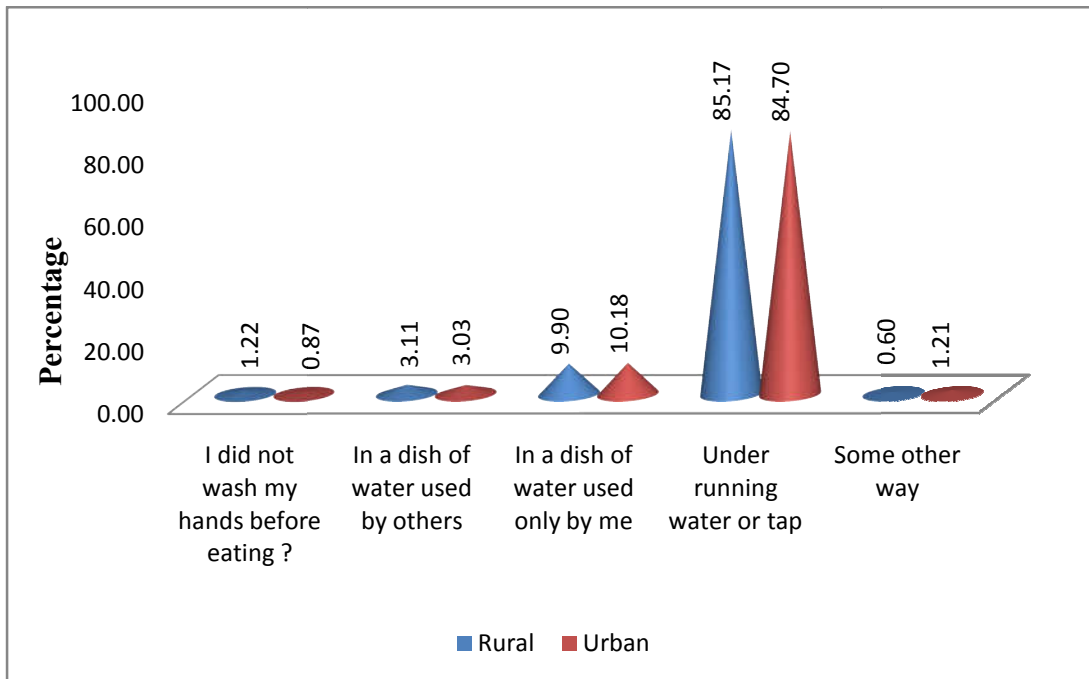


Figure : 39 Area wise - Girls

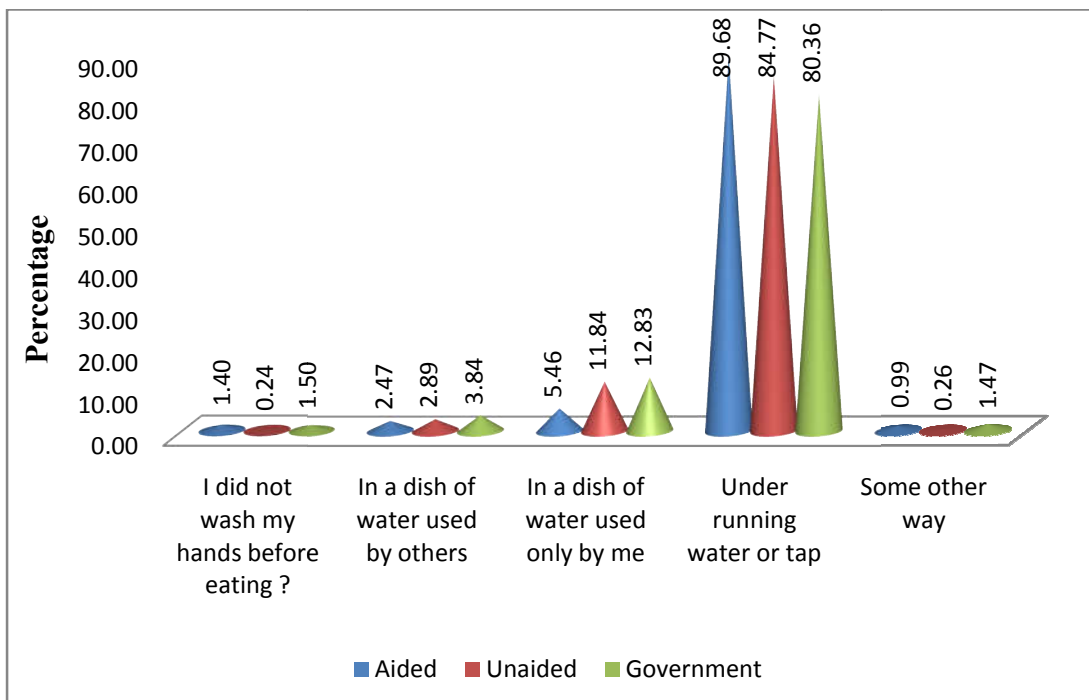


Figure : 40 Category wise - Girls

Table 17

Q. 10 Are the toilets or latrines safe at college?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
There are no toilets or latrines at college?	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yes	222	63.89	226	64.78	209	69.67	318	63.85	339	68.37	171	57.00	226	75.33	260	66.00	657	66.11
No	128	36.11	124	35.22	91	30.33	182	36.15	161	31.63	129	43.00	74	24.67	140	34	343	33.89
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

When making a department wise comparison of the safety of toilets or latrines at college, it shows that 63.89% of electronics students, 64.78% of mechanical students and 69.67% of computer science students stated that toilets or latrines are safe at college. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 63.85% of rural students and 68.37% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 57% of aided college students, 75.33% of unaided college students and 66% of government college students also stated the same.

When making a department wise comparison of the safety of toilets or latrines at college, it shows that 36.11% of electronics students, 35.22% of mechanical students and 30.33% of computer science students stated that toilets or latrines are not safe at college. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 36.15% of rural students and 31.63% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 43% of aided college students, 24.67 % of unaided college students and 34 % of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.10 (boys) is presented in figure 41 to 43.

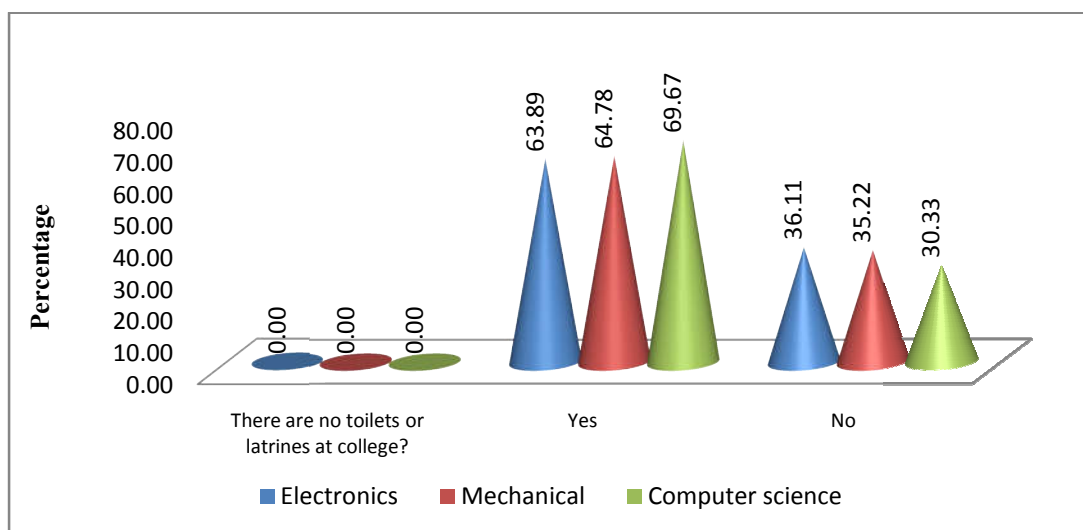


Figure : 41 Q. 10 Are the toilets or latrines safe at college? (Department wise - Boys)

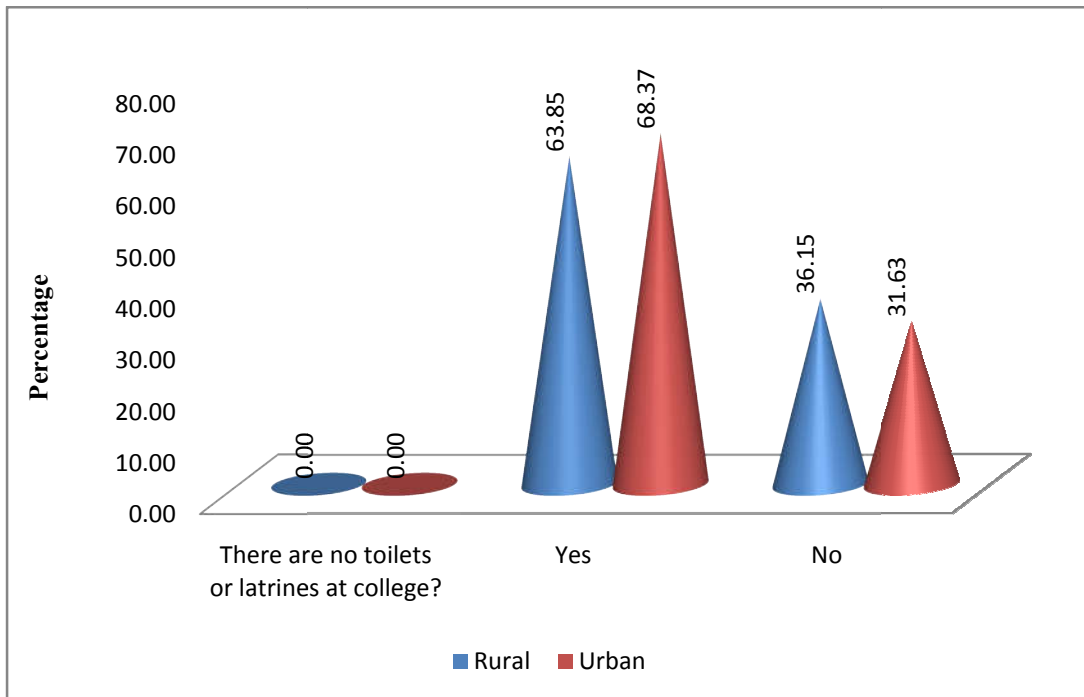


Figure : 42 Area wise - Boys

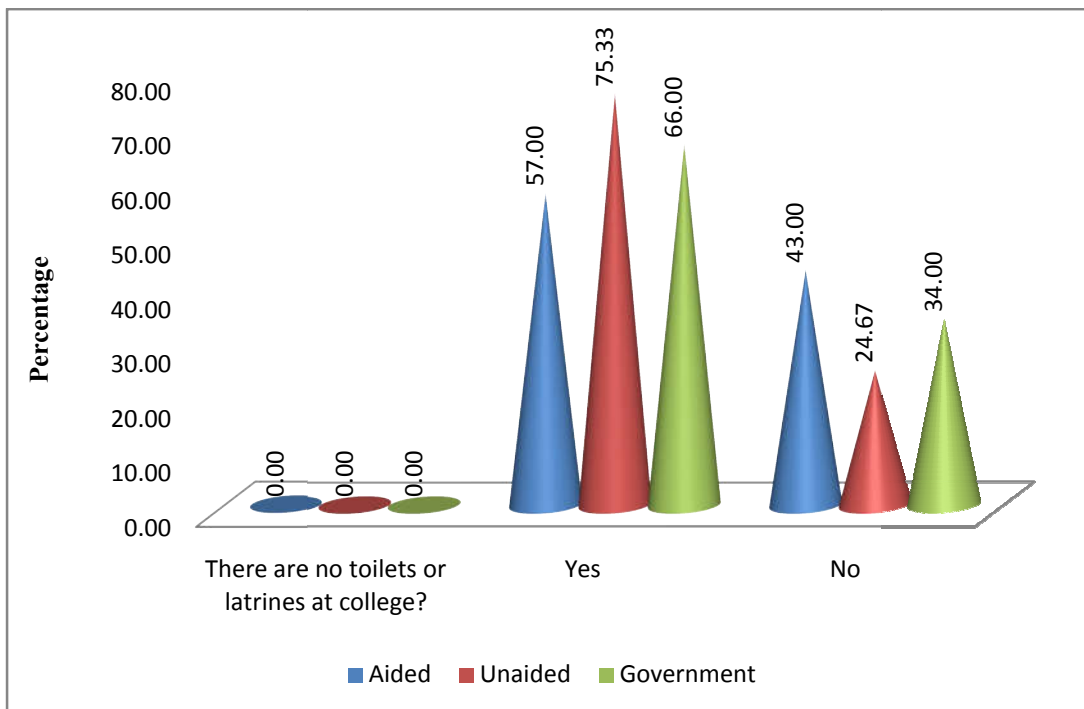


Figure : 43 Category wise - Boys

Table 18

Q. 10 Are the toilets or latrines safe at college?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
There are no toilets or latrines at college?	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yes	262	62.39	110	65.13	264	64.40	327	65.15	309	62.79	174	57.16	220	70.19	242	64.57	636	63.97
No	158	37.61	60	34.87	146	35.60	183	34.85	181	37.21	141	42.84	90	29.81	133	35.43	364	36.03
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

When making a department wise comparison of the safety of toilets or latrines at college, it shows that 62.39% of electronics students, 65.13% of mechanical students and 64.4% of computer science students stated that toilets or latrines are safe at college. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 65.15% of rural students and 62.79% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 57.16% of aided college students, 70.19% of unaided college students and 64.57% of government college students also stated the same.

When making a department wise comparison of the safety of toilets or latrines at college, it shows that 37.61% of electronics students, 34.87% of mechanical students and 35.6% of computer science students stated that toilets or latrines are not safe at college. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 34.85% of rural students and 37.21% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 42.84% of aided college students, 29.81 % of unaided college students and 35.43 % of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.10 (girls) is presented in figure 44 to 46.

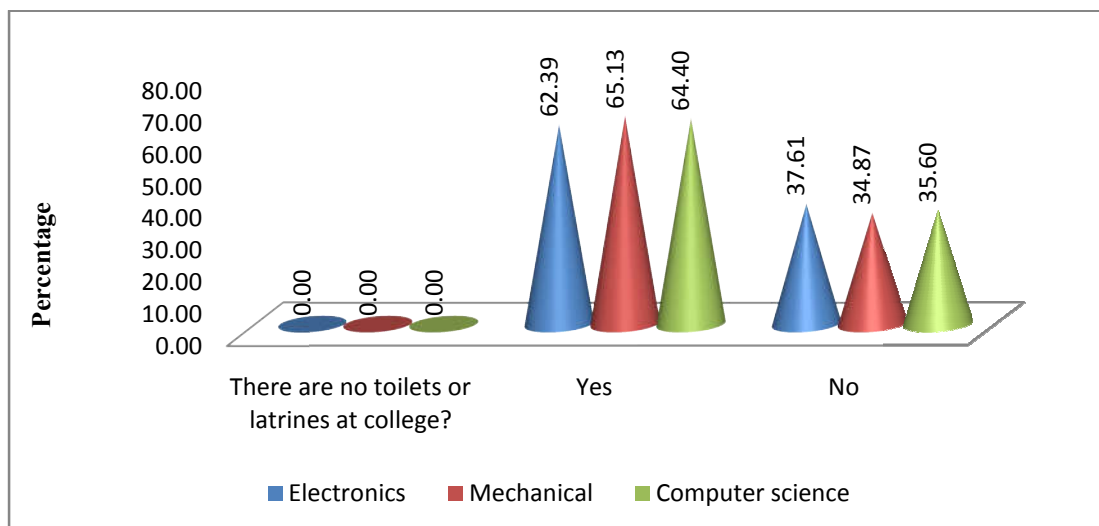


Figure : 44 Q. 10 Are the toilets or latrines safe at college? (Department wise - Girls)

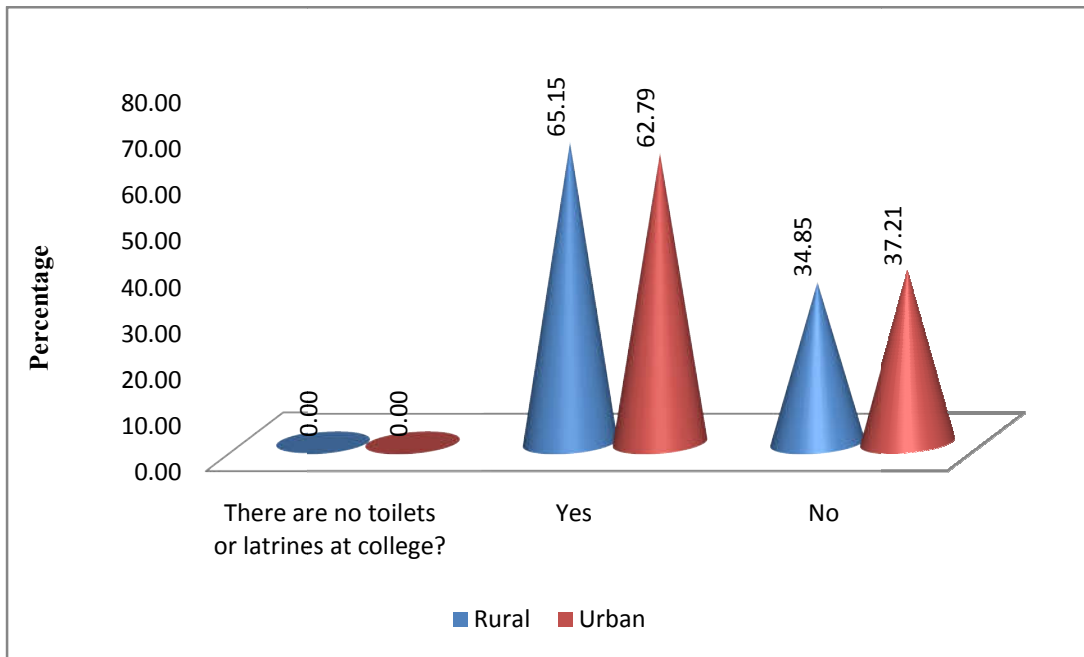


Figure : 45 Area wise - Girls

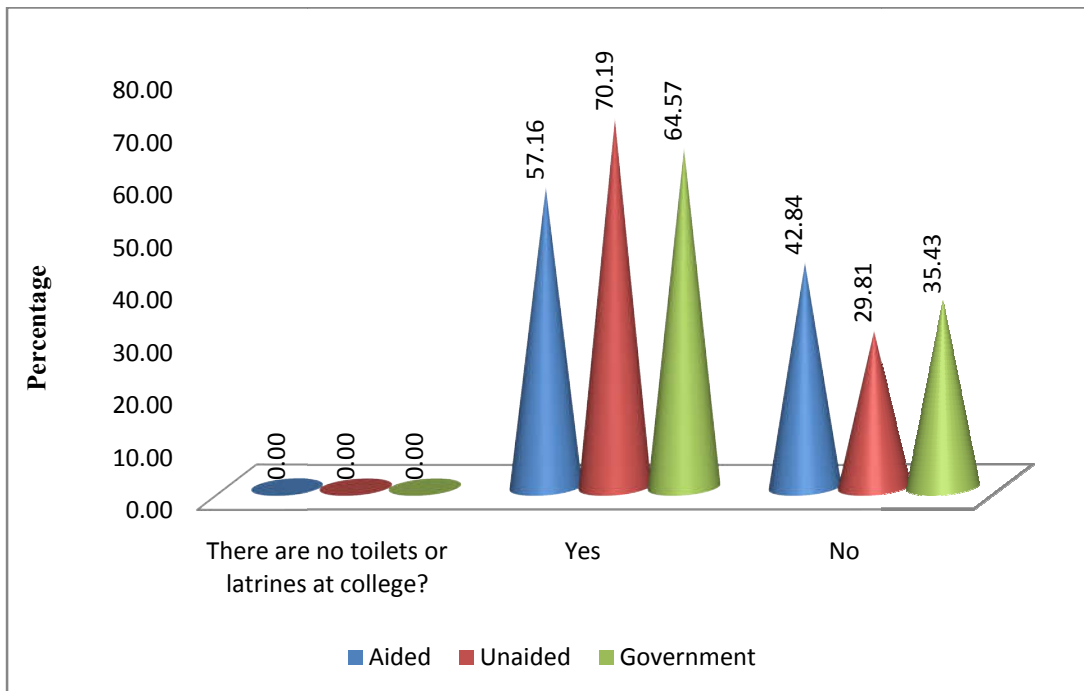


Figure : 46 Category wise - Girls

Table 19

Q. 11. Are the toilets or latrines clean at college?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
There are no toilets or latrines at college?	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yes	226	64.33	227	64.67	176	58.67	309	61.56	320	63.56	179	59.67	195	65.00	255	63.00	629	62.56
No	124	35.67	123	35.33	124	41.33	191	38.44	180	36.44	121	40.33	105	35.00	145	37	371	37.44
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

When making a department wise comparison of the cleanliness of toilets or latrines at college, it shows that 64.33% of electronics students, 64.67% of mechanical students and 58.67% of computer science students stated that toilets or latrines are clean at college. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 61.56% of rural students and 63.56% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 59.67% of aided college students, 65% of unaided college students and 63% of government college students also stated the same.

When making a department wise comparison of the cleanliness of toilets or latrines at college, it shows that 35.67% of electronics students, 35.33% of mechanical students and 41.33% computer science students stated that toilets or latrines are not clean at college. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 38.44% of rural students and 36.44% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 40.33% aided college students, 35% of unaided college students and 37% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.11 (boys) is presented in figure 47 to 49.

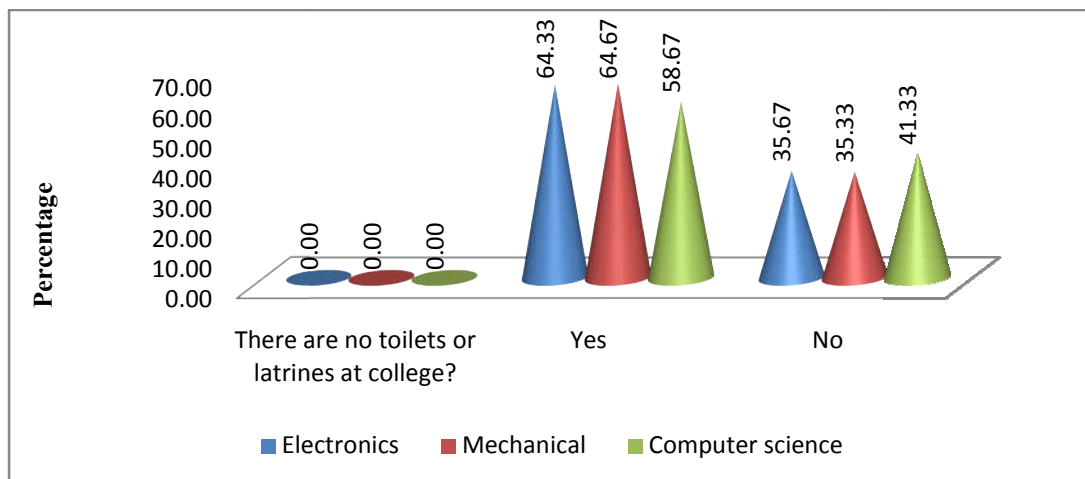


Figure : 47 - Q. 11. Are the toilets or latrines clean at college? (Department wise - Boys)

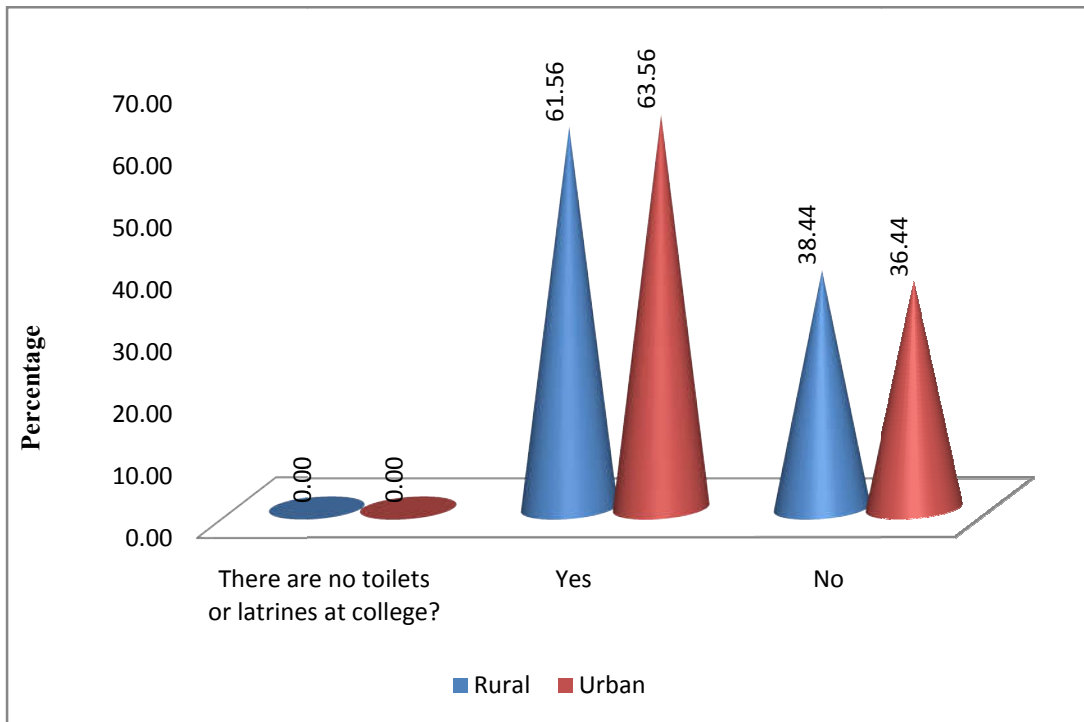


Figure : 48 - Area wise - Boys

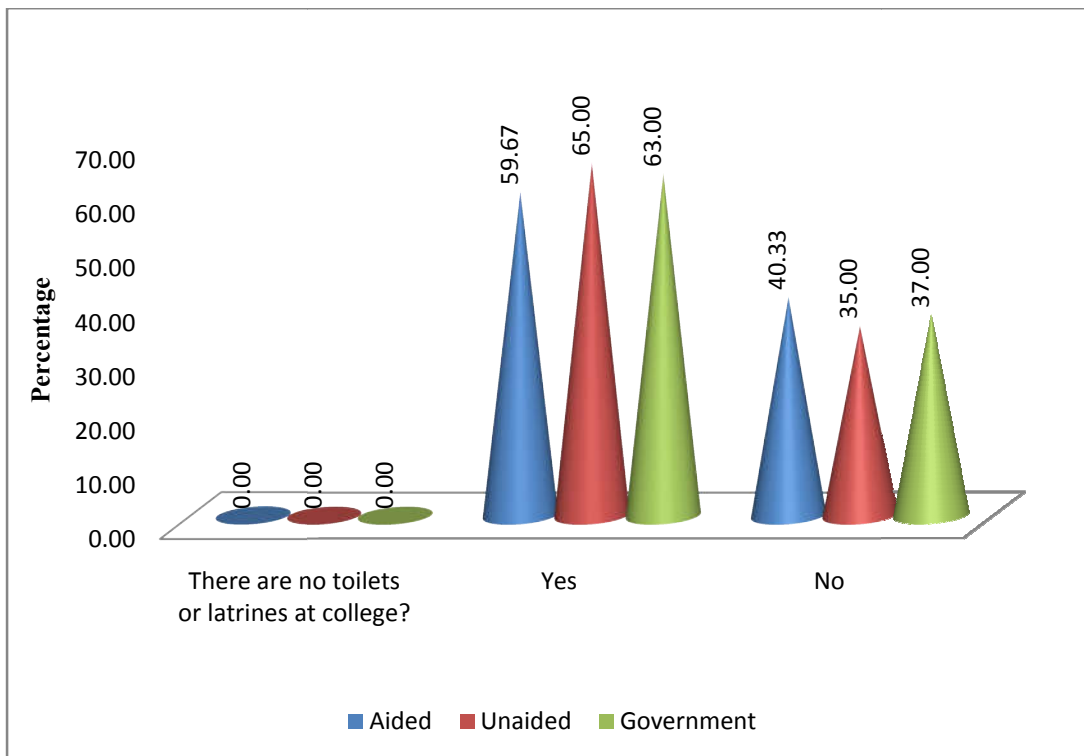


Figure : 49 - Category wise - Boys

Table 20

Q. 11. Are the toilets or latrines clean at college?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
There are no toilets or latrines at college?	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yes	266	63.28	106	62.45	249	60.73	314	61.75	307	62.56	184	59.39	202	64.53	235	62.55	621	62.16
No	154	36.72	64	37.55	161	39.27	196	38.25	183	37.44	131	40.61	108	35.47	140	37.45	379	37.84
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

When making a department wise comparison of the cleanliness of toilets or latrines at college, it shows that 63.28% of electronics students, 62.45% of mechanical students and 60.73% of computer science students stated that toilets or latrines are clean at college. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 61.75% of rural students and 62.56% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 59.39% of aided college students, 64.53% of unaided college students and 62.55% of government college students also stated the same.

When making a department wise comparison of the cleanliness of toilets or latrines at college, it shows that 36.72% of electronics students, 37.55% of mechanical students and 39.27% computer science students stated that toilets or latrines are not clean at college. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 38.25% of rural students and 37.44% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 40.61% aided college students, 35.47% of unaided college students and 37.45% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.11 (girls) is presented in figure 50 to 52.

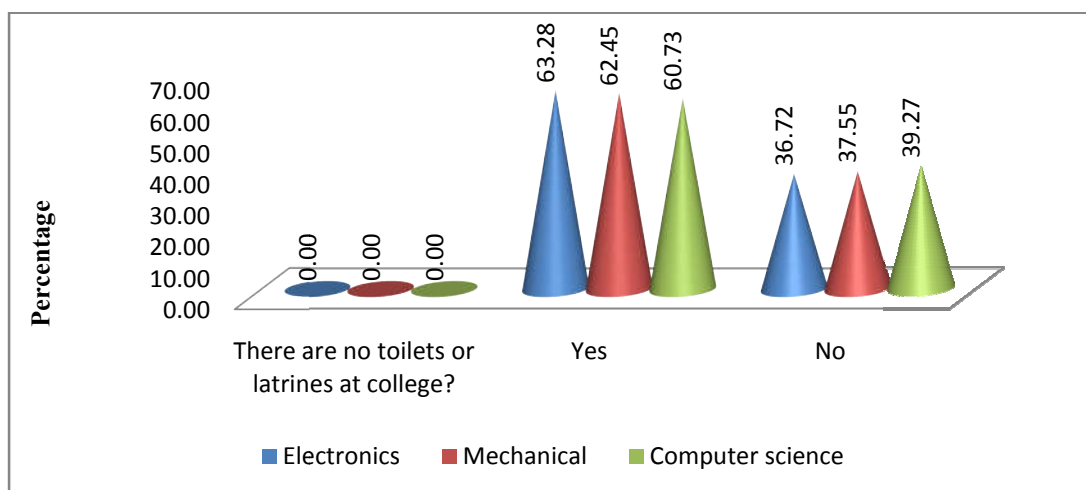


Figure : 50 - Q. 11. Are the toilets or latrines clean at college? (Department wise - Girls)

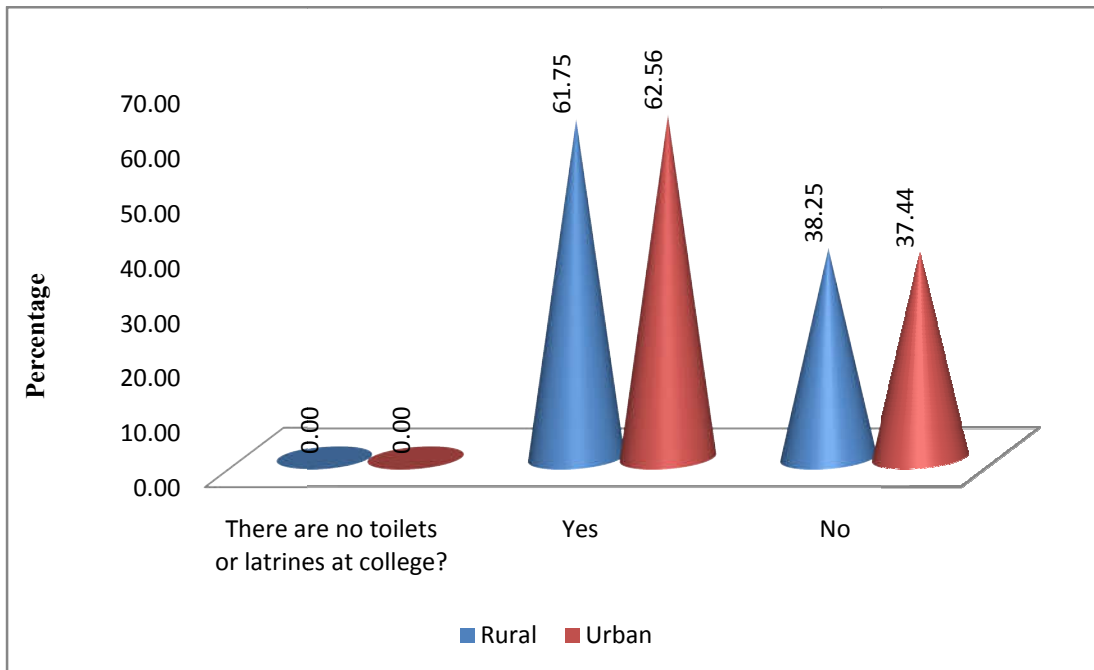


Figure : 51 - Area wise - Girls

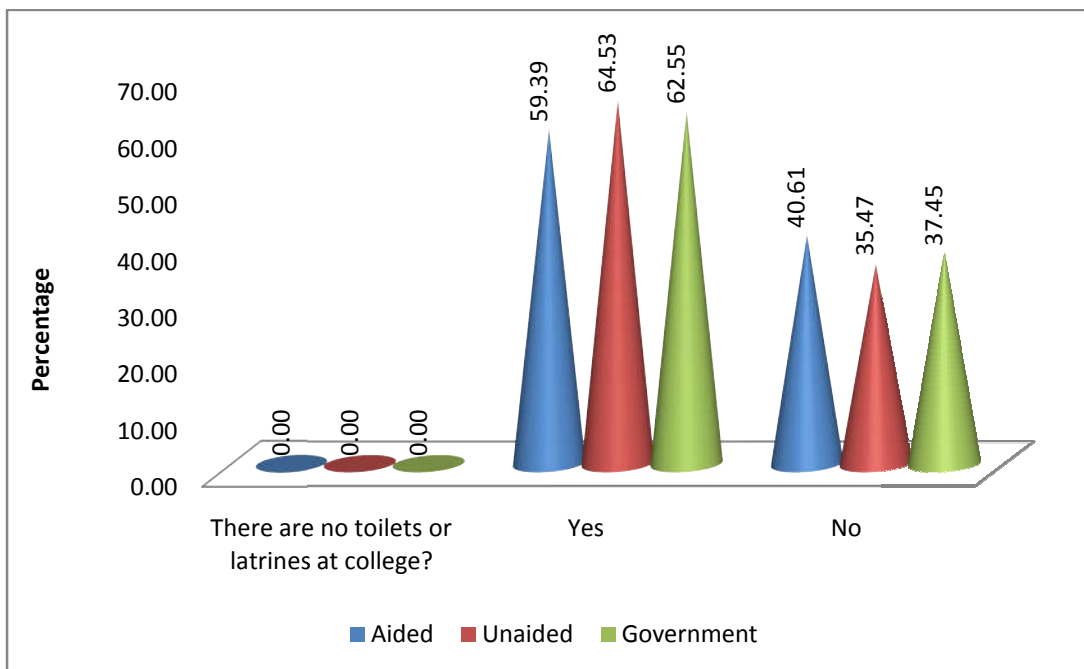


Figure : 52 - Category wise - Girls

Table 21

Q. 12. How often did you use soap when washing your hands after using toilet or latrine?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	20	6.11	18	5.22	18	6.00	22	4.44	34	7.11	19	6.33	18	6.00	19	5.00	56	5.78
Rarely	62	18.11	63	18.44	63	21.00	88	17.93	100	20.44	60	20.00	63	21.00	65	16.56	188	19.19
Sometimes	131	37.22	123	34.78	124	41.33	198	39.78	180	35.78	112	37.33	111	37.00	155	39	378	37.78
Most of the time	113	31.56	120	34.00	71	23.67	155	30.30	149	29.19	88	29.33	81	27.00	135	32.89	304	29.74
Always	24	7.00	26	7.56	24	8.00	37	7.56	37	7.48	21	7.00	27	9.00	26	6.56	74	7.52
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing with soap after using toilet or latrine shows that 6.11% of electronics students, 5.22% of mechanical students and 6% of computer science students never use soap to clean their hands. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.44% of rural students and 7.11% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6.33% of aided college students, 6% of unaided college students and 5% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing with soap after using toilet or latrine shows that 18.11% of electronics students, 18.44% of mechanical students and 21% of computer science students rarely use soap to clean their hands. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 17.93% of rural students and 20.44% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 20% of aided college students, 21% of unaided college students and 16.56% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing with soap after using toilet or latrine shows that 37.22% of electronics students, 34.78% of mechanical students and 41.33% of computer science students use soap sometimes to clean their hands. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 39.78% of rural students and 35.78% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 37.33% of aided college students, 37% of unaided college students and 39% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing with soap after using toilet or latrine shows that 31.56% of electronics students, 34% of mechanical students and 23.67% of computer science students use soap most of the time to clean their hands. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 30.3% of rural students and 29.19% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 29.33% of aided college students, 27%

of unaided college students and 32.89% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing with soap after using toilet or latrine shows that 7% of electronics students, 7.56% of mechanical students and 8% of computer science students always use soap to clean their hands. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 7.56% of rural students and 7.48% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7% of aided college students, 9% of unaided college students and 6.56% of government college students also have the same habit.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.12 (boys) is presented in figure 53 to 55.

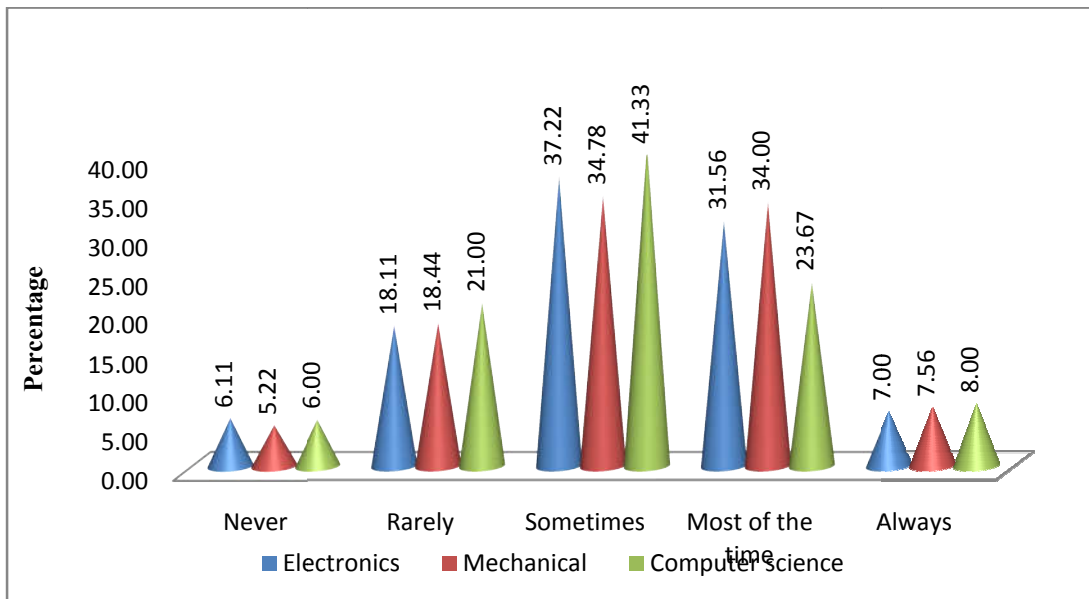


Figure : 53 - Q. 12. How often did you use soap when washing your hands after using toilet or latrine? (Department wise Boys)

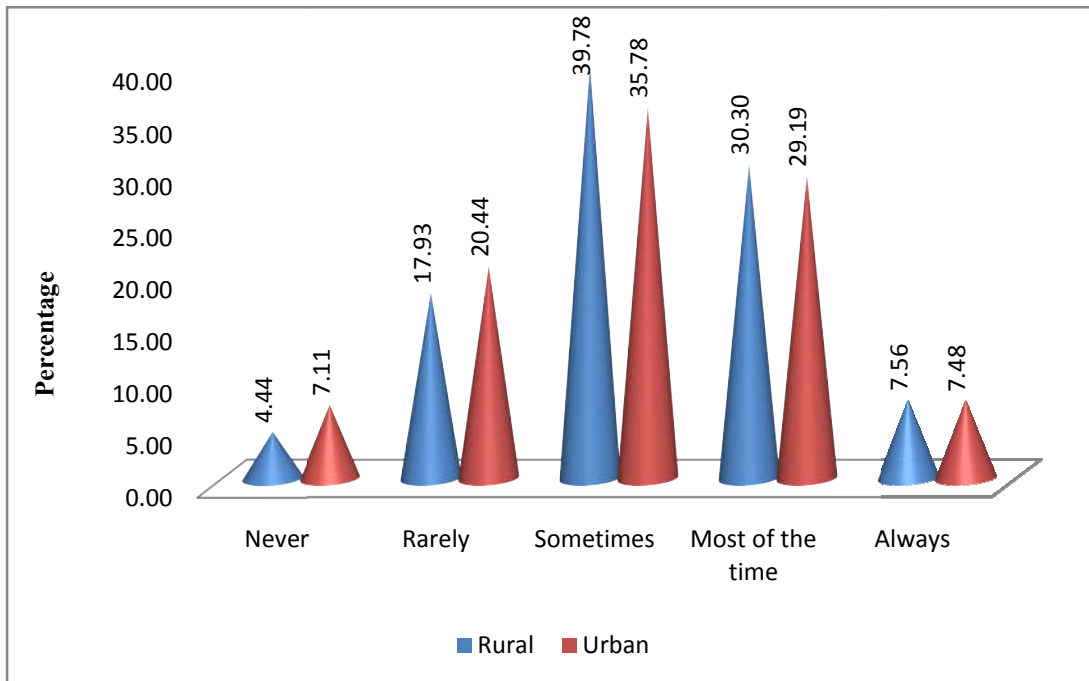


Figure : 54 - Area wise - Boys

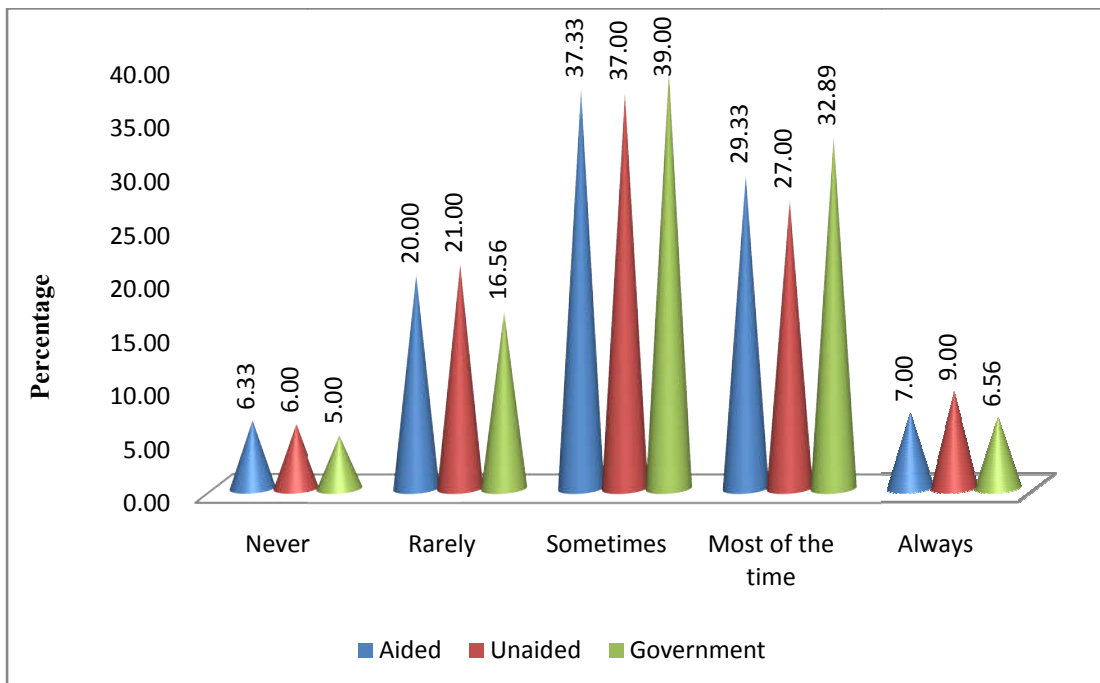


Figure : 55 - Category wise - Boys

Table 22

Q. 12. How often did you use soap when washing your hands after using toilet or latrine?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	20	4.78	12	7.19	22	5.38	26	5.15	28	6.42	19	6.25	18	6.22	17	4.88	54	5.79
Rarely	81	19.50	33	18.67	79	19.34	99	19.23	94	19.11	69	20.05	66	20.99	58	16.47	193	19.17
Sometimes	137	32.71	70	38.89	169	41.23	192	37.79	184	37.42	121	37.04	113	36.66	142	39.13	376	37.61
Most of the time	160	37.84	38	22.51	119	29.03	159	29.26	158	30.33	91	29.36	95	27.03	131	32.99	317	29.79
Always	22	5.17	17	12.74	21	5.02	34	8.57	26	6.72	15	7.29	18	9.10	27	6.53	60	7.64
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing with soap after using toilet or latrine shows that 4.78% of electronics students, 7.19% of mechanical students and 5.38% of computer science students never use soap to clean their hands. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.15% of rural students and 6.42% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6.25% of aided college students, 6.22% of unaided college students and 4.88% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing with soap after using toilet or latrine shows that 19.5% of electronics students, 18.67% of mechanical students and 19.34% of computer science students rarely use soap to clean their hands. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 19.23% of rural students and 19.11% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 20.05% of aided college students, 20.99% of unaided college students and 16.47% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing with soap after using toilet or latrine shows that 32.71% of electronics students, 38.89% of mechanical students and 41.23% of computer science students use soap sometimes to clean their hands. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 37.79% of rural students and 37.42% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 37.04% of aided college students, 36.66% of unaided college students and 39.13% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing with soap after using toilet or latrine shows that 37.84% of electronics students, 22.51% of mechanical students and 29.03% of computer science students use soap most of the time to clean their hands. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 29.26% of rural students and 30.33% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 29.36% of aided college students,

27.03% of unaided college students and 32.99% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hand washing with soap after using toilet or latrine shows that 5.17% of electronics students, 12.74% of mechanical students and 5.02% of computer science students always use soap to clean their hands. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 8.57% of rural students and 6.72% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7.29% of aided college students, 9.1% of unaided college students and 6.53% of government college students also have the same habit.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.12 (girls) is presented in figure 56 to 58.

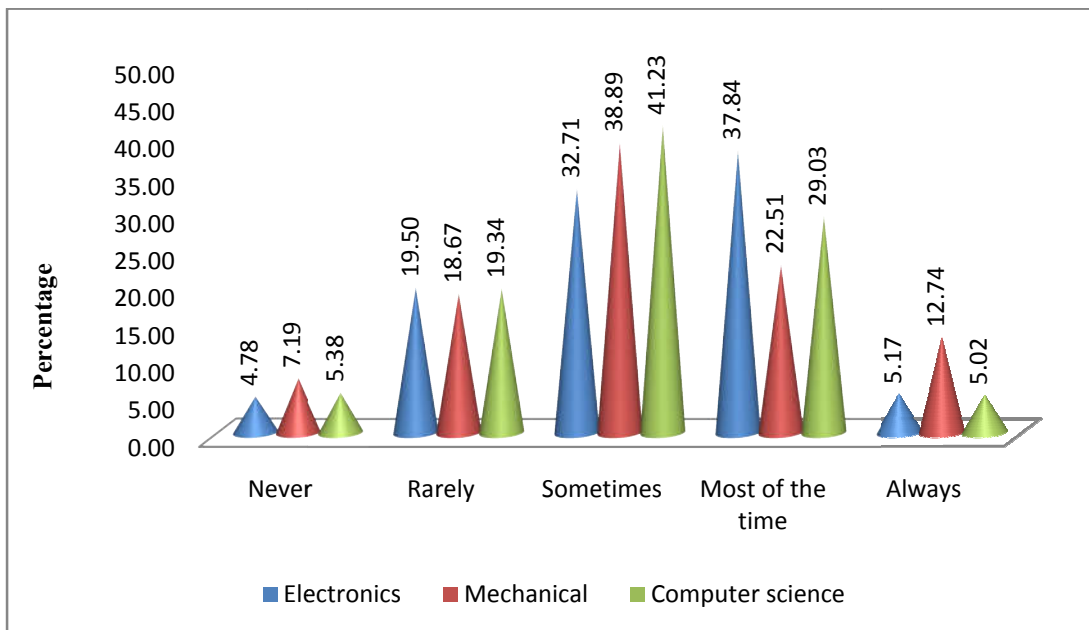


Figure : 56 - Q. 12. How often did you use soap when washing your hands after using toilet or latrine? (Department wise Girls)

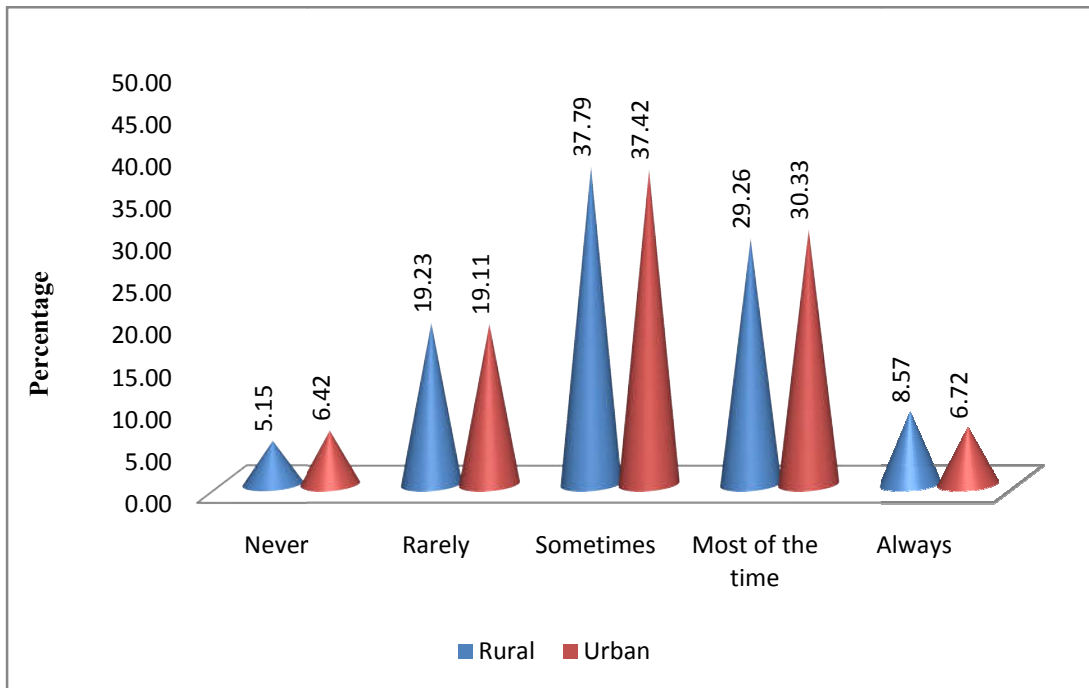


Figure : 57- Area wise - Girls

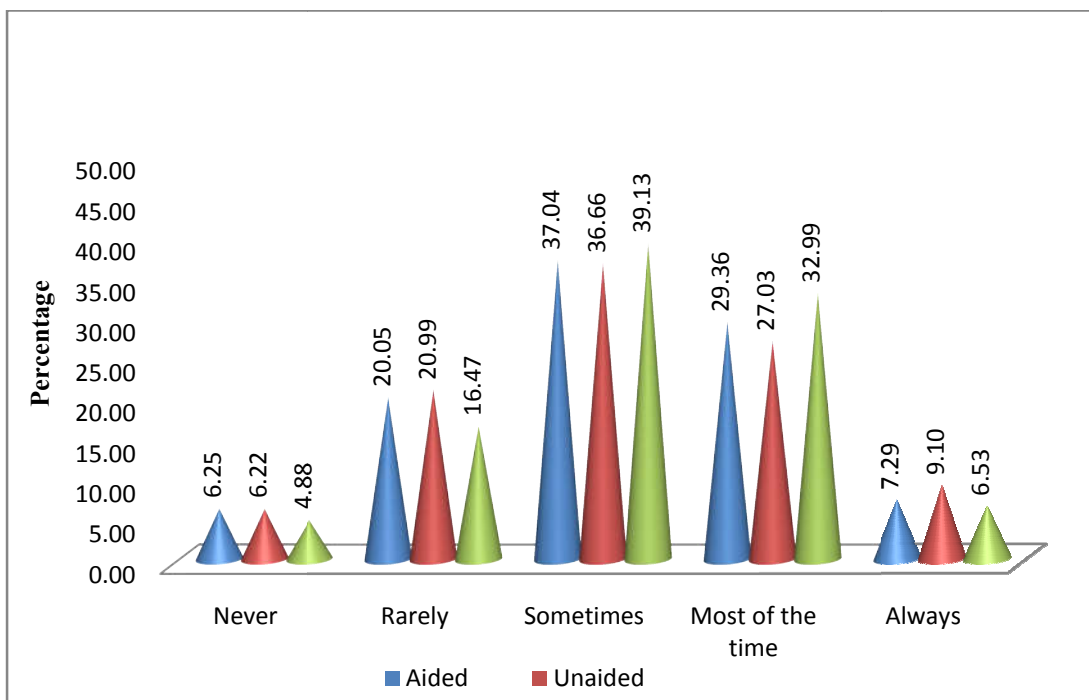


Figure : 58 - Category wise - Girls

Table 23

Q. 13. During the past 12 months how many times were you in a physical fight?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 time	73	22.89	187	52.56	157	52.33	218	44.81	199	40.37	135	45.00	119	39.67	163	43.11	417	42.59
1 time	75	21.56	93	27.11	87	29.00	130	26.37	125	25.41	81	27.00	80	26.67	94	24.00	255	25.89
2 to 5 times	96	26.67	63	18.00	52	17.33	104	20.30	107	21.04	57	19.00	69	23.00	85	20	211	20.67
6 to 9 times	58	15.78	3	1.00	3	1.00	18	2.89	46	8.96	15	5.00	17	5.67	32	7.11	64	5.93
10 or more times	48	13.11	4	1.33	1	0.33	30	5.63	23	4.22	12	4.00	15	5.00	26	5.78	53	4.93
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of physical fight during the past 12 months shows that 22.89% of electronics students, 52.56% of mechanical students and 52.33% of computer science students have never indulged in a physical fight. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 44.81% of rural students and 40.37% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 45% of aided college students, 39.67% of unaided college students and 43.11% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of physical fight during the past 12 months shows that 21.56% of electronics students, 27.11% of mechanical students and 29% of computer science students have indulged in a physical fight only once. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 26.37% of rural students and 25.41% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 27% of aided college students, 26.67% of unaided college students and 24% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of physical fight during the past 12 months shows that 26.67% of electronics students, 18% of mechanical students and 17.33% of computer science students have indulged in a physical fight two to five times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 20.3% of rural students and 21.04% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 19% of aided college students, 23% of unaided college students and 20% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of physical fight during the past 12 months shows that 15.78% of electronics students, 1% of mechanical students and 1% of computer science students have indulged in a physical fight six to nine times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.89% of rural students and 8.96% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 5% of aided college students, 5.67% of unaided college students and 7.11% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of physical fight during the past 12 months shows that 13.11% of electronics students, 1.33% of mechanical

students and 0.33% of computer science students have indulged in a physical fight ten or more times . While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.63% of rural students and 4.22% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4% of aided college students, 5% of unaided college students and 5.78% of government college students come under the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.13 (boys) is presented in figure 59 to 61.

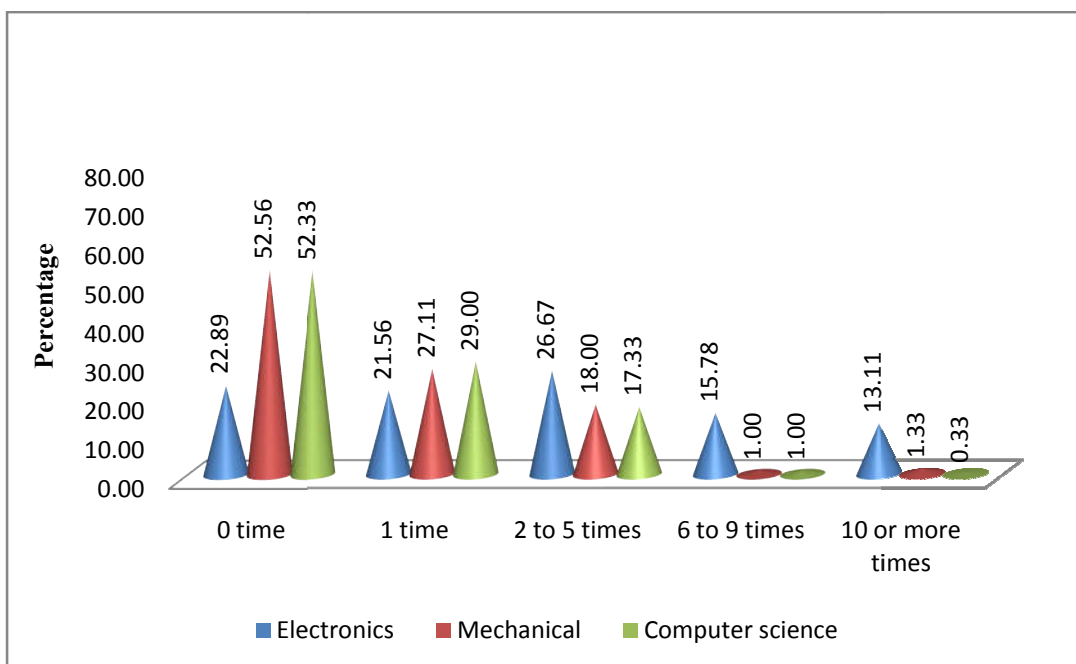


Figure : 59 - Q.13. During the past 12 months how many times were you in a physical fight? (Department wise Boys)

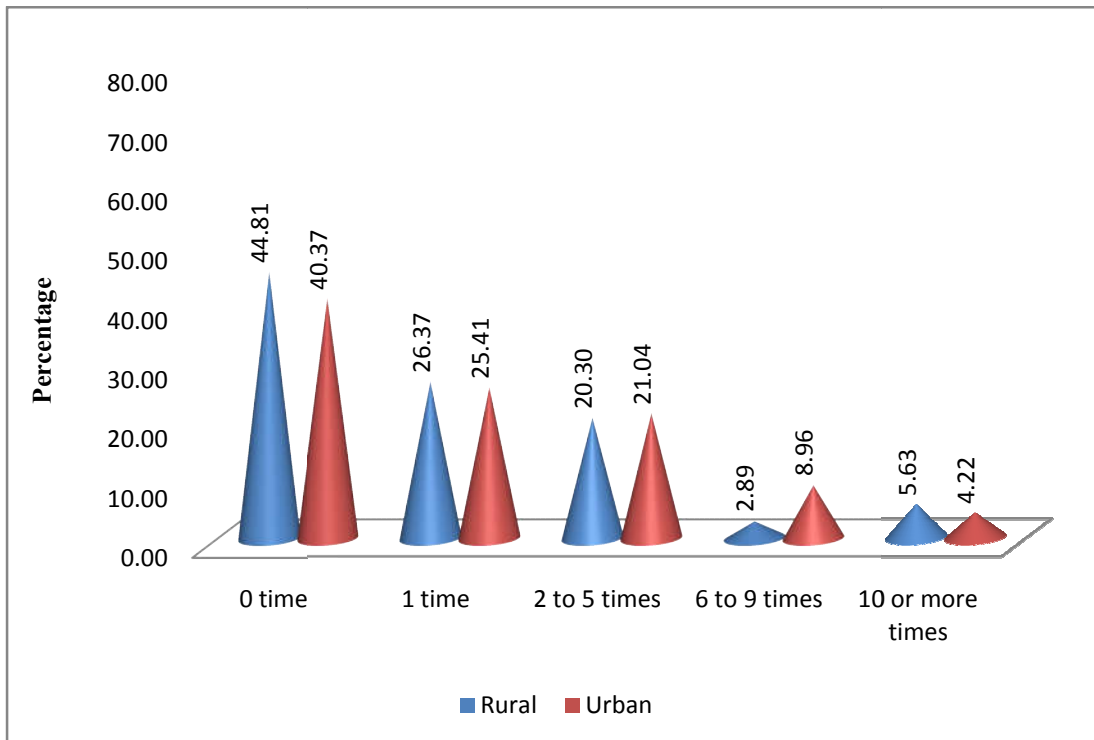


Figure : 60 - Area wise - Boys

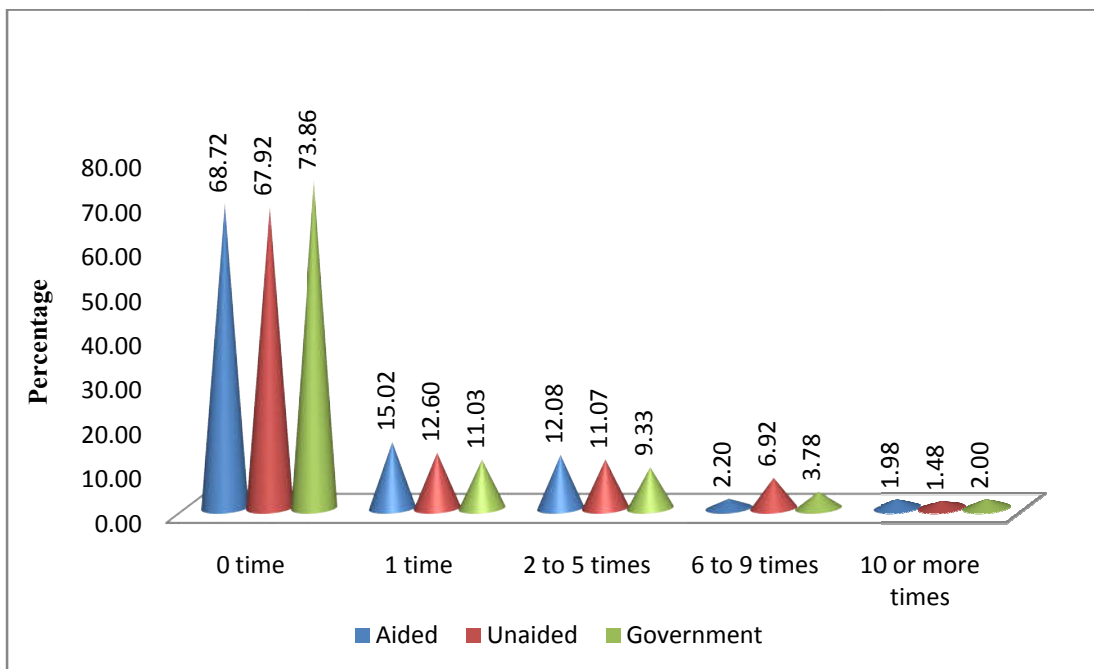


Figure : 61 Category wise - Boys

Table 24

Q. 13. During the past 12 months how many times were you in a physical fight?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 time	266	63.22	112	64.44	340	82.86	365	70.23	353	70.11	228	68.72	211	67.92	279	73.86	718	70.17
1 time	32	7.56	38	23.21	32	7.88	52	12.95	50	12.82	34	15.02	32	12.60	36	11.03	102	12.88
2 to 5 times	45	10.86	20	12.35	38	9.27	55	10.90	48	10.75	36	12.08	33	11.07	34	9.328	103	10.83
6 to 9 times	54	12.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	28	4.36	26	4.24	9	2.20	28	6.92	17	3.78	54	4.30
10 or more times	23	5.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	1.56	13	2.09	8	1.98	6	1.48	9	2.00	23	1.82
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of physical fight during the past 12 months shows that 63.22% of electronics students, 64.44% of mechanical students and 82.86% of computer science students have never indulged in a physical fight. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 70.23% of rural students and 70.11% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 68.72% of aided college students, 67.92% of unaided college students and 73.86% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of physical fight during the past 12 months shows that 7.56% of electronics students, 23.21% of mechanical students and 7.88% of computer science students have indulged in a physical fight only once. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 12.95% of rural students and 12.82% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 15.02% of aided college students, 12.6% of unaided college students and 11.03% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of physical fight during the past 12 months shows that 10.86% of electronics students, 12.35% of mechanical students and 9.27% of computer science students have indulged in a physical fight two to five times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 10.9% of rural students and 10.75% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 12.08% of aided college students, 11.07% of unaided college students and 9.33% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of physical fight during the past 12 months shows that 12.9% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students have indulged in a physical fight six to nine times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.36% of rural students and 4.24% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.2% of aided college students, 6.92% of unaided college students and 3.78% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of physical fight during the past 12 months shows that 5.46% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students have indulged in a physical fight ten or more times . While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.56% of rural students and 2.09% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.98% of aided college students, 1.48% of unaided college students and 2% of government college students come under the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.13 (girls) is presented in figure 62 to 64.

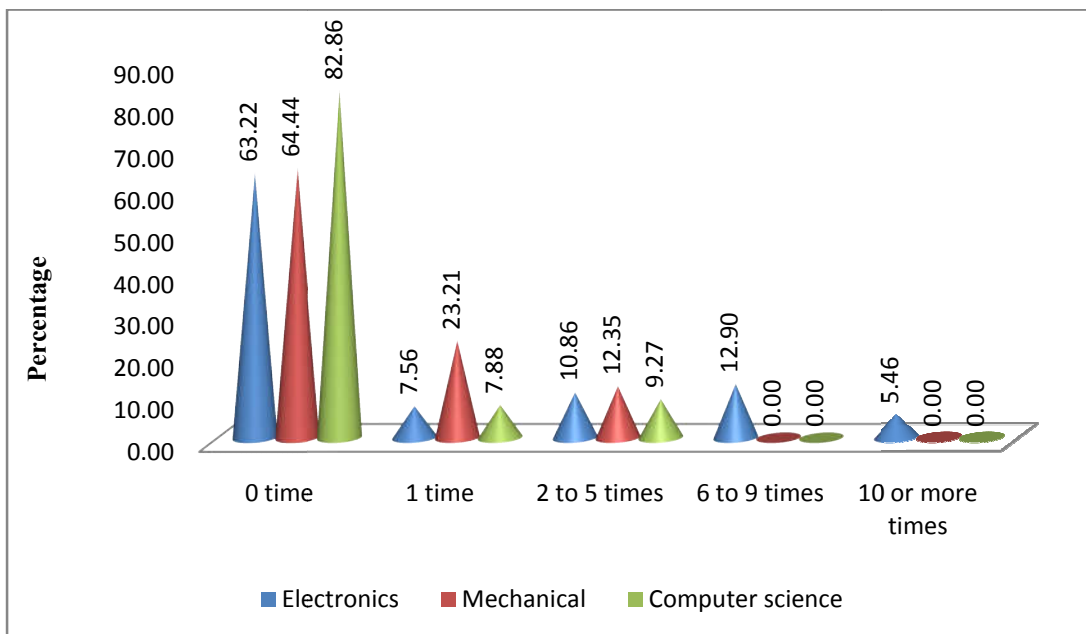


Figure : 62 - Q. 13. During the past 12 months how many times were you in a physical fight? (Department wise Girls)

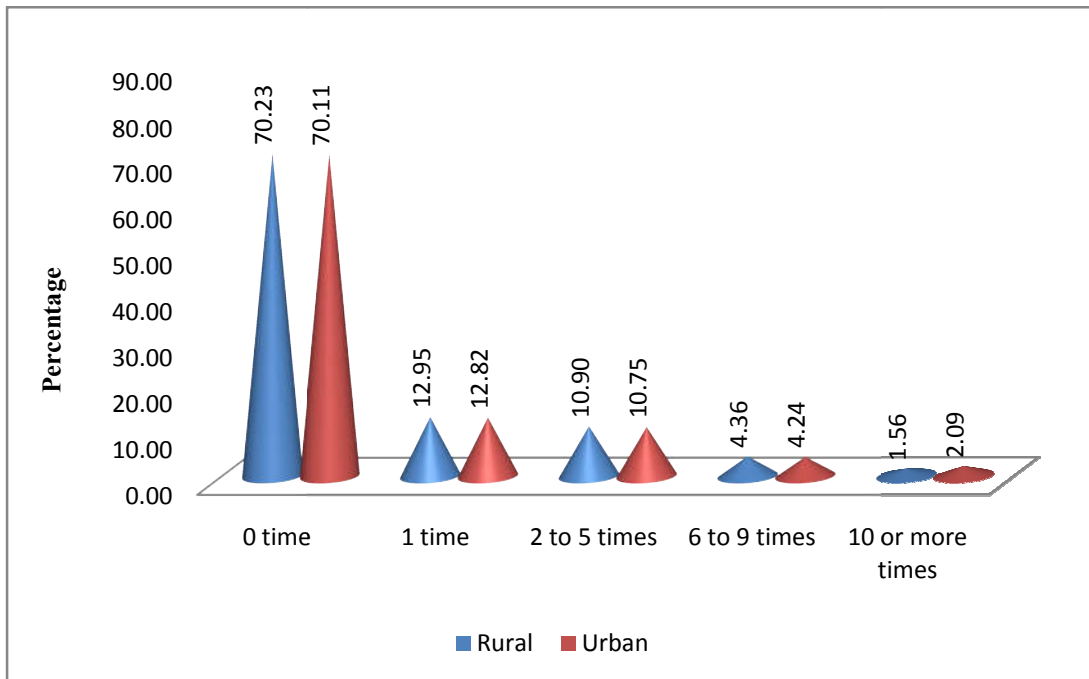


Figure : 63 - Area wise - Girls

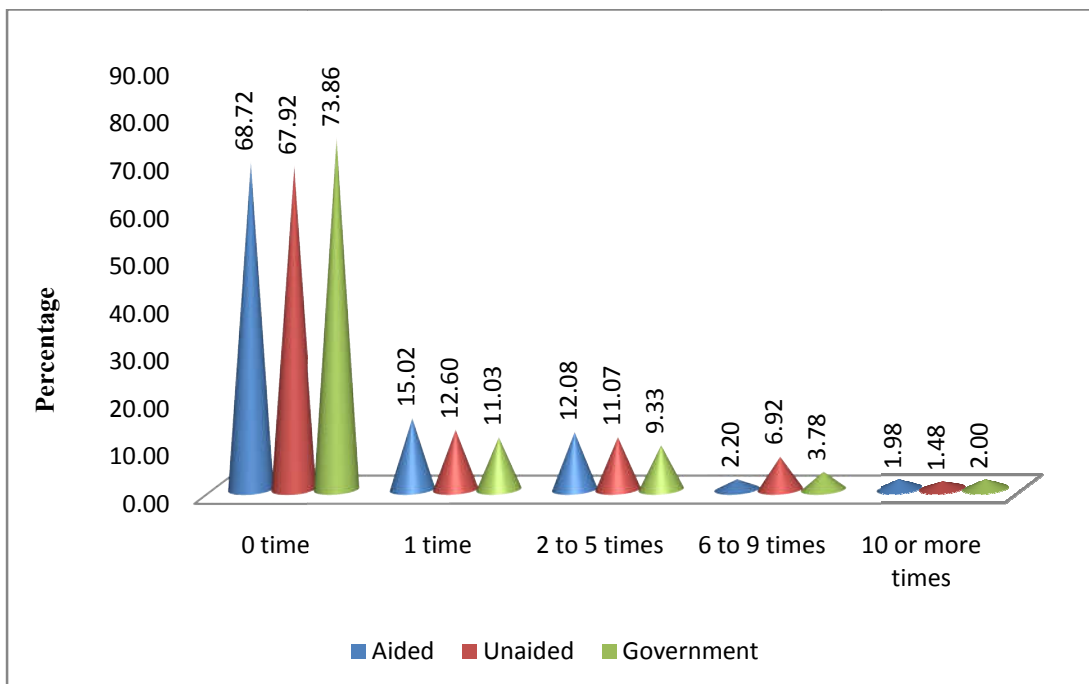


Figure : 64 - Category wise - Girls

Table 25

Q. 14. During the past 30 days how often, have you felt lonely?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	108	30.22	104	30.22	109	36.33	146	29.63	175	34.89	94	31.33	96	32.00	131	33.44	321	32.26
Rarely	117	33.78	124	35.33	86	28.67	182	36.07	145	29.11	106	35.33	97	32.33	124	30.11	327	32.59
Sometimes	85	24.44	93	26.22	79	26.33	123	24.59	134	26.74	72	24.00	75	25.00	110	28	257	25.67
Most of the time	34	9.78	20	5.56	21	7.00	38	7.63	37	7.26	23	7.67	24	8.00	28	6.67	75	7.44
Always	6	1.78	9	2.67	5	1.67	11	2.07	9	2.00	5	1.67	8	2.67	7	1.78	20	2.04
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of loneliness during the past 30 days shows that 30.22% of electronics students, 30.22% of mechanical students and 36.33% of computer science students never feel loneliness. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 29.63% of rural students and 34.89% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 31.33% of aided college students, 32% of unaided college students and 33.44% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of loneliness during the past 30 days shows that 33.78% of electronics students, 35.33% of mechanical students and 28.67% of computer science students rarely feel loneliness. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 36.07% of rural students and 29.11% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 35.33% of aided college students, 32.33% of unaided college students and 30.11% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of loneliness during the past 30 days shows that 24.44% of electronics students, 26.22% of mechanical students and 26.33% of computer science students sometimes feel loneliness. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 24.59% of rural students and 26.74% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 24% of aided college students, 25% of unaided college students and 28% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of loneliness during the past 30 days shows that 9.78% of electronics students, 5.56% of mechanical students and 7% of computer science students most of the time feel loneliness. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 7.63% of rural students and 7.26% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7.67% of aided college students, 8% of unaided college students and 6.67% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of loneliness during the past 30 days shows that 1.78% of electronics students, 2.67% of mechanical students and

1.67% of computer science students always feel loneliness. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.07% of rural students and 2% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.67% of aided college students, 2.67% of unaided college students and 1.78% of government college students also sated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.14 (boys) is presented in figure 65 to 67.

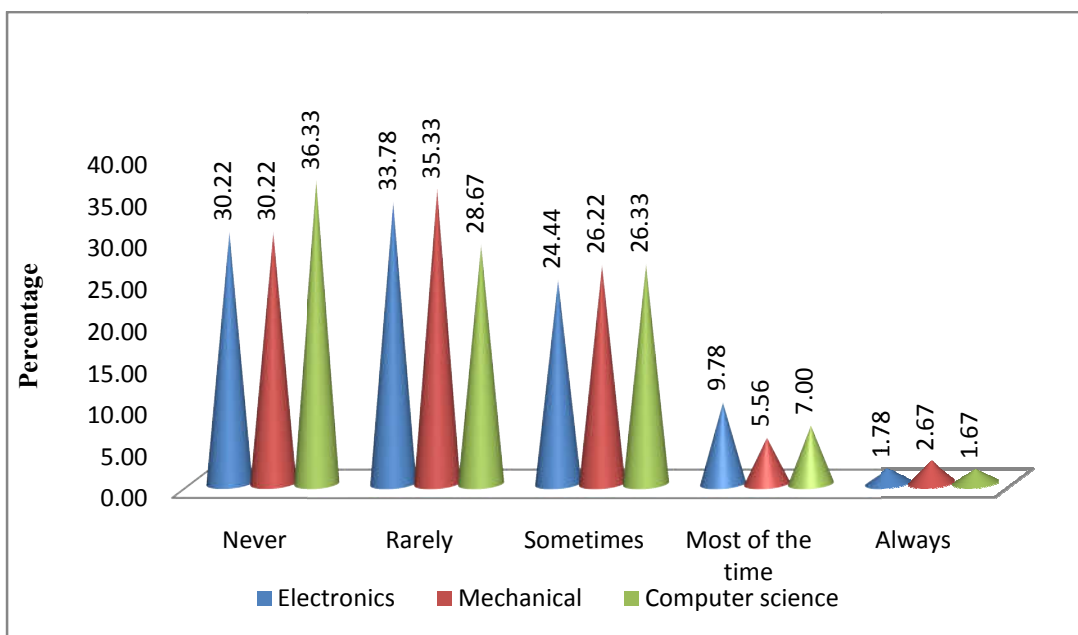


Figure : 65 - Q.14. During the past 30 days how often, have you felt lonely? (Department wise Boys)

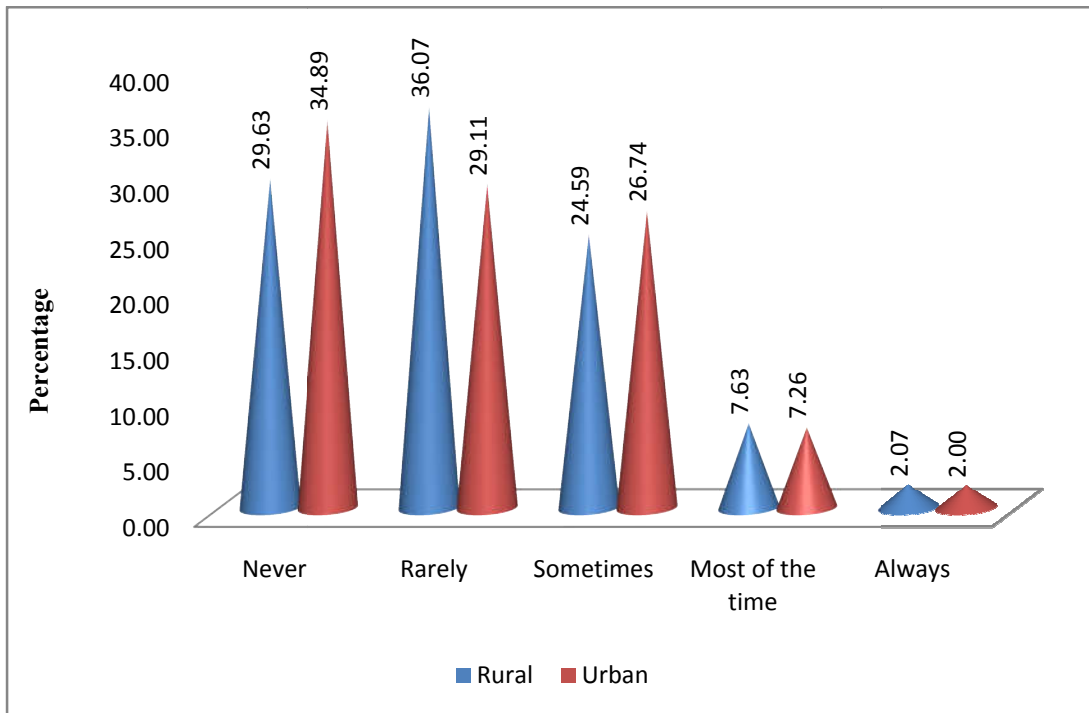


Figure : 66 - Area wise - Boys

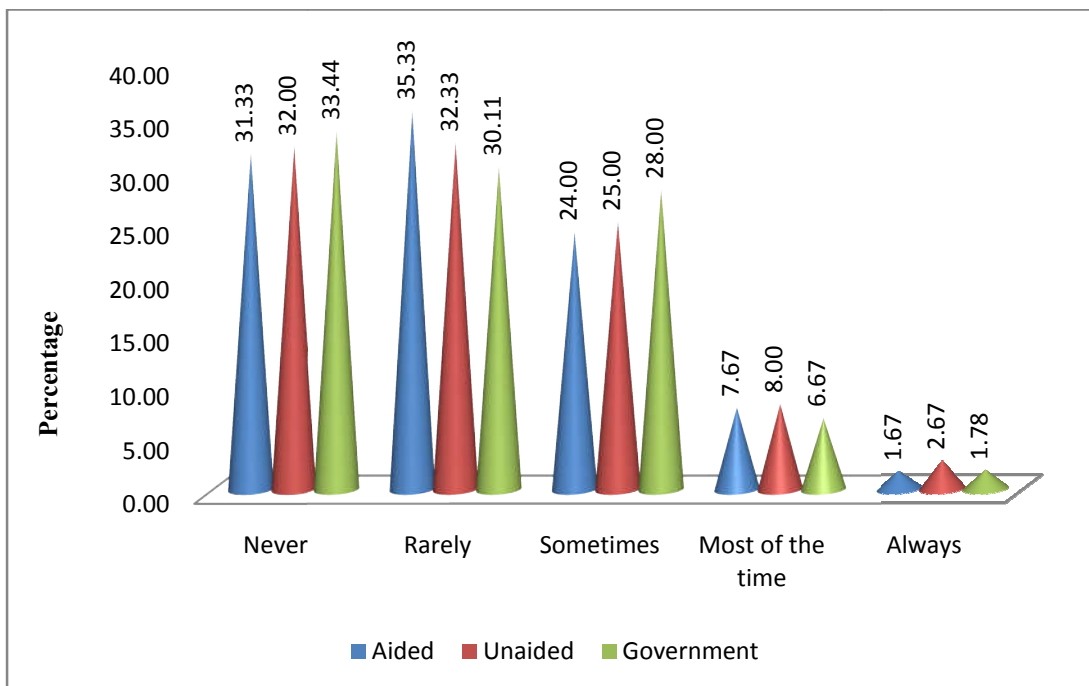


Figure : 67 - Category wise - Boys

Table 26

Q. 14. During the past 30 days how often, have you felt lonely?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	96	23.19	54	30.82	101	24.60	133	27.25	118	25.15	79	30.33	91	24.85	81	23.43	251	26.20
Rarely	185	44.23	28	18.33	214	52.05	228	40.44	199	35.96	132	37.66	132	37.27	163	39.67	427	38.20
Sometimes	107	24.87	69	39.83	62	15.24	113	24.51	125	28.78	68	22.23	67	28.80	103	28.91	238	26.65
Most of the time	24	5.82	16	9.14	30	7.36	30	6.18	40	8.70	30	7.86	17	7.73	23	6.73	70	7.44
Always	8	1.90	3	1.87	3	0.75	6	1.61	8	1.40	6	1.91	3	1.35	5	1.26	14	1.51
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of loneliness during the past 30 days shows that 23.19% of electronics students, 30.82% of mechanical students and 24.6% of computer science students never feel loneliness. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 27.25% of rural students and 25.15% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 30.33% of aided college students, 24.85% of unaided college students and 23.43% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of loneliness during the past 30 days shows that 44.23% of electronics students, 18.33% of mechanical students and 52.05% of computer science students rarely feel loneliness. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 40.44% of rural students and 35.96% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 37.66% of aided college students, 37.27% of unaided college students and 39.67% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of loneliness during the past 30 days shows that 24.87% of electronics students, 39.83% of mechanical students and 15.24% of computer science students sometimes feel loneliness. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 24.51% of rural students and 28.78% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 22.23% of aided college students, 28.8% of unaided college students and 28.91% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of loneliness during the past 30 days shows that 5.82% of electronics students, 9.14% of mechanical students and 7.36% of computer science students most of the time feel loneliness. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 6.18% of rural students and 8.7% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7.86% of aided college students, 7.73% of unaided college students and 6.73% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of loneliness during the past 30 days shows that 1.9% of electronics students, 1.87% of mechanical students and

0.75% of computer science students always feel loneliness. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.61% of rural students and 1.4% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.91% of aided college students, 1.35% of unaided college students and 1.26% of government college students also sated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.14 (girls) is presented in figure 68 to 70.

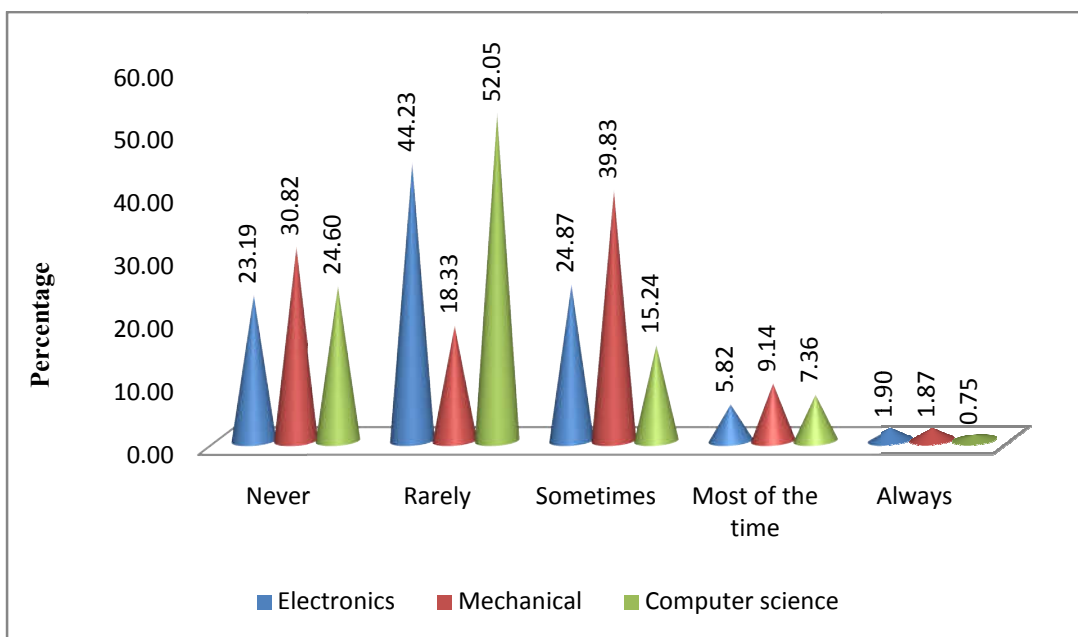


Figure : 68 - Q.14. During the past 30 days how often, have you felt lonely? (Department wise Girls)

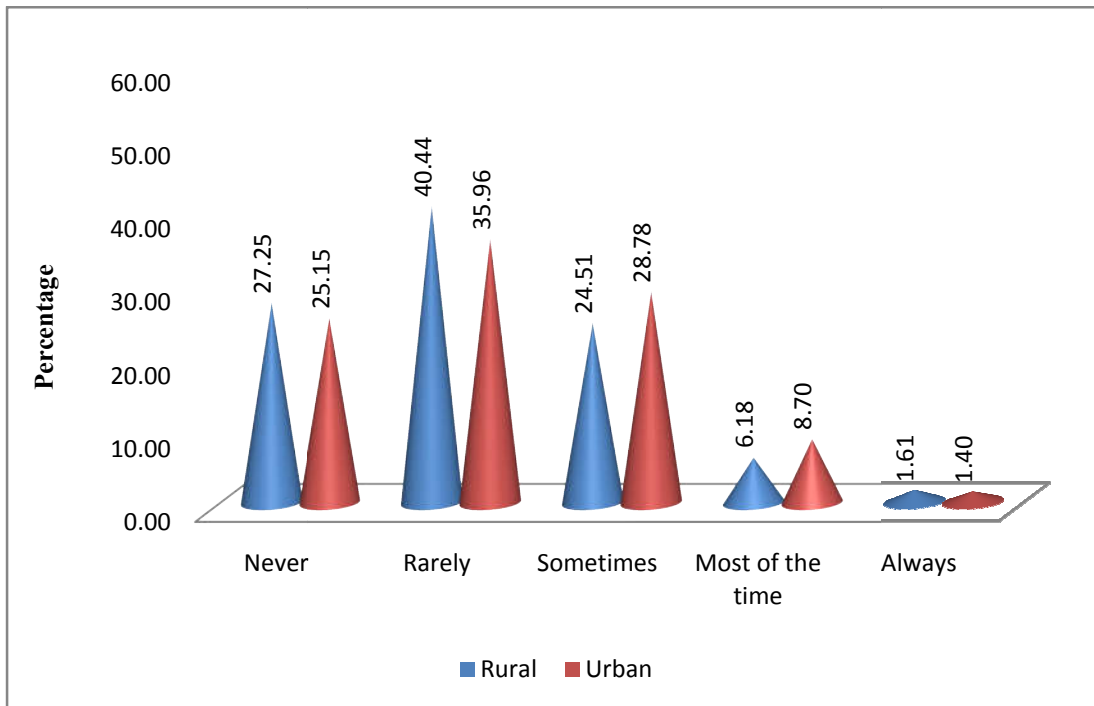


Figure : 69 - Area wise - Girls

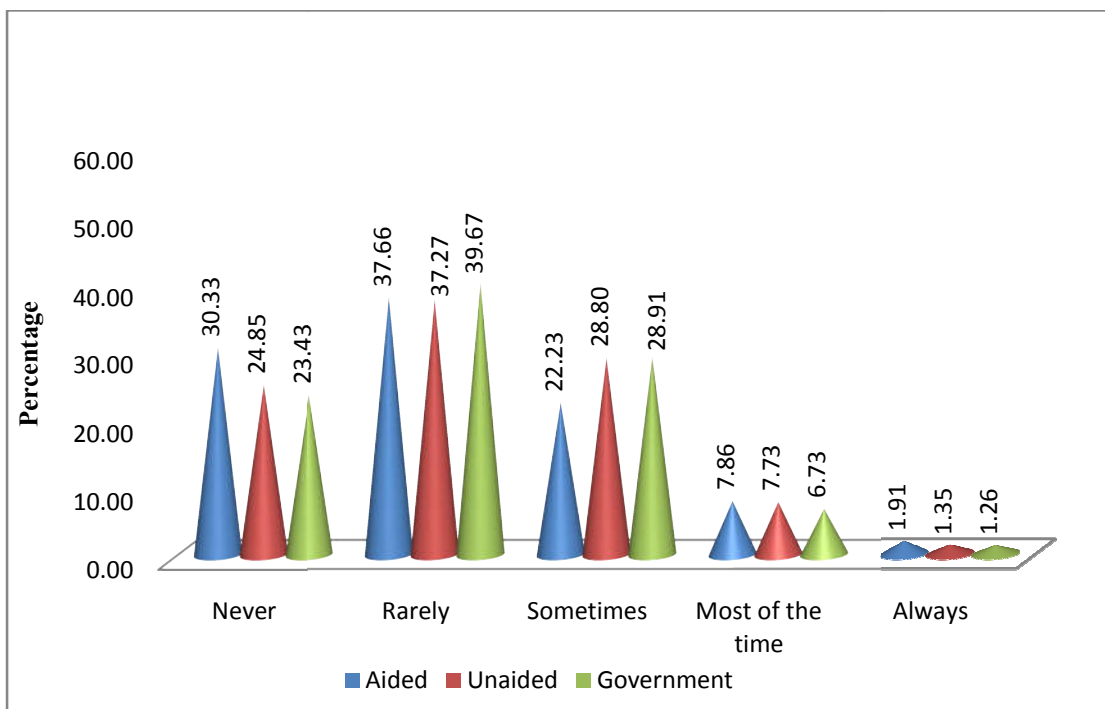


Figure : 70 - Category wise - Girls

Table 27

Q. 15 During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	22	7.00	43	11.89	65	21.67	83	17.70	47	9.33	37	12.33	40	13.33	53	14.89	130	13.52
No	328	93.00	307	88.11	235	78.33	417	82.30	453	90.67	263	87.67	260	86.67	347	85.11	870	86.48
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of suicide attempt during the past 12 months of the students shows that, 7% of electronics students, 11.89% of mechanical students and 21.67% of computer science students have seriously considered attempting suicide. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 17.7% of rural students and 9.33% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 12.33% of aided college students, 13.33% of unaided college students and 14.89% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of suicide attempt during the past 12 months of the students shows that, 93% of electronics students, 88.11% of mechanical students and 78.33% of computer science students have never seriously considered attempting suicide. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 82.3% of rural students and 90.67% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 87.67% of aided college students, 86.67% of unaided college students and 85.11% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.15 (boys) is presented in figure 71 to 73.

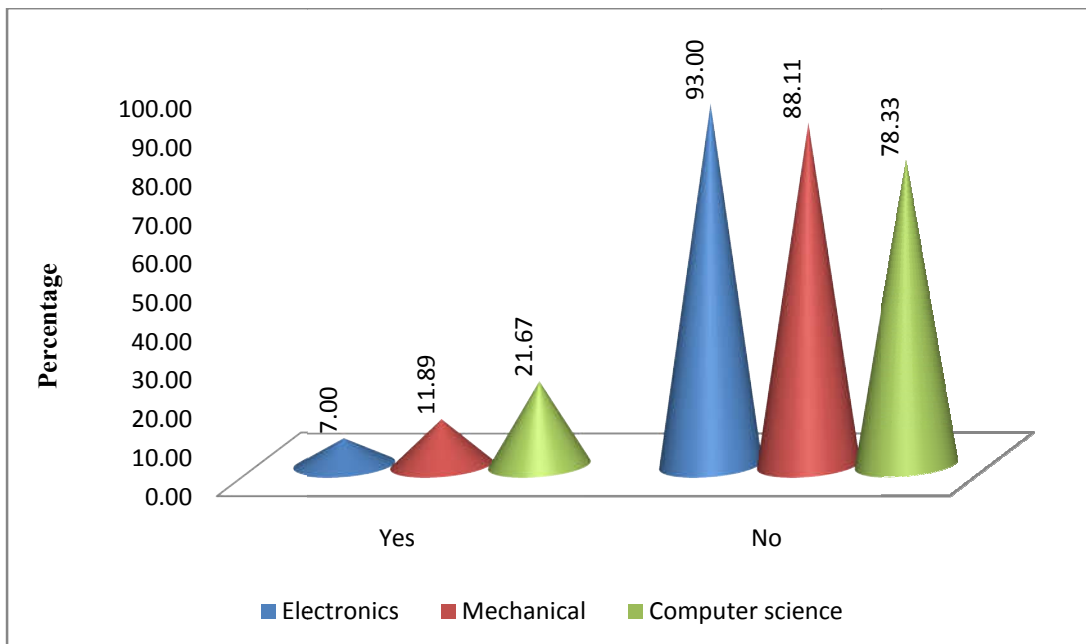


Figure : 71 - Q. 15 During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?(Department wise Boys)

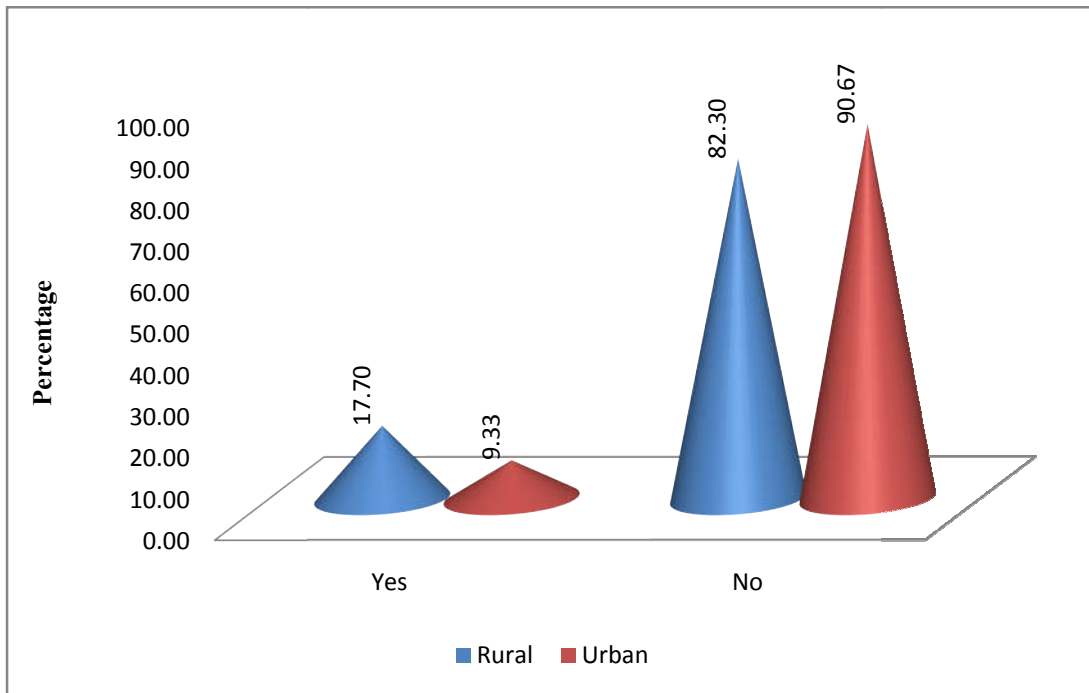


Figure : 72 - Figure : Area wise - Boys

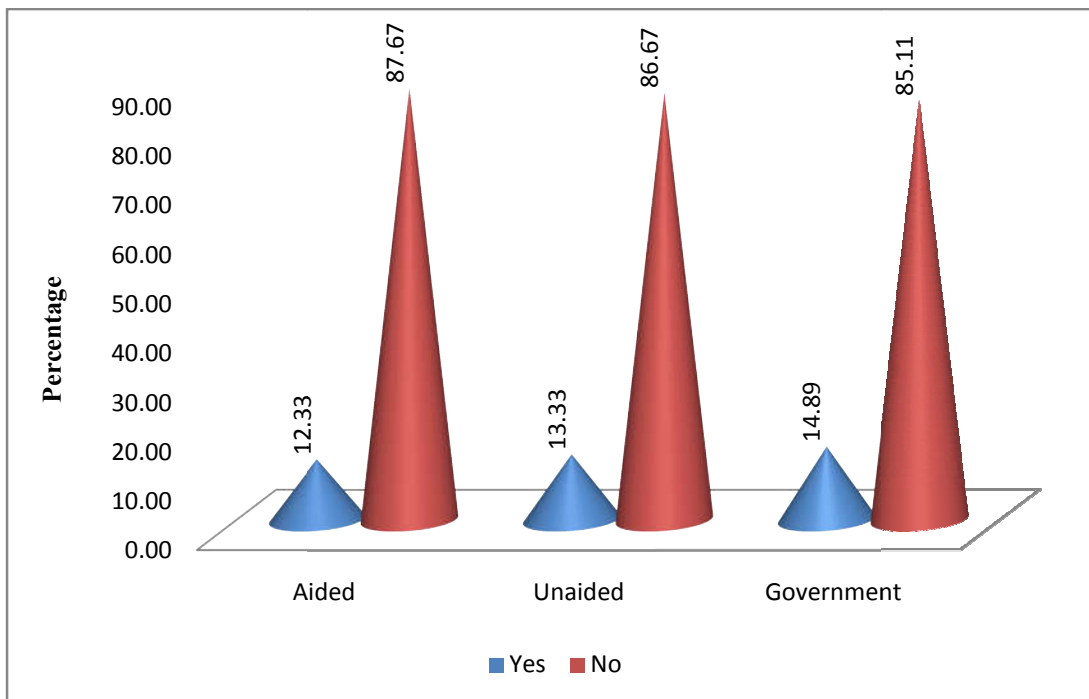


Figure : 73 - Category wise - Boys

Table 28

Q. 15 During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

Girls																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	33	7.63	39	23.95	37	8.99	54	12.58	55	14.47	23	12.36	32	13.12	54	15.10	109	13.53
No	387	92.37	131	76.05	373	91.01	456	87.42	435	85.53	292	87.64	278	86.88	321	84.90	891	86.47
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of suicide attempt during the past 12 months of the students shows that, 7.63% of electronics students, 23.95% of mechanical students and 8.99% of computer science students have seriously considered attempting suicide. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 12.58% of rural students and 14.47% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 12.36% of aided college students, 13.12% of unaided college students and 15.1% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of suicide attempt during the past 12 months of the students shows that, 92.37% of electronics students, 76.05% of mechanical students and 91.01% of computer science students have never seriously considered attempting suicide. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 87.42% of rural students and 85.53% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 87.64% of aided college students, 86.88% of unaided college students and 84.9% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.15 (girls) is presented in figure 74 to 76.

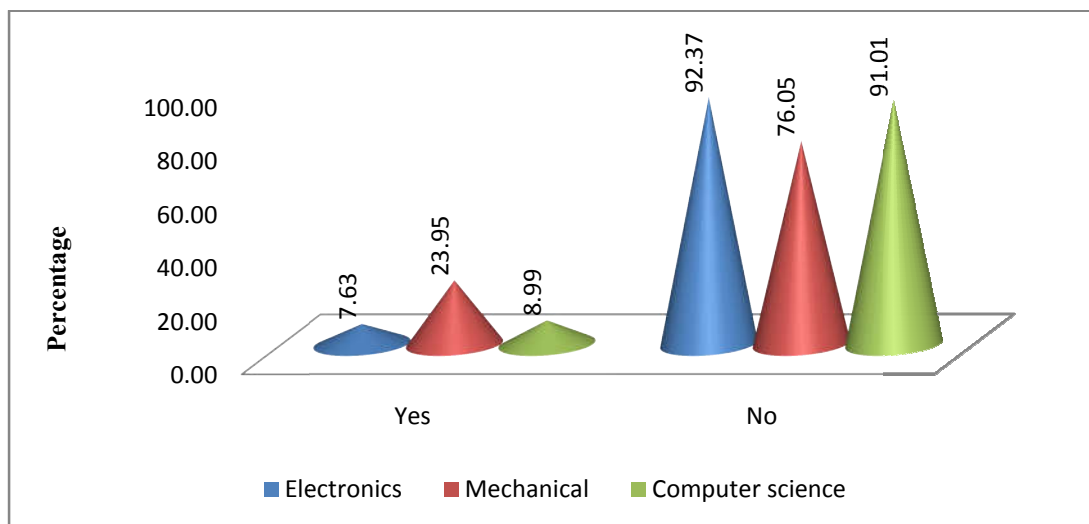


Figure : 74 - Q. 15 During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?(Department wise Girls)

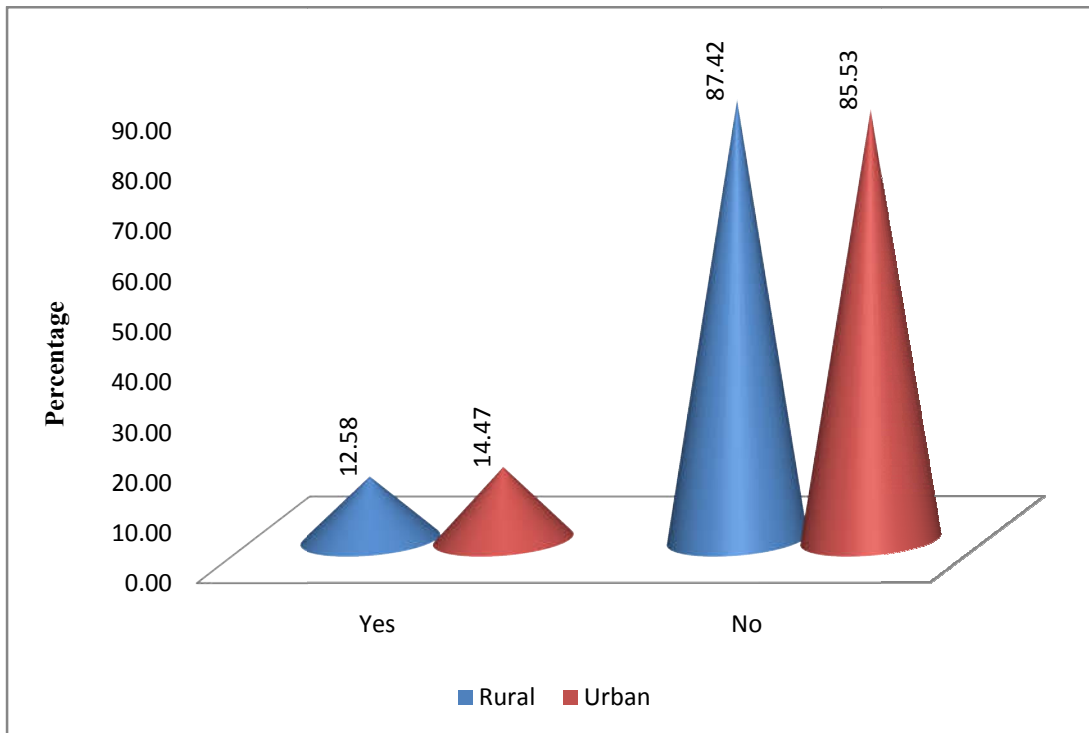


Figure : 75 Area wise - Girls

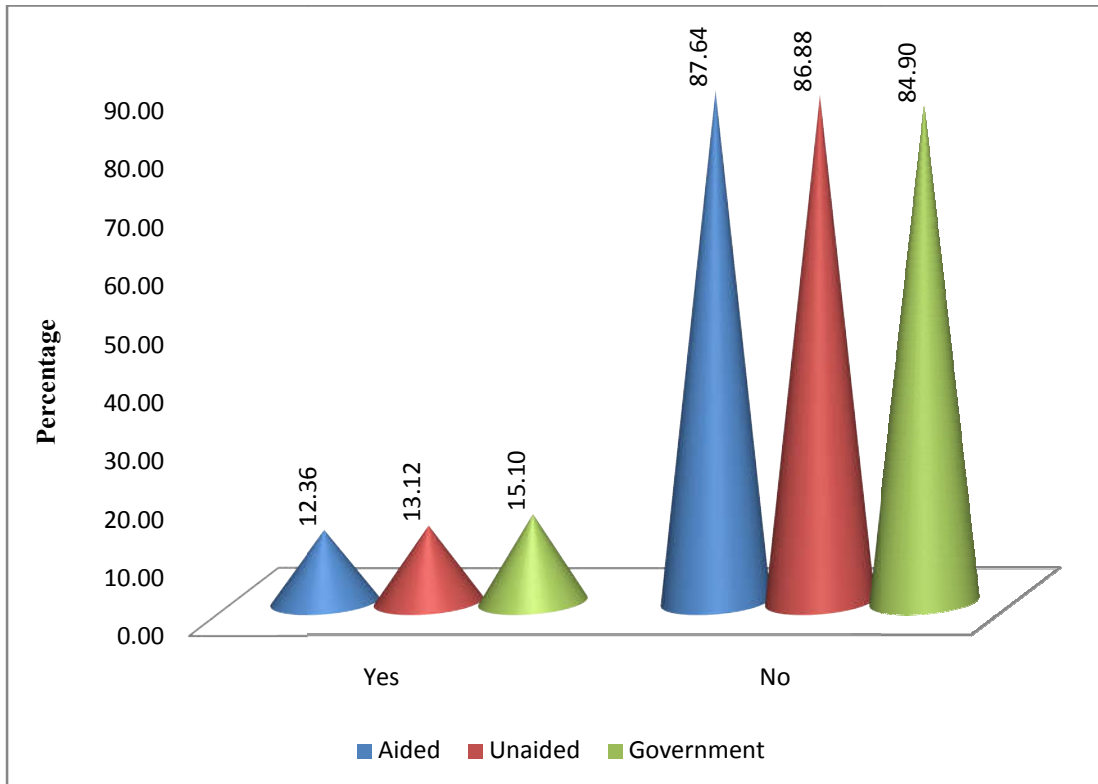


Figure : 76 Category wise - Girls

Table 29

Q. 16 How many close friends do you have?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	26	7.67	28	8.11	32	10.67	48	9.93	38	7.70	25	8.33	33	11.00	28	7.11	86	8.81
1	40	12.00	32	9.33	35	11.67	50	10.30	57	11.70	30	10.00	40	13.33	37	9.67	107	11.00
2	54	15.22	50	14.22	47	15.67	76	15.26	75	14.81	42	14.00	45	15.00	64	16.11	151	15.04
3 or more	230	65.11	240	68.33	186	62.00	326	64.52	330	65.78	203	67.67	182	60.67	271	67.11	656	65.15
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of number of close friends of the students shows that, 7.67% of electronics students, 8.11% of mechanical students and 10.67% computer science students do not have any close friend. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 9.93% of rural students and 7.7% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 8.33% of aided college students, 11% of unaided college students and 7.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of number of close friends of the students shows that, 12% of electronics students, 9.33% of mechanical students and 11.67% of computer science students have only one close friend. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 10.3% of rural students and 11.7% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 10% of aided college students, 13.33% of unaided college students and 9.67% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of number of close friends of the students shows that, 15.22% of electronics students, 14.22% of mechanical students and 15.67% of computer science students have two close friends. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 15.26% of rural students and 14.81% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 14% of aided college students, 15% of unaided college students and 16.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of number of close friends of the students shows that, 65.11% of electronics students, 68.33% of mechanical students and 62% of computer science students have three or more close friends. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 64.52% of rural students and 65.78% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 67.67% of aided college students, 60.67% of unaided college students and 67.11% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.16 (boys) is presented in figure 77 to 79.

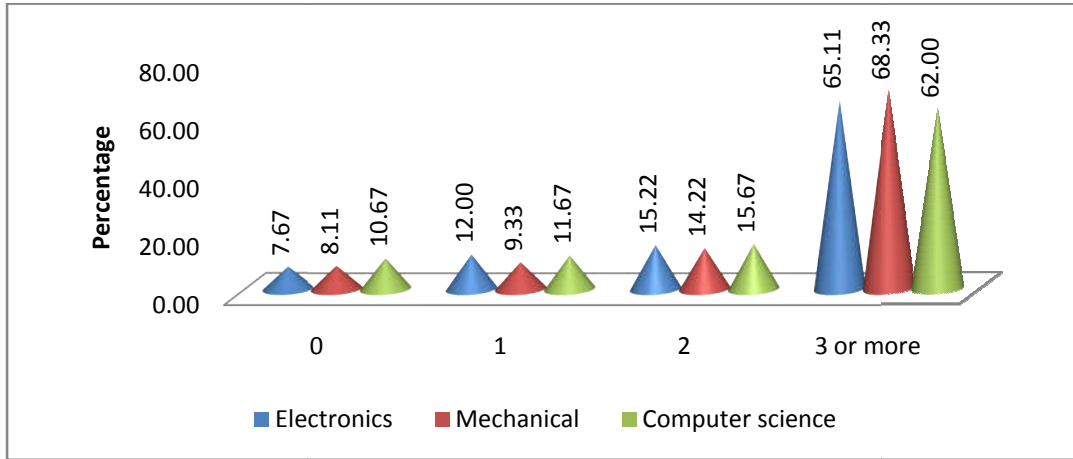


Figure: 77 - Q. 16 How many close friends do you have? (Department wise Boys)

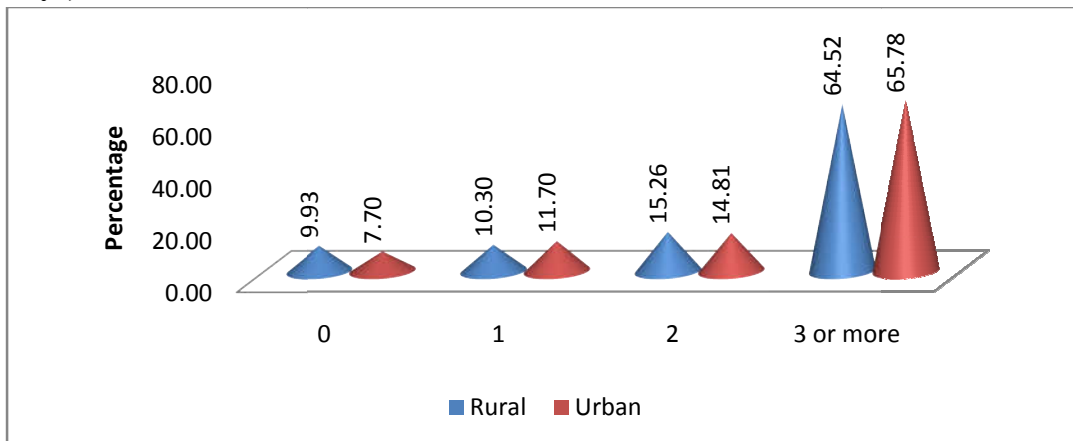


Figure : 78 - Area wise - Boys

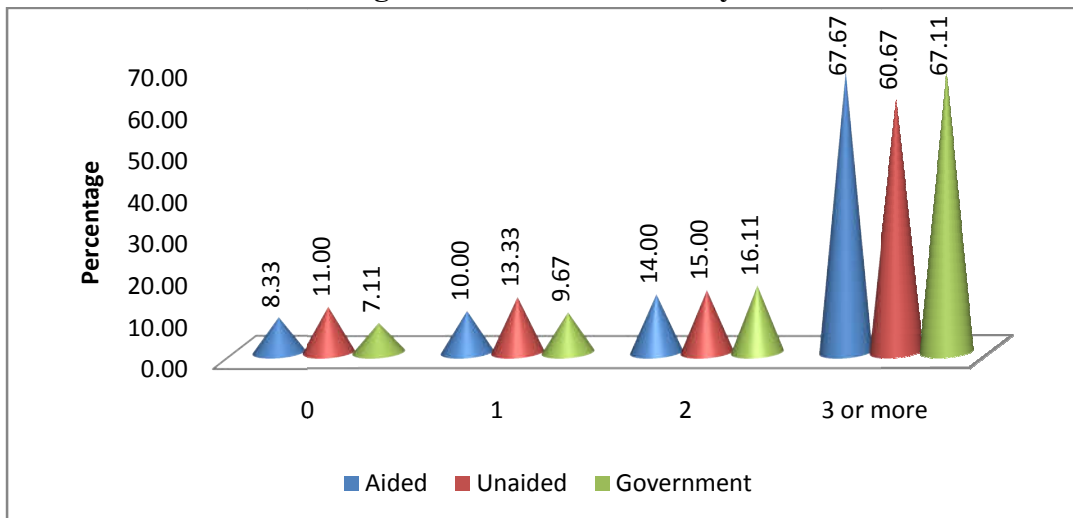


Figure : 79 - Category wise - Boys

Table 30

Q. 16 How many close friends do you have?

Girls																			
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
0	44	10.56	22	13.65	47	11.41	61	12.10	52	11.65	38	11.93	34	12.52	41	11.17	113	11.87	
1	46	10.69	37	24.14	42	10.16	66	15.24	59	14.76	33	14.16	30	14.45	62	16.38	125	15.00	
2	54	12.78	40	26.31	41	9.95	69	15.12	66	17.56	41	18.79	38	15.22	56	15.03	135	16.34	
3 or more	276	65.97	71	35.91	280	68.48	314	57.54	313	56.03	203	55.12	208	57.81	216	57.42	627	56.79	
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000		

Department wise comparison of number of close friends of the students shows that, 10.56% of electronics students, 13.65% of mechanical students and 11.41% computer science students do not have any close friend. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 12.1% of rural students and 11.65% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 11.93% of aided college students, 12.52% of unaided college students and 11.17% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of number of close friends of the students shows that, 10.69% of electronics students, 24.14% of mechanical students and 10.16% of computer science students have only one close friend. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 15.24% of rural students and 14.76% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 14.16% of aided college students, 14.45% of unaided college students and 16.38% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of number of close friends of the students shows that, 12.78% of electronics students, 26.31% of mechanical students and 9.95% of computer science students have two close friends. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 15.12% of rural students and 17.56% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 18.79% of aided college students, 15.22% of unaided college students and 15.03% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of number of close friends of the students shows that, 65.97% of electronics students, 35.91% of mechanical students and 68.48% of computer science students have 3 or more close friends. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 57.54% of rural students and 56.03% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 55.12% of aided college students, 57.81% of unaided college students and 57.42% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.16 (girls) is presented in Figure.80 to 82

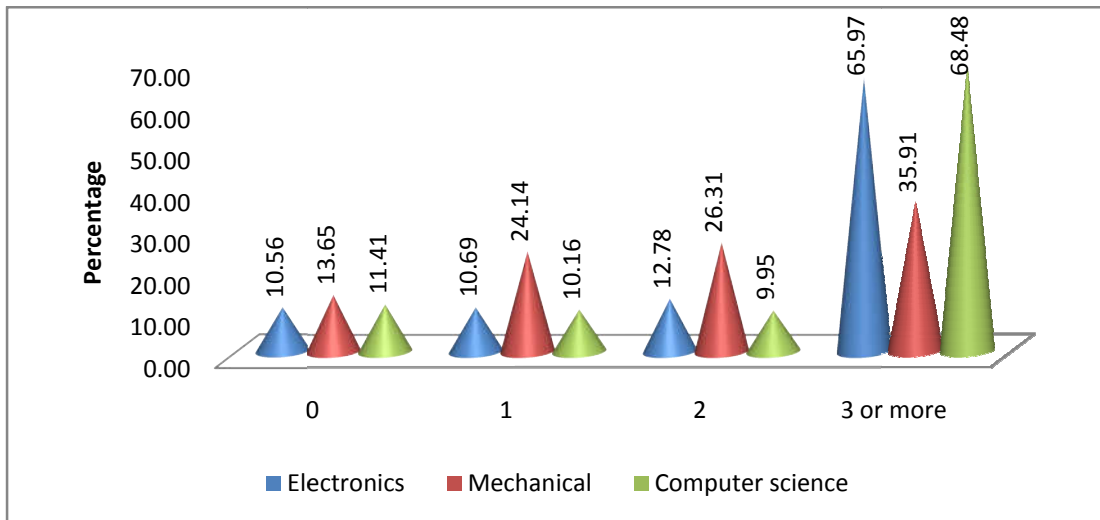


Figure: 80 - Q. 16 How many close friends do you have? (Department wise Girls)

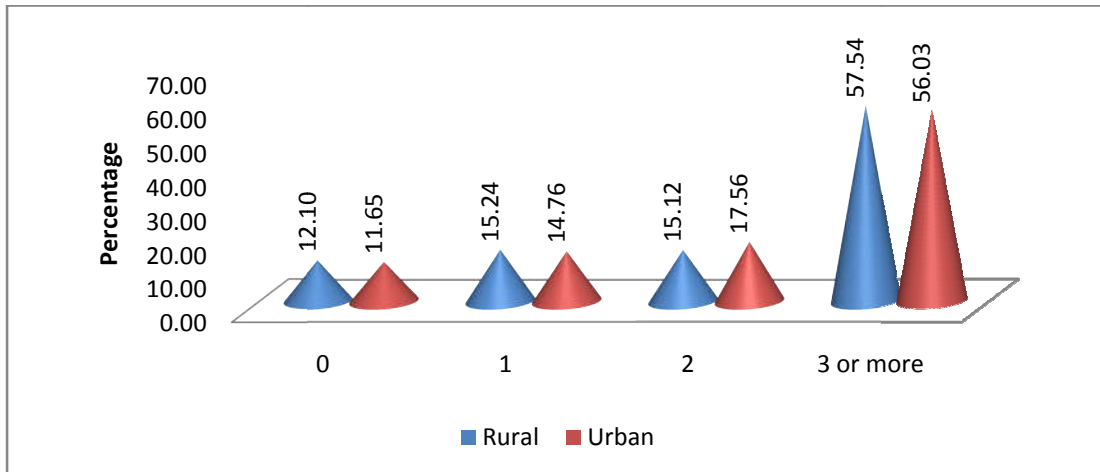


Figure : 81 Area wise - Girls

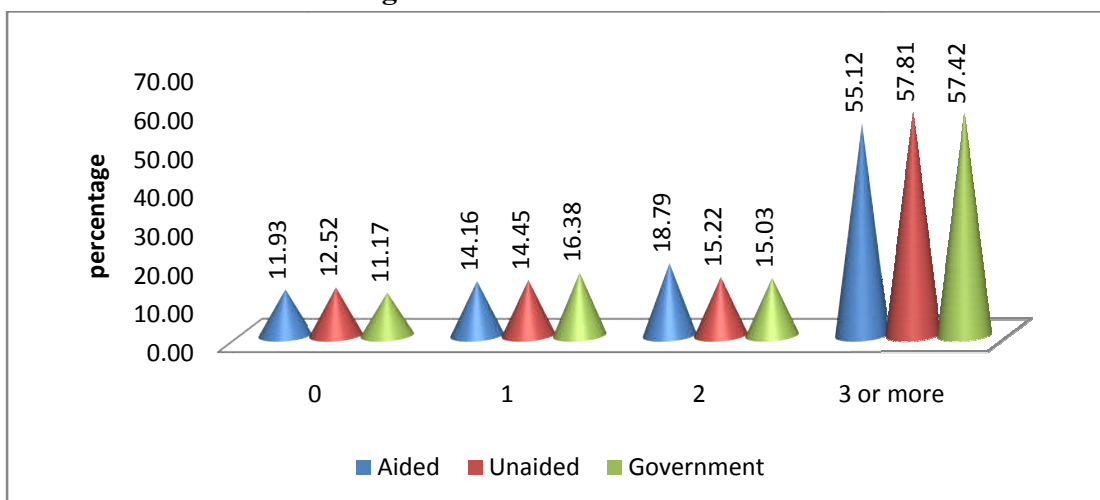


Figure : 82 Category wise - Girls

Table 31

Q.17 How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have never smoked cigarettes	301	86.11	303	87.33	261	87.00	436	87.41	429	86.22	257	85.67	270	90.00	338	84.78	865	86.81
16 years old or younger	24	6.78	15	3.78	22	7.33	30	6.00	31	5.93	19	6.33	14	4.67	28	6.89	61	5.96
17 to 18 years old	19	5.33	17	5.00	14	4.67	22	4.37	28	5.63	15	5.00	13	4.33	22	5.667	50	5.00
19 to 20 years old	6	1.78	15	3.89	3	1.00	12	2.22	12	2.22	9	3.00	3	1.00	12	2.67	24	2.22
21 years old or elder	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke cigarette shows that 86.11% of electronics students, 87.33% of mechanical students and 87% of computer science students have never tried to smoke cigarette. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 87.41% of rural students and 86.22% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 85.67% of aided college students, 90% of unaided college students and 84.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke cigarette shows that 6.78% of electronics students, 3.78% of mechanical students and 7.33% of computer science students began using cigarette first time at the age of 16 years old or younger. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 6% of rural students and 5.93% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6.33% of aided college students, 4.67% of unaided college students and 6.89% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke cigarette shows that 5.33% of electronics students, 5% of mechanical students and 4.67% of computer science students began using cigarette first time between the ages of 17 to 18 years old. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.37% of rural students and 5.63% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 5% of aided college students, 4.33% of unaided college students and 5.67% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke cigarette shows that 1.78% of electronics students, 3.89% of mechanical students and 1% of computer science students began using cigarette first time between the ages of 19 to 20 years old. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.22% of rural students and 2.22% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3% of aided college students, 1% of unaided college students and 2.67% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke cigarette shows that nobody began using cigarette first time at the age of 21 years old or elder.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.17 (boys) is presented in figure 83 to 85.

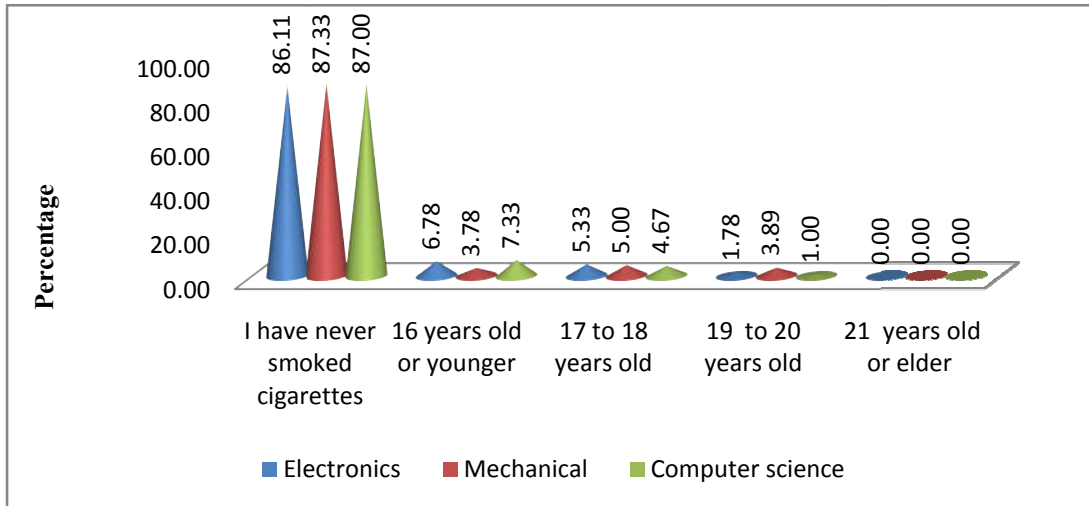


Figure : 83 - Q.17 How old were you when you first tried a cigarette? (Department wise Boys)

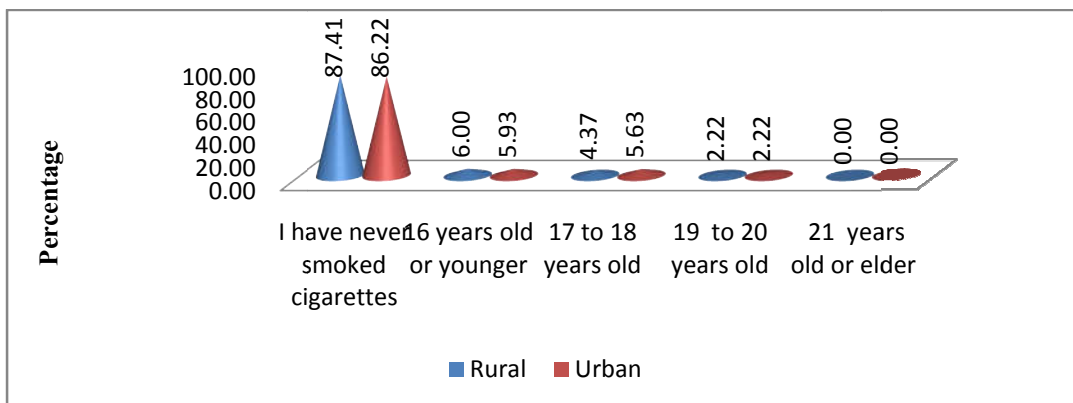


Figure : 84 - Area wise - Boys

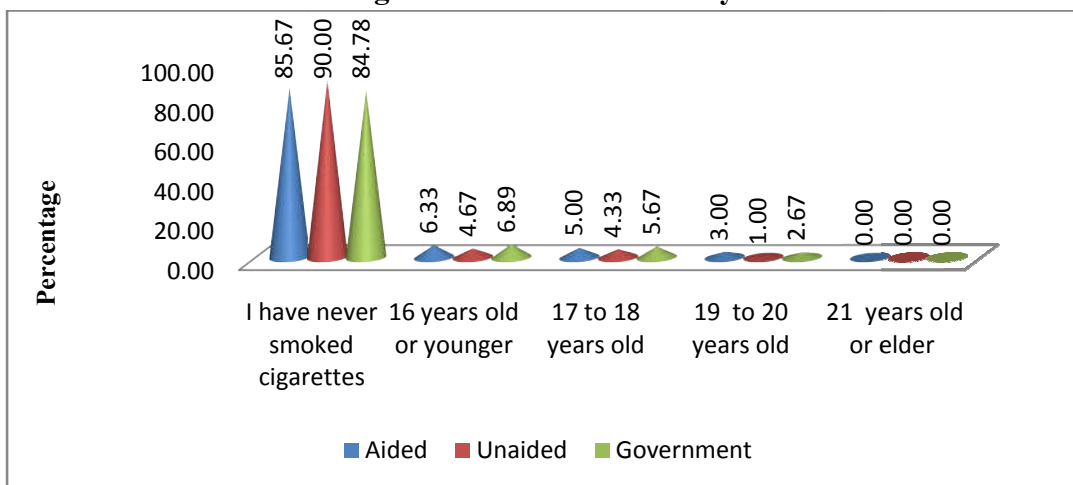


Figure : 85 - Category wise - Boys

Table 32

Q.17 How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have never smoked cigarettes	411	97.85	167	98.84	408	99.52	499	98.15	487	99.34	310	98.81	305	98.79	371	98.62	986	98.74
16 years old or younger	5	1.19	1	0.37	0	0.00	5	0.79	1	0.25	2	0.48	3	0.71	1	0.37	6	0.52
17 to 18 years old	3	0.72	1	0.42	0	0.00	3	0.58	1	0.17	1	0.24	1	0.26	2	0.639	4	0.38
19 to 20 years old	1	0.24	1	0.37	2	0.48	3	0.48	1	0.25	2	0.48	1	0.24	1	0.37	4	0.36
21 years old or elder	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke cigarette shows that 97.85% of electronics students, 98.84% of mechanical students and 99.52% of computer science students have never tried to smoke cigarette. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 98.15% of rural students and 99.34% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98.81% of aided college students, 98.79% of unaided college students and 98.62% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke cigarette shows that 1.19% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students began using cigarette first time at the age of 16 years old or younger. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.79% of rural students and 0.25% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.48% of aided college students, 0.71% of unaided college students and 0.37% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke cigarette shows that 0.72% of electronics students, 0.42% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students began using cigarette first time between the ages of 17 to 18 years old. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.58% of rural students and 0.17% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.24% of aided college students, 0.26% of unaided college students and 0.64% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke cigarette shows that 0.24% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0.48% of computer science students began using cigarette first time between the ages of 19 to 20 years old. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.48% of rural students and 0.25% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.48% of aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 0.37% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke cigarette shows that nobody began using cigarette first time at the age of 21 years old or elder.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.17 (girls) is presented in figure 86 to 88.

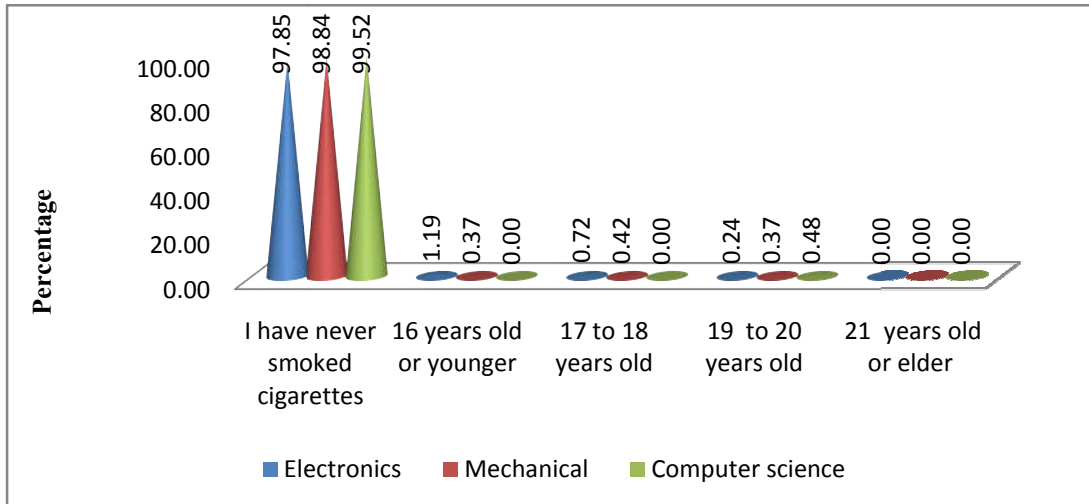


Figure : 86 - Q.17 How old were you when you first tried a cigarette? (Department wise Girls)

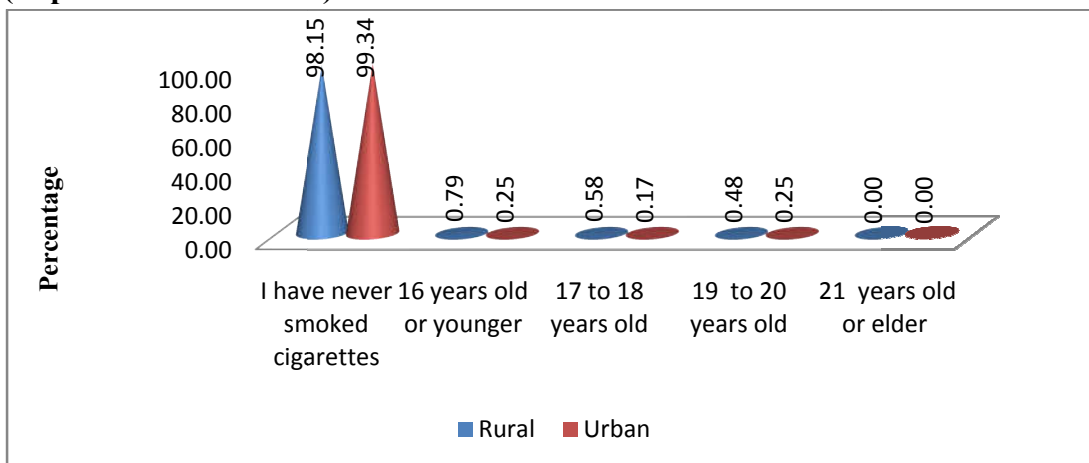


Figure : 87 - Area wise - Girls

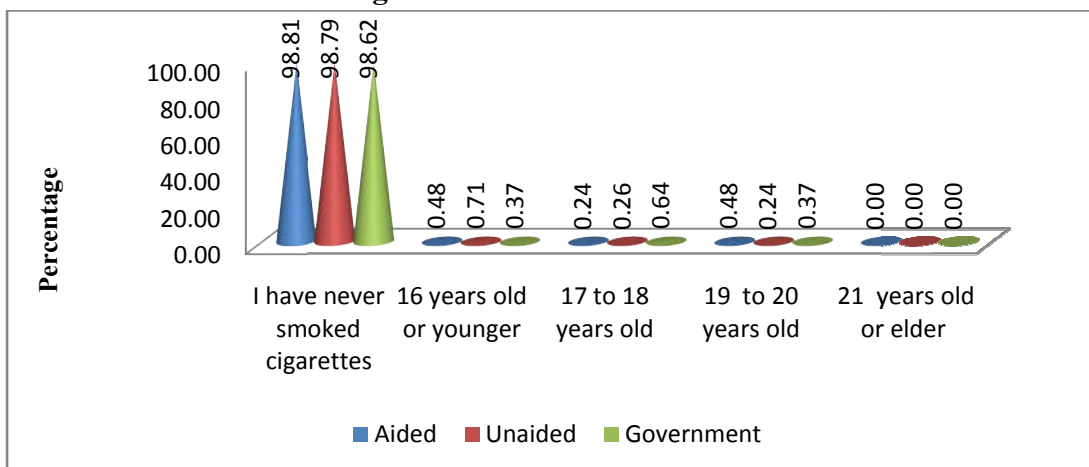


Figure : 88 - Category wise - Girls

Table 33

Q. 18 During the past 30 days, on how many days have you smoked cigarettes?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 day	301	86.11	303	87.33	261	87.00	436	87.41	429	86.22	257	85.67	270	90.00	338	84.78	865	86.81
1 or 2 days	22	6.11	23	6.11	25	8.33	30	5.93	40	7.78	22	7.33	18	6.00	30	7.22	70	6.85
3 to 15 days	14	4.00	15	4.00	9	3.00	19	3.70	19	3.63	13	4.33	6	2.00	19	4.667	38	3.67
16 to 29 days	7	2.00	6	1.78	3	1.00	9	1.78	7	1.41	5	1.67	4	1.33	7	1.78	16	1.59
All days	6	1.78	3	0.78	2	0.67	6	1.19	5	0.96	3	1.00	2	0.67	6	1.56	11	1.07
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the number of days of smoking cigarettes during the past 30 days shows that 86.11% of electronics students, 87.33% of mechanical students and 87% of computer science students never tried to smoke cigarettes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 87.41% of rural students and 86.22% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 85.67% of aided college students, 90% of unaided college students and 84.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of smoking cigarettes during the past 30 days shows that 6.11% of electronics students, 6.11% of mechanical students and 8.33% of computer science students smoked cigarettes one or two days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.93% of rural students and 7.78% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7.33% of aided college students, 6% of unaided college students and 7.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of smoking cigarettes during the past 30 days shows that 4% of electronics students, 4% of mechanical students and 3% of computer science students smoked cigarettes three to fifteen days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.7% of rural students and 3.63% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.33% of aided college students, 2% of unaided college students and 4.67% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of smoking cigarettes during the past 30 days shows that 2% of electronics students, 1.78% of mechanical students and 1% of computer science students smoked cigarettes 16 to 29 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.78% of rural students and 1.41% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.67% of aided college students, 1.33% of unaided college students and 1.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of smoking cigarettes during the past 30 days shows that 1.78% of electronics students, 0.78% of

mechanical students and 0.67% of computer science students smoked cigarettes all days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.19% of rural students and 0.96% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1% of aided college students, 0.67% of unaided college students and 1.56% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.18 (boys) is presented in figure 89 to 91.

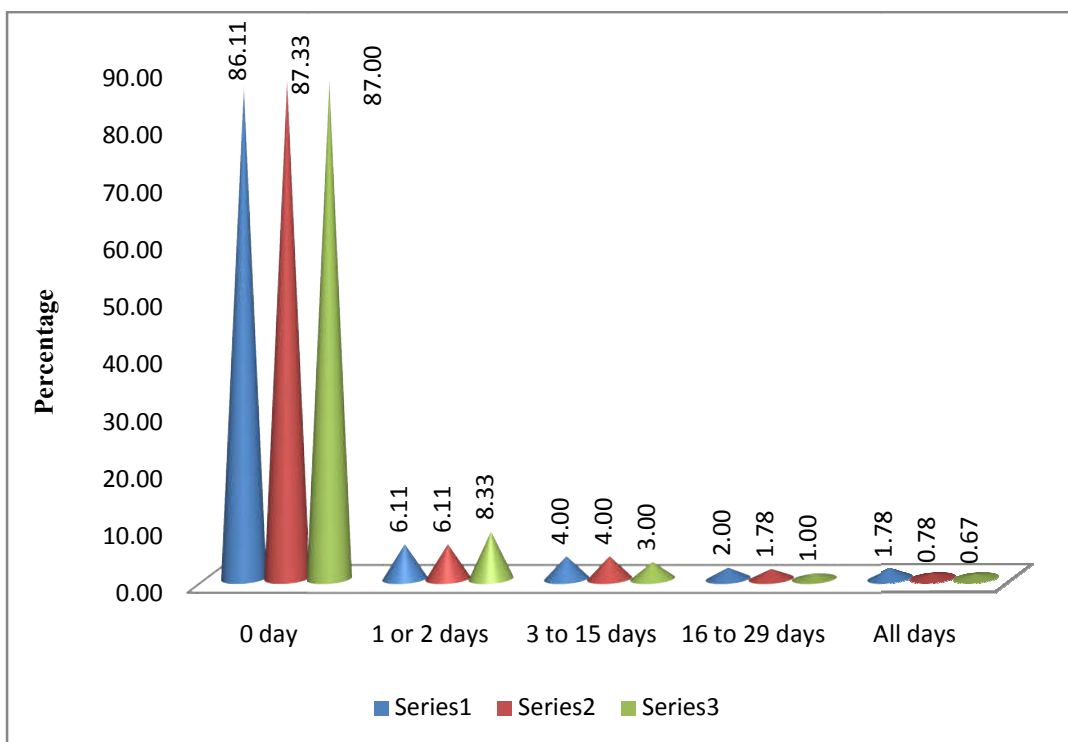


Figure : 89 - Q.18 During the past 30 days, on how many days have you smoked cigarettes? (Department wise Boys)

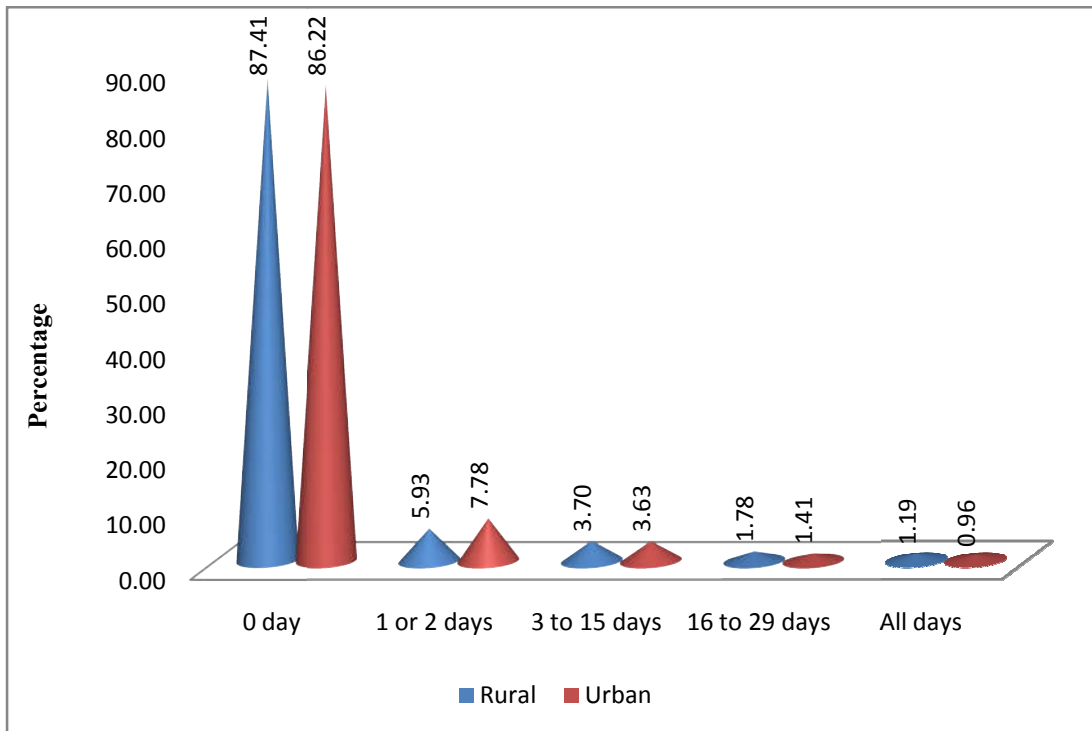


Figure : 90 - Area wise - Boys

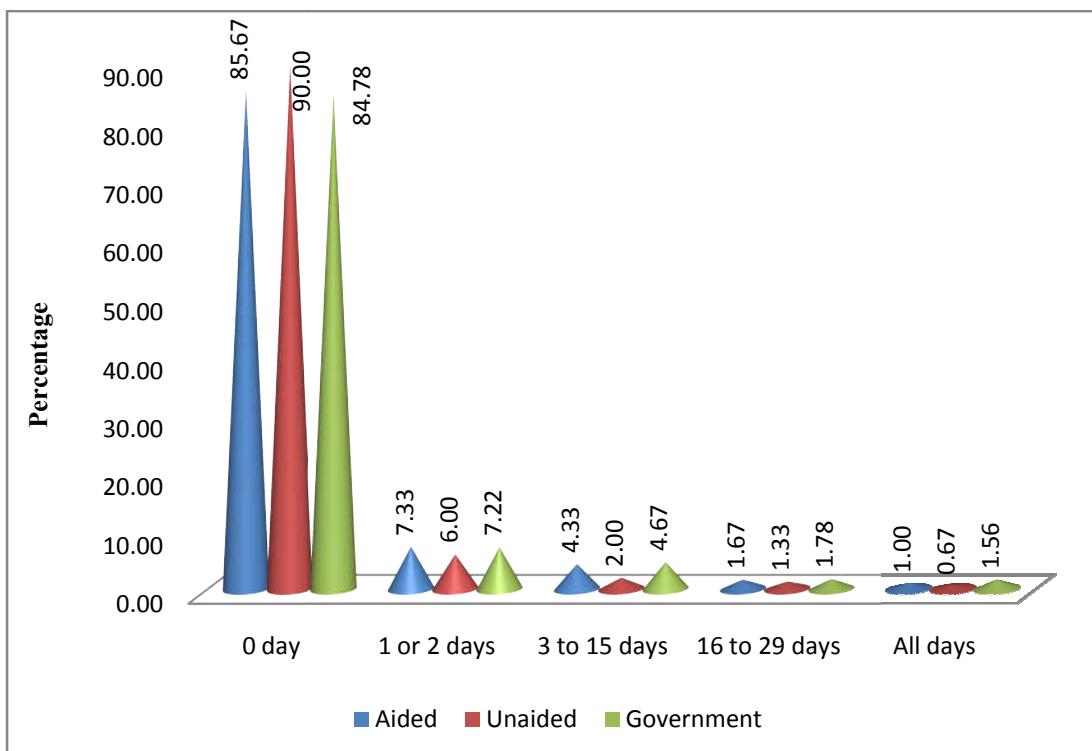


Figure : 91 - Category wise - Boys

Table 34

Q. 18 During the past 30 days, on how many days have you smoked cigarettes?

Girls																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 day	411	97.85	167	98.84	408	99.52	499	98.15	487	99.34	310	98.81	305	98.79	371	98.62	986	98.74
1 or 2 days	4	0.97	2	0.79	2	0.48	6	1.07	2	0.42	3	0.71	3	0.73	2	0.79	8	0.74
3 to 15 days	5	1.17	1	0.37	0	0.00	5	0.78	1	0.25	2	0.48	2	0.48	2	0.593	6	0.51
16 to 29 days	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
All days	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the number of days of smoking cigarettes during the past 30 days shows that 97.85% of electronics students, 98.84% of mechanical students and 99.52% of computer science students never tried to smoke cigarettes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 98.15% of rural students and 99.34% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98.81% of aided college students, 98.79% of unaided college students and 98.62% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of smoking cigarettes during the past 30 days shows that 0.97% of electronics students, 0.79% of mechanical students and 0.48% of computer science students smoked cigarettes 1 or 2 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.07% of rural students and 0.42% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.71% of aided college students, 0.73% of unaided college students and 0.79% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of smoking cigarettes during the past 30 days shows that 1.17% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students smoked cigarettes three to fifteen days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.78% of rural students and 0.25% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.48% of aided college students, 0.48% of unaided college students and 0.59% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the number of days of smoking cigarettes during the past 30 days shows that nobody smoked cigarettes more than 15 days.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.18 (girls) is presented in figure 92 to 94.

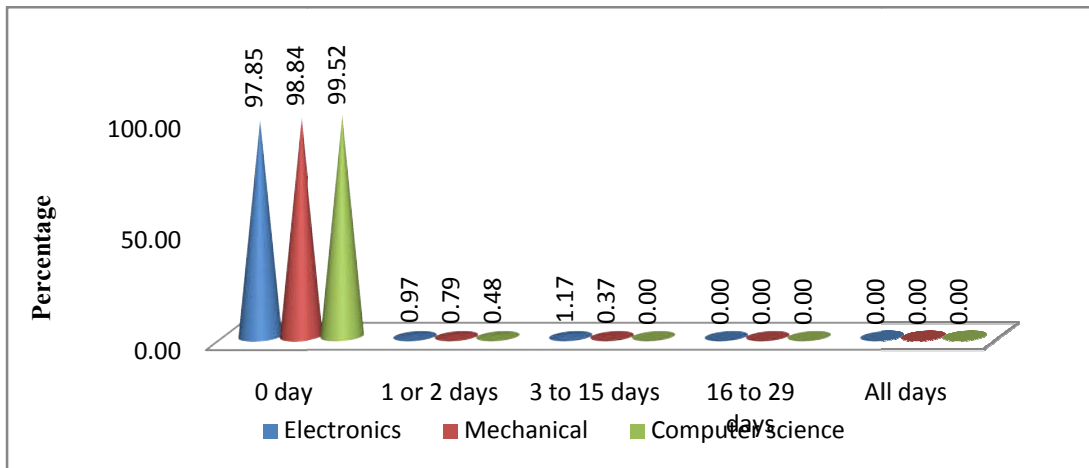


Figure : 92 - Q.18 During the past 30 days, on how many days have you smoked cigarettes? (Department wise Girls)

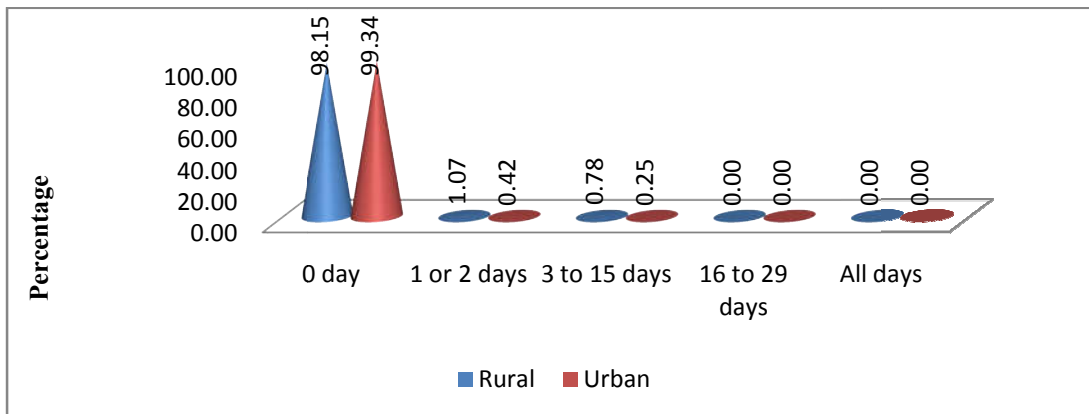


Figure : 93 - Area wise - Girls

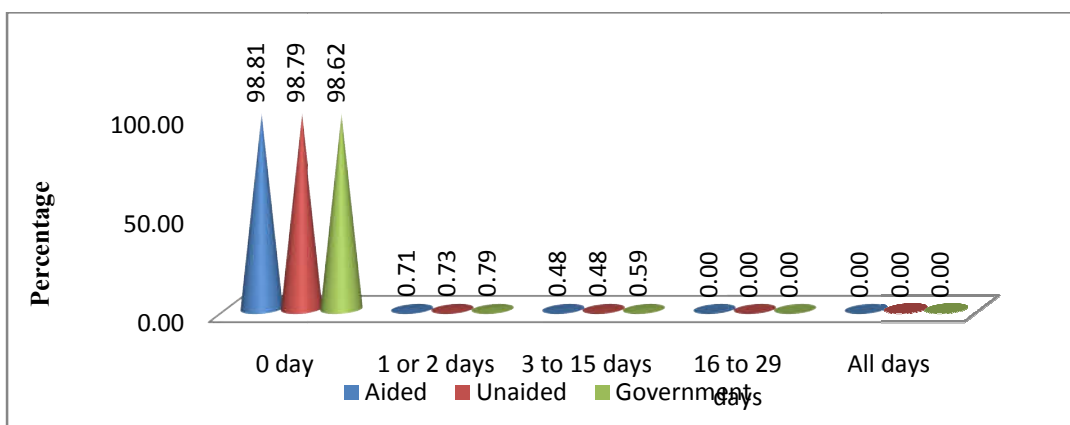


Figure : 94 - Category wise - Girls

Table 35

Q. 19. During the past 30 days, on how many days have you used any other forms of tobacco such as gudka, hans, panparag?

Boys																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 day	307	88.56	311	88.89	268	89.33	445	89.48	441	88.37	264	88.00	275	91.67	347	87.11	886	88.93
1 or 2 days	29	7.33	21	6.11	17	5.67	29	5.41	38	7.33	18	6.00	15	5.00	34	8.11	67	6.37
3 to 15 days	8	2.22	6	1.67	7	2.33	12	2.30	9	1.85	7	2.33	5	1.67	9	2.222	21	2.07
16 to 29 days	2	0.67	5	1.44	4	1.33	6	1.26	5	1.04	5	1.67	3	1.00	3	0.78	11	1.15
All days	4	1.22	7	1.89	4	1.33	8	1.56	7	1.41	6	2.00	2	0.67	7	1.78	15	1.48
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of usage of any other forms of tobacco during the past 30 days shows that 88.56% of electronics students, 88.89% of mechanical students and 89.33% of computer science students never tried to use any other form of tobacco products. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 89.48% of rural students and 88.37% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 88% of aided college students, 91.67% of unaided college students and 87.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of usage of any other forms of tobacco during the past 30 days shows that 7.33% of electronics students, 6.11% of mechanical students and 5.67% of computer science students use other forms of tobacco one or two days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.41% rural students and 7.33% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6% of aided college students, 5% of unaided college students and 8.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of usage of any other forms of tobacco during the past 30 days shows that 2.22% of electronics students, 1.67% of mechanical students and 2.33% of computer science students use other forms of tobacco three to fifteen days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.3% rural students and 1.85% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.33% of aided college students, 1.67% of unaided college students and 2.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of usage of any other forms of tobacco during the past 30 days shows that 0.67% of electronics students, 1.44% of mechanical students and 1.33% of computer science students use other forms of tobacco 16 to 29 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.26% rural students and 1.04% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.67% of aided college students, 1% of unaided college students and 0.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of usage of any other forms of tobacco during the past 30 days shows that 1.22% of electronics students, 1.89% of mechanical students and 1.33% of computer science students use other forms of tobacco on all days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.56% rural students and 1.41% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2% of aided college students, 0.67% of unaided college students and 1.78% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.19 (boys) is presented in figure 95 to 97.

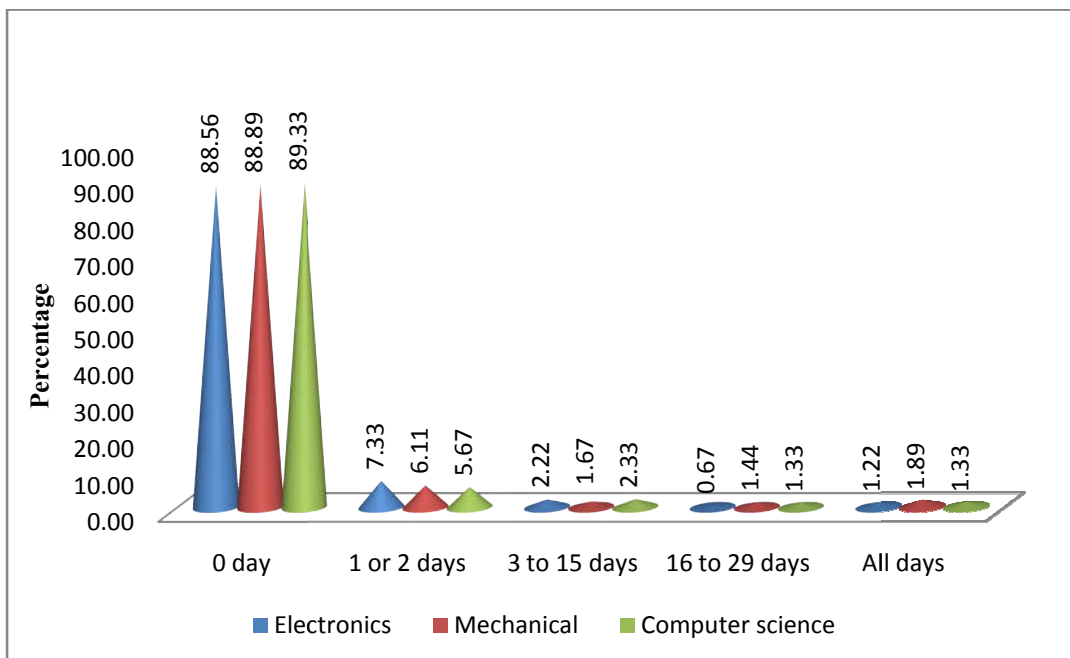


Figure : 95 - Q. 19. During the past 30 days, on how many days have you used any other form of tobacco such as gudka, hans, panparag? (Department wise Boys)

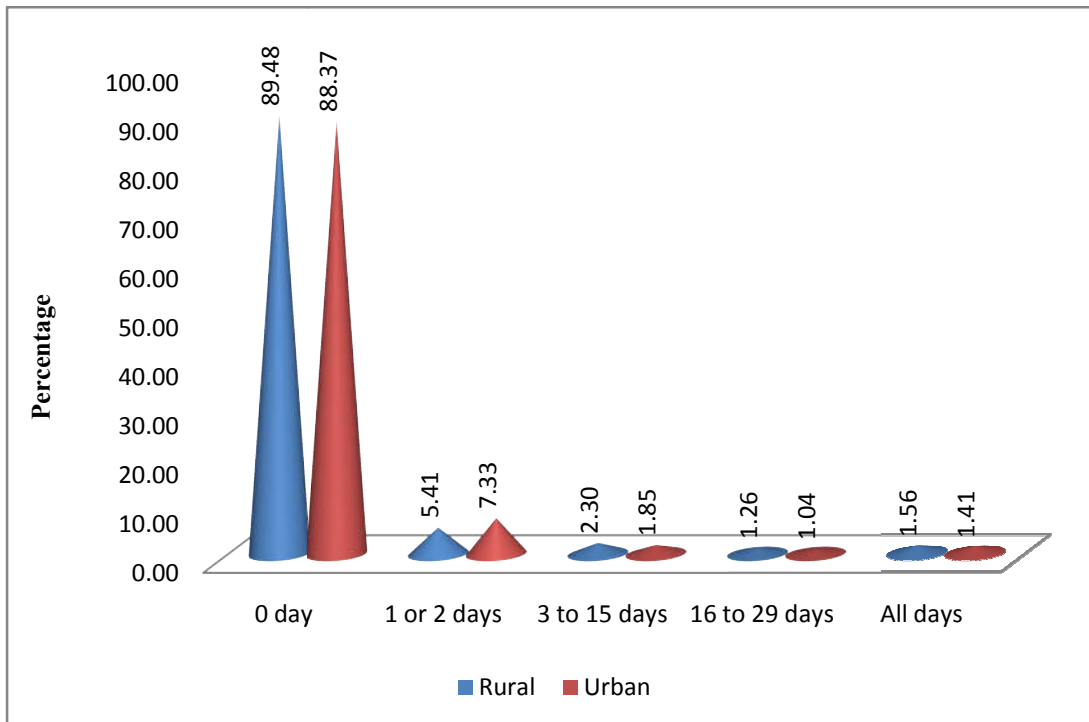


Figure : 96 - Area wise - Boys

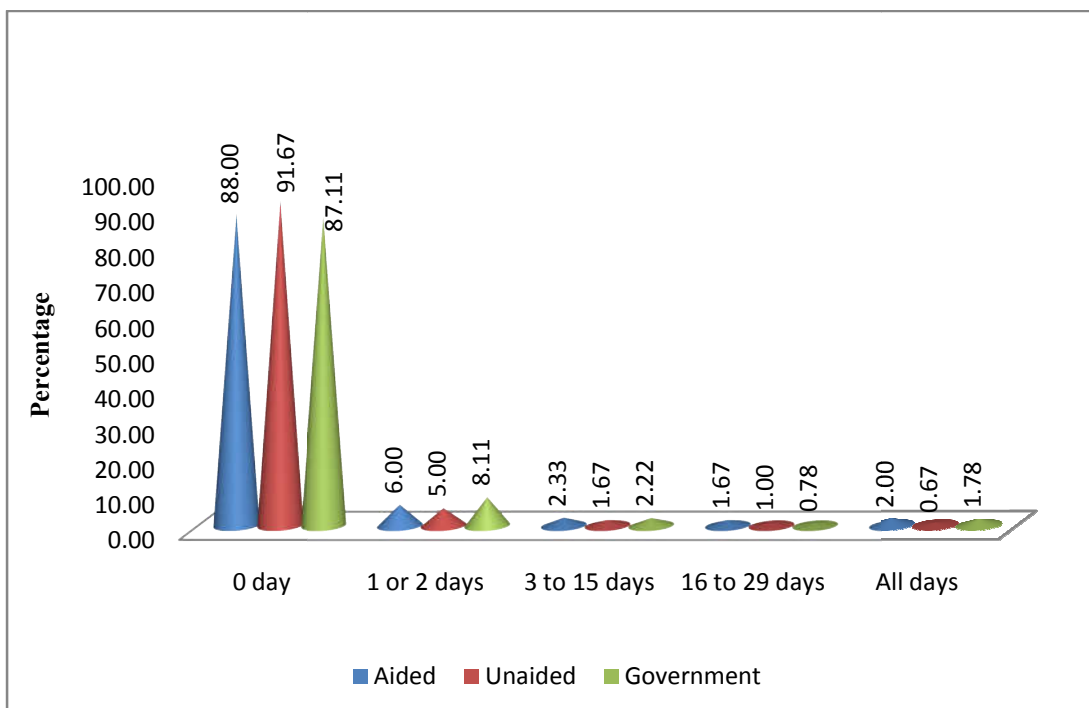


Figure : 97 - Category wise - Boys

Table 36

Q. 19. During the past 30 days, on how many days have you used any other form of tobacco such as gudka, hans, panparag?

Girls																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 day	415	98.80	169	99.17	406	99.03	505	99.22	485	98.78	312	98.65	307	99.27	371	99.08	990	99.00
1 or 2 days	3	0.68	1	0.83	3	0.73	4	0.62	3	0.87	1	0.83	3	0.73	3	0.68	7	0.75
3 to 15 days	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0	1	0.09
16 to 29 days	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.24	1	0.16	1	0.17	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.24	2	0.16
All days	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of usage of any other forms of tobacco during the past 30 days shows that 98.8% of electronics students, 99.17% of mechanical students and 99.03% of computer science students never tried to use any other form of tobacco products. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 99.22% of rural students and 98.78% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98.65% of aided college students, 99.27% of unaided college students and 99.08% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of usage of any other forms of tobacco during the past 30 days shows that 0.68% of electronics students, 0.83% of mechanical students and 0.73% of computer science students use other forms of tobacco one or two days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.62% rural students and 0.87% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.83% of aided college students, 0.73% of unaided college students and 0.68% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of usage of any other forms of tobacco during the past 30 days shows that 0.26% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students use other forms of tobacco three to fifteen days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0% rural students and 0.17% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.26% of aided college students, 0% of unaided college students and 0% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of usage of any other forms of tobacco during the past 30 days shows that 0.26% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students use other forms of tobacco 16 to 29 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.16% rural students and 0.17% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.26% of aided college students, 0% of unaided college students and 0.24% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of usage of any other forms of tobacco during the past 30 days shows that 0% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students use other forms of tobacco on all days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0% rural students and 0% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0% of aided college students, 0% of unaided college students and 0% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.19 (girls) is presented in figure 98 to 100.

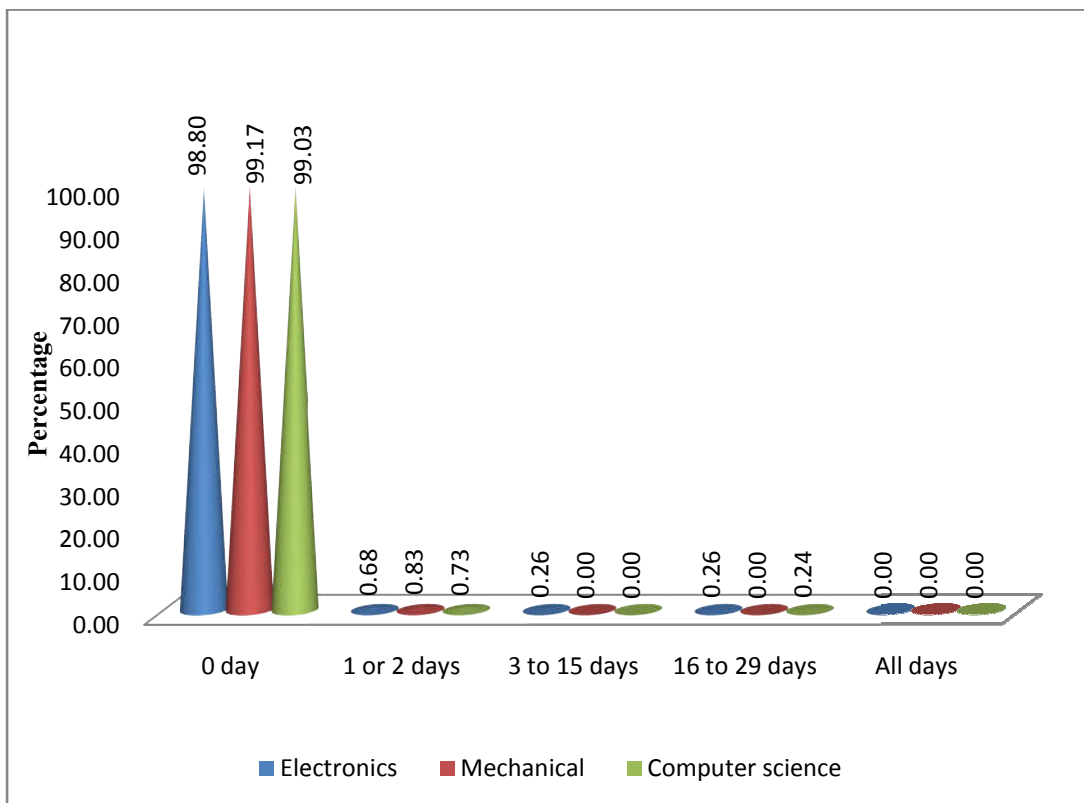


Figure : 98 - Q. 19. During the past 30 days, on how many days have you used any other form of tobacco such as gudka, hans, panparag? (Department wise Girls)

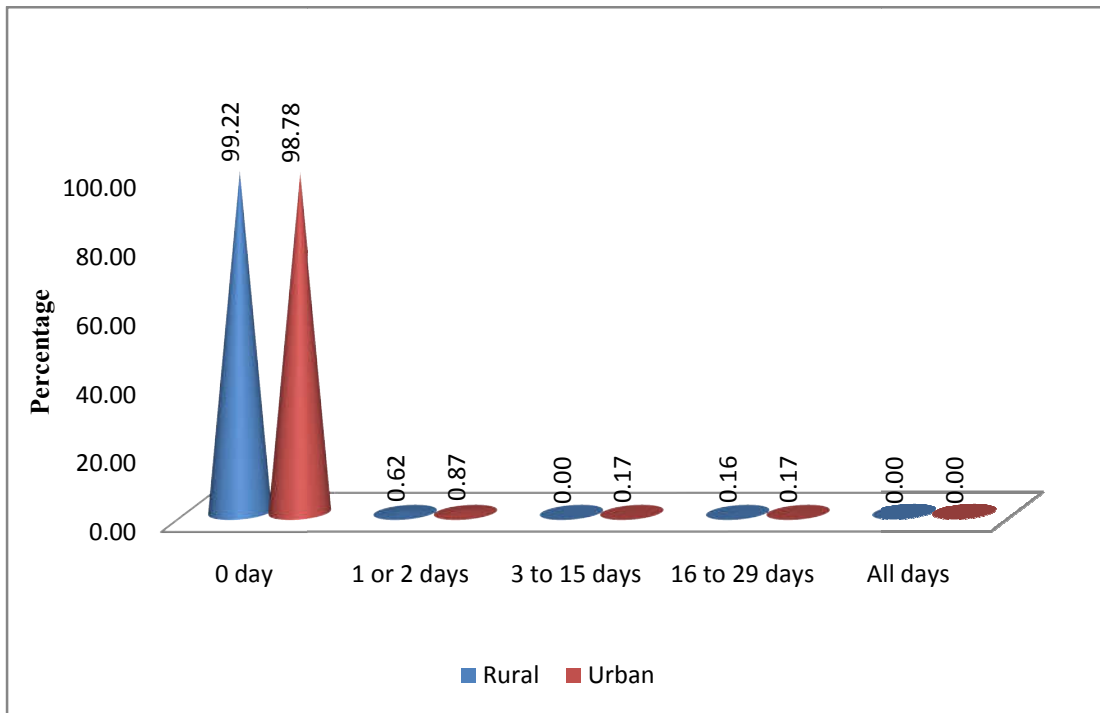


Figure : 99 - Area wise - Girls

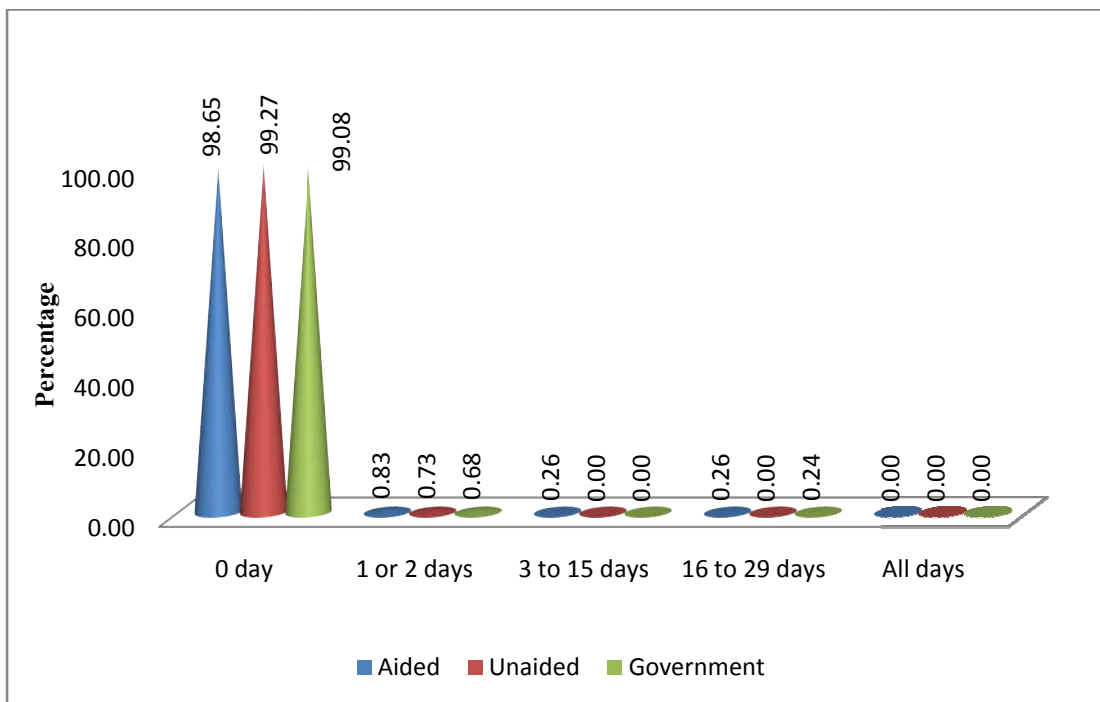


Figure : 100 - Category wise - Girls

Table 37

Q. 20. During the past 12 months have you ever tried to stop smoking cigarettes?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have never smoked cigarettes	301	86.11	303	87.33	261	87.00	436	87.41	429	86.22	257	85.67	270	90.00	338	84.78	865	86.81
I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 12 months	4	1.33	3	0.89	4	1.33	5	1.11	6	1.26	3	1.00	3	1.00	5	1.56	11	1.19
Yes	23	6.56	20	5.22	25	8.33	29	5.78	39	7.63	22	7.33	16	5.33	30	7.444	68	6.70
No	22	6.00	24	6.56	10	3.33	30	5.70	26	4.89	18	6.00	11	3.67	27	6.22	56	5.30
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the effort to stop smoking cigarettes shows that 86.11% of electronics students, 87.33% of mechanical students and 87% of computer science students never tried to smoke cigarettes. While making area wise comparison 87.41% of rural students and 86.22% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 85.67% of aided college students, 90% of unaided college students and 84.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the effort to stop smoking cigarettes shows that 1.33% of electronics students, 0.89% of mechanical students and 1.33% of computer science students never used cigarettes during the past 12 months. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.11% of rural students and 1.26% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1% of aided college students, 1% of unaided college students and 1.56% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the effort to stop smoking cigarettes shows that 6.56% of electronics students, 5.22% of mechanical students and 8.33% of computer science students tried to quit smoking cigarettes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.78% of rural students and 7.63% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7.33% of aided college students, 5.33% of unaided college students and 7.44% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the effort to stop smoking cigarettes shows that 6% of electronics students, 6.56% of mechanical students and 3.33% of computer science students never tried to stop smoking cigarettes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.7% of rural students and 4.89% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6% of aided college students, 3.67% of unaided college students and 6.22% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.20 (boys) is presented in figure 101 to 103.

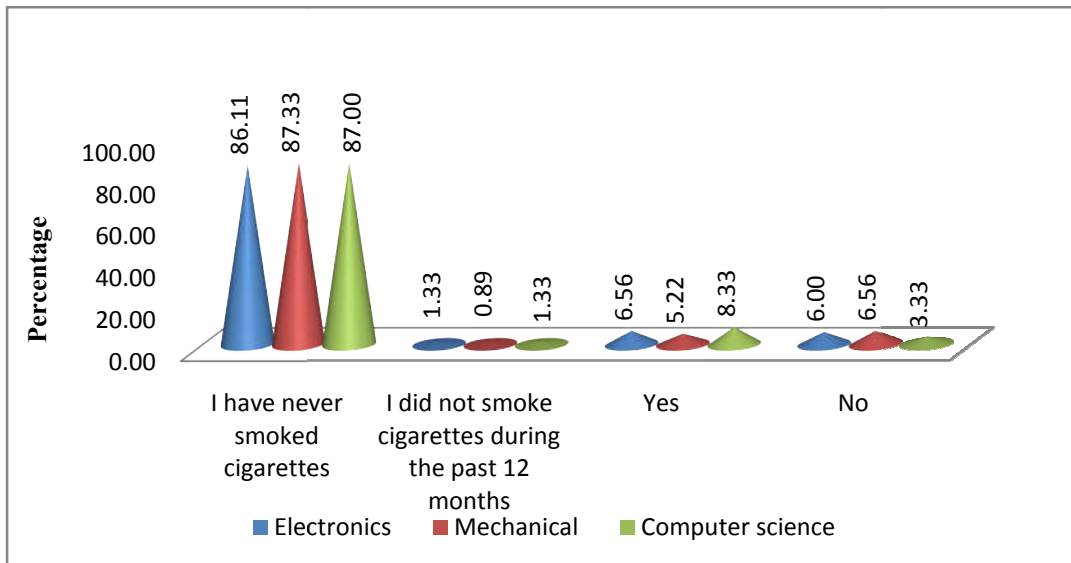


Figure : 101 - Q. 20. During the past 12 months have you ever tried to stop smoking cigarettes? (Department wise Boys)

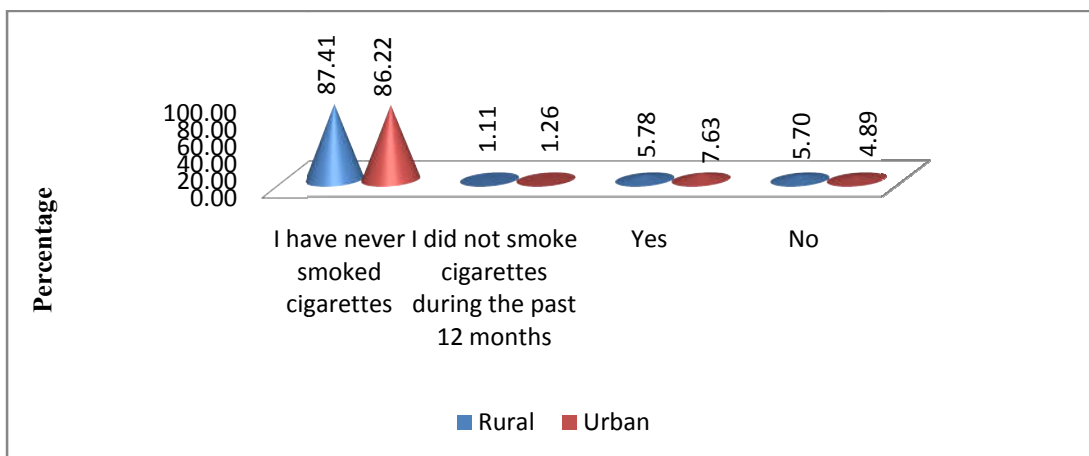


Figure : 102 - Area wise - Boys

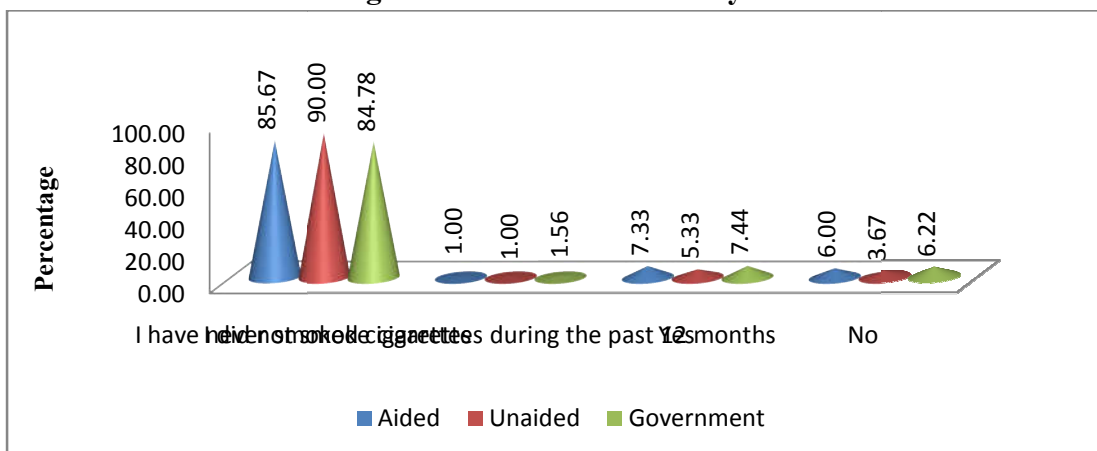


Figure : 103 - Category wise - Boys

Table 38

Q. 20. During the past 12 months have you ever tried to stop smoking cigarettes?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have never smoked cigarettes	411	97.85	167	98.84	408	99.52	499	98.15	487	99.34	310	98.81	305	98.79	371	98.62	986	98.74
I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 12 months	3	0.71	1	0.37	2	0.48	5	0.79	1	0.25	2	0.48	3	0.71	1	0.37	6	0.52
Yes	2	0.49	1	0.42	0	0.00	2	0.44	1	0.17	1	0.24	1	0.26	1	0.417	3	0.30
No	4	0.94	1	0.37	0	0.00	4	0.62	1	0.25	2	0.48	1	0.24	2	0.59	5	0.44
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the effort to stop smoking cigarettes shows that 97.85% of electronics students, 98.84% of mechanical students and 99.52% of computer science students never tried to smoke cigarettes. While making area wise comparison 98.15% of rural students and 99.34% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98.81% of aided college students, 98.79% of unaided college students and 98.62% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the effort to stop smoking cigarettes shows that 0.71% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0.48% of computer science students never used cigarettes during the past 12 months. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.79% of rural students and 0.25% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.48% of aided college students, 0.71% of unaided college students and 0.37% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the effort to stop smoking cigarettes shows that 0.49% of electronics students, 0.42% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students tried to quit smoking cigarettes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.44% of rural students and 0.17% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.24% of aided college students, 0.26% of unaided college students and 0.42% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the effort to stop smoking cigarettes shows that 0.94% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students never tried to stop smoking cigarettes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.62% of rural students and 0.25% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.48% of aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 0.59% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.20 (girls) is presented in figure 104 to 106.

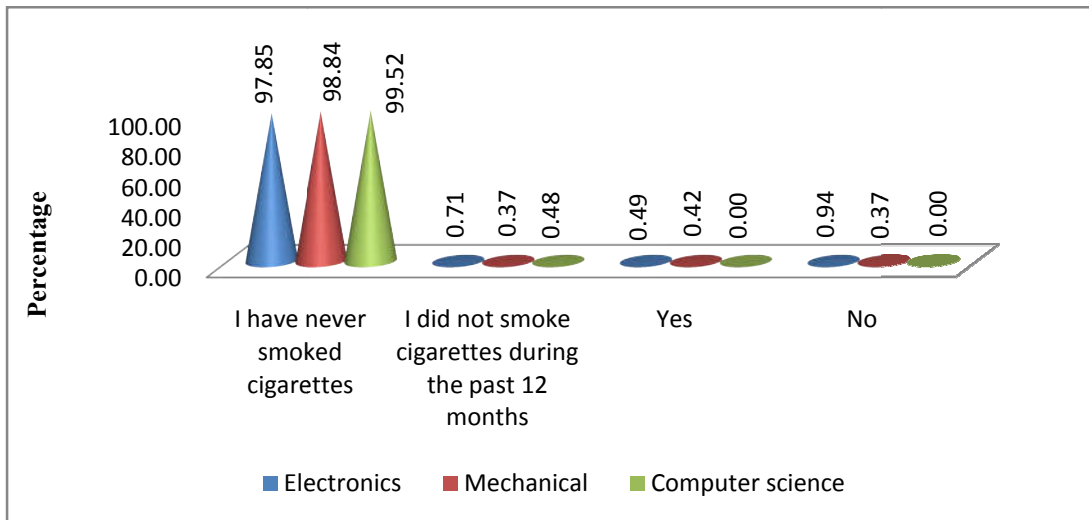


Figure : 104 - Q. 20. During the past 12 months have you ever tried to stop smoking cigarettes? (Department wise-Girls)

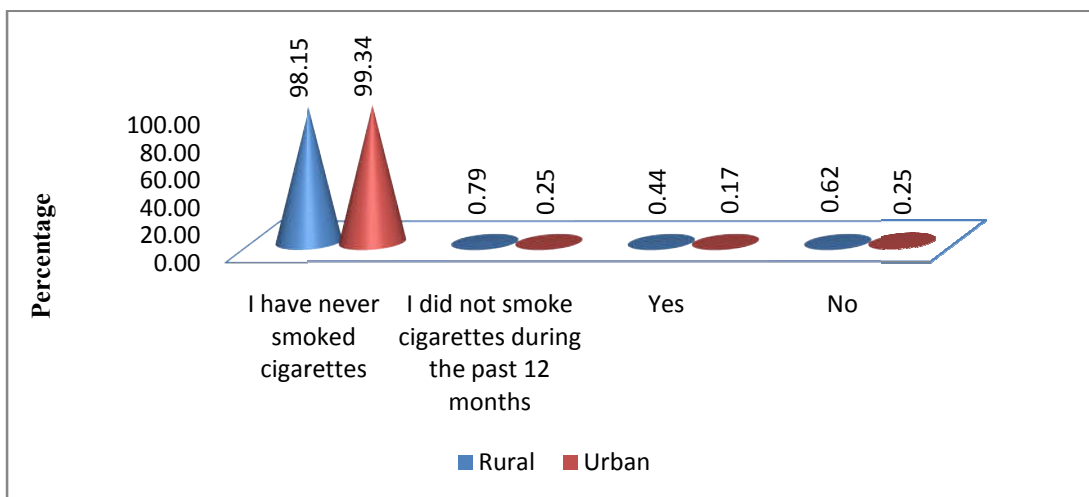


Figure : 105 - Area wise - Girls

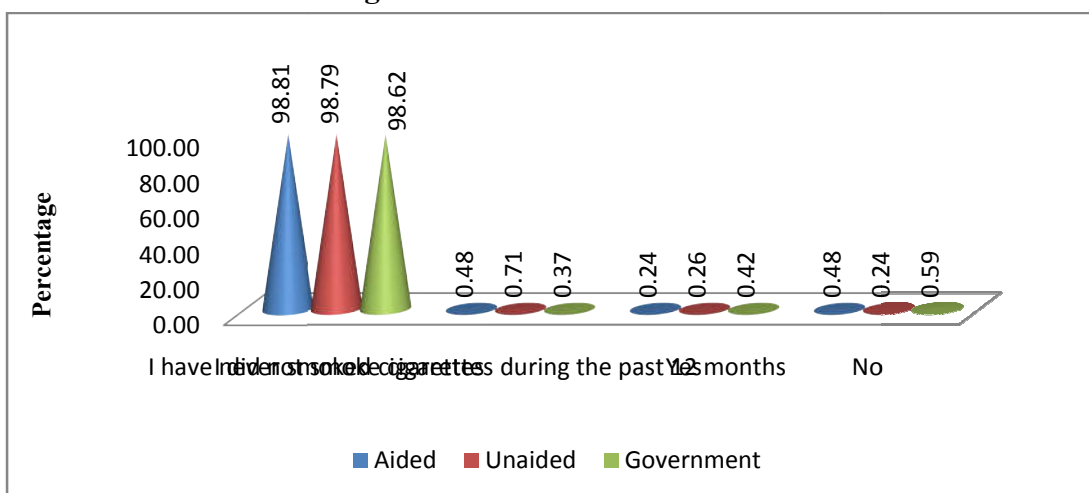


Figure : 106 - Category wise - Girls

Table 39

Q. 21. During the past 30 days how many cigarettes have you smoked daily?

Boys																			
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
I did not smoke cigarette	301	86.11	303	87.33	261	87.00	436	87.41	429	86.22	257	85.67	270	90.00	338	84.78	865	86.81	
1 or 2 Numbers	29	8.33	31	8.22	26	8.67	36	7.04	50	9.78	27	9.00	21	7.00	38	9.22	86	8.41	
3 to 15 Numbers	16	4.44	16	4.44	10	3.33	24	4.74	18	3.41	14	4.67	7	2.33	21	5.222	42	4.07	
16 to 29 Numbers	2	0.56	0	0.00	2	0.67	3	0.59	1	0.22	2	0.67	1	0.33	1	0.22	4	0.41	
30 or more	2	0.56	0	0.00	1	0.33	1	0.22	2	0.37	0	0.00	1	0.33	2	0.56	3	0.30	
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000		

Department wise comparison of the frequency of smoking cigarettes daily during the past 30 days shows that 86.11% of electronics students, 87.33% of mechanical students and 87% of computer science students have never tried to smoke cigarettes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 87.41% of rural students and 86.22% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 85.67 % of aided college students, 90% of unaided college students and 84.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of smoking cigarettes daily during the past 30 days shows that 8.33% of electronics students, 8.22% of mechanical students and 8.67% of computer science students smoke one or two cigarettes daily. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 7.04% of rural students and 9.78% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 9% of aided college students, 7% of unaided college students and 9.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of smoking cigarettes daily during the past 30 days shows that 4.44% of electronics students, 4.44% of mechanical students and 3.33% of computer science students smoke three to fifteen cigarettes daily. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.74% of rural students and 3.41% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.67% of aided college students, 2.33% of unaided college students and 5.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of smoking cigarettes daily during the past 30 days shows that 0.56% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.67% of computer science students smoke 16 to 29 cigarettes daily. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.59% of rural students and 0.22% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.67% of aided college students, 0.33% of unaided college students and 0.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of smoking cigarettes daily during the past 30 days shows that 0.56% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical

students and 0.33% of computer science students smoke 30 or more cigarettes daily. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.22% of rural students and 0.37% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0% of aided college students, 0.33% of unaided college students and 0.56% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.21 (boys) is presented in figure 107 to 109.

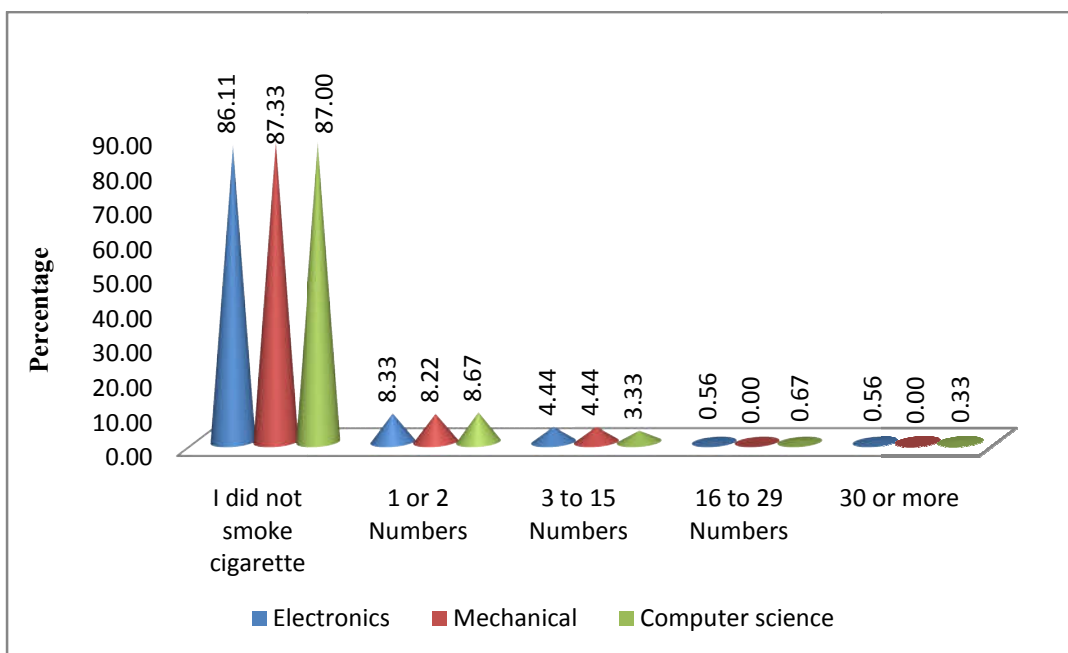


Figure : 107- Q. 21. During the past 30 days how many cigarettes have you smoked daily? (Department wise Boys)

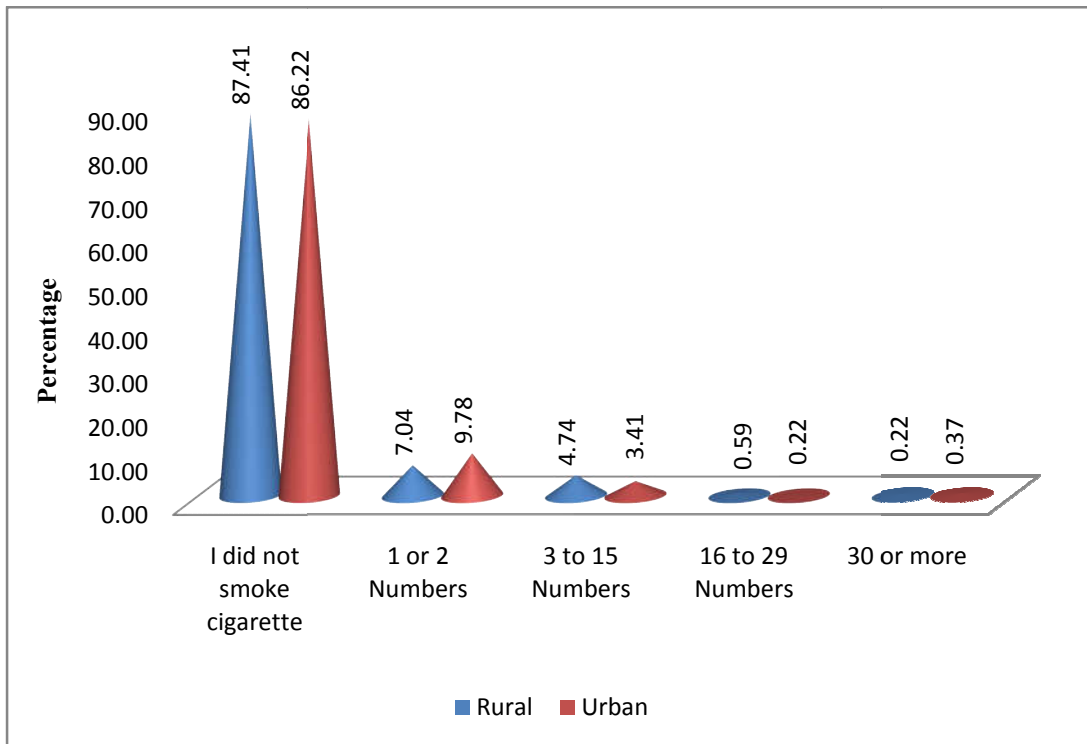


Figure : 108 - Area wise - Boys

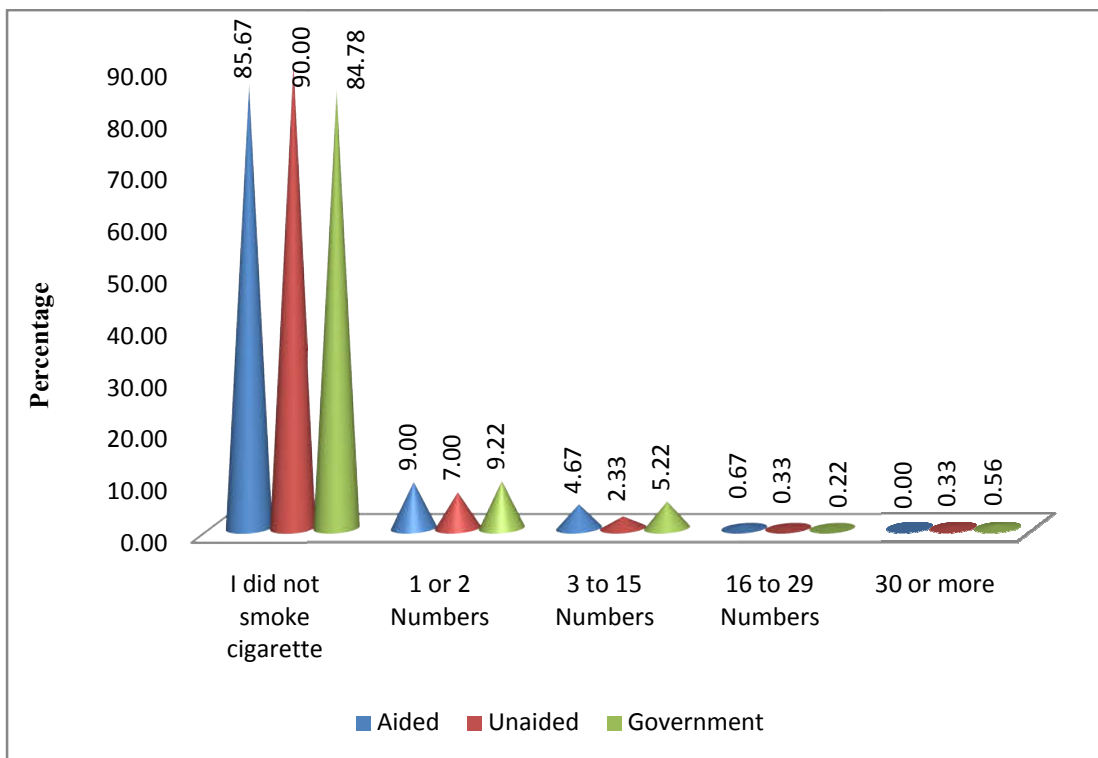


Figure : 109 - Category wise - Boys

Table 40

Q. 21. During the past 30 days how many cigarettes have you smoked daily?

Girls																		
Electronics students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I did not smoke cigarette	411	97.85	167	98.84	408	99.52	499	98.15	487	99.34	310	98.81	305	98.79	371	98.62	986	98.74
1 or 2 Numbers	7	1.67	2	0.74	2	0.48	8	1.26	3	0.66	4	0.95	4	0.97	3	0.96	11	0.96
3 to 15 Numbers	2	0.48	1	0.42	0	0.00	3	0.60	0	0.00	1	0.24	1	0.24	1	0.417	3	0.30
16 to 29 Numbers	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30 or more	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of smoking cigarettes daily during the past 30 days shows that 97.85% of electronics students, 98.84% of mechanical students and 99.52% of computer science students have never tried to smoke cigarettes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 98.15% of rural students and 99.34% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98.81 % of aided college students, 98.79% of unaided college students and 98.62% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of smoking cigarettes daily during the past 30 days shows that 1.67% of electronics students, 0.74% of mechanical students and 0.48% of computer science students smoke one or two cigarettes daily. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.26% of rural students and 0.66% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.95% of aided college students, 0.97% of unaided college students and 0.96% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of smoking cigarettes daily during the past 30 days shows that 0.48% of electronics students, 0.42% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students smoke 3 to 15 cigarettes daily. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.6% of rural students and 0% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.24% of aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 0.42% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the frequency of smoking cigarettes daily during the past 30 days shows that nobody smoke 16 or more than cigarettes daily.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.21 (girls) is presented in figure 110 to 112.

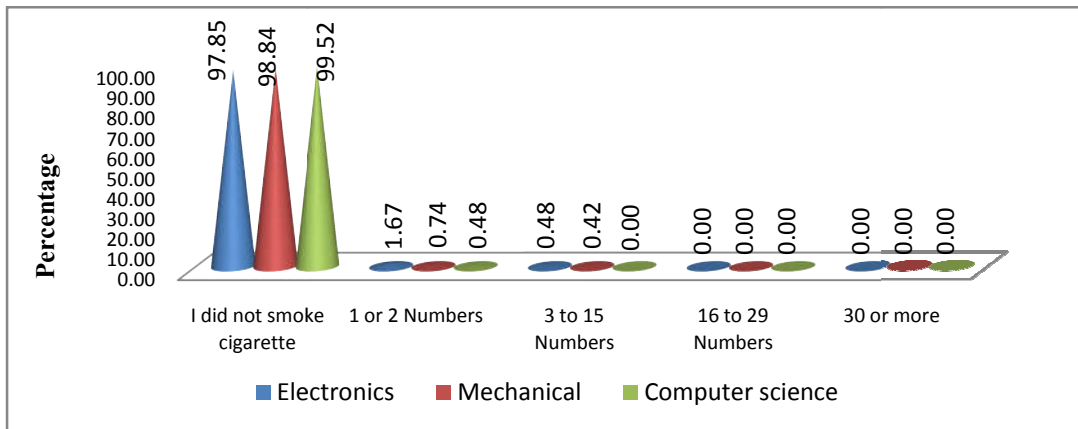


Figure : 110- Q. 21. During the past 30 days how many cigarettes have you smoked daily? (Department wise Girls)

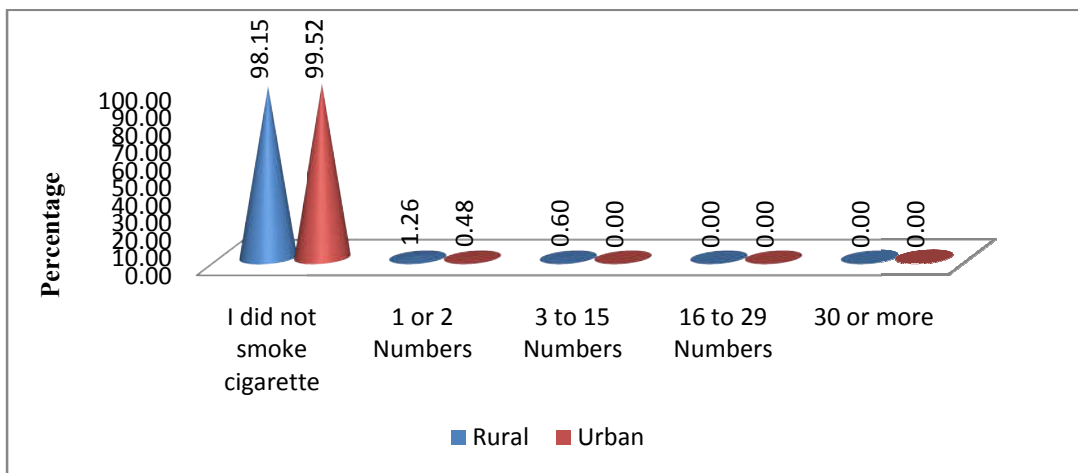


Figure : 111 - Area wise - Girls

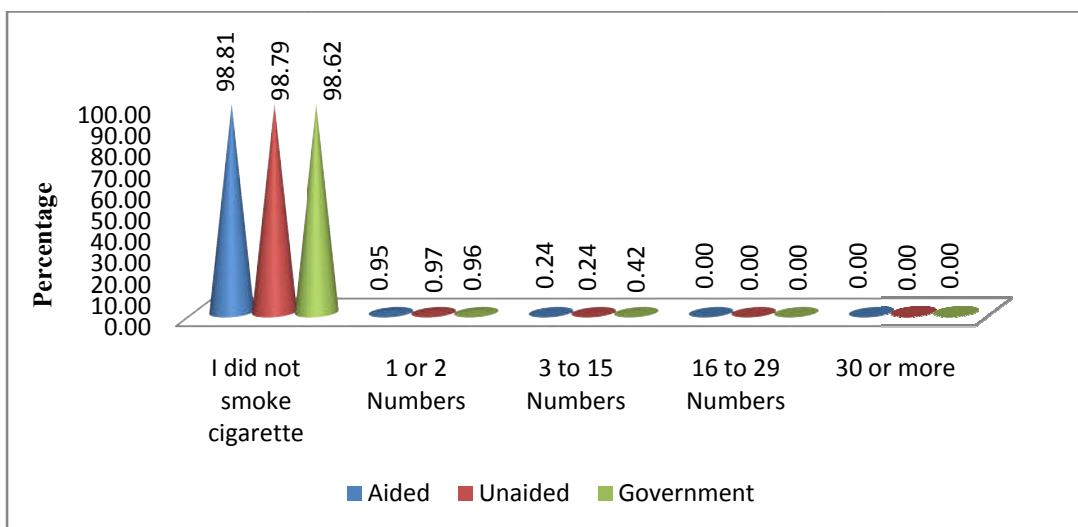


Figure : 112 - Category wise - Girls

Table 41

Q. 22. Which of your parents or guardians use any form of tobacco?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Neither	238	67.67	250	71.22	200	66.67	341	67.85	347	69.19	201	67.00	215	71.67	272	66.89	688	68.52
My father or male guardian	96	27.56	88	25.22	89	29.67	141	28.44	132	26.52	86	28.67	72	24.00	115	29.78	273	27.48
My mother or female guardian	5	1.44	3	0.78	4	1.33	7	1.41	5	0.96	3	1.00	3	1.00	6	1.556	12	1.19
Both	5	1.44	1	0.22	1	0.33	2	0.37	5	0.96	2	0.67	1	0.33	4	1.00	7	0.67
I do not know	6	1.89	8	2.56	6	2.00	9	1.93	11	2.37	8	2.67	9	3.00	3	0.78	20	2.15
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the usage of any form of tobacco by parents or guardians shows that 67.67% of parents or guardians of electronics students, 71.22% of parents or guardians of mechanical students and 66.67% of parents or guardians of computer science students never used any form of tobacco. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 67.85% of parents or guardians of rural students and 69.19% of parents or guardians of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 67% of parents or guardians of aided college students, 71.67% of parents or guardians of unaided college students and 66.89% of parents or guardians of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the usage of any form of tobacco by father or male guardian shows that 27.56% of father or male guardian of electronics students, 25.22% of father or male guardian of mechanical students and 29.67% of father or male guardian of computer science students used tobacco. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 28.44% of father or male guardian of rural students and 26.52% of father or male guardian of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 28.67% of father or male guardian of aided college students, 24% of father or male guardian of unaided college students and 29.78% of father or male guardian of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the usage of any form of tobacco by mother or female guardian shows that 1.44% of mother or female guardian of electronics students, 0.78% of mother or female guardian of mechanical students and 1.33% of mother or female guardian of computer science students used tobacco. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.41% of mother or female guardian of rural students and 0.96% of mother or female guardian of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1% of mother or female guardian of aided college students, 1% of mother or female guardian of unaided college students and 1.56% of mother or female guardian of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the usage of any form of tobacco by parents or guardians shows that both father and mother of 1.44% of electronics students, 0.22% of mechanical students and 0.33% of computer science students used tobacco. While making area wise comparison, it is found that both father and mother of 0.37% of rural students and 0.96% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that both father and mother of 0.67% of aided college students, 0.33% of unaided college students and 1% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the usage of any form of tobacco by parents or guardians shows that 1.89% of parents or guardians of electronics students, 2.56% of parents or guardians of mechanical students and 2% of parents or guardians of computer science students don't know whether their parents or guardians used any form of tobacco. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.93% of rural students and 2.37% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.67% of aided college students, 3% of unaided college students and 0.78% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.22 (boys) is presented in figure 113 to 115.

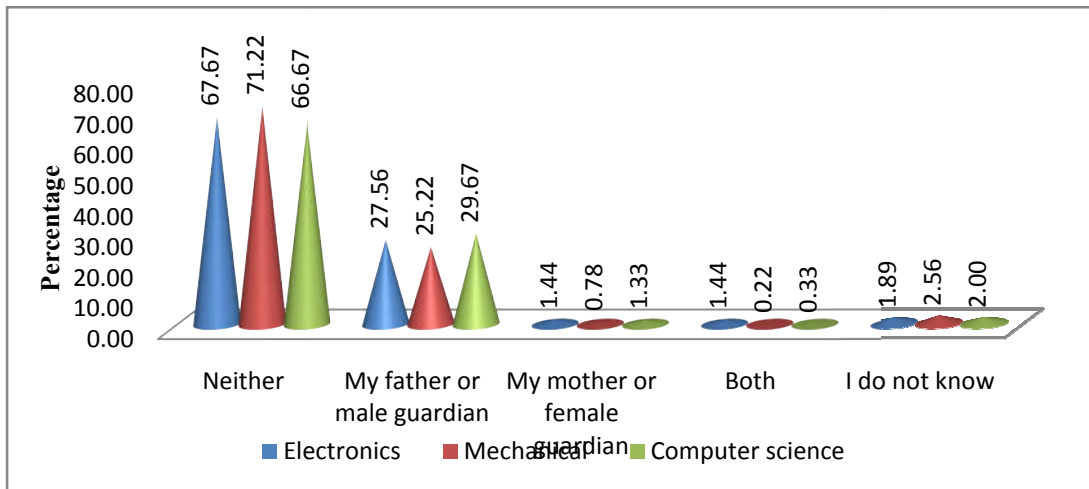


Figure : 113 - Q. 22. Which of your parents or guardians use any form of tobacco? (Department wise Boys)

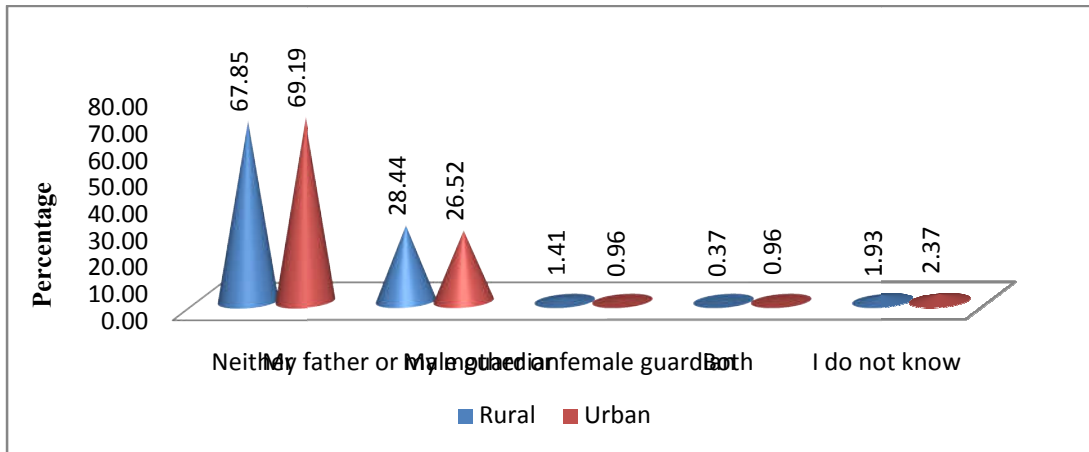


Figure : 114 - Area wise - Boys

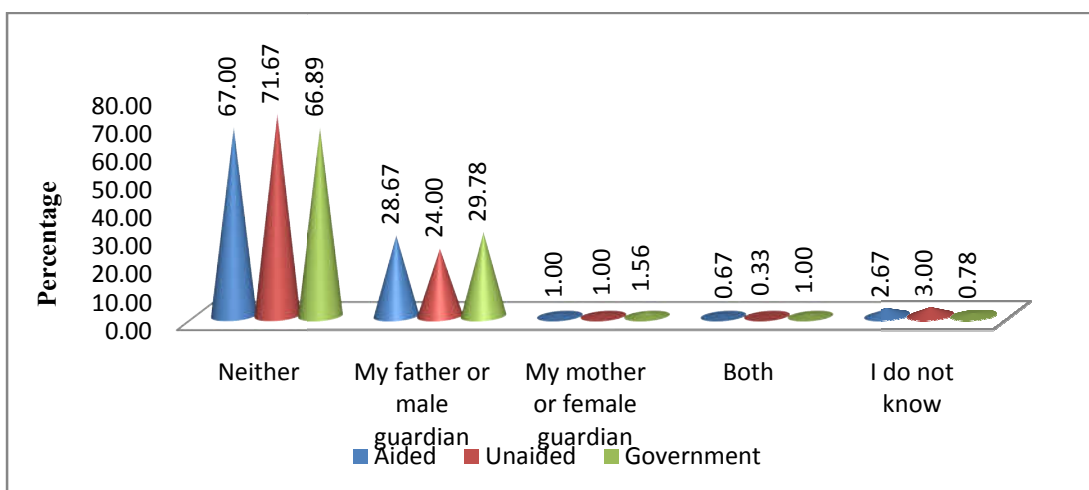


Figure : 115 - Category wise - Boys

Table 42

Q. 22. Which of your parents or guardians use any form of tobacco?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Neither	305	72.74	97	56.49	322	78.53	356	66.97	368	71.54	232	67.44	224	70.64	268	69.68	724	69.25
My father or male guardian	106	25.08	66	39.14	82	20.02	142	30.22	112	25.94	75	29.00	80	27.28	99	27.96	254	28.08
My mother or female guardian	3	0.70	3	1.92	2	0.48	7	1.90	1	0.16	2	0.90	2	1.07	4	1.115	8	1.03
Both	3	0.74	2	1.25	3	0.73	3	0.60	5	1.22	2	1.09	3	0.75	3	0.88	8	0.91
I do not know	3	0.75	2	1.20	1	0.24	2	0.32	4	1.14	4	1.57	1	0.26	1	0.37	6	0.73
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the usage of any form of tobacco by parents or guardians shows that 72.74% of parents or guardians of electronics students, 56.49% of parents or guardians of mechanical students and 78.53% of parents or guardians of computer science students never used any form of tobacco. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 66.97% of parents or guardians of rural students and 71.54% of parents or guardians of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 67.44% of parents or guardians of aided college students, 70.64% of parents or guardians of unaided college students and 69.68% of parents or guardians of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the usage of any form of tobacco by father or male guardian shows that 25.08% of father or male guardian of electronics students, 39.14% of father or male guardian of mechanical students and 20.02% of father or male guardian of computer science students used tobacco. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 30.22% of father or male guardian of rural students and 25.94% of father or male guardian of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 29% of father or male guardian of aided college students, 27.28% of father or male guardian of unaided college students and 27.96% of father or male guardian of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the usage of any form of tobacco by mother or female guardian shows that 0.7% of mother or female guardian of electronics students, 1.92% of mother or female guardian of mechanical students and 0.48% of mother or female guardian of computer science students used tobacco. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.9% of mother or female guardian of rural students and 0.16% of mother or female guardian of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.9% of mother or female guardian of aided college students, 1.07% of mother or female guardian of unaided college students and 1.12% of mother or female guardian of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the usage of any form of tobacco by parents or guardians shows that both father and mother of 0.74% of electronics students, 1.25% of mechanical students and 0.73% of computer science students used tobacco. While making area wise comparison, it is found that both father and mother of 0.6% of rural students and 1.22% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that both father and mother of 1.09% of aided college students, 0.75% of unaided college students and 0.88% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the usage of any form of tobacco by parents or guardians shows that 0.75% of parents or guardians of electronics students, 1.2% of parents or guardians of mechanical students and 0.24% of parents or guardians of computer science students don't know whether their parents or guardians used any form of tobacco. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.32% of rural students and 1.14% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.57% of aided college students, 0.26% of unaided college students and 0.37% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.22 (girls) is presented in figure 116 to 118.

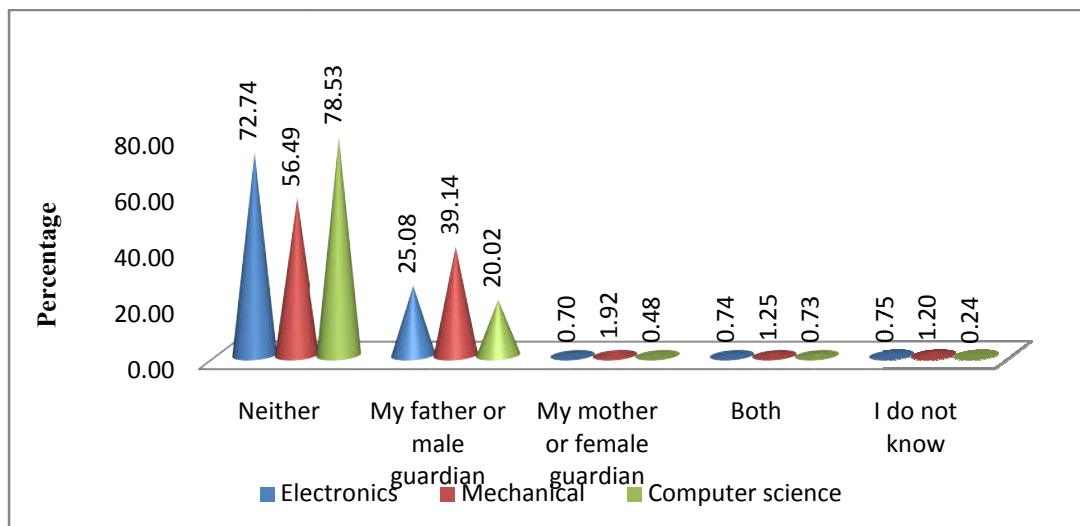


Figure : 116 - Q. 22. Which of your parents or guardians use any form of tobacco? (Department wise Girls)

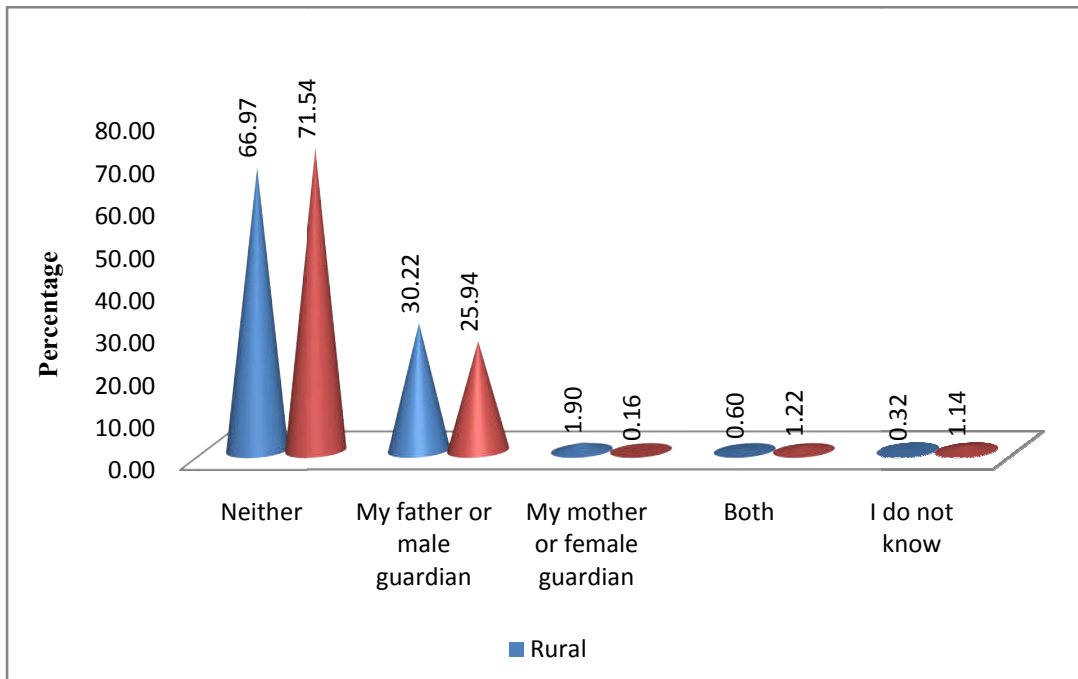


Figure : 117 - Area wise – Girls

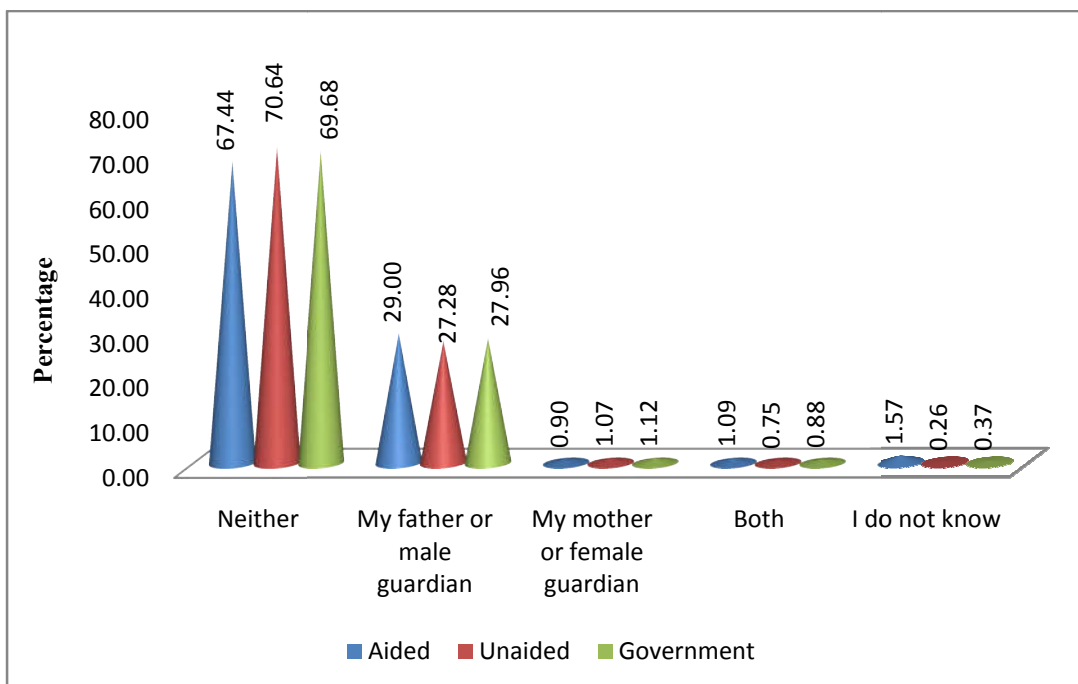


Figure : 118 - Category wise - Girls

Table 43

Q. 23. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

Boys																		
	Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have never had a drink of alcohol	104	27.89	128	36.89	152	50.67	185	37.11	199	39.85	119	39.67	116	38.67	149	37.11	384	38.48
16 years or younger	78	22.56	89	25.00	69	23.00	125	24.52	111	22.52	68	22.67	70	23.33	98	24.56	236	23.52
17 to 18 years old	120	36.00	84	24.11	45	15.00	125	25.48	124	24.59	74	24.67	75	25.00	100	25.44	249	25.04
19 to 20 years old	48	13.56	49	14.00	34	11.33	65	12.89	66	13.04	39	13.00	39	13.00	53	12.89	131	12.96
21 years old or elder	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the age of first drink of alcohol shows that 27.89% of electronics students, 36.89% of mechanical students and 50.67% of computer science students never had a drink of alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it shows that 37.11% of rural students and 39.85% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 39.67% of aided college students, 38.67% of unaided college students and 37.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first drink of alcohol shows that 22.56% of electronics students, 25% of mechanical students and 23% of computer science students used first drink of alcohol at the age of 16 years or younger. While making area wise comparison, it shows that 24.52% of rural students and 22.52% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 22.67% of aided college students, 23.33% of unaided college students and 24.56% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first drink of alcohol shows that 36% of electronics students, 24.11% of mechanical students and 15% of computer science students used first drink of alcohol between the ages of 17 to 18 years old. While making area wise comparison, it shows that 25.48% of rural students and 24.59% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 24.67% of aided college students, 25% of unaided college students and 25.44% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first drink of alcohol shows that 13.56% of electronics students, 14% of mechanical students and 11.33% of computer science students used first drink of alcohol between the ages of 19 to 20 years old. While making area wise comparison, it shows that 12.89% of rural students and 13.04% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 13% of aided college students, 13% of unaided college students and 12.89% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the age of first drink of alcohol shows that nobody used first drink of alcohol at the age of 21 years old or elder.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.23 (boys) is presented in figure 119 to 121

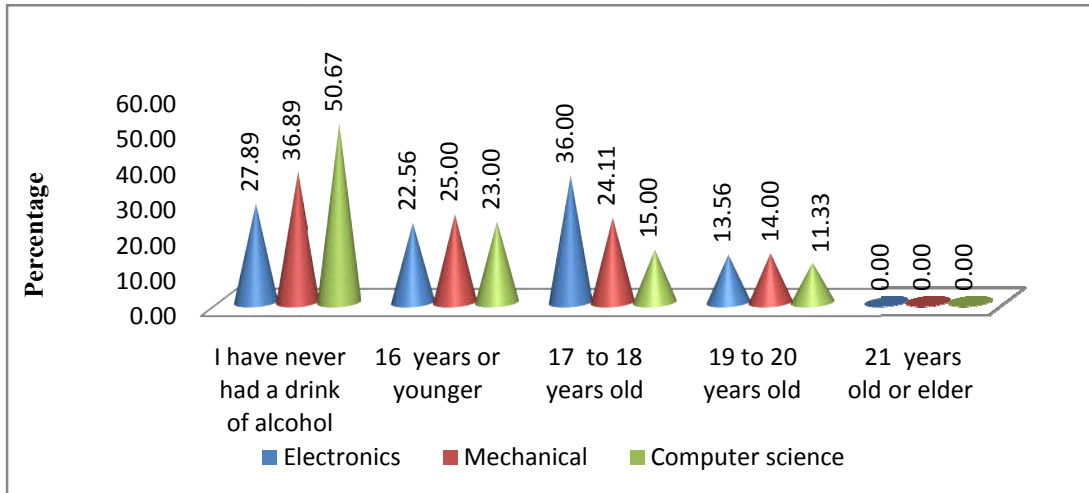


Figure : 119 - How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips? (Department wise Boys)

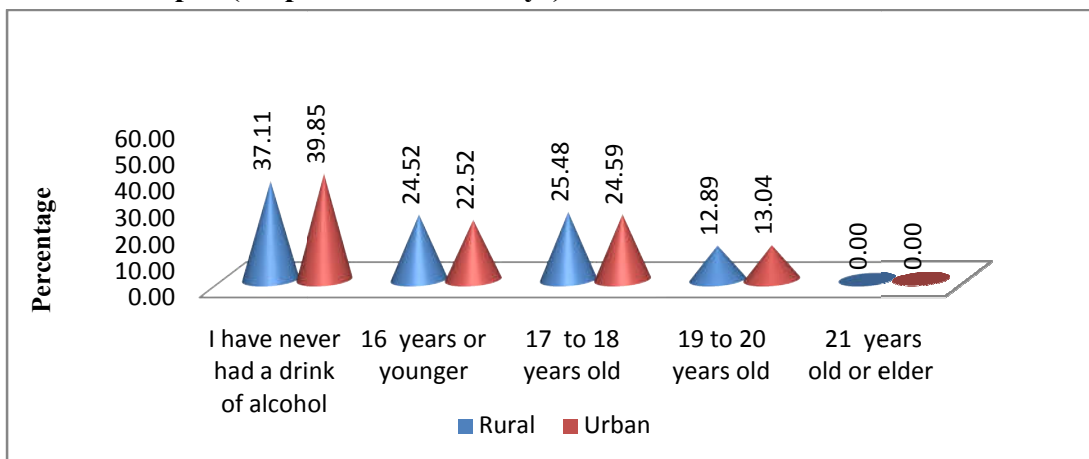


Figure : 120 - Area wise - Boys

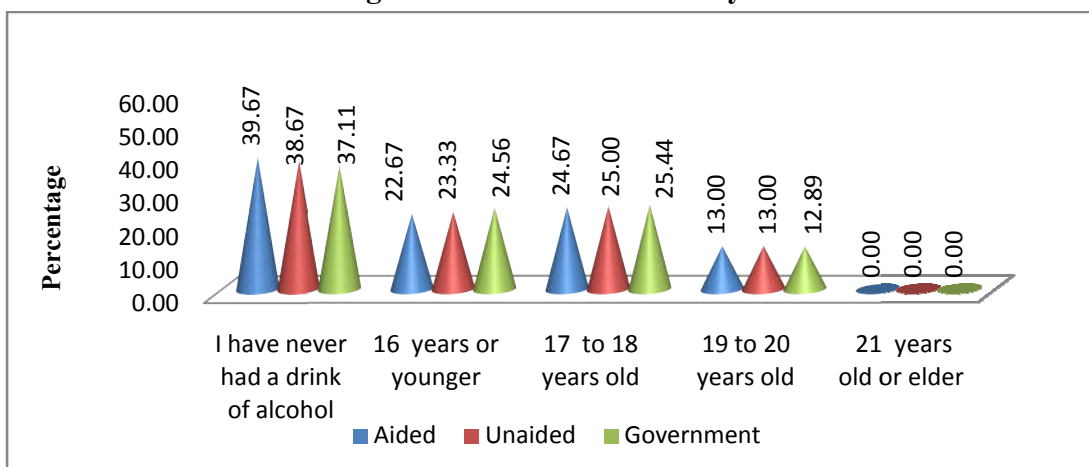


Figure : 121 - Category wise - Boys

Table 44

Q. 23. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have never had a drink of alcohol	396	94.29	153	89.89	385	93.92	470	91.50	464	93.89	293	93.05	290	92.12	351	92.93	934	92.70
16 years or younger	12	2.81	9	5.32	14	3.39	22	4.21	13	3.47	10	3.59	11	3.88	14	4.05	35	3.84
17 to 18 years old	10	2.40	4	2.45	11	2.69	13	2.57	12	2.46	10	2.45	7	2.91	8	2.184	25	2.52
19 to 20 years old	2	0.49	4	2.33	0	0.00	5	1.71	1	0.17	2	0.90	2	1.09	2	0.83	6	0.94
21 years old or elder	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the age of first drink of alcohol shows that 94.29% of electronics students, 89.89% of mechanical students and 93.92% of computer science students never had a drink of alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it shows that 91.5% of rural students and 93.89% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 93.05% of aided college students, 92.12% of unaided college students and 92.93% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first drink of alcohol shows that 2.81% of electronics students, 5.32% of mechanical students and 3.39% of computer science students used first drink of alcohol at the age of 16 years or younger. While making area wise comparison, it shows that 4.21% of rural students and 3.47% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.59% of aided college students, 3.88% of unaided college students and 4.05% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first drink of alcohol shows that 2.4% of electronics students, 2.45% of mechanical students and 2.69% of computer science students used first drink of alcohol between the ages of 17 to 18 years old. While making area wise comparison, it shows that 2.57% of rural students and 2.46% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.45% of aided college students, 2.91% of unaided college students and 2.18% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first drink of alcohol shows that 0.49% of electronics students, 2.33% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students used first drink of alcohol between the ages of 19 to 20 years old. While making area wise comparison, it shows that 1.71% of rural students and 0.17% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.9% of aided college students, 1.09% of unaided college students and 0.83% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the age of first drink of alcohol shows that nobody used first drink of alcohol at the age of 21 years old or elder.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.23 (girls) is presented in figure 122 to 124.

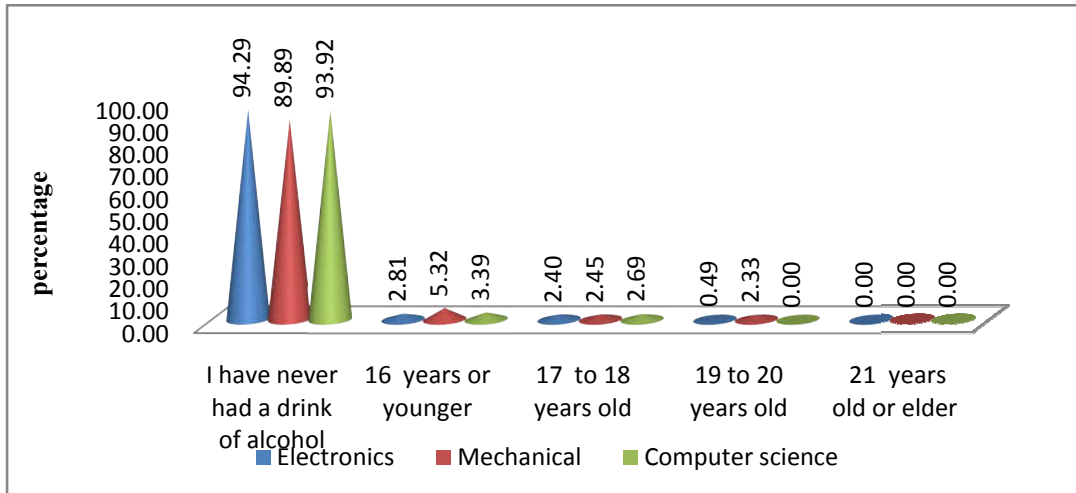


Figure : 122 - How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips? (Department wise Girls)

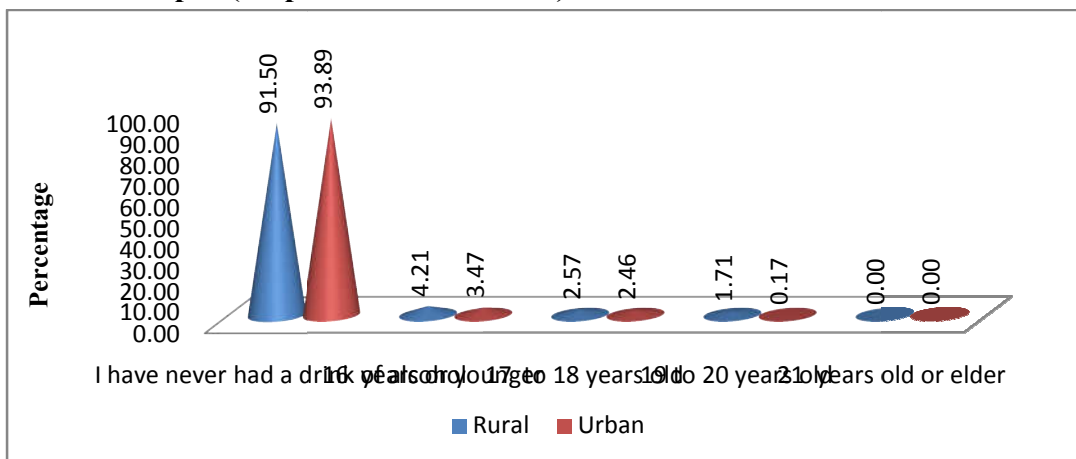


Figure : 123 - Area wise - Girls

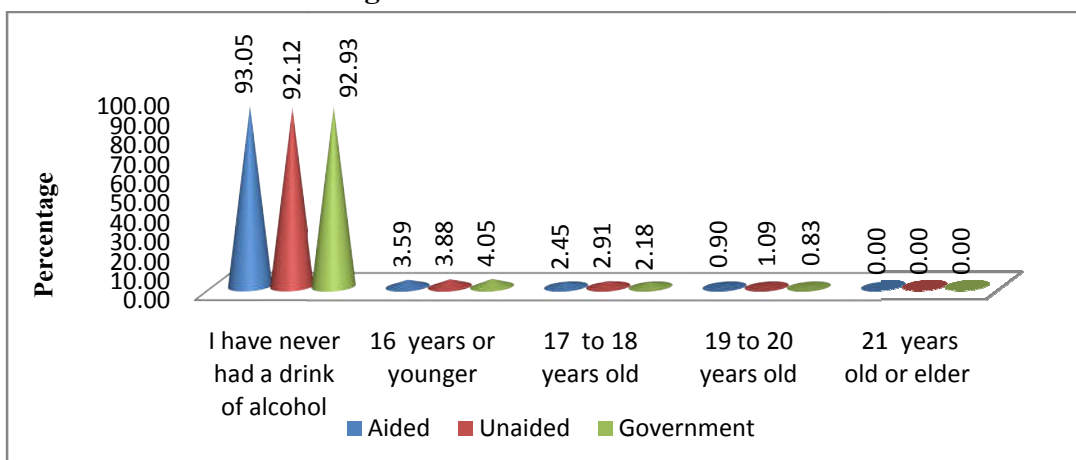


Figure : 124 - Category wise - Girls

Table 45

Q.24. During past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink containing alcohol?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 day	104	27.89	128	36.89	152	50.67	185	37.11	199	39.85	119	39.67	116	38.67	149	37.11	384	38.48
1 or 2 days	167	50.44	136	38.89	68	22.67	193	38.74	178	35.93	112	37.33	110	36.67	149	38.00	371	37.33
3 to 15 days	46	12.33	54	15.33	63	21.00	76	15.11	87	17.33	46	15.33	51	17.00	66	16.33	163	16.22
16 to 29 days	19	5.33	18	5.00	9	3.00	25	4.96	21	3.93	13	4.33	13	4.33	20	4.67	46	4.44
All days	14	4.00	14	3.89	8	2.67	21	4.07	15	2.96	10	3.33	10	3.33	16	3.89	36	3.52
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the number of days of alcohol consumption during the past 30 days shows that 27.89% of electronics students, 36.89% of mechanical students and 50.67% of computer science students never use drinks containing alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 37.11% of rural students and 39.85% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 39.67% of aided college students, 38.67% of unaided college students and 37.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of alcohol consumption during the past 30 days shows that 50.44% of electronics students, 38.89% of mechanical students and 22.67% of computer science students use drinks containing alcohol one or two days only. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 38.74% of rural students and 35.93% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 37.33% of aided college students, 36.67% of unaided college students and 38% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of alcohol consumption during the past 30 days shows that 12.33% of electronics students, 15.33% of mechanical students and 21% of computer science students use drinks containing alcohol three to fifteen days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 15.11% of rural students and 17.33% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 15.33% of aided college students, 17% of unaided college students and 16.33% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of alcohol consumption during the past 30 days shows that 5.33% of electronics students, 5% of mechanical students and 3% of computer science students use drinks containing alcohol 16 to 29 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.96% of rural students and 3.93% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.33% of aided college students, 4.33% of unaided college students and 4.67% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of alcohol consumption during the past 30 days shows that 4% of electronics students, 3.89% of mechanical students and 2.67% of computer science students use drinks containing alcohol on all days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.07% of rural students and 2.96% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.33% of aided college students, 3.33% of unaided college students and 3.89% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.24 (boys) is presented in figure 125 to 127.

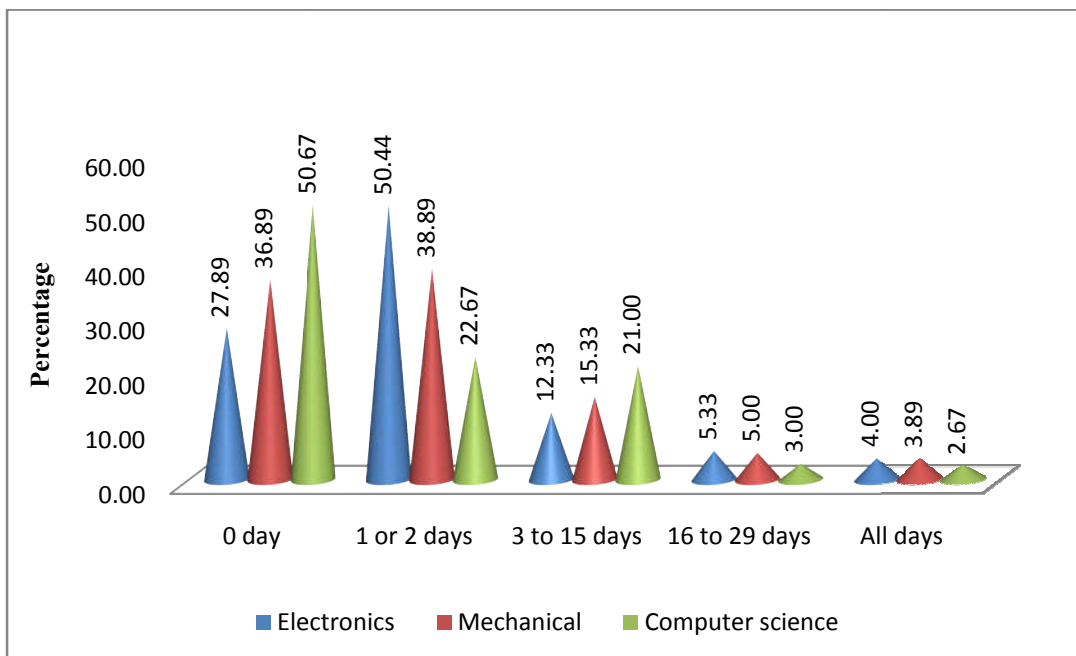


Figure : 125 - Q.24. During past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink containing alcohol? (Department wise Boys)

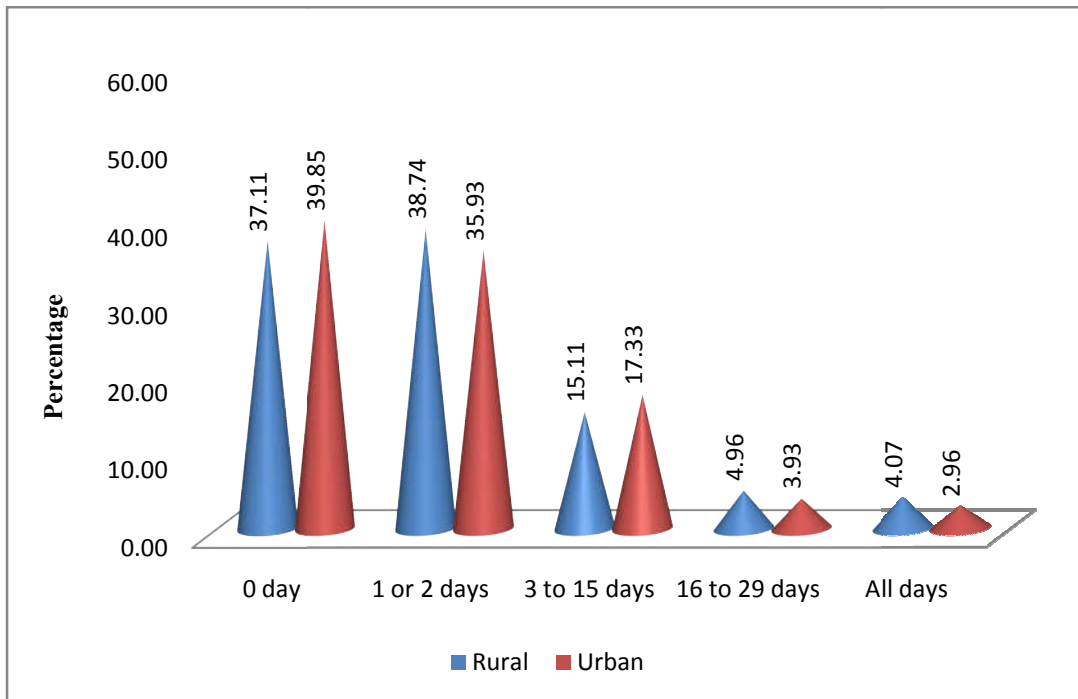


Figure : 126 - Area wise - Boys

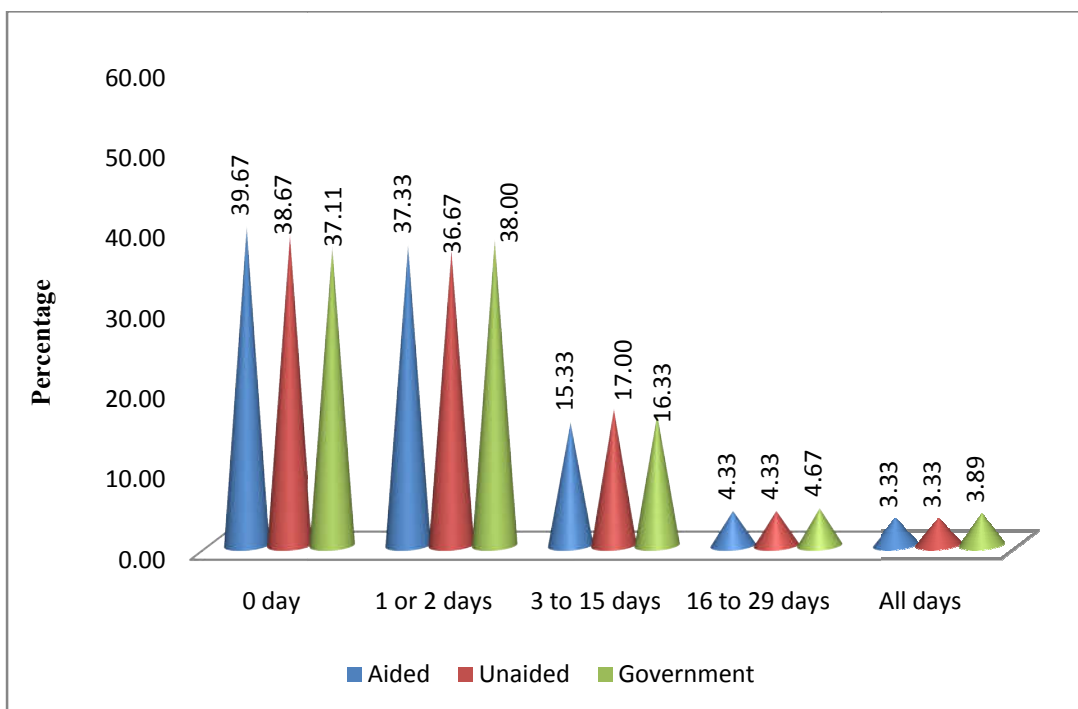


Figure : 127 - Category wise - Boys

Table 46

Q.24. During past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink containing alcohol?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 day	396	94.29	153	89.89	385	93.92	470	91.50	464	93.89	293	93.05	290	92.12	351	92.93	934	92.70
1 or 2 days	18	4.30	17	10.11	24	5.84	35	7.71	24	5.79	21	6.71	16	6.91	22	6.63	59	6.75
3 to 15 days	6	1.42	0	0.00	1	0.24	5	0.78	2	0.32	1	0.24	4	0.97	2	0.444	7	0.55
16 to 29 days	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
All days	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the number of days of alcohol consumption during the past 30 days shows that 94.29% of electronics students, 89.89% of mechanical students and 93.92% of computer science students never use drinks containing alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 91.5% of rural students and 93.89% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 93.05% of aided college students, 92.12% of unaided college students and 92.93% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of alcohol consumption during the past 30 days shows that 4.3% of electronics students, 10.11% of mechanical students and 5.84% of computer science students use drinks containing alcohol one or two days only. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 7.71% of rural students and 5.79% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6.71% of aided college students, 6.91% of unaided college students and 6.63% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the number of days of alcohol consumption during the past 30 days shows that 1.42% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students use drinks containing alcohol three to fifteen days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.78% of rural students and 0.32% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.24% of aided college students, 0.97% of unaided college students and 0.44% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the number of days of alcohol consumption during the past 30 days shows that nobody use drinks containing alcohol more than 15 days.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.24 (girls) is presented in figure 128 to 130.

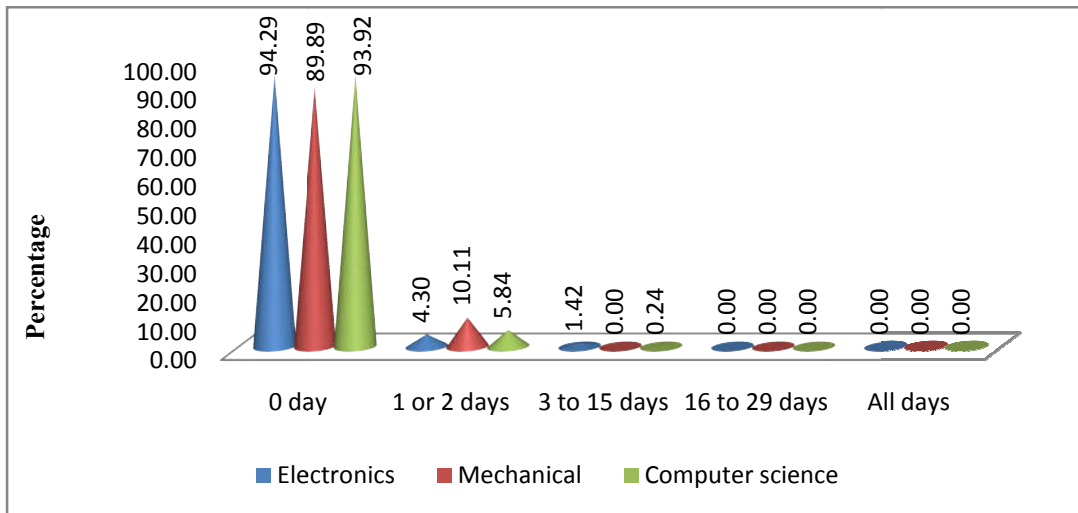


Figure : 128 - Q.24. During past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink containing alcohol? (Department wise Girls)

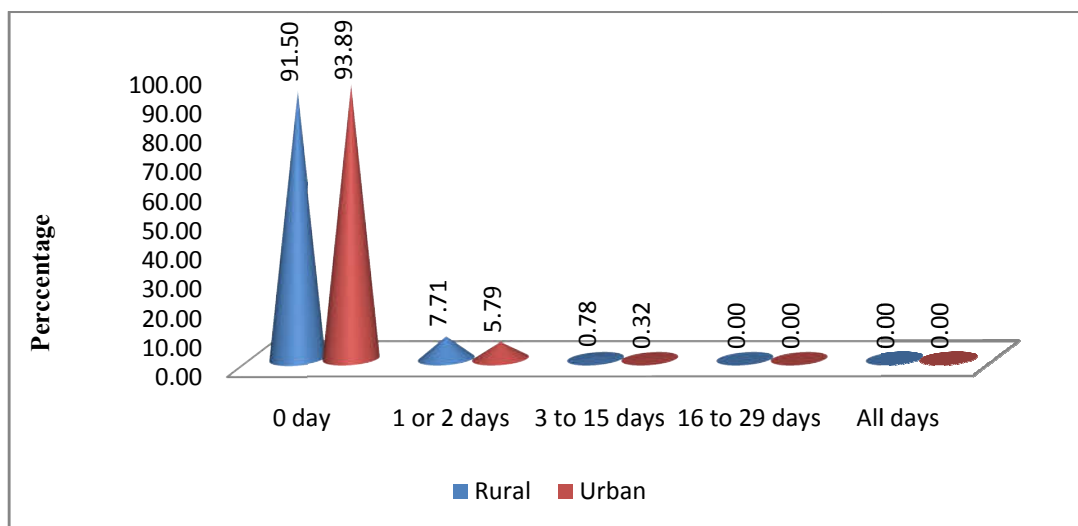


Figure : 129 - Area wise - Girls

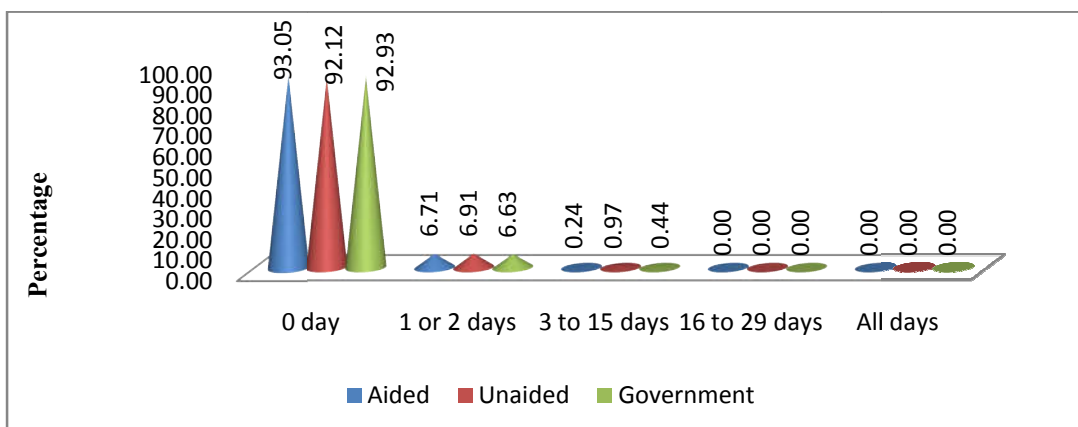


Figure : 130 - Category wise - Girls

Table 47

Q. 25. During your life, how many times did you drink so much alcohol that you were really drunk?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 times	143	41.33	130	37.22	121	40.33	182	36.59	212	42.67	122	40.67	119	39.67	153	38.56	394	39.63
1 or 2 times	50	14.33	50	14.33	49	16.33	80	16.07	69	13.93	42	14.00	53	17.67	54	13.33	149	15.00
3 to 9 times	49	14.22	57	16.44	49	16.33	83	16.89	72	14.44	48	16.00	43	14.33	64	16.67	155	15.67
10 to 19 times	86	23.89	92	26.00	71	23.67	125	24.59	124	24.44	74	24.67	70	23.33	105	25.56	249	24.52
20 or more times	22	6.22	21	6.00	10	3.33	30	5.85	23	4.52	14	4.67	15	5.00	24	5.89	53	5.19
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the intensity of the alcohol consumption during the life time shows that 41.33% of electronics students, 37.22% of mechanical students and 40.33% of computer science students never use alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 36.59% of rural students and 42.67% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 40.67% of aided college students, 39.67% of unaided college students and 38.56% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the intensity of the alcohol consumption during the life time shows that 14.33% of electronics students, 14.33% of mechanical students and 16.33% of computer science students drank so much of alcohol one or two times that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 16.07% of rural students and 13.93% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 14% of aided college students, 17.67% of unaided college students and 13.33% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the intensity of the alcohol consumption during the life time shows that 14.22% of electronics students, 16.44% of mechanical students and 16.33% of computer science students drank so much of alcohol three to nine times that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 16.89% of rural students and 14.44% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 16% of aided college students, 14.33% of unaided college students and 16.67% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the intensity of the alcohol consumption during the life time shows that 23.89% of electronics students, 26% of mechanical students and 23.67% of computer science students drank so much of alcohol 10 to 19 times that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 24.59% of rural students and 24.44% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 24.67% of aided college students, 23.33% of unaided college students and 25.56% of government college students come under the same.

Department wise comparison of the intensity of the alcohol consumption during the life time shows that 6.22% of electronics students, 6% of mechanical students and 3.33% of computer science students drank so much of alcohol 20 or more times that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.85% of rural students and 4.52% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.67% of aided college students, 5% of unaided college students and 5.89% of government college students come under the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.25 (boys) is presented in figure 131 to 133.

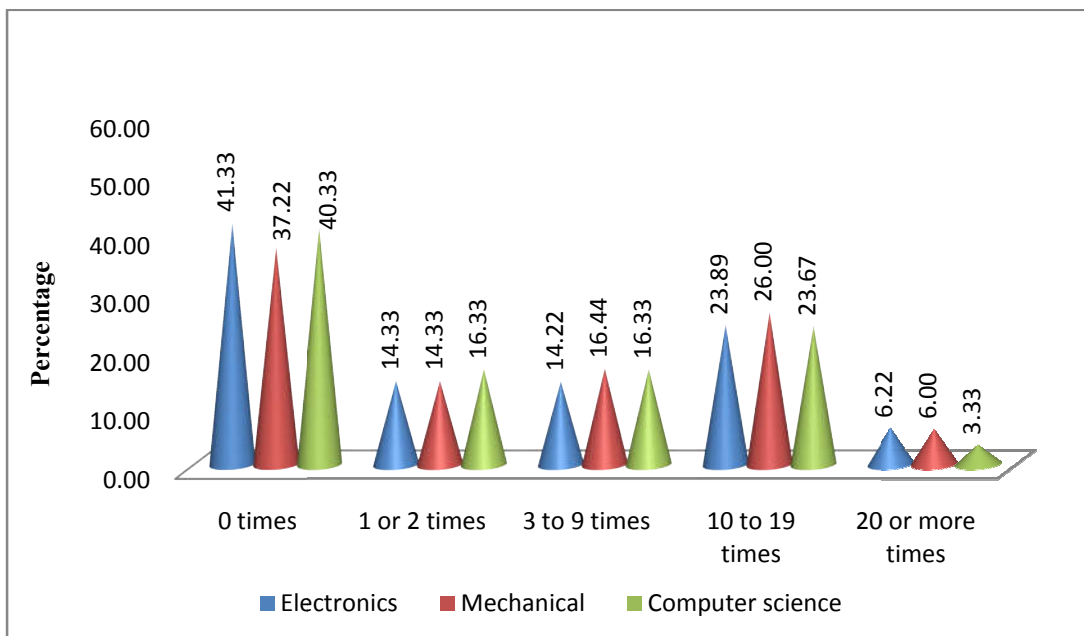


Figure : 131 - Q. 25. During your life, how many times did you drink so much alcohol that you were really drunk? (Department wise Boys)

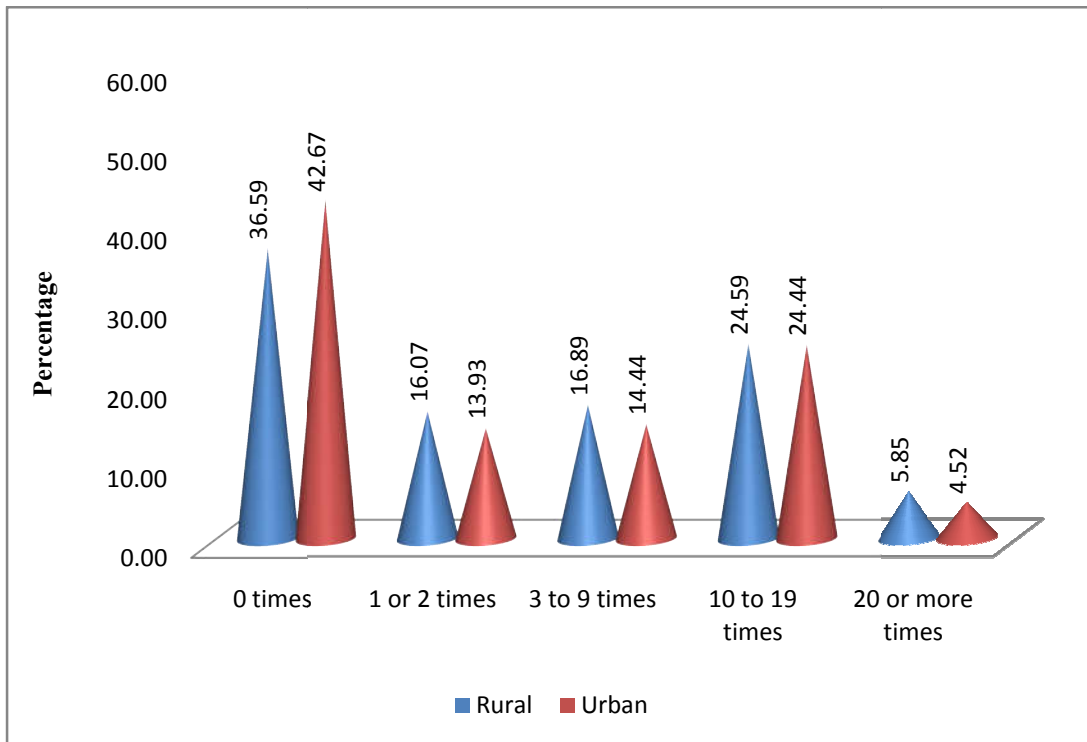


Figure : 132 - Area wise - Boys

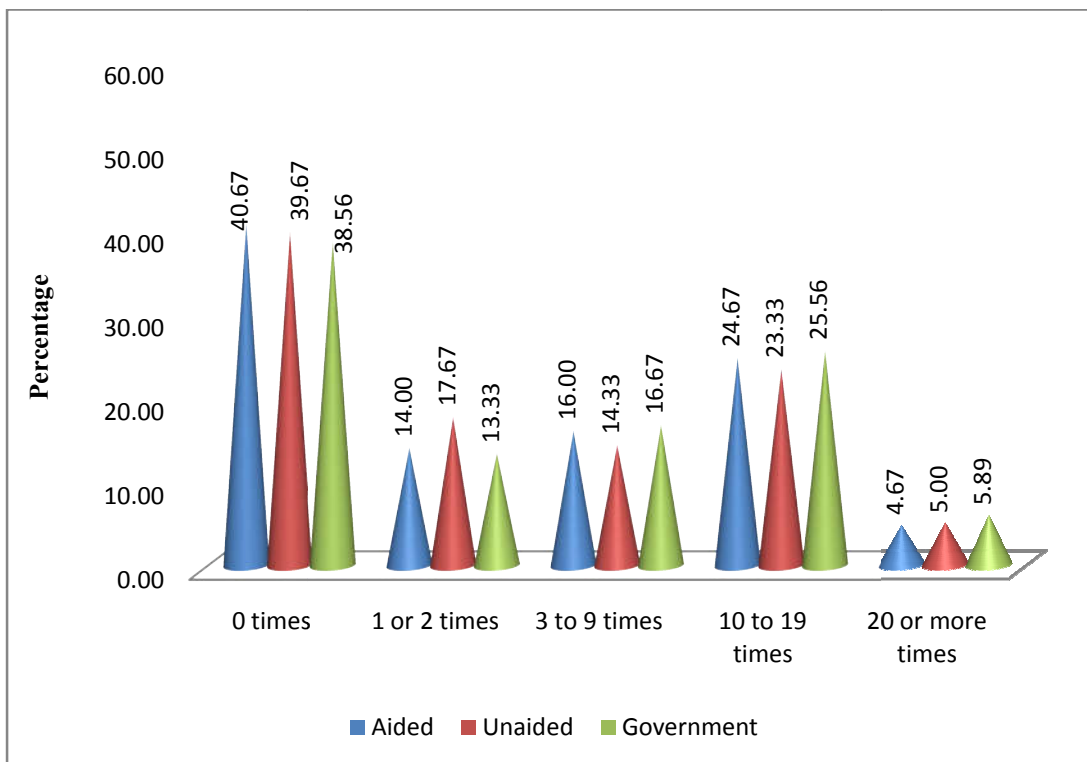


Figure : 133 - Category wise - Boys

Table 48

Q. 25. During your life, how many times did you drink so much alcohol that you were really drunk?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 times	399	94.97	162	94.75	387	94.49	476	93.20	472	96.27	297	95.19	296	94.21	355	94.80	948	94.73
1 or 2 times	9	2.17	3	2.08	5	1.21	9	1.93	8	1.70	7	1.72	3	1.92	7	1.81	17	1.82
3 to 9 times	8	1.89	4	2.75	17	4.05	23	4.43	6	1.36	10	2.83	8	3.11	11	2.75	29	2.90
10 to 19 times	3	0.74	1	0.42	1	0.26	1	0.28	4	0.66	1	0.26	2	0.51	2	0.64	5	0.47
20 or more times	1	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.08
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the intensity of the alcohol consumption during the life time shows that 94.97% of electronics students, 94.75% of mechanical students and 94.49% of computer science students never use alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 93.2% of rural students and 96.27% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 95.19% of aided college students, 94.21% of unaided college students and 94.8% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the intensity of the alcohol consumption during the life time shows that 2.17% of electronics students, 2.08% of mechanical students and 1.21% of computer science students drank so much of alcohol one or two times that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.93% of rural students and 1.7% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.72% of aided college students, 1.92% of unaided college students and 1.81% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the intensity of the alcohol consumption during the life time shows that 1.89% of electronics students, 2.75% of mechanical students and 4.05% of computer science students drank so much of alcohol three to nine times that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.43% of rural students and 1.36% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.83% of aided college students, 3.11% of unaided college students and 2.75% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the intensity of the alcohol consumption during the life time shows that 0.74% of electronics students, 0.42% of mechanical students and 0.26% of computer science students drank so much of alcohol 10 to 19 times that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.28% of rural students and 0.66% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.26% of aided college students,

0.51% of unaided college students and 0.64% of government college students come under this category.

Department wise comparison of the intensity of the alcohol consumption during the life time shows that 0.24% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students drank so much of alcohol 20 or more times that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.16% of rural students and 0% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0% of aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 0% of government college students come under this category.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.25 (girls) is presented in figure 134 to 136.

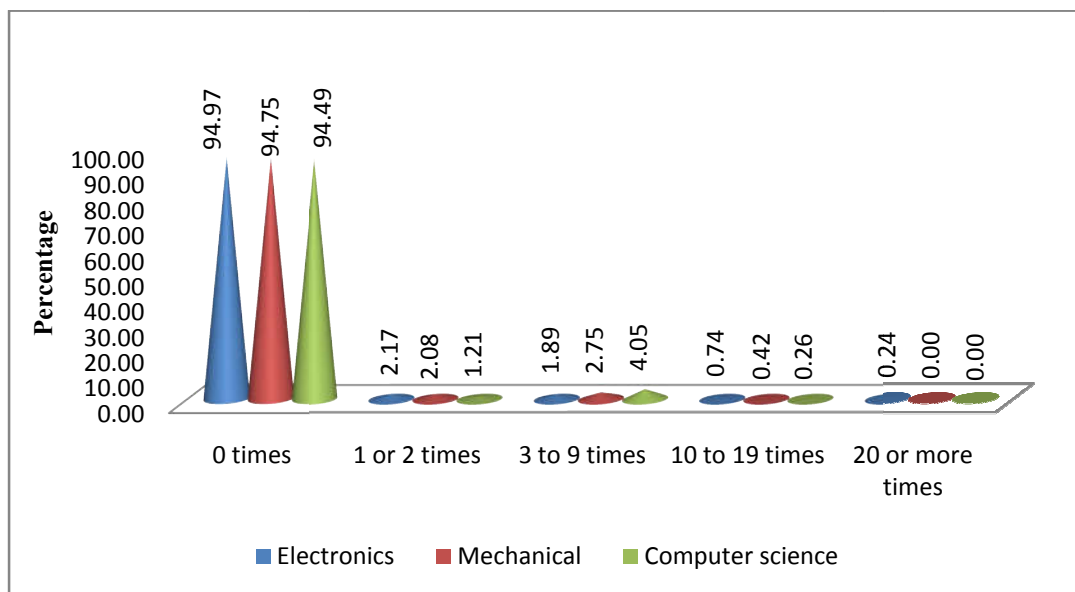


Figure : 134 - Q. 25. During your life, how many times did you drink so much alcohol that you were really drunk? (Department wise Girls)

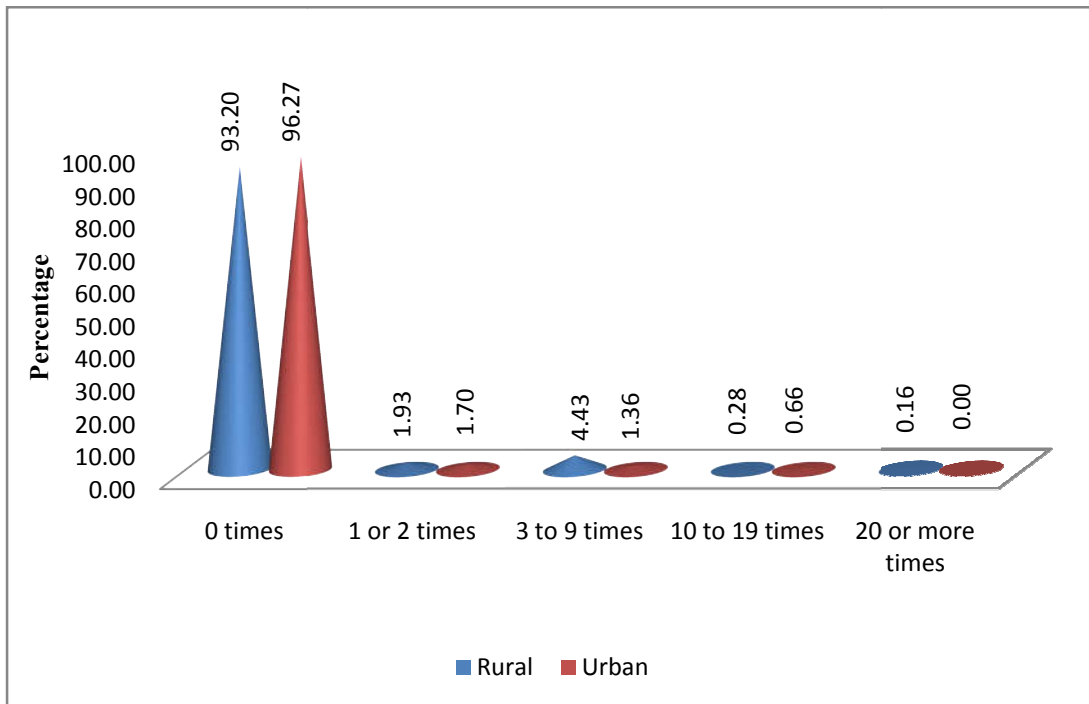


Figure : 135 - Area wise - Girls

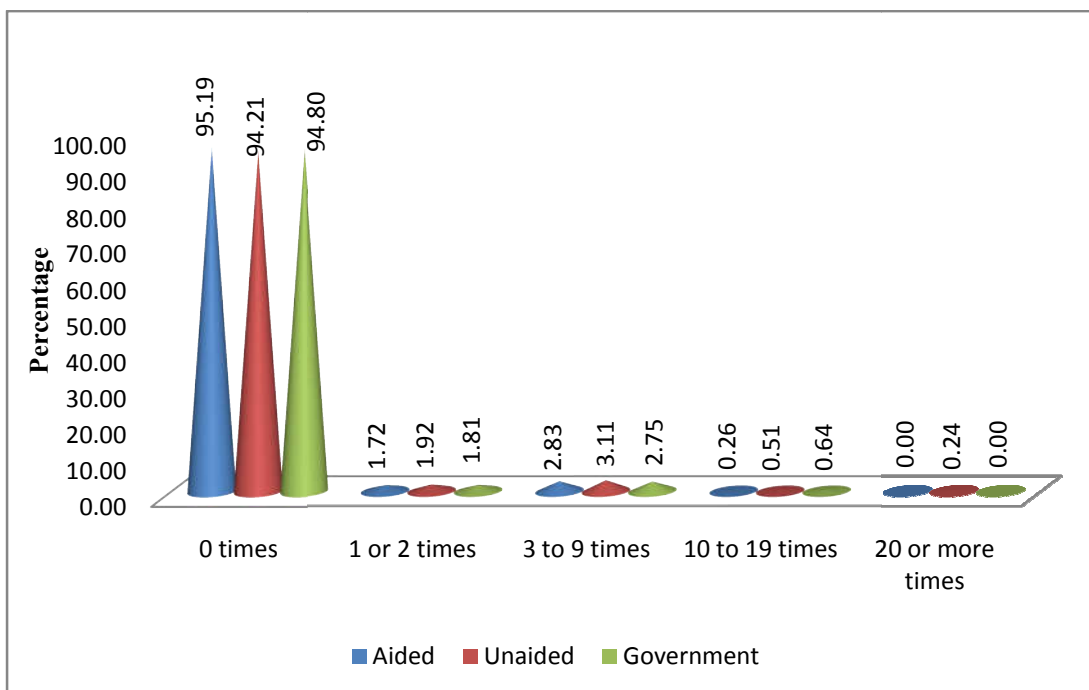


Figure : 136 - Category wise - Girls

Table 49

Q. 26. How old were you for the first time you drank so much alcohol that you were really drunk?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have never drunk so much alcohol that I was really drunk	143	41.33	130	37.22	121	40.33	182	36.59	212	42.67	122	40.67	119	39.67	153	38.56	394	39.63
16 years old or younger	81	22.44	89	24.56	58	19.33	124	24.00	104	20.22	63	21.00	66	22.00	99	23.33	228	22.11
17 or 18 years old	73	20.89	85	24.89	82	27.33	122	24.81	118	23.93	72	24.00	73	24.33	95	24.78	240	24.37
19 or 20 years old	53	15.33	46	13.33	39	13.00	72	14.59	66	13.19	43	14.33	42	14.00	53	13.33	138	13.89
21 years old or elder	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the age wise analysis of the intensity of alcohol consumption for the first time shows that 41.33% of electronics students, 37.22% of mechanical students and 40.33% of computer science students have never drunk so much alcohol. While making area wise comparison 36.59% of rural students and 42.67% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 40.67% of aided college students, 39.67% of unaided college students and 38.56% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age wise analysis of the intensity of alcohol consumption for the first time shows that 22.44% of electronics students, 24.56% of mechanical students and 19.33% of computer science students drank so much alcohol at the age of 16 years old or younger that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 24% of rural students and 20.22% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 21% of aided college students, 22% of unaided college students and 23.33% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age wise analysis of the intensity of alcohol consumption for the first time shows that 20.89% of electronics students, 24.89% of mechanical students and 27.33% of computer science students drank so much alcohol between the ages of 17 or 18 years old that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 24.81% of rural students and 23.93% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 24% of aided college students, 24.33% of unaided college students and 24.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age wise analysis of the intensity of alcohol consumption for the first time shows that 15.33% of electronics students, 13.33% of mechanical students and 13% of computer science students drank so much alcohol between the ages of 19 or 20 years old that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 14.59% of rural students and 13.19% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the

data shows that 14.33% of aided college students, 14% of unaided college students and 13.33% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the age wise analysis of the intensity of alcohol consumption for the first time shows that nobody drank so much alcohol at the age of 21 years old or elder that made them really drunk.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.26 (boys) is presented in figure 137 to 139.

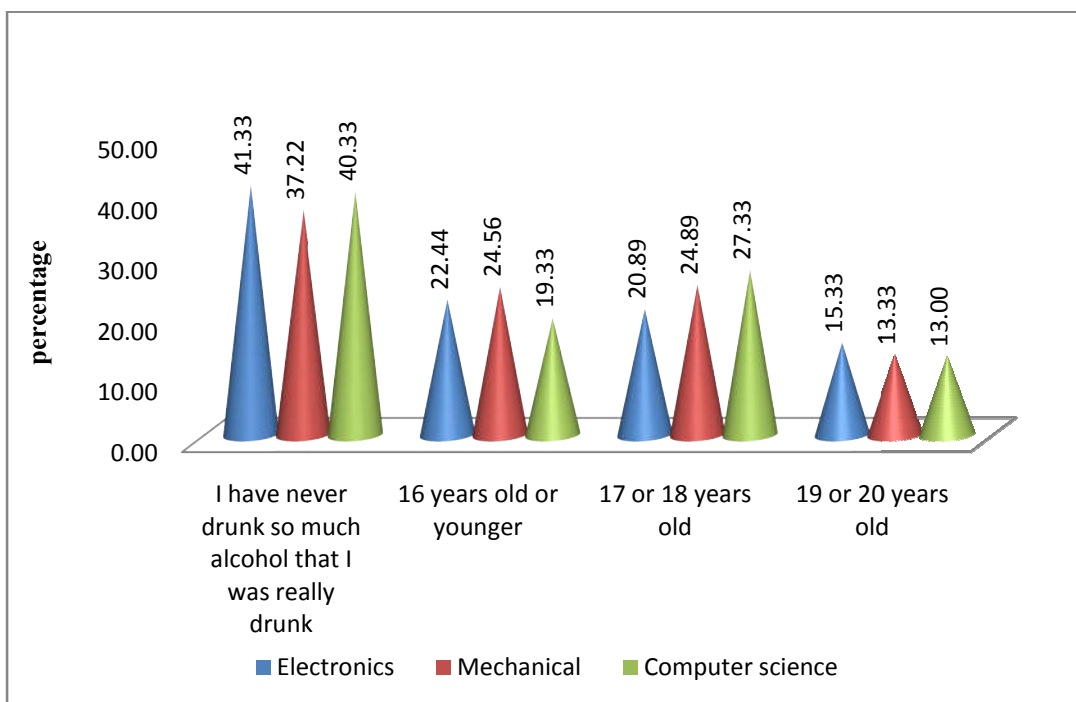


Figure : 137 - Q. 26. - How old were you for the first time you drank so much alcohol that you were really drunk? (Department wise Boys)

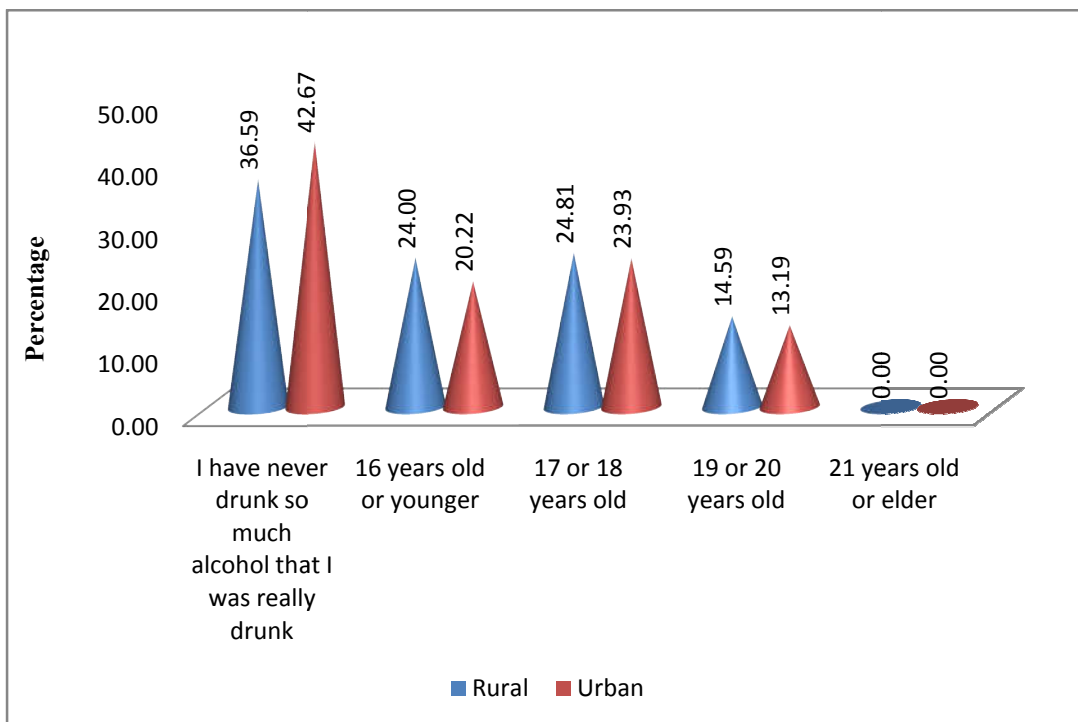


Figure : 138 - Area wise - Boys

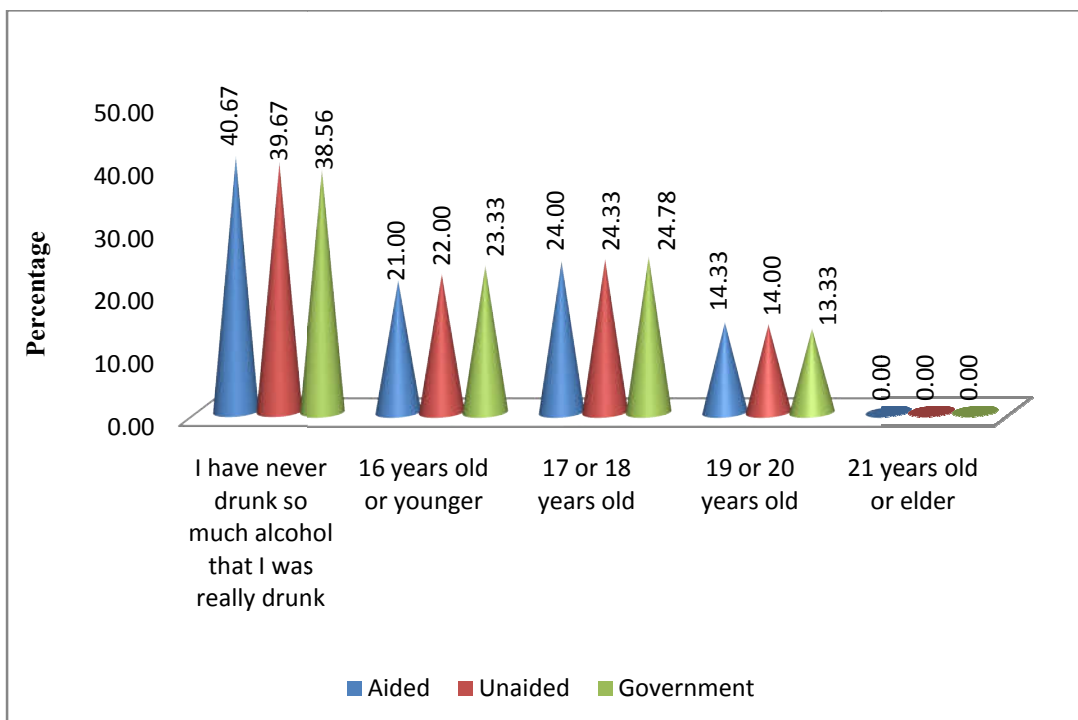


Figure : 139 - Category wise - Boys

Table 50

Q. 26. How old were you for the first time you drank so much alcohol that you were really drunk?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have never drunk so much alcohol that I was really drunk	399	94.97	162	94.75	387	94.49	476	93.20	472	96.27	297	95.19	296	94.21	355	94.80	948	94.73
16 years old or younger	5	1.18	6	4.00	14	3.33	18	3.77	7	1.91	9	2.57	5	2.99	11	2.94	25	2.84
17 or 18 years old	11	2.66	1	0.83	7	1.68	12	2.29	7	1.16	6	1.47	7	2.32	6	1.397	19	1.73
19 or 20 years old	5	1.20	1	0.42	2	0.49	4	0.74	4	0.66	3	0.77	2	0.48	3	0.86	8	0.70
21 years old or elder	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the age wise analysis of the intensity of alcohol consumption for the first time shows that 94.97% of electronics students, 94.75% of mechanical students and 94.49% of computer science students have never drunk so much alcohol. While making area wise comparison 93.2% of rural students and 96.27% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 95.19% of aided college students, 94.21% of unaided college students and 94.8% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age wise analysis of the intensity of alcohol consumption for the first time shows that 1.18% of electronics students, 4% of mechanical students and 3.33% of computer science students drank so much alcohol at the age of 16 years old or younger that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.77% of rural students and 1.91% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.57% of aided college students, 2.99% of unaided college students and 2.94% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age wise analysis of the intensity of alcohol consumption for the first time shows that 2.66% of electronics students, 0.83% of mechanical students and 1.68% of computer science students drank so much alcohol between the ages of 17 or 18 years old that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.29% of rural students and 1.16% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.47% of aided college students, 2.32% of unaided college students and 1.4% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age wise analysis of the intensity of alcohol consumption for the first time shows that 1.2% of electronics students, 0.42% of mechanical students and 0.49% of computer science students drank so much alcohol between the ages of 19 or 20 years old that made them really drunk. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.74% of rural students and 0.66% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data

shows that 0.77% of aided college students, 0.48% of unaided college students and 0.86% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the age wise analysis of the intensity of alcohol consumption for the first time shows that nobody drank so much alcohol at the age of 21 years old or elder that made them really drunk

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.26 (girls) is presented in figure 140 to 142.

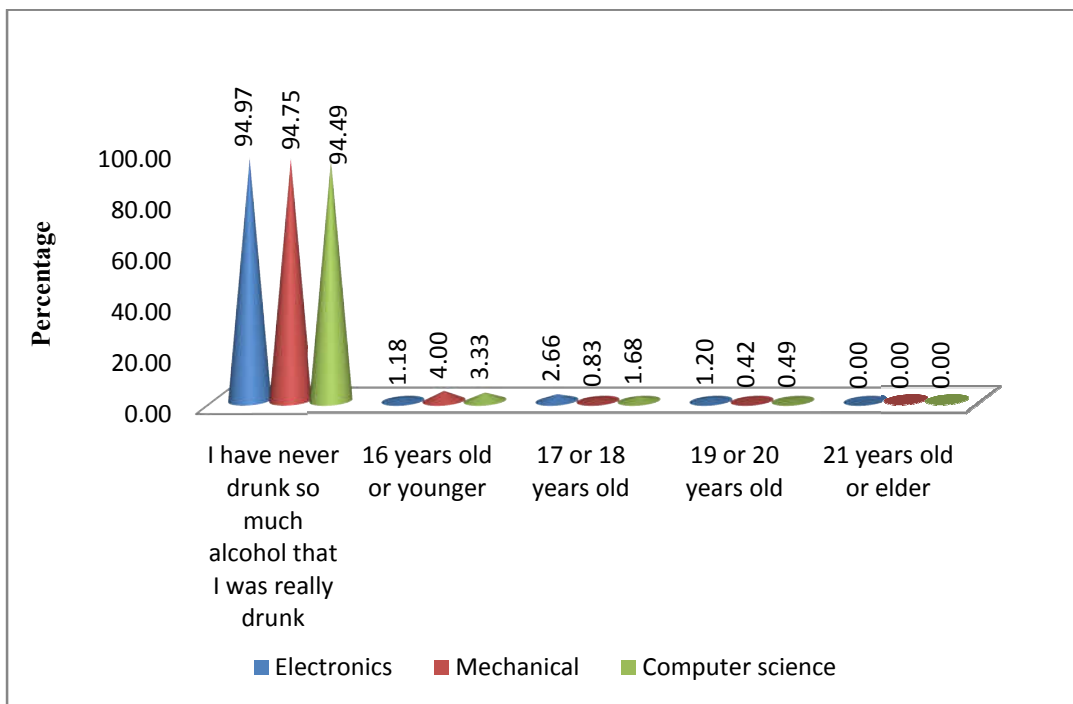


Figure : 140 - Q. 26 .How old were you for the first time you drank so much alcohol that you were really drunk? (Department wise Girls)

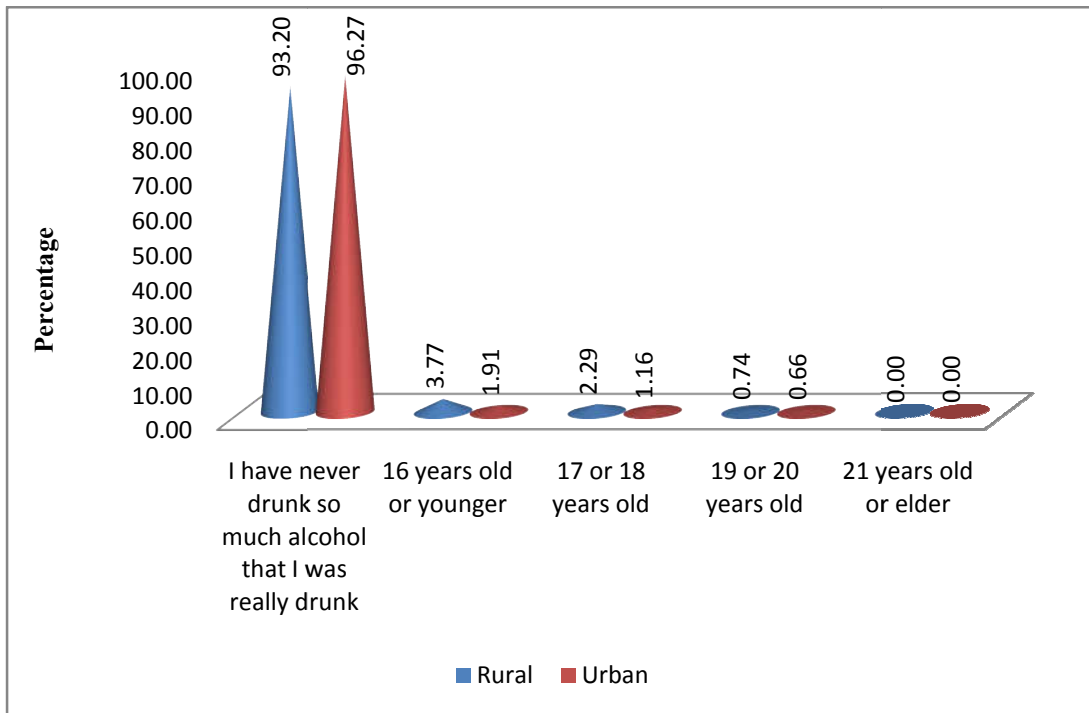


Figure : 141 - Area wise - Girls

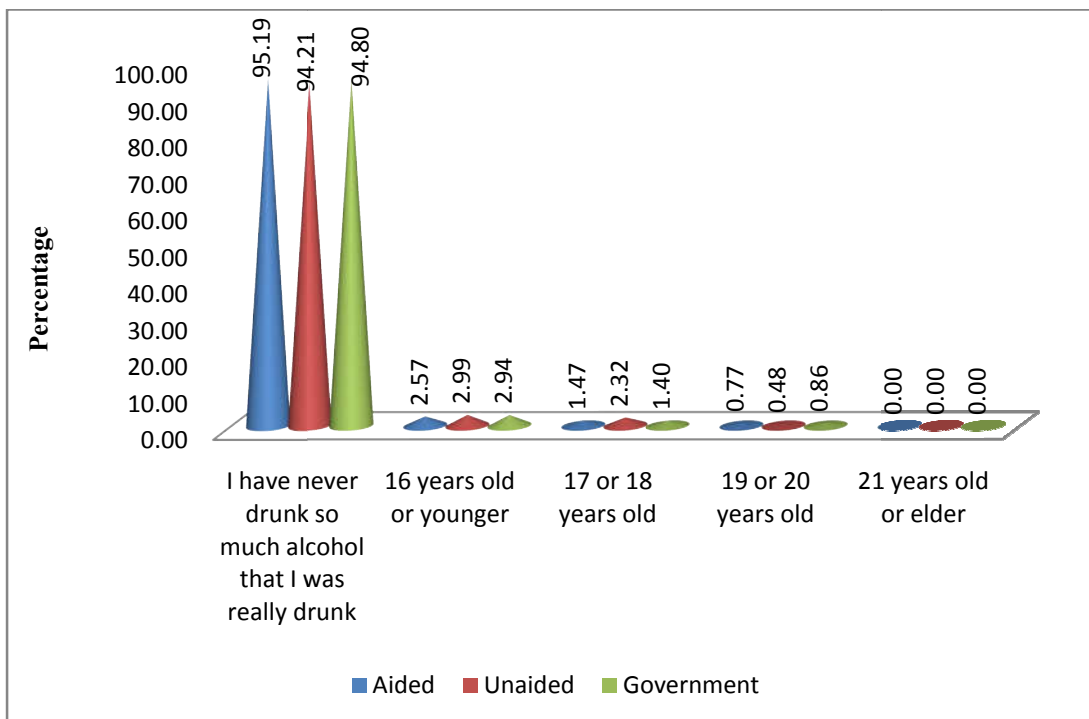


Figure : 142 - Category wise - Girls

Table 51
Q. 27. During your life how many times have you ever had a hangover,
felt sick, headache, got into trouble with your family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol ?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 times	104	27.89	128	36.89	152	50.67	185	37.11	199	39.85	119	39.67	116	38.67	149	37.11	384	38.48
1 or 2 times	60	17.56	59	17.11	44	14.67	77	15.41	86	17.48	50	16.67	50	16.67	63	16.00	163	16.44
3 to 9 times	77	23.44	82	22.78	25	12.00	104	21.04	80	17.78	54	18.00	60	20.00	81	20.22	184	19.41
10 to 19 times	91	26.22	68	19.56	60	20.00	114	22.52	105	21.33	66	22.00	63	21.00	90	22.78	219	21.93
20 or more times	18	4.89	13	3.67	8	2.67	20	3.93	19	3.56	11	3.67	11	3.67	17	3.89	39	3.74
Total	350		350		289		500		489		300		300		400		989	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol shows that 27.89% of electronics students, 36.89% of mechanical students and 50.67% of computer science students have never such experience. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 37.11% of rural students and 39.85% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 39.67% aided college students, 38.67% of unaided college students and 37.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol shows that 17.56% of electronics students, 17.11% of mechanical students and 14.67% of computer science students have such experiences once or twice. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 15.41% of rural students and 17.48% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 16.67% aided college students, 16.67% of unaided college students and 16% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol shows that 23.44% of electronics students, 22.78% of mechanical students and 12% of computer science students have such experiences three to nine times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 21.04% of rural students and 17.78% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 18% aided college students, 20% of unaided college students and 20.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol shows that 26.22% of electronics students, 19.56% of

mechanical students and 20% of computer science students have such experiences 10 to 19 times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 22.52% of rural students and 21.33% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 22% aided college students, 21% of unaided college students and 22.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol shows that 4.89% of electronics students, 3.67% of mechanical students and 2.67% of computer science students have such experiences 20 or more times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.93% of rural students and 3.56% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.67% aided college students, 3.67% of unaided college students and 3.89% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question No.27 (boys) is presented in figure.143 to 145.

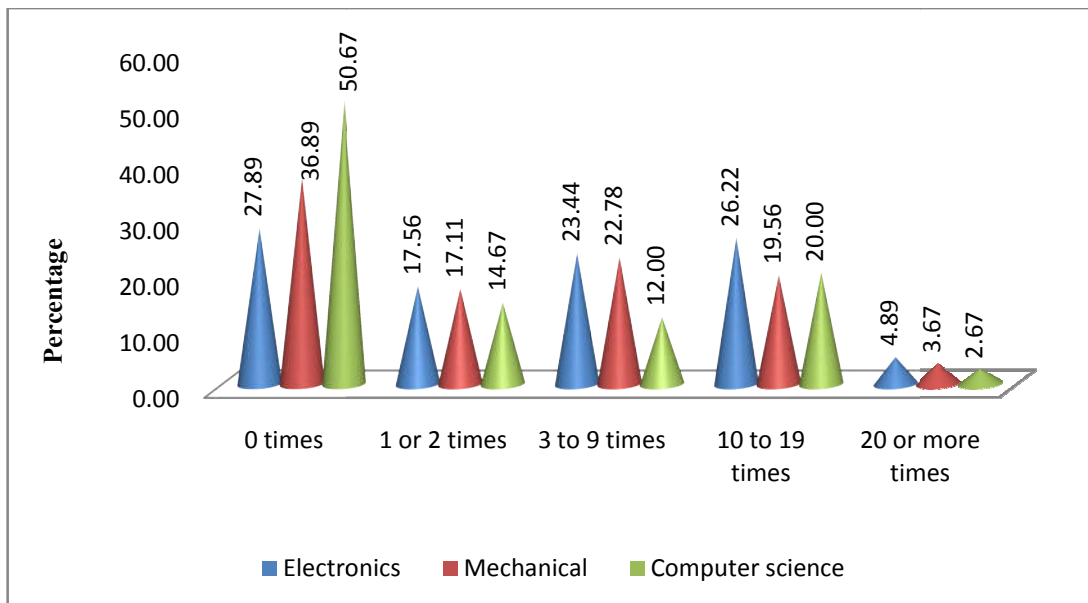


Figure : 143 - Q. 27. During your life how many times have you ever had a hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with your family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol ? (Department wise Boys)

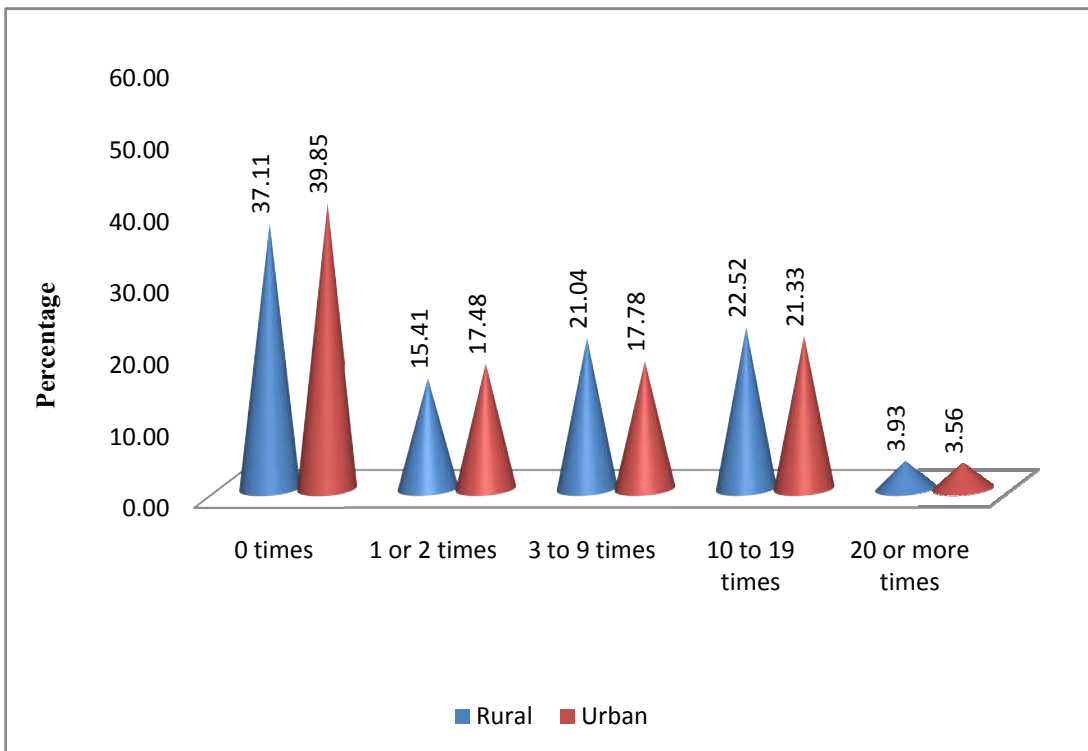


Figure : 144 - Area wise - Boys

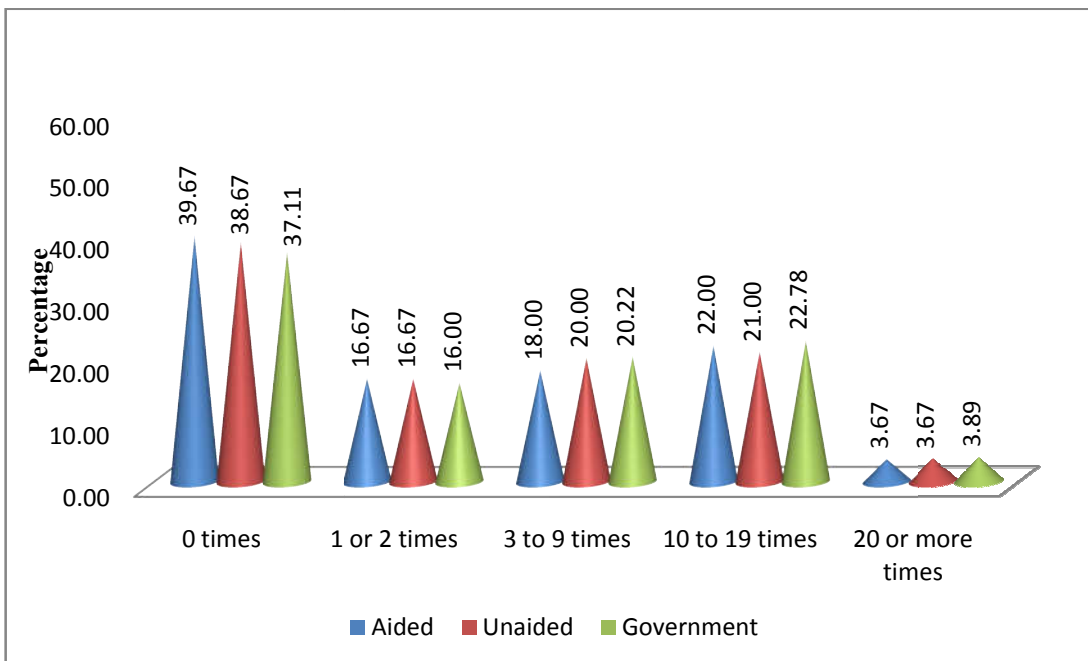


Figure : 145 - Category wise - Boys

Table 52
Q. 27. During your life how many times have you ever had a hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with your family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol ?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 times	396	94.29	153	89.89	385	93.92	470	91.50	464	93.89	293	93.05	290	92.12	351	92.93	934	92.70
1 or 2 times	8	1.94	10	6.20	15	3.63	22	5.15	11	2.70	14	4.00	8	4.32	11	3.45	33	3.92
3 to 9 times	6	2.61	7	3.91	7	1.70	8	2.57	12	2.91	6	2.47	9	2.81	10	2.939	20	2.74
10 to 19 times	4	0.92	0	0.00	3	0.75	4	0.62	3	0.49	2	0.48	2	0.51	3	0.68	7	0.56
20 or more times	1	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.08
Total	415		170		410		505		490		315		310		375		995	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol shows that 94.29% of electronics students, 89.89% of mechanical students and 93.92% of computer science students have never such experience. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 91.5% of rural students and 93.89% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 93.05% aided college students, 92.12% of unaided college students and 92.93% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol shows that 1.94% of electronics students, 6.2% of mechanical students and 3.63% of computer science students have such experiences once or twice. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.15% of rural students and 2.7% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4% aided college students, 4.32% of unaided college students and 3.45% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol shows that 2.61% of electronics students, 3.91% of mechanical students and 1.7% of computer science students have such experiences 3 to 9 times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.57% of rural students and 2.91% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.47% aided college students, 2.81% of unaided college students and 2.94% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol shows that 0.92% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.75% of computer science students have such experiences 10 to 19 times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.62% of rural

students and 0.49% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.48% aided college students, 0.51% of unaided college students and 0.68% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol shows that 0.24% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students have such experiences 20 or more times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.16% of rural students and 0% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0% aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 0% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question No.27 (girls) is presented in figure 146 to 148.

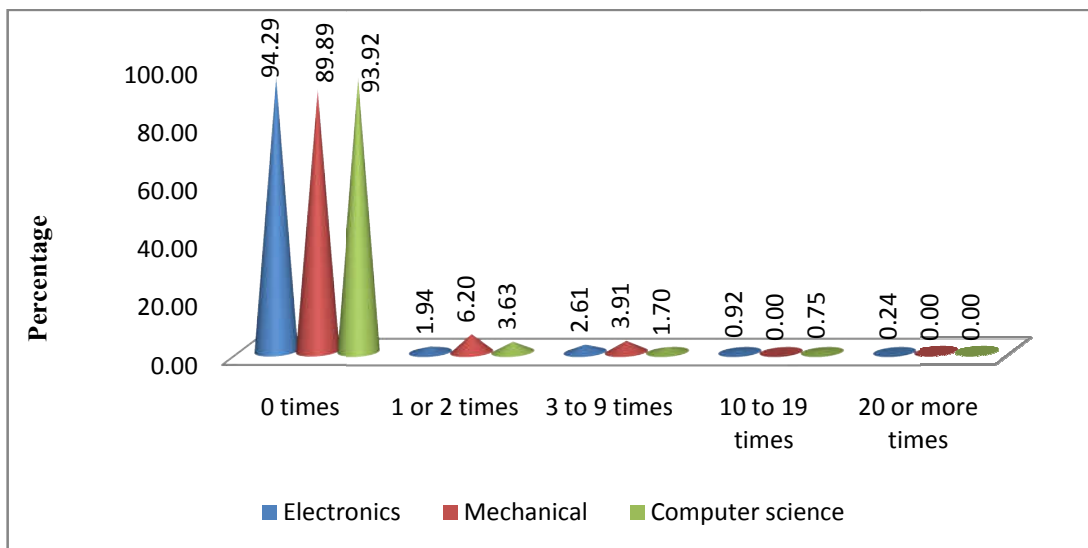


Figure : 146 - Q. 27. During your life how many times have you ever had a hangover, felt sick, headache, got into trouble with your family or friends, missed college or got into fight as a result of drinking alcohol ? (Department wise Girs)

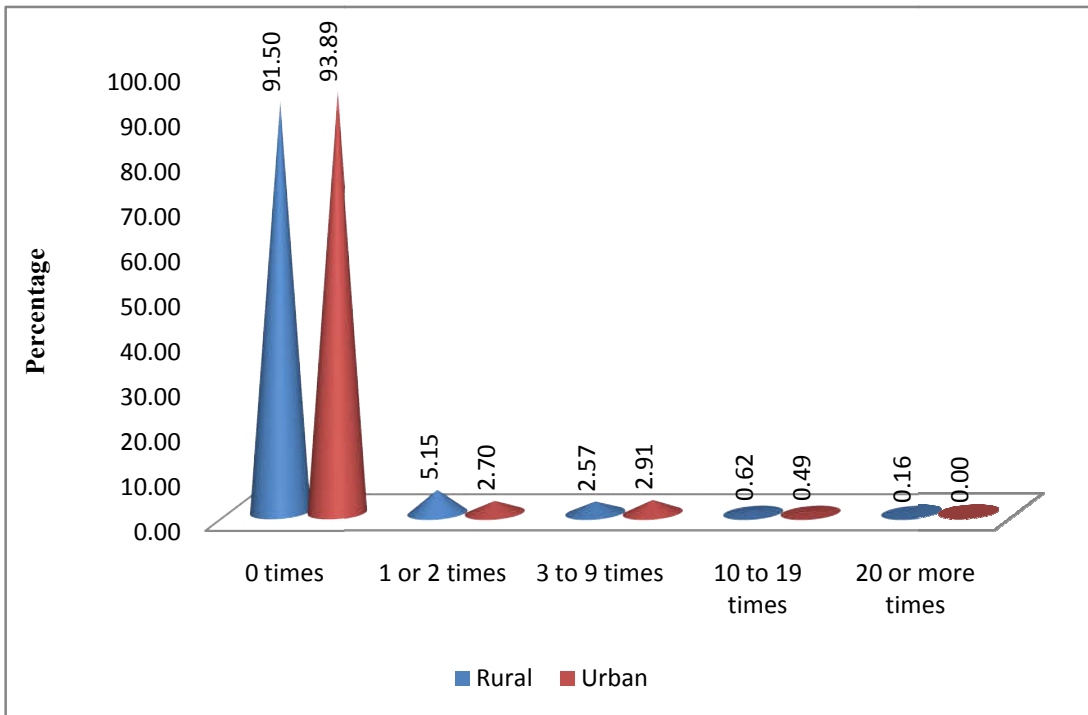


Figure : 147 - Area wise - Girls

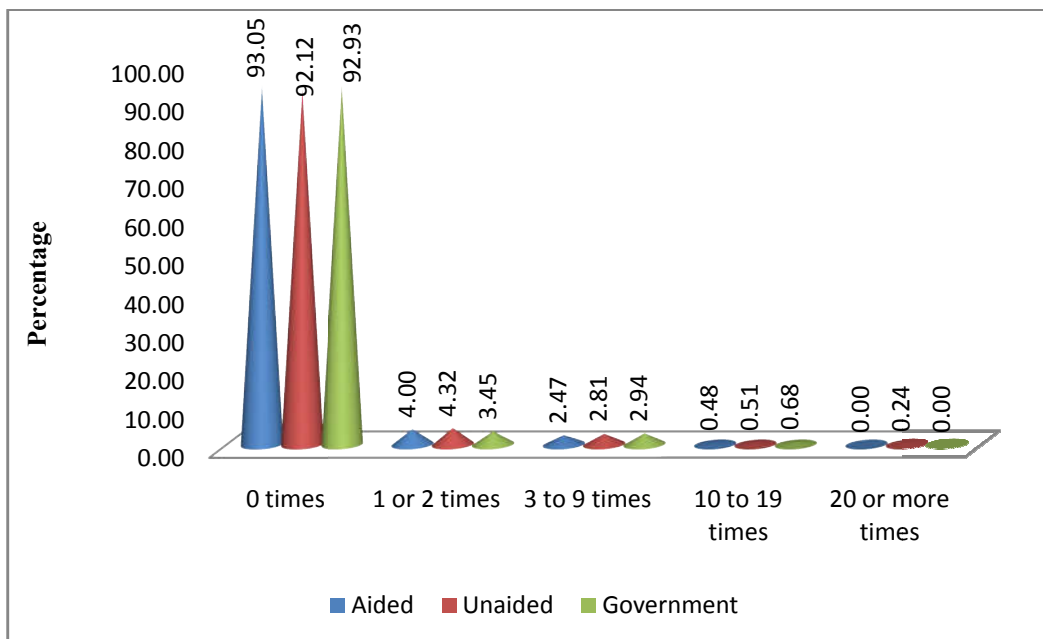


Figure : 148 - Category wise - Girls

Table 53

Q.28. What is the most number of drinks you have had on one occasion?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I do not drink alcohol	104	27.89	128	36.89	152	50.67	185	37.11	199	39.85	119	39.67	116	38.67	149	37.11	384	38.48
Less than peg (60 ml)	67	19.44	63	17.67	27	9.00	77	15.11	80	15.63	45	15.00	46	15.33	66	15.78	157	15.37
2 peg	120	35.11	116	33.11	100	33.33	174	34.96	162	32.74	100	33.33	101	33.67	135	34.56	336	33.85
3 peg	43	12.67	33	9.44	17	5.67	47	9.33	46	9.19	27	9.00	28	9.33	38	9.44	93	9.26
4 or more peg	16	4.89	10	2.89	4	1.33	17	3.48	13	2.59	9	3.00	9	3.00	12	3.11	30	3.04
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of drinks have had on one occasion shows that 27.89% of electronics students, 36.89% of mechanical students and 50.67% of computer science students have never drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 37.11% of rural students and 39.85% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 39.67% of aided college students, 38.67% of unaided college students and 37.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of drinks have had on one occasion shows that 19.44% of electronics students, 17.67% of mechanical students and 9% of computer science students use less than a peg (i.e., 60ml.) on one occasion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 15.11% of rural students and 15.63% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 15% of aided college students, 15.33% of unaided college students and 15.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of drinks have had on one occasion shows that 35.11% of electronics students, 33.11% of mechanical students and 33.33% of computer science students use two peg on one occasion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 34.96% of rural students and 32.74% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 33.33% of aided college students, 33.67% of unaided college students and 34.56% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of drinks have had on one occasion shows that 12.67% of electronics students, 9.44% of mechanical students and 5.67% of computer science students use three peg on one occasion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 9.33% of rural students and 9.19% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 9% of aided college students, 9.33% of unaided college students and 9.44% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of drinks have had on one occasion shows that 4.89% of electronics students, 2.89% of mechanical students

and 1.33% of computer science students use four or more peg on one occasion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.48% of rural students and 2.59% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3% of aided college students, 3% of unaided college students and 3.11% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.28 (boys) is presented in figure 149 to 151.

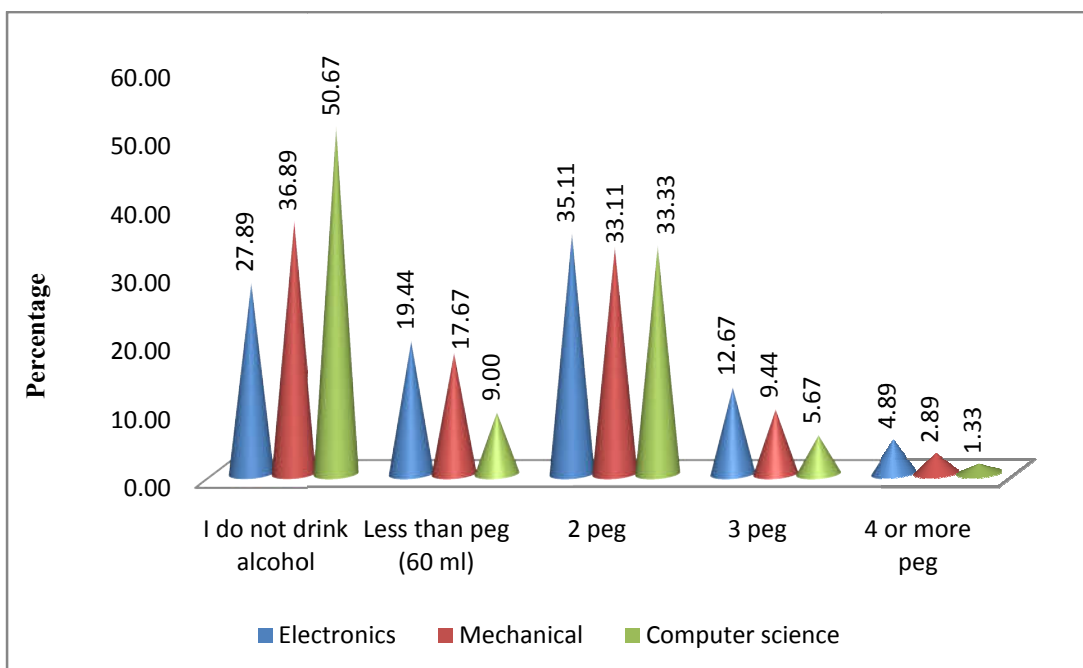


Figure : 149 - Q.28. What is the most number of drinks you have had on one occasion? (Department wise Boys)

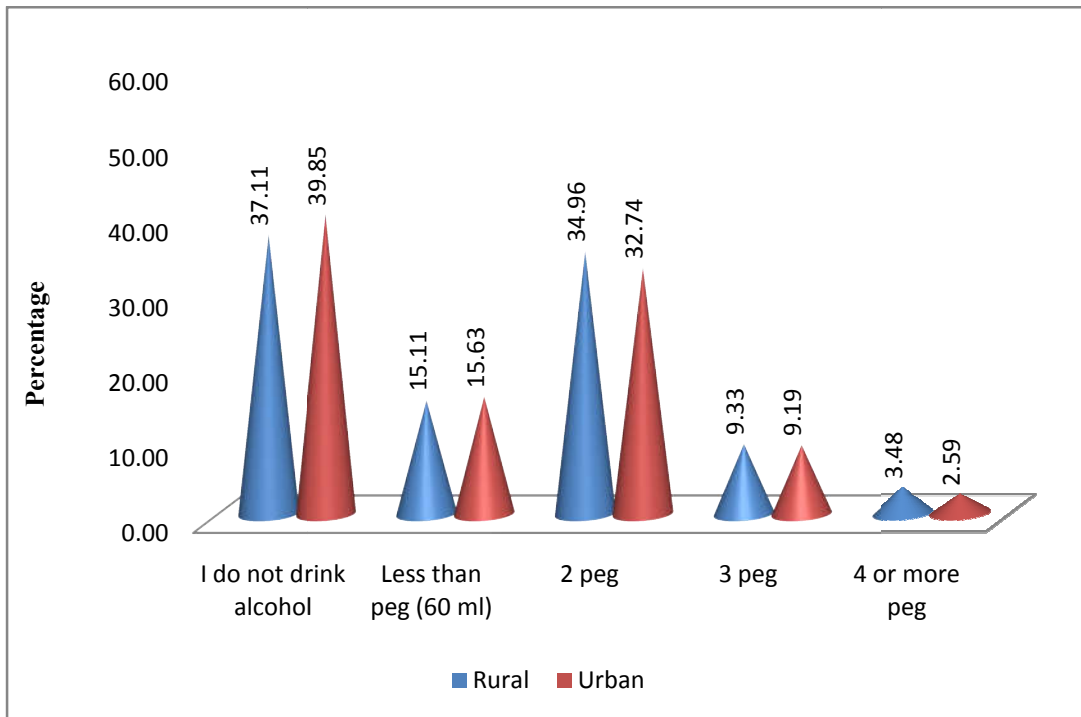


Figure : 150 - Area wise - Boys

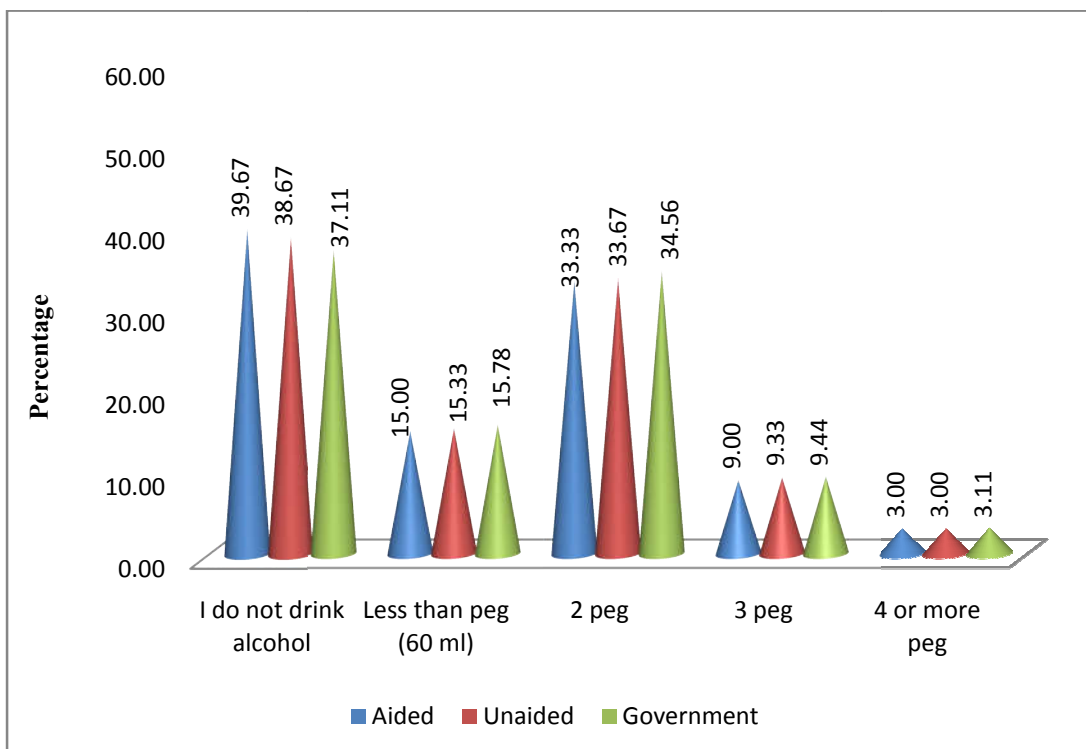


Figure : 151 - Category wise - Boys

Table 54

Q.28. What is the most number of drinks you have had on one occasion?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I do not drink alcohol	396	94.29	153	89.89	385	93.92	470	91.50	464	93.89	293	93.05	290	92.12	351	92.93	934	92.70
Less than peg (60 ml)	5	1.19	6	3.70	7	1.70	11	2.37	7	2.03	6	2.06	5	2.40	7	2.14	18	2.20
2 peg	14	3.34	11	6.41	14	3.41	23	5.19	16	3.59	13	4.17	12	4.73	14	4.249	39	4.39
3 peg	5	1.18	0	0.00	4	0.97	6	0.94	3	0.49	3	0.71	3	0.75	3	0.68	9	0.72
4 or more peg	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of drinks have had on one occasion shows that 94.29% of electronics students, 89.89% of mechanical students and 93.92% of computer science students have never drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 91.5% of rural students and 93.89% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 93.05% of aided college students, 92.12% of unaided college students and 92.93% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of drinks have had on one occasion shows that 1.19% of electronics students, 3.7% of mechanical students and 1.7% of computer science students use less than a peg (i.e., 60ml.) on one occasion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.37% of rural students and 2.03% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.06% of aided college students, 2.4% of unaided college students and 2.14% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of drinks have had on one occasion shows that 3.34% of electronics students, 6.41% of mechanical students and 3.41% of computer science students use two peg on one occasion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.19% of rural students and 3.59% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.17% of aided college students, 4.73% of unaided college students and 4.25% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of drinks have had on one occasion shows that 1.18% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.97% of computer science students use three peg on one occasion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.94% of rural students and 0.49% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.71% of aided college students, 0.75% of unaided college students and 0.68% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of drinks have had on one occasion shows that 0% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0%

of computer science students use four or more peg on one occasion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0% of rural students and 0% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0% of aided college students, 0% of unaided college students and 0% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.28 (girls) is presented in figure 152 to 154.

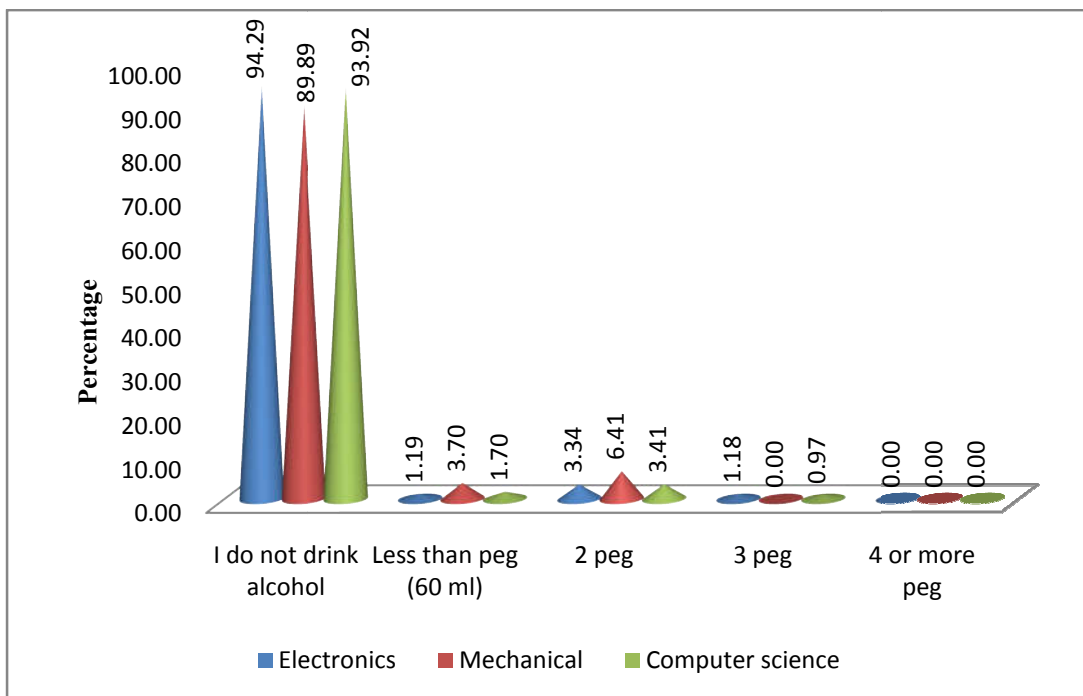


Figure : 152 - Q.28. What is the most number of drinks you have had on one occasion? (Department wise Girls)

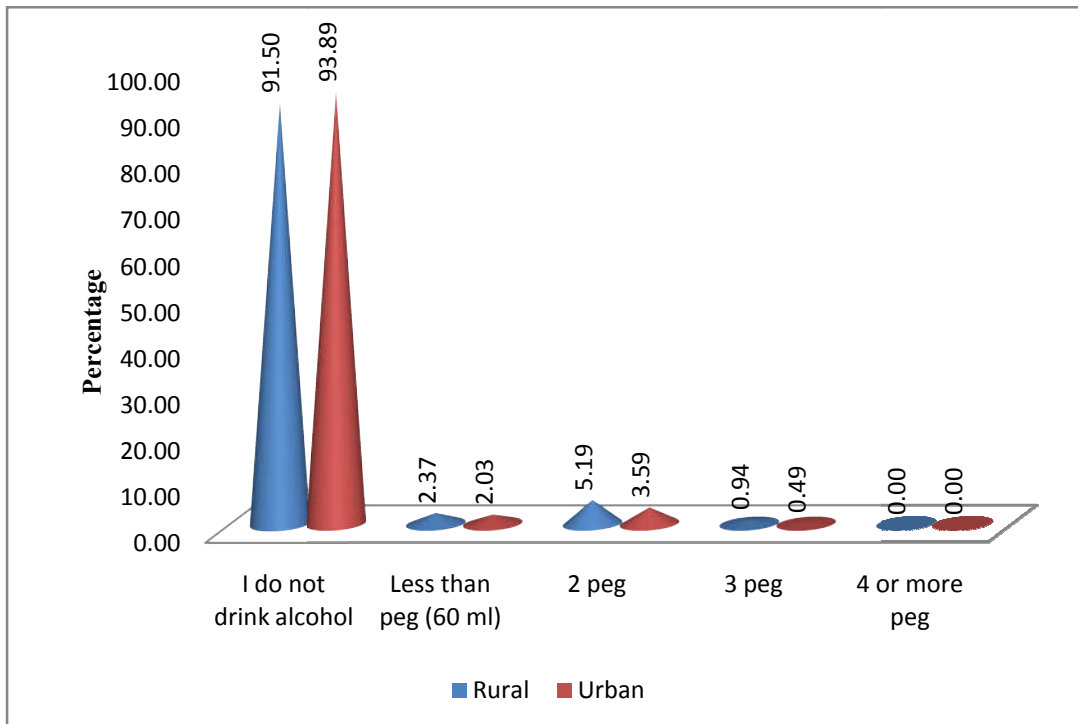


Figure : 153 - Area wise - Girls

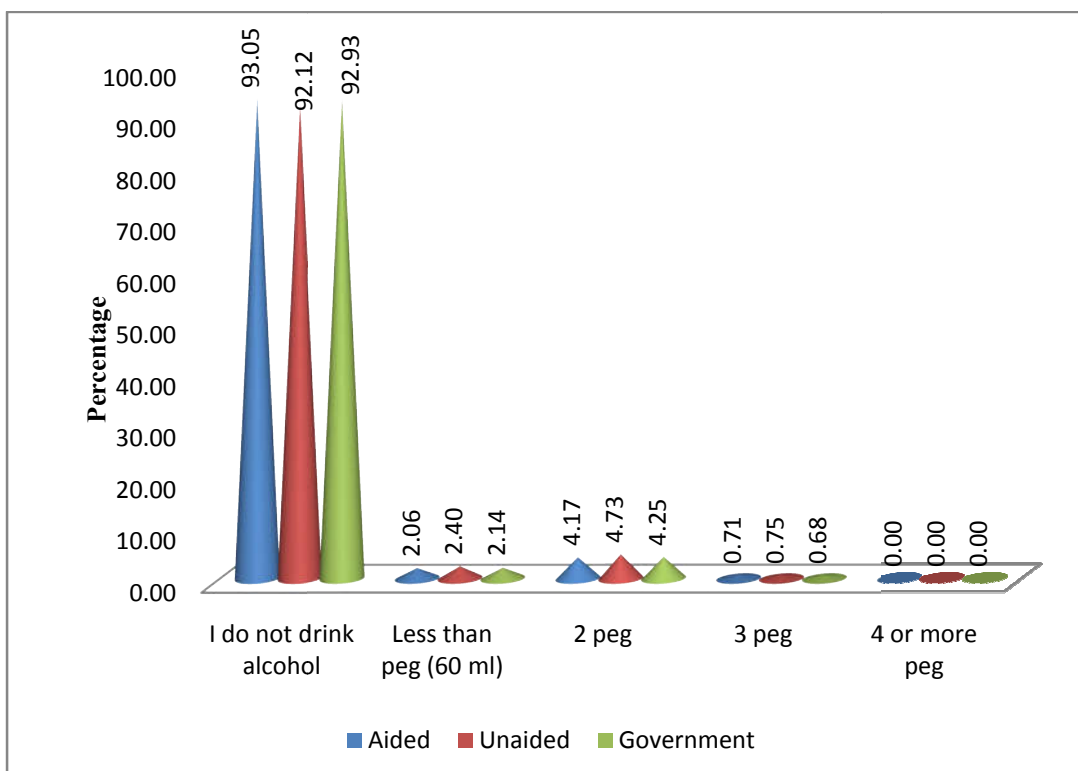


Figure : 154 - Category wise - Girls

Table 55

Q. 29. What type of alcohol do you usually drink?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I do not drink alcohol	104	27.89	128	36.89	152	50.67	185	37.11	199	39.85	119	39.67	116	38.67	149	37.11	384	38.48
Beer	128	39.33	131	37.89	65	21.67	160	32.52	164	33.41	98	32.67	102	34.00	124	32.22	324	32.96
Vodka / Gin	32	9.44	15	4.11	23	7.67	45	9.11	25	5.04	21	7.00	22	7.33	27	6.889	70	7.07
Toddy	23	6.33	20	5.56	28	9.33	44	8.89	27	5.26	22	7.33	15	5.00	34	8.89	71	7.07
Some other type	63	17.00	56	15.56	32	10.67	66	12.37	85	16.44	40	13.33	45	15.00	66	14.89	151	14.41
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the type of alcohol consumption shows that 27.89% of electronics students, 36.89% of mechanical students and 50.67% of computer science students never had a drink of alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 37.11% of rural students and 39.85% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 39.67% of aided college students, 38.67% of unaided college students and 37.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the type of alcohol consumption shows that 39.33% of electronics students, 37.89% of mechanical students and 21.67% of computer science students use beer. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 32.52% of rural students and 33.41% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 32.67% of aided college students, 34% of unaided college students and 32.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the type of alcohol consumption shows that 9.44% of electronics students, 4.11% of mechanical students and 7.67% of computer science students use vodka / gin. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 9.11% of rural students and 5.04% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7% of aided college students, 7.33% of unaided college students and 6.89% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the type of alcohol consumption shows that 6.33% of electronics students, 5.56% of mechanical students and 9.33% of computer science students use toddy. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 8.89% of rural students and 5.26% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7.33% of aided college students, 5% of unaided college students and 8.89% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the type of alcohol consumption shows that 17% of electronics students, 15.56% of mechanical students and 10.67% of

computer science students use some other type of alcohol . While making area wise comparison, it is found that 12.37% of rural students and 16.44% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 13.33% of aided college students, 15% of unaided college students and 14.89% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.29 (boys) is presented in figure 155 to 157.

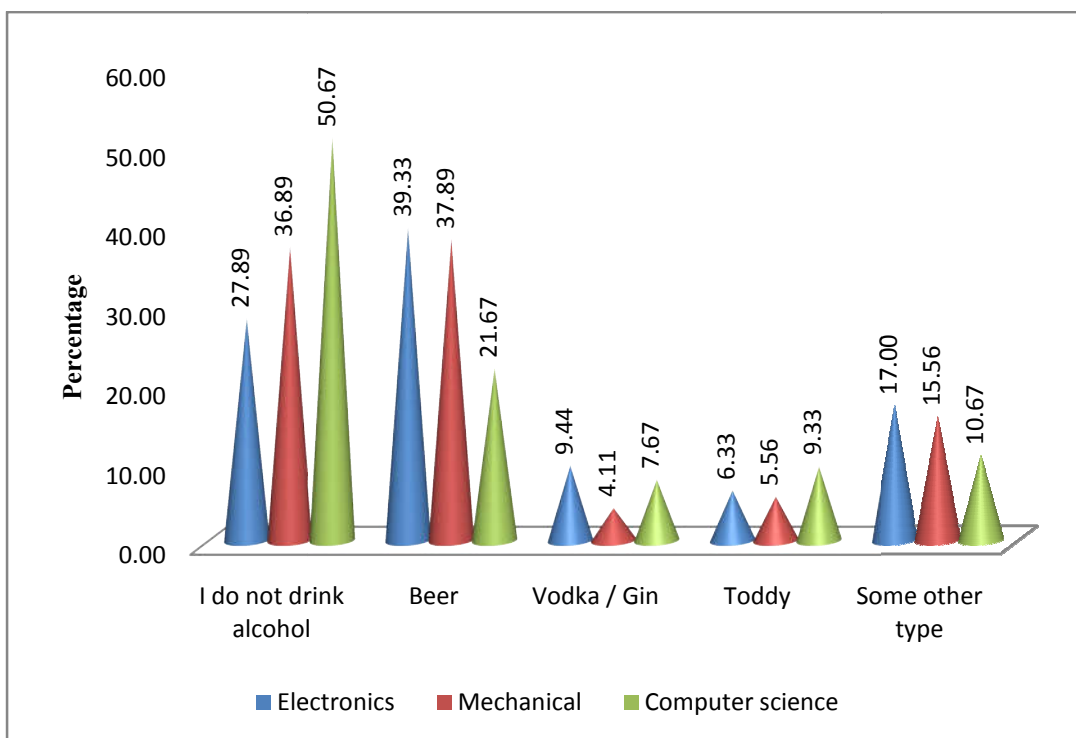


Figure : 155 - Q. 29. What type of alcohol do you usually drink? (Department wise Boys)

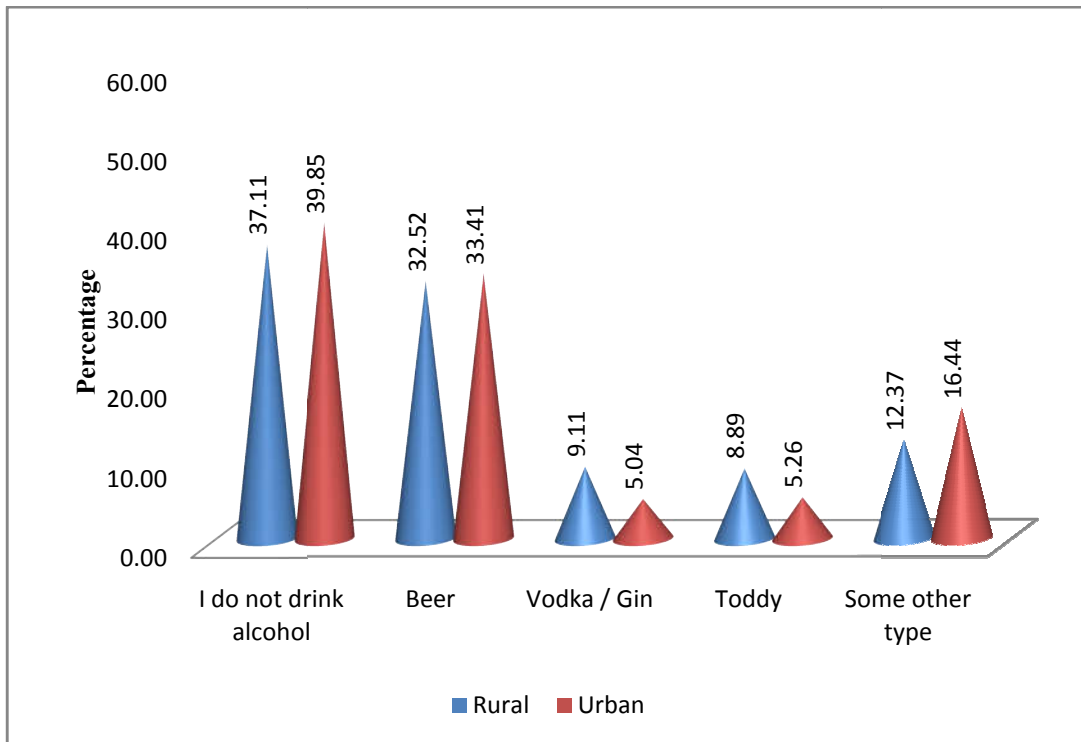


Figure : 156 - Area wise - Boys

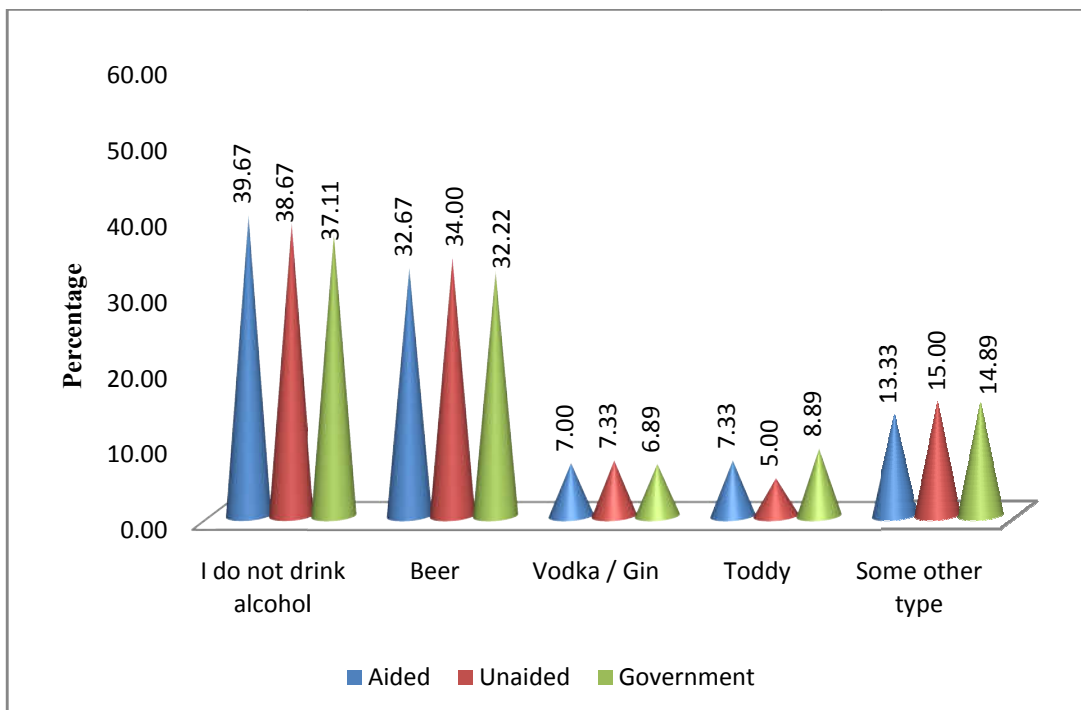


Figure : 157 - Category wise - Boys

Table 56

Q. 29. What type of alcohol do you usually drink?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I do not drink alcohol	396	94.29	153	89.89	385	93.92	470	91.50	464	93.89	293	93.05	290	92.12	351	92.93	934	92.70
Beer	13	3.05	12	7.75	7	1.68	22	5.53	10	2.79	10	4.04	8	4.32	14	4.13	32	4.16
Vodka / Gin	2	0.48	0	0.00	6	1.45	6	0.95	2	0.33	3	0.71	3	0.73	2	0.476	8	0.64
Toddy	6	1.47	2	0.79	4	0.95	7	1.22	5	0.92	4	0.99	4	0.97	4	1.25	12	1.07
Some other type	3	0.71	3	1.57	8	2.00	5	0.79	9	2.06	5	1.21	5	1.86	4	1.22	14	1.43
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the type of alcohol consumption shows that 94.29% of electronics students, 89.89% of mechanical students and 93.92% of computer science students never had a drink of alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 91.5% of rural students and 93.89% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 93.05% of aided college students, 92.12% of unaided college students and 92.93% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the type of alcohol consumption shows that 3.05% of electronics students, 7.75% of mechanical students and 1.68% of computer science students use beer. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.53% of rural students and 2.79% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.04% of aided college students, 4.32% of unaided college students and 4.13% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the type of alcohol consumption shows that 0.48% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 1.45% of computer science students use vodka / gin. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.95% of rural students and 0.33% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.71% of aided college students, 0.73% of unaided college students and 0.48% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the type of alcohol consumption shows that 1.47% of electronics students, 0.79% of mechanical students and 0.95% of computer science students use toddy. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.22% of rural students and 0.92% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.99% of aided college students, 0.97% of unaided college students and 1.25% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the type of alcohol consumption shows that 0.71% of electronics students, 1.57% of mechanical students and 2% of computer

science students use some other type. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.79% of rural students and 2.06% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.21% of aided college students, 1.86% of unaided college students and 1.22% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.29 (girls) is presented in figure 158 to 160.



Figure : 158 - Q. 29. What type of alcohol do you usually drink? (Department wise Girls)

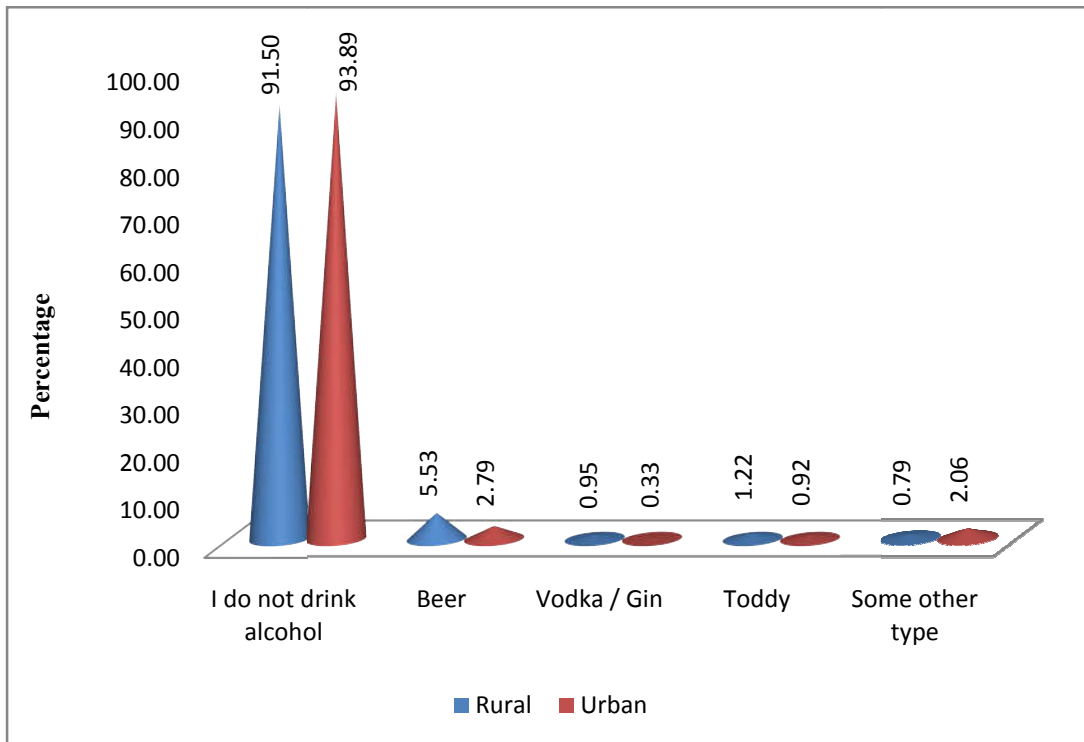


Figure : 159 - Area wise - Girls

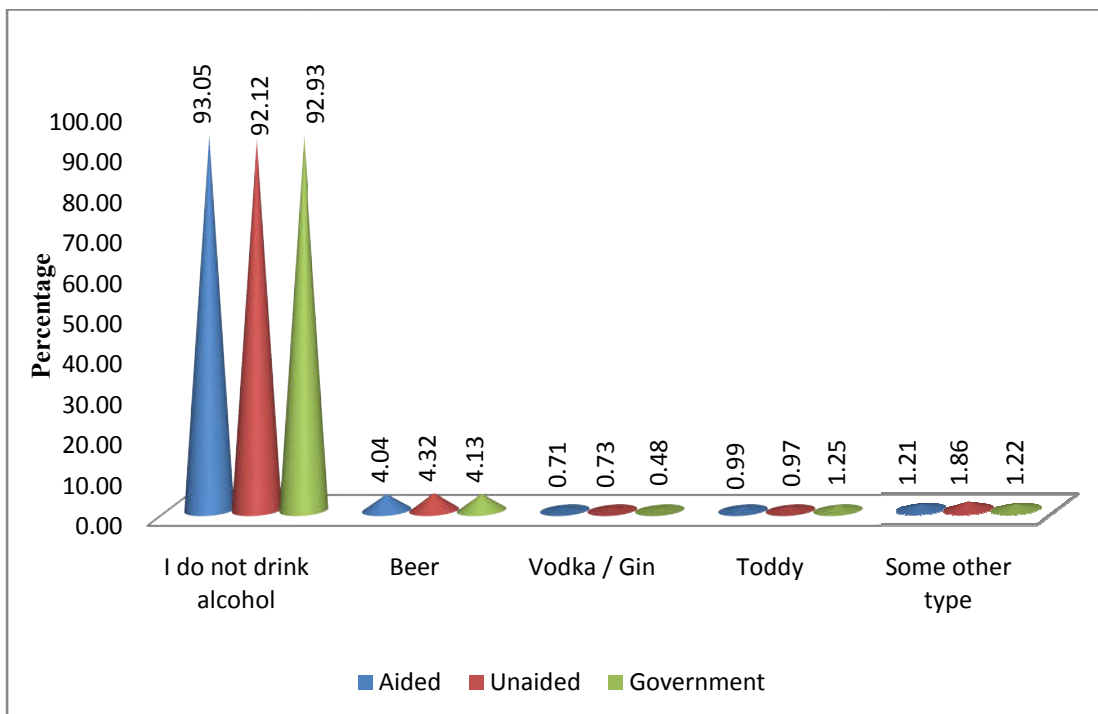


Figure : 160 - Category wise - Girls

Table 57

Q. 30. With whom do you usually drink alcohol?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I do not drink alcohol	104	27.89	128	36.89	152	50.67	185	37.11	199	39.85	119	39.67	116	38.67	149	37.11	384	38.48
With My Friends	170	50.78	149	42.22	109	36.33	211	42.59	217	43.63	132	44.00	122	40.67	174	44.67	428	43.11
With My Family	42	11.78	50	14.22	32	10.67	64	12.59	60	11.85	30	10.00	45	15.00	49	11.67	124	12.22
With persons I have just met	10	2.67	4	1.33	1	0.33	9	1.70	6	1.19	4	1.33	4	1.33	7	1.67	15	1.44
I usually Drink Alone	24	6.89	19	5.33	6	2.00	31	6.00	18	3.48	15	5.00	13	4.33	21	4.89	49	4.74
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of drinking alcohol with whom shows that, 27.89% of electronics students, 36.89% of mechanical students and 50.67% of computer science students do not drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 37.11% of rural students and 39.85% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 39.67% of aided college students, 38.67% of unaided college students and 37.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of drinking alcohol with whom shows that, 50.78% of electronics students, 42.22% of mechanical students and 36.33% of computer science students drink with friends. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 42.59% of rural students and 43.63% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 44% of aided college students, 40.67% of unaided college students and 44.67% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of drinking alcohol with whom shows that, 11.78% of electronics students, 14.22% of mechanical students and 10.67% of computer science students drink with family members. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 12.59% of rural students and 11.85% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 10% of aided college students, 15% of unaided college students and 11.67% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of drinking alcohol with whom shows that, 2.67% of electronics students, 1.33% of mechanical students and 0.33% of computer science students drink with persons just met. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.7% of rural students and 1.19% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.33% of aided college students, 1.33% of unaided college students and 1.67% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of drinking alcohol with whom shows that, 6.89% of electronics students, 5.33% of mechanical students and 2% of computer

science students drinks usually alone. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 6% of rural students and 3.48% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 5% of aided college students, 4.33% of unaided college students and 4.89% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.30 (boys) is presented in figure 161 to 163.

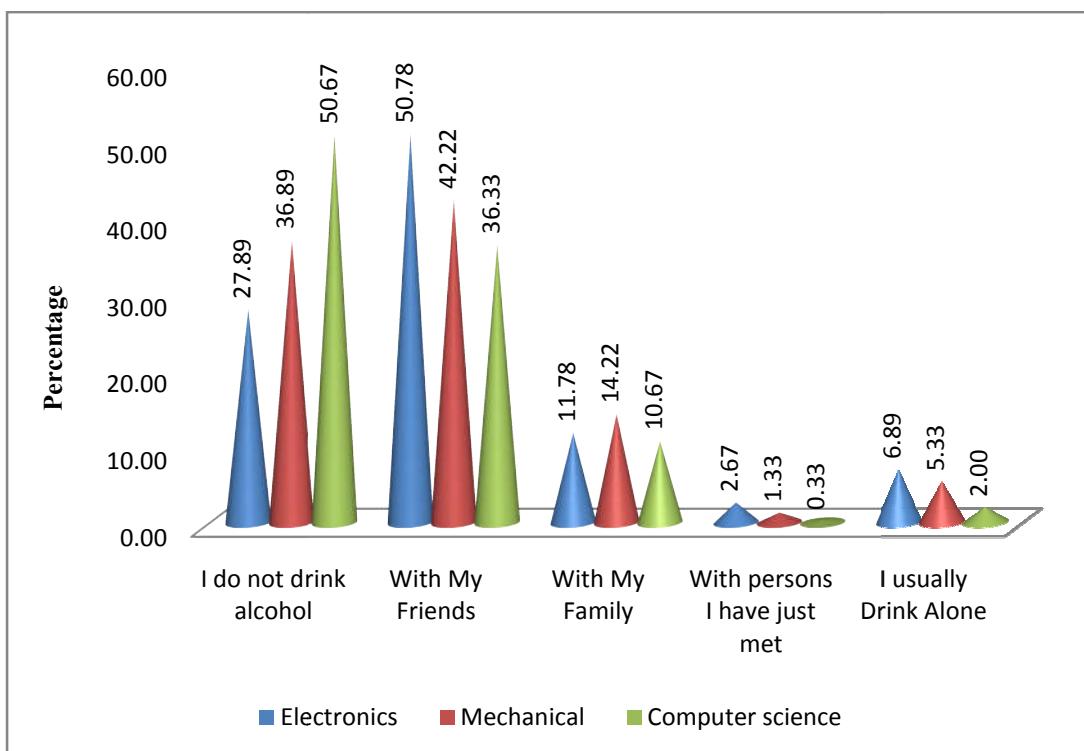


Figure : 161 - Q. 30. With whom do you usually drink alcohol? (Department wise Boys)

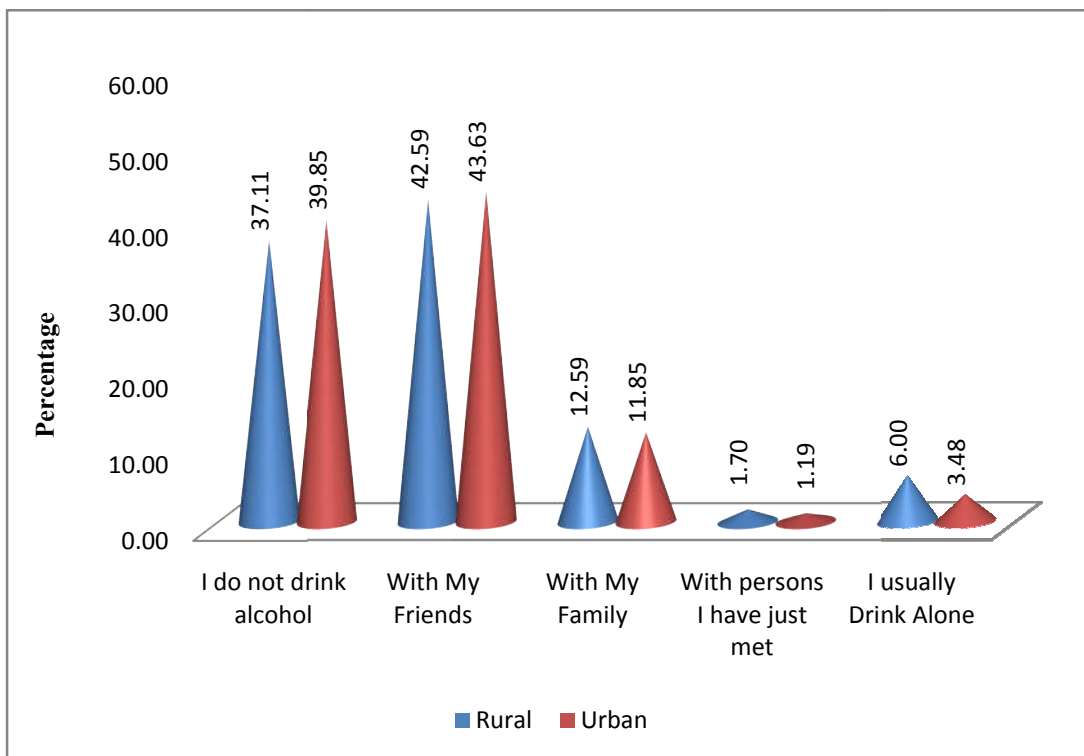


Figure : 162 - Area wise - Boys

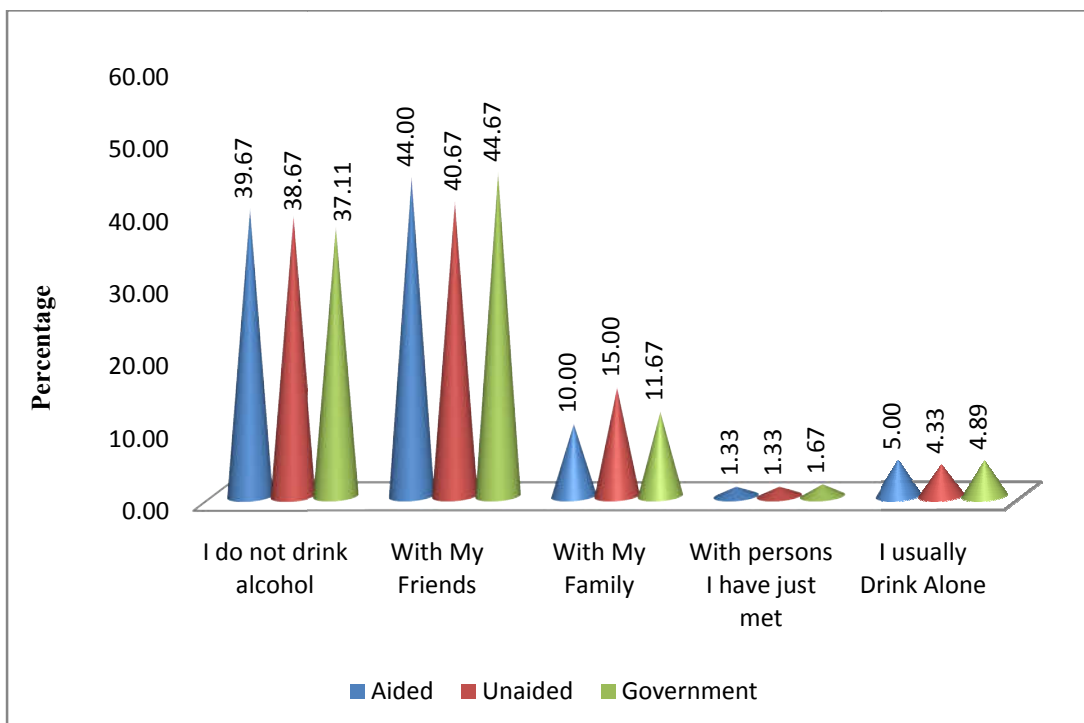


Figure : 163 - Category wise - Boys

Table 58

Q. 30. With whom do you usually drink alcohol?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I do not drink alcohol	396	94.29	153	89.89	385	93.92	470	91.50	464	93.89	293	93.05	290	92.12	351	92.93	934	92.70
With My Friends	12	2.85	9	5.42	17	4.12	24	5.18	14	3.08	12	3.49	9	4.02	17	4.88	38	4.13
With My Family	7	1.69	6	3.95	5	1.25	10	2.38	8	2.21	8	2.97	7	2.91	3	1.009	18	2.30
With persons I have just met	0	0.00	1	0.37	1	0.24	1	0.16	1	0.25	0	0.00	1	0.24	1	0.37	2	0.20
I usually Drink Alone	5	1.18	1	0.37	2	0.48	5	0.78	3	0.57	2	0.49	3	0.71	3	0.81	8	0.67
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of drinking alcohol with whom shows that, 94.29% of electronics students, 89.89% of mechanical students and 93.92% of computer science students do not drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 91.5% of rural students and 93.89% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 93.05% of aided college students, 92.12% of unaided college students and 92.93% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of drinking alcohol with whom shows that, 2.85% of electronics students, 5.42% of mechanical students and 4.12% of computer science students drink with friends. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.18% of rural students and 3.08% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.49% of aided college students, 4.02% of unaided college students and 4.88% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of drinking alcohol with whom shows that, 1.69% of electronics students, 3.95% of mechanical students and 1.25% of computer science students drink with family members. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.38% of rural students and 2.21% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.97% of aided college students, 2.91% of unaided college students and 1.01% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of drinking alcohol with whom shows that, 0% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students drink with persons just met. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.16% of rural students and 0.25% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0% of aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 0.37% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of drinking alcohol with whom shows that, 1.18% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0.48% of computer

science students drinks usually alone. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.78% of rural students and 0.57% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.49% of aided college students, 0.71% of unaided college students and 0.81% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.30 (girls) is presented in figure 164 to 166.

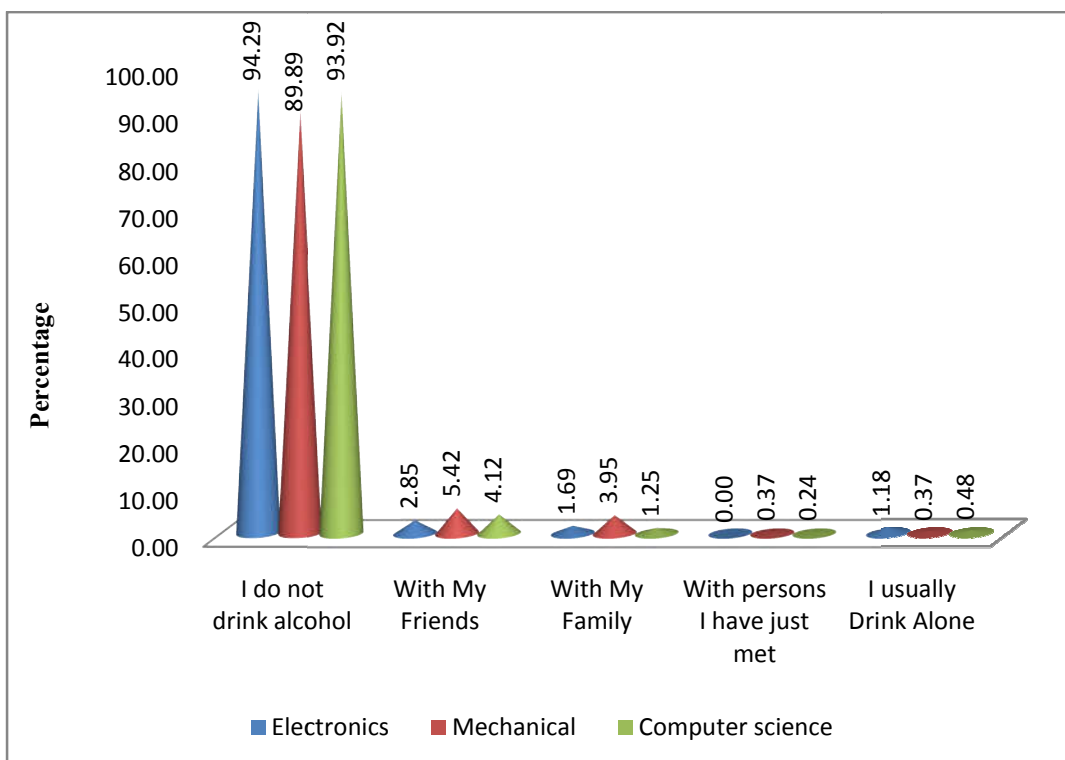


Figure : 164 - Q. 30. With whom do you usually drink alcohol? (Department wise Girls)

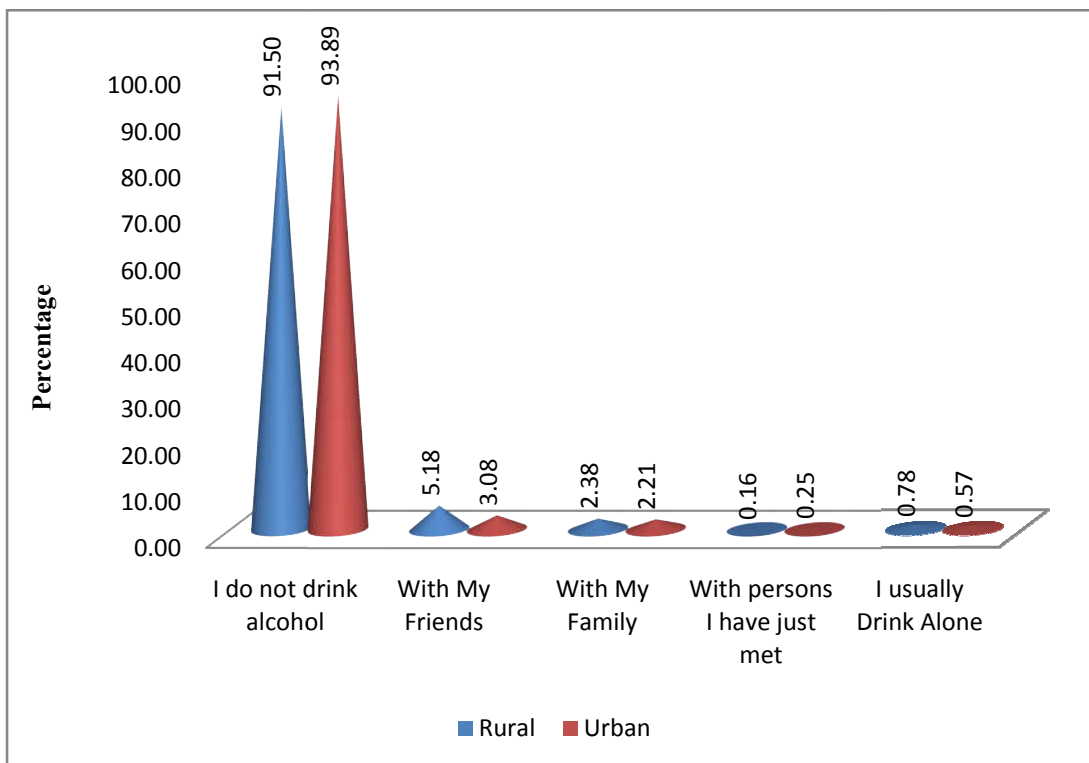


Figure : 165 - Area wise - Girls

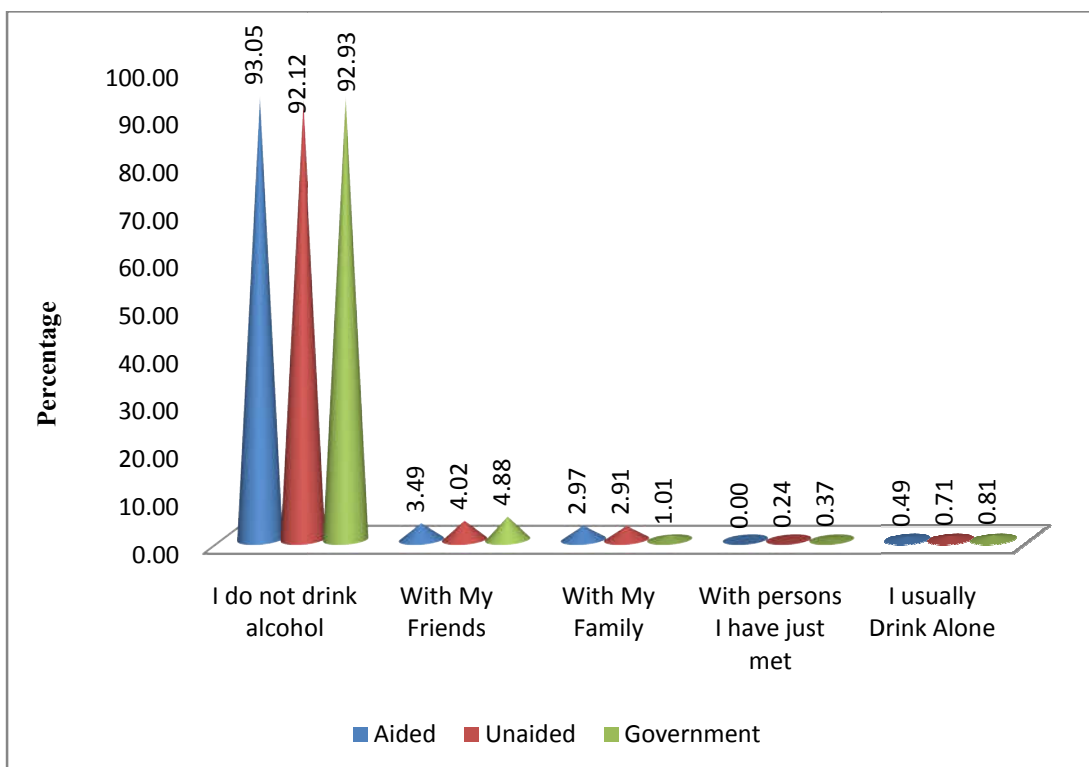


Figure : 166 - Category wise - Girls

Table 59

Q. 31. Do your parents or guardian know that you drink alcohol?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I do not drink alcohol	104	27.89	128	36.89	152	50.67	185	37.11	199	39.85	119	39.67	116	38.67	149	37.11	384	38.48
Yes	61	18.89	69	19.33	12	4.00	78	15.41	64	12.74	35	11.67	50	16.67	57	13.89	142	14.07
No	164	47.33	150	43.11	116	38.67	218	43.70	212	42.37	134	44.67	122	40.67	174	43.78	430	43.04
I do not know	21	5.89	3	0.67	20	6.67	19	3.78	25	5.04	12	4.00	12	4.00	20	5.22	44	4.41
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the awareness of parents or guardians about the alcohol consumption of their children shows that 27.89% of electronics students, 36.89% of mechanical students and 50.67% of computer science students do not drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 37.11 % of rural students and 39.85% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 39.67% of aided college students, 38.67 % of unaided college students and 37.11% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the awareness of parents or guardians about the alcohol consumption of their children shows that 18.89% of electronics students, 19.33% of mechanical students and 4% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians know that they drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 15.41% of rural students and 12.74% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 11.67% of aided college students, 16.67% of unaided college students and 13.89% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the awareness of parents or guardians about the alcohol consumption of their children shows that 47.33% of electronics students, 43.11% of mechanical students and 38.67% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians don't know that they drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 43.7% of rural students and 42.37% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 44.67% of aided college students, 40.67% of unaided college students and 43.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the awareness of parents or guardians about the alcohol consumption of their children shows that 5.89% of electronics students, 0.67% of mechanical students and 6.67% of computer science students don't know whether their parents or guardians are aware about their habit of drinking alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.78% of rural students and 5.04% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the

data shows that parents or guardians of 4% of aided college students, 4% of unaided college students and 5.22% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.31 (boys) is presented in figure 167 to 169.

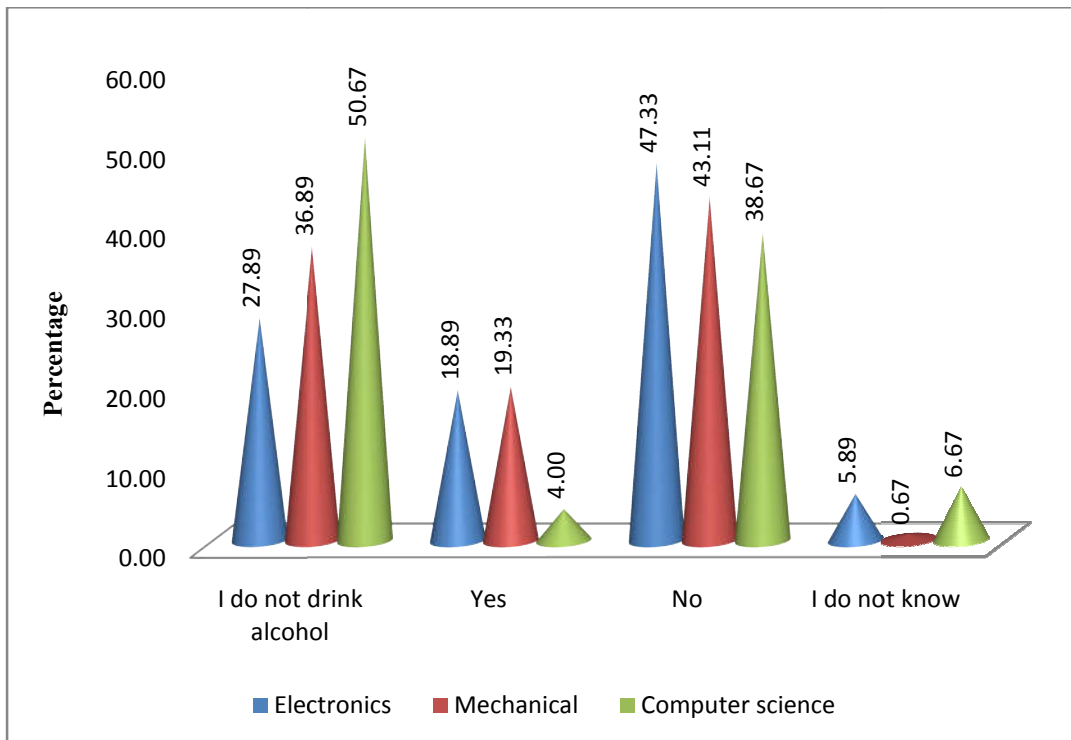


Figure : 167 - Q. 31. Do your parents or guardian know that you drink alcohol? (Department wise Boys)

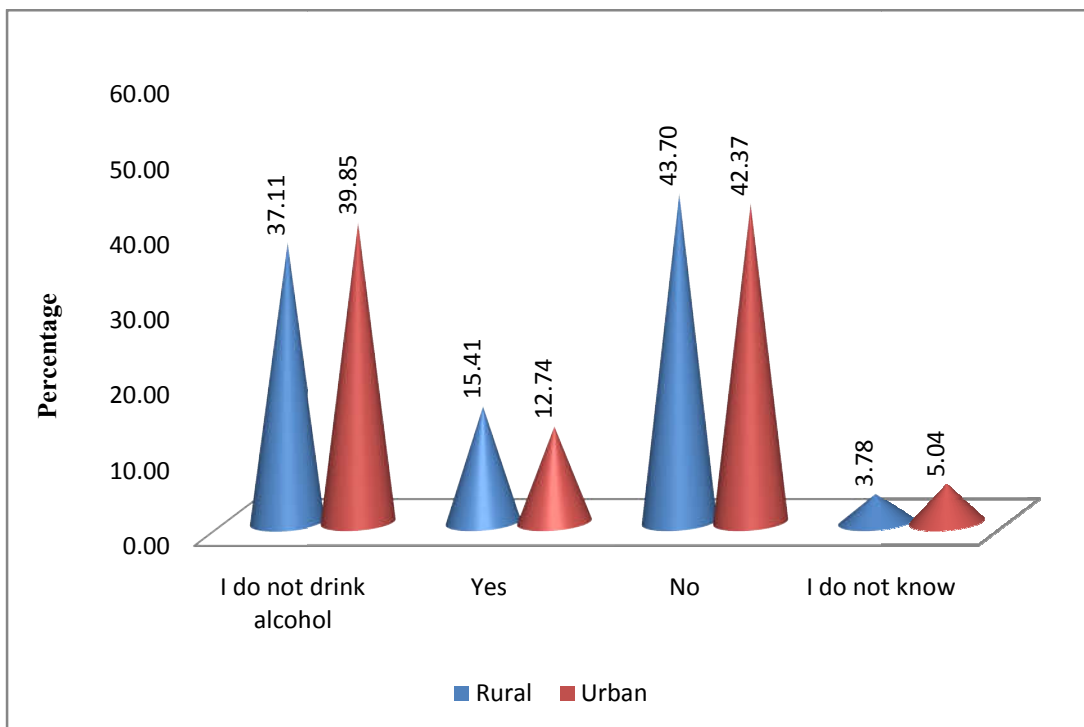


Figure : 168 - Area wise - Boys

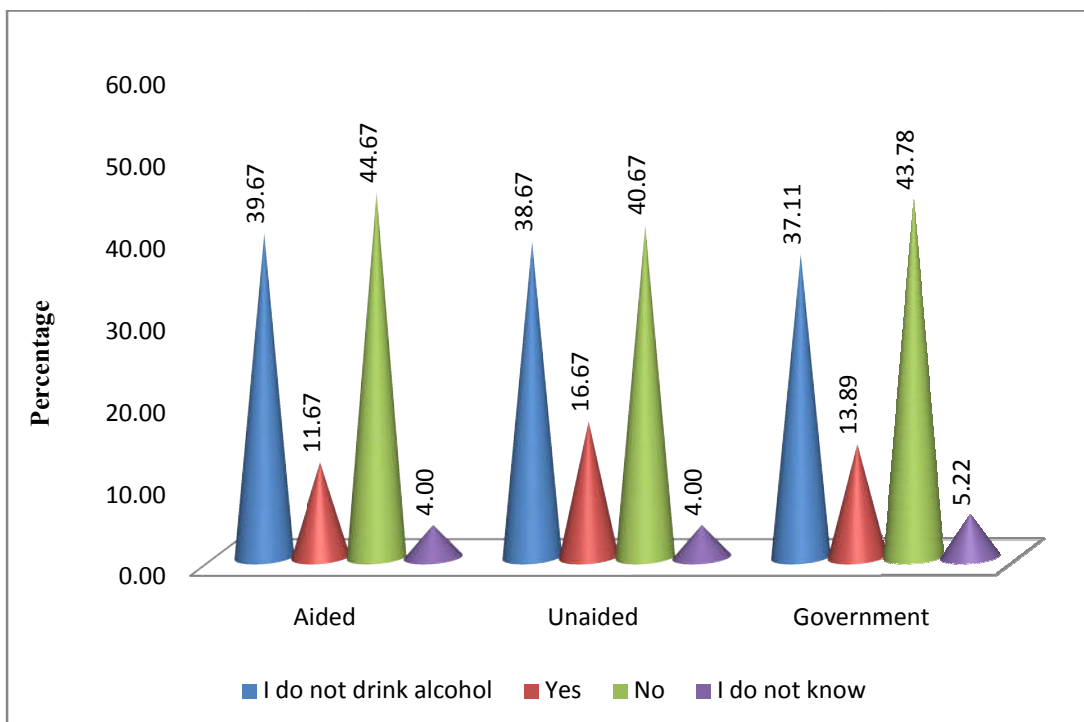


Figure : 169 - Category wise - Boys

Table 60

Q. 31. Do your parents or guardian know that you drink alcohol?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I do not drink alcohol	396	94.29	153	89.89	385	93.92	470	91.50	464	93.89	293	93.05	290	92.12	351	92.93	934	92.70
Yes	13	3.19	4	2.08	12	2.97	15	2.74	14	2.75	12	3.51	12	3.00	5	1.73	29	2.75
No	10	2.30	11	6.78	9	2.16	19	4.30	11	3.19	9	3.20	7	4.05	14	3.992	30	3.75
I do not know	1	0.22	2	1.25	4	0.95	6	1.46	1	0.16	1	0.24	1	0.83	5	1.35	7	0.81
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the awareness of parents or guardians about the alcohol consumption of their children shows that 94.29% of electronics students, 89.89% of mechanical students and 93.92% of computer science students do not drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 91.5 % of rural students and 93.89% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 93.05% of aided college students, 92.12 % of unaided college students and 92.93% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the awareness of parents or guardians about the alcohol consumption of their children shows that 3.19% of electronics students, 2.08% of mechanical students and 2.97% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians know that they drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.74% of rural students and 2.75% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.51% of aided college students, 3% of unaided college students and 1.73% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the awareness of parents or guardians about the alcohol consumption of their children shows that 2.3% of electronics students, 6.78% of mechanical students and 2.16% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians don't know that they drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.3% of rural students and 3.19% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.2% of aided college students, 4.05% of unaided college students and 3.99% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the awareness of parents or guardians about the alcohol consumption of their children shows that 0.22% of electronics students, 1.25% of mechanical students and 0.95% of computer science students don't know whether their parents or guardians are aware about their habit of drinking alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.46% of rural students and 0.16% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the

data shows that parents or guardians of 0.24% of aided college students, 0.83% of unaided college students and 1.35% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.31 (girls) is presented in figure 170 to 172.

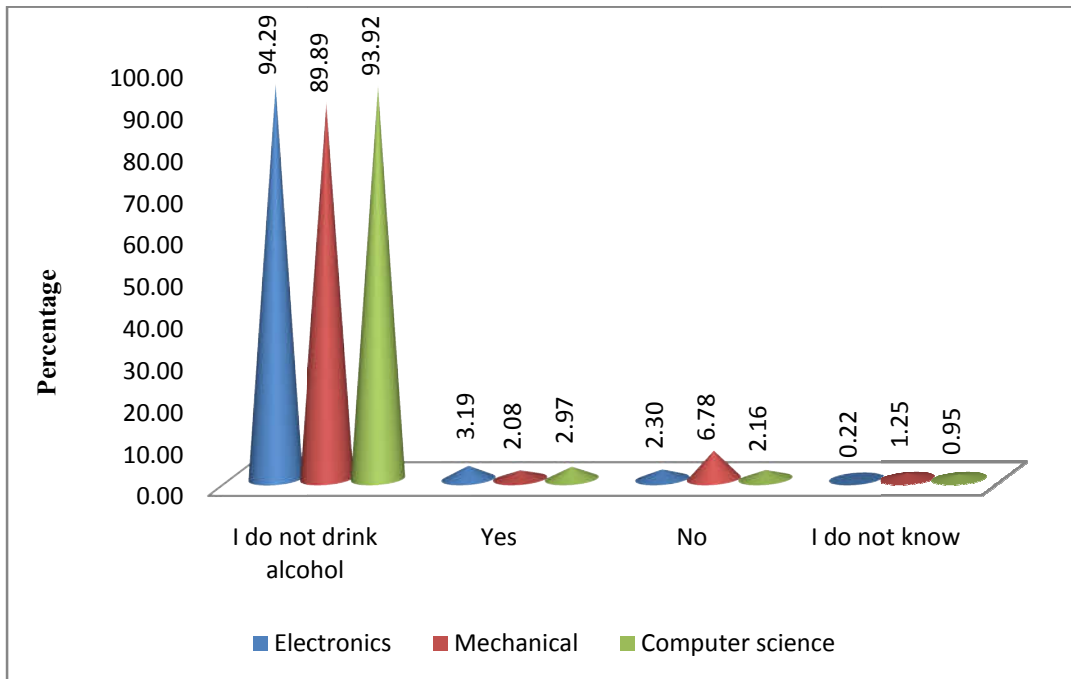


Figure : 170 - Q. 31. Do your parents or guardian know that you drink alcohol? (Department wise Girls)

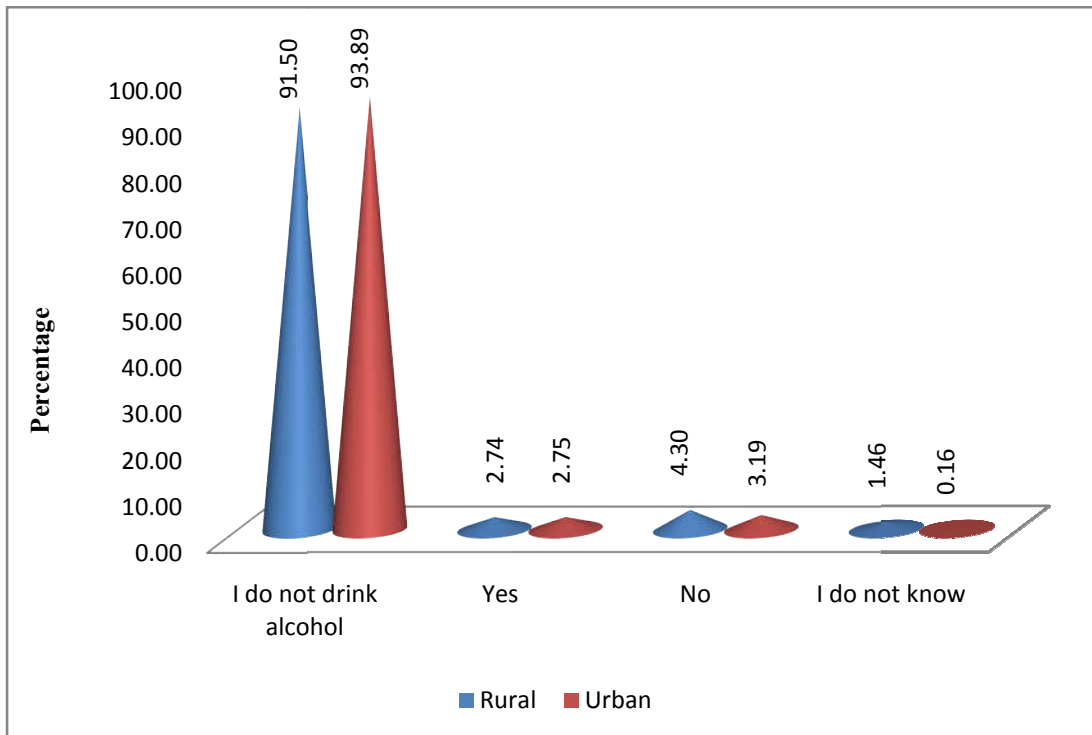


Figure : 171 - Area wise - Girls

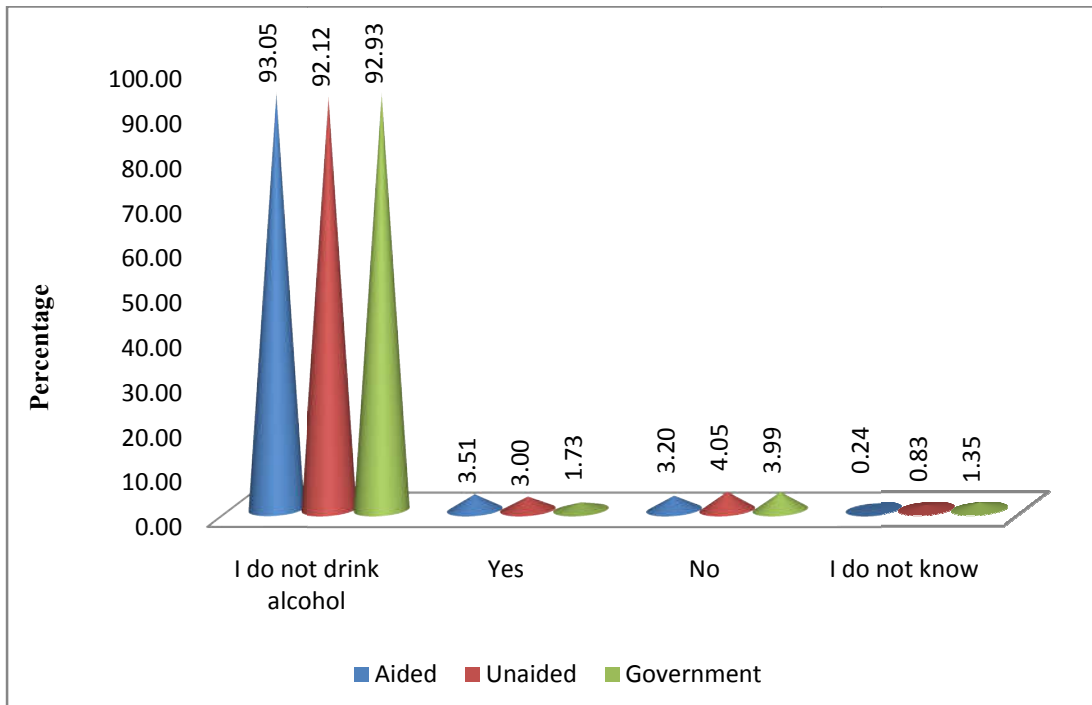


Figure : 172 - Category wise - Girls

Table 61

Q. 32. Which of your parents or guardian drink alcohol?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Neither	138	39.56	137	39.33	116	38.67	192	38.59	199	39.78	118	39.33	120	40.00	153	38.22	391	39.19
My Father or Male guardian	188	53.33	194	55.22	176	58.67	279	55.56	279	55.93	167	55.67	163	54.33	228	57.22	558	55.74
My Mother or Female guardian	6	1.67	12	3.44	1	0.33	9	1.70	10	1.93	5	1.67	6	2.00	8	1.778	19	1.81
Both	13	3.78	5	1.44	4	1.33	14	2.81	8	1.56	6	2.00	8	2.67	8	1.89	22	2.19
I do not know	5	1.67	2	0.56	3	1.00	6	1.33	4	0.81	4	1.33	3	1.00	3	0.89	10	1.07
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the alcohol consumption of parents or guardians shows that parents or guardians of 39.56% of electronics students, 39.33% of mechanical students and 38.67% of computer science students do not drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that parents or guardians of 38.59 % of rural students and 39.78% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that parents or guardians of 39.33% of aided college students, 40 % of unaided college students and 38.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the alcohol consumption of parents or guardians shows that father or male guardian of 53.33% of electronics students, 55.22% of mechanical students and 58.67% of computer science students drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that father or male guardian of 55.56 % of rural students and 55.93% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that father or male guardian of 55.67% of aided college students, 54.33 % of unaided college students and 57.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the alcohol consumption of parents or guardians shows that mother or female guardian of 1.67% of electronics students, 3.44% of mechanical students and 0.33% of computer science students drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that mother or female guardian of 1.7 % of rural students and 1.93% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that mother or female guardian of 1.67% of aided college students, 2 % of unaided college students and 1.78% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the alcohol consumption of parents or guardians shows that parents and guardians of 3.78% of electronics students, 1.44% of mechanical students and 1.33% of computer science students drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that parents or guardians of 2.81 % of rural students and 1.56% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that parents or guardians of 2% of aided college students, 2.67 % of unaided college students and 1.89% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the alcohol consumption of parents or guardians shows that 1.67% of electronics students, 0.56% of mechanical students and 1% of computer science students do not know whether their parents or guardians drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.33 % of rural students and 0.81% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.33% of aided college students, 1 % of unaided college students and 0.89% of government college students also have the same opinion.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.32 (boys) is presented in figure 173 to 175.

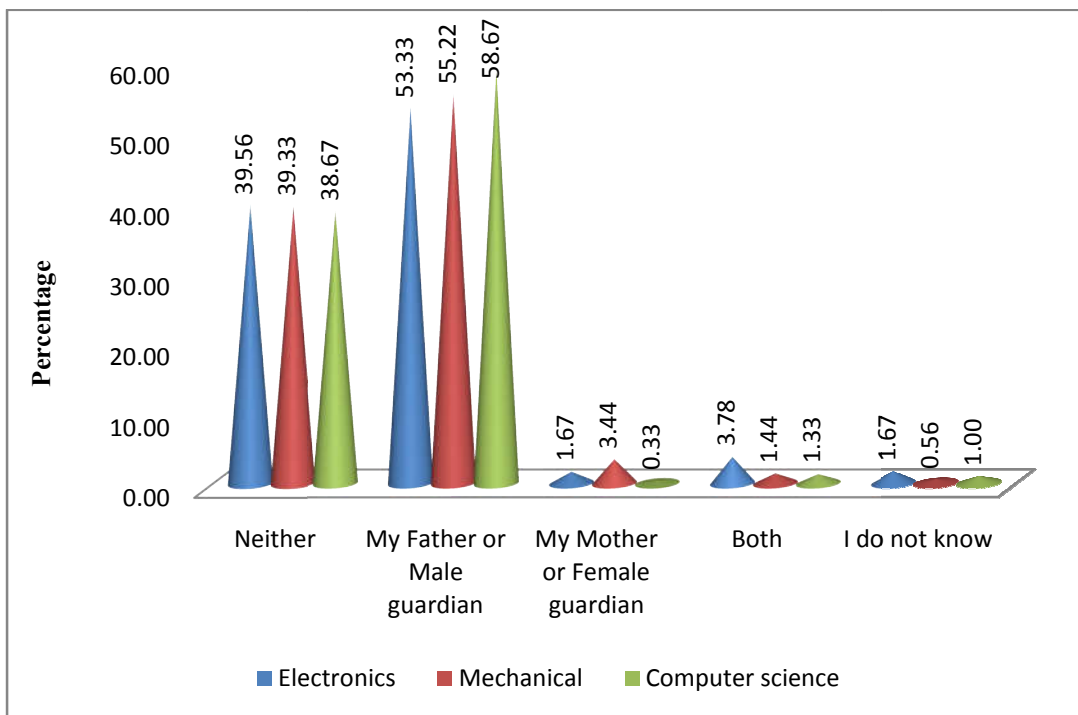


Figure : 173 - Q. 32. Which of your parents or guardian drink alcohol? (Department wise Boys)

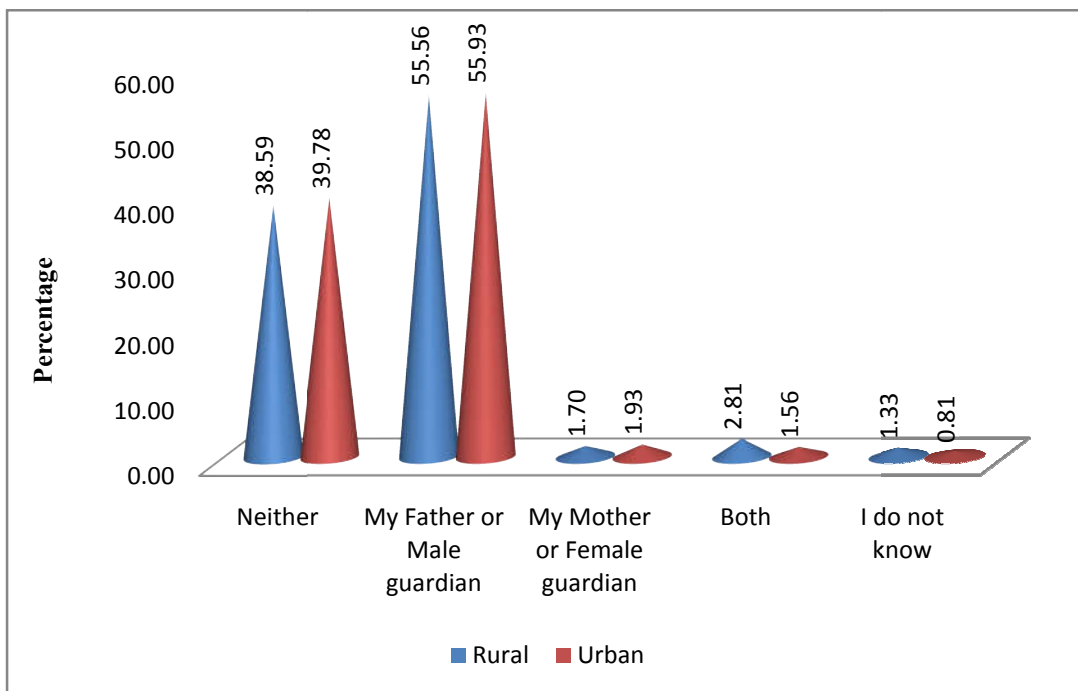


Figure : 174 - Area wise - Boys

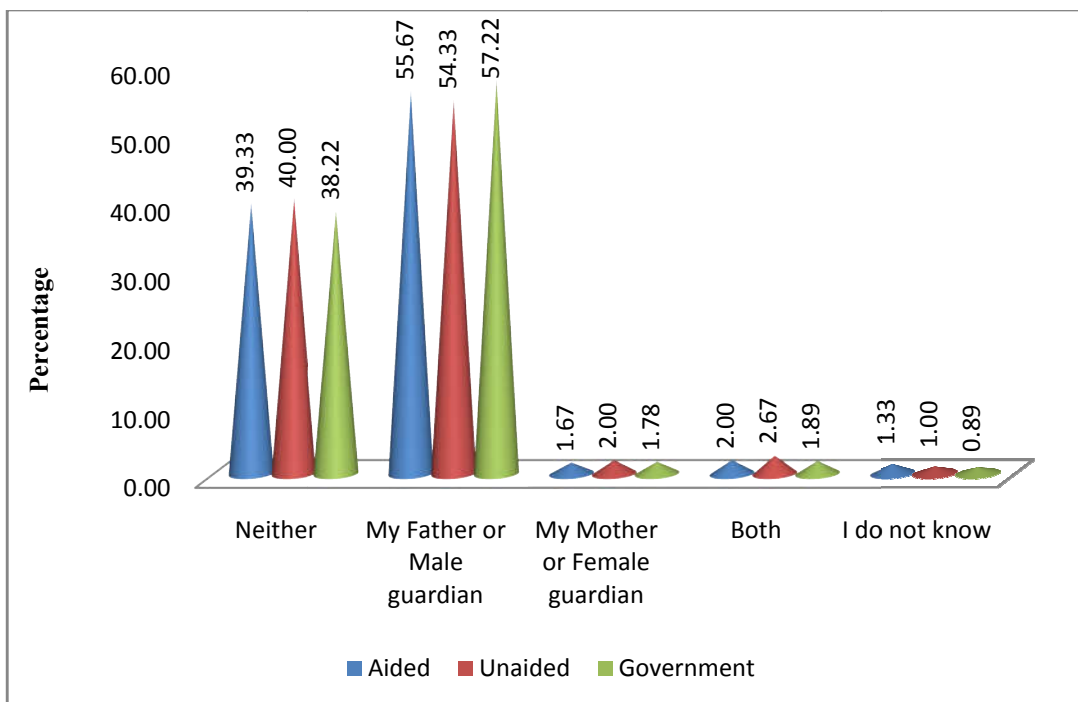


Figure : 175 - Category wise - Boys

Table 62

Q. 32. Which of your parents or guardian drink alcohol?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Neither	186	44.31	51	28.91	173	42.18	223	41.71	187	35.21	131	38.86	136	38.78	143	37.75	410	38.46
My Father or Male guardian	219	52.14	105	62.28	224	54.65	266	53.27	282	59.45	169	56.43	163	54.99	216	57.65	548	56.36
My Mother or Female guardian	7	1.69	4	2.45	6	1.47	8	1.78	9	1.96	7	1.74	4	2.16	6	1.708	17	1.87
Both	6	1.40	5	3.07	7	1.70	10	2.25	8	1.87	6	1.89	5	2.40	7	1.88	18	2.06
I do not know	2	0.46	5	3.29	0	0.00	3	0.99	4	1.51	2	1.07	2	1.67	3	1.01	7	1.25
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the alcohol consumption of parents or guardians shows that parents or guardians of 44.31% of electronics students, 28.91% of mechanical students and 42.18% of computer science students do not drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that parents or guardians of 41.71 % of rural students and 35.21% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that parents or guardians of 38.86% of aided college students, 38.78 % of unaided college students and 37.75% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the alcohol consumption of parents or guardians shows that father or male guardian of 52.14% of electronics students, 62.28% of mechanical students and 54.65% of computer science students drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that father or male guardian of 53.27 % of rural students and 59.45% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that father or male guardian of 56.43% of aided college students, 54.99 % of unaided college students and 57.65% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the alcohol consumption of parents or guardians shows that mother or female guardian of 1.69% of electronics students, 2.45% of mechanical students and 1.47% of computer science students drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that mother or female guardian of 1.78 % of rural students and 1.96% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that mother or female guardian of 1.74% of aided college students, 2.16 % of unaided college students and 1.71% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the alcohol consumption of parents or guardians shows that parents and guardians of 1.4% of electronics students, 3.07% of mechanical students and 1.7% of computer science students drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that parents or guardians of 2.25 % of rural students and 1.87% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that parents or guardians of 1.89% of aided college students, 2.4 % of unaided college students and 1.88% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the alcohol consumption of parents or guardians shows that 0.46% of electronics students, 3.29% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students do not know whether their parents or guardians drink alcohol. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.99 % of rural students and 1.51% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.07% of aided college students, 1.67 % of unaided college students and 1.01% of government college students also have the same opinion.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.32 (girls) is presented in figure 176 to 178.

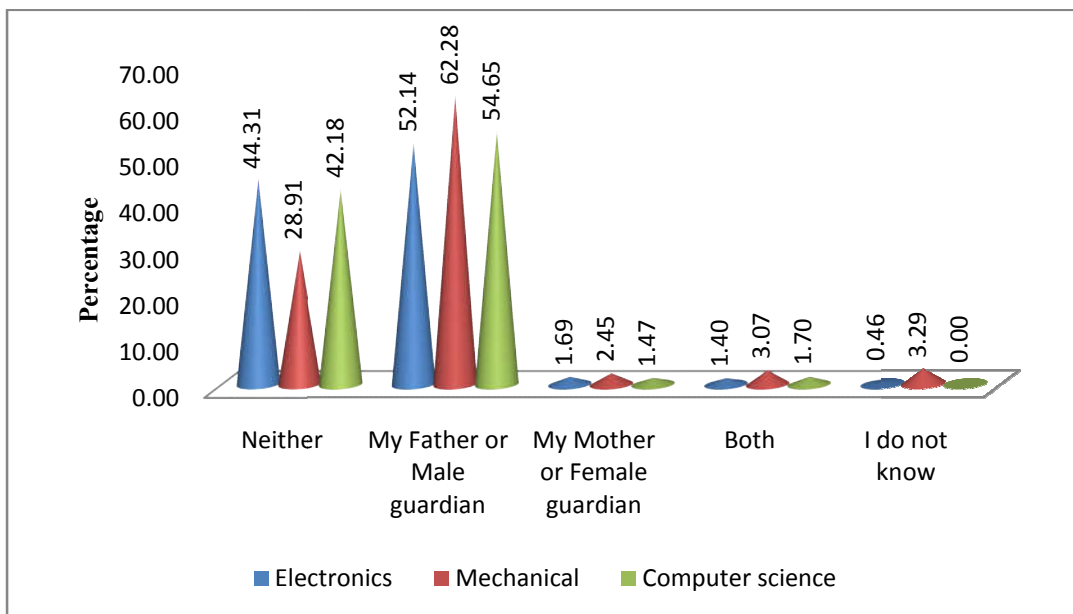


Figure : 176 - Q. 32. Which of your parents or guardian drink alcohol? (Department wise Girls)

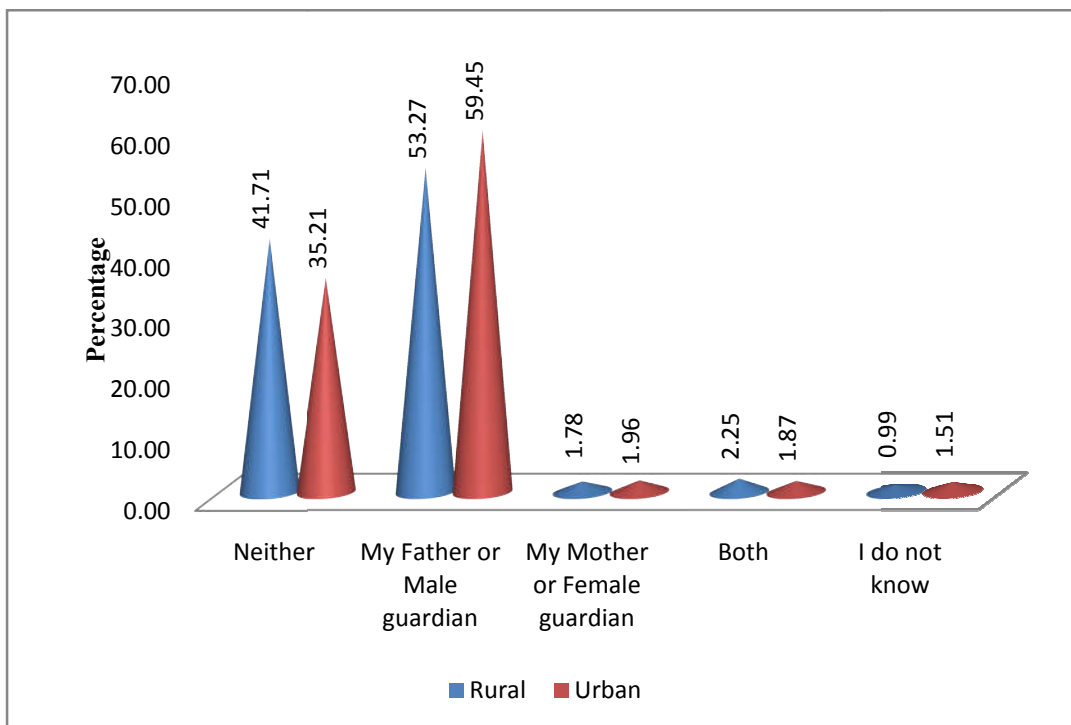


Figure : 177 - Area wise - Girls

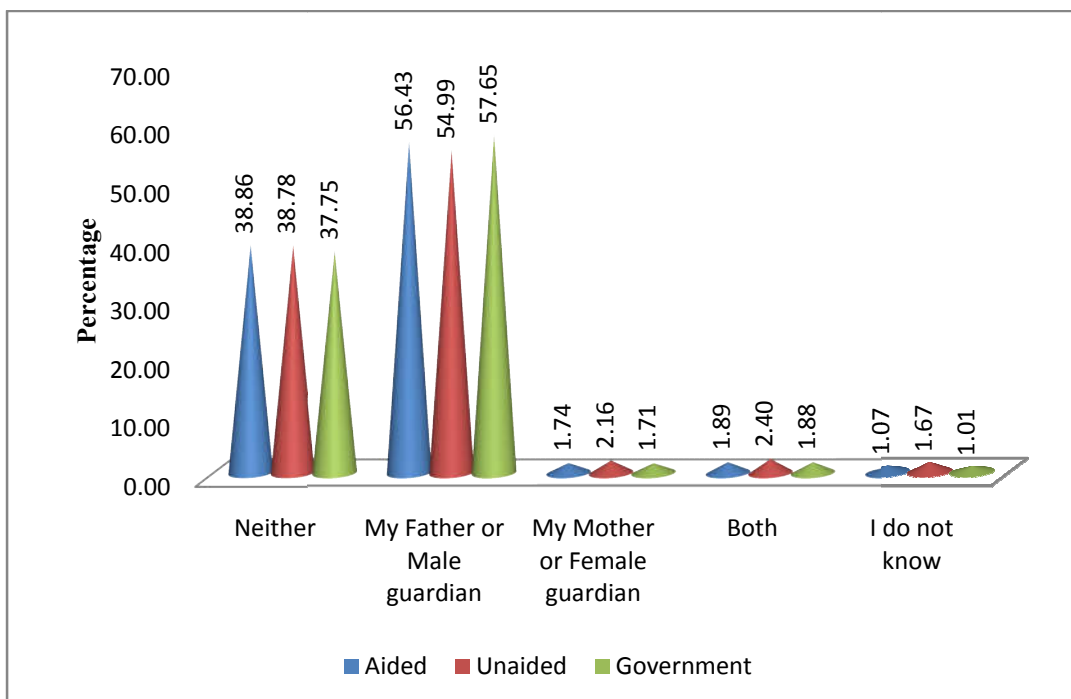


Figure : 178 - Category wise - Girls

Table 63

Q. 33. During your life how many times have you used drugs such as marijuana, ganja, and hashish?

Boys																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 time	320	91.22	315	90.11	271	90.33	457	91.33	449	89.78	274	91.33	271	90.33	361	90.00	906	90.56
1 or 2 times	24	7.00	25	6.89	21	7.00	30	5.93	40	8.00	20	6.67	21	7.00	29	7.22	70	6.96
3 to 9 times	5	1.44	6	1.78	6	2.00	9	1.85	8	1.63	4	1.33	6	2.00	7	1.889	17	1.74
10 or more times	1	0.33	4	1.22	2	0.67	4	0.89	3	0.59	2	0.67	2	0.67	3	0.89	7	0.74
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish etc., during their life shows that 91.22% of electronics students, 90.11% of mechanical students and 90.33% of computer science students never used these drugs. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 91.33% of rural students and 89.78% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 91.33% of aided college students, 90.33% of unaided college students and 90% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish etc., during their life shows that 7% of electronics students, 6.89% of mechanical students and 7% of computer science students used these drugs once or twice. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.93% of rural students and 8% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6.67% of aided college students, 7% of unaided college students and 7.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish etc., during their life shows that 1.44% of electronics students, 1.78% of mechanical students and 2% of computer science students used these drugs three to nine times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.85% of rural students and 1.63% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.33% of aided college students, 2% of unaided college students and 1.89% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish etc., during their life shows that 0.33% of electronics students, 1.22% of mechanical students and 0.67% of computer science students used these drugs 10 or more times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.89% of rural students and 0.59% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.67% of aided college students,

0.67% of unaided college students and 0.89% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.33 (boys) is presented in figure 179 to 181.

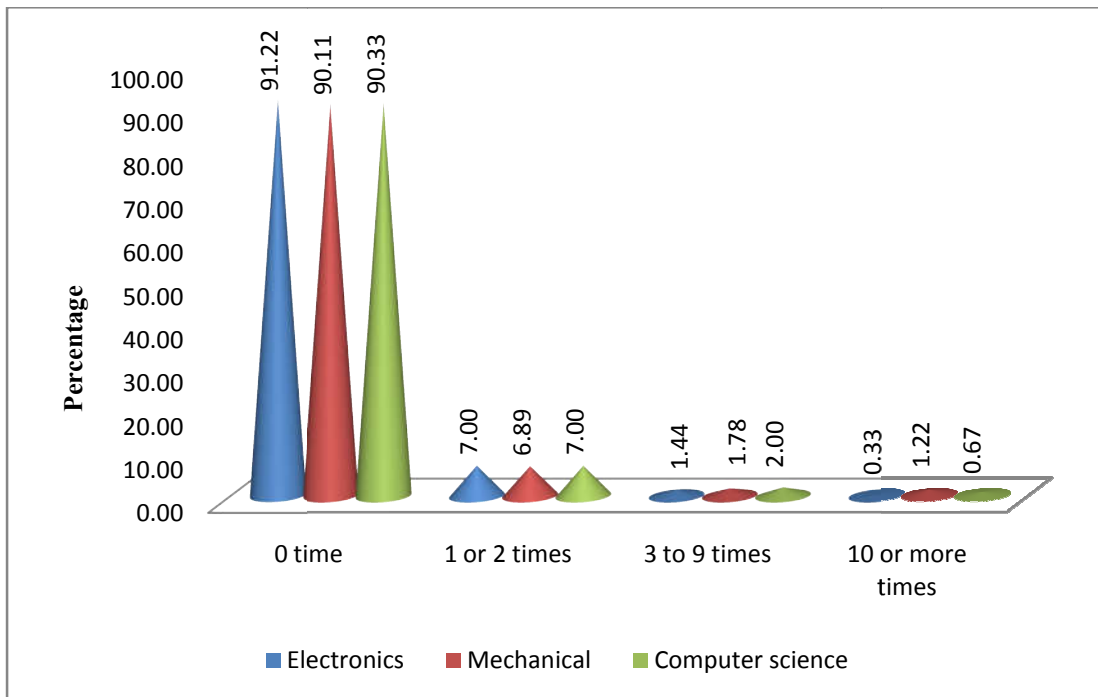


Figure : 179 - Q. 33. During your life how many times have you used drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish? (Department wise Boys)

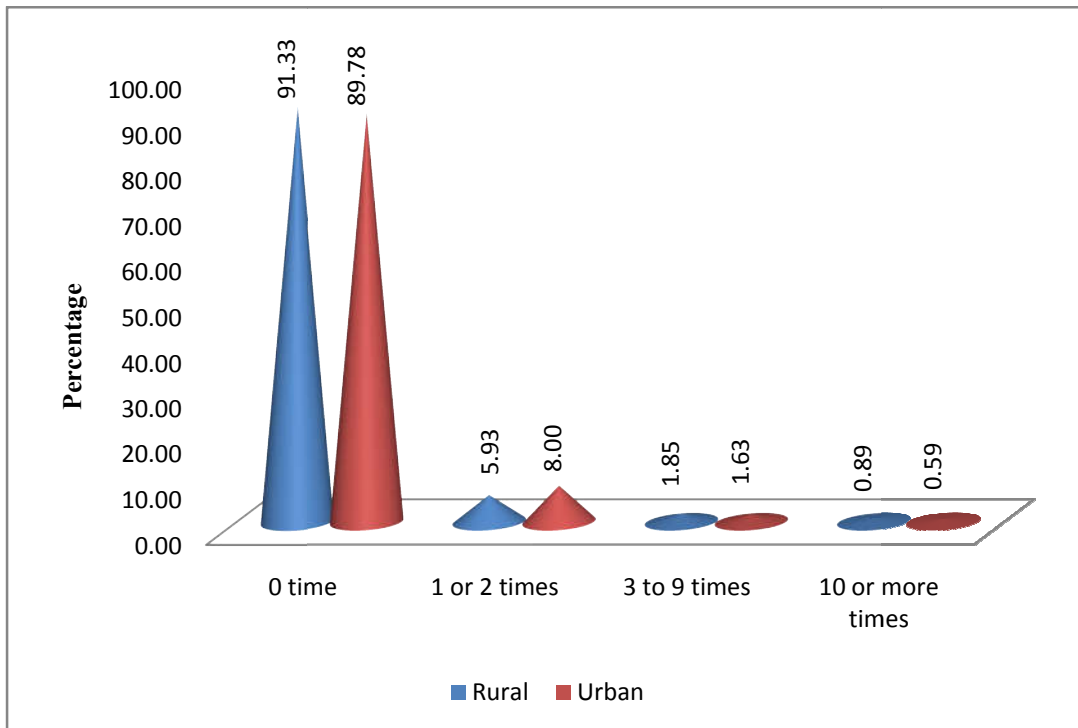


Figure : 180 - Area wise - Boys

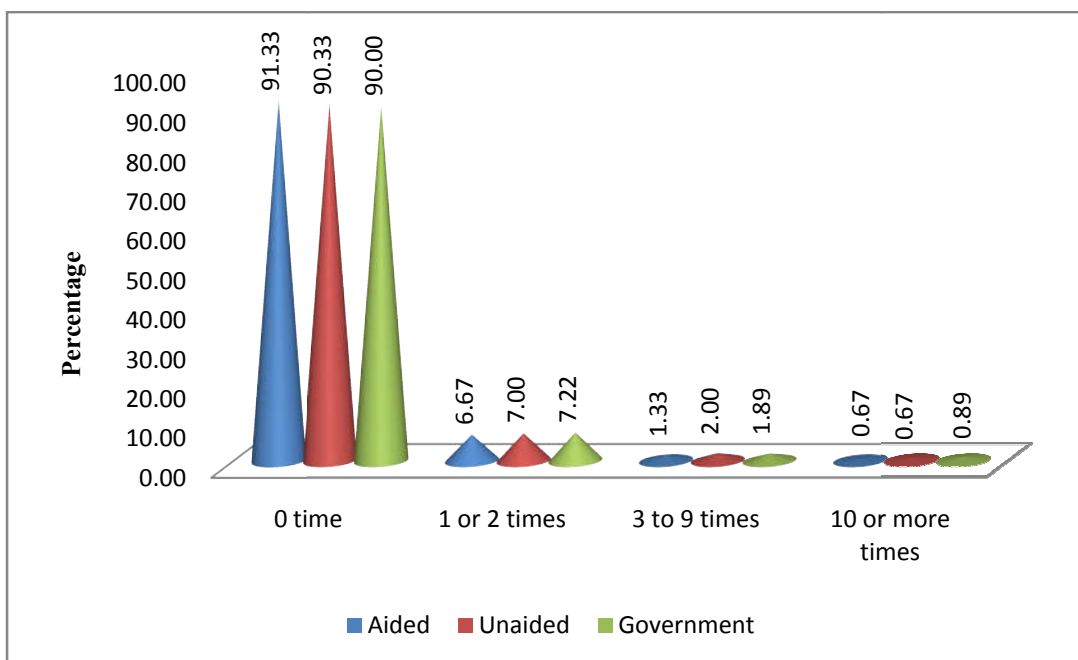


Figure : 181 - Category wise - Boys

Table 64

Q. 33. During your life how many times have you used drugs such as marijuana, ganja, and hashish?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 time	414	98.57	169	99.63	406	99.03	505	99.22	484	98.93	312	99.25	306	99.03	371	98.95	989	99.08
1 or 2 times	4	0.97	1	0.37	3	0.73	3	0.47	5	0.92	2	0.51	3	0.73	3	0.83	8	0.69
3 to 9 times	2	0.46	0	0.00	1	0.24	2	0.32	1	0.15	1	0.24	1	0.24	1	0.222	3	0.23
10 or more times	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish etc., during their life shows that 98.57% of electronics students, 99.63% of mechanical students and 99.03% of computer science students never used these drugs. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 99.22% of rural students and 98.93% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 99.25% of aided college students, 99.03% of unaided college students and 98.95% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish etc., during their life shows that 0.97% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0.73% of computer science students used these drugs once or twice. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.47% of rural students and 0.92% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.51% of aided college students, 0.73% of unaided college students and 0.83% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish etc., during their life shows that 0.46% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students used these drugs 3 to 9 times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.32% of rural students and 0.15% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.24% of aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 0.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the frequency of the usage of drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish etc., during their life shows that nobody used these drugs more than 10 times.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.33 (girls) is presented in figure 182 to 184.

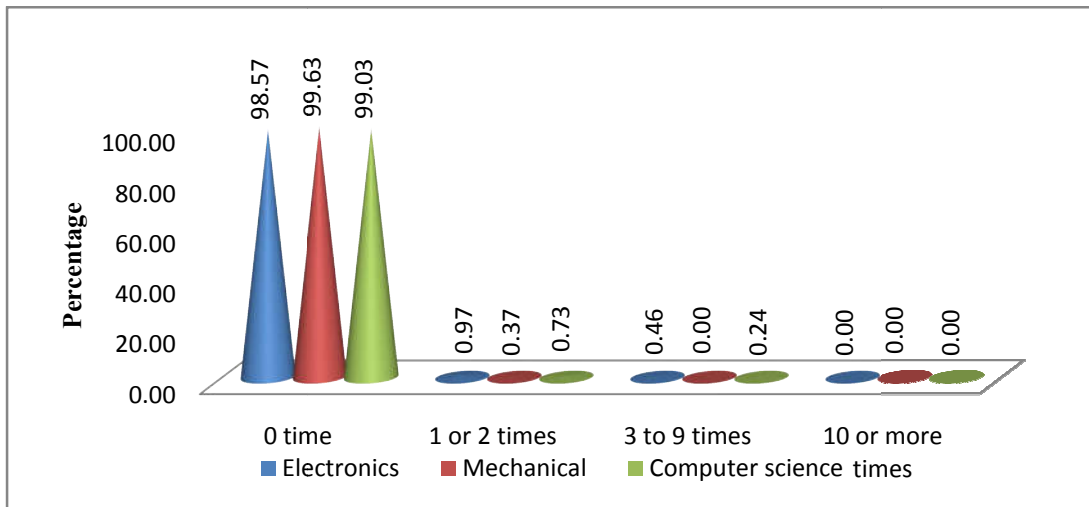


Figure : 182 - Q. 33. During your life how many times have you used drugs such as marijuana, ganja, hashish? (Department wise Girls)

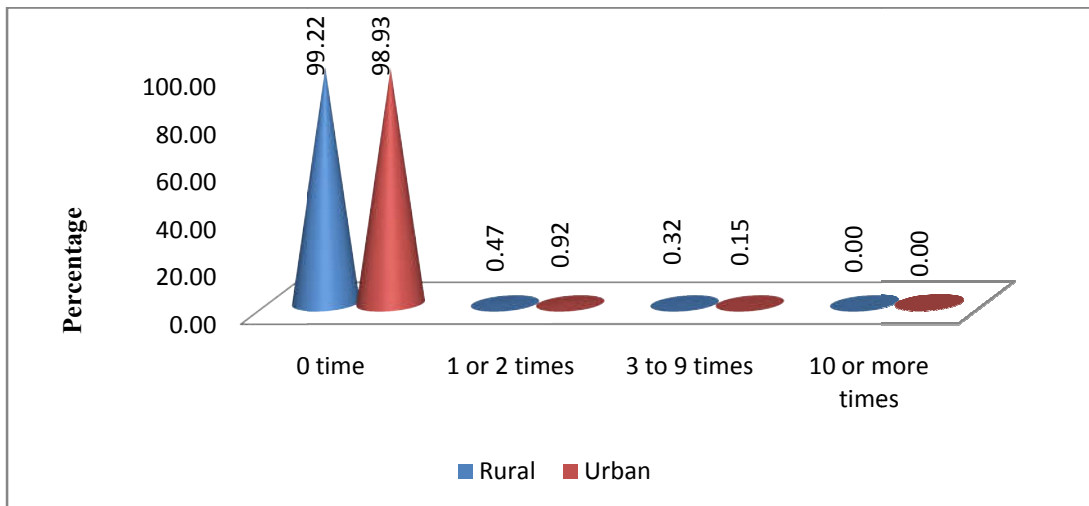


Figure : 183 - Area wise - Girls

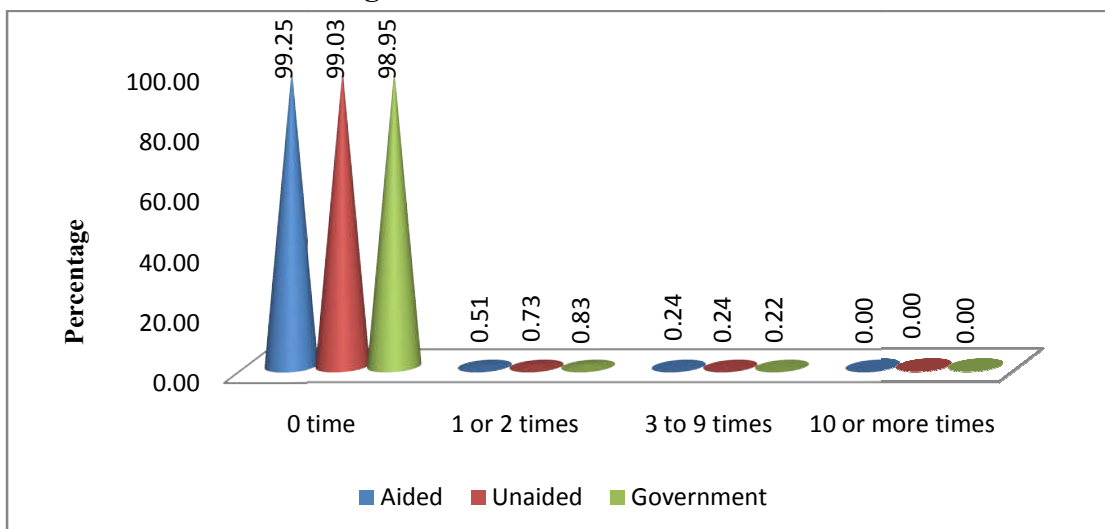


Figure : 184 - Category wise - Girls

Table 65

Q. 34. During the past 30 days how many times did you use ganja?

Boys																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Time	320	91.22	315	90.11	271	90.33	457	91.33	449	89.78	274	91.33	271	90.33	361	90.00	906	90.56
1 or 2 Times	21	6.22	24	6.67	22	7.33	30	6.00	37	7.48	20	6.67	20	6.67	27	6.89	67	6.74
3 to 9 Times	6	1.78	6	1.78	7	2.33	10	2.07	9	1.85	4	1.33	7	2.33	8	2.22	19	1.96
10 to 19 Times	1	0.22	3	0.89	0	0.00	2	0.44	2	0.30	1	0.33	1	0.33	2	0.44	4	0.37
20 or more Times	2	0.56	2	0.56	0	0.00	1	0.15	3	0.59	1	0.33	1	0.33	2	0.44	4	0.37
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of ganja during the last 30 days shows that 91.22% of electronics students, 90.11% of mechanical students and 90.33% of computer science students have never used in these days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 91.33% of rural students and 89.78% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 91.33% of aided college students, 90.33% of unaided college students and 90% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of ganja during the last 30 days shows that 6.22% of electronics students, 6.67% of mechanical students and 7.33% of computer science students used once or twice. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 6% of rural students and 7.48% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6.67% of aided college students, 6.67% of unaided college students and 6.89% of also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of ganja during the last 30 days shows that 1.78% of electronics students, 1.78% of mechanical students and 2.33% of computer science students used three to nine times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.07% of rural students and 1.85% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.33% of aided college students, 2.33% of unaided college students and 2.22% of also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of ganja during the last 30 days shows that 0.22% of electronics students, 0.89% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students used 10 to 19 times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.44% of rural students and 0.3% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.33% of aided college students, 0.33% of unaided college students and 0.44% of also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of ganja during the last 30 days shows that 0.56% of electronics students, 0.56% of mechanical

students and 0% of computer science students used 20 or more times . While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.15% of rural students and 0.59% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.33% of aided college students, 0.33% of unaided college students and 0.44% of also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.34 (boys) is presented in figure 185 to 187.

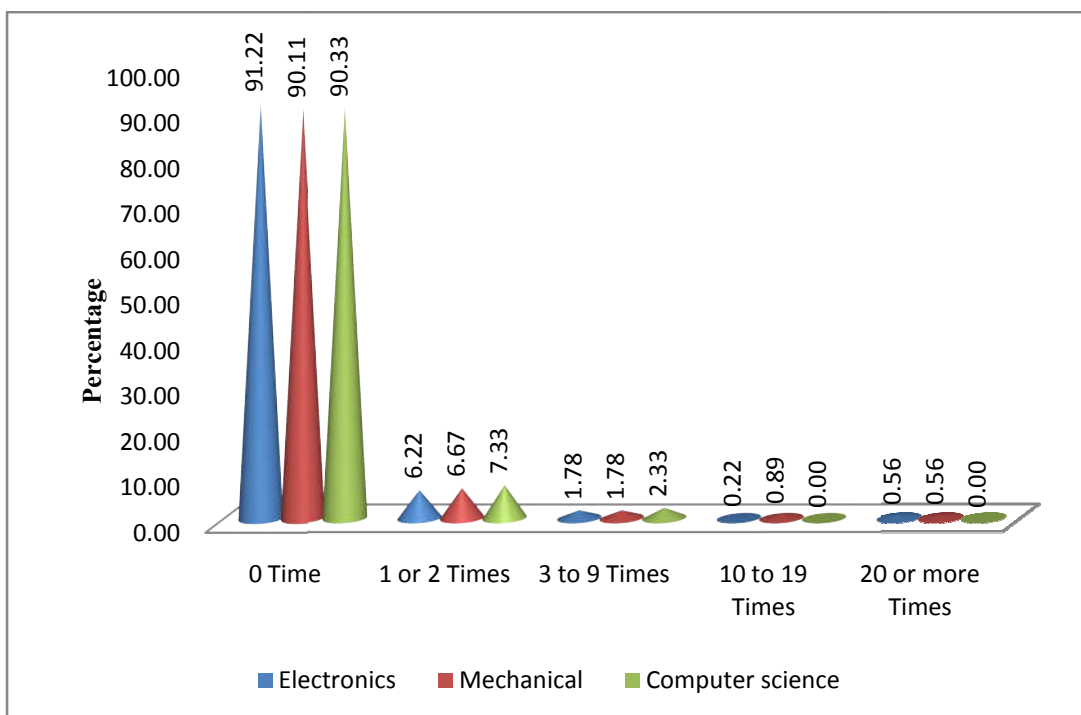


Figure : 185 - Q. 34. During the past 30 days how many times did you use ganja? (Department wise Boys)

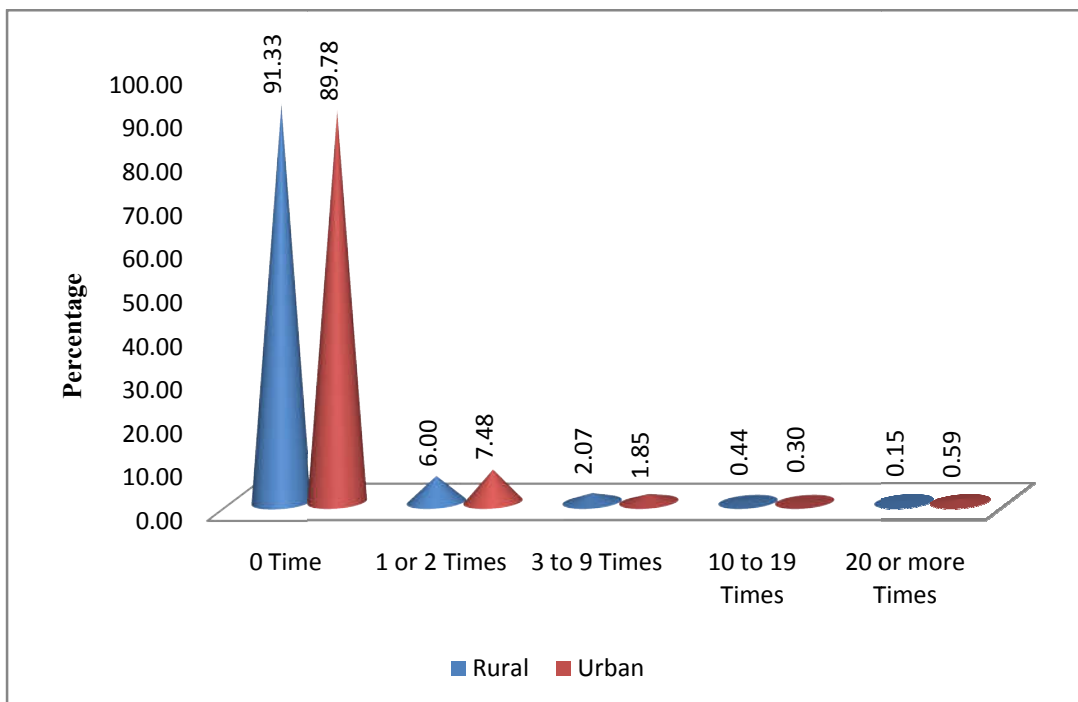


Figure : 186 - Area wise - Boys

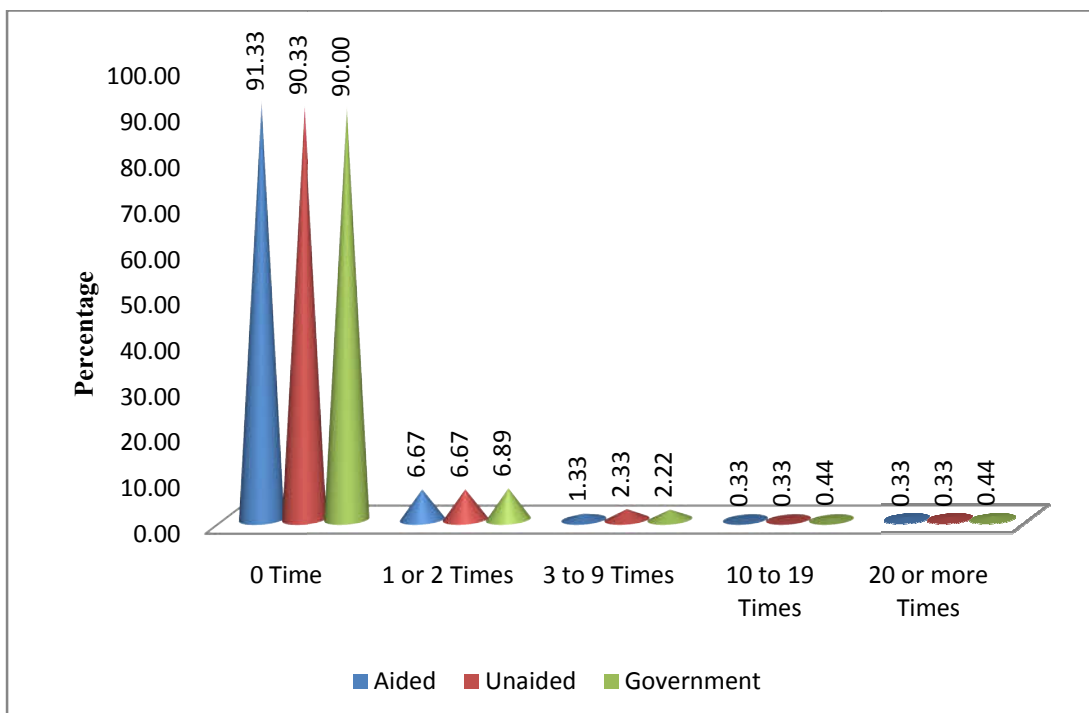


Figure : 187 - Category wise - Boys

Table 66

Q. 34. During the past 30 days how many times did you use ganja?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Time	414	98.57	169	99.63	406	99.03	505	99.22	484	98.93	312	99.25	306	99.03	371	98.95	989	99.08
1 or 2 Times	4	0.97	1	0.37	3	0.73	3	0.47	5	0.92	2	0.51	3	0.73	3	0.83	8	0.69
3 to 9 Times	2	0.46	0	0.00	1	0.24	2	0.32	1	0.15	1	0.24	1	0.24	1	0.222	3	0.23
10 to 19 Times	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20 or more Times	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of ganja during the last 30 days shows that 98.57% of electronics students, 99.63% of mechanical students and 99.03% of computer science students have never used in these days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 99.22% of rural students and 98.93% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 99.25% of aided college students, 99.03% of unaided college students and 98.95% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of ganja during the last 30 days shows that 0.97% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0.73% of computer science students used once or twice. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.47% of rural students and 0.92% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.51% of aided college students, 0.73% of unaided college students and 0.83% of also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of the usage of ganja during the last 30 days shows that 0.46% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students used three to nine times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.32% of rural students and 0.15% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.24% of aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 0.22% of also stated the same.

Comparison of the frequency of the usage of ganja during the last 30 days shows that nobody used more than nine times.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.34 (girls) is presented in figure 188 to 190.

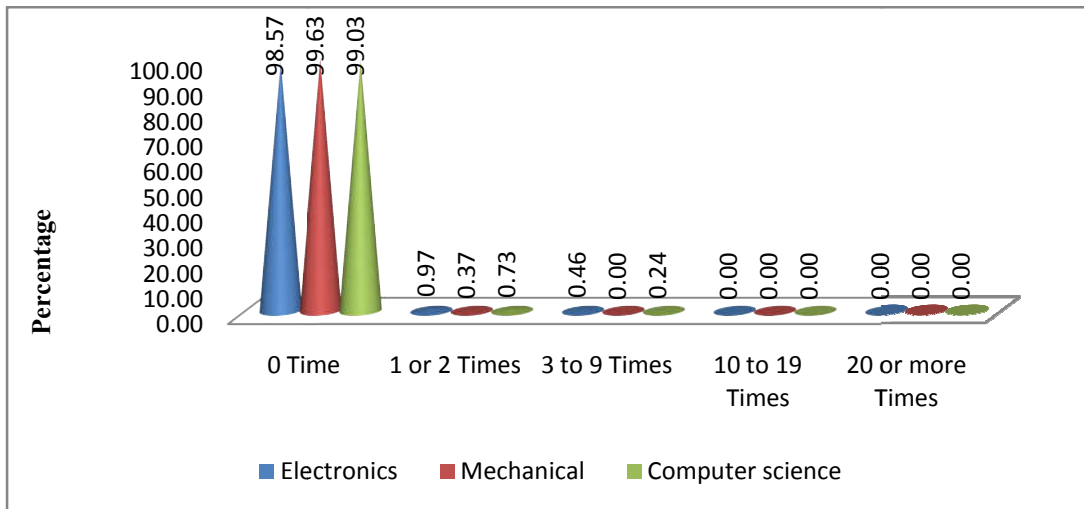


Figure : 188 - Q. 34. During the past 30 days how many times did you use ganja? (Department wise Girls)

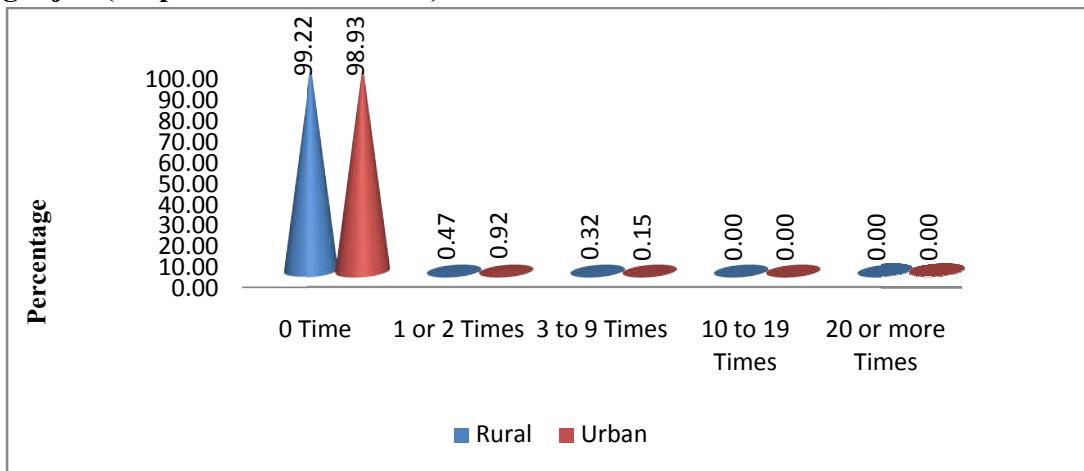


Figure : 189 - Area wise - Girls

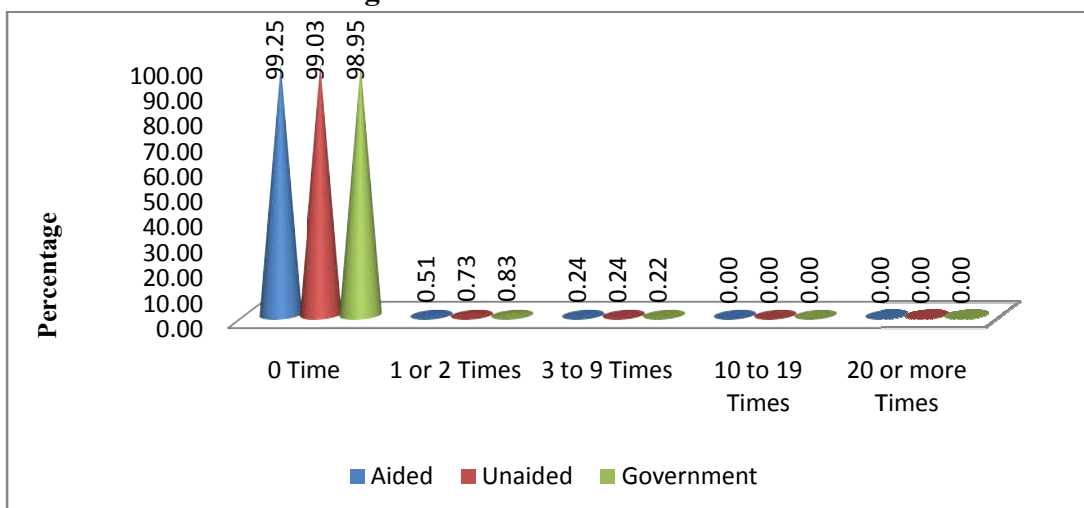


Figure : 190 - Category wise - Girls

Table 67

Q. 35. How old were you when you first tried marijuana or ganja?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have never tried marijuana or ganja	321	91.44	311	89.22	273	91.00	456	91.33	449	89.78	274	91.33	271	90.33	360	90.00	302	90.56
16 years old or younger	6	1.78	13	3.78	7	2.33	15	3.04	11	2.22	11	3.67	6	2.00	9	2.22	26	2.63
17 to 18 years old	11	3.22	12	3.22	9	3.00	12	2.30	20	4.00	9	3.00	9	3.00	14	3.444	32	3.15
19 to 20 years old	12	3.56	14	3.78	11	3.67	17	3.33	20	4.00	6	2.00	14	4.67	17	4.33	37	3.67
21 years old or elder	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		397	

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to marijuana or ganja shows that 91.44% of electronics students, 89.22% of mechanical students and 91% of computer science students have never tried marijuana or ganja. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 91.33% of rural students and 89.78% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 91.33% of aided college students, 90.33% of unaided college students and 90% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to marijuana or ganja shows that 1.78% of electronics students, 3.78% of mechanical students and 2.33% of computer science students used marijuana or ganja for the first time at the age of 16 years old or younger. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.04% of rural students and 2.22% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.67% of aided college students, 2% of unaided college students and 2.22% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke marijuana or ganja shows that 3.22% of electronics students, 3.22% of mechanical students and 3% of computer science students used marijuana or ganja for the first time between the ages of 17 to 18 years old. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.3% of rural students and 4% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3% of aided college students, 3% of unaided college students and 3.44% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke marijuana or ganja shows that 3.56% of electronics students, 3.78% of mechanical students and 3.67% of computer science students used marijuana or ganja for the first time between the ages of 19 to 20 years old. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.33% of rural students and 4% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2% of aided college students, 4.67% of unaided college students and 4.33% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to smoke marijuana or ganja shows that nobody used marijuana or ganja first time at the age of 21 years old or elder. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0% of rural students and 0% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0% of aided college students, 0% of unaided college students and 0% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.35 (boys) is presented in figure 191 to 193.

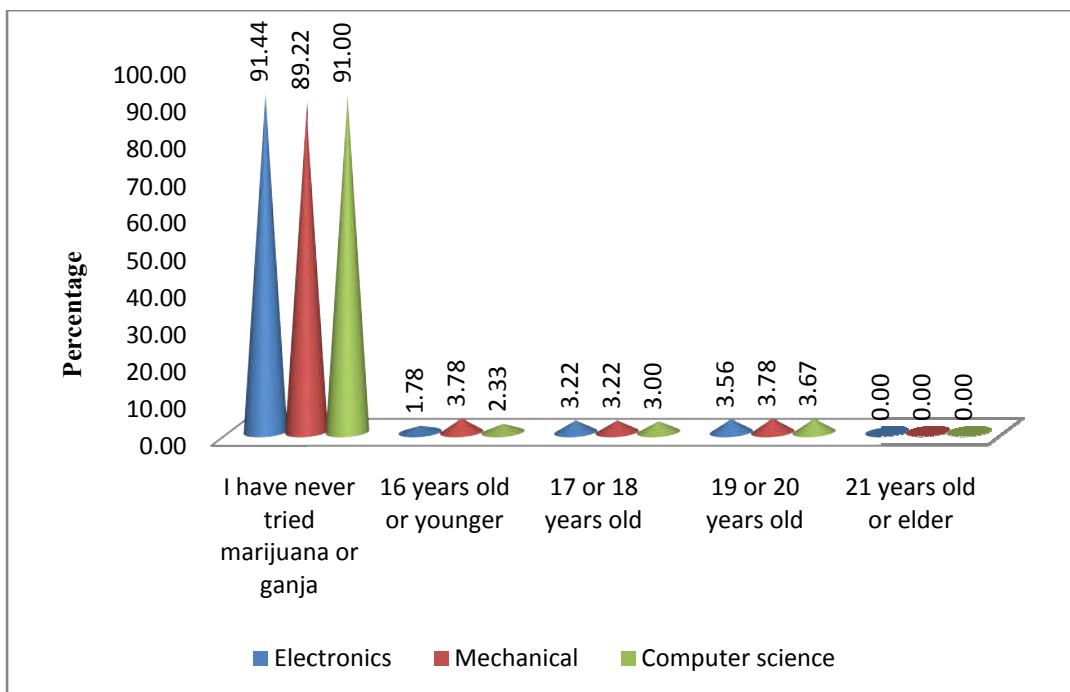


Figure : 191 - Q. 35. How old were you when you first tried marijuana or ganja? (Department wise Boys)

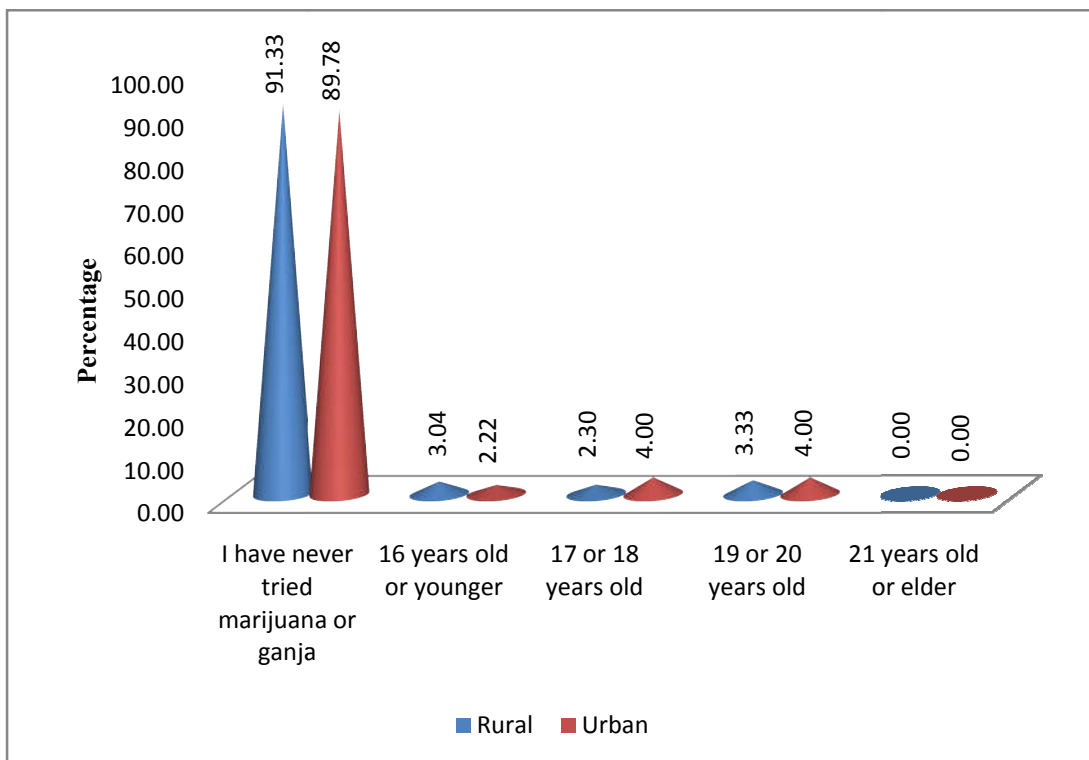


Figure : 192 - Area wise - Boys

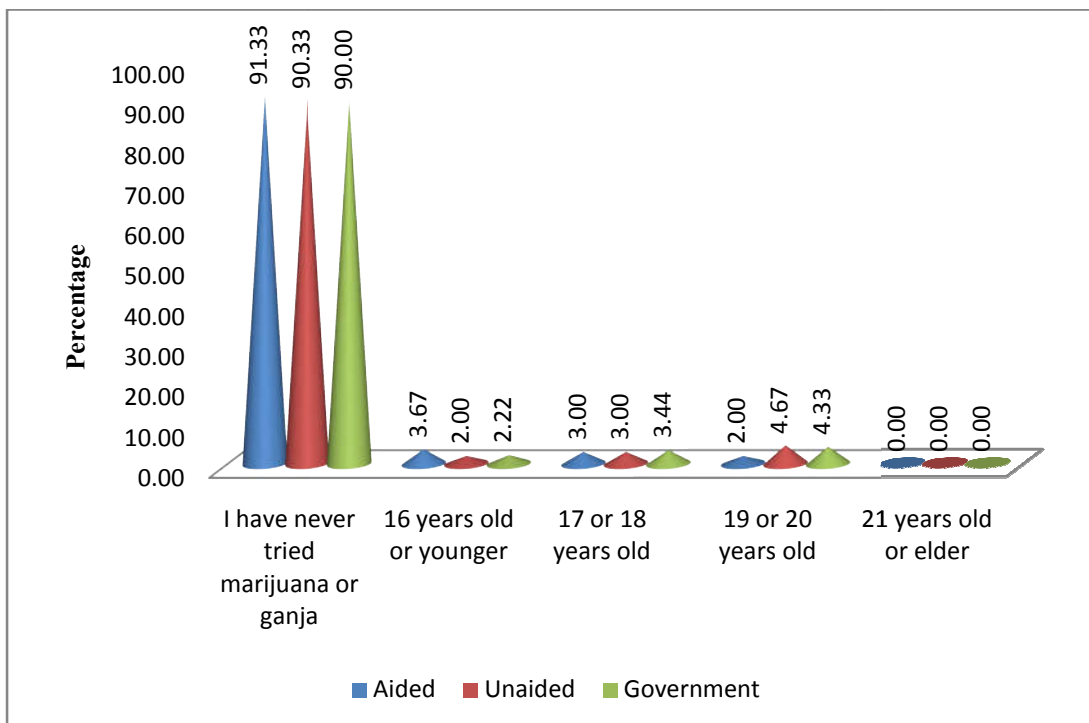


Figure : 193 - Category wise - Boys

Table 68

Q. 35. How old were you when you first tried marijuana or ganja?

Girls																		
	Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have never tried marijuana or ganja	414	98.57	169	99.63	406	99.03	505	99.22	484	98.93	312	99.25	306	99.03	371	98.95	989	99.08
16 years old or younger	5	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.47	2	0.32	1	0.26	2	0.48	2	0.44	5	0.39
17 to 18 years old	1	0.26	0	0.00	2	0.48	1	0.16	2	0.33	1	0.24	1	0.26	1	0.238	3	0.24
19 to 20 years old	0	0.00	1	0.37	2	0.49	1	0.16	2	0.42	1	0.26	1	0.24	1	0.37	3	0.29
21 years old or elder	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to marijuana or ganja shows that 98.57% of electronics students, 99.63% of mechanical students and 99.03% of computer science students have never tried marijuana or ganja. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 99.22% of rural students and 98.93% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 99.25% of aided college students, 99.03% of unaided college students and 98.95% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to marijuana or ganja shows that 1.18% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students used marijuana or ganja first time at the age of 16 years old or younger. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.47% of rural students and 0.32% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.26% of aided college students, 0.48% of unaided college students and 0.44% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to marijuana or ganja shows that 0.26% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.48% of computer science students used marijuana or ganja first time between the ages of 17 to 18 years old . While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.16% of rural students and 0.33% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.24% of aided college students, 0.26% of unaided college students and 0.24% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the age of first attempt to marijuana or ganja shows that 0% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0.49% of computer science students used marijuana or ganja first time between the ages of 19 to 20 years old. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.16% of rural students and 0.42% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.26% of aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 0.37% of government college students also stated the same.

Comparison of the age of first attempt to marijuana or ganja shows that nobody used marijuana or ganja first time at the age of 21 years old or elder.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.35 (girls) is presented in figure 194 to 196.

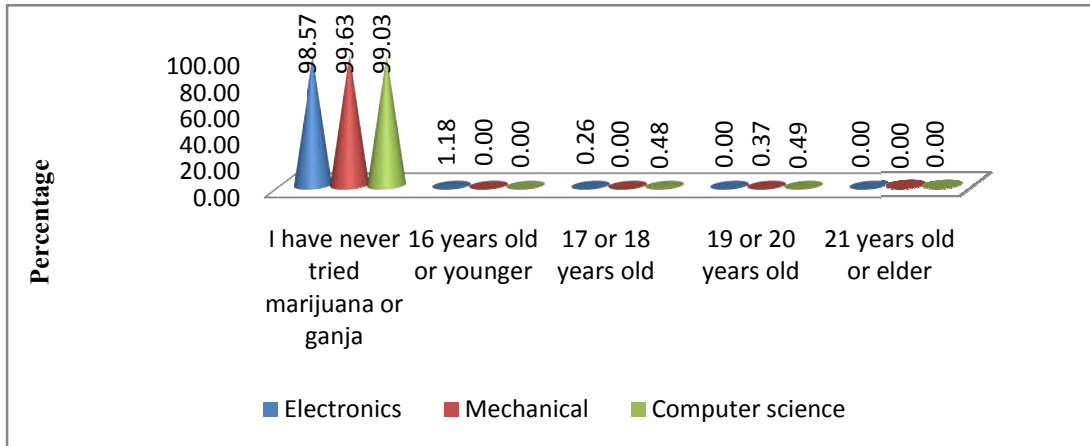


Figure : 194 - Q. 35. How old were you when you first tried marijuana or ganja? (Department wise Girls)

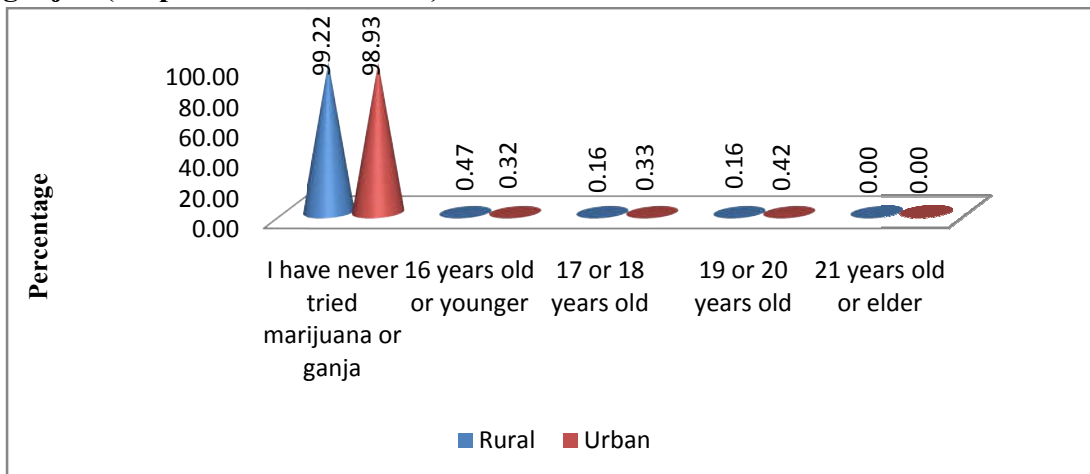


Figure : 195 - Area wise - Girls

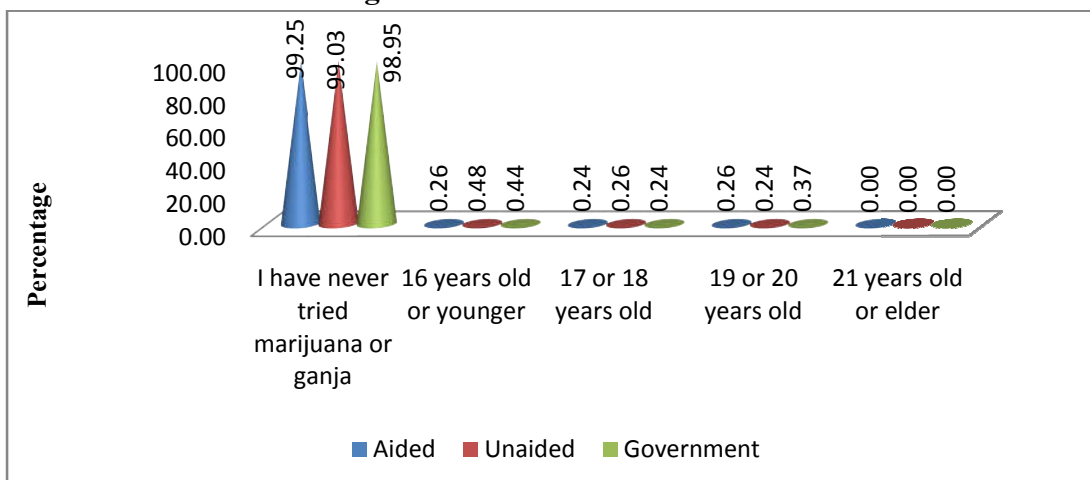


Figure : 196 - Category wise - Girls

Table 69

Q. 36. During your life how many times have you shared needles or syringes to inject any drug into your body?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 time	329	94.00	333	95.44	285	95.00	477	95.56	470	94.07	284	94.67	285	95.00	378	94.78	947	94.81
1 or 2 times	14	4.11	9	2.44	8	2.67	15	2.96	16	3.19	9	3.00	9	3.00	13	3.22	31	3.07
3 to 9 times	4	1.11	6	1.56	3	1.00	6	1.11	7	1.33	4	1.33	3	1.00	6	1.33	13	1.22
10 to 19 times	2	0.44	1	0.33	3	1.00	2	0.37	4	0.81	2	0.67	2	0.67	2	0.44	6	0.59
20 or more times	1	0.33	1	0.22	1	0.33	0	0.00	3	0.59	1	0.33	1	0.33	1	0.22	3	0.30
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of sharing needles or syringes to inject any drug into body shows that 94% of electronics students, 95.44% of mechanical students and 95% of computer science students have never shared. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 95.56% of rural students and 94.07% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 94.67% aided college students, 95% of unaided college students and 94.78% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of sharing needles or syringes to inject any drug into body shows that 4.11% of electronics students, 2.44% of mechanical students and 2.67% of computer science students shared one or two times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.96% of rural students and 3.19% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3% aided college students, 3% of unaided college students and 3.22% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of sharing needles or syringes to inject any drug into body shows that 1.11% of electronics students, 1.56% of mechanical students and 1% of computer science students shared three to nine times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.11% of rural students and 1.33% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.33% aided college students, 1% of unaided college students and 1.33% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of sharing needles or syringes to inject any drug into body shows that 0.44% of electronics students, 0.33% of mechanical students and 1% of computer science students shared 10 to 19 times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.37% of rural students and 0.81% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.67% aided college students, 0.67% of unaided college students and 0.44% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of sharing needles or syringes to inject any drug into body shows that 0.33% of electronics students, 0.22% of

mechanical students and 0.33% of computer science students shared 20 or more times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0% of rural students and 0.59% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.33% aided college students, 0.33% of unaided college students and 0.22% of government college students also sated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.36 (boys) is presented in figure 197 to 199.

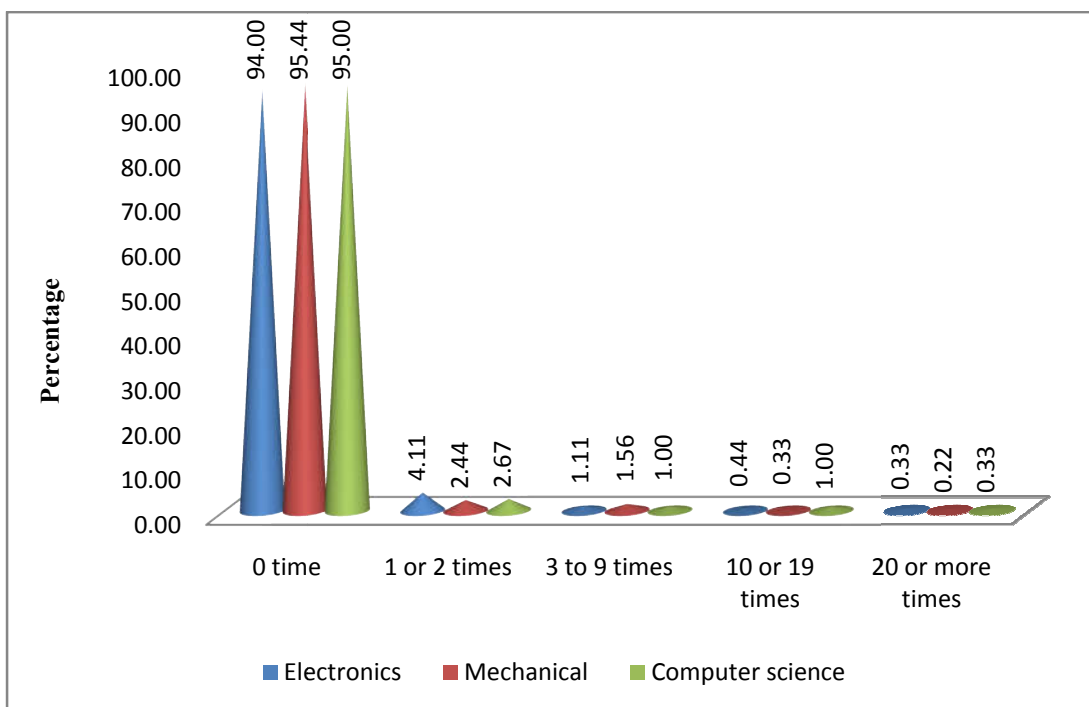


Figure : 197 - Q. 36. During your life how many times have you shared needles or syringes to inject any drug into your body?(Department wise Boys)

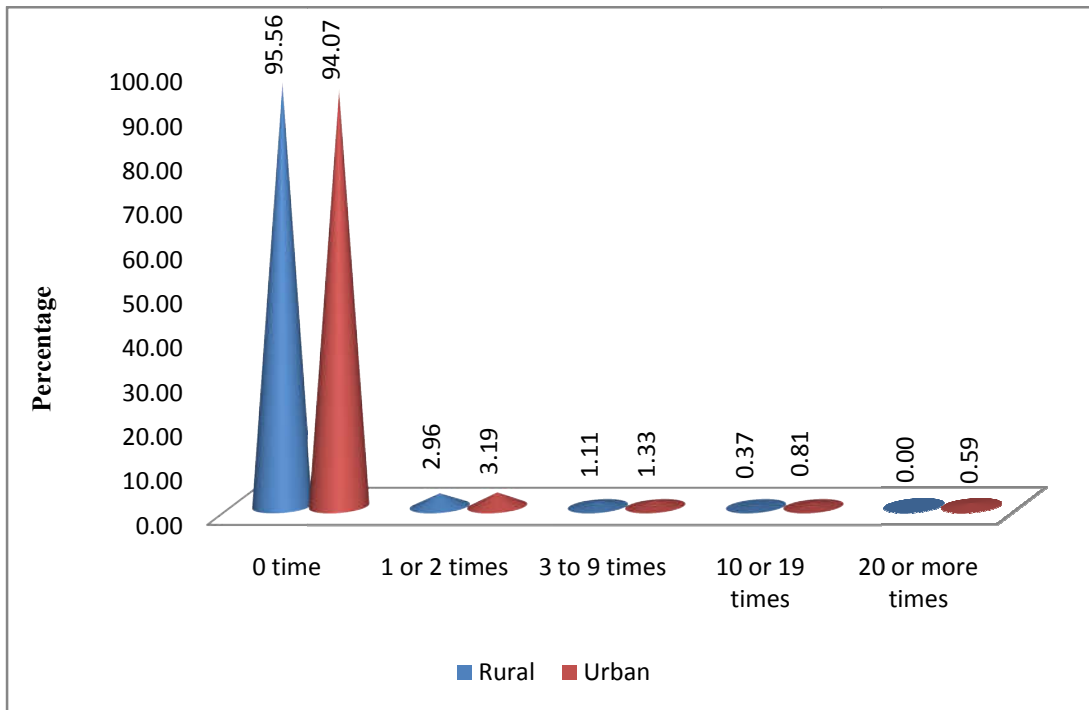


Figure : 198 - Area wise - Boys

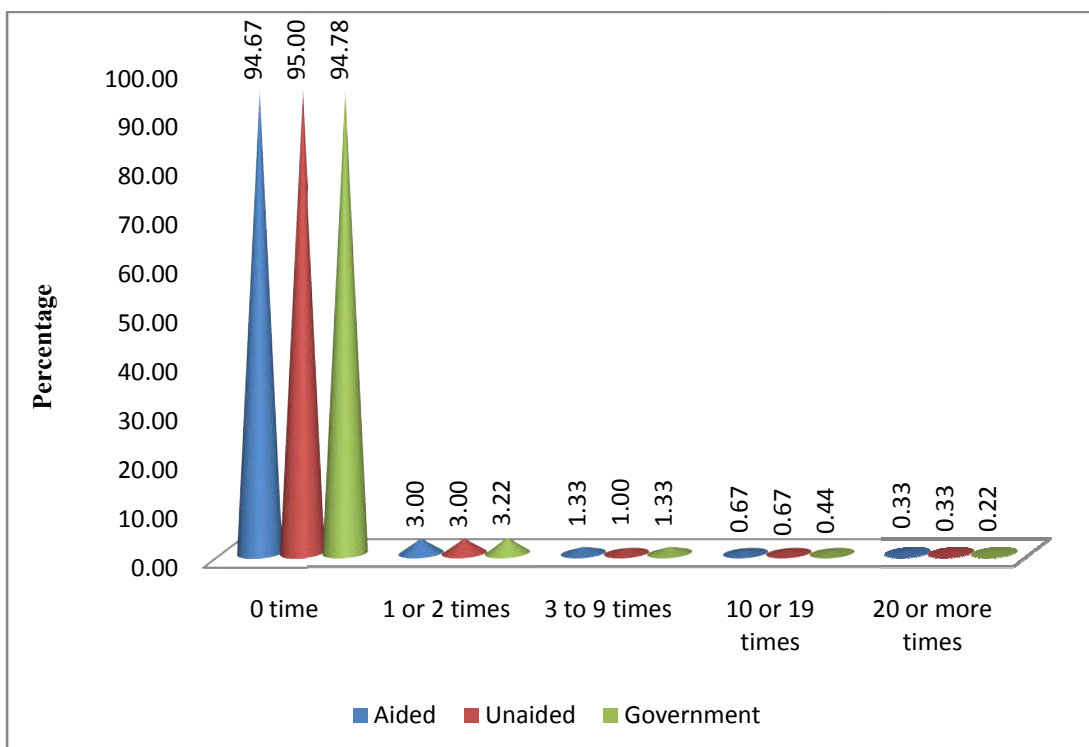


Figure : 199 - Category wise - Boys

Table 70

Q. 36. During your life how many times have you shared needles or syringes to inject any drug into your body?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	No.
0 time	416	99.05	170	100.00	402	98.08	502	98.73	486	99.35	311	99.05	306	99.01	371	99.06	988	99.04
1 or 2 times	3	0.70	0	0.00	3	0.73	4	0.63	2	0.32	2	0.48	2	0.49	2	0.46	6	0.48
3 to 9 times	1	0.26	0	0.00	2	0.48	2	0.32	1	0.17	1	0.24	1	0.26	1	0.24	3	0.24
10 to 19 times	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.71	2	0.32	1	0.16	1	0.24	1	0.24	1	0.24	3	0.24
20 or more times	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of sharing needles or syringes to inject any drug into body shows that 99.05% of electronics students, 100% of mechanical students and 98.08% of computer science students have never shared. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 98.73% of rural students and 99.35% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 99.05% aided college students, 99.01% of unaided college students and 99.06% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of sharing needles or syringes to inject any drug into body shows that 0.7% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.73% of computer science students shared one or two times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.63% of rural students and 0.32% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.48% aided college students, 0.49% of unaided college students and 0.46% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of sharing needles or syringes to inject any drug into body shows that 0.26% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.48% of computer science students shared three to nine times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.32% of rural students and 0.17% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.24% aided college students, 0.26% of unaided college students and 0.24% of government college students also sated the same.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of sharing needles or syringes to inject any drug into body shows that 0% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.71% of computer science students shared 10 to 19 times. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.32% of rural students and 0.16% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.24% aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 0.24% of government college students also sated the same.

Comparison of the frequency of sharing needles or syringes to inject any drug into body shows that nobody shared more than 19 times.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.36 (girls) is presented in figure 200 to 202.

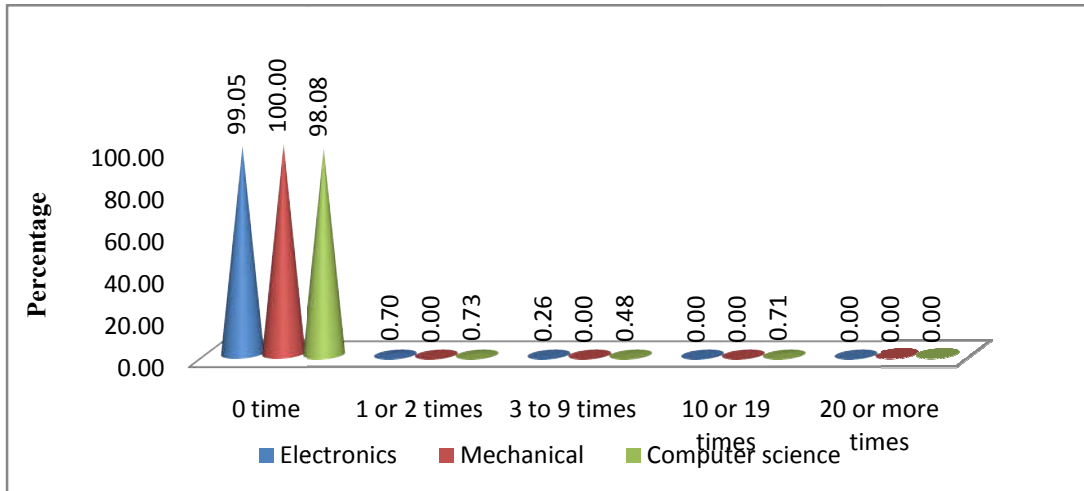


Figure : 200 - Q. 36. During your life how many times have you shared needles or syringes to inject any drug into your body? (Department wise Girls)

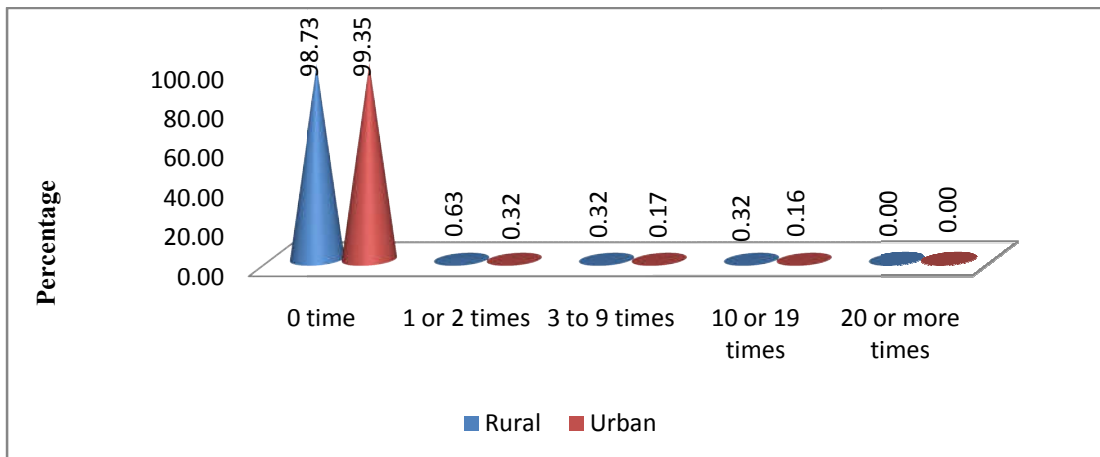


Figure : 201 - Area wise - Girls

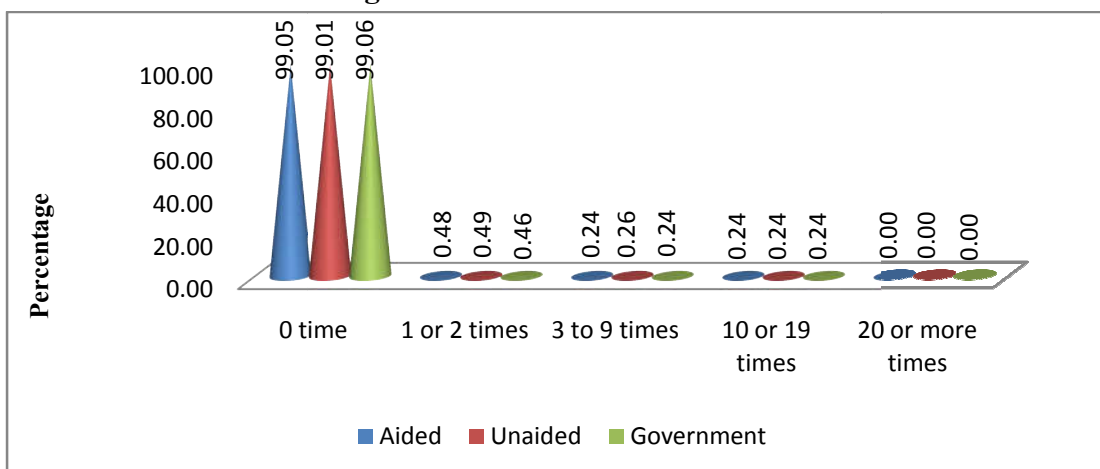


Figure : 202 - Category wise - Girls

Table 71

Q. 37. During this college year were you taught in any of your classes the dangers of using drugs?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	243	68.56	266	76.00	216	72.00	353	70.30	372	74.07	206	68.67	217	72.33	302	75.56	725	72.19
No	73	21.67	76	22.11	84	28.00	123	25.33	110	22.52	83	27.67	73	24.33	77	19.78	233	23.93
I do not know	34	9.78	8	1.89	0	0.00	24	4.37	18	3.41	11	3.67	10	3.33	21	4.67	42	3.89
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 68.56% of electronics students, 76% of mechanical students and 72% of computer science students stated that they were taught about the dangers of using drugs in the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 70.3% of rural students and 74.07% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 68.67% of aided college students, 72.33% of unaided college students and 75.56% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 21.67% of electronics students, 22.11% of mechanical students and 28% of computer science students stated that they were not taught about the dangers of using drugs in any of the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 25.33% of rural students and 22.52% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 27.67% of aided college students, 24.33% of unaided college students and 19.78% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 9.78% of electronics students, 1.89% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students stated that they did not know whether they were taught about the dangers of using drugs in any of the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.37% of rural students and 3.41% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.67% of aided college students, 3.33% of unaided college students and 4.67% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.37 (boys) is presented in figure 203 to 205.

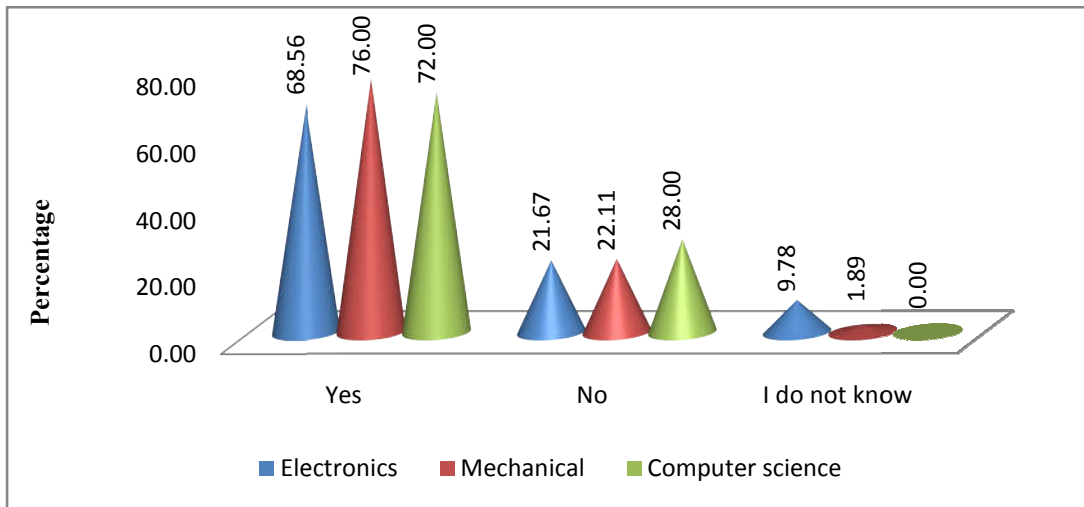


Figure : 203 - Q. 37. During this college year were you taught in any of your classes the dangers of using drugs? (Department wise Boys)

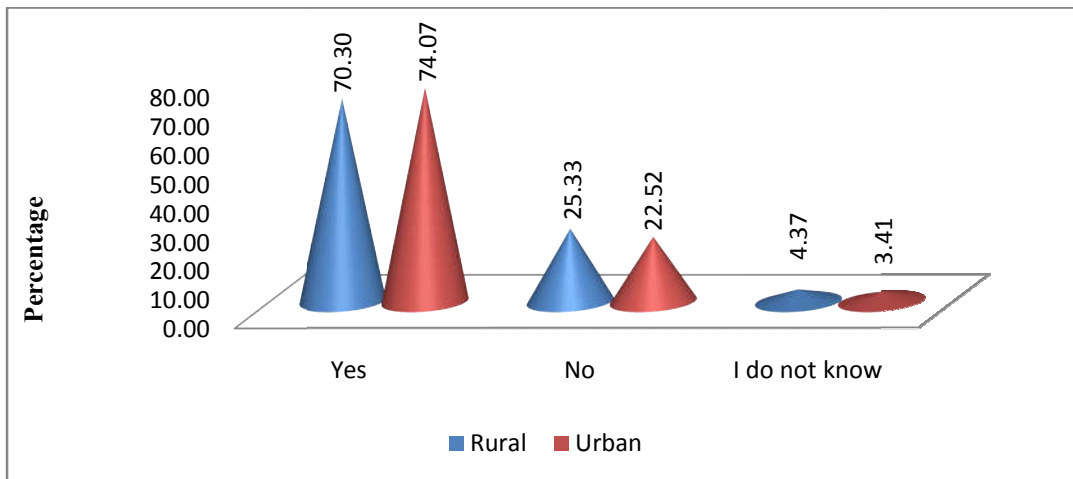


Figure : 204 - Area wise - Boys

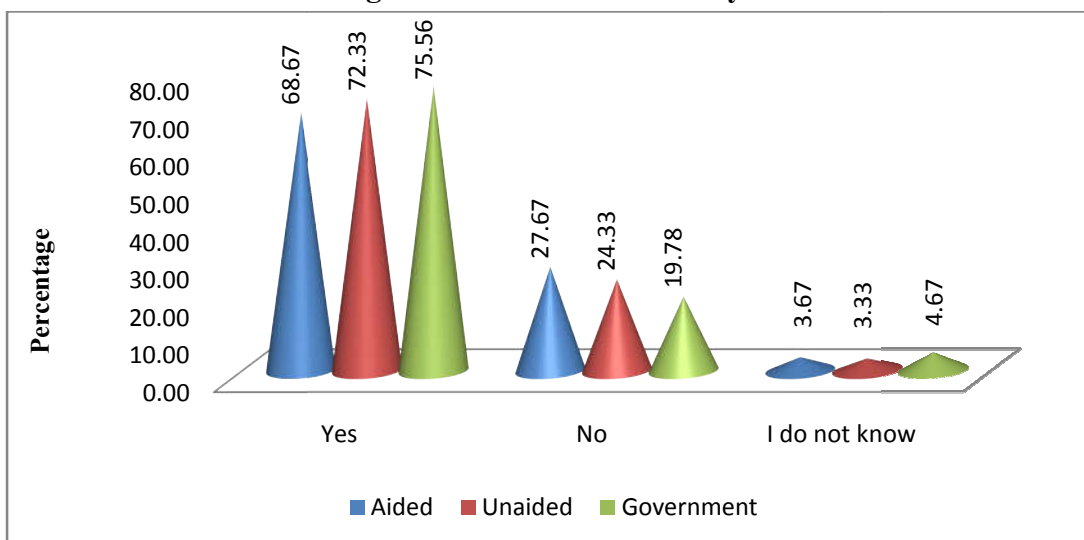


Figure : 205 - Category wise - Boys

Table 72

Q. 37. During this college year were you taught in any of your classes the dangers of using drugs?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	313	74.27	124	72.97	304	74.12	376	73.60	365	73.98	218	70.74	233	73.96	290	76.67	741	73.79
No	88	21.17	39	23.95	93	22.71	114	22.50	106	22.72	86	26.11	65	23.08	69	18.65	220	22.61
I do not know	19	4.56	7	3.07	13	3.17	20	3.90	19	3.30	11	3.16	12	2.97	16	4.68	39	3.60
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 74.27% of electronics students, 72.97% of mechanical students and 74.12% of computer science students stated that they were taught about the dangers of using drugs in the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 73.6% of rural students and 73.98% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 70.74% of aided college students, 73.96% of unaided college students and 76.67% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 21.17% of electronics students, 23.95% of mechanical students and 22.71% of computer science students stated that they were not taught about the dangers of using drugs in any of the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 22.5% of rural students and 22.72% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 26.11% of aided college students, 23.08% of unaided college students and 18.65% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 4.56% of electronics students, 3.07% of mechanical students and 3.17% of computer science students stated that they did not know whether they were taught about the dangers of using drugs in any of the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.9% of rural students and 3.3% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.16% of aided college students, 2.97% of unaided college students and 4.68% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.37 (girls) is presented in figure 206 to 208.

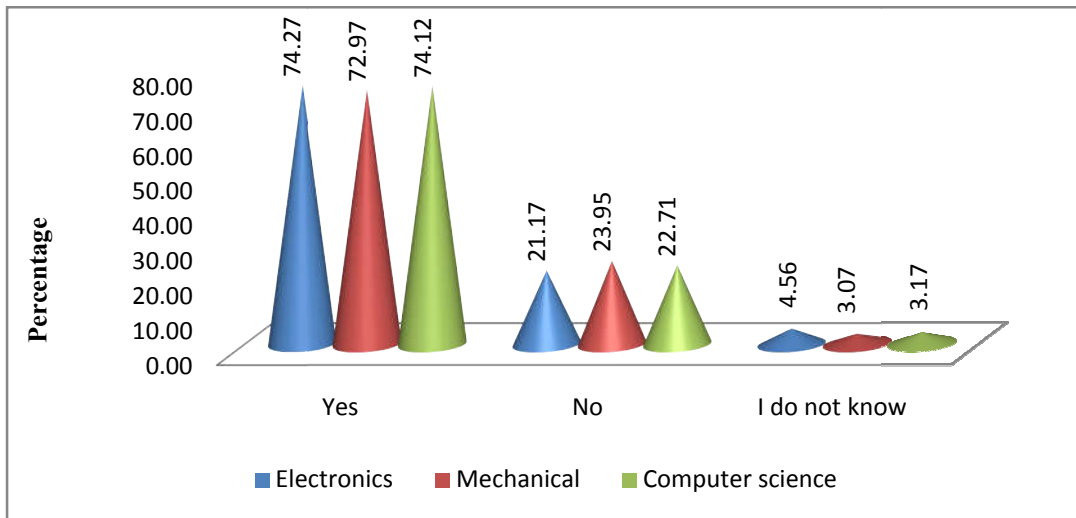


Figure : 206 - Q. 37. During this college year were you taught in any of your classes the dangers of using drugs? (Department wise Girls)

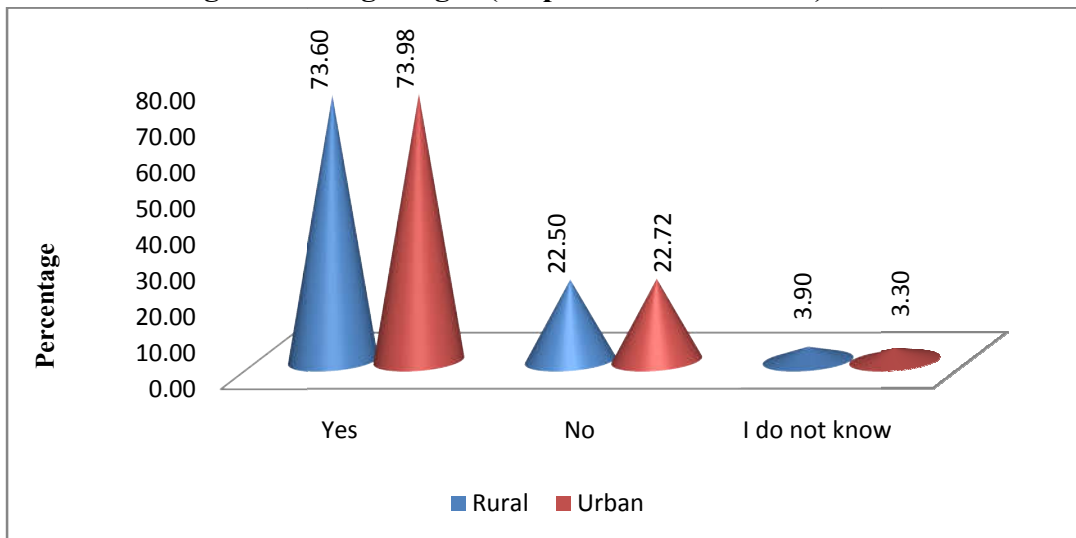


Figure : 207 - Area wise - Girls

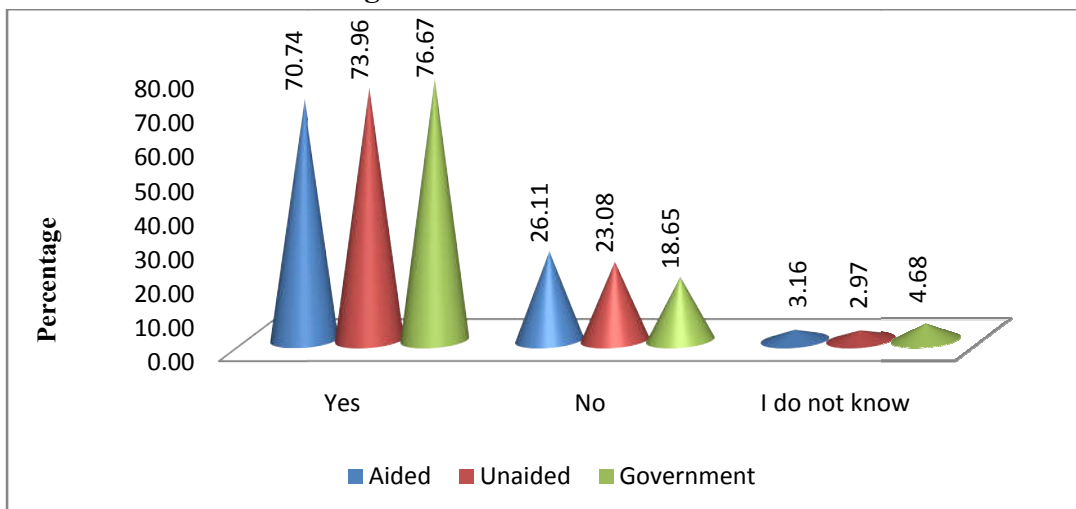


Figure : 208 - Category wise - Girls

TABLE 73

Q. 38. Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS?

Boys																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	350	100.00	350	100.00	300	100.00	500	100.00	500	100.00	300	100.00	300	100.00	400	100.00	1000	100.00
No	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 100% of electronics students, 100% of mechanical students and 100% of computer science students were heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 100% of rural students and 100% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 100% of aided college students, 100% of unaided college students and 100% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question No.38 (boys) is presented in figure 209 to 211.

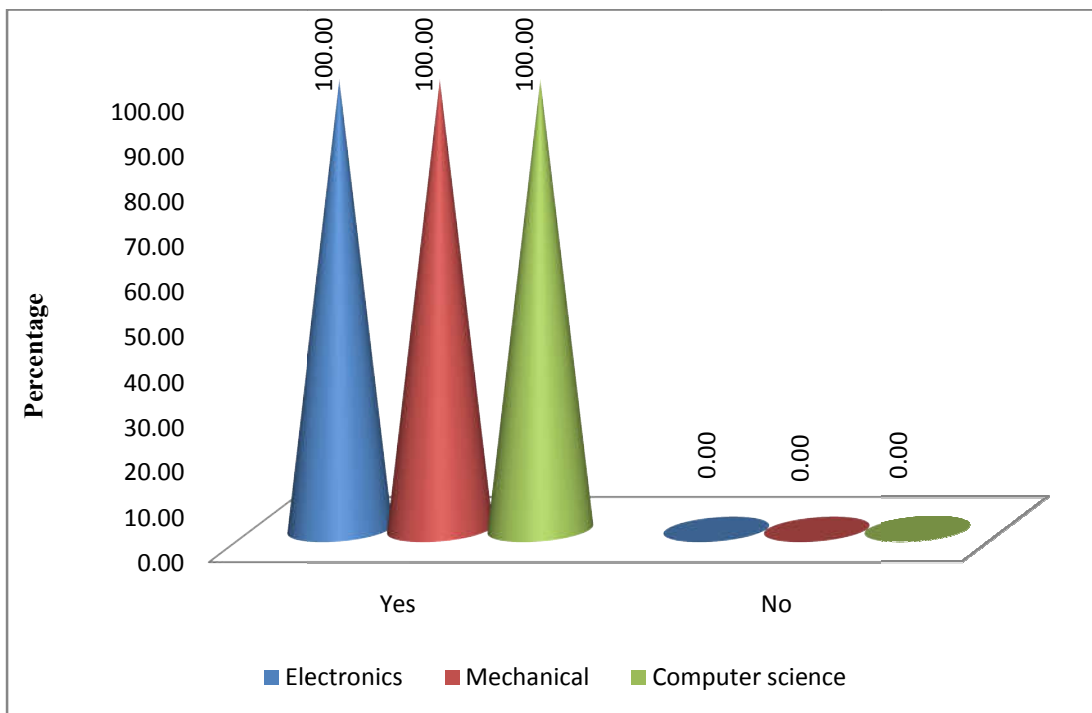


Figure : 209 - Q. 38. Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS? (Department wise Boys)

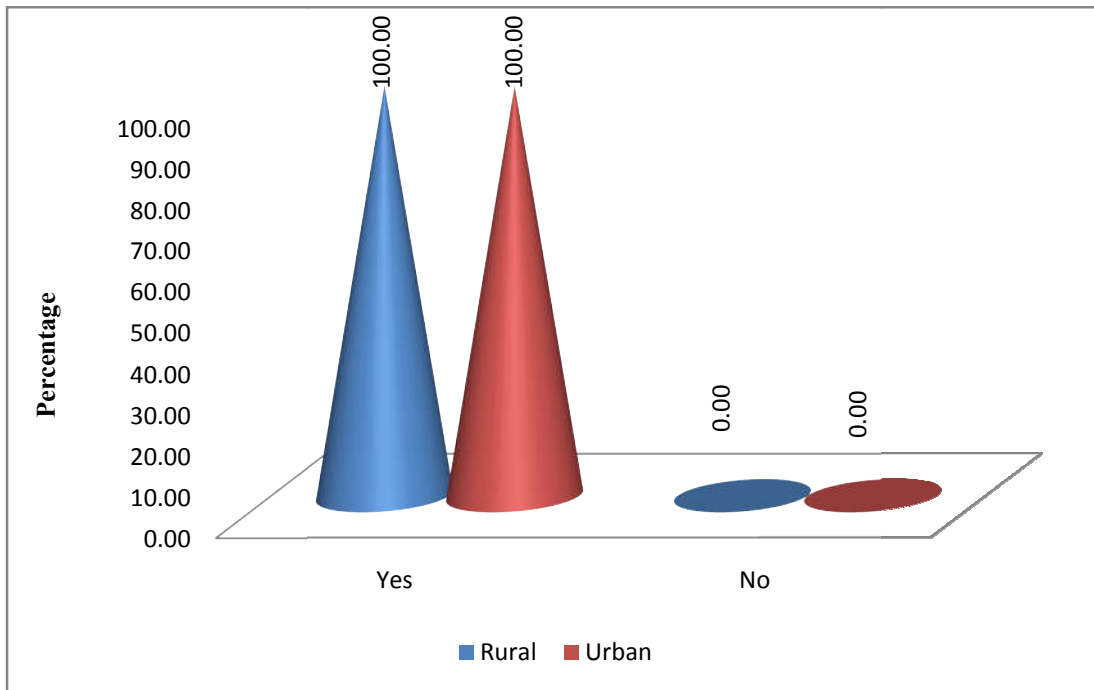


Figure : 210 - Area wise - Boys

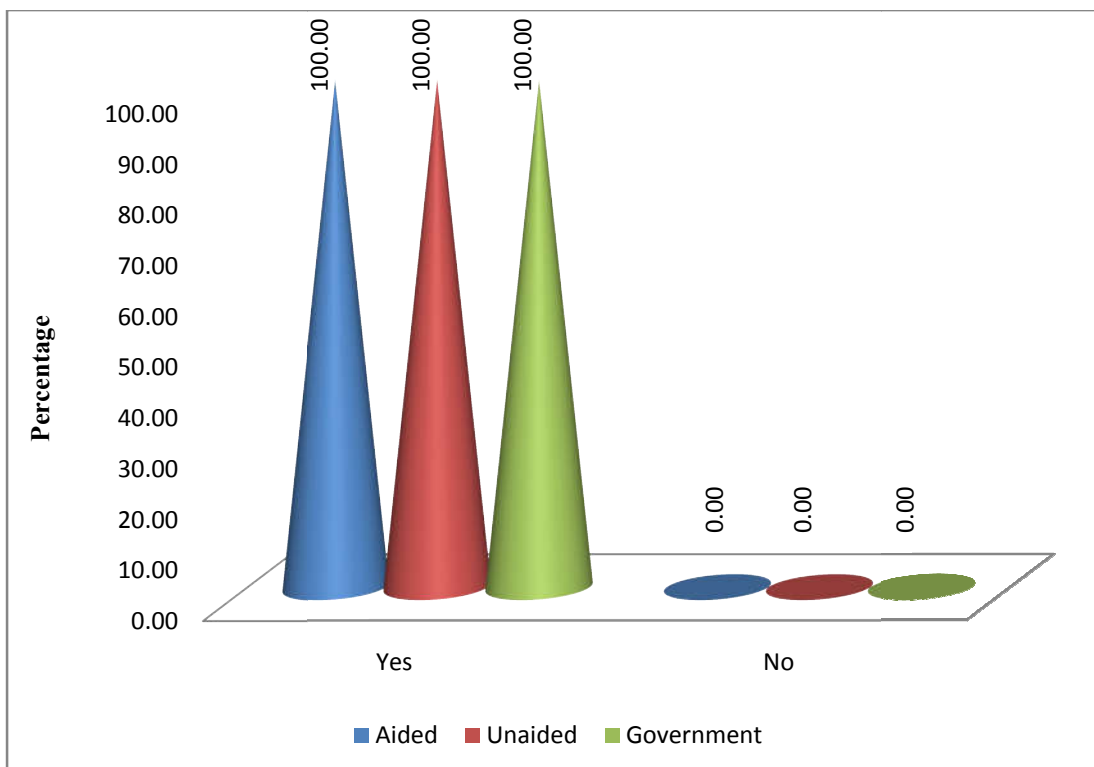


Figure : 211 - Category wise - Boys

Table 74

Q. 38. Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	420	100.00	170	100.00	410	100.00	510	100.00	490	100.00	315	100.00	310	100.00	375	100.00	1000	100.00
No	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 100% of electronics students, 100% of mechanical students and 100% of computer science students were heard about HIV or the disease called AIDS. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 100% of rural students and 100% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 100% of aided college students, 100% of unaided college students and 100% of government college students also stated likewise.

The graphical representation of the responses to question No.38 (girls) is presented in figure 212 to 214.

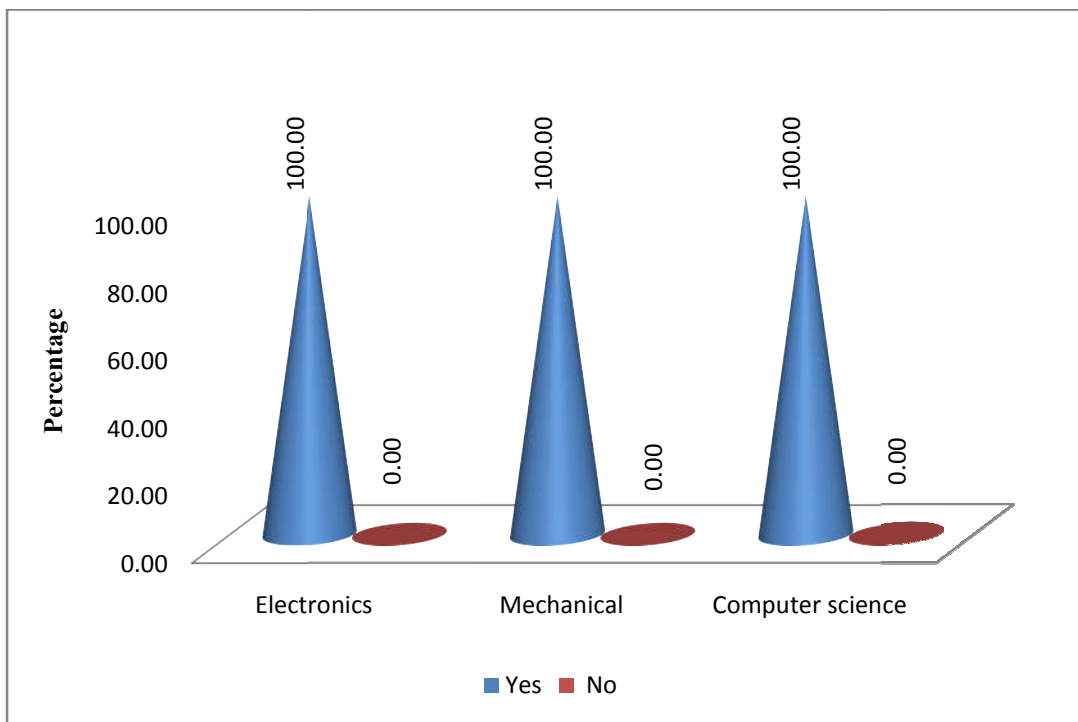


Figure : 212 - Q. 38. Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS? (Department wise Girls)

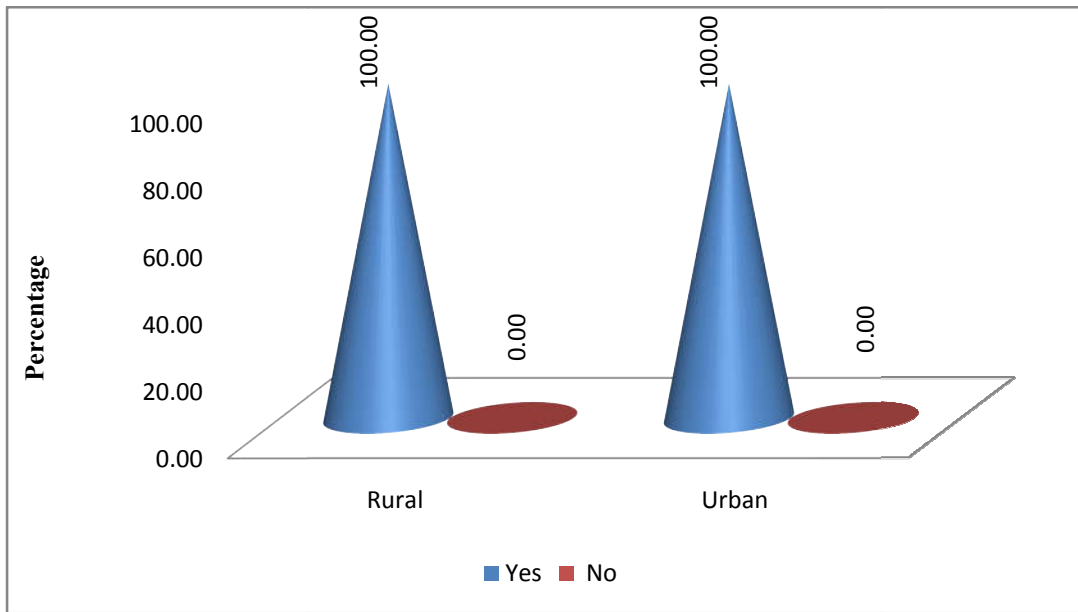


Figure : 213 - Area wise - Girls

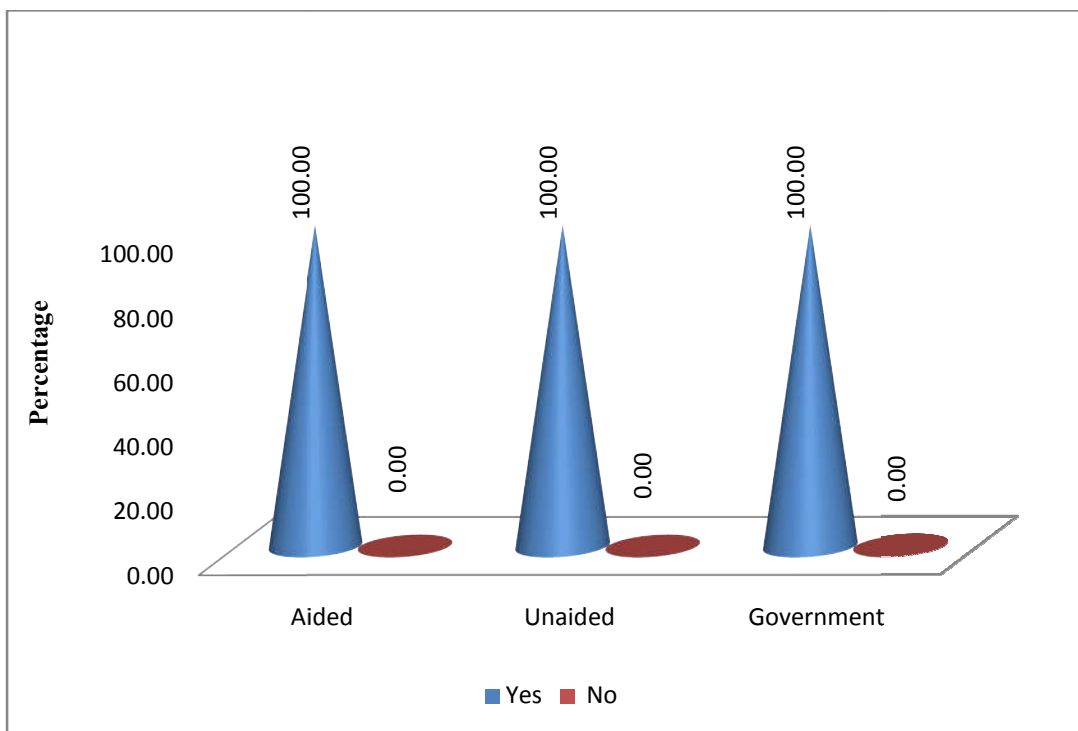


Figure : 214 - Category wise - Girls

Table 75

Q. 39. During this college year, were you taught in any of your classes about HIV or AIDS?

Boys																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	143	39.89	293	84.56	120	40.00	275	54.22	281	55.41	170	56.67	166	55.33	220	52.44	556	54.81
No	170	49.78	35	9.22	180	60.00	191	39.48	194	39.85	116	38.67	117	39.00	152	41.33	385	39.67
I do not know	37	10.33	22	6.22	0	0.00	34	6.30	25	4.74	14	4.67	17	5.67	28	6.22	59	5.52
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 39.89% of electronics students, 84.56% of mechanical students and 40% of computer science students stated that they were taught about HIV or AIDS in the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 54.22% of rural students and 55.41% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 56.67% of aided college students, 55.33% of unaided college students and 52.44% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 49.78% of electronics students, 9.22% of mechanical students and 60% of computer science students stated that they were not taught about HIV or AIDS in any of the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 39.48% of rural students and 39.85% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 38.67% of aided college students, 39% of unaided college students and 41.33% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 10.33% of electronics students, 6.22% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students stated that they did not know whether they were taught about HIV or AIDS in any of the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 6.3% of rural students and 4.74% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.67% of aided college students, 5.67% of unaided college students and 6.22% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.39 (boys) is presented in figure 215 to 217.

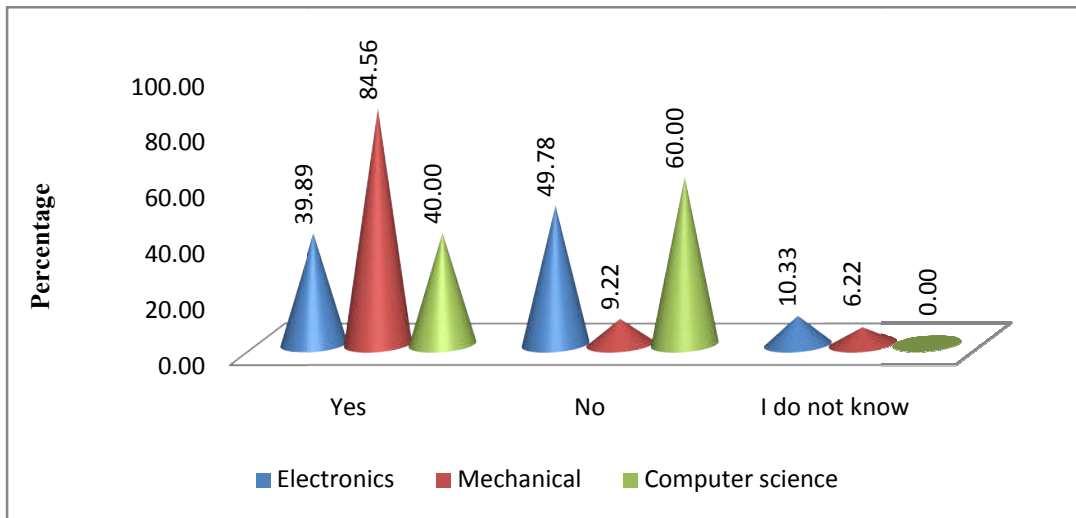


Figure : 215 - Q. 39. During this college year, were you taught in any of your classes about HIV or AIDS? (Department wise Boys)

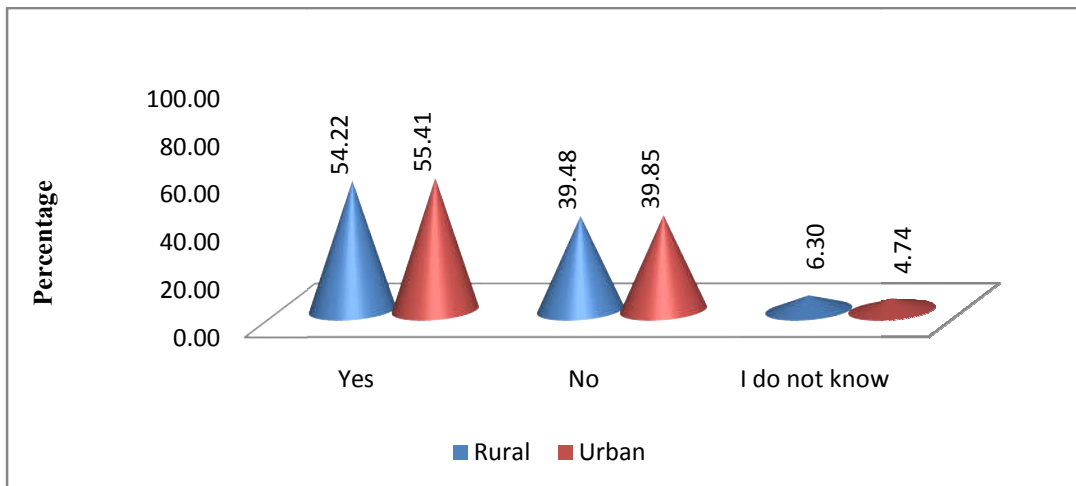


Figure : 216 - Area wise - Boys

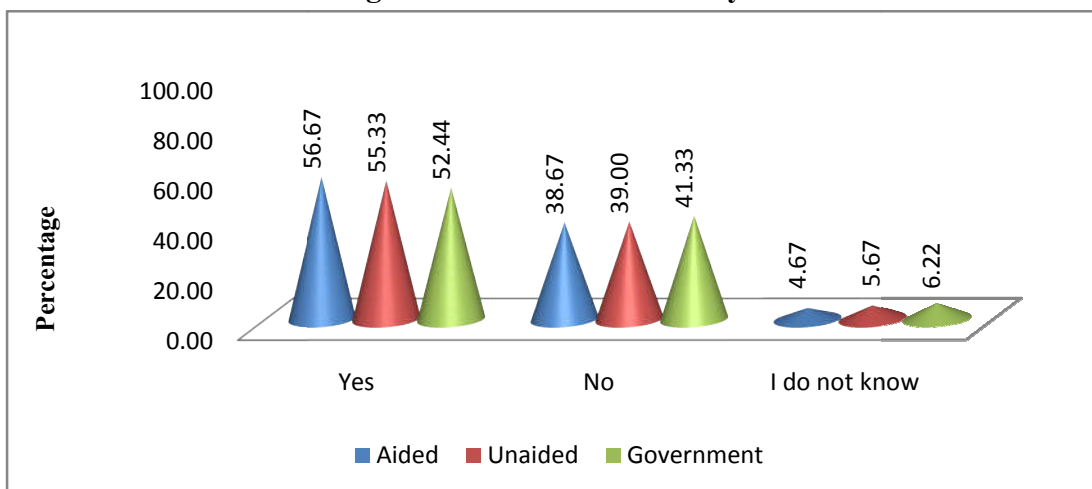


Figure : 217 - Category wise - Boys

Table 76

Q. 39. During this college year, were you taught in any of your classes about HIV or AIDS?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	283	67.41	45	25.03	301	73.50	320	52.82	309	57.81	207	57.34	210	55.96	212	52.64	629	55.31
No	111	26.31	110	66.31	108	26.26	166	40.00	163	39.25	94	37.90	88	38.73	147	42.25	329	39.62
I do not know	26	6.28	15	8.67	1	0.24	24	7.19	18	2.94	14	4.77	12	5.31	16	5.11	42	5.06
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 67.41% of electronics students, 25.03% of mechanical students and 73.5% of computer science students stated that they were taught about HIV or AIDS in the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 52.82% of rural students and 57.81% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 57.34% of aided college students, 55.96% of unaided college students and 52.64% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 26.31% of electronics students, 66.31% of mechanical students and 26.26% of computer science students stated that they were not taught about HIV or AIDS in any of the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 40% of rural students and 39.25% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 37.9% of aided college students, 38.73% of unaided college students and 42.25% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 6.28% of electronics students, 8.67% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students stated that they did not know whether they were taught about HIV or AIDS in any of the classes during the last academic year. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 7.19% of rural students and 2.94% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.77% of aided college students, 5.31% of unaided college students and 5.11% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question No 39 (girls) is presented in figure 218 to 220.

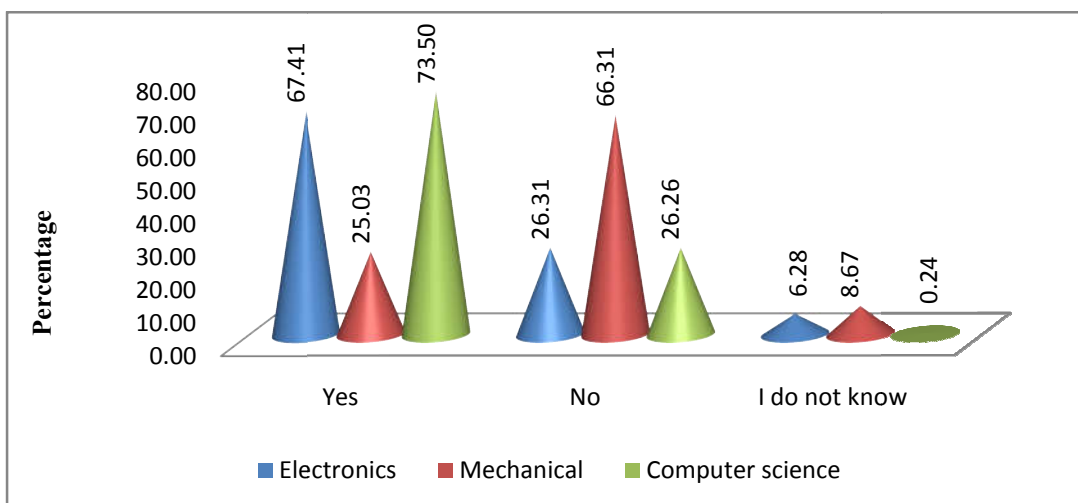


Figure : 218 - Q. 39. During this college year, were you taught in any of your classes about HIV or AIDS? (Department wise Girls)

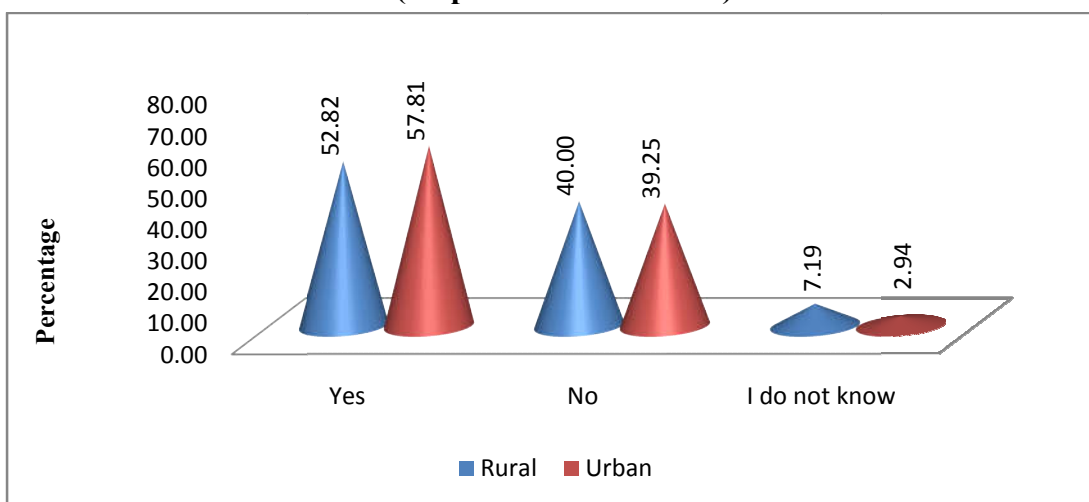


Figure : 219 - Area wise - Girls

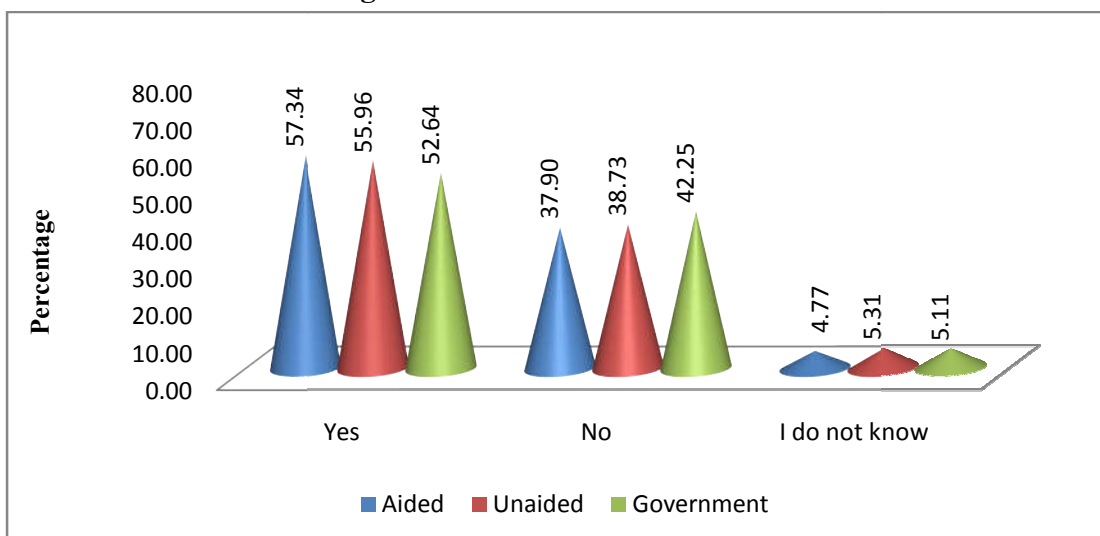


Figure : 220 - Category wise - Girls

Table 77

Q. 40. Can people get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	24	6.78	14	4.44	14	4.67	28	5.78	24	4.81	17	5.67	18	6.00	17	4.22	52	5.30
No	306	87.56	324	92.44	286	95.33	451	90.37	465	93.19	275	91.67	275	91.67	366	92.00	916	91.78
I do not know	20	5.67	12	3.11	0	0.00	21	3.85	11	2.00	8	2.67	7	2.33	17	3.78	32	2.93
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 6.78% of electronics students, 4.44% of mechanical students and 4.67% of computer science students believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.78% of rural students and 4.81% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 5.67% of aided college students, 6% of unaided college students and 4.22% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 87.56% of electronics students, 92.44% of mechanical students and 95.33% of computer science students did not believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 90.37% of rural students and 93.19% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 91.67% of aided college students, 91.67% of unaided college students and 92% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 5.67% of electronics students, 3.11% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students do not know whether people can get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.85% of rural students and 2% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.67% of aided college students, 2.33% of unaided college students and 3.78% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.40 (boys) is presented in figure 221 to 223.

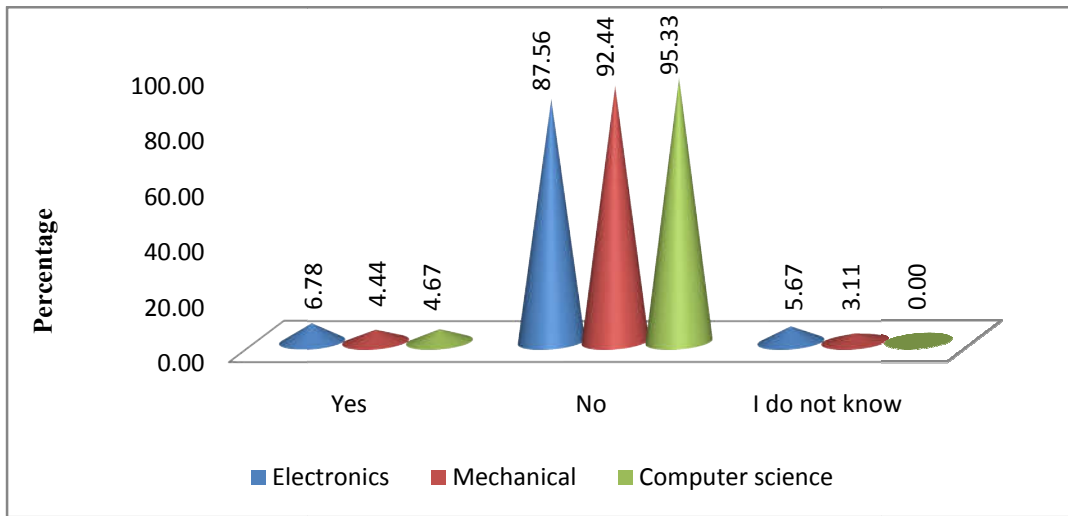


Figure : 221 - Q. 40. Can people get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites? (Department wise Boys)

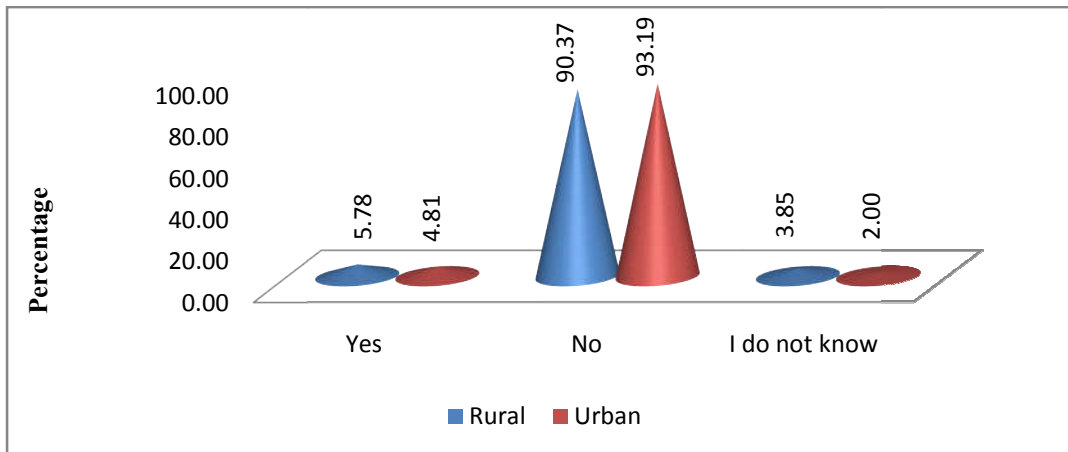


Figure : 222 - Area wise - Boys

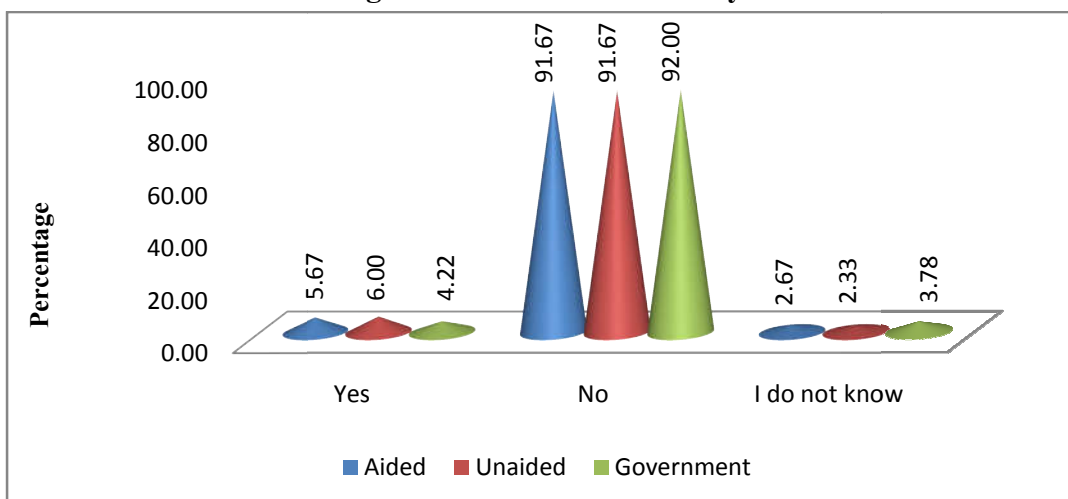


Figure : 223 - Category wise - Boys

Table 78

Q. 40. Can people get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	22	5.23	6	4.67	23	5.64	22	4.41	29	5.95	14	5.49	19	5.92	18	4.13	51	5.18
No	379	90.22	162	94.59	375	91.50	469	92.61	447	91.60	290	91.85	281	91.61	345	92.85	916	92.10
I do not know	19	4.56	2	0.74	12	2.86	19	2.98	14	2.45	11	2.66	10	2.47	12	3.03	33	2.72
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 5.23% of electronics students, 4.67% of mechanical students and 5.64% of computer science students believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.41% of rural students and 5.95% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 5.49% of aided college students, 5.92% of unaided college students and 4.13% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 90.22% of electronics students, 94.59% of mechanical students and 91.5% of computer science students did not believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 92.61% of rural students and 91.6% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 91.85% of aided college students, 91.61% of unaided college students and 92.85% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 4.56% of electronics students, 0.74% of mechanical students and 2.86% of computer science students do not know whether people can get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.98% of rural students and 2.45% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.66% of aided college students, 2.47% of unaided college students and 3.03% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.40 (girls) is presented in figure 224 to 226.

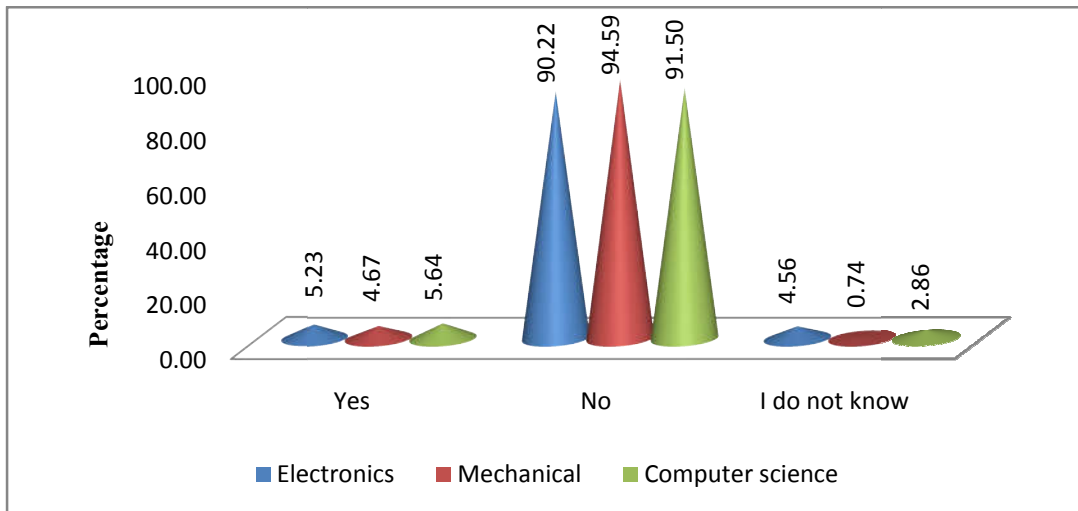


Figure : 224 - Q. 40. Can people get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites? (Department wise Girls)

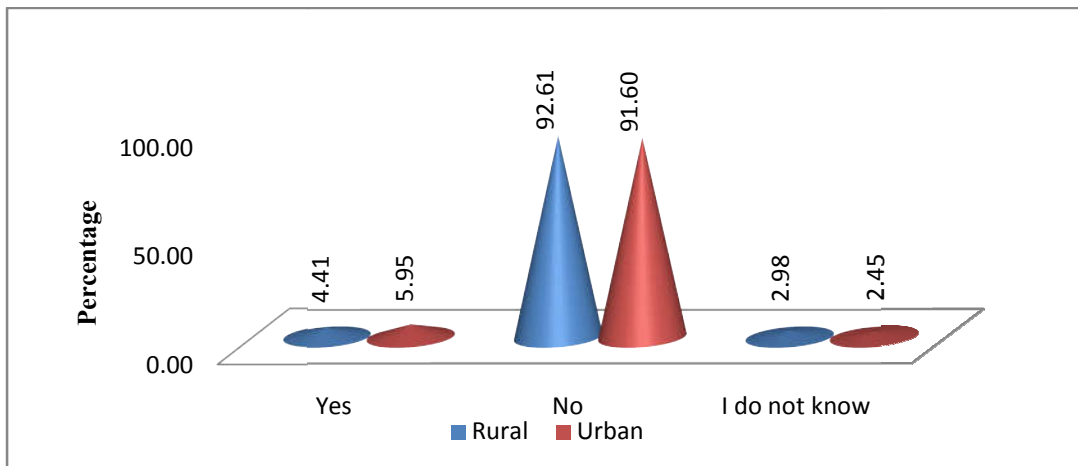


Figure : 225 - Area wise - Girls

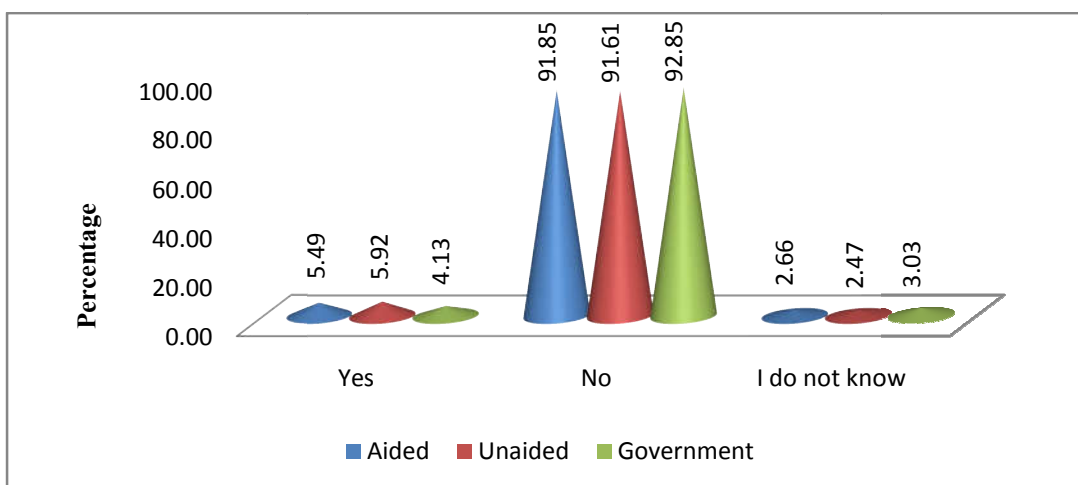


Figure : 226 - Category wise - Girls

Table 79

Q. 41. Will people get infection of HIV by having sexual intercourse?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	337	96.11	349	99.67	300	100.00	492	98.37	494	98.81	295	98.33	295	98.33	396	99.11	986	98.59
No	7	2.22	1	0.33	0	0.00	4	0.89	4	0.81	3	1.00	4	1.33	1	0.22	8	0.85
I do not know	6	1.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.74	2	0.37	2	0.67	1	0.33	3	0.67	6	0.56
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 96.11% of electronics students, 99.67% of mechanical students and 100% of computer science students believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by having sexual intercourse. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 98.37% of rural students and 98.81% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98.33% of aided college students, 98.33% of unaided college students and 99.11% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 2.22% of electronics students, 0.33% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students did not believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by having sexual intercourse. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.89% of rural students and 0.81% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1% of aided college students, 1.33% of unaided college students and 0.22% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 1.67% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students do not know whether people can get HIV infection or AIDS by having sexual intercourse. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.74% of rural students and 0.37% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.67% of aided college students, 0.33% of unaided college students and 0.67% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.41 (boys) is presented in figure 227 to 229.

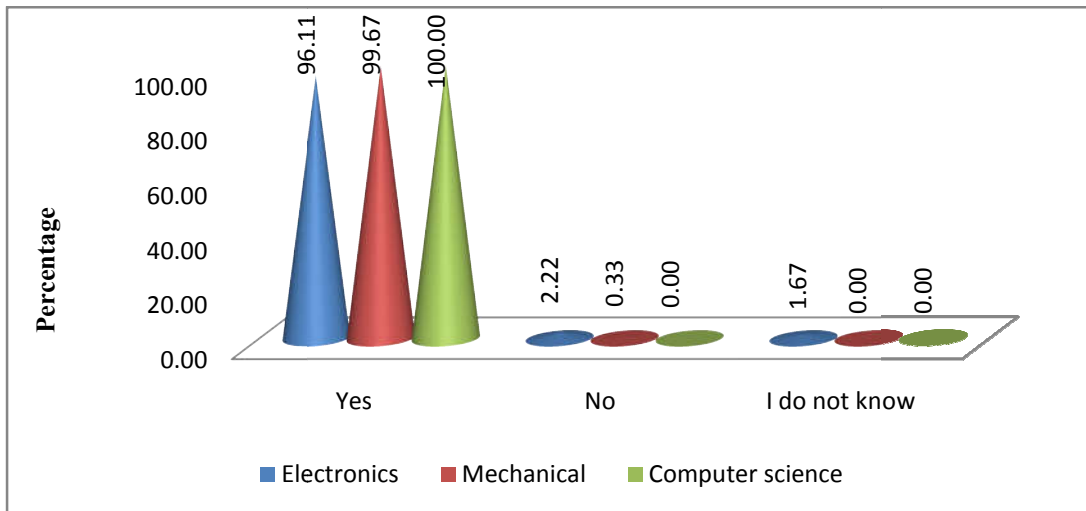


Figure : 227 - Q. 41. Will people get infection of HIV by having sexual intercourse? (Department wise Boys)

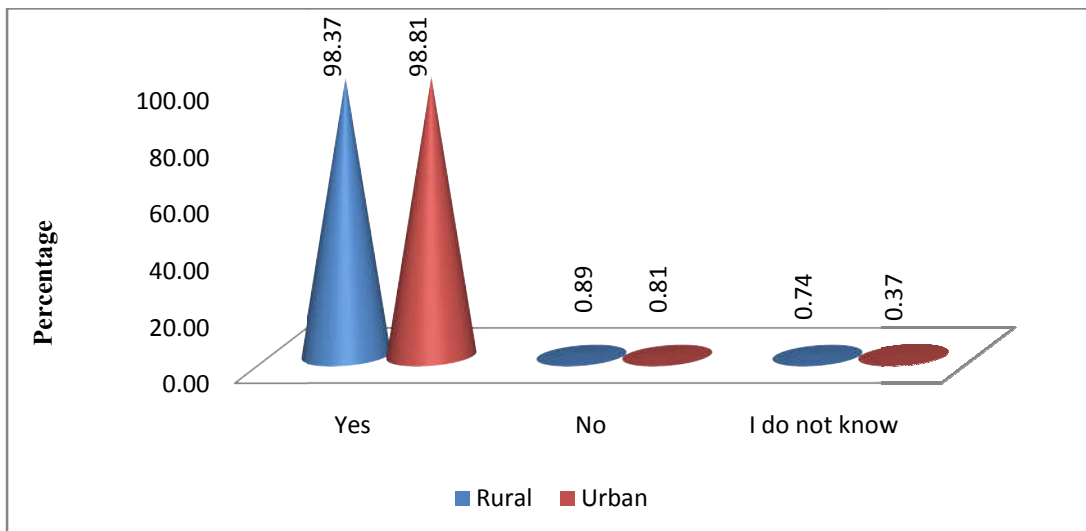


Figure : 228 - Area wise - Boys

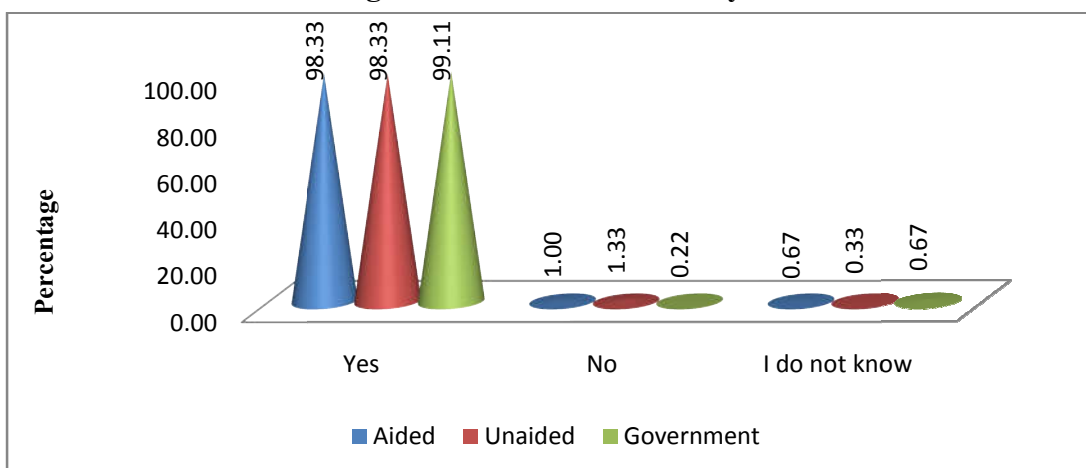


Figure : 229 - Category wise - Boys

Table 80

Q. 41. Will people get infection of HIV by having sexual intercourse?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	408	97.12	170	100.00	407	99.29	500	98.43	485	99.17	308	98.30	306	99.01	371	99.10	985	98.80
No	5	1.18	0	0.00	3	0.71	6	0.94	2	0.32	3	0.73	2	0.48	3	0.68	8	0.63
I do not know	7	1.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.62	3	0.51	4	0.97	2	0.51	1	0.22	7	0.57
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 97.12% of electronics students, 100% of mechanical students and 99.29% of computer science students believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by having sexual intercourse. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 98.43% of rural students and 99.17% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98.3% of aided college students, 99.01% of unaided college students and 99.1% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 1.18% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.71% of computer science students did not believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by having sexual intercourse. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.94% of rural students and 0.32% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.73% of aided college students, 0.48% of unaided college students and 0.68% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 1.71% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students do not know whether people can get HIV infection or AIDS from by having sexual intercourse. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.62% of rural students and 0.51% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.97% of aided college students, 0.51% of unaided college students and 0.22% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question No.41 (girls) is presented in figure 230 to 232.

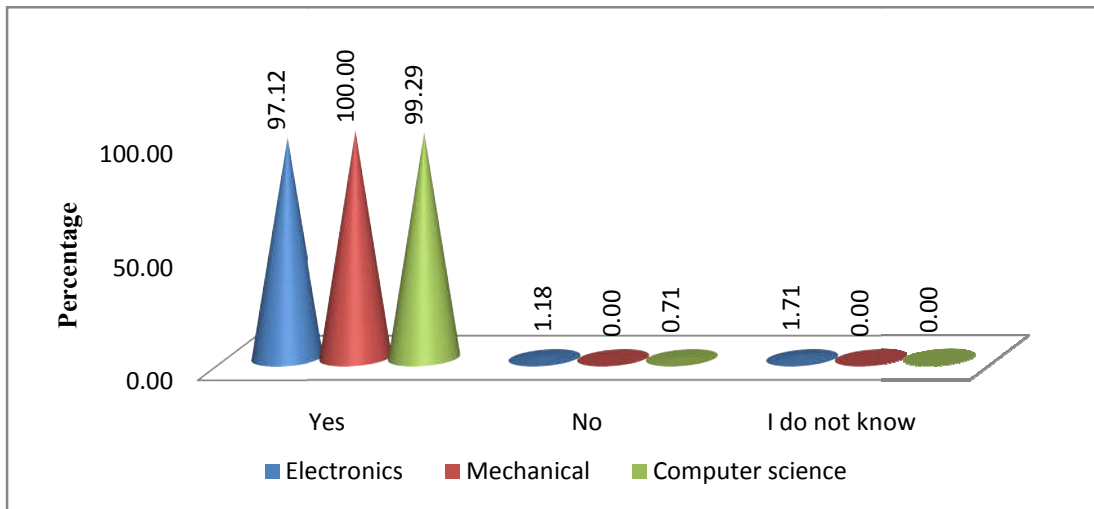


Figure : 230 - Q. 41. Will people get infection of HIV by having sexual intercourse? (Department wise Girls)

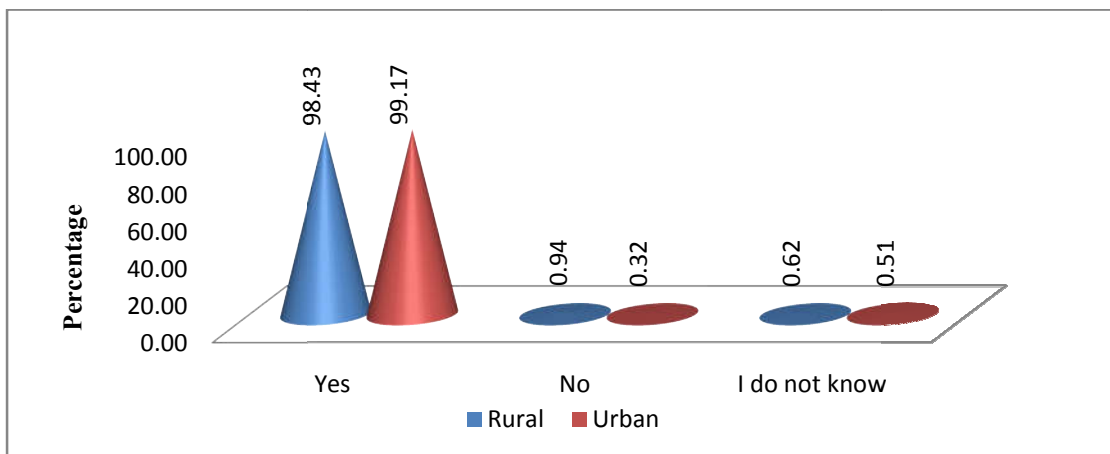


Figure : 231 - Area wise - Girls

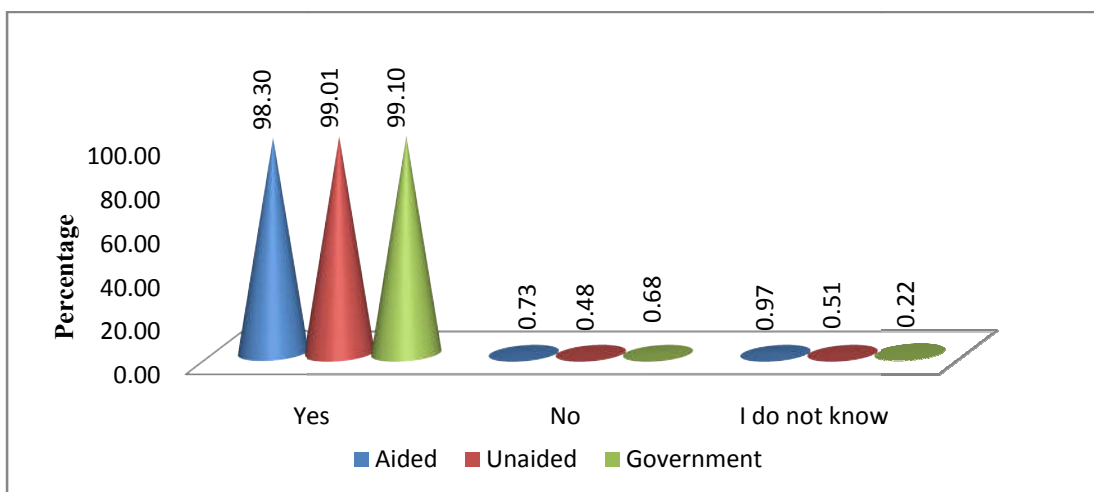


Figure : 232 - Category wise - Girls

Table 81

Q. 42. Will people get infection of HIV through blood transfusion?

Boys																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	350	100.00	338	96.33	299	99.67	494	98.74	493	98.59	296	98.67	295	98.33	396	99.00	987	98.67
No	0	0.00	5	1.56	0	0.00	3	0.67	2	0.37	1	0.33	3	1.00	1	0.22	5	0.52
I do not know	0	0.00	7	2.11	1	0.33	3	0.59	5	1.04	3	1.00	2	0.67	3	0.78	8	0.81
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 100% of electronics students, 96.33% of mechanical students and 99.67% of computer science students believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS through blood transfusion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 98.74% of rural students and 98.59% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98.67% of aided college students, 98.33% of unaided college students and 99% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 0% of electronics students, 1.56% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students did not believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS through blood transfusion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.67% of rural students and 0.37% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.33% of aided college students, 1% of unaided college students and 0.22% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 0% of electronics students, 2.11% of mechanical students and 0.33% of computer science students do not know whether people can get HIV infection or AIDS from through blood transfusion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.59% of rural students and 1.04% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1% of aided college students, 0.67% of unaided college students and 0.78% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.42 (boys) is presented in figure 233 to 235.

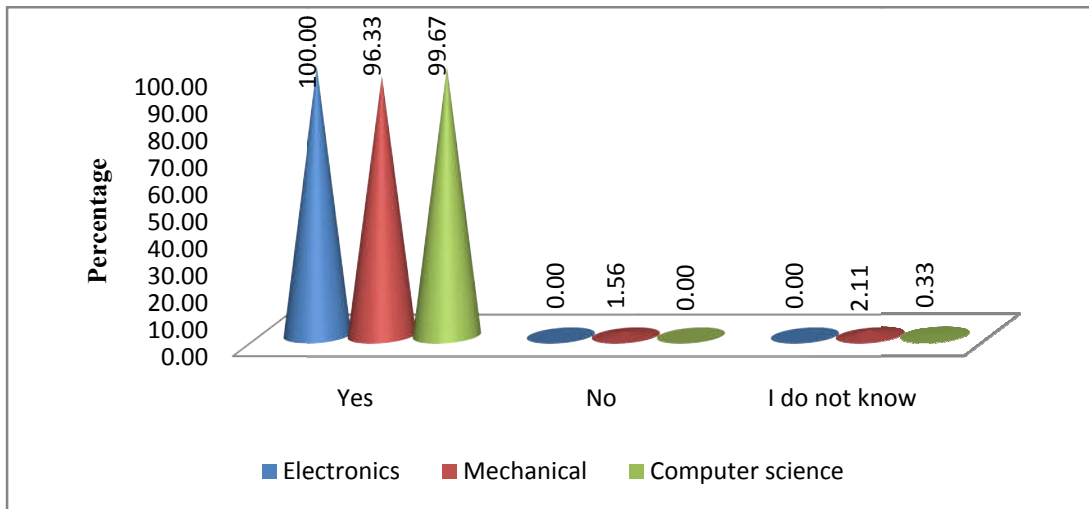


Figure : 233 - Q. 42. Will people get infection of HIV through blood transfusion? (Department wise Boys)

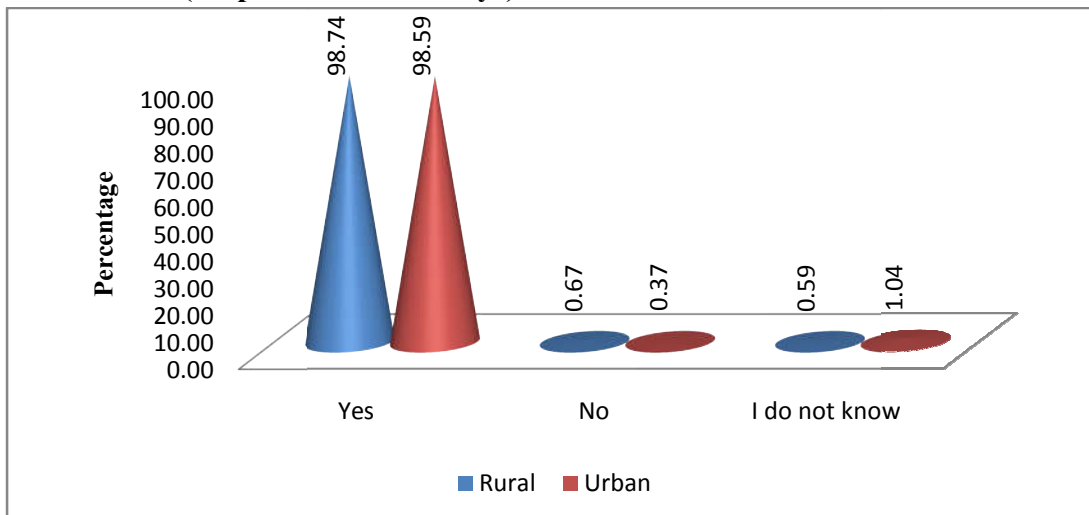


Figure : 234 - Area wise - Boys

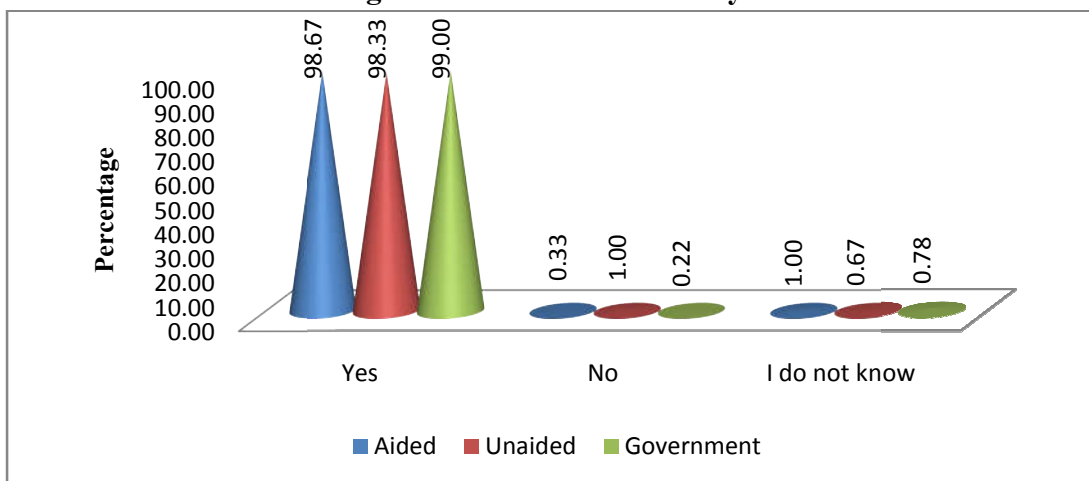


Figure : 235 - Category wise - Boys

Table 82

Q. 42. Will people get infection of HIV through blood transfusion?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	413	98.36	167	97.92	408	99.52	503	98.78	485	98.42	310	98.79	307	98.10	371	98.92	988	98.60
No	5	1.18	1	0.83	1	0.24	4	0.62	3	0.87	3	0.73	2	1.07	2	0.44	7	0.75
I do not know	2	0.46	2	1.25	1	0.24	3	0.60	2	0.70	2	0.48	1	0.83	2	0.64	5	0.65
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 98.36% of electronics students, 97.92% of mechanical students and 99.52% of computer science students stated that people can get HIV infection or AIDS through blood transfusion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 98.78% of rural students and 98.42% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98.79% of aided college students, 98.1% of unaided college students and 98.92% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 1.18% of electronics students, 0.83% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students did not believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS through blood transfusion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.62% of rural students and 0.87% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.73% of aided college students, 1.07% of unaided college students and 0.44% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 0.46% of electronics students, 1.25% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students do not know whether people can get HIV infection or AIDS through blood transfusion. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.6% of rural students and 0.7% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.48% of aided college students, 0.83% of unaided college students and 0.64% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.42 (girls) is presented in figure 236 to 238.

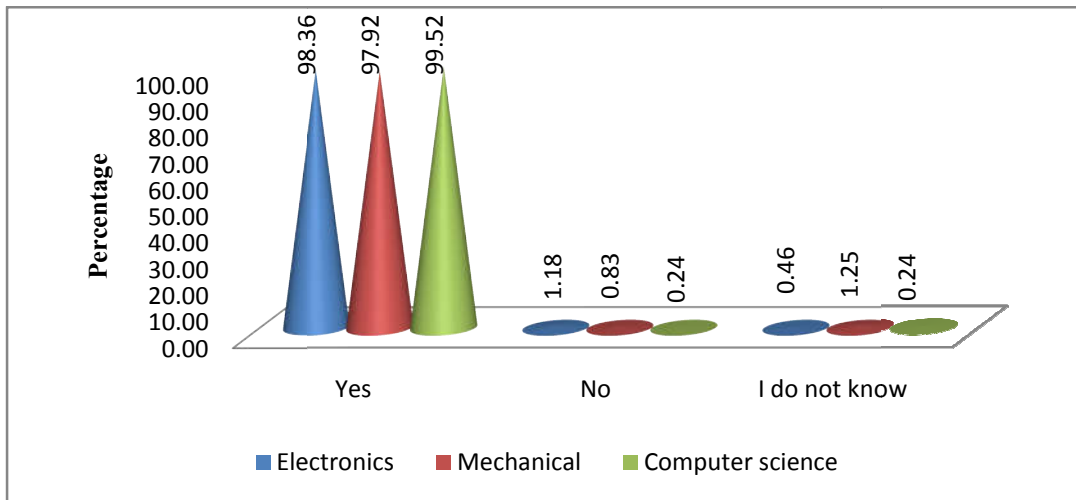


Figure : 236 - Q. 42. Will people get infection of HIV through blood transfusion? (Department wise Girls)

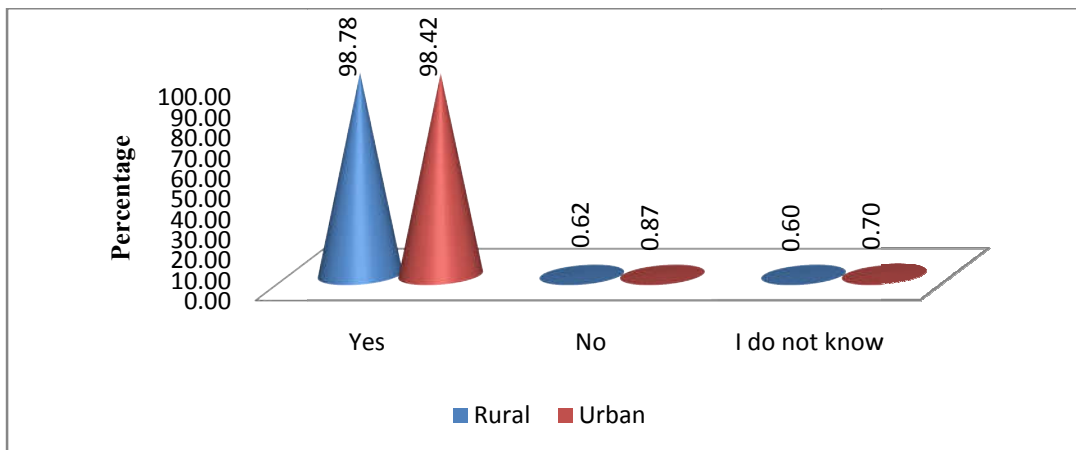


Figure : 237 - Area wise - Girls

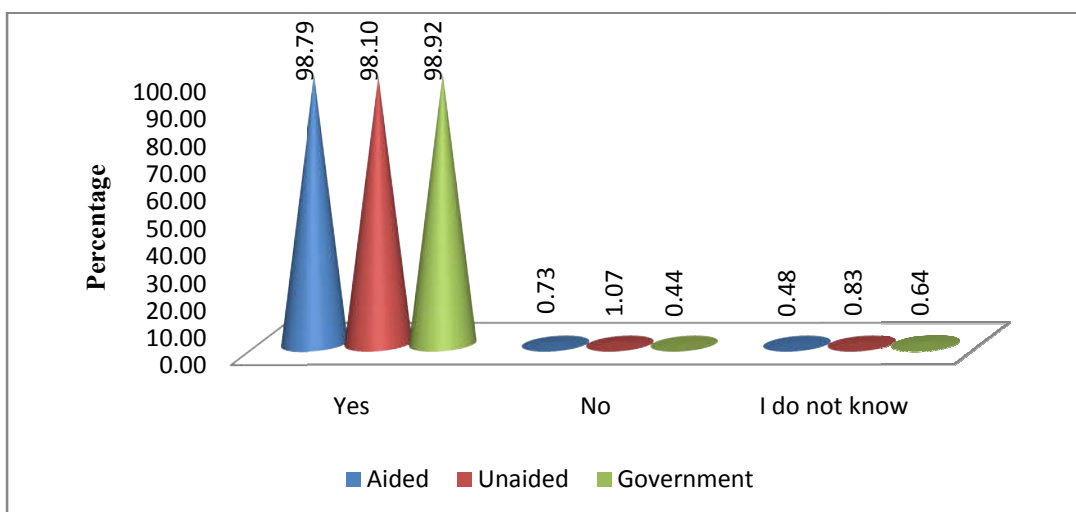


Figure : 238 - Category wise - Girls

Table 83

Q. 43. Will people get infection of HIV by using common syringes of medical injection?

Boys																			
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	343	98.00	345	98.44	295	98.33	489	97.78	494	98.74	295	98.33	293	97.67	395	98.78	983	98.26	
No	6	1.78	4	1.22	0	0.00	7	1.41	3	0.59	3	1.00	4	1.33	3	0.67	10	1.00	
I do not know	1	0.22	1	0.33	5	1.67	4	0.81	3	0.67	2	0.67	3	1.00	2	0.56	7	0.74	
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000		

While making department wise comparison, 98% of electronics students, 98.44% of mechanical students and 98.33% of computer science students stated that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by using common syringes of medical injection. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 97.78% of rural students and 98.74% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98.33% of aided college students, 97.67% of unaided college students and 98.78% of government college students also stated same.

While making department wise comparison, 1.78% of electronics students, 1.22% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students did not believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by using common syringes of medical injection. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.41% of rural students and 0.59% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1% of aided college students, 1.33% of unaided college students and 0.67% of government college students also stated same.

While making department wise comparison, 0.22% of electronics students, 0.33% of mechanical students and 1.67% of computer science students do not know whether people can get HIV infection or AIDS by using common syringes of medical injection. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.81% of rural students and 0.67% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.67% of aided college students, 1% of unaided college students and 0.56% of government college students also stated same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.43 (boys) is presented in figure 239 to 241.

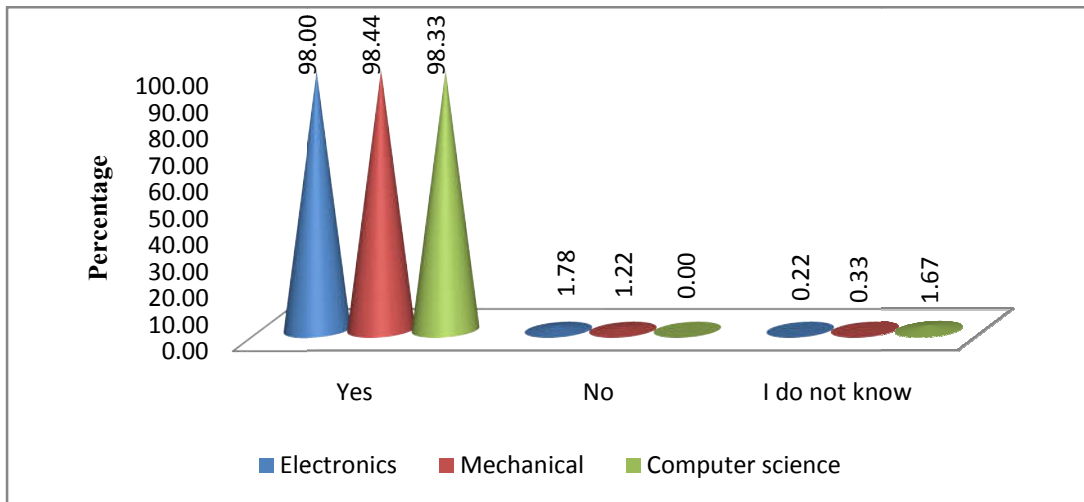


Figure : 239 - Q. 43. Will people get infection of HIV by using common syringes of medical injection? (Department wise Boys)

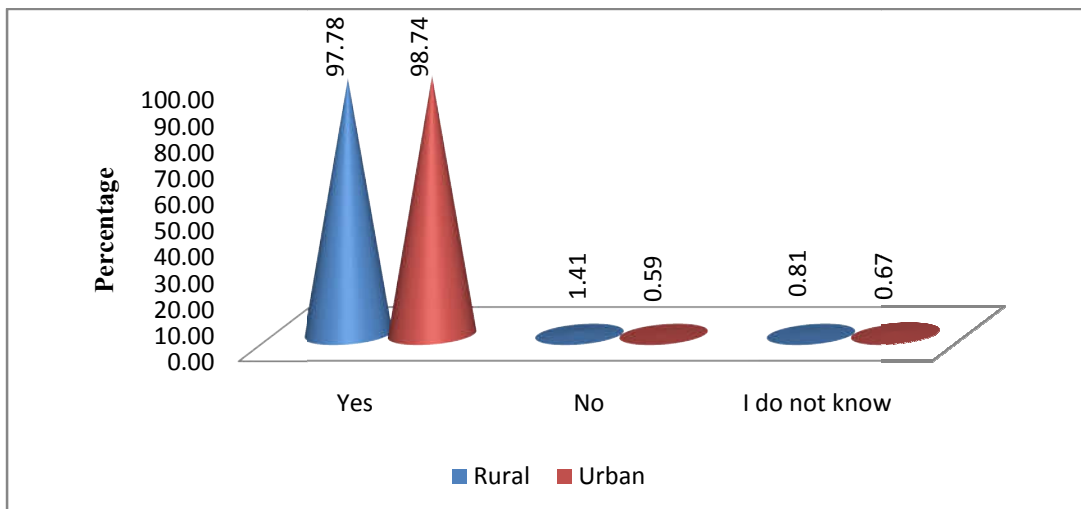


Figure : 240 - Area wise - Boys

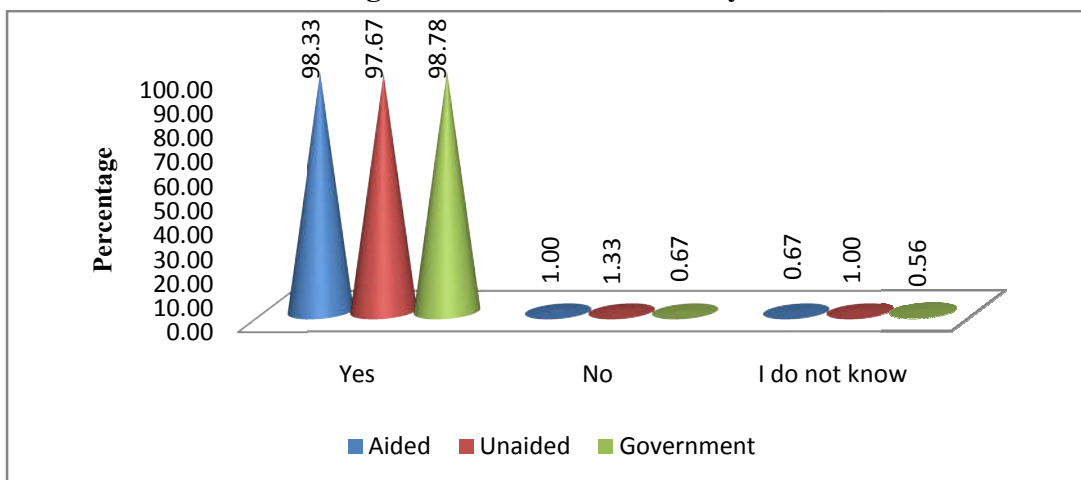


Figure : 241 - Category wise - Boys

Table 84

Q. 43. Will people get infection of HIV by using common syringes of medical injection?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	403	95.89	169	99.17	402	98.04	497	97.56	477	97.84	303	97.05	302	97.41	369	98.63	974	97.70
No	11	2.66	1	0.83	4	0.95	10	1.97	6	0.99	8	1.96	4	1.57	4	0.92	16	1.48
I do not know	6	1.45	0	0.00	4	1.01	3	0.47	7	1.17	4	0.99	4	1.03	2	0.44	10	0.82
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 95.89% of electronics students, 99.17% of mechanical students and 98.04% of computer science students stated that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by using common syringes of medical injection. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 97.56% of rural students and 97.84% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 97.05% of aided college students, 97.41% of unaided college students and 98.63% of government college students also stated same.

While making department wise comparison, 2.66% of electronics students, 0.83% of mechanical students and 0.95% of computer science students did not believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by using common syringes of medical injection. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.97% of rural students and 0.99% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.96% of aided college students, 1.57% of unaided college students and 0.92% of government college students also stated same.

While making department wise comparison, 1.45% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 1.01% of computer science students do not know whether people can get HIV infection or AIDS by using common syringes of medical injection. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.47% of rural students and 1.17% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.99% of aided college students, 1.03% of unaided college students and 0.44% of government college students also stated same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.43 (girls) is presented in figure 242 to 244.

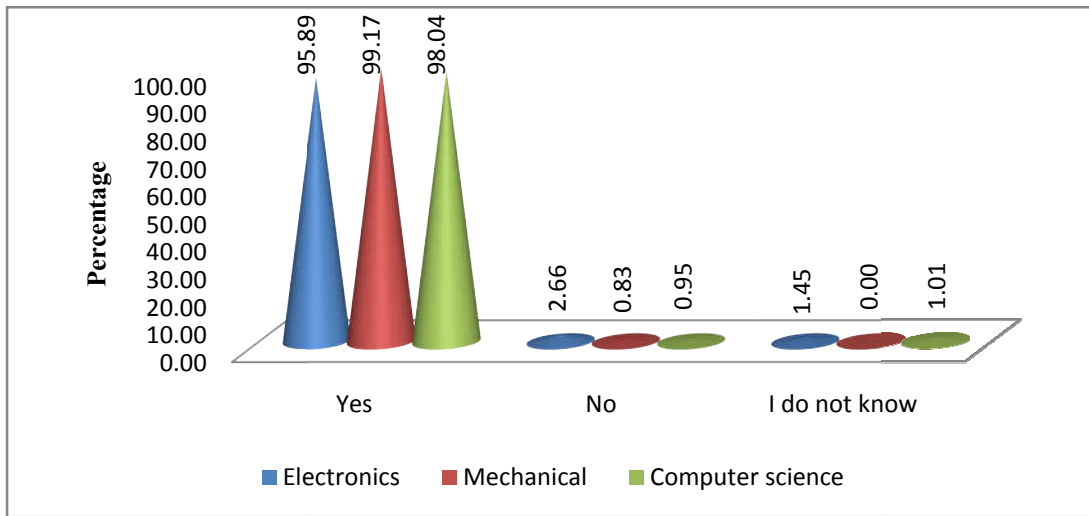


Figure : 242 - Q. 43. Will people get infection of HIV by using common syringes of medical injection? (Department wise Girls)

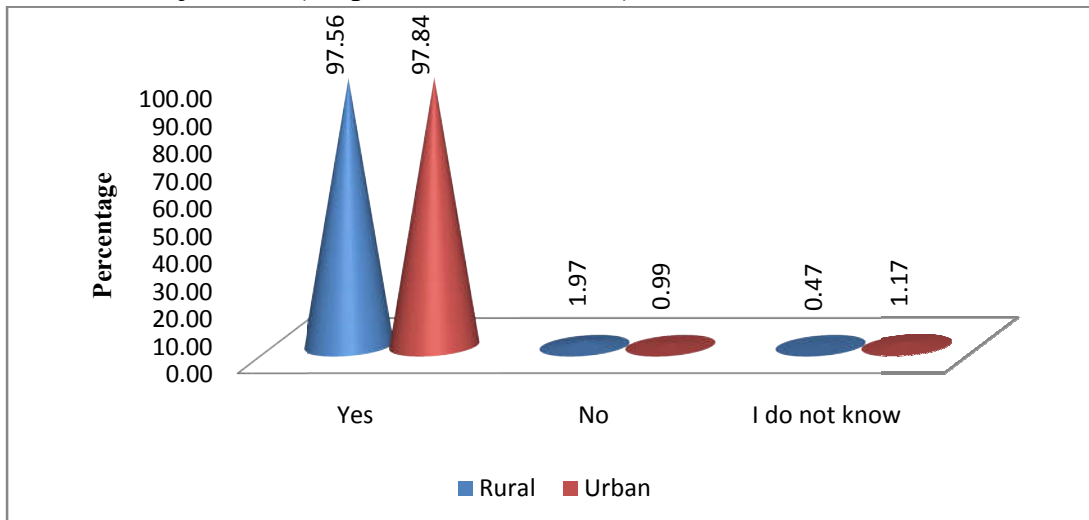


Figure : 243 - Area wise - Girls

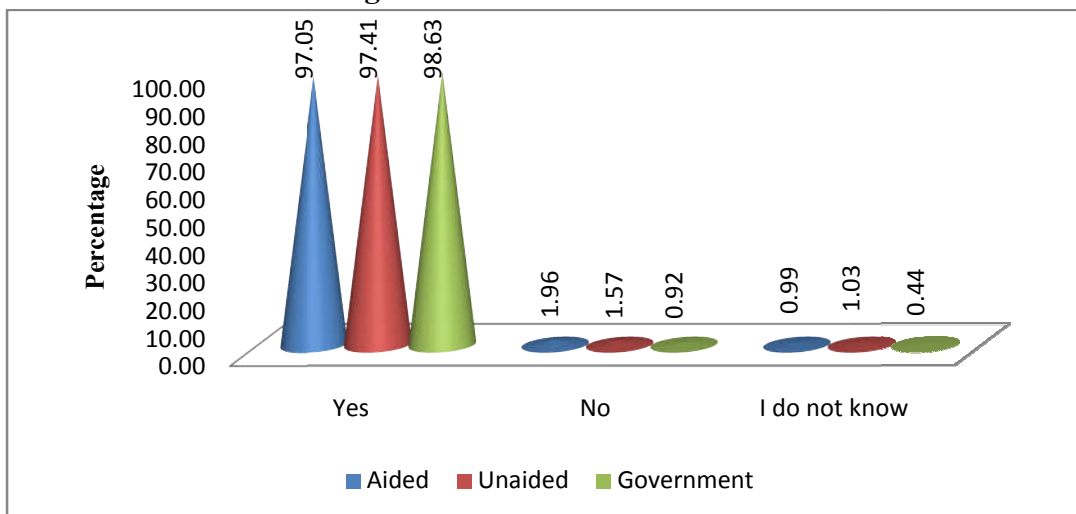


Figure : 244 - Category wise - Girls

Table 85

Q. 44. Will people get infection of HIV by a touch from an AIDS patient?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	342	97.67	346	98.78	294	98.00	489	97.78	493	98.52	294	98.00	293	97.67	395	98.78	982	98.15
Yes	5	1.56	2	0.67	1	0.33	6	1.26	2	0.44	3	1.00	3	1.00	2	0.56	8	0.85
I do not know	3	0.78	2	0.56	5	1.67	5	0.96	5	1.04	3	1.00	4	1.33	3	0.67	10	1.00
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 97.67% of electronics students, 98.78% of mechanical students and 98% of computer science students did not believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by a touch from an AIDS patient. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 97.78% of rural students and 98.52% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98% of aided college students, 97.67% of unaided college students and 98.78% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 1.56% of electronics students, 0.67% of mechanical students and 0.33% of computer science students stated that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by a touch from an AIDS patient. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.26% of rural students and 0.44% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1% of aided college students, 1% of unaided college students and 0.56% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 0.78% of electronics students, 0.56% of mechanical students and 1.67% of computer science students do not know whether people can get HIV infection or AIDS by a touch from an AIDS patient. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.96% of rural students and 1.04% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1% of aided college students, 1.33% of unaided college students and 0.67% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.44 (boys) is presented in figure 245 to 247.

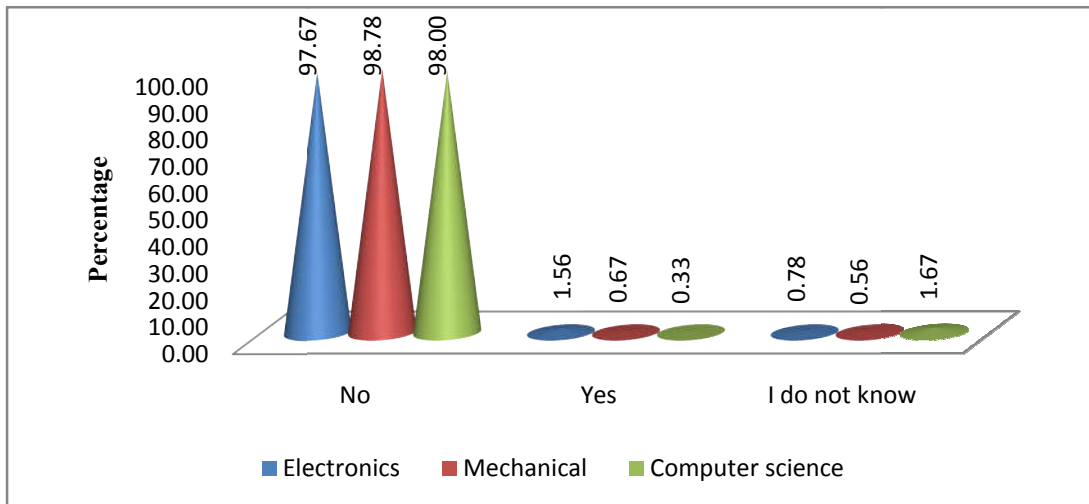


Figure : 245 - Q. 44. Will people get infection of HIV by a touch from an AIDS patient? (Department wise Boys)

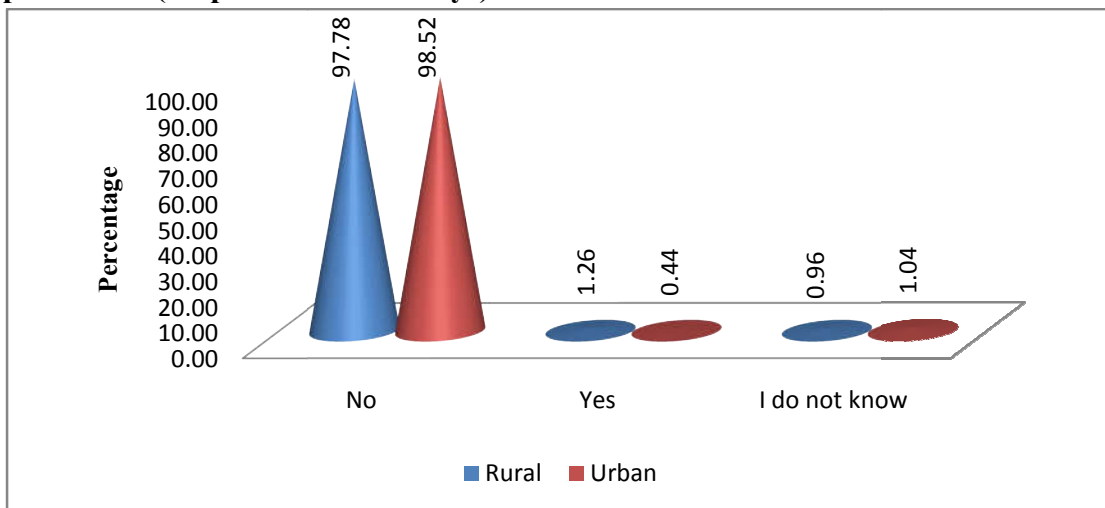


Figure : 246 - Area wise - Boys

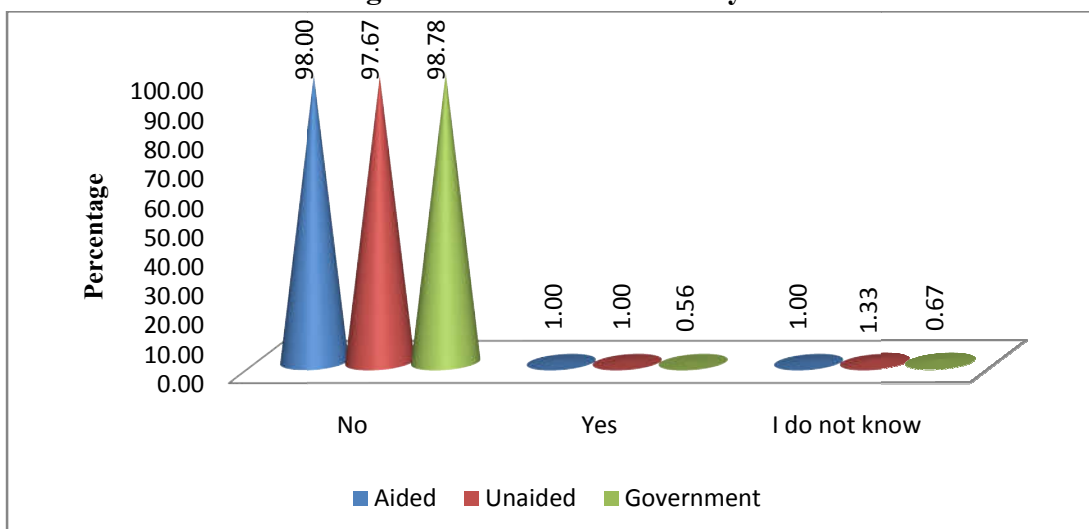


Figure : 247 - Category wise - Boys

Table 86

Q. 44. Will people get infection of HIV by a touch from an AIDS patient?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	411	97.87	166	96.83	405	98.77	502	98.07	480	97.58	310	97.75	304	97.33	368	98.40	982	97.82
Yes	5	1.20	2	1.67	2	0.48	3	0.47	6	1.76	2	1.09	3	1.33	4	0.92	9	1.11
I do not know	4	0.94	2	1.50	3	0.75	5	1.47	4	0.66	3	1.16	3	1.35	3	0.68	9	1.06
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, 97.87% of electronics students, 96.83% of mechanical students and 98.77% of computer science students did not believe that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by a touch from an AIDS patient. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 98.07% of rural students and 97.58% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 97.75% of aided college students, 97.33% of unaided college students and 98.4% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 1.2% of electronics students, 1.67% of mechanical students and 0.48% of computer science students stated that people can get HIV infection or AIDS by a touch from an AIDS patient. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.47% of rural students and 1.76% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.09% of aided college students, 1.33% of unaided college students and 0.92% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, 0.94% of electronics students, 1.5% of mechanical students and 0.75% of computer science students do not know whether people can get HIV infection or AIDS by a touch from an AIDS patient. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.47% of rural students and 0.66% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 1.16% of aided college students, 1.35% of unaided college students and 0.68% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.44 (girls) is presented in figure 248 to 250.

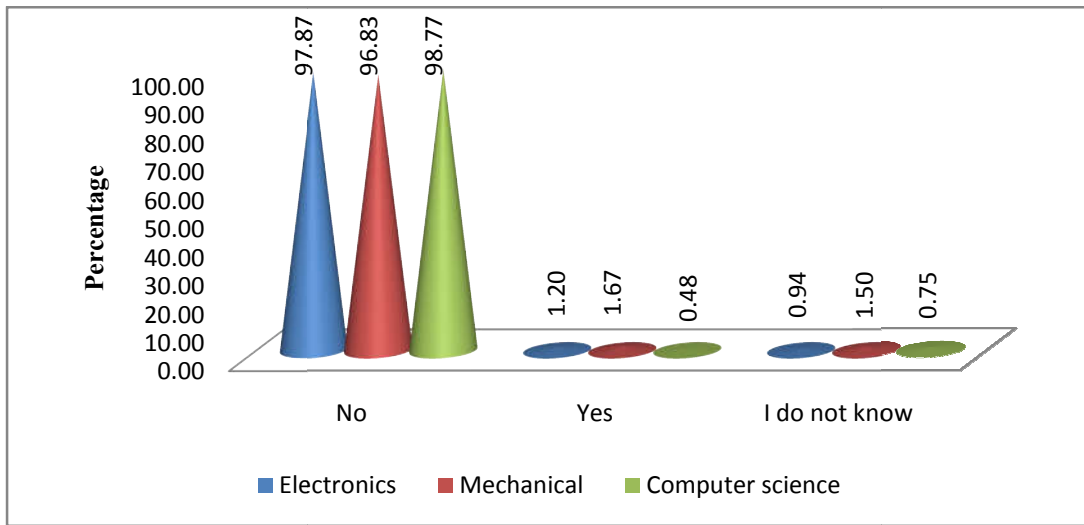


Figure : 248 - Q. 44. Will people get infection of HIV by a touch from an AIDS patient? (Department wise Girls)

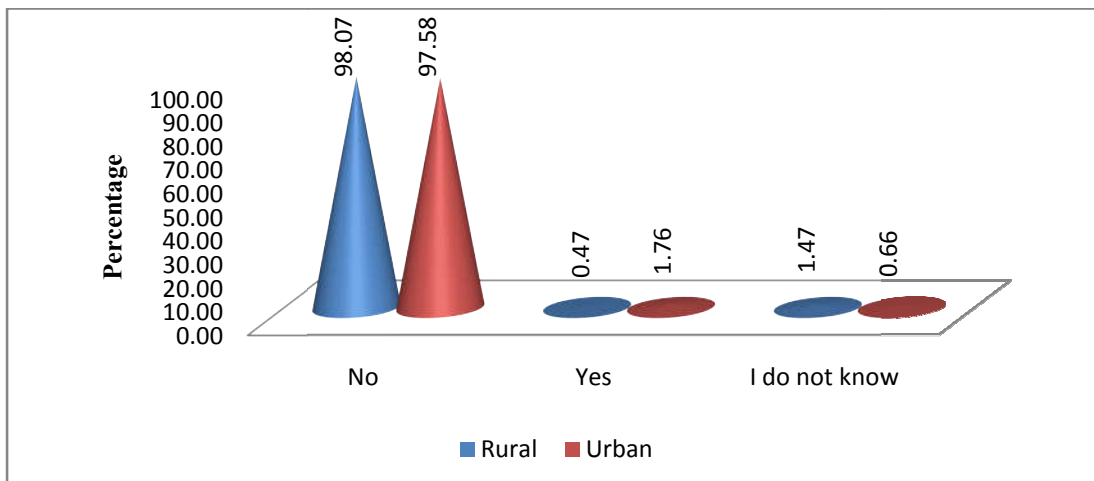


Figure : 249 - Area wise – Girls

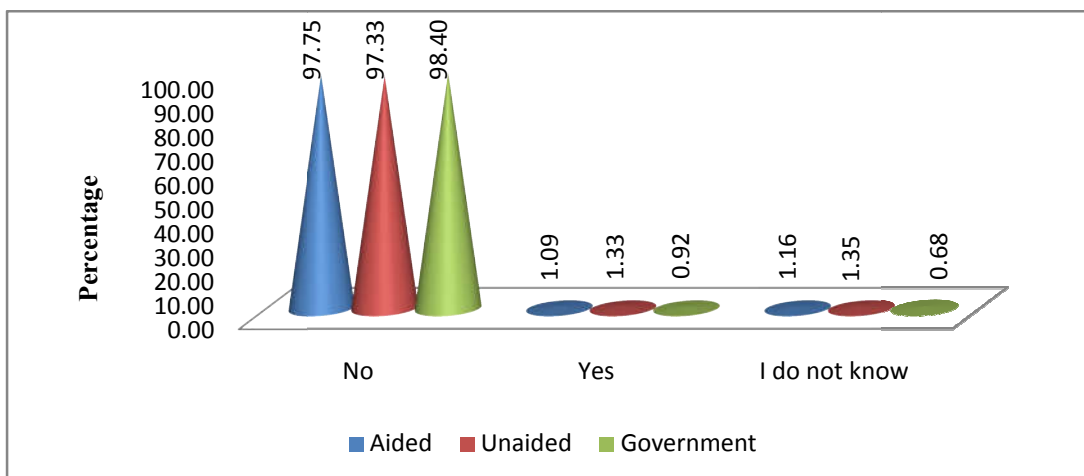


Figure : 250 - Category wise - Girls

Table 87

Q. 45. During a usual week, on how many days are you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Day	105	28.89	117	33.11	98	32.67	155	30.74	165	32.37	94	31.33	100	33.33	126	30.00	320	31.56
1 or 2 Days	73	20.78	69	19.44	60	20.00	104	20.67	98	19.48	56	18.67	54	18.00	92	23.56	202	20.07
3 or 4 Days	48	14.22	50	14.78	31	10.33	59	11.85	70	14.37	38	12.67	43	14.33	48	12.33	129	13.11
5 or 6 Days	49	14.00	49	13.89	51	17.00	84	16.96	65	12.96	49	16.33	42	14.00	58	14.56	149	14.96
7 days	75	22.11	65	18.78	60	20.00	98	19.78	102	20.81	63	21.00	61	20.33	76	19.56	200	20.30
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the number of days being physically active, for a total of at least 60 minutes per day in a usual week, shows that 28.89% of electronics students, 33.11% of mechanical students and 32.67% of computer science students have not participated in any kind of physical activity. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 30.74% of rural students and 32.37% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 31.33% of aided college students, 33.33% of unaided college students and 30% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the number of days being physically active, for a total of at least 60 minutes per day in a usual week, shows that 20.78% of electronics students, 19.44% of mechanical students and 20% of computer science students have been participated in physical activity for one or two days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 20.67% of rural students and 19.48% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 18.67% of aided college students, 18% of unaided college students and 23.56% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the number of days being physically active, for a total of at least 60 minutes per day in a usual week, shows that 14.22% of electronics students, 14.78% of mechanical students and 10.33% of computer science students have been participated in physical activity for three or four days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 11.85% of rural students and 14.37% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 12.67% of aided college students, 14.33% of unaided college students and 12.33% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the number of days being physically active, for a total of at least 60 minutes per day in a usual week, shows that 14% of electronics students, 13.89% of mechanical students and 17% of computer science students have been participated in physical activity for five or six days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 16.96% of rural students and 12.96% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows

that 16.33% of aided college students, 14% of unaided college students and 14.56% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the number of days being physically active, for a total of at least 60 minutes per day in a usual week, shows that 22.11% of electronics students, 18.78% of mechanical students and 20% of computer science students have been participated in physical activity for seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 19.78% of rural students and 20.81% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 21% of aided college students, 20.33% of unaided college students and 19.56% of government college students also have the same habit.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.45 (boys) is presented in figure 251 to 253.

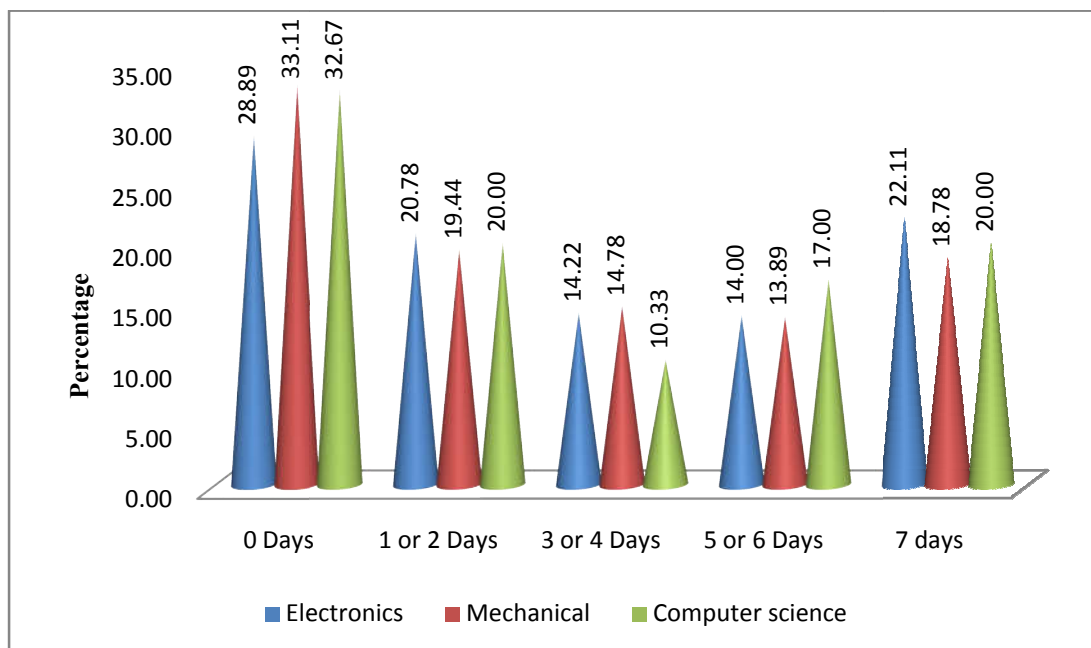


Figure : 251 - Q. 45. During a usual week, on how many days are you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (Department wise Boys)

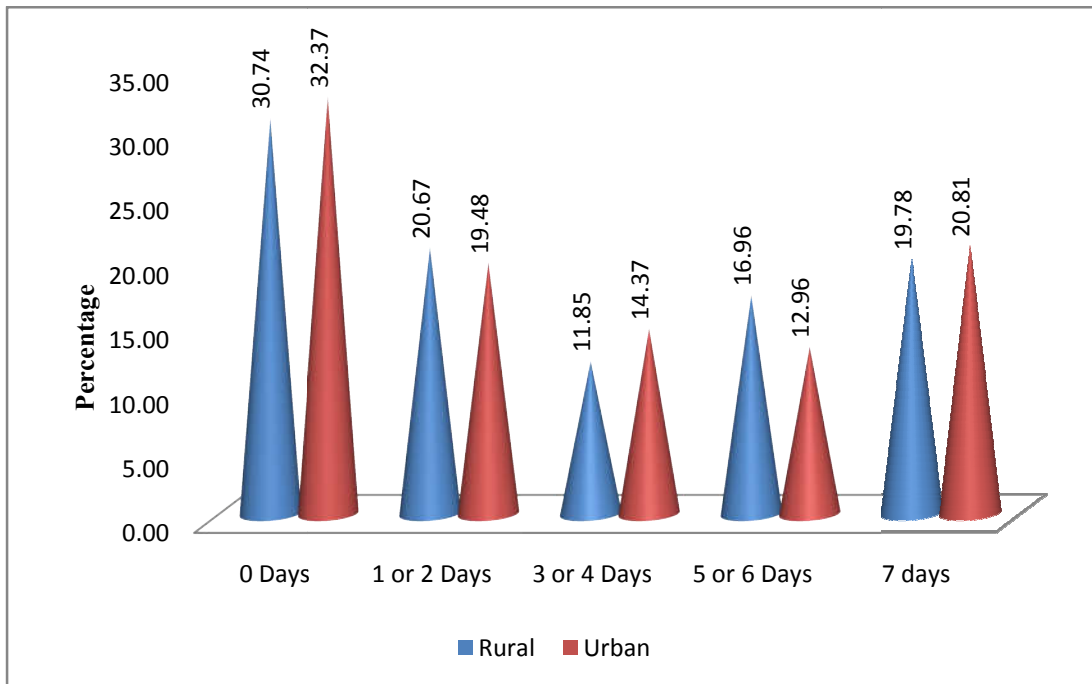


Figure : 252 - Area wise - Boys

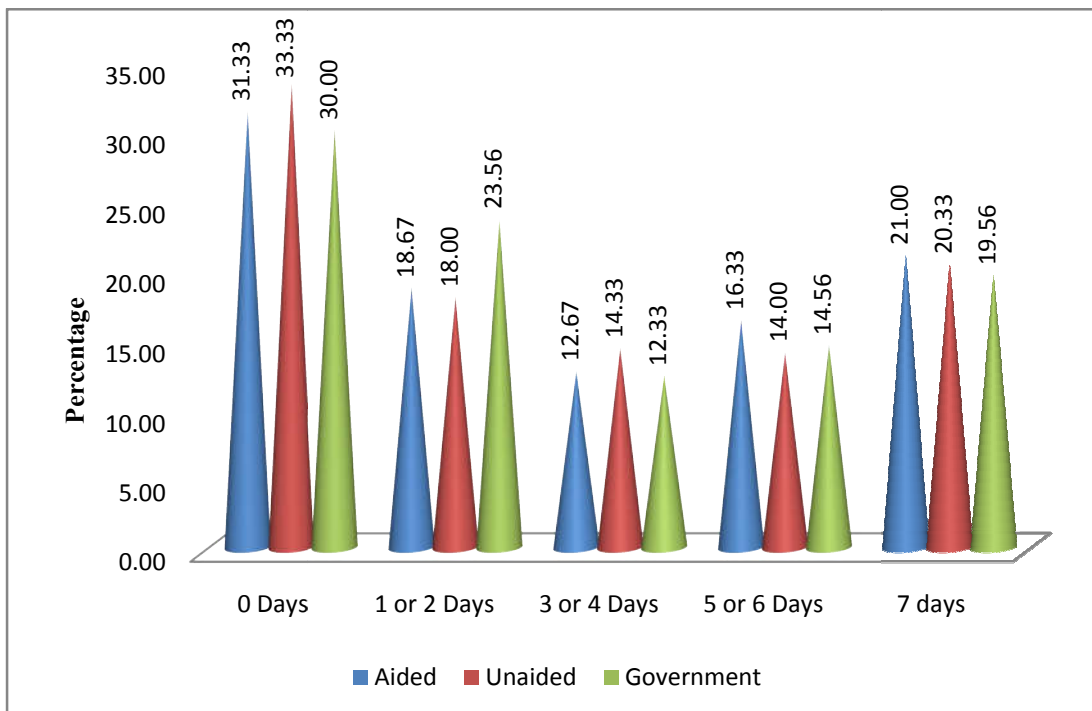


Figure : 253 - Category wise - Boys

Table 88

Q. 45. During a usual week, on how many days are you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Days	249	59.35	75	41.89	248	60.38	300	56.28	272	51.47	177	52.77	177	51.94	218	56.91	572	53.88
1 or 2 Days	71	16.86	39	22.45	65	15.86	87	17.60	88	19.18	55	18.04	49	17.39	71	19.75	175	18.39
3 or 4 Days	38	8.99	23	13.47	39	9.51	48	10.38	52	10.93	35	11.94	25	9.06	40	10.97	100	10.66
5 or 6 Days	32	7.64	24	15.48	31	7.62	44	9.51	43	10.99	27	10.03	32	12.60	28	8.11	87	10.25
7 days	30	7.15	9	6.70	27	6.63	31	6.23	35	7.42	21	7.21	27	9.01	18	4.26	66	6.83
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the number of days being physically active, for a total of at least 60 minutes per day in a usual week, shows that 59.35% of electronics students, 41.89% of mechanical students and 60.38% of computer science students have not participated in any kind of physical activity. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 56.28% of rural students and 51.47% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 52.77% of aided college students, 51.94% of unaided college students and 56.91% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the number of days being physically active, for a total of at least 60 minutes per day in a usual week, shows that 16.86% of electronics students, 22.45% of mechanical students and 15.86% of computer science students have been participated in physical activity for one or two days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 17.6% of rural students and 19.18% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 18.04% of aided college students, 17.39% of unaided college students and 19.75% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the number of days being physically active, for a total of at least 60 minutes per day in a usual week, shows that 8.99% of electronics students, 13.47% of mechanical students and 9.51% of computer science students have been participated in physical activity for 3 or 4 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 10.38% of rural students and 10.93% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 11.94% of aided college students, 9.06% of unaided college students and 10.97% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the number of days being physically active, for a total of at least 60 minutes per day in a usual week, shows that 7.64% of electronics students, 15.48% of mechanical students and 7.62% of computer science students have been participated in physical activity for 5 or 6 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 9.51% of rural students and 10.99% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that

10.03% of aided college students, 12.6% of unaided college students and 8.11% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the number of days being physically active, for a total of at least 60 minutes per day in a usual week, shows that 7.15% of electronics students, 6.7% of mechanical students and 6.63% of computer science students have been participated in physical activity for 7 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 6.23% of rural students and 7.42% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7.21% of aided college students, 9.01% of unaided college students and 4.26% of government college students also have the same habit.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.45 (girls) is presented in figure 254 to 256.

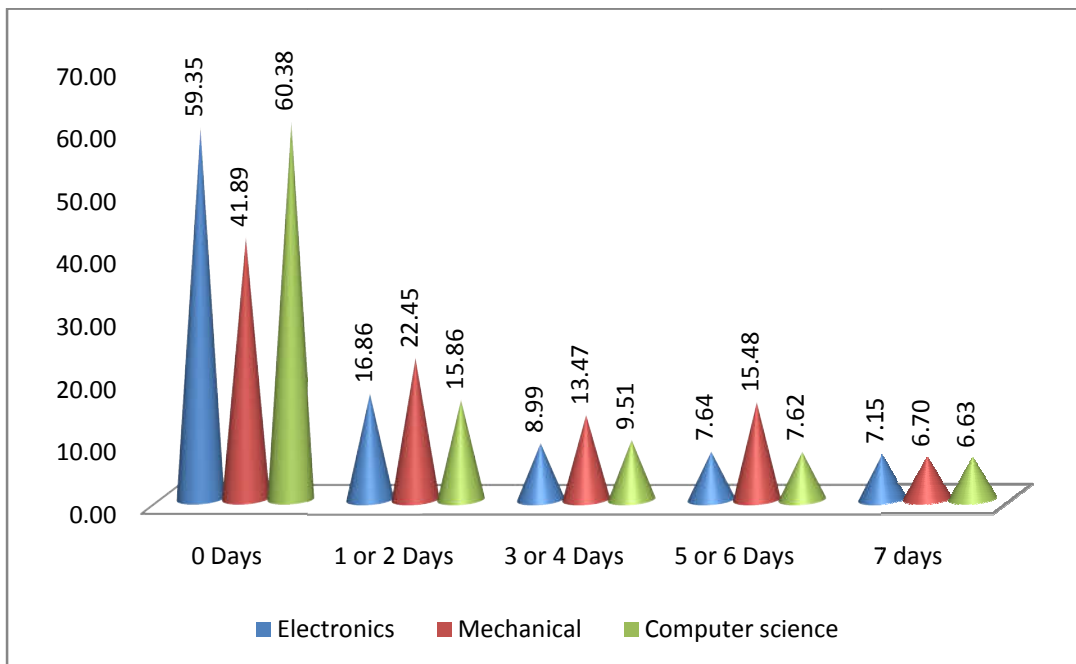


Figure : 254 - Q. 45. During a usual week, on how many days are you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (Department wise Girls)

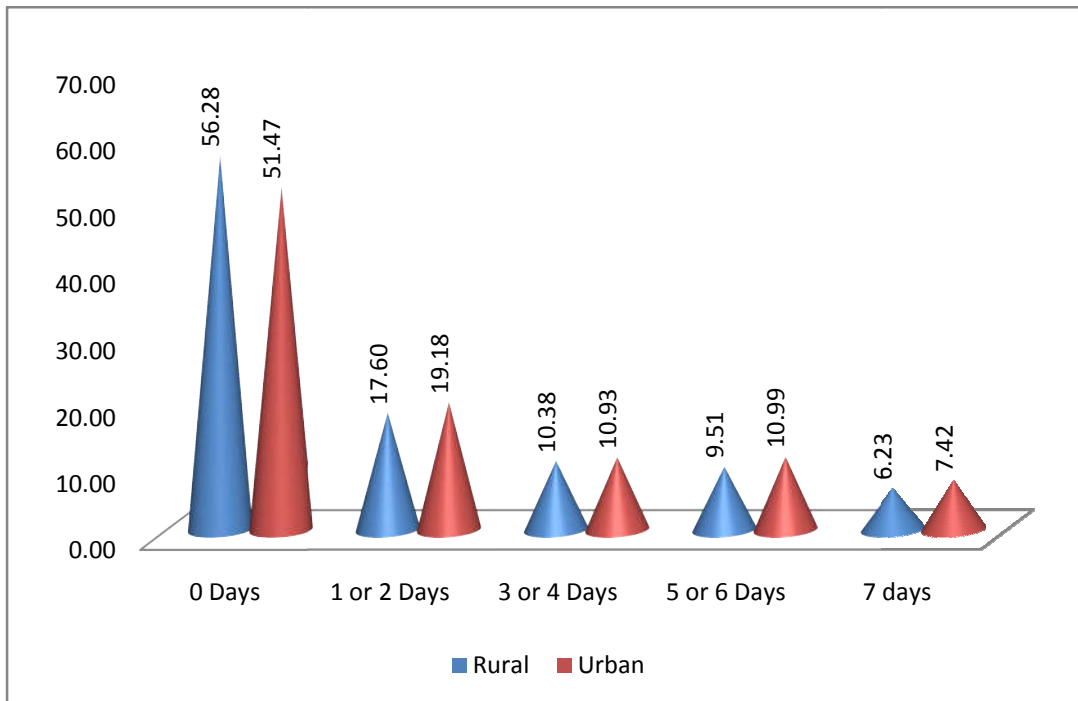


Figure : 255 - Area wise - Girls

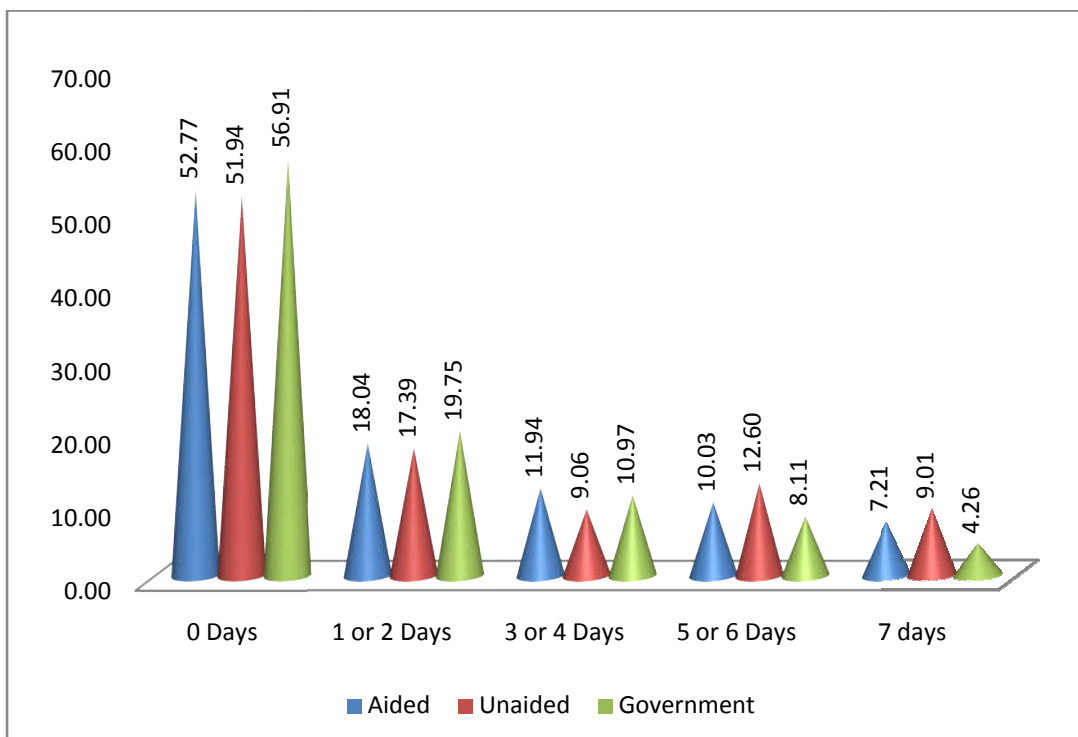


Figure : 256 - Category wise - Girls

Table 89

Q. 46. How much time do you spent during a usual day sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities such as reading books, playing chess or playing scrabble ?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 1 hour per day	83	23.67	58	17.00	51	17.00	93	18.74	99	19.70	59	19.67	54	18.00	79	20.00	192	19.22
1 to 2 hours per day	108	30.56	104	29.67	58	19.33	134	26.37	136	26.67	80	26.67	76	25.33	114	27.56	270	26.52
3 to 4 hours per day	103	29.56	134	37.44	150	50.00	196	39.33	191	38.67	116	38.67	117	39.00	154	39.33	387	39.00
5 to 6 hours per day	27	7.78	27	8.00	24	8.00	37	7.48	41	8.37	24	8.00	26	8.67	28	7.11	78	7.93
More than 7 hour per day	29	8.44	27	7.89	17	5.67	40	8.07	33	6.59	21	7.00	27	9.00	25	6.00	73	7.33
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the duration of time spending in a usual day for sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities shows that, 23.67% of electronics students, 17% of mechanical students and 17% of computer science students are spending less than one hour per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 18.74% of rural students and 19.7% of urban students are also spending the same duration of time. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 19.67% of aided college students, 18% of unaided college students and 20% of government college students also having the same time period.

Department wise comparison of the duration of time spending in a usual day for sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities shows that, 30.56% of electronics students, 29.67% of mechanical students and 19.33% of computer science students are spending one to two hours per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 26.37% of rural students and 26.67% of urban students are also spending the same duration of time. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 26.67% of aided college students, 25.33% of unaided college students and 27.56% of government college students also having the same time period.

Department wise comparison of the duration of time spending in a usual day for sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities shows that, 29.56% of electronics students, 37.44% of mechanical students and 50% of computer science students are spending three to four hours per day . While making area wise comparison, it is found that 39.33% of rural students and 38.67% of urban students are also spending the same duration of time. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 38.67% of aided college students, 39% of unaided college students and 39.33% of government college students also having the same time period.

Department wise comparison of the duration of time spending in a usual day for sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities shows that, 7.78% of electronics students, 8% of mechanical students and 8% of computer science students are spending five to six hours per day . While making area wise comparison, it is found that 7.48% of rural

students and 8.37% of urban students are also spending the same duration of time. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 8% of aided college students, 8.67% of unaided college students and 7.11% of government college students also having the same time period.

Department wise comparison of the duration of time spending in a usual day for sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities shows that, 8.44% of electronics students, 7.89% of mechanical students and 5.67% of computer science students are spending more than seven hour per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 8.07% of rural students and 6.59% of urban students are also spending the same duration of time. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 7% of aided college students, 9% of unaided college students and 6% of government college students also having the same time period.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.46 (boys) is presented in figure 257 to 259.

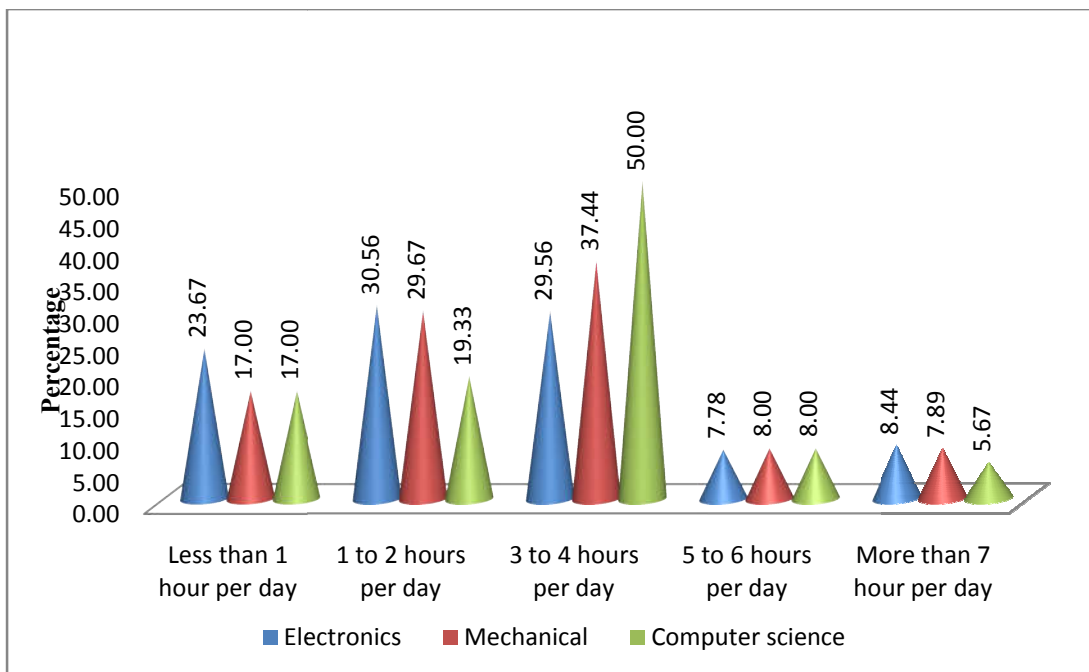


Figure : 257 - Q. 46. How much time do you spent during a usual day sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities such as reading books, playing chess or playing scrabble ? (Department wise Boys)

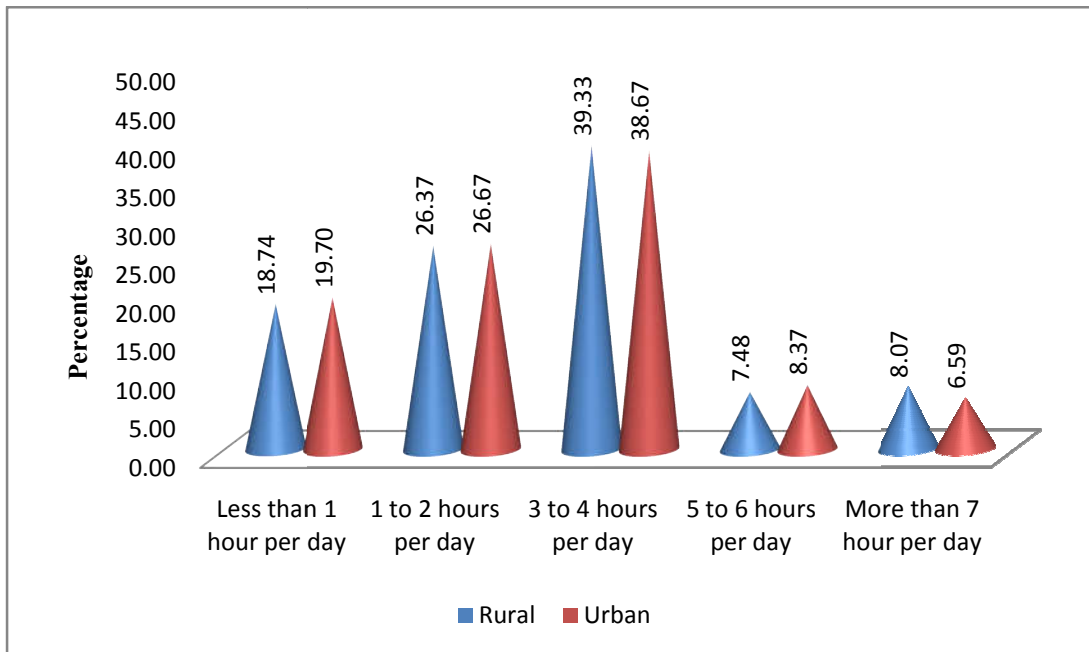


Figure : 258 - Area wise - Boys

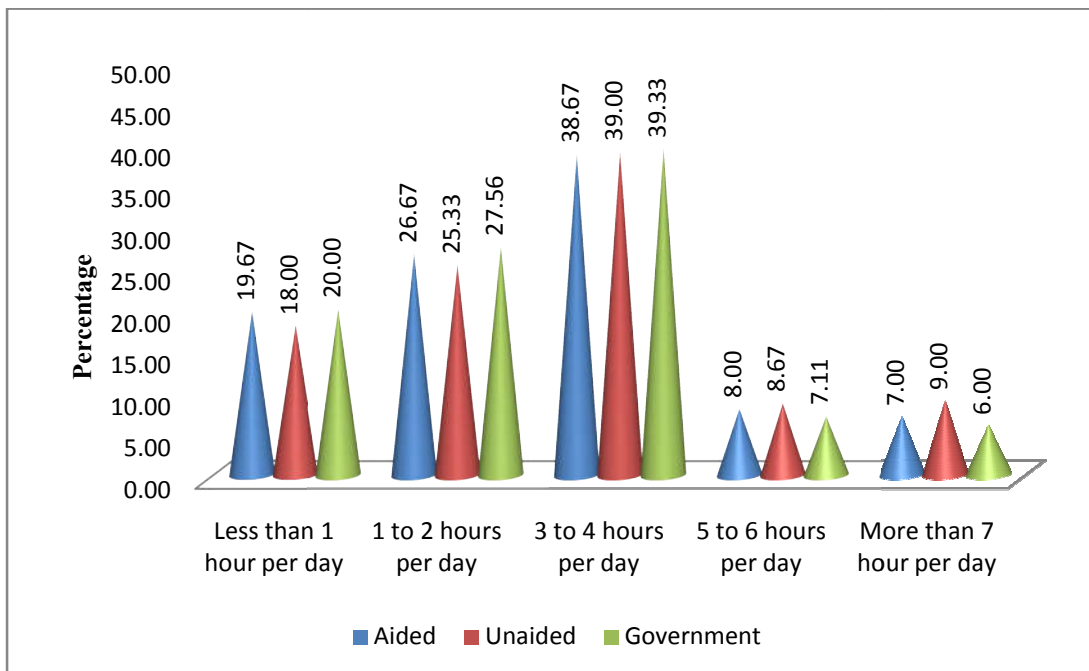


Figure : 259 - Category wise - Boys

Table 90

Q. 46. How much time do you spent during a usual day sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities such as reading books, playing chess or playing scrabble ?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 1 hour per day	85	20.28	41	21.97	81	19.73	111	21.91	96	19.41	70	20.10	55	18.82	82	23.06	207	20.66
1 to 2 hours per day	106	25.23	60	34.80	97	23.72	132	27.31	131	28.52	96	27.79	63	26.71	104	29.23	263	27.91
3 to 4 hours per day	190	45.17	36	21.96	197	48.02	209	37.12	214	39.65	118	39.03	151	38.46	154	37.67	423	38.39
5 to 6 hours per day	22	5.22	21	13.31	22	5.37	35	8.32	30	7.61	21	8.59	21	8.72	23	6.59	65	7.97
More than 7 hour per day	17	4.10	12	7.95	13	3.17	23	5.34	19	4.80	10	4.48	20	7.29	12	3.45	42	5.07
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the duration of time spending in a usual day for sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities shows that, 20.28% of electronics students, 21.97% of mechanical students and 19.73% of computer science students are spending less than one hour per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 21.91% of rural students and 19.41% of urban students are also spending the same duration of time. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 20.1% of aided college students, 18.82% of unaided college students and 23.06% of government college students also having the same time period.

Department wise comparison of the duration of time spending in a usual day for sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities shows that, 25.23% of electronics students, 34.8% of mechanical students and 23.72% of computer science students are spending one to two hours per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 27.31% of rural students and 28.52% of urban students are also spending the same duration of time. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 27.79% of aided college students, 26.71% of unaided college students and 29.23% of government college students also having the same time period.

Department wise comparison of the duration of time spending in a usual day for sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities shows that, 45.17% of electronics students, 21.96% of mechanical students and 48.02% of computer science students are spending three to four hours per day . While making area wise comparison, it is found that 37.12% of rural students and 39.65% of urban students are also spending the same duration of time. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 39.03% of aided college students, 38.46% of unaided college students and 37.67% of government college students also having the same time period.

Department wise comparison of the duration of time spending in a usual day for sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities shows that, 5.22% of electronics students, 13.31% of mechanical students and 5.37% of computer science students are spending five to six hours per day . While making area wise comparison, it is found that 8.32% of

rural students and 7.61% of urban students are also spending the same duration of time. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 8.59% of aided college students, 8.72% of unaided college students and 6.59% of government college students also having the same time period.

Department wise comparison of the duration of time spending in a usual day for sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities shows that, 4.1% of electronics students, 7.95% of mechanical students and 3.17% of computer science students are spending more than seven hour per day. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.34% of rural students and 4.8% of urban students are also spending the same duration of time. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.48% of aided college students, 7.29% of unaided college students and 3.45% of government college students also having the same time period.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.46 (girls) is presented in figure 260 to 262.

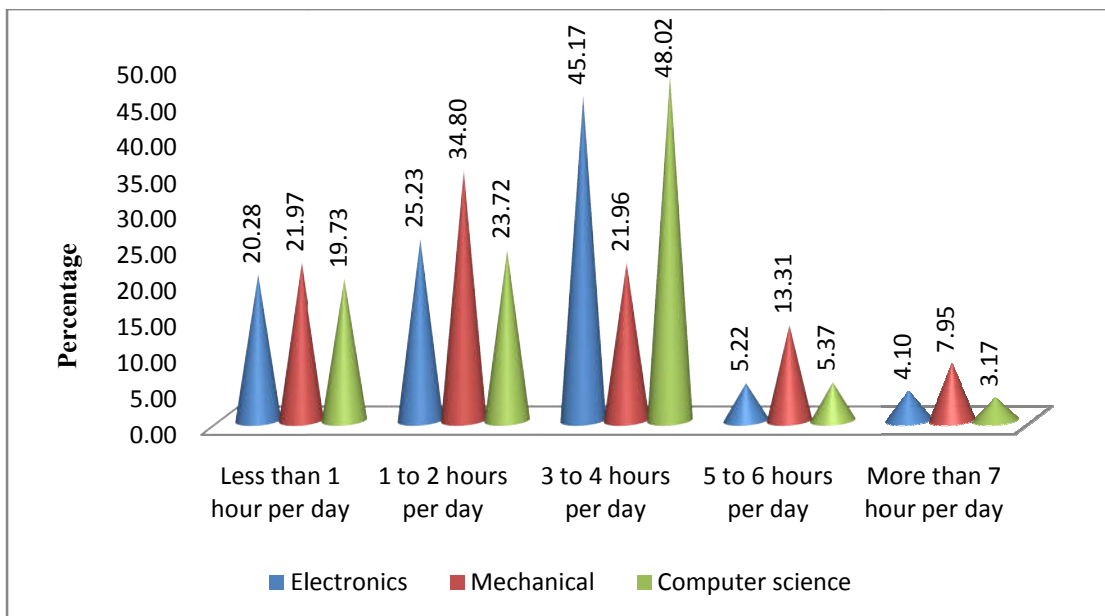


Figure : 260 - Q. 46. How much time do you spent during a usual day sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends or doing other sitting activities such as reading books, playing chess or playing scrabble ? (Department wise Girls)

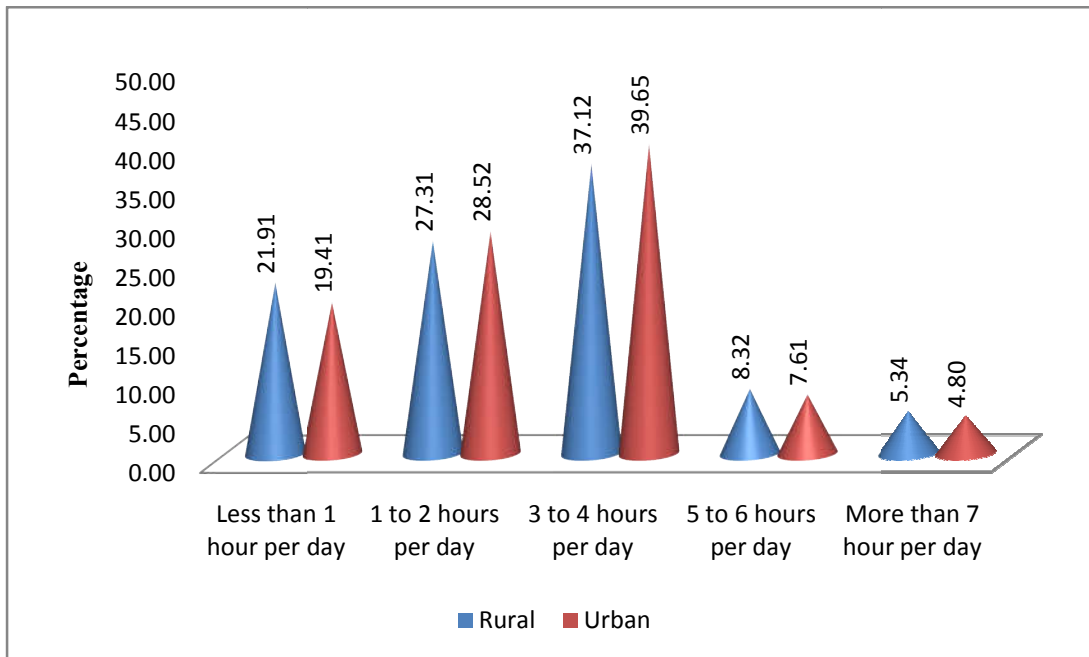


Figure : 261 - Area wise - Girls

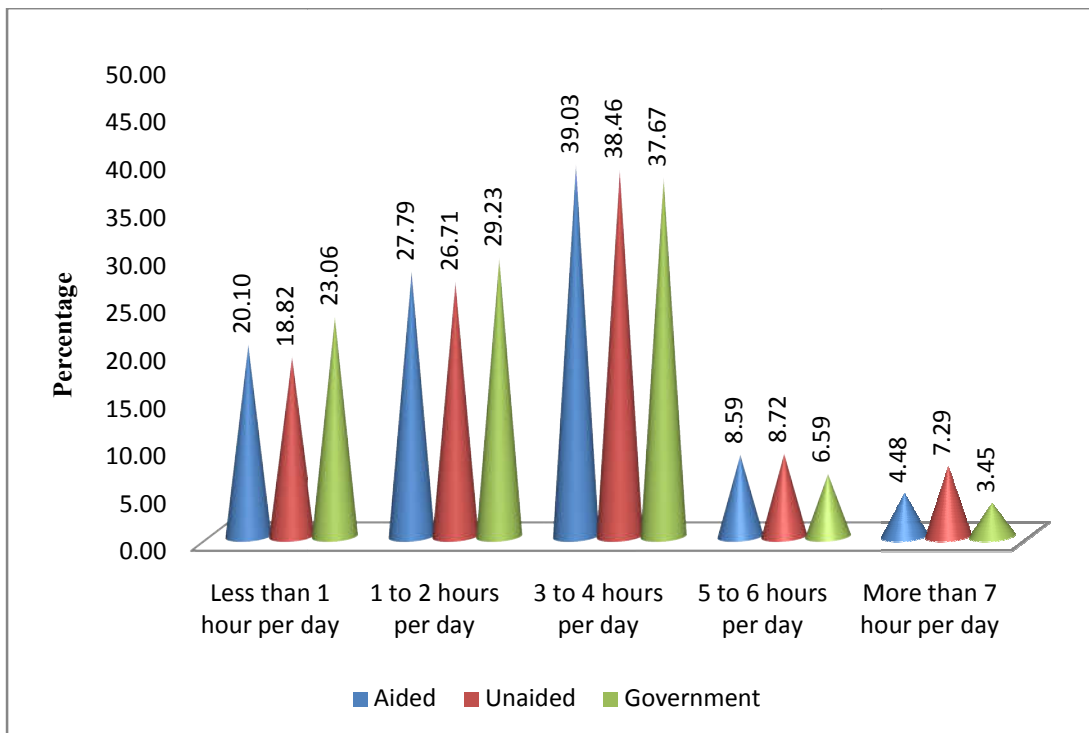


Figure : 262 - Category wise - Girls

Table 91

Q. 47. During the past 7 days on how many days did you walk or ride a bicycle to and from college?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Day	339	96.89	346	98.89	297	99.00	487	97.48	495	99.04	294	98.00	297	99.00	391	97.78	982	98.26
1 or 2 Days	1	0.22	0	0.00	1	0.33	2	0.37	0	0.00	1	0.33	0	0.00	1	0.22	2	0.19
3 or 4 Days	1	0.33	1	0.33	1	0.33	2	0.44	1	0.22	2	0.67	0	0.00	1	0.33	3	0.33
5 or 6 Days	5	1.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.96	0	0.00	1	0.33	2	0.67	2	0.44	5	0.48
7 Days	4	1.11	3	0.78	1	0.33	4	0.74	4	0.74	2	0.67	1	0.33	5	1.22	8	0.74
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college shows that, 96.89% of electronics students, 98.89% of mechanical students and 99% of computer science students never walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 97.48% of rural students and 99.04% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98% of aided college students, 99% of unaided college students and 97.78% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college shows that, 0.22% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.33% of computer science students walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college for one or two days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.37% of rural students and 0% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.33% of aided college students, 0% of unaided college students and 0.22% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college shows that, 0.33% of electronics students, 0.33% of mechanical students and 0.33% of computer science students walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college for three or four days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.44% of rural students and 0.22% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.67% of aided college students, 0% of unaided college students and 0.33% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college shows that, 1.44% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0% of computer science students walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college for five or six days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.96% of rural students and 0% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.33% of aided college students, 0.67% of

unaided college students and 0.44% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college shows that, 1.11% of electronics students, 0.78% of mechanical students and 0.33% of computer science students walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college for seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.74% of rural students and 0.74% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.67% of aided college students, 0.33% of unaided college students and 1.22% of government college students also have the same habit.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.47 (boys) is presented in figure 263 to 265.

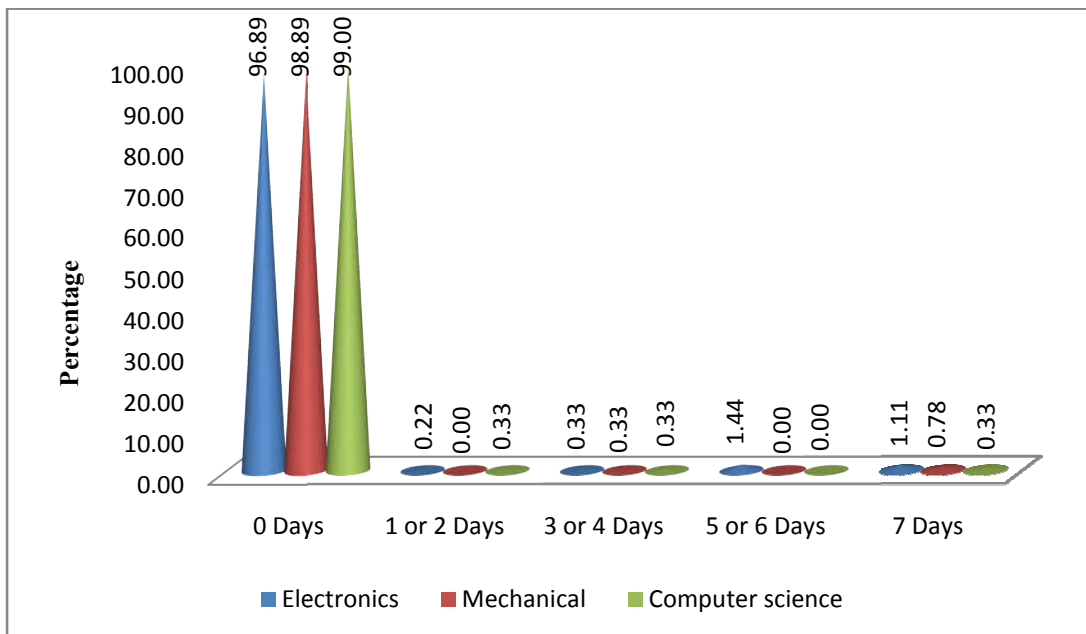


Figure : 263 - Q. 47. During the past 7 days on how many days did you walk or ride a bicycle to and from college ? (Department wise Boys)

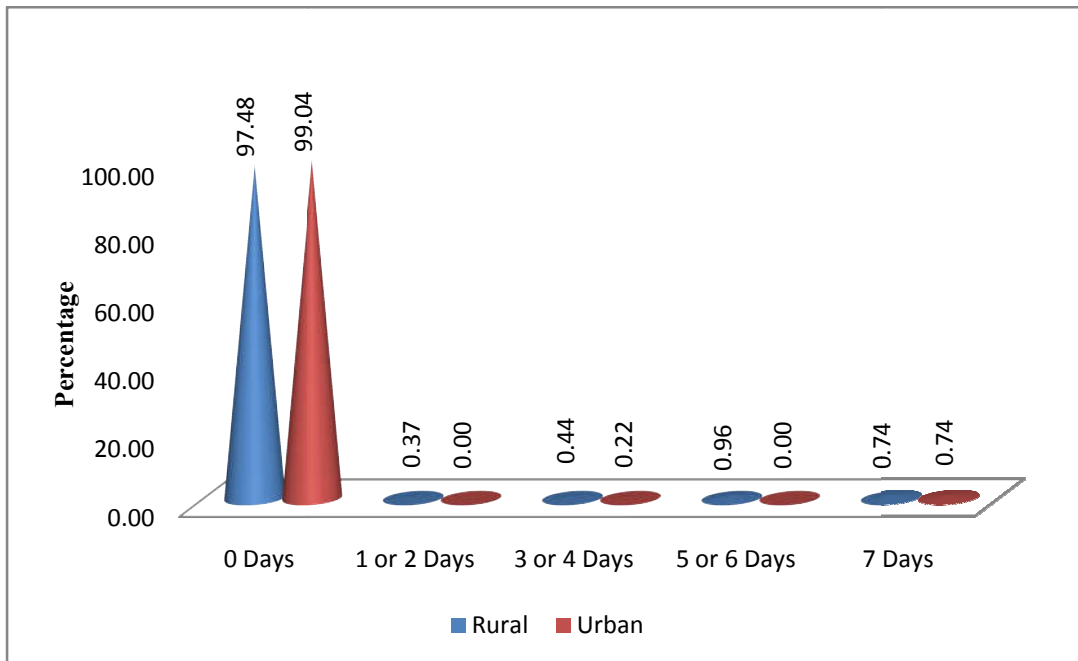


Figure : 264 - Area wise - Boys

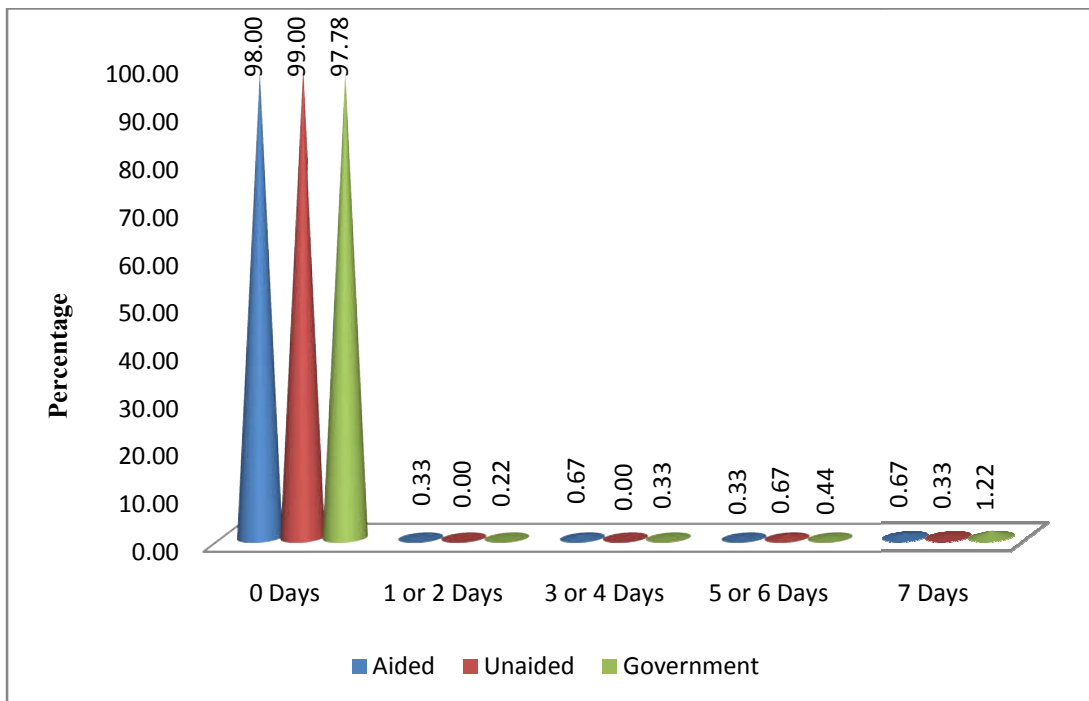


Figure : 265 - Category wise - Boys

Table 92

Q. 47. During the past 7 days on how many days did you walk or ride a bicycle to and from college ?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Days	408	97.10	167	98.80	404	98.52	499	98.03	480	98.25	307	98.00	304	98.53	368	97.88	979	98.14
1 or 2 Days	3	0.73	1	0.37	2	0.49	3	0.48	3	0.59	3	0.73	2	0.49	1	0.37	6	0.53
3 or 4 Days	4	0.97	0	0.00	1	0.24	4	0.63	1	0.17	2	0.49	2	0.48	1	0.24	5	0.40
5 or 6 Days	0	0.00	1	0.42	2	0.51	1	0.28	2	0.34	1	0.26	1	0.26	1	0.42	3	0.31
7 Days	5	1.20	1	0.42	1	0.24	3	0.58	4	0.65	2	0.51	1	0.24	4	1.10	7	0.62
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the frequency of walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college shows that, 97.1% of electronics students, 98.8% of mechanical students and 98.52% of computer science students never walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 98.03% of rural students and 98.25% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 98% of aided college students, 98.53% of unaided college students and 97.88% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college shows that, 0.73% of electronics students, 0.37% of mechanical students and 0.49% of computer science students walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college for one or two days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.48% of rural students and 0.59% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.73% of aided college students, 0.49% of unaided college students and 0.37% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college shows that, 0.97% of electronics students, 0% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college for three or four days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.63% of rural students and 0.17% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.49% of aided college students, 0.48% of unaided college students and 0.24% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college shows that, 0% of electronics students, 0.42% of mechanical students and 0.51% of computer science students walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college for five or six days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.28% of rural students and 0.34% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.26% of aided college students,

0.26% of unaided college students and 0.42% of government college students also have the same habit.

Department wise comparison of the frequency of walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college shows that, 1.2% of electronics students, 0.42% of mechanical students and 0.24% of computer science students walk or ride a bicycle to and from the college for seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 0.58% of rural students and 0.65% of urban students have the same habit. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 0.51% of aided college students, 0.24% of unaided college students and 1.1% of government college students also have the same habit.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.47 (girls) is presented in figure 266 to 268

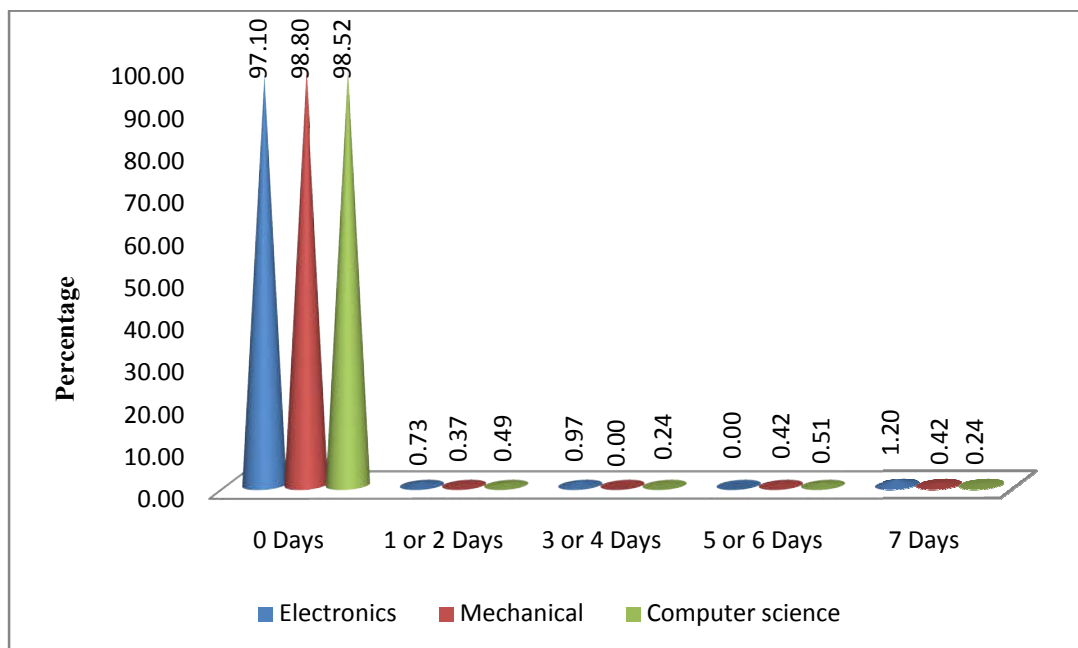


Figure : 266 - Q. 47. During the past 7 days on how many days did you walk or ride a bicycle to and from college ? (Department wise Girls)

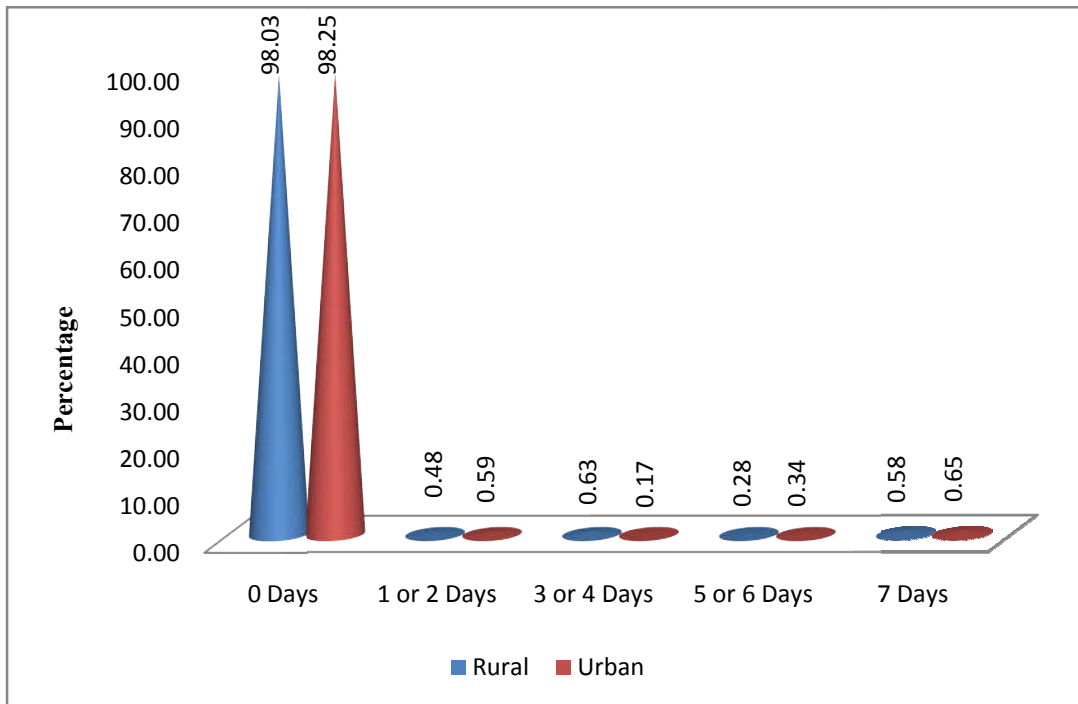


Figure : 267 - Area wise - Girls

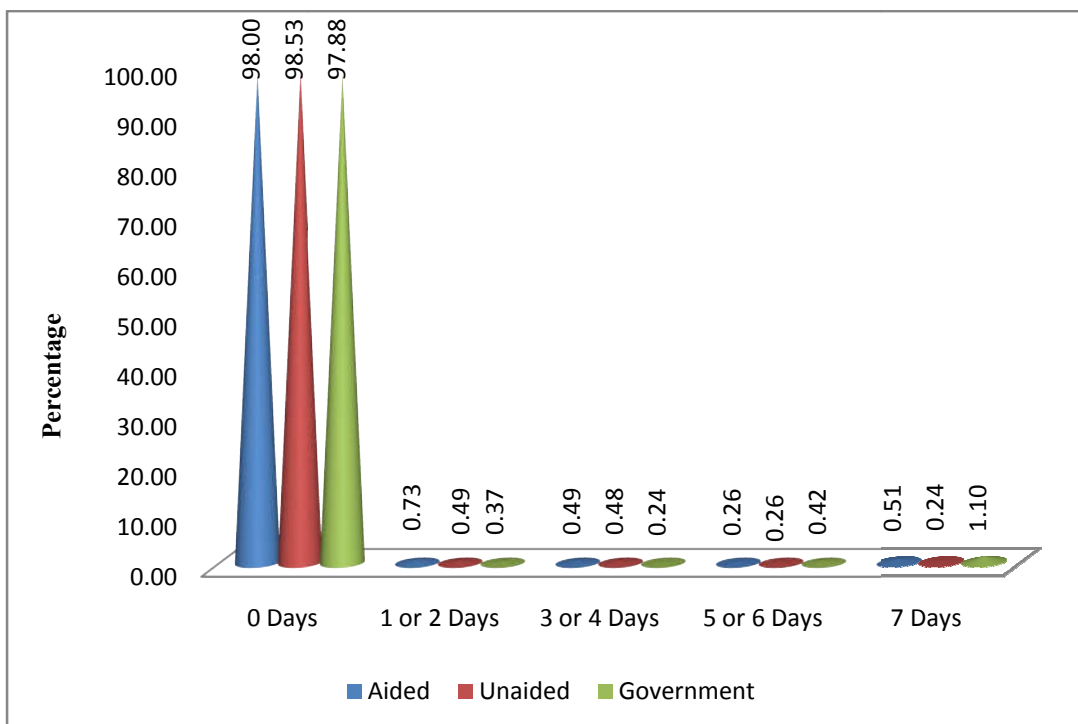


Figure : 268 - Category wise - Girls

Table 93

Q. 48. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you miss classes or college without permission?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Day	183	53.11	164	47.11	162	54.00	264	53.78	245	49.04	157	52.33	162	54.00	190	47.89	509	51.41
1 or 2 Days	101	28.56	104	29.11	80	26.67	144	28.15	141	28.07	82	27.33	79	26.33	124	30.67	285	28.11
3 or 5 Days	31	8.44	48	14.22	44	14.67	51	10.15	72	14.74	37	12.33	36	12.00	50	13.00	123	12.44
6 or 9 Days	21	6.11	24	6.89	9	3.00	27	5.33	27	5.33	16	5.33	17	5.67	21	5.00	54	5.33
10 or more Days	14	3.78	10	2.67	5	1.67	14	2.59	15	2.81	8	2.67	6	2.00	15	3.44	29	2.70
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

Department wise comparison of the students, who missed classes without permission during the past 30 days shows that 53.11% of electronics students, 47.11% of mechanical students and 54% of computer science students never missed the classes without permission. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 53.78% of rural students and 49.04% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 52.33% of aided college students, 54% of unaided college students and 47.89% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the students, who missed classes without permission, during the past 30 days shows that 28.56% of electronics students, 29.11% of mechanical students and 26.67% of computer science students missed classes without permission only for one or two days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 28.15% of rural students and 28.07% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 27.33% of aided college students, 26.33% of unaided college students and 30.67% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the students, who missed classes without permission during the past 30 days shows that 8.44% of electronics students, 14.22% of mechanical students and 14.67% of computer science students missed classes without permission only for 3 or 5 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 10.15% of rural students and 14.74% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 12.33% of aided college students, 12% of unaided college students and 13% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the students, who missed classes without permission during the past 30 days shows that 6.11% of electronics students, 6.89% of mechanical students and 3% of computer science students missed classes without permission for 6 or 9 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.33% of rural students and 5.33% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 5.33% of aided college students,

5.67% of unaided college students and 5% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the students, who missed classes without permission during the past 30 days shows that 3.78% of electronics students, 2.67% of mechanical students and 1.67% of computer science students missed classes without permission for more than 9 Days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.59% of rural students and 2.81% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.67% of aided college students, 2% of unaided college students and 3.44% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.48 (boys) is presented in figure 269 to 271.

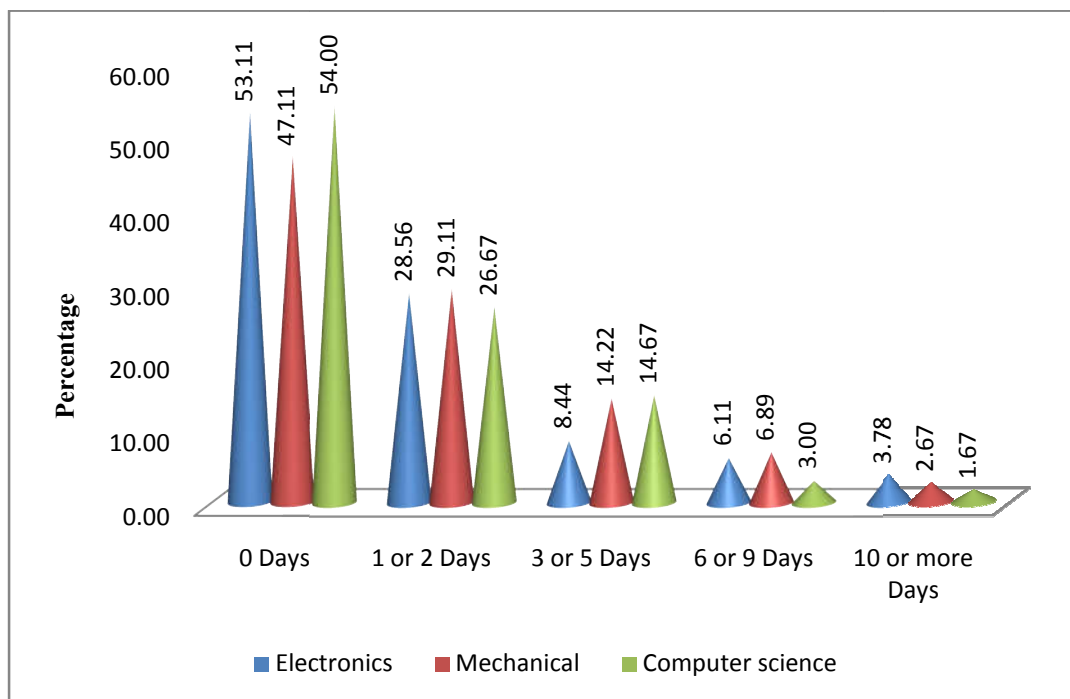


Figure : 269 - Q. 48. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you miss classes or college without permission? (Department wise Boys)

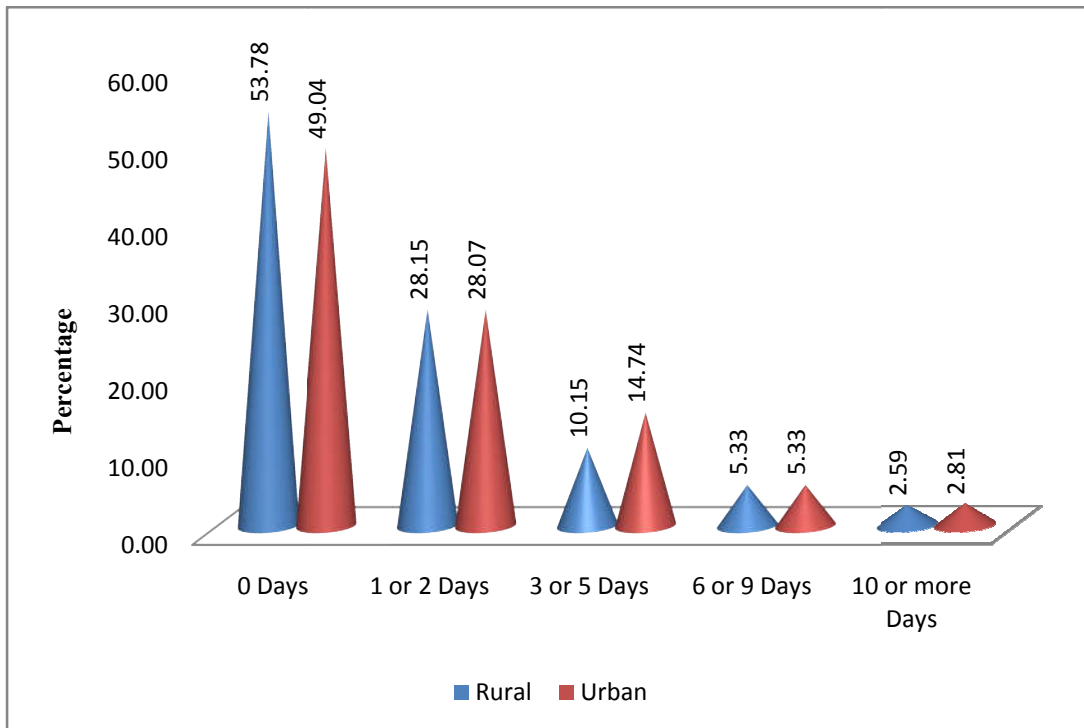


Figure : 270 - Area wise - Boys

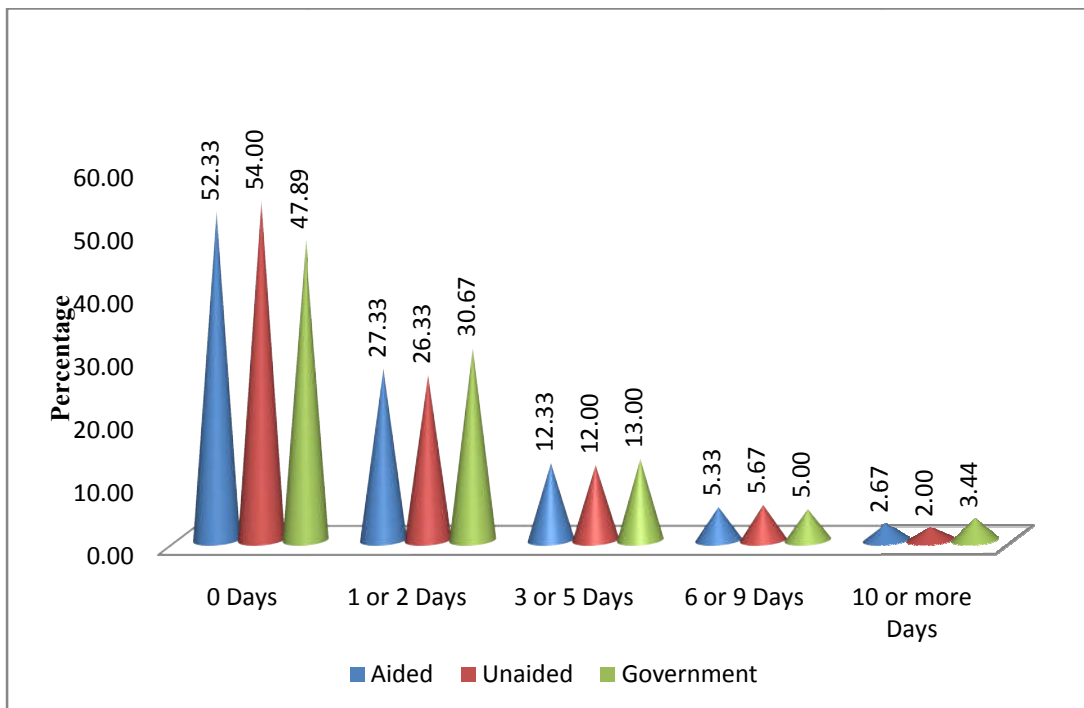


Figure : 271 - Category wise - Boys

Table 94

Q. 48. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you miss classes or college without permission?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Days	295	70.24	83	48.55	288	70.29	339	62.62	327	63.43	210	63.56	219	64.62	237	60.90	666	63.02
1 or 2 Days	84	20.02	64	37.56	84	20.48	121	26.65	111	25.38	75	26.00	63	24.93	94	27.12	232	26.02
3 or 5 Days	19	4.56	9	5.16	21	5.11	23	4.66	26	5.23	15	4.72	14	4.65	20	5.45	49	4.94
6 or 9 Days	9	2.10	7	4.37	9	2.18	12	2.80	13	2.96	6	2.49	6	2.66	13	3.51	25	2.88
10 or more Days	13	3.09	7	4.37	8	1.94	15	3.27	13	3.00	9	3.22	8	3.15	11	3.03	28	3.13
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

Department wise comparison of the students, who missed classes without permission during the past 30 days shows that 70.24% of electronics students, 48.55% of mechanical students and 70.29% of computer science students never missed the classes without permission. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 62.62% of rural students and 63.43% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 63.56% of aided college students, 64.62% of unaided college students and 60.9% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the students, who missed classes without permission, during the past 30 days shows that 20.02% of electronics students, 37.56% of mechanical students and 20.48% of computer science students missed classes without permission only for one or two days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 26.65% of rural students and 25.38% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 26% of aided college students, 24.93% of unaided college students and 27.12% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the students, who missed classes without permission during the past 30 days shows that 4.56% of electronics students, 5.16% of mechanical students and 5.11% of computer science students missed classes without permission only for 3 or 5 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.66% of rural students and 5.23% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.72% of aided college students, 4.65% of unaided college students and 5.45% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the students, who missed classes without permission during the past 30 days shows that 2.1% of electronics students, 4.37% of mechanical students and 2.18% of computer science students missed classes without permission for 6 or 9 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 2.8% of rural students and 2.96% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 2.49% of aided college students,

2.66% of unaided college students and 3.51% of government college students also stated the same.

Department wise comparison of the students, who missed classes without permission during the past 30 days shows that 3.09% of electronics students, 4.37% of mechanical students and 1.94% of computer science students missed classes without permission for more than 9 Days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 3.27% of rural students and 3% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3.22% of aided college students, 3.15% of unaided college students and 3.03% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.48 (girls) is presented in figure 272 to 274.

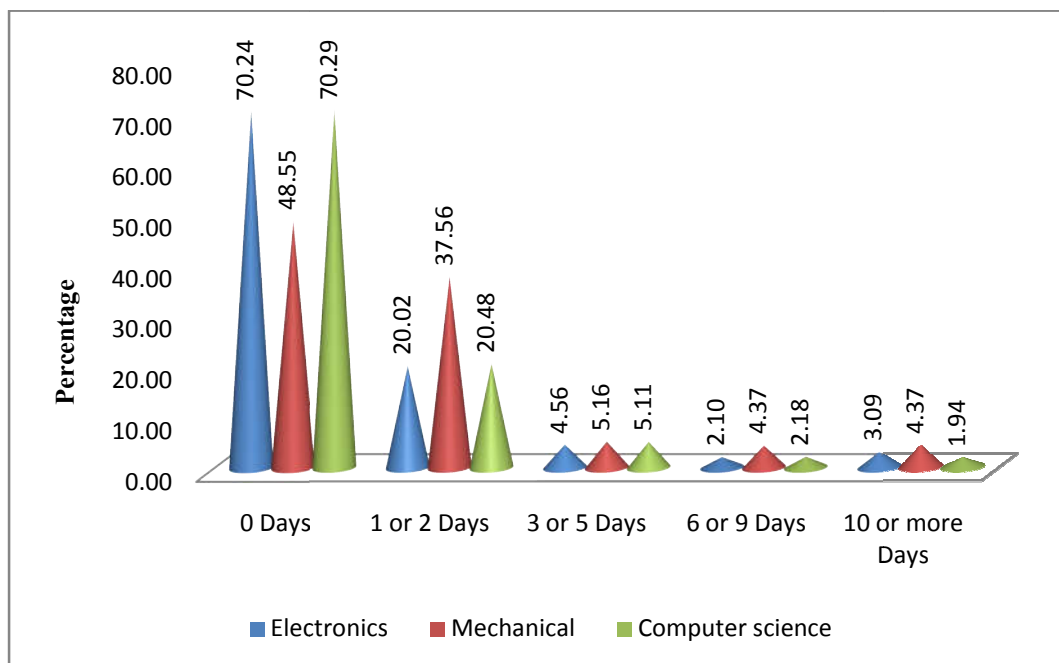


Figure : 272 - Q. 48. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you miss classes or college without permission? (Department wise Girls)

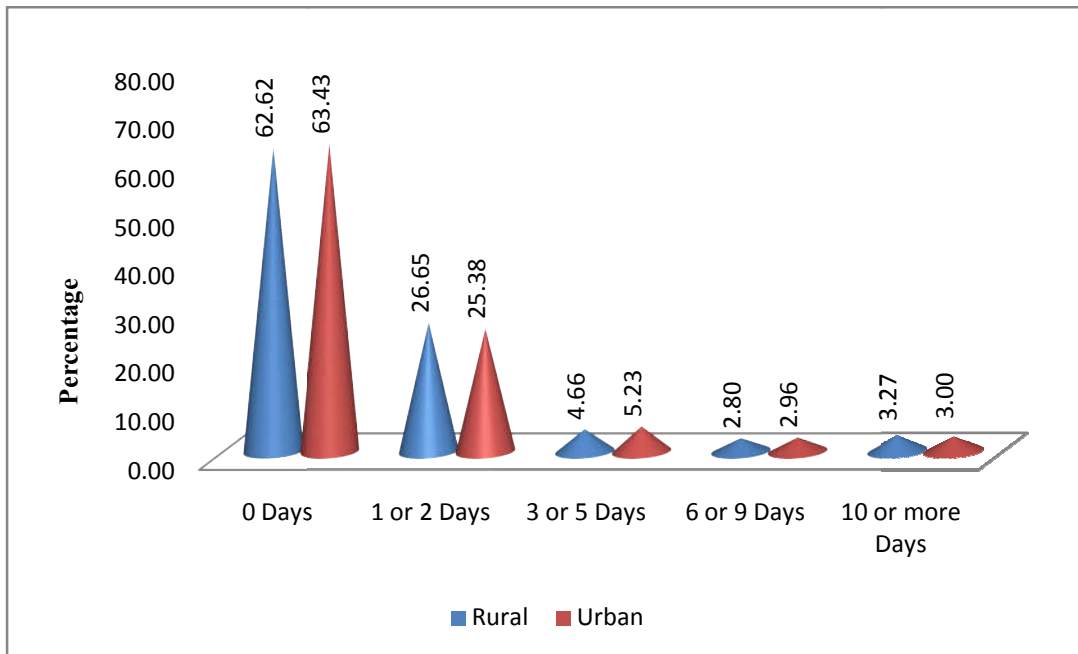


Figure : 273 - Area wise - Girls

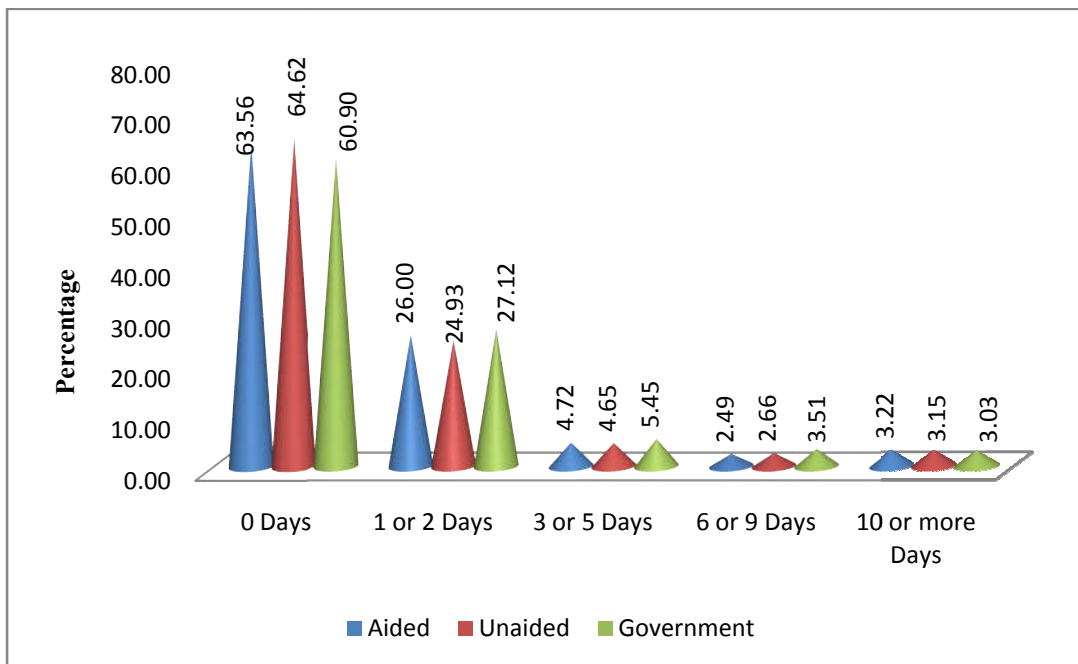


Figure : 274 - Category wise - Girls

Table 95

Q. 49. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardian understand your problems and worries?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	68	18.56	66	17.33	89	29.67	105	20.22	118	23.48	69	23.00	56	18.67	98	23.89	223	21.85
Rarely	77	21.56	76	21.33	69	23.00	110	21.93	112	22.00	67	22.33	60	20.00	95	23.56	222	21.96
Sometimes	96	28.22	96	28.78	65	21.67	129	26.22	128	26.22	75	25.00	92	30.67	90	23.00	257	26.22
Most of the time	65	18.89	68	20.00	49	16.33	93	18.96	89	17.85	54	18.00	59	19.67	69	17.56	182	18.41
Always	44	12.78	44	12.56	28	9.33	63	12.67	53	10.44	35	11.67	33	11.00	48	12.00	116	11.56
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 18.56% of electronics students, 17.33% of mechanical students and 29.67% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardian never understand their problems and worries. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 20.22% of rural students and 23.48% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 23% of aided college students, 18.67% of unaided college students and 23.89% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 21.56% of electronics students, 21.33% of mechanical students and 23% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians understand their problems and worries rarely. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 21.93% of rural students and 22% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 22.33% of aided college students, 20% of unaided college students and 23.56% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 28.22% of electronics students, 28.78% of mechanical students and 21.67% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians understand their problems and worries sometimes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 26.22% of rural students and 26.22% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 25% of aided college students, 30.67% of unaided college students and 23% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 18.89% of electronics students, 20% of mechanical students and 16.33% of computer science students believe that most of the time their parents or guardians understand their problems and worries. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 18.96% of rural students and 17.85% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 18% of aided college students, 19.67% of

unaided college students and 17.56% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 12.78% of electronics students, 12.56% of mechanical students and 9.33% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians always understand their problems and worries. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 12.67% of rural students and 10.44% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 11.67% of aided college students, 11% of unaided college students and 12% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.49 (boys) is presented in figure 275 to 277.

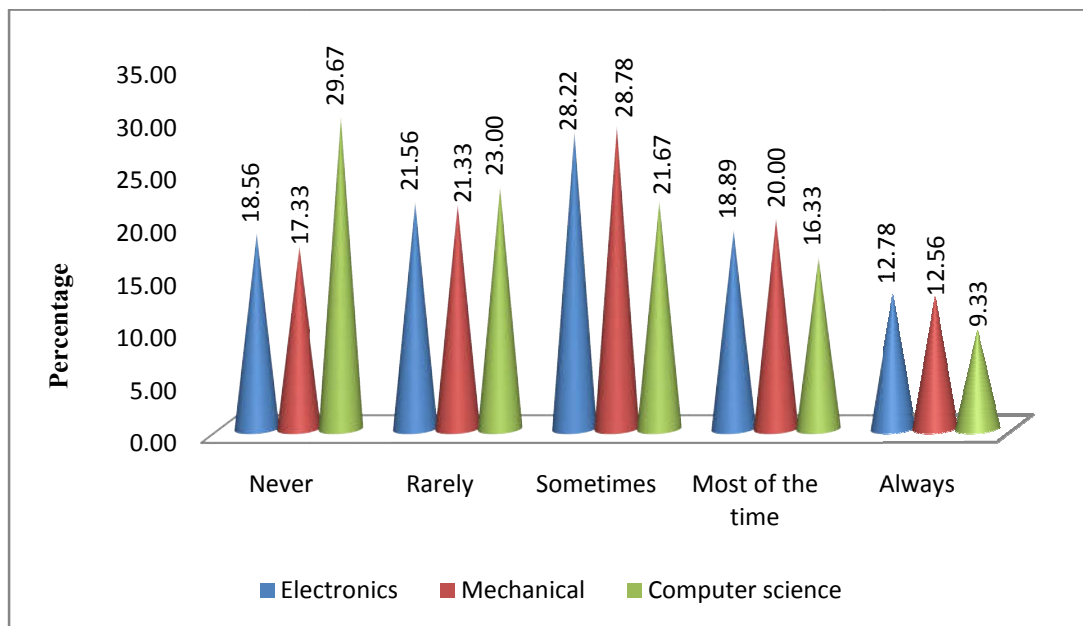


Figure : 275 - Q. 49. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardian understand your problems and worries? (Department wise Boys)

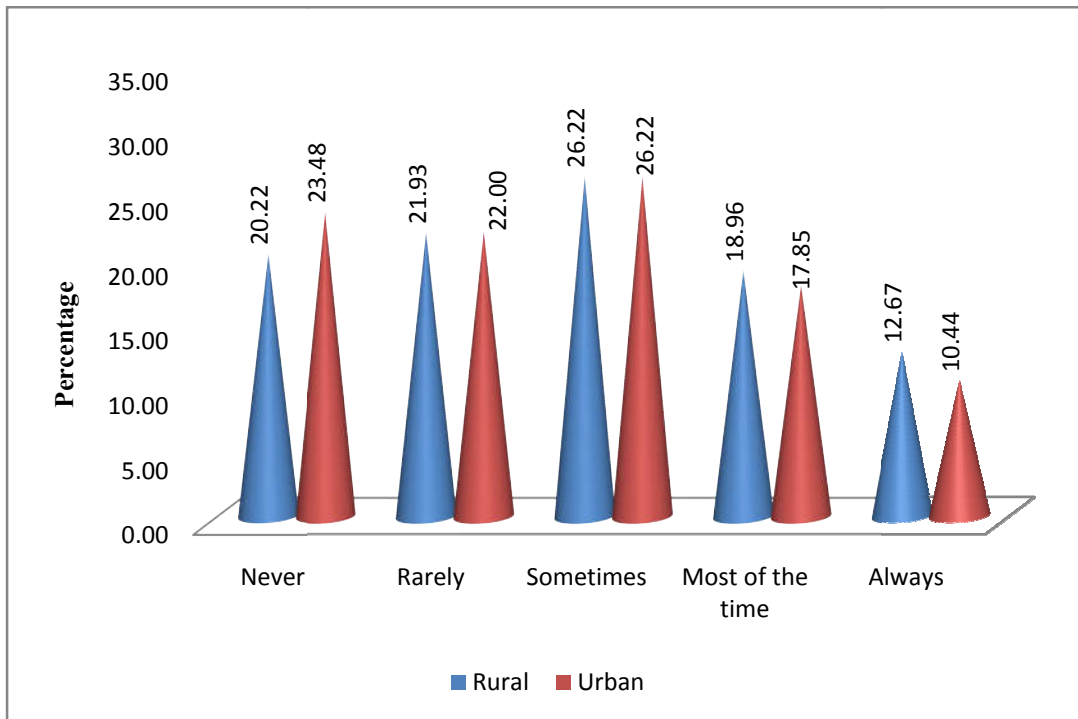


Figure : 276 - Area wise - Boys

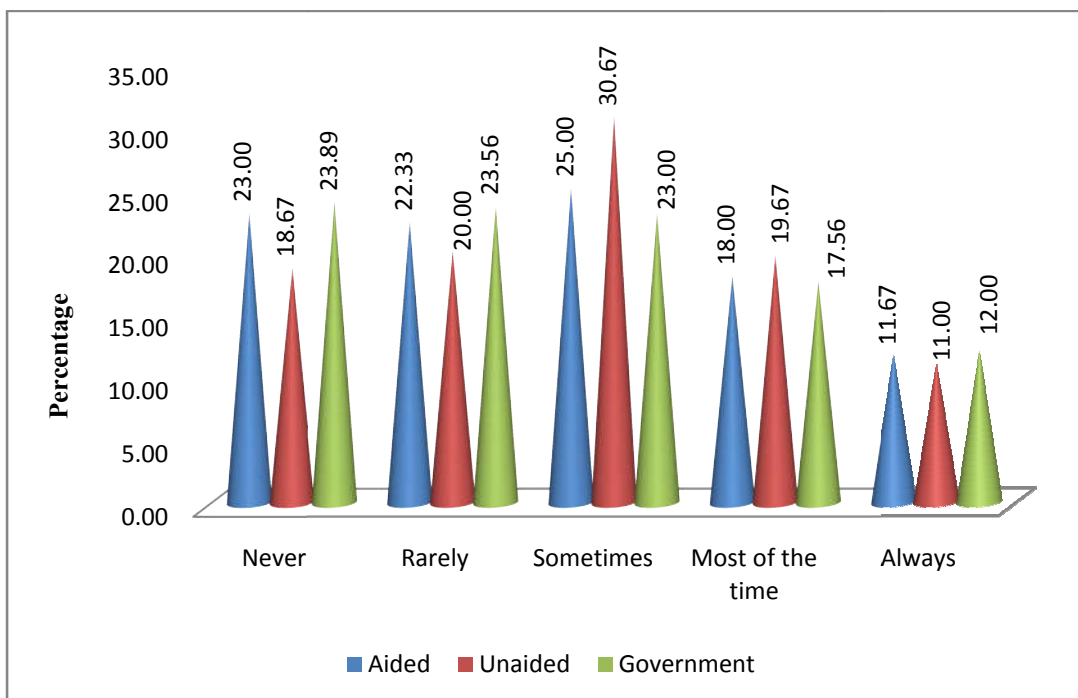


Figure : 277 - Category wise - Boys

Table 96

Q. 49. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardian understand your problems and worries?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	104	24.10	7	4.67	77	18.79	102	17.52	86	14.19	59	15.79	51	13.79	78	17.98	188	15.85
Rarely	76	18.23	27	14.75	70	17.05	84	15.96	89	17.40	57	17.01	49	15.03	67	18.00	173	16.68
Sometimes	61	14.56	42	24.81	77	18.85	86	17.89	94	20.92	61	19.56	53	20.15	66	18.51	180	19.41
Most of the time	110	26.48	57	33.14	56	13.66	114	24.11	109	24.74	67	23.63	79	27.08	77	22.57	223	24.43
Always	69	16.63	37	22.63	130	31.65	124	24.52	112	22.75	71	24.01	78	23.96	87	22.95	236	23.64
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 24.1% of electronics students, 4.67% of mechanical students and 18.79% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardian never understand their problems and worries. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 17.52% of rural students and 14.19% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 15.79% of aided college students, 13.79% of unaided college students and 17.98% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 18.23% of electronics students, 14.75% of mechanical students and 17.05% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians understand their problems and worries rarely. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 15.96% of rural students and 17.4% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 17.01% of aided college students, 15.03% of unaided college students and 18% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 14.56% of electronics students, 24.81% of mechanical students and 18.85% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians understand their problems and worries sometimes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 17.89% of rural students and 20.92% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 19.56% of aided college students, 20.15% of unaided college students and 18.51% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 26.48% of electronics students, 33.14% of mechanical students and 13.66% of computer science students believe that most of the time their parents or guardians understand their problems and worries. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 24.11% of rural students and 24.74% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 23.63% of aided college students,

27.08% of unaided college students and 22.57% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 16.63% of electronics students, 22.63% of mechanical students and 31.65% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians always understand their problems and worries. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 24.52% of rural students and 22.75% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 24.01% of aided college students, 23.96% of unaided college students and 22.95% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.49 (girls) is presented in figure 278 to 280.

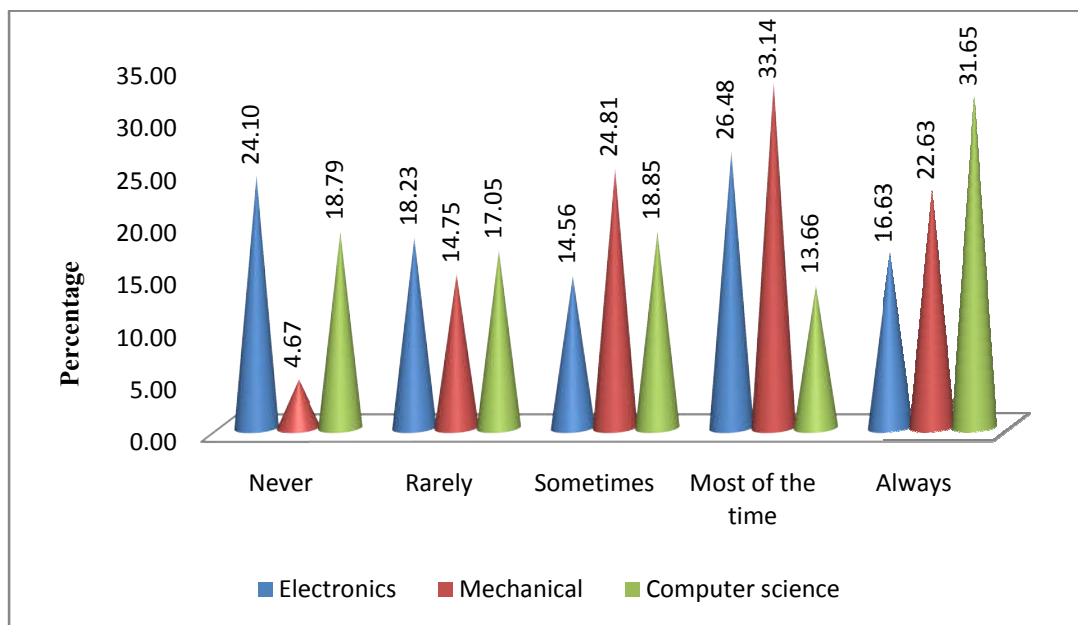


Figure : 278 - Q. 49. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardian understand your problems and worries? (Department wise Girls)

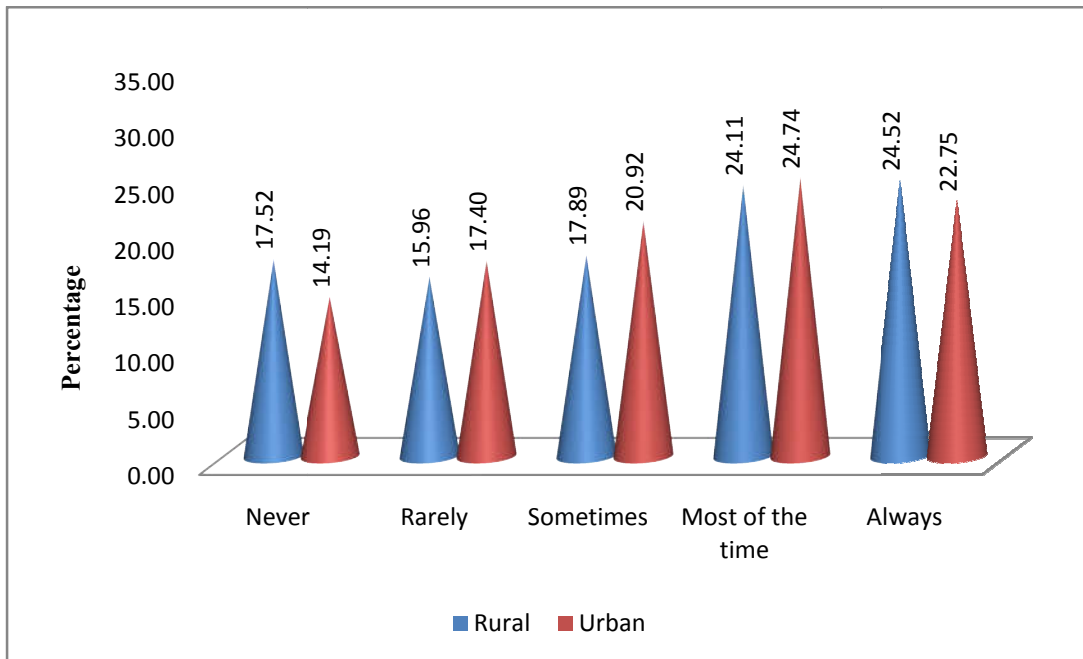


Figure : 279 - Area wise - Girls

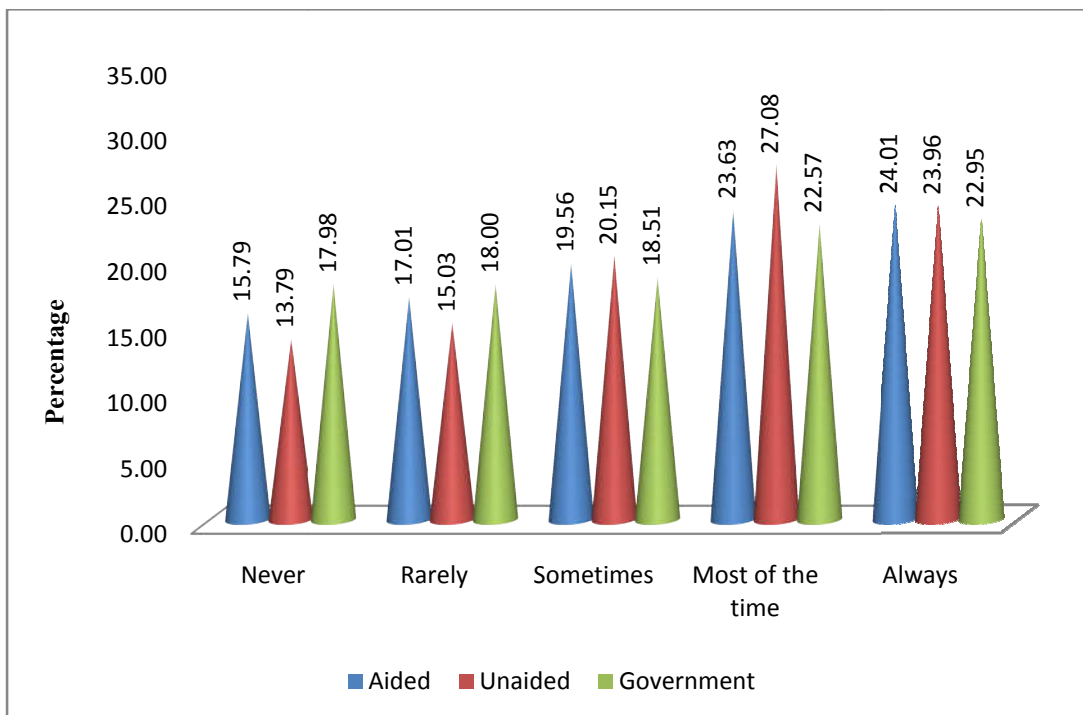


Figure : 280 - Category wise - Girls

TABLE 97

Q. 50. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardians really know what you were doing with your free time ?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	63	17.78	68	18.00	101	33.67	129	25.33	103	20.96	72	24.00	63	21.00	97	24.44	232	23.15
Rarely	64	18.11	55	14.89	85	28.33	101	20.37	103	20.52	60	20.00	58	19.33	86	22.00	204	20.44
Sometimes	111	31.56	126	37.67	35	11.67	132	26.15	140	27.78	78	26.00	87	29.00	107	25.89	272	26.96
Most of the time	65	18.89	59	17.11	51	17.00	84	17.19	91	18.15	54	18.00	57	19.00	64	16.00	175	17.67
Always	47	13.67	42	12.33	28	9.33	54	10.96	63	12.59	36	12.00	35	11.67	46	11.67	117	11.78
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 17.78% of electronics students, 18% of mechanical students and 33.67% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians never know what their wards are doing in their free time during the past 30 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 25.33% of rural students and 20.96% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 24% of aided college students, 21% of unaided college students and 24.44% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 18.11% of electronics students, 14.89% of mechanical students and 28.33% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians rarely know what their wards are doing in their free time during the past 30 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 20.37% of rural students and 20.52% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 20% of aided college students, 19.33% of unaided college students and 22% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 31.56% of electronics students, 37.67% of mechanical students and 11.67% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians sometimes know what their wards are doing in their free time during the past 30 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 26.15% of rural students and 27.78% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 26% of aided college students, 29% of unaided college students and 25.89% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 18.89% of electronics students, 17.11% of mechanical students and 17% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians most of the time know what their wards are doing in their free time during the past 30 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 17.19% of rural students and 18.15% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 18% of

aided college students, 19% of unaided college students and 16% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 13.67% of electronics students, 12.33% of mechanical students and 9.33% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians always know what their wards are doing in their free time during the past 30 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 10.96% of rural students and 12.59% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 12% of aided college students, 11.67% of unaided college students and 11.67% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.50 (boys) is presented in figure 281 to 283.

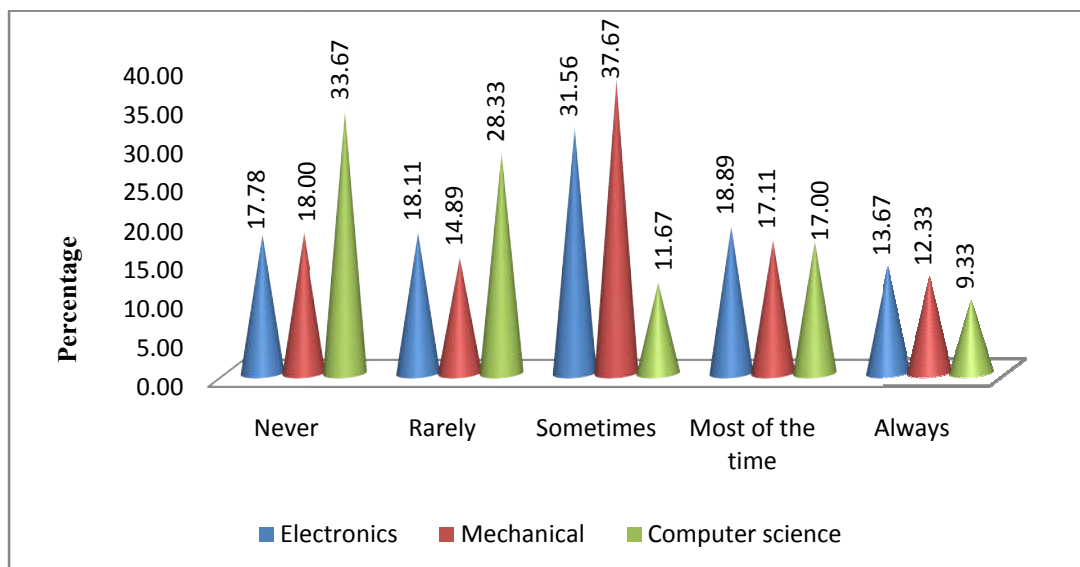


Figure : 281 - Q. 50. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardian really know what you were doing with your free time ? (Department wise Boys)

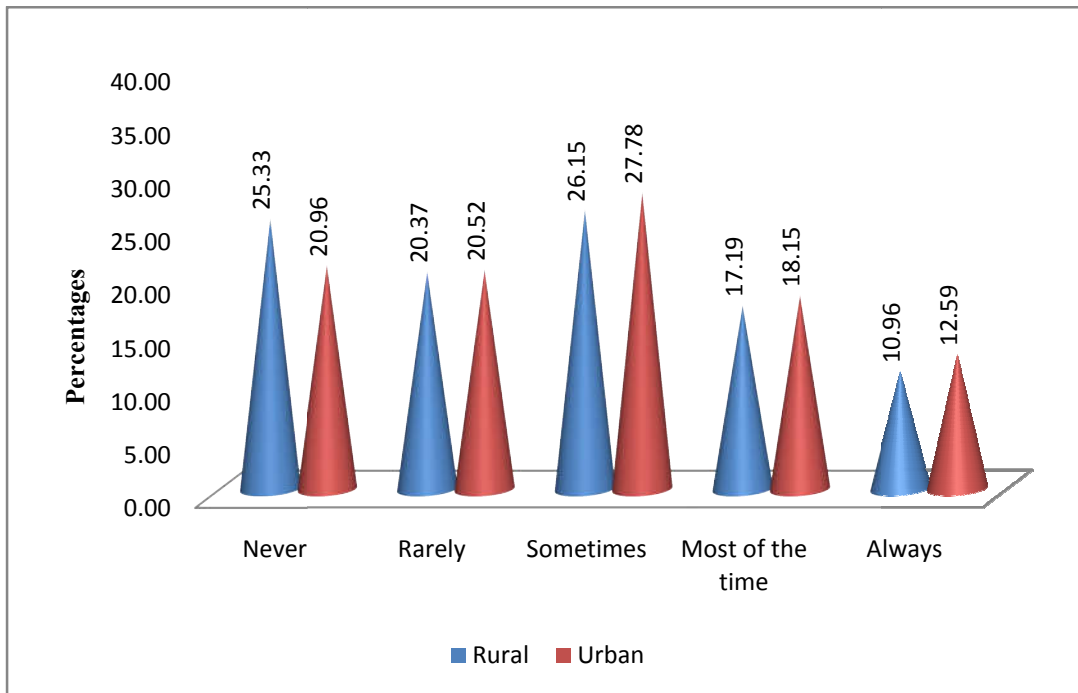


Figure : 282 - Area wise - Boys

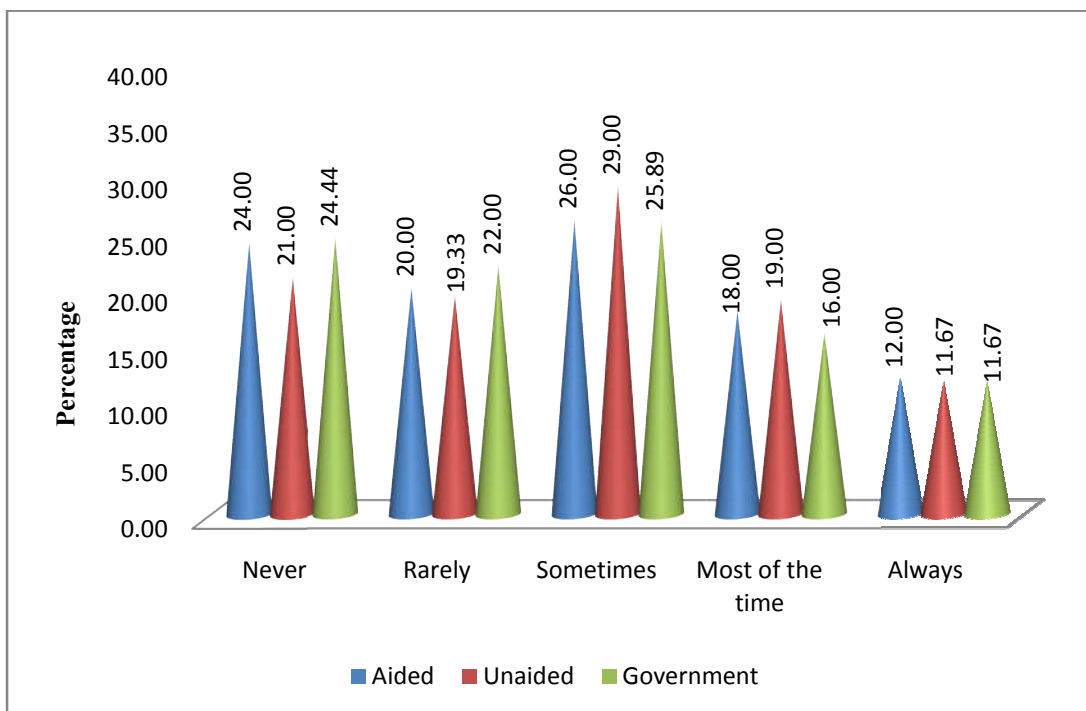


Figure : 283 - Category wise - Boys

Table 98

Q. 50. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardian really know what you were doing with your free time?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	105	25.01	23	11.46	61	14.98	86	15.95	103	18.35	61	18.00	58	14.95	70	18.50	189	17.15
Rarely	95	22.83	29	15.88	54	13.11	90	17.85	88	16.70	59	17.86	53	16.00	66	17.97	178	17.27
Sometimes	61	14.63	49	28.44	60	14.65	87	19.05	83	19.43	51	19.21	55	19.49	64	19.02	170	19.24
Most of the time	99	23.43	42	27.92	87	21.15	122	24.34	106	23.99	71	23.10	71	27.50	86	21.91	228	24.17
Always	60	14.10	27	16.30	148	36.10	125	22.81	110	21.52	73	21.84	73	22.06	89	22.60	235	22.17
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 25.01% of electronics students, 11.46% of mechanical students and 14.98% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians never know what their wards are doing in their free time during the past 30 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 15.95% of rural students and 18.35% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 18% of aided college students, 14.95% of unaided college students and 18.5% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 22.83% of electronics students, 15.88% of mechanical students and 13.11% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians rarely know what their wards are doing in their free time during the past 30 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 17.85% of rural students and 16.7% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 17.86% of aided college students, 16% of unaided college students and 17.97% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 14.63% of electronics students, 28.44% of mechanical students and 14.65% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians sometimes know what their wards are doing in their free time during the past 30 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 19.05% of rural students and 19.43% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 19.21% of aided college students, 19.49% of unaided college students and 19.02% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 23.43% of electronics students, 27.92% of mechanical students and 21.15% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians most of the time know what their wards are doing in their free time during the past 30 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 24.34% of rural students and 23.99% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that

23.1% of aided college students, 27.5% of unaided college students and 21.91% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 14.1% of electronics students, 16.3% of mechanical students and 36.1% of computer science students believe that their parents or guardians always know what their wards are doing in their free time during the past 30 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 22.81% of rural students and 21.52% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 21.84% of aided college students, 22.06% of unaided college students and 22.6% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.50 (girls) is presented in figure 284 to 286.

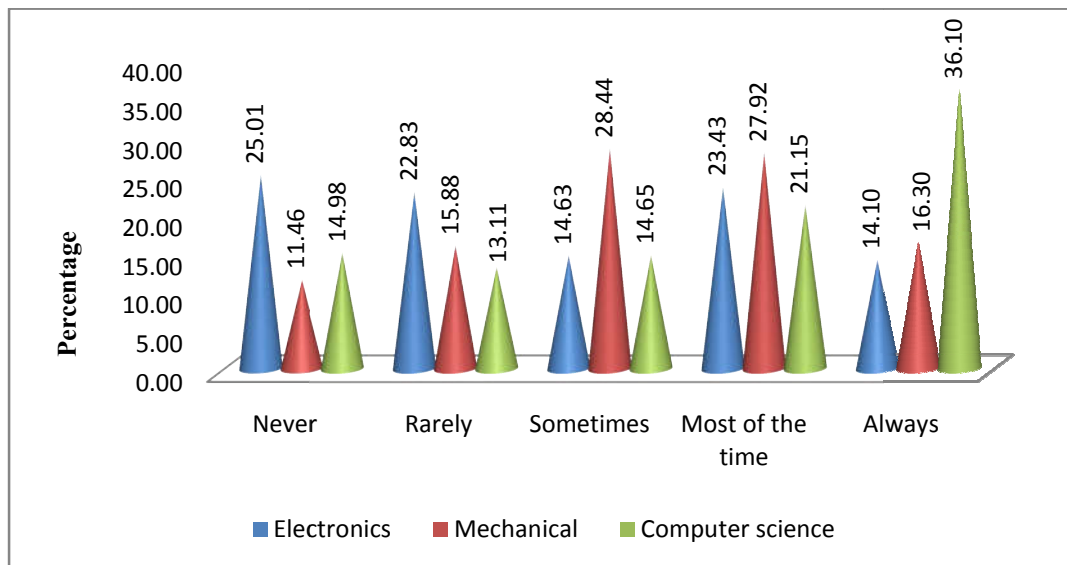


Figure : 284 - Q. 50. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardian really know what you were doing with your free time ? (Department wise Girls)

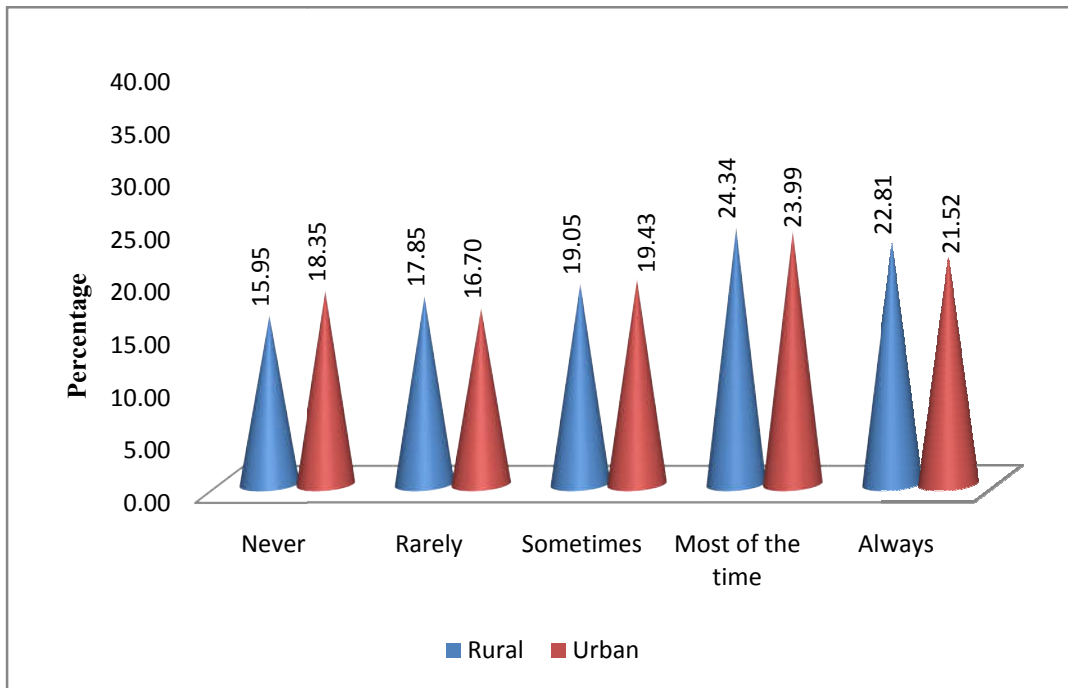


Figure : 285 - Area wise - Girls

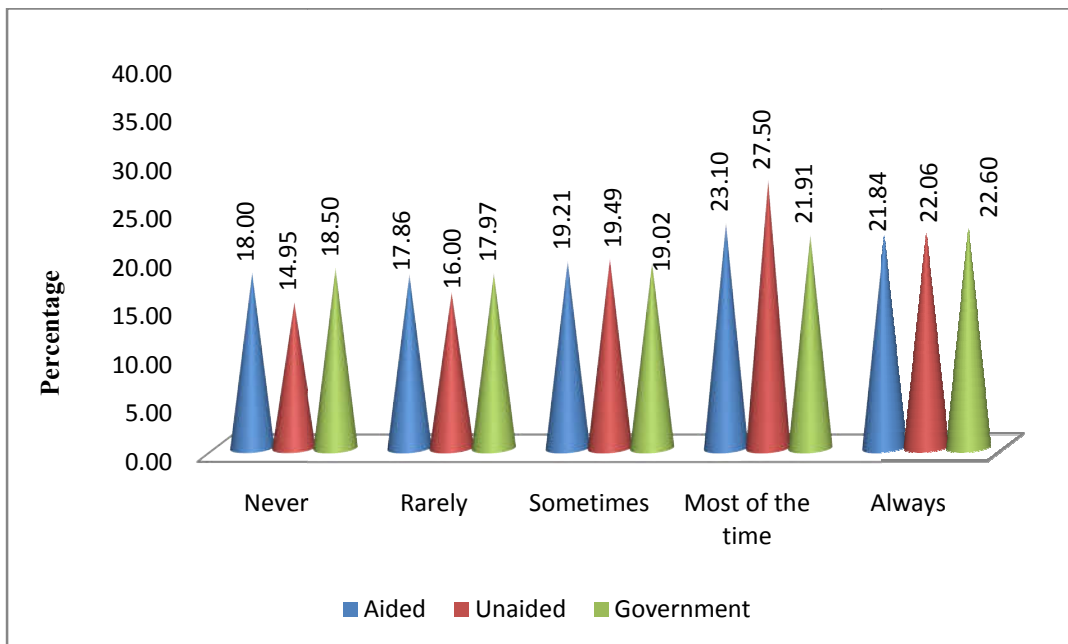


Figure : 286 - Category wise - Girls

Table 99

Q. 51. During this college year, on how many days did you go to physical education class each week?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Day	255	72.89	224	63.56	211	70.33	346	69.04	344	68.81	209	69.67	206	68.67	275	68.44	690	68.93
1 Day	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2 Days	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3 Days	95	27.11	126	36.44	89	29.67	154	30.96	156	31.19	91	30.33	94	31.33	125	31.56	310	31.07
4 or more Days	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 72.89% of electronics students, 63.56% of mechanical students and 70.33% of computer science students have not attended any classes of physical education during the current college year preceding the survey. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 69.04% of rural students and 68.81% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 69.67% of aided college students, 68.67% of unaided college students and 68.44% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 27.11% of electronics students, 36.44% of mechanical students and 29.67% of computer science students have attended physical education classes for three days during the current college year preceding the survey. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 30.96% of rural students and 31.19% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 30.33% of aided college students, 31.33% of unaided college students and 31.56% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.51 (boys) is presented in figure 287 to 289.

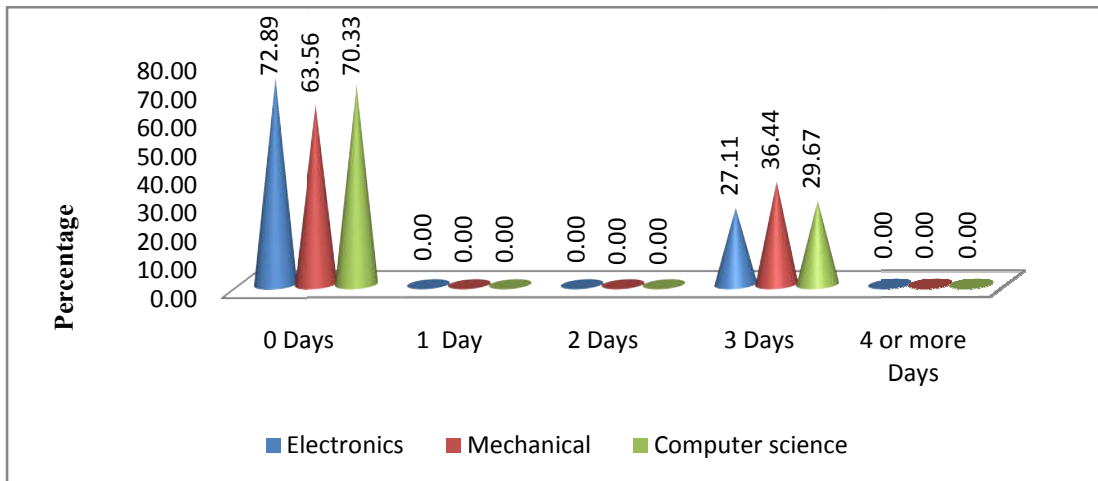


Figure : 287 - Q. 51. During this college year, on how many days did you go to physical education class each week? (Department wise Boys)

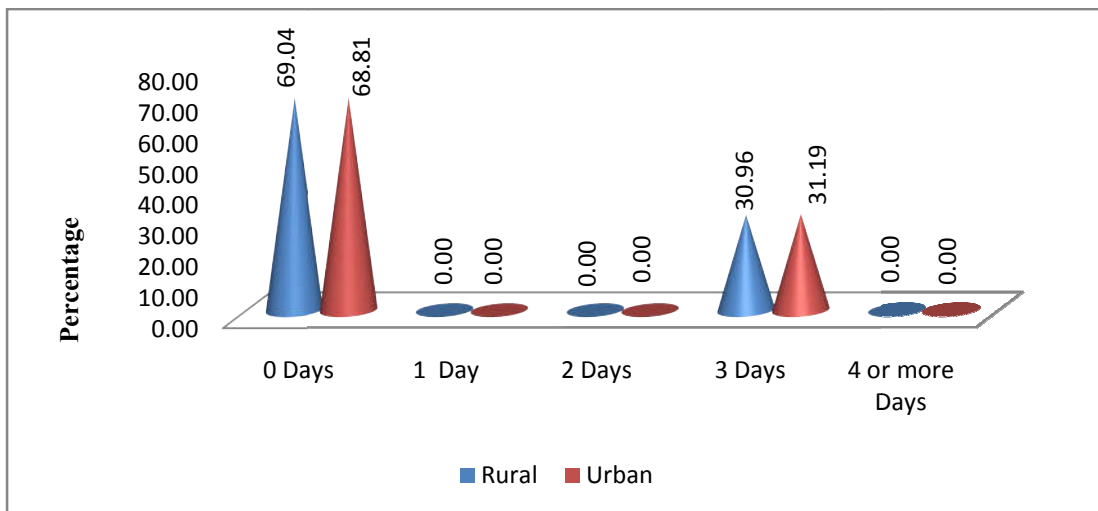


Figure : 288 - Area wise - Boys

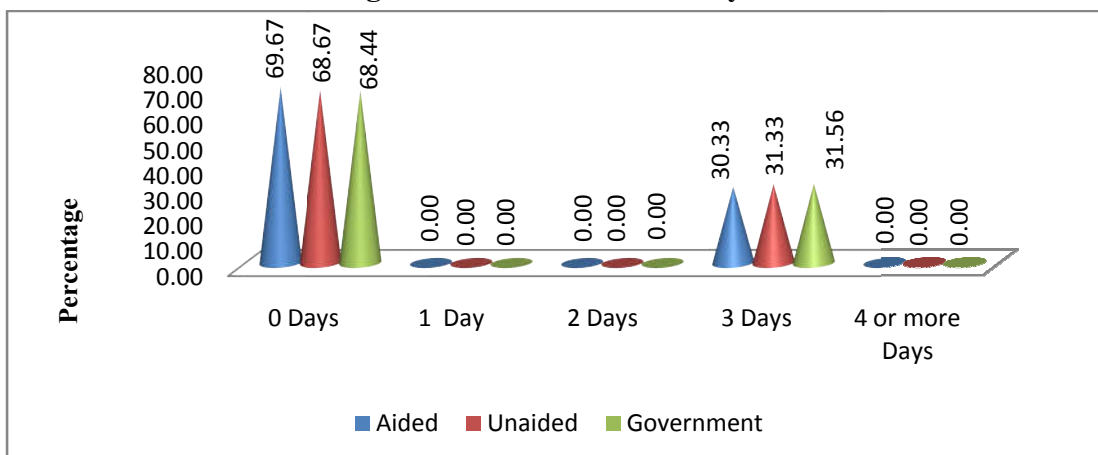


Figure : 289 - Category wise - Boys

Table 100

Q. 51. During this college year, on how many days did you go to physical education class each week?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Days	290	69.45	110	62.74	307	74.87	350	66.97	357	71.07	216	69.74	236	68.85	255	68.48	707	69.02
1 Day	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2 Days	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3 Days	130	30.55	60	37.26	103	25.13	160	33.03	133	28.93	99	30.26	74	31.15	120	31.52	293	30.98
4 or more Days	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 69.45% of electronics students, 62.74% of mechanical students and 74.87% of computer science students have not attended any classes of physical education during the current school year preceding the survey. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 66.97% of rural students and 71.07% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 69.74% of aided college students, 68.85% of unaided college students and 68.48% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 30.55% of electronics students, 37.26% of mechanical students and 25.13% of computer science students have attended classes of physical education during the current school year preceding the survey for three days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 33.03% of rural students and 28.93% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 30.26% of aided college students, 31.15% of unaided college students and 31.52% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.51 (girls) is presented in figure 290 to 292.

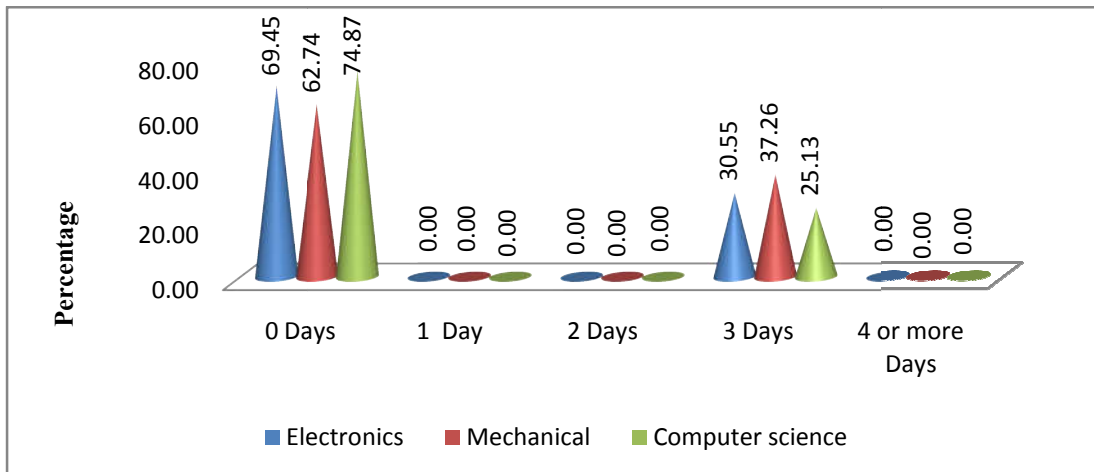


Figure : 290 - Q. 51. During this college year, on how many days did you go to physical education class each week? (Department wise Girls)

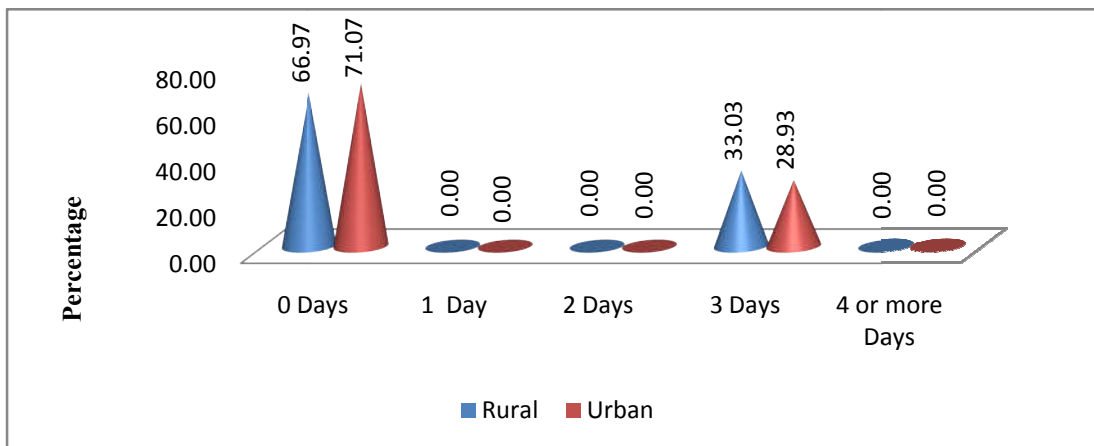


Figure : 291 - Area wise - Girls

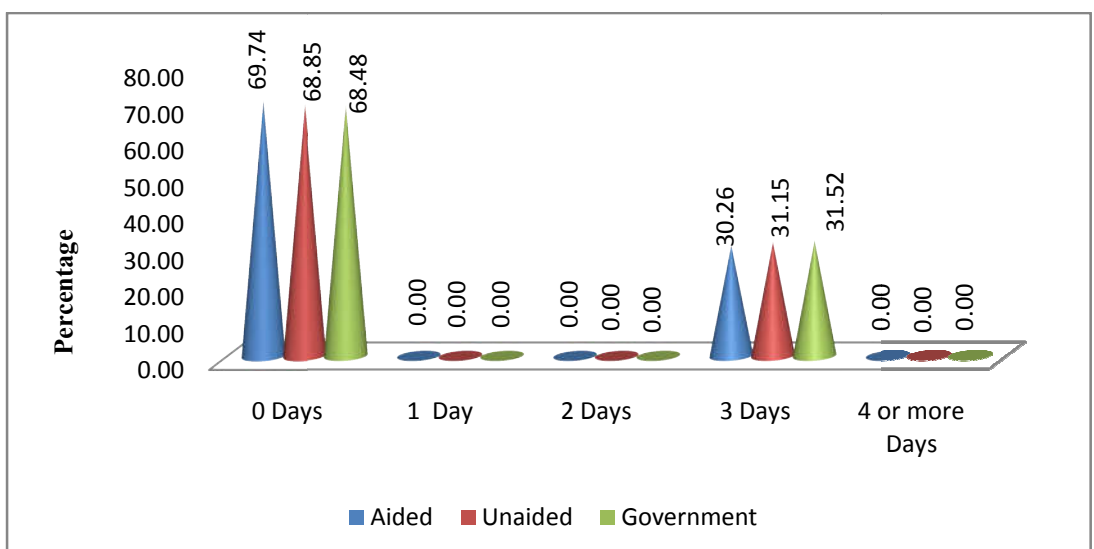


Figure : 292 - Category wise - Girls

TABLE 101

Q. 52. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Team	149	41.56	128	36.22	116	38.67	202	39.70	191	37.93	117	39.00	115	38.33	161	39.11	393	38.81
1 Team	115	33.00	116	33.22	113	37.67	173	34.96	171	34.30	106	35.33	102	34.00	136	34.56	344	34.63
2 Teams	37	11.11	49	14.00	38	12.67	59	12.00	65	13.19	36	12.00	41	13.67	47	12.11	124	12.59
3 or more Teams	49	14.33	57	16.56	33	11.00	66	13.33	73	14.59	41	13.67	42	14.00	56	14.22	139	13.96
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 41.56% of electronics students, 36.22% of mechanical students and 38.67% of computer science students have not played in any sports teams during the past 12 months. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 39.7% of rural students and 37.93% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 39% of aided college students, 38.33% of unaided college students and 39.11% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 33% of electronics students, 33.22% of mechanical students and 37.67% of computer science students have played only in one team during the past 12 months. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 34.96% of rural students and 34.3% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 35.33% of aided college students, 34% of unaided college students and 34.56% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 11.11% of electronics students, 14% of mechanical students and 12.67% of computer science students have played in two teams during the past 12 months. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 12% of rural students and 13.19% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 12% of aided college students, 13.67% of unaided college students and 12.11% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 14.33% of electronics students, 16.56% of mechanical students and 11% of computer science students have played in more than two teams during the past 12 months. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 13.33% of rural students and 14.59% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 13.67% of aided college students, 14% of unaided college students and 14.22% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation of the responses to question no.52 (boys) is presented in figure 293 to 295.

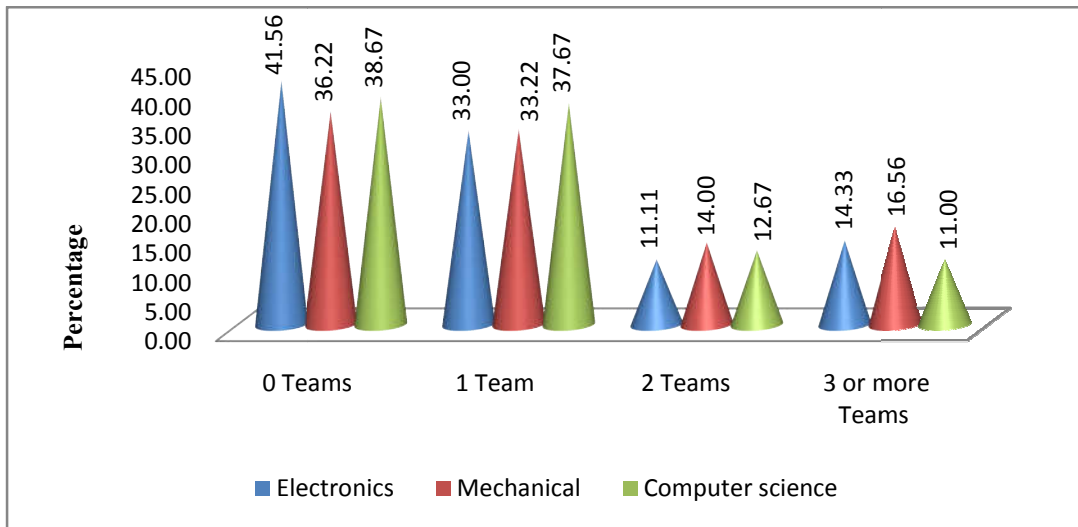


Figure : 293 - Q. 52. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? (Department wise Boys)

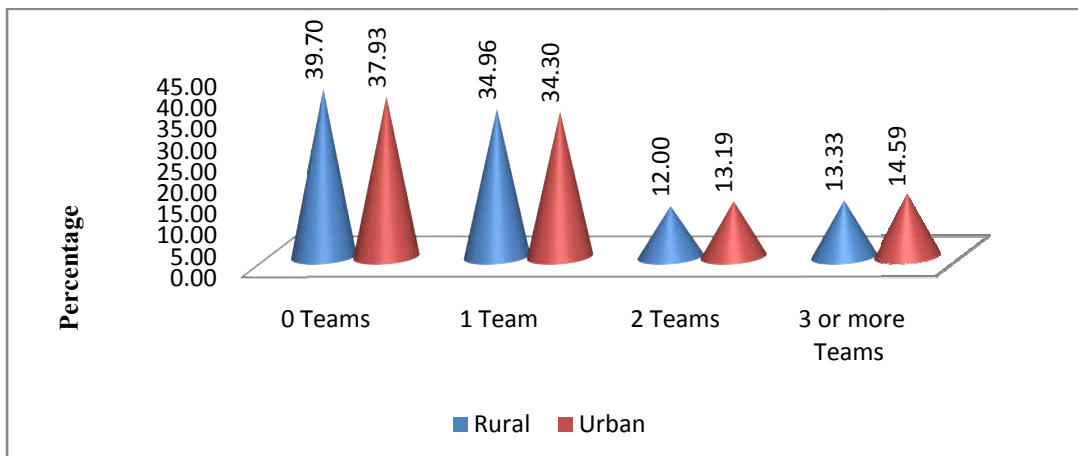


Figure : 294 - Area wise - Boys

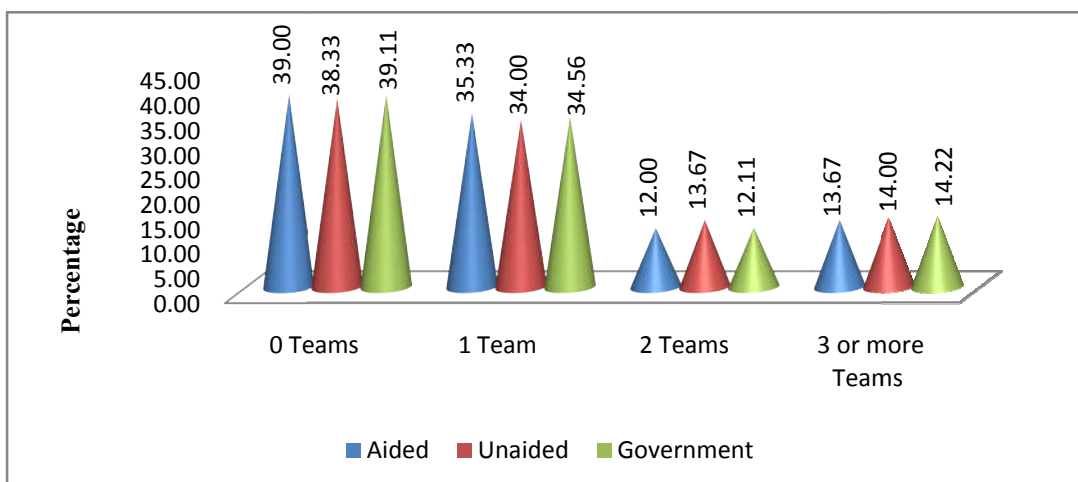


Figure : 295 - Category wise - Boys

Table 102

Q. 52. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Teams	278	66.00	86	52.61	281	68.42	338	63.95	307	60.74	206	62.10	204	65.01	235	59.94	645	62.35
1 Team	116	27.65	56	32.40	100	24.45	137	27.93	135	28.40	83	28.22	80	26.22	109	30.06	272	28.16
2 Teams	12	2.90	24	13.51	15	3.70	24	6.38	27	7.02	14	6.68	17	6.54	20	6.89	51	6.70
3 or more Teams	14	3.45	4	1.48	14	3.42	11	1.74	21	3.83	12	3.00	9	2.23	11	3.12	32	2.78
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 66% of electronics students, 52.61% of mechanical students and 68.42% of computer science students have not played in any sports teams during the past 12 months. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 63.95% of rural students and 60.74% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 62.1% of aided college students, 65.01% of unaided college students and 59.94% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 27.65% of electronics students, 32.4% of mechanical students and 24.45% of computer science students have played only in one team during the past 12 months. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 27.93% of rural students and 28.4% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 28.22% of aided college students, 26.22% of unaided college students and 30.06% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 2.9% of electronics students, 13.51% of mechanical students and 3.7% of computer science students have played in two teams during the past 12 months. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 6.38% of rural students and 7.02% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6.68% of aided college students, 6.54% of unaided college students and 6.89% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 3.45% of electronics students, 1.48% of mechanical students and 3.42% of computer science students have played in more than two teams during the past 12 months. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 1.74% of rural students and 3.83% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 3% of aided college students, 2.23% of unaided college students and 3.12% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation to the responses to question no.52 (girls) is presented in figure 296 to 298.

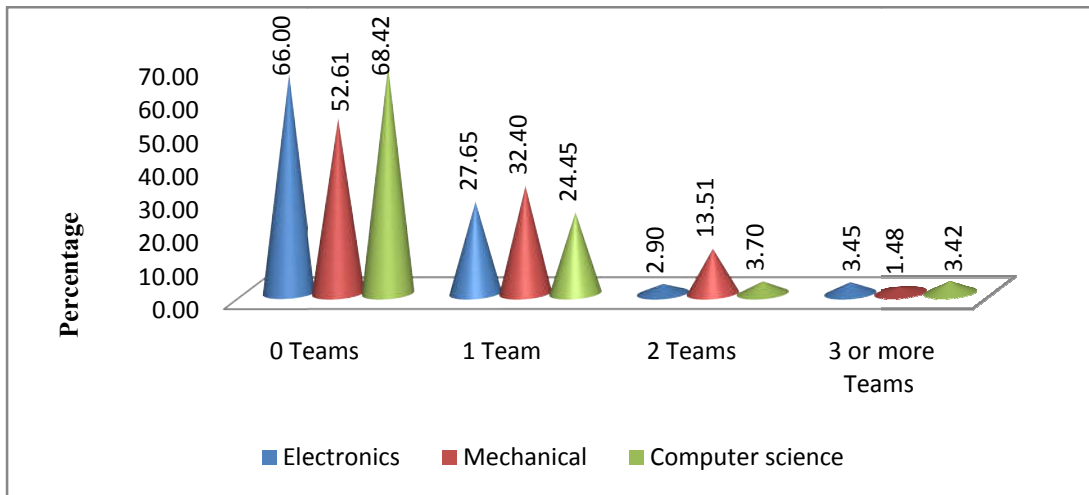


Figure : 296 - Q. 52. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? (Department wise Girls)

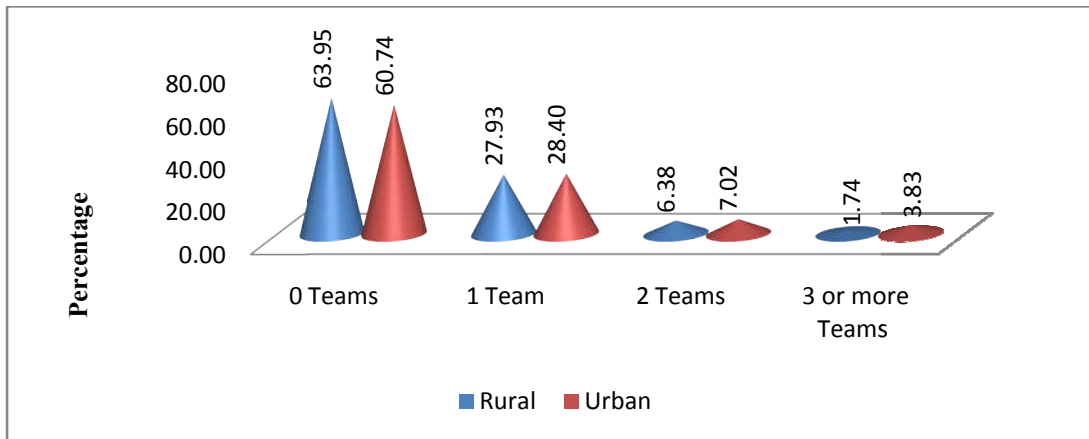


Figure : 297 - Area wise - Girls

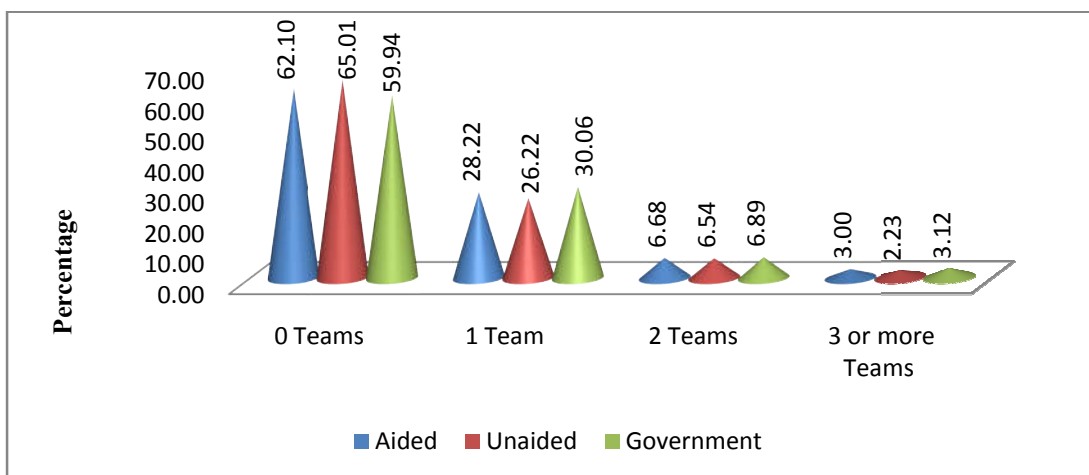


Figure : 298 - Category wise - Girls

Table 103

Q. 53. During this college have you been taught in any of your classes the benefits of physical activity?

Boys																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	245	68.89	221	63.22	184	61.33	326	64.74	324	64.22	195	65.00	192	64.00	263	64.44	650	64.48
No	77	23.00	93	26.56	87	29.00	132	26.74	125	25.63	78	26.00	78	26.00	101	26.56	257	26.19
I do not know	28	8.11	36	10.22	29	9.67	42	8.52	51	10.15	27	9.00	30	10.00	36	9.00	93	9.33
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 68.89% of electronics students, 63.22% of mechanical students and 61.33% of computer science students have not been taught about the benefits of physical activity in any of their classes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 64.74% of rural students and 64.22% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 65% of aided college students, 64% of unaided college students and 64.44% of government college students also stated same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 23% of electronics students, 26.56% of mechanical students and 29% of computer science students have been taught about the benefits of physical activity in their classes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 26.74% of rural students and 25.63% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 26% of aided college students, 26% of unaided college students and 26.56% of government college students also stated same.

The graphical representation to the responses to question no.53 (boys) is presented in figure 299 to 301.

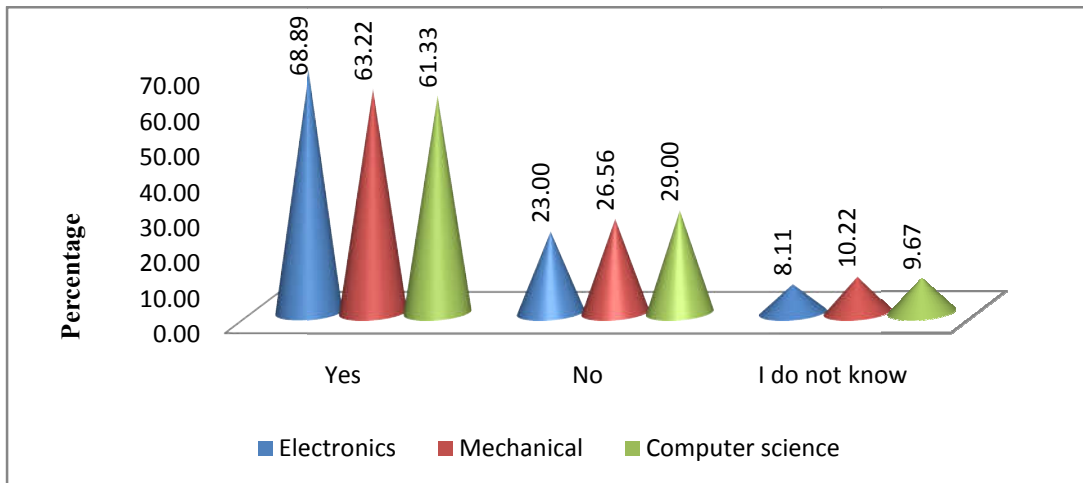


Figure : 299 - Q. 53. During this college have you been taught in any of your classes the benefits of physical activity?(Department wise Boys)

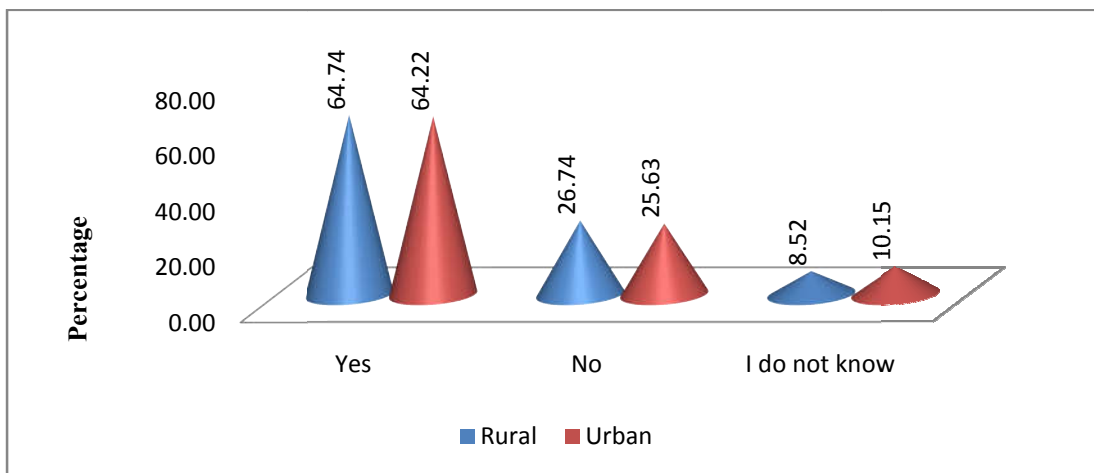


Figure : 300 - Area wise - Boys

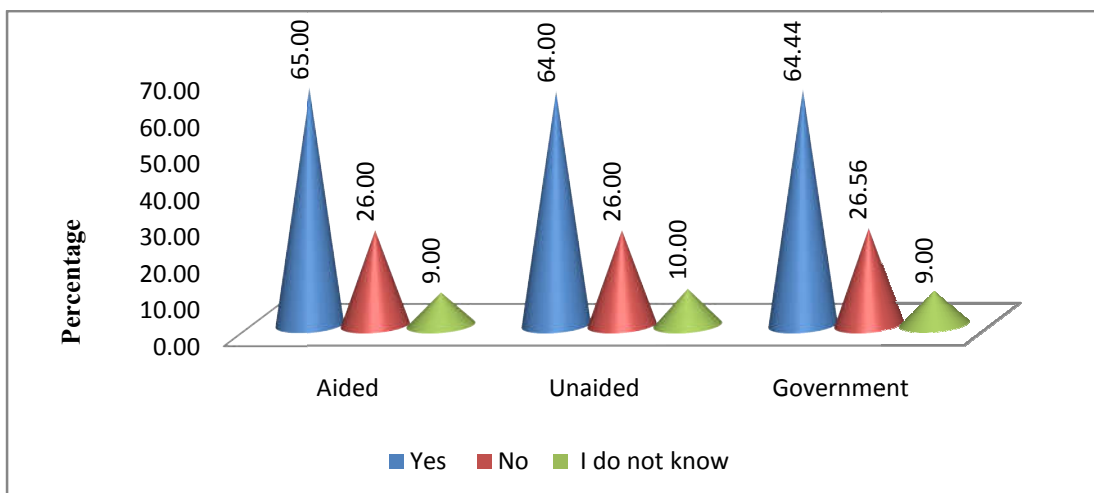


Figure : 301 - Category wise - Boys

Table 104

Q. 53. During this college have you been taught in any of your classes the benefits of physical activity?

Girls																			
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	286	67.80	101	60.60	277	67.49	344	66.02	320	64.57	210	65.11	201	64.82	253	65.97	664	65.30	
No	105	25.29	50	27.63	102	24.93	128	25.19	129	26.71	85	26.33	81	25.90	91	25.61	257	25.95	
I do not know	29	6.91	19	11.77	31	7.58	38	8.79	41	8.72	20	8.56	28	9.29	31	8.42	79	8.75	
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000		

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 67.8% of electronics students, 60.6% of mechanical students and 67.49% of computer science students have not been taught about the benefits of physical activity in any of their classes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 66.02% of rural students and 64.57% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 65.11% of aided college students, 64.82% of unaided college students and 65.97% of government college students also stated same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 25.29% of electronics students, 27.63% of mechanical students and 24.93% of computer science students have been taught about the benefits of physical activity in their classes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 25.19% of rural students and 26.71% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 26.33% of aided college students, 25.9% of unaided college students and 25.61% of government college students also stated same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 6.91% of electronics students, 11.77% of mechanical students and 7.58% of computer science students are not sure whether they have been taught about the benefits of physical activity in their classes. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 8.79% of rural students and 8.72% of urban students have the same opinion. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 8.56% of aided college students, 9.29% of unaided college students and 8.42% of government college students also stated same.

The graphical representation to the responses to question no.53 (girls) is presented in figure 302 to 304.

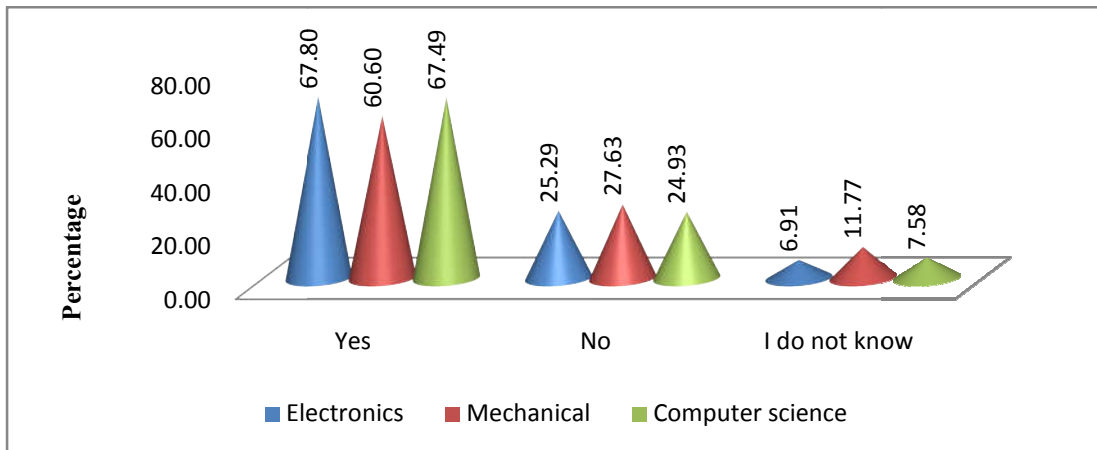


Figure : 302 - Q. 53. During this college have you been taught in any of your classes the benefits of physical activity?(Department wise Girls)

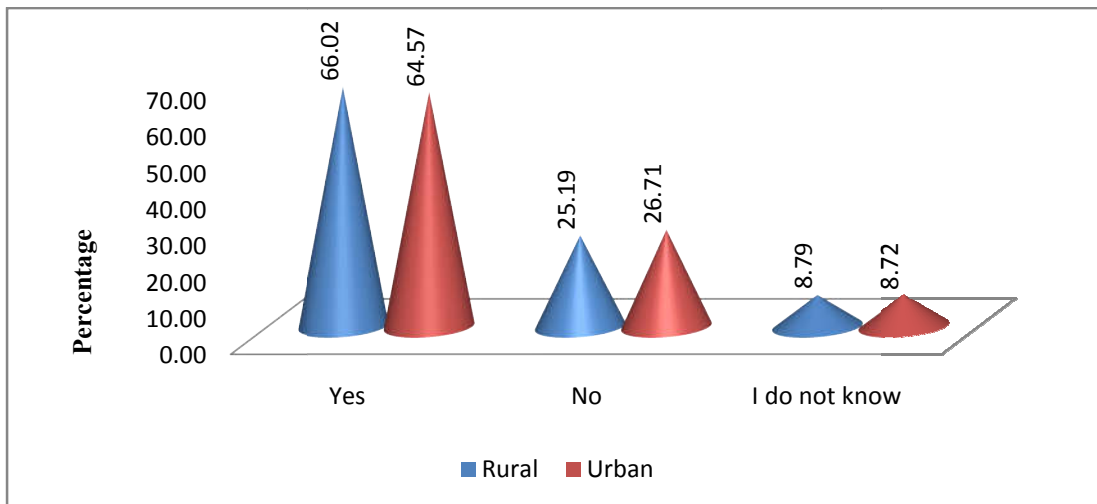


Figure : 303 - Area wise - Girls

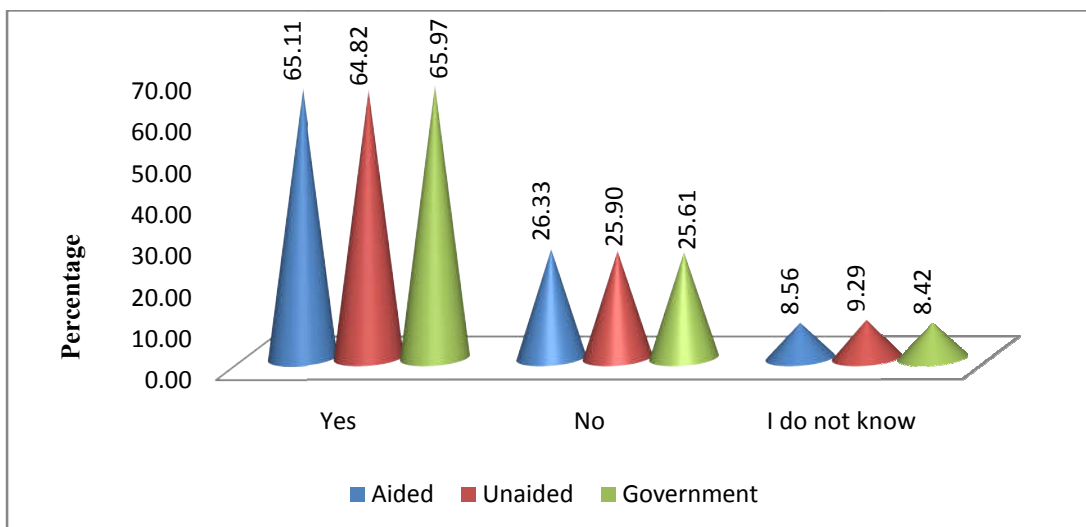


Figure : 304 - Category wise - Girls

Table 105

Q. 54. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you do exercise such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training?

Boys																		
Electronics Students			Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Day	90	25.44	98	26.44	54	18.00	115	22.44	127	24.15	69	23.00	72	24.00	101	22.89	242	23.30
1 or 2 Days	77	22.00	83	24.44	79	26.33	115	23.04	124	25.48	72	24.00	78	26.00	89	22.78	239	24.26
3 or 4 Days	80	23.00	68	19.89	78	26.00	118	23.85	108	22.07	70	23.33	66	22.00	90	23.56	226	22.96
5 or 6 Days	47	13.33	51	15.00	40	13.33	74	14.96	64	12.81	42	14.00	39	13.00	57	14.67	138	13.89
7 Days	56	16.22	50	14.22	49	16.33	78	15.70	77	15.48	47	15.67	45	15.00	63	16.11	155	15.59
Total	350		350		300		500		500		300		300		400		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 25.44% of electronics students, 26.44% of mechanical students and 18% of computer science students were not doing any exercise such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training during the past seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 22.44% of rural students and 24.15% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 23% of aided college students, 24% of unaided college students and 22.89% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 22% of electronics students, 24.44% of mechanical students and 26.33% of computer science students were doing exercise for one or two days, such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training during the past seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 23.04% of rural students and 25.48% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 24% of aided college students, 26% of unaided college students and 22.78% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 23% of electronics students, 19.89% of mechanical students and 26% of computer science students were doing exercise for three or four days, such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training during the past seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 23.85% of rural students and 22.07% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 23.33% of aided college students, 22% of unaided college students and 23.56% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 13.33% of electronics students, 15% of mechanical students and 13.33% of computer science students were doing exercise for five or six days, such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training during the past seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 14.96% of rural students and 12.81% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of

the data shows that 14% of aided college students, 13% of unaided college students and 14.67% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 16.22% of electronics students, 14.22% of mechanical students and 16.33% of computer science students were doing exercise such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training for all the seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 15.7% of rural students and 15.48% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 15.67% of aided college students, 15% of unaided college students and 16.11% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation to the responses to question no.54 (boys) is presented in figure 305 to 307.

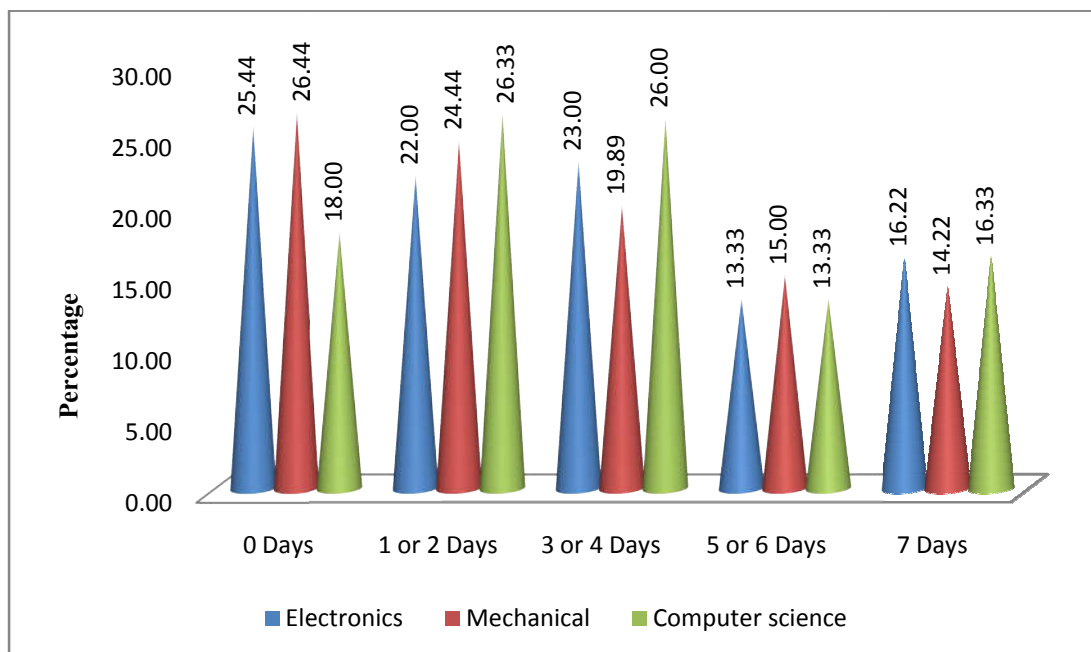


Figure : 305 - Q. 54. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you do exercise such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training? (Department wise Boys)

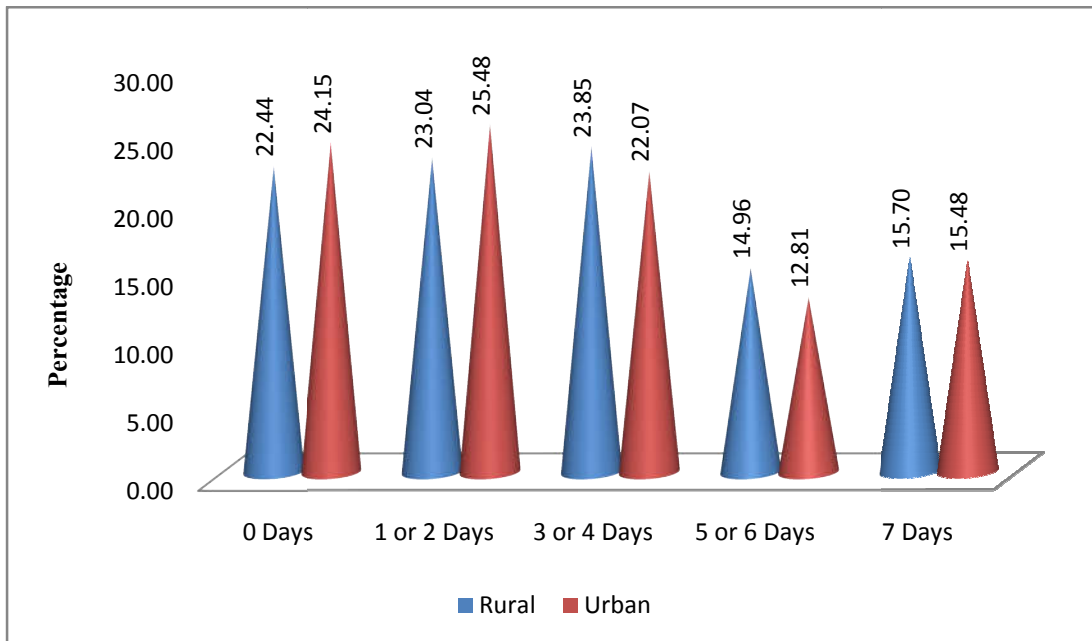


Figure : 306 - Area wise - Boys

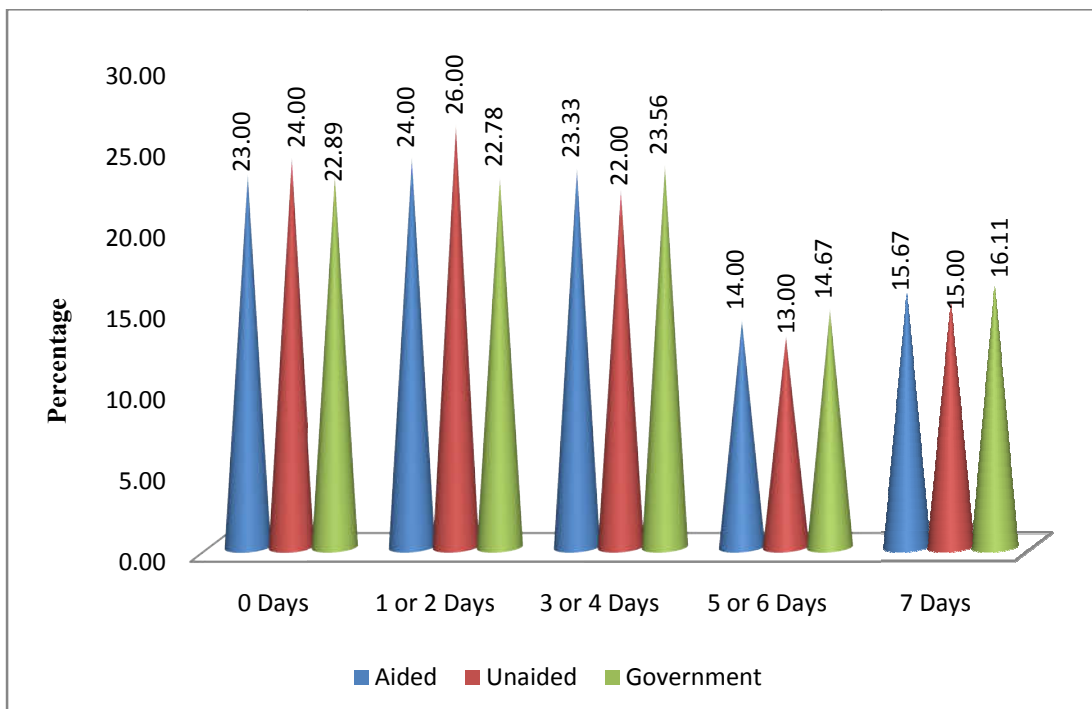


Figure : 307 - Category wise - Boys

Table 106

Q. 54. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you do exercise such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training?

Girls																		
Electronics Students		Mechanical students		Computer science students		Rural		Urban		Aided		Unaided		Government		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 Days	221	53.00	68	40.29	250	61.03	268	49.04	271	53.83	187	53.06	168	53.28	184	47.97	539	51.44
1 or 2 Days	116	27.51	76	44.33	100	24.32	151	33.28	141	30.83	77	32.01	90	29.19	125	34.97	292	32.06
3 or 4 Days	39	9.16	11	6.48	28	6.87	42	7.60	36	7.40	26	6.97	23	8.02	29	7.52	78	7.50
5 or 6 Days	22	5.05	8	5.16	19	4.62	25	5.09	24	4.79	12	3.92	13	4.99	24	5.92	49	4.94
7 Days	22	5.27	7	3.74	13	3.17	24	4.98	18	3.14	13	4.04	16	4.51	13	3.62	42	4.06
Total	420		170		410		510		490		315		310		375		1000	

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 53% of electronics students, 40.29% of mechanical students and 61.03% of computer science students were not doing any exercise such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training during the past 7 days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 49.04% of rural students and 53.83% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 53.06% of aided college students, 53.28% of unaided college students and 47.97% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 27.51% of electronics students, 44.33% of mechanical students and 24.32% of computer science students were doing exercise for one or two days such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training during the past seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 33.28% of rural students and 30.83% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 32.01% of aided college students, 29.19% of unaided college students and 34.97% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 9.16% of electronics students, 6.48% of mechanical students and 6.87% of computer science students were doing exercise for three or four days, such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training during the past seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 7.6% of rural students and 7.4% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 6.97% of aided college students, 8.02% of unaided college students and 7.52% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 5.05% of electronics students, 5.16% of mechanical students and 4.62% of computer science students were doing exercise for five or six days, such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training during the past seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 5.09% of rural students and 4.79% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the

data shows that 3.92% of aided college students, 4.99% of unaided college students and 5.92% of government college students also stated the same.

While making department wise comparison, it is found that 5.27% of electronics students, 3.74% of mechanical students and 3.17% of computer science students were doing exercise such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training for all the seven days. While making area wise comparison, it is found that 4.98% of rural students and 3.14% of urban students come under this category. The category wise analysis of the data shows that 4.04% of aided college students, 4.51% of unaided college students and 3.62% of government college students also stated the same.

The graphical representation to the responses to question no.54 (girls) is presented in figure 308 to 310.

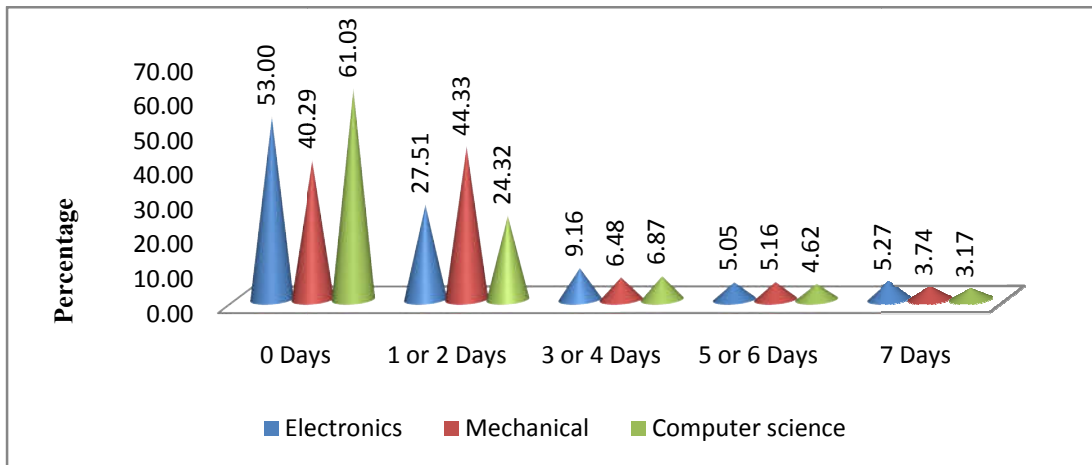


Figure : 308 - Q. 54. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you do exercise such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training? (Department wise Girls)

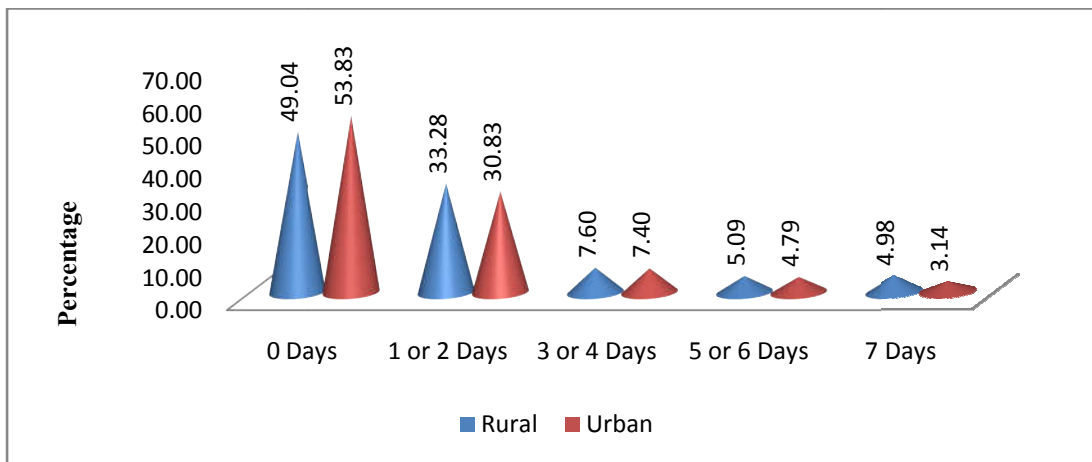


Figure : 309 - Area wise - Girls

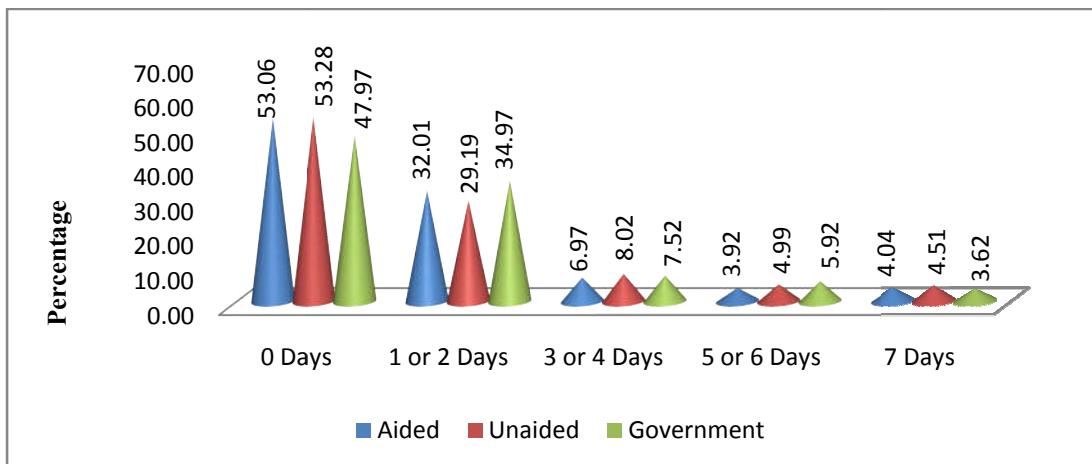


Figure : 310 - Category wise - Girls

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

In the rural India, underweight and malnutrition still persists as a major health concern. Due to inadequate amount of food, improper balanced diet, lack of human resources, financial constraints, gender inequality and physical labour, many adolescent age group are vulnerable to underweight. Health concerns such as anemia, protein energy malnutrition, infections, delayed growth and development are some of the major health concerns that may accompany along with it. When compared with the BMI criteria (≤ 18.5) of the World Health Organization, prevalence of underweight among the polytechnic students of Kerala, aged 17-23 years, was found to be 28.82% for boys and 32.39% for girls.

Findings related to Dietary Behavior and Overweight

Globally, there is an alarming rate of increase of overweight and obesity in both developing and developed countries. Over the past 20 years, the rate of obesity has tripled in developing countries as they rapidly become more and more urbanized, with an increased consumption of high calorie foods and adoption of a more desk-bound lifestyle. There are around more than 600 million adults and 108 million children with BMI exceeding 30, which is the threshold for obesity. China had 15.3 million and India had 14.4 million children with obesity. Among adults, the U.S. has topped the list with 79.4 million people having obesity and China came second with 57.3 million people (New England Journal of Medicine 2017).

The prevalence of overweight (25 - 29.9%) among the polytechnic students in Kerala based on Body Mass Index (BMI) shows that, 10.07% of boys and 7.7% of girls are over weighted. About 3.85% of boys and 2.68% of girls come under the category of obesity ($\geq 30\%$). According to the studies conducted by Karl Peltzer et.al, on the prevalence of overweight/obesity and its associated factors among university students from 22 countries at 2014, university students in developing countries show high prevalence of overweight and obesity: Africa (Nigeria: 10% , Egypt: 25.3%–59.4%, South Africa: 10.8%–24%) ; Asia (Bangladesh: 20.8%, China: 2.9%–14.3% , Malaysia: 20%–30.1%, Thailand: 31% , Pakistan: 13%–52.6%

and India: 11%–37.5%); Latin America (Colombia: 12.4%–16.7%, Mexico: 31.6%), the Middle and Near East (Saudi females: 47.9% , Oman: 28.2% , Kuwait: 42% , Iran 12.4% and Turkey: 10%–47.4%).

The following factors were found to be associated with overweight and obesity among young adults: socio-demographic factors such as higher socioeconomic status, social factor like lack of social support, dietary behaviour including intakes of fiber, consumption of red meat, skip breakfast more often, high number of meals, snacking behaviour, physical inactivity, frequent alcohol use, smoking, poor mental health (depression, anxiety), childhood physical abuse, sexual and verbal abuse.

Analysing the results of the survey, the mean height for boys is 170.37cm and for girls is 161.91cm when compared to the standard height for 19 year old students was 176.54cm for boys and 163.15cm for girls. The results revealed that the mean height of the electronics students was 0.21cm more when compared to mechanical students, who were in turn, 0.17cm taller than the computer science students. On the other hand, in the case of girls, department wise comparison of the survey results shows that the mean height of the computer science students was 0.04cm more when compared to electronics students, who were in turn, 0.07cm taller than the mechanical students.

Examining the results of the survey, the mean weight of boys is 62.29kg and of girls is 52.73kg when compared to the standard weight for 19 year old students was 68.9kg for boys and 57.1kg for girls. It is observed that the mean weight of the computer science students was 0.85kg more when compared to electronics students, who were in turn, 0.13kg taller than the mechanical students. On the other hand, in the case of girls, department wise comparison of the survey results shows that the mean height of the computer science students was 0.65kg more when compared to mechanical students, who were in turn, 0.11kg taller than the electronics students.

The results of the survey divulge that, 66.74% in boys and 67.21% in girls never felt hungry because of not having enough food at home. Also 20.26% of boys and 19.97% of girls rarely felt hungry. The survey also reveals that 11.15% in boys

and 10.48% of girls felt hungry sometimes. Furthermore, 1.15% of boys and 1.27% of girls felt hungry most of the time. From the fact that, only 0.7% of boys and 1.06% of girls always felt hungry, it could be concluded that food availability is not scarce in the colleges of Kerala.

When it comes to the case of boys, almost 68.19%, 12.22%, 2.30% and 2.11% ate fruits one time, two times, three times and four times per day respectively and 15.19% rarely ate fruits such as ripe bananas, papaya, pineapple, grapes, orange etc. At the same time, in the case of girls, almost 71.08%, 12.83%, 2.64% and 2.39% ate fruits one time, two times, three times and four times per day respectively and 11.05% rarely ate fruits such as ripe bananas, papaya, pineapple, grapes, orange etc. Only 6.22% of boys and 6.33% of girls did not eat vegetables while 3.0% of boys and 2.98% of girls ate vegetables four or more times per day.

Findings Related to Hygiene

Clean water, basic toilets and good hygienic practices are essential for the survival and development of the people. Today, there are around 2.3 billion people in the world who do not use improved sanitation, and of these, 892 million still defecate in the open. At least 10% of the population of the world is thought to consume food irrigated by wastewater and around 663 million have no access to improved water sources (WHO 2018).

One of the most effective ways to protect ourselves and others from illness is having a good personal hygiene. This means washing the hands with clean water before eating, keeping the latrines clean and tidy, using soap while washing the hands after using toilet or latrine, etc. Hygienic related behaviour of the students is appreciable, as only 1.33% of boys and 1.04% of girls did not wash hands before eating at the college. On inquiry of the safety of the toilets or latrines in their colleges 66.11% of boys and 63.97% of girls replied positively. Also, 62.56% of boys and 62.16% of girls polled that the toilets or latrines in their colleges were clean.

Majority of the unaided polytechnic college in Kerala have better toilet facilities compared to the aided colleges. Also, the present latrine facilities of govt. polytechnic colleges are far better than that which existed a few years back. Even still, a few of the college boys still utilize open place for urination. A majority of colleges provides hand washing facilities, safe drinking water supply and sanitary toilet facilities in the state. All these developments in the sanitational facilities of the students took place within a span of few years.

A high standard of personal hygiene plays an important role in preventing the spread of infection through food, i.e. from the cook to the individual who eats the food. Further the students are also aware of the importance of washing their hands with soap after each visit to the toilets. In the present scenario of increasing communicable diseases drinking purified water and using clean water for washing, helps in preventing infectious disease. Overall, only 19.19% of boys and 19.17% of girls rarely used soap for washing hands after using toilet or latrine.

UNICEF states that, 2.4 billion people worldwide do not currently use improved sanitation. Poor sanitation is linked with transmission of diseases including cholera, diarrhoea, hepatitis A, dysentery, typhoid and polio. Inadequate sanitation is being estimated to cause 2,80,000 diarrhoeal deaths annually and is a considered as a major factor in several neglected tropical diseases, including schistosomiasis, intestinal worms and trachoma. Poor sanitation may also contribute to malnutrition. As a key custodian of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 6.2, UNICEF works to achieve adequate sanitation and hygiene for all and also to end open defecation by 2030(UNICEF 2018).

Findings Related to Violence

Violence refers to various forms of hurting either physically or emotionally. The increasing violence in campuses is evident from the larger number of random assaults, mass shootings, group fights, flash-mob crimes, and vicious one-on-one attacks, etc. reported in each academic year.

Overall, 57.41% of boys and 29.83% of girls had involved in physical fight at least once during the past 12 months. Brazilian Journal of Psychiatry in 2008, led by Emmanuel Rudatsikira, et al, reported that the prevalence of boys involved in physical fighting ranged from 37% in Finland to 69% in the Czech Republic and among girls, the prevalence of physical fighting was much lower ranging from 13% in Finland to 32% in Hungary. Thus it could be concluded that the prevalence of students involved in physical fighting in Kerala stands in an average. To limit these violences, college-based violence prevention programs can be conducted, which have been proven to reduce rates of aggression and violent behavior among students and safely intercede to stop an escalating violent episode taking part between peers and help to stimulate emotional control, self-awareness, self-esteem, positive social skills, conflict resolution, social problem-solving and teamwork.

Findings Related to Mental Health

Humans are social beings which require safe and secure mental health to survive. Mental health refers to the state of being mentally gained, it also refers to the ability of an individual to cope and adapt to the demands of life and the changes in the meaning of life itself. Loneliness is a factor which misleads a person from proper mental health. It is generally reported more among adolescents and young children, contrary to the myth that it occurs more in elderly. The increasing trend of developing nuclear families among the middle class families in Kerala might be a probable reason for this sense of loneliness. Thus, most of the times, the students do not find anyone of their peers to share their experiences. Apart from that, leisure activities, including watching television and surfing the Internet, also hold a major role in alienating people from each other. The ultimate result is that the students show withdrawal symptoms due to fear and spend their time alone.

As per the survey, in case of boys, 35.15% had felt lonely during the past 30 days preceding the survey (Sometimes = 25.67%, Most of the time = 7.44% and Always = 2.04%). In case of girls, 35.6% had felt lonely (Sometimes = 26.65%, Most of the time = 7.44% and Always = 1.51%). Internationally, this is

comparatively low as compared to that recorded in 2008 by Association for Studies in International Education in Australia(62% boys and 67% for girls) and in the Turkish university students from universities of Ankara (45.49%).

Loneliness may even lead to depression, Alzheimer's disease, alcoholism, bereavement, stress, personal disorder and even suicide. Research on suicide has revealed that there is a strong association between suicide tendencies, parasuicide and loneliness .The prevalence of suicide ideation and parasuicide rises with the degree of loneliness. Suicide attempt is considerably low in state of Kerala (13.52% in boys and 13.53% in girls) compared to the surveys by WHO World Mental Health Surveys International College Student Project (WMH-ICS) in 2018 on college students of USA(18.8%), Spain(19.7%), Northern Ireland(18.5) and South Africa(24.3%), and is high compared with that recorded in 2018 by Geumsook Shim(KAIST Clinic Pappalardo Center, Republic of Korea) on the college students in Korea (6.7%).

Findings Related to Tobacco Use

As per the statement provided by WHO in 2018, tobacco kills more than 7 million people each year and more than 6 million of those deaths are the result of direct tobacco use. Also, around 8,90,000 deaths are reported as the result of non-smokers being exposed to second-hand smoke. The largest discrepancies of smoking are found in Latvia (87% among the boys and 72% among the girls), followed by Poland (79 vs. 74%) and Slovak Republic (83 vs. 78%).Regular smokers, if defined as people, who had been smoking 40 times or more in lifetime, would make up one third (33%) of Swedish students; while in Latvia almost half of the students (46%) have reported this. Other countries with similarly high prevalence rates include Slovak Republic (44%) and Greece (41%) as by CDC 2015. Smoking in the young age will be associated with increased risk of cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases, stroke, and cancers of many organs such as mouth, larynx, lungs, pancreas, kidney, pancreas and cervix. Long-term health consequences of youth smoking are reinforced by the fact that most adolescents who smoke regularly continue to smoke throughout adulthood.

It is terrifying to note that over 10.96% of boys and 0.9% of girls smoked cigarettes even before reaching 18 years of age. This is more near to that recorded by CDC in 2017 at USA (14.0%) and is conjectured to surpass the records in US by 2022. Overall, 6.15% of boys and 0.74% of girls smoked cigarettes for one day, and 1.07% boys and none of girls smoked cigarettes on all days during the 30 days preceding the survey. When compared against the survey, results in USA which says 8.8% smoked cigarettes for one day and 2% smoked cigarettes on all days during the 30 days preceding the survey, it could be concluded that the students of Kerala are at an alarming rate of danger. They may be negatively influenced by the circumstances in which they grow up, as 29.34% of the parents of boys and 30.02% of the parents of girls have the habit of smoking.

According to the survey, 11.07% of boys and 1.0% of girls have used any other form of tobacco such as gudka, hans, panparag for at least one day during the past 30 days preceding the survey. This is comparatively low, as in USA, 29.1% of boys and 24.9% of girls have used any other tobacco products (CDC 2018). Besides direct using of tobacco, the other tobacco products used by students have evolved from cigarettes, cigars, bidis, hookah, tobacco pipes and smokeless tobacco (including chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus) to new methods such as dissolvable tobacco and electronic cigarette.

It is relievable to note that 86.81% of boys and 98.74% of girls have never smoked cigarettes and that 6.7% of boys and 0.3% of girls have tried to stop smoking cigarettes. Realising the far sustained consequences of smoking, the government has devised various measures, notably: restrictions on smoking in public places and in workplace; total ban on tobacco advertising and promotion; large, bold health warnings on tobacco products; sustained increases in tobacco taxation combined with measures to curb smuggling; smoking cessation and health education campaigns.

Findings Related with Alcohol and Other drug Use

The college years are some of the most vogue times to experiment with alcohol. Roughly 80 percent of the college students – four out of every five – are

found to consume alcohol to some degree. It is being estimated that 50 percent of these students engage in binge drinking (consuming too much alcohol in too little time). Considering the Kerala polytechnic students, aged 17-21 years, 61.52% of boys and 7.3% of girls have drunk alcohol at least once in their lifetime. Comparing these results state wise, the prevalence of alcohol consumption was found 38% in males and 40.6% in female students in Goa (IJCMPH 2018), and internationally, it is seen that 98% students in Greece, Latvia and the Slovakia Republic and 97% in Poland have drunk alcohol at least 1–2 times in their lives. Also, the lowest lifetime prevalence rates were reported from France -91%, Italy -94% and Sweden -95% (ESPAD Project 2017).

Ranges of parenting factors have also been associated with the advancement to risky drinking among adolescents. As per the survey results, 55.8% of boys and 54.8% of girls opinioned that their father or male guardian had the habit of drinking, while 1.9% of boys and 1.7% of girls opinioned that their mother or female guardian had the habit of drinking. Also, 2.2% of boys and 1.8% of girls stated that both their parents had the habit of drinking.

As by Alcoholism-Statistics 2013, in US, an estimated 6.6 million children under 18 live in households with at least one alcoholic parent. In Australia, according to the Centre for Alcohol Policy Research (CAPR), in 2013, fathers (49%) were more likely to be risky drinkers than mothers (26%).

Four fifth of the students in Poland had been drinking beer, which is followed by Latvia where two thirds of the students reported this and by France and the Slovak Republic where about half of the students had been drinking beer. Examining the results of the survey, it is seen that 32.96% of boys and 4.16% of girls in the polytechnic colleges of Kerala have the habit of consuming beer.

Starting out in college can produce some natural social anxiety for many students. In such circumstances, the temptation to try something new is strong because college students immaturely think that it makes socializing easier. Not all college students would immediately start binge drinking and doing drugs, but routine drinking to have more fun may lead many students toward addiction. The

highest rate of lifetime prevalence is found in France, where more than half of the college students have tried a drug (58%). The countries which come next are Italy (43%), Slovak Republic (39%) and also Poland (37%). On the other hand, the lowest rates are found in two so different countries, which are Greece (16%) and Sweden (15%). Viewed under such a comparison, the prevalence rate in Kerala is low as only 9.44% of boys and 0.92% of girls had used drugs such as marijuana, ganja or hashish in their life. As the law tips in favor of marijuana legalization, more and more college students are choosing marijuana pot as their drug of choice. On some campuses, marijuana use has outweighed even that of alcohol. In the present scenario, the importance for conducting awareness classes in the campus is escalating. According to the survey results, 72.19% of boys and 73.79% of girls reported that they were taught about the dangers of using drugs in their college.

In January 2018, Department of Psychology, Counseling and Special Education, Texas A&M University reported that the frequency of use of injection of drugs between the ages of 21 and 30, without a medical prescription, was 1.5% of one-time users and 0.5% of regular users.

The communicable diseases were major causes of mortality and morbidity in the earlier decades of twentieth century. The situation has changed as the modern medicine has conquered most of it. With the development of modern antibiotics and effective vaccines, the threat of communicable diseases has largely eradicated. In the ever changing techno savvy world and especially when the young generation gets stress in the quest for instant success, they try to get relief from this wrongly perceived and self created stress, by easily falling prey and treading towards the path of self destruction through the use of alcohol and drugs.

Findings on HIV/AIDS Related knowledge

AIDS speaks "I am the most feared disease of the world. Due to a retrovirus, causing immunodeficiency; with no cure in sight, except prevention. I challenge the scientists worldwide to conquer me!"

Globally, the leading causes of death among adolescents have changed from suicide, lower respiratory infections, interpersonal violence, alcohol and drug abuse, to a more disastrous and unpreventable disease- AIDS. It is lying over the head of the mankind like a death-axe, with an estimated 1.8 million individuals worldwide became newly infected with HIV and 1.3 million people dying from AIDS-related illnesses by the end of 2017(UNAIDS 2018).

The study on the polytechnic students in Kerala revealed that, all the students are aware about AIDS as an infective communicable disease and HIV/AIDS has several established modes of transmission. 98.26% of boys and 97.7% of girls are aware that people can get infection of HIV by the use of common syringes for medical injection. Even still, 5.3% of boys and 5.18% of girls students believed that the people can get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bite. 0.85% of boys and 0.63% of girls believed that people will not get infection of HIV by having sexual intercourse and surprisingly 0.85% boys and 1.11% girls students felt that it can be transmitted by casual contact and handshake. Above all, an alarming percentage of 39.67% of boys and 32.62% of girls polytechnic students are not taught about HIV or AIDS in their colleges during the academic year.

Based on the studies conducted by Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, SIBAR Institute of Dental Sciences, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh on the knowledge, awareness, and behavior study of HIV/AIDS among engineering students, maximum students (97.2%) indicated they know about HIV/AIDS, whereas 82.5% of the responders knew that HIV/AIDS affects immune systems. Most of the respondents (91.5%) knew that blood transfusion and sexual contact can transmit HIV/AIDS, 4.25% and 3.75% of individuals thought that HIV/AIDS will be transmitted only through blood transfusion and sexual contact, respectively. In concern with the specific question on needle prick injury and HIV/AIDS, 89.7% of individuals have responded in a positive manner. This has to be considered because the risk of exposure to AIDS through any needle prick injury is only less than 0.3%.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC), in 2017, youth aged 13 to 24 has made up 21% of the 38,739 newly HIV diagnosed patients

in the United States and dependent areas. In this, 87% were young men and 13% were young women. Less than 1% of youth who received an HIV diagnosis were aged 13 to 14, 21% were aged 15 to 19 and 79% were aged 20 to 24 (CDC 2017). Looking back, in 2016, CDC conducted surveys in the 50 states and the District of Columbia to find that an estimated 50,900 youth had HIV in 2016, which represents 4% of all people in the world with HIV. Of those, around 56% were aware of their infectivity. Young people were least likely to be aware of their infection in contrast to any other age group. Overall, 86% of the people with HIV were aware of their infection at the end of 2016. On inquiring about the source of their information on HIV, 71.0% of the students responded that books, newspaper, media and the Internet have helped them in gaining knowledge on HIV/AIDS.

Since the epidemic began, more than 60 million people have been infected with HIV. More than half of those newly infected with HIV today are between 15 and 24 years old and each day, nearly 6,000 becomes infected. An estimated 11.8 million young people aged 15 to 24 are living with (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO, 2002) HIV and AIDS. HIV infection and AIDS is by far the leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa and the 4th leading cause of death worldwide. In many countries, HIV infection and AIDS is reducing average life expectancy, threatening food security and nutrition, dissolving households, overloading the health care system, reducing economic growth and development, (UNAIDS, 2002), reducing school enrolment and the availability of teachers.

Since the beginning of this epidemic, more than 70 million people have been infected with HIV virus and about 35 million people have died of HIV. In India, sex is a subject which has got lot of social taboo. It is not taught in the mandatory way in the colleges because of which the students are curious about sexual activities during the adolescent but are afraid to speak freely to get their doubts clarified either from parents or teachers. The physiological urge compels them to discuss this often with peers leading to many unhealthy practices and developing dangerous habits. The explosion in information technology and unplanned urbanization has led to the college students getting overwhelmed by the fast paced life and getting into the

wicked peer groups and fast food culture. Sharing a few puffs or having a beer with them are just the beginning of future addiction.

Findings Related to Attitude towards Physical Activity

Regular physical activity in adolescence is important for developing lifelong health and well-being and preventing various health problems. WHO has advised that adolescents should do at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity. Adults should increase their moderate-intensity physical activity to 300 minutes per week, or equivalent, for additional health benefits. Globally, 81% of adolescents were insufficiently physically active in 2010, out of which 84% were boys and 78% were girls.

Evaluating the survey results of the polytechnic students of Kerala, 28.07% of boys and 20.90% of girl had been physically active, indulging in any kind of physical activity for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on 3-6 days preceding the survey during a usual week (i.e. related currently to recommended levels of physical activity). In the United States, 26.1% of adolescents have attained 60 or more minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity on at least 6 days per week (CDC 2017). The National Health Survey of Australia (2014-15) indicates that, nearly 29.7% were insufficiently active (less than 150 minutes in the previous week) while 14.8% were inactive (no exercise in the previous week). These were nearly similar to the proportions in 2011-12 (54.5%, 29.4% and 16.0% respectively). About 55.5% of the students participated in sufficient physical activity in the previous week (more than 75 minutes of vigorous physical activity or, more than 150 minutes of moderate physical activity or an equivalent combination of the both, including walking). Examining the results of the survey, in Kerala, 20.3% of boys and 6.83% of girls participate in at least 60 minutes per day of physical activity on all 7 days of the week. On the other hand, 27.1% of high school students participate in at least 60 minutes per day of physical activity on all 7 days of the week (CDC 2015).

In accordance with the survey results, 52.44% of boys and 16.50% of girls in the polytechnic colleges of Kerala participated in exercise such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training three or more days during

the week. As per the reports of Center for Disease Control and Prevention in 2015, around 53.4% of high school students of America have participated in muscle strengthening exercises on 3 or more days during the week.

Out of the polytechnic students of Kerala, 54.26% of boys and 51.43% of girls usually watched television, played video or computer games, 3 hours or more per day. As per the report of U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, children are now spending more than seven and a half hours a day in front of a screen (e.g., TV, videogames, computer). Nearly one-third of college students play video or computer games for 3 or more hours on a usual academic day. The sudden increase in information technology has made the world shrink unquestionably. The world has evolved from a time when one had to spend many hours searching through a library to an era where everything is at their finger tips. Earlier, students used to spend time in the play grounds indulging in any physical activities of their understanding irrespective of the climate or consequences. Today, they would be much happier to sit for hours with a smart phone in their hands, chatting with their friends or browsing through the subjects of their interest, thus leading to a very stagnant life, which in turn leads to life style diseases.

In America, 51.6% of high school students attended physical education classes in an average week, and only 29.8% of high school students attended physical education classes daily (CDC 2015). However, in the state of Kerala, 31.07% of boys and 30.98% of girls students attended three classes in physical education each week, preceding the survey. According to the present syllabus in the polytechnic colleges, three classes per week are allotted only for first semester while the students have no physical education classes in the remaining semesters. This forbids them from indulging in sports and games, thus leading them to stress, depression and many other psychological and physical problems.

Insufficient physical activity is a key risk factor for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and even cancer (WHO 2018). Australian Burden of Disease Study, released in November 2017 states that 2.6% of the total disease burden in Australia was due to physical inactivity. In 2013,

the World Health Assembly agreed on a set of global voluntary targets which include a 25% reduction of premature mortality from NCDs and a 10% decrease in insufficient physical activity by 2025. The “Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020” guides Member States, WHO and other UN Agencies on how to effectively achieve these targets. A sector specific toolkit is under development by WHO to assist Member States implement actions and achieve the targets.

An appropriate period of compulsory curriculum time is required for facilitating Quality Physical Education. This can be achieved if an immediate compulsory weekly allocation of 120 minutes and a future consideration of a compulsory legal minimum of 180 minutes weekly are strictly followed. This would help sustain Quality Physical Education and would go some way to meet scientific evidence that moderate to vigorous physical activity for at least 60 minutes daily is necessary for sustaining a healthy active lifestyle.

Physical activity should become a habit as well as a positive part of life in both younger and older individuals, leading to an increase in pleasure, health and well-being. Therefore, let’s go forth for a more active life!

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The purpose of the study was to assess the health-risk behaviours and attitude towards physical activity among Polytechnic students in Kerala. The variables selected were dietary behaviour and overweight, hygiene, violence, mental health, prevalence of tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, HIV/AIDS related knowledge and attitude towards physical activity which are the priority health-risk behaviours.

The survey covered 1000 male and 1000 female polytechnic students from Rural and Urban areas, studying in Computer, Mechanical and Electronics departments, in Aided, Unaided and Government Colleges of Kerala state during the year 2016-17. The sample represented proportionately the various districts of Kerala state with 1000 boys (Mean Age = 19 years) and 1000 girls (Mean Age = 19 years). To determine the health risk behaviours and attitude towards physical activity and its assessment, a questionnaire was developed, which contained 54 multiple-choice questions.

Conclusions

Eartha Kitt states “The river of life is constantly turning and bending and you never know where it's going to go and where you'll wind up...” Youth risk behaviour studies provide a mechanism for assessing and steering in the adolescent's “river of life”. Based on the findings of the study the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The mean height of the polytechnic boys was 6.17cm lesser when compared to standard value (176.54cm) for 19 years boys.
2. The results revealed that, in case of boys, the mean height of the electronics students (170.57cm) was 0.21cm more when compared to mechanical students (170.36cm), who were in turn, 0.17cm taller than the computer science students (170.19cm).

3. The average height of the rural boys was 170.29cm and the average height of the urban boys was 170.46cm, which is 0.17cm higher than the rural boys.
4. The results revealed that, in case of polytechnic boys, the mean height of the government college students (170.53cm) was 0.1cm more when compared to unaided college students (170.43cm), who were in turn, 0.26cm taller than the aided college students (170.17cm).
5. The mean height of the polytechnic girls was 1.24cm lesser when compared to standard value (163.15cm) for 19 years girls.
6. The results exposed that, in the case of girls, the mean height of the computer science students (161.96cm) was 0.04cm more when compared to electronics students (161.92cm), who were in turn, 0.07cm taller than the mechanical students (161.85cm).
7. The average height of the rural girls was 161.86cm and the urban girls was 161.95cm, which is 0.09cm higher than the rural girls.
8. The results revealed that, in case of polytechnic girls, the mean height of the government college students (162.08cm) was 0.24cm more when compared to unaided college students (161.84cm), who were in turn, 0.04cm taller than the aided college students (161.80cm).
9. The mean weight of the polytechnic boys was 6.61kg lesser when compared to standard value (68.9kg) for 19 years boys.
10. It is observed that, in case of boys, the mean weight of the computer science (61.92kg) students was 0.85kg more when compared to electronics students (62.05kg), who were in turn, 0.13kg weightier than the mechanical students (61.92kg).
11. The average weight of the rural boys was 62.08kg and of the urban boys was 62.49kg, which is 0.41kg higher than the rural boys.

12. The results revealed that, in case of polytechnic boys, the mean weight of the unaided college students (62.58kg) was 0.16kg more when compared to the aided college students (62.42kg), who were in turn, 0.55kg weightier than the government college students (61.87kg).
13. The mean weight of the polytechnic girls was 4.37kg lesser when compared to standard value (57.1kg) for 19 years girls.
14. The survey results show that, in the case of girls, the mean height of the computer science students (53.20kg) was 0.65kg more when compared to mechanical students (52.55kg), who were in turn, 0.11kg weightier than the electronics students (52.44kg).
15. The mean weight of the rural girls was 52.60kg and the urban girls was 52.85kg, which is 0.25kg higher than the rural girls.
16. The results revealed that, in case of polytechnic girls, the mean weight of the aided college students (52.90kg) was 0.04kg more when compared to unaided college students (52.86kg), who were in turn, 0.43kg weightier than the government college students (52.43kg).
17. The prevalence of underweight (<18.5%) among the polytechnic students in Kerala based on Body Mass Index (BMI) was 28.81% in boys and 32.39% in girls.
18. The average of boys and girls categorised as underweighed students is found more in electronics department (34.03%) than mechanical (33.21%) and computer science (24.57%) departments.
19. The average of boys and girls categorised as underweighed students is found more in rural areas (34.23%) compared to the students from urban areas (26.98%).
20. The average of boys and girls categorised as underweighed students is mostly found in government colleges (35.17%) followed by aided (29.77%) and unaided colleges (26.88%) respectively.

21. The prevalence of overweight (25 - 29.9%) among the polytechnic students in Kerala based on Body Mass Index (BMI) was 10.07% in boys and 7.7% in girls.
22. The average of boys and girls categorised as overweighed students are found more in computer science department (7.55%) than electronics (6.06%) and mechanical science (5.52%) departments.
23. The average of boys and girls categorised as overweighed students are found more in urban areas (10.01%) than from rural areas (7.77%).
24. The average of boys and girls categorised as overweighed students are found more in unaided colleges (10.96%) followed by aided (9.17%) and government colleges (6.54%).
25. The prevalence of obesity ($\geq 30\%$) among the polytechnic students in Kerala based on Body Mass Index (BMI) was 3.85% in boys and 2.67% in girls.
26. The average of boys and girls categorised as obese students found more in computer science department (3.88%) than mechanical science (3.38) and electronics departments (2.91%) .
27. The average of boys and girls categorised as obese students found more in urban areas (3.51%) compared to the students from rural areas (3.02%).
28. The average of boys and girls categorised as obese students are mostly found in unaided colleges (4.19%) followed by aided (3.47%) and government colleges (2.13%).
29. The results of the survey divulge that, 66.74% of boys and 67.21% of girls never felt hungry because of not having enough food at home.
30. The average of boys and girls who had enough food at home are found more in computer science department (69.20%) than electronics (68.50) and mechanical science departments (63.24%).
31. The average of boys and girls from rural areas (67.68%) are less hungry as

compared to the students from urban areas (66.28%).

32. The average of boys and girls who had enough food at home are mostly found in unaided colleges (82.93%) followed by aided (70.58%) and government colleges (47.43%).
33. Among the polytechnic students of Kerala, girls have healthier dietary habits than boys, as 88.94% of girls ate fruits such as ripe bananas, papaya, pineapple, grapes, orange, etc at least once in a day compared to boys (84.52%).
34. The average of boys and girls who have fruits in a day are observed more in urban areas (88.09%) than the students from rural areas (85.68%).
35. The average of boys and girls who have fruits at least once in a day is found more in computer science department (87.93%) than in mechanical science department (86.88%) and electronics department (85.84%).
36. The average of boys and girls who have fruits at least once in a day are found more in government colleges (88.56%) and, only a minor difference is seen in the percentage of the students in aided (86.07%) and unaided colleges(86.01%).
37. The average of boys and girls, who marked that the toilets or latrines in the colleges are safe for 63.14% students of electronics , 64.96% students of mechanical and 67.04% of computer science.
38. The average of boys and girls who marked the toilets are safe more in unaided colleges (72.76%) than in government colleges (65.29%) and aided colleges (57.08%).
39. The violence in polytechnic colleges is more male dominated (57.41%) than female (29.83%) in Kerala.
40. The average of boys and girls who have engaged in a physical fight at least once during the past 12 months is more in electronics department (56.95%)

followed by mechanical (41.55%) and computer science (32.45%) departments.

41. The average of boys and girls who have engaged in a physical fight at least once during the past 12 months is more from urban areas (44.76%) than the students from rural areas (42.48%).
42. The average of boys and girls who have engaged in a physical fight at least once during the past 12 months is more in unaided colleges (56.95%) than aided colleges (41.55%) and government (32.45%) colleges.
43. The girls (35.6%) are more likely than boys (35.15%) to be in a sense of loneliness.
44. Only a slight variation is seen in the suicide tendencies in boys (13.52%) and girls (13.53%).
45. The average of boys and girls who have suicide tendencies in mechanical (17.92%) and computer science departments (15.33%) are increasing at an alarming rate while the electronics science students (7.32%) are comparatively at the safer zone.
46. The average of boys and girls who have seriously considered attempting suicide is found more in rural areas (15.14%) than the students from urban areas (11.9%).
47. The average of boys and girls who have seriously considered attempting suicide is more in government colleges (15%) followed by unaided (13.23%) and aided colleges (12.35%).
48. The male students (13.19%) are more likely than female students (1.26%) who have smoked cigarettes 30 days preceding the survey.
49. The average of boys and girls who have smoked cigarettes 30 days preceding the survey is found more in electronics department (8.02%) than in mechanical science (6.92%) and computer science department (6.74%).

50. Analysing the average of boys and girls the results shows that place of residence of the students has no influence in their cigarette usage (7.22% in both urban and rural).
51. The average of boys and girls who have smoked cigarettes 30 days preceding the survey is more in government colleges (8.3%) followed by aided (7.76%) and unaided colleges (5.61%).
52. The percentages of boys (11.07%) who have used other forms of tobacco (such as gudka, hans, panparag) are high as compared to that of girls (1%).
53. Even at the absence of tobacco, the students have sought pleasure from other forms of tobacco. It is evident from the average rate of boys and girls which reveals that its use is more in electronics department (6.32%) than mechanical (5.97%) and computer science departments (5.82%) falling behind.
54. The average of boys and girls who have used other forms of tobacco is found more in urban areas (6.43%) than the students from rural areas (5.65%).
55. Analysing the average of boys and girls, only a minor difference is seen in the percentage of the students in government (6.91%) and aided colleges (6.68%) who have sought pleasure from other forms of tobacco, whereas the least percentage is recorded in unaided colleges (4.53%).
56. The male students (61.42%) have drunk more alcohol than the female students (7.3%).
57. The average of boys and girls who have drunk alcohol are found more in electronics department (38.91%) than in mechanical science (36.61%) and computer science department (27.71%).
58. The average rate of boys and girls who have drunk alcohol is found more in the students from rural areas (13.19%) than the students from urban areas (12.6%).
59. Analysing the average of boys and girls the result shows that alcohol

consumption is comparatively less in aided colleges (33.64%) while only a minor difference is seen in the percentage of the students in unaided (34.61%) and government colleges (34.98%) who have drunk alcohol.

60. The male students (9.44%) are more likely than the female students (0.92%) to report lifetime drug use.
61. Analysing the average of boys and girls the result shows that the lifetime drug use is mostly reported among computer science students (5.32%) while only a minor difference is seen in the percentage of the students in mechanical science (5.13%) and electronics department (5.11%) who have used drugs such as marijuana, ganja or hashish in their life.
62. The average of boys and girls reveals that prevalence of lifetime drug use is more in urban areas (5.65%) than in rural areas (4.73%).
63. The average of boys and girls who have used drugs such as marijuana, ganja or hashish in their life are found more in government colleges (5.53%) than in unaided (5.32%) and aided colleges (4.71%).
64. Overall 27.81% of boys and 26.21% of girls reported that they were not taught about dangers of using drugs in their colleges during the academic year.
65. The average of boys and girls who reported that they were not taught about dangers of using drugs are more in computer science department (25.36%) followed by mechanical science (23.03%) and electronics department (21.42%).
66. The average rate of boys and girls shows that 23.92% of students from rural areas and 22.62% from urban areas were not taught about the dangers of using drugs during the academic year.
67. The average of boys and girls who reported that they were not taught about dangers of using drugs are found more in aided colleges (26.89%) than in unaided (23.71%) and government colleges (19.22%).

68. All polytechnic students are aware that HIV is an infective communicable disease.
69. Only a minor difference is seen in the percentage of boys (5.3%) and girls (5.18%) who believed that the people can get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bite.
70. The average of boys and girls who believed that people can get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bite are more in electronics department (6.01%) than in computer science (5.16%) and mechanical science department (4.56%).
71. Analysing the average rate of boys and girls, the result shows that only a minor difference is seen in the percentage of students from rural (5.1%) and urban areas (5.38%) who believed that HIV infection or AIDS can be spread through mosquito bite.
72. The average of boys and girls who believed that the people can get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bite are found more in unaided colleges (5.96%) than in aided (5.58%) and government colleges (4.18%).
73. Only a minor difference is seen in the percentage of boys (0.85%) and girls (0.63%) who believed that people cannot get HIV infection by having sexual intercourse.
74. Analysing the average rate of boys and girls, it reveals the fact that 1.7% of electronics students, 0.36% of computer science students and 0.17% of mechanical science students believe that HIV infection is not transmitted by sexual intercourse.
75. The average of boys and girls who believed that 0.92% of students from rural areas and 0.57% from urban areas believed that HIV infection is not transmitted by sexual intercourse.
76. The average of boys and girls who believed that HIV infection is not transmitted by sexual intercourse are mostly found in unaided colleges (0.91%) followed by aided (0.87%) and government colleges (0.45%).

77. The percentage of girls (1.11%) who believe that HIV is transmitted through touch is more than that of boys (0.85%).
78. The average of boys and girls who believed that HIV is transmitted by touch are found more in electronics department (1.38%) than in mechanical science (1.17%) and computer science department (0.41%).
79. Analysing the average rate of boys and girls, it shows that urban students (1.1%) rather than the rural students (0.87%), believe that HIV is transmitted through a touch from an AIDS patient.
80. Analysing the average rate of boys and girls, it reveals the fact that HIV infection is transmitted through a touch from an AIDS patient is spread among 1.17% of unaided college students, 1.05% of aided college students and 0.74% of government college students.
81. An alarming percentage of 39.65% polytechnic students in Kerala are not taught about HIV or AIDS in their colleges during the academic year.
82. The average of boys and girls who reported that they were not taught about HIV or AIDS in their colleges are found more in government colleges (41.79%) than in unaided (38.87%) and aided colleges (38.29%).
83. Physical activity among the polytechnic students was higher for the males (48.2%) compared to the females (27.73%) who reported they were active for least 60 minutes per day for 3 or more days preceding the survey.
84. The average of boys and girls who were physically active for least 60 minutes per day for three or more days preceding the survey are found more in mechanical science department (41.55%) than in electronics (37.06%) and computer science departments (35.56%).
85. The average of boys and girls, who were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day for three or more days preceding the survey are found more in urban areas (38.74%) than from rural areas (37.36%).

86. The average of boys and girls who were physically active for least 60 minutes per day for three or more days preceding the survey are found more in unaided colleges (39.67%) than in aided colleges (39.59%) and government colleges (34.9%).
87. Overall, 31.07% of boys and 30.98% of girls attended three classes in physical education each week, preceding the survey during the academic year.
88. The male students (54.26%) are more likely than the female students (51.43%) who watch television, play video or computer for three or more hours per day on an average college day.
89. The average of boys and girls who have watched television, played video or computer for three or more hours per day is mostly reported in the computer science departments (60.12%), followed by electronics (50.14%) and mechanical science departments (48.28%).
90. Analysing the average rate of boys and girls, it reveals that only a slight variation is seen in the percentage of students from rural (52.83%) and urban (52.85%) who have watched television, played video or computer for three or more hours per day on an average college day.
91. The average of boys and girls who have watched television, played video or computer for three or more hours per day are found more in unaided colleges (55.57%) than in aided colleges (52.89%) and government colleges (50.08%).

Recommendations

1. Actions should be initiated to ensure that every student is undergoing the recommended levels of health related physical activity in each week. Physical education classes should not be limited to the first semester students. The curriculum should allow changes to follow these classes throughout the course.

2. The advantages of physical activity on health and the future consequences of non communicable diseases (diabetes, hypertension, osteoporosis etc.) due to inactivity must be explained to the students.
3. It is highly recommended that similar studies must be conducted in other educational sectors so as to ensure and enrich the health conditions prevailing there.
4. Government should implement suitable policies and programmes which could reduce drug use. Moreover, parents and teachers should educate children about drug abuse and its consequences.
5. Colleges should help to improve the health of the students by means of providing and maintaining hygienic conditions, such as hand washing, clean toilets or latrines, other sanitation facilities and safe drinking water, seeing that these are either non-existent or inadequate in many colleges in both rural and urban areas in Kerala.
6. In order to overcome the dietary problems including overweight, obesity, etc, it is suggested that the government must take suitable initiatives to inculcate of a life style with proper diet for the upcoming generations.
7. Colleges are recommended to modify the curriculum in such a way so as to improve personal hygiene practices among the students and to develop a comprehensive health and hygiene intervention programs in colleges.
8. Teachers should be trained for the early detection of any possible problems that students may face and to guide properly.
9. Parents and teachers need to watch out for signs of unusual behaviour in students and should address before it escalates into an uncontrollable violence.
10. Each college must provide well-trained counselors for the students to have relief from any possible stress and strain.

11. The authorities must demand a regular feedback of all the preventive measures undertaken. This would ensure that the measures taken are sufficient enough to check the consumption and transaction of alcohol and drugs in the campus.
12. It is found on the survey that the participation of students in the sports and games are not satisfactory. On increasing such games, they are not only relieved of tension and work load but also gain co-ordination and cooperative skills.
13. In addition, the findings of the study could help the policy makers to strengthen the strategies and policies to nurture healthy adolescent culture.
14. As the first face of intervention against violence in campus, conflict management should be included in the college curriculum.
15. Appropriate legislation should be enforced to prevent the students from having easy access to alcohol and drugs.
16. Parents and teachers must be taught to recognize the changes in the mood and behaviours of the children and also refer for the early appropriate intervention.
17. In general, the results provide hard evidence for the urgent need for establishing health promoting colleges and Adolescent Health Services in Kerala.

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Appendix 1

The Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical activity among Polytechnic Students in Kerala

This survey is about your health and the things you do that may affect your health. Students like you all over your state are doing this survey. The information you give will be use to develop better health programmes for young people like yourself

Do not write your name on this survey or the answer sheet. The answers you give will be keeping private. No one will know your answer. Answer the questions based on what you really know or do. There is no right or wrong answers.

Completing the survey is voluntary. Your grade or mark in the class will not be affect whether or not you answer the questions. If you do not want to answer a question, just leave it blank. Make sure to read every question and make tick mark in the answer sheet.

Respondent demographics questions

1. How old are you?
 - A. 16 years old
 - B. 17 – 19 years old
 - C. 19 - 21 years old
 - D. 21 - 23 years old or above

2. What is your sex?
 - A. Boy
 - B. Girl

3. In which year are you studying?
 - A. 1st year
 - B. 2nd year
 - C. 3rd year

4. In which category does your polytechnic college belongs to?
 - A. Government
 - B. Aided
 - C. Un Aided

The next 7 questions ask about dietary behaviour and overweight.

5. What is your Height and weight?
 - A. Height - In cm
 - B. Weight - in Kg

6. During the past 30 days, how often did you feel hungry because of not having enough food at home?
 - A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Most of the time
 - E. Always
7. How many times per day did you usually eat fruits, such as ripe bananas, Pappaya, Pineapple, grapes, orange or any other?
 - A. Rarely
 - B. 1 time per day
 - C. 2 times per day
 - D. 3 times per day
 - E. 4 or more times per day
8. How many times per day did you usually eat vegetables, such as ladies finger, Pumpkin, Drumstick, Brinjal, Tomato, raw Plantain or any others?
 - A. I did not eat vegetables
 - B. 1 time per day
 - C. 2 times per day
 - D. 3times per day
 - E. 4 or more times per day
9. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you eat breakfast?
 - A. 0 days
 - B. 1 day
 - C. 2 or 3 days
 - D. 4 or 5 days
 - E. 6 or 7 days
10. During the last 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?
 - A. I did not drink milk during the past 7 days
 - B. 1 or 2 glasses
 - C. 3 to 4 glasses
 - D. 5 to 6 glasses
 - E. 7 or more glasses
11. During the past 30 days, on how many times did you eat hamburger, pizza, sandwich, etc from a restaurant?
 - A. Never
 - B. Once or twice
 - C. 3 to 6 times

- D. 7 to 15 times
- E. More than 15 times

The next 7 questions ask about hygienic behaviour.

12. During the past 7 days, how did you usually wash your hands before eating at College?
- A. I did not wash my hands before eating at college
 - B. In a dish of water used by others
 - C. In a dish of water used only by me
 - D. Under running water or tap
 - E. Some other way
13. Are the toilets or latrines safe at college?
- A. There are no toilets or latrines at college?
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
14. Are the toilets or latrines clean at college?
- A. There are no toilets or latrines at college?
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
15. How often do you use soap when washing your hands after using toilet or latrine?
- A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Most of the time
 - E. Always
16. How often would you brush my teeth?
- A. Never
 - B. After every meal
 - C. Only in the morning
 - D. Only at night
 - E. Morning and night
17. How often do you change your clothes?
- A. Everyday
 - B. Twice a week
 - C. Three times a week
 - D. Four times a week
 - E. Occasionally
18. Are sanitizers distributed in the laboratories, corridors, and restrooms of your college?

- A. Yes
- B. No

The next 3 questions ask about violence-related behaviors.

19. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?
- A. 0 time
 - B. 1 time
 - C. 2 to 5 times
 - D. 6 to 9 times
 - E. 10 or more times
20. During the past 30 days, on how many times did you not go to your college because of feeling unsafe at the college or on your way to or from college?
- A. 0 time
 - B. 1 time
 - C. 2 to 5 times
 - D. 6 to 9 times
 - E. 10 or more times
21. During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied in the college?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

The next 6 questions ask about the mental health.

22. During the past 30 days, how often have you felt lonely?
- A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Most of the time
 - E. Always
23. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
24. How many close friends do you have?
- A. 0
 - B. 1
 - C. 2

- D. 3 or more
25. If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any of your suicide attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?
- A. I did not attempt suicide during the past 12 months
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
26. On an average college night, how many hours of sleep do you get?
- D. 4 or less hours
 - E. 5 to 6 hours
 - F. 7 to 8 hours
 - G. 9 to 10hours
 - H. More than 10 hours
27. Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by *feeling down, depressed or hopeless*?
- I. Never
 - J. Several days
 - K. More than half the days
 - L. Nearly every day

The next 9 questions ask about tobacco use.

28. How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?
- A. I have never smoked cigarettes
 - B. 16 years old or younger
 - C. 17 to 18 years old
 - D. 19 to 20 years old
 - E. 21 years old or elder
29. During the past 30 days, on how many days have you smoked cigarettes?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 15 days
 - D. 16 to 29 days
 - E. All days
30. During the past 30 days, on how many days have you used any other form of Tobacco such as Gudga, Hans, Panparag?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 15 days
 - D. 16 to 29 days
 - E. All days
31. During the past 12 months, have you ever tried to stop smoking cigarettes?
- A. I have never smoked cigarettes

- B. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 12 months
 - C. Yes
 - D. No
32. During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes have you smoked daily?
- A. I did not smoke cigarette
 - B. 1 or 2 numbers
 - C. 3 to 15 numbers
 - D. 16 to 29 numbers
 - E. 30 or more
33. Which of your parents or guardian use any form of tobacco?
- A. Neither
 - B. My father or male guardian
 - C. My mother or female guardian
 - D. Both
 - E. I do not know
34. Have you ever used an electronic vapor product including e-cigarettes, vapes, e-cigars, e-hookahs and hookah pens?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
35. What had made you to smoke cigarettes for the first time?
- A. I have never smoked cigarettes
 - B. Out of curiosity
 - C. Peer group pressure
 - D. Stress relief
 - E. Media influences
36. During the past 7 days, on how many days have people smoked in your presence?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 or 4 days
 - D. 5 or 6 days
 - E. All 7 days

The next 16 questions ask about alcohol and other drug use.

37. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?
- A. I have never had a drink of alcohol
 - B. 16 years or younger
 - C. 17 - 18 years old
 - D. 19 - 20 years old

- E. 21 years old or elder
38. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink containing alcohol?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 15 days
 - D. 16 to 29 days
 - E. All days
39. During your life, how many times did you drink so much alcohol that you were really drunk?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 or more times
40. How old were you for the first time you drunk so much alcohol that you were really drunk?
- A. I have never drunk so much alcohol that I was really drunk
 - B. 16 years old or younger
 - C. 17 or 18 years old
 - D. 19 or 20 years old
 - E. 21 years old or elder
41. During your life, how many times have you ever had a hang-over, felt sick, headache got into trouble with your family or friends, missed college, or got into fights, as a result of drinking alcohol?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 or more times
42. What is the most number of drinks you have had on one occasion?
- A. I do not drink alcohol
 - B. Less than peg (60 ml)
 - C. 2 peg
 - D. 3 peg
 - E. 4 or more drinks
43. What type of alcohol do you usually drink?
- A. I do not drink alcohol
 - B. Beer
 - C. Vodka/gin
 - D. Toddy

- E. Some other type
44. With whom do you usually drink alcohol?
- A. I do not drink alcohol
 - B. With my friends
 - C. With my family
 - D. With persons I have just met
 - E. I usually drink alone
45. Do your parents or guardians know that you drink alcohol?
- A. I do not drink alcohol
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
 - D. I do not know
46. Which of your parents or guardian drink alcohol?
- A. Neither
 - B. My father or male guardian
 - C. My mother or female guardian
 - D. Both
 - E. I do not know
47. During your life, how many times have you used drugs, such as Marijuana, Ganja, Hashish?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 or more times
48. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use Ganja?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 15 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 or more times
49. How old were you when you first tried marijuana or ganja?
- A. I have never tried marijuana or ganja
 - B. 16 years old or younger
 - C. 17 or 18 years old
 - D. 19 or 20 years old
 - E. 21 years old or elder
50. During your life, how many times have you shared needles or syringes to inject any drugs into your body?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times

- C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 or more times
51. During this college year, were you taught in any of your classes the dangers of using drugs?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I do not know
52. During your life, how many times have you taken a prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 or more times

The next 9 questions ask about HIV/AIDS related knowledge

53. Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS?
- A. Yes
 - B. No.
54. During this college year, were you taught in any of your classes about HIV or AIDS?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I do not know
55. Can people get HIV injection or AIDS from mosquito bites?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I do not know
56. Will people get infection of HIV by having sexual intercourse?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I do not know
57. Will people get infection of HIV through blood transfusion
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I do not know

58. Will people get infection of HIV by using common syringes of medical injection?
A. Yes
B. No
C. I do not know
59. Will people get infection of HIV by a touch from a AIDS Patient?
A. Yes
B. No
C. I do not know
60. Have you ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS? (Do not count tests done if you donated blood.)
A. Yes
B. No
C. Not sure
61. During the past 12 months, have you ever been tested for sexually transmitted diseases (STD) other than HIV, such as syphilis or gonorrhea?
A. Yes
B. No
C. Not sure
62. Can the fetus get HIV injection or AIDS from an infected mother?
A. Yes
B. No
C. I don't know

The next 13 questions ask about attitude towards physical activity

63. During a usual week, on how many days are you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?
A. 0 times
B. 1 or 2 days
C. 3 or 4 days
D. 5 or 6 days
E. 7 days
64. How much time do you spend during a usual day sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends, or doing other sitting activities, such as reading books, playing chess, or playing scrabble?
A. Less than 1 hour per day
B. 1 to 2 hours per day
C. 3 to 4 hour per day
D. 5 to 6 hour per day
E. More than 7 hour per day

65. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you walk or ride a bicycle to and from college?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 or 4 days
 - D. 5 or 6 days
 - E. 7 days
66. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you miss classes or college without permission?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 or more days
67. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardian understand your problems and worries?
- A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Most of the time
 - E. Always
68. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardians really know what you were doing with your free time?
- A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Most of the time
 - E. Always
69. During this college year, on how many days did you go to physical education class each week?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 day
 - C. 2 days
 - D. 3 days
 - E. 4 or more days
70. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?
- A. 0 teams
 - B. 1 team
 - C. 2 teams
 - D. 3 or more teams
71. During this college year, have you been taught in any of your classes the benefits of physical activity?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I do not know

72. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you do exercises such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 or 4 days
 - D. 5 or 6 days
 - E. 7 days
73. In a typical week, on how many days do you do vigorous intensity sports, fitness or recreational (leisure) activities?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 day
 - C. 2 to 3 days
 - D. 4 to 5 days
 - E. 6 or 7 days
74. On an average college day, how many hours do you use Youtube, Instagram, Facebook or other social media for something that wouldn't help you in your academic performance?
- A. I do not play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work
 - B. Less than 1 hour per day
 - C. 1 to 2 hour per day
 - D. 2 to 3 hours per day
 - E. More than 3 hours per day
75. Have you ever been injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

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Appendix 2

The Questionnaire on Health Risk Behaviour and Attitude towards Physical activity among Polytechnic Students in Kerala

This survey is about your health and the things you do that may affect your health. Students like you all over your state are doing this survey. The information you give will be use to develop better health programmes for young people like yourself

Do not write your name on this survey or the answer sheet. The answers you give will be keeping private. No one will know your answer. Answer the questions based on what you really know or do. There is no right or wrong answers.

Completing the survey is voluntary. Your grade or mark in the class will not be affect whether or not you answer the questions. If you do not want to answer a question, just leave it blank. Make sure to read every question and make tick mark in the answer sheet.

ആരോഗ്യത്തിന് ഹാനികരമായ സ്വഭാവങ്ങളും കേരളത്തിലെ പോളി ടെക്നീക് കുട്ടികളുടെ ആരോഗ്യ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള മനോഭാവവും

ഈ സർവ്വേ നിങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചും നിങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ നിങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തെ ബാധിക്കുന്നു എന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുമാണ്. നിങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങളെപ്പോലുള്ളവരുടെ മെച്ചപ്പെട്ട ആരോഗ്യപരിപാടികൾ വികസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനാണ്.

ഈ ഉത്തരക്കടലാസിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ പേരെഴുതരുത്. നിങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്ന ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ രഹസ്യമായി സൂക്ഷിക്കും. ആരോടും ഇവ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുകയില്ല. ചോദ്യങ്ങളുടെ ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങൾക്ക് അറിയാവുന്നവ നിങ്ങൾ ശരിയാണെന്ന് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ എഴുതുക. ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ ശരിയോ തെറ്റോ എന്ന് വിലയിരുത്തുന്നില്ല.

നിങ്ങൾ സ്വയമാണ് ഈ സർവ്വേ പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നത്. അതായത് ഇതിൽ യാതൊരു നിർബന്ധവും പ്രേരണയും ഇല്ല. നിങ്ങൾ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരം നൽകിയാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും അത് നിങ്ങളുടെ ക്ലാസ്സിലെ ഗ്രേഡിനെയോ മാർക്കിനെയോ ബാധിക്കില്ല. ഏതെങ്കിലും ചോദ്യത്തിന് ഉത്തരം പറയാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ കോളം പൂരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. എല്ലാ ചോദ്യങ്ങളും വായിച്ചു എന്ന് ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുക. ശരിയെന്ന നിങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ അനുബന്ധമായുള്ള ഉത്തരക്കടലാസിൽ പേനകൊണ്ട് ടിക് മാർക്ക് ഇടുക.

1. How old are you? (നിങ്ങളുടെ വയസ്സ്?)
 - A. 16 years old (16 വയസ്സ്)
 - B. 17 – 19 years old (17 - 19 വയസ്സ്)
 - C. 19 - 21 years old (19 - 21 വയസ്സ്)
 - D. 21 - 23 years old or above (21 23 വയസ്സ്)
2. What is your sex? (നിങ്ങൾ ആൺകുട്ടിയോ പെൺകുട്ടിയോ?)

- A. Boy (ആൺകുട്ടി)
 B. Girl (പെൺകുട്ടി)
3. In which year are you studying?(നിങ്ങൾ ഏതു വർഷം പഠിക്കുന്നു?)
 A. 1 year
 B. 2 year
 C. 3 year
4. In which category does your polytechnic belongs to? (നിങ്ങളുടെ പോളിടെക്നിക്കിന് ഏതു വിഭാഗത്തിൽ പെടുന്നു?)
 A. Government (ഗവൺമെന്റ്)
 B. Aided (ഗവൺമെന്റ് എയിഡഡ്)
 C. Un Aided (അൺ എയിഡഡ്)
5. What is your Height and weight?
 A. Height - In cm
 B. Weight - in Kgs
6. During the past 30 days, how often did you feel hungry because of not having enough food at home?(കഴിഞ്ഞ 30 ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കിടയിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിൽ ഭക്ഷണമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് വിശപ്പ് അനുഭവപ്പെട്ടുവോ?)
 A. Never (ഒരിക്കലും)
 B. Rarely (അപൂർവ്വമായി)
 C. Sometimes (ചിലപ്പോൾ)
 D. Most of the time (മിക്കപ്പോഴും)
 E. Always (എല്ലായ്പ്പോഴും)
7. How many times per day did you usually eat fruits, such as ripe bananas, Pappaya, Pineapple, grapes, orange or any other? (ദിവസത്തിൽ എത്ര തവണ നിങ്ങൾ സാധാരണയായി വാഴപ്പഴം, പപ്പായ, കൈതച്ചക്ക, മുന്തിരി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും പഴങ്ങൾ കഴിക്കാറുണ്ട്?)
 A. Rarely (അപൂർവ്വമായി)
 B. 1 time per day (ദിവസം ഒരു നേരം)
 C. 2 times per day (ദിവസം രണ്ടു നേരം)
 D. 3 times per day (ദിവസം മൂന്നു നേരം)
 E. 4 or more times per day (നാലോ അതിൽ കൂടുതലോ)
8. How many times per day did you usually eat vegetables, such as ladies finger, Pumpkin, Drumstick, Brinjal, Tomato, raw Plantain or any others? (ദിവസത്തിൽ എത്ര തവണ നിങ്ങൾ സാധാരണയായി പച്ചക്കറികൾ (വെണ്ടക്ക, മത്തങ്ങ, മുരിങ്ങക്കായ, വഴുതനങ്ങ, തക്കാളി, ഇലവർഗങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ കഴിക്കാറുണ്ട്?)
 A. I did not eat vegetables (ഞാൻ പച്ചക്കറികൾ കഴിക്കാറില്ല)
 B. 1 time per day (ദിവസം ഒരു നേരം)
 C. 2 times per day (ദിവസം രണ്ടു നേരം)

- D. 3times per day (Znhk w aq¶ pt\cw)
- E. 4 or more times per day (\ntem A XnÃ I qSp:XA)
9. During the past 7 days, how did you usually wash your hands before eating ?
(I gn^a Ggp Znhk S fñÃ tI mtfPvsh''v F S s\bmWv` E \W:Xn\ v ap¼v ssi I gpl p¶ X?)
- A. I did not wash my hands before eating (tI mtfPñÃ sh''v` E - W` n\ v ap¼v ssi I gpl mñÃ)
- B. In a dish of water used by others (aäpÃ hÃ D] tbmKñ: psl m- ncn- j p¶] m{X- ñse shÃ - ñÃ)
- C. In a dish of water used only by me (R m³ am{Xw D] tbmKñ: p¶] m{X- ñse shÃ - ñÃ)
- D. Under running water or tap (HgpI p¶ shÃ - ñÃ A sÃ-| ñÃ Sm, ñÃ\ñ¶)
- E. Some other way (addp hn[- ñÃ)
10. Are the toilets or latrines safe at college? (tI mtfPñse em{Sn\pw tSmbñeäpw K pC-E ñXamtWm?)
- A. There are no toilets or latrines at college? (tI mtfPñse tSmbñeäpw em{Sn\pw CÃ)
- B. Yes (A sX)
- C. No (A Ã)
11. Are the toilets or latrines clean at college? (tI mtfPñse em{Sn\pw tSmbñeäpw hr- ñbpÃ XmtWm?)
- A. There are no toilets or latrines at college? (tI mtfPñÃ tSmbñeäpw em{Sn\pw CÃ)
- B. Yes(A sX)
- C. No (A Ã)
12. How often did you use soap when washing your hands after using toilet or latrine? (tSmbñeäñepw A sÃ-| ñÃ em{Sn\ñepw t] mbXñ\pti j w F {X XhW ssi I gpl pt¼mÄ tk m, v D] tbmKñ: mdp- ?)
- A. Never (Hcnj epw)
- B. Rarely (A] qÄÆambñ)
- C. Sometimes (Nñet, mÄ·)
- D. Most of the time (añj t, mgpw)
- E. Always (F Ãmbñt, mgpw)
13. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?
(I gn^a 12 amk j me- ñññSbnÃ F {X XhW \ñS Ä i mcocñ amb Gápap«enÃ GÄs, «ñ«p-)

- A. 0 time (CÃ)
- B. 1 time (Hcp XhW)
- C. 2 to 5 times (2 apXÃ 5)
- D. 6 to 9 times (6 apXÃ 8)
- E. 10 or more times (10 A sÃ; nÃ A XnÃ I qSpXÃ)
14. During the past 30 days, how often have you felt lonely? (I gn^a 30 Znhk - S Äj nSbnÃ \nS Äj v F {X XhW GI m´ X A \p` hs, «p?)
- A. Never (Hcnj epw)
- B. Rarely (A] qÃÆambn)
- C. Sometimes (Nnet, mÃ·)
- D. Most of the time (an; t, mgpw)
- E. Always (F Ãmbvt, mgpw)
15. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? (I gn^a 12 amk; me- n\ntsbij v F S s\bmWv B B I Xy sNtç- Xns\j pdh' v \nS Ä Hcp 1 m³ Xç mcm; nbri«pt- m?)
- A. Yes (D-)
- B. No (CÃ)
16. How many close friends do you have? (\nS Äj v Gähpw A Sp´ F {X I q«pI mÃ D- ?)
- A. 0 (B cpanÃ)
- B. 1 (H¶)
- C. 2 (c-)
- D. 3 or more (3 A sÃ; nÃ A XnÃ I qSpXÃ)
17. How old were you when you first tried a cigarette? (\nS Ä B Zyambn k nk-cäv her' t, mÃ F {X hbÊ p- mbri«p¶ p ?)
- A. I have never smoked cigarettes (R m³ Hcnj epw] pI her' nknÃ)
- B. 16 years olds or younger (16 hbtÊ m A XnÃ I pdthm Df-f, mÃ·)
- C. 17 to 18 years old (17 apXÃ 18 hbÊ)
- D. 19 to 20 years old (19 apXÃ 20 hbÊ)
- E. 21 years old or elder (21 A sÃ; nÃ A XnÃ I qSpXÃ)
18. During the past 30 days, on how many days have you smoked cigarettes? (I gn^a 30 Znhk S fnÃ F {X Znhk w \nS Ä] pI her' n«p- v ?)
- A. 0 days (0 Znhk w)
- B. 1 or 2 days (1 A sÃ; nÃ 2 Znhk w)
- C. 3 to 15 days (3 apXÃ 15 Znhk w)
- D. 16 to 29 days (16 apXÃ 29 Znhk w)
- E. All days (F Ãm Znhk hpw)

19. During the past 30 days, on how many days have you used any other form of Tobacco such as Gudga, Hans, Panparag? (I gn^a 30 Znhk S fñÄ F {X Znhk w \ñS Ä } pl bñe, atäsX-; ñepw Xc- ñepÄ KpUñ , I m³ k v] m³ ak me XpSS ñbh D] tñmKñ: ñkñ- ?)
- 0 days (0 Znhk w)
 - 1 or 2 days (1 A sÄ-; ñÄ 2 Znhk w)
 - 3 to 15 days (3 apXÄ 15 Znhk w)
 - 16 to 29 days (16 apXÄ 29 Znhk w)
 - All days (F Äm Znhk hñw)
20. During the past 12 months, have you ever tried to stop smoking cigarettes? (I gn^a 12 amk ; me- ñ\ñSbnÄ F t , msg-; ñepw] pl bñe Dt] -É ñ; m³ {i an- ñkñt- m?)
- I have never smoked cigarettes (R m³ Hcñ; epw-] pl heñ: ñkñÄ)
 - I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 12 months (R m³ I gn^a 12 amk ; me- ñ\ñSbnÄ] pl heñ: ñkñÄ)
 - Yes (D- v)
 - No (CÄ)
21. During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes have you smoked daily? (I gn^a 30 Znhk S fñÄ Hcñ Znhk w F {XXhW } pl heñ: ñkñ- v?)
- I did not smoke cigarette) (R m³] pl heñ; ñÄ)
 - 1 or 2 numbers (1 A sÄ-; ñÄ 2F ® w)
 - 3 to 15 numbers (3 apXÄ 15 F ® w)
 - 16 to 29 numbers (16 apXÄ 29 F ® w)
 - 30 or more (30 A XñÄ I qSpXÄ)
22. Which of your parents or guardian use any form of tobacco? (\ñS fñsS cÉ ñXm; fñÄ B cmWñ] pl bñe DXñ] ¶ñ S Ä D] tñmKñ; pññ Xñ?)
- Neither (B Ä; panÄ)
 - My father or male guardian (F sâ A Ñ³)
 - My mother or female guardian (F sâ A ½)
 - Both (c- pñ] cñw)
 - I do not know (F \ñ; dñbnÄ)
23. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips? (\ñS Ä B Zyambñ aZyw I gn- t , mÄ \ñS Ä; v F {X hbÉ p- mññ cññ p?)
- I have never had a drink of alcohol (R m³ Hcñ; epw aZyw I gn- ñkñÄ)
 - 16 years or younger (16 hbÉ v A sÄ-; ñÄ A Xñepw Xmsg)
 - 17 - 18 years old (17 hbÉ v 18 hbÉ)
 - 19 - 20 years old (19 hbÉ v p 20 hbÉ)
 - 21 years old or elder (21 A sÄ-; ñÄ A Xñ\papl fñÄ)
24. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink containing alcohol? (I gn^a 30 Znhk - ñ\ñSbñ; v F {X Znhk w Hcñ {Uñs ; -; ñepw aZyw I gn- p?)

- A. 0 days (0 Znhk w)
 B. 1 or 2 days (1 A sÃ-; nÃ 2 Znhk w)
 C. 3 to 15 days (3 apXÃ 29 Znhk w)
 D. 16 to 29 days (16 apXÃ 29 Znhk w)
 E. All days (F Ãm Znhk hpw)
25. During your life, how many times did you drink so much alcohol that you were really drunk? (PohhX- n\ nSbnÃ F {X XhW t__m[w adbp¶] Xphsc I pSri' n«p- v)
 A. 0 Times (0 XhW)
 B. 1 or 2 times (1 A sÃ-; nÃ 2 XhW)
 C. 3 to 9 times (3 apXÃ 9 XhW)
 D. 10 to 19 times (10 apXÃ 19 XhW)
 E. 20 or more times (20 A XnÃ I qSpXÃ)
26. How old were you for the first time you drank so much alcohol that you were really drunk? (F {Xmas- hbÊ nemWv t__m[w adbp¶] Xphsc B Zyambn I pSri' X?)
 A. I have never drunk so much alcohol that I was really drunk (R m\ nXp- hscbpw t__m[w adbp¶] Xphsc I pSri' n«nÃ)
 B. 16 years old or younger (16 hbtÊ m A XnÃ I pdhpw)
 C. 17 or 18 years old (17 A sÃ-; nÃ 18 hbÊ v)
 D. 19 or 20 years old (19 A sÃ-; nÃ 20 hbÊ v)
 E. 21 years old or elder (21 hbÊ pw A Xn\p apl fnepw)
27. During your life, how many times have you ever had a hang-over, felt sick, headache got into trouble with your family or friends, missed college, or got into fights, as a result of drinking alcohol? (\nS fpsS PohhXt me- n\ nS- bnÃ F t_ msg-; nepw aZyw I gn' XpaqepÃ I mwKv HmhÀ, XethZ\, tcmKw, I pSpw_-; nepÃ hcpantbm k pl r- pi fpanmbm hgj v tI mtFPnÃ t] ml m³ I gnbmXncn; pl , Gâpap«ep- mhpl F ¶ nh D- mbn «pt- m?)
 A. 0 times (0 XhW)
 B. 1 or 2 times (1 A sÃ-; nÃ 2 XhW)
 C. 3 to 9 times (3 apXÃ 9 XhW)
 D. 10 to 19 times (10 apXÃ 19 XhW)
 E. 20 or more times (20 A XnÃ I qSpXÃ)
28. What is the most number of drinks you have had on one occasion? (Hchk c- nÃ Gâhpw I qSpXÃ F {X {Un; v hsc I gn; pw?)
 A. I do not drink alcohol (R m³ I pSni nÃ)
 B. Less than peg (60 ml) (Hcp s] «nÃ (60ml) I pdhv)
 C. 2 peg (2 s] «v)
 D. 3 peg (3 s] «v)
 E. 4 or more drinks (4 A XnÃ I qSpXÃ)

29. What type of alcohol do you usually drink? (GXpXcw aZyamWv k m[mcW l gnj mdr?)
- I do not drink alcohol (R m³ l pSnj mdrÃ)
 - Beer (_ nbÃ)
 - Vodka/gin (thmUl /Pn³)
 - Toddy (l Ã ð)
 - Some other type (atäsX-! nepw)
30. With whom do you usually drink alcohol? (B tcmSsm_ amWv aZy] nj mdr?)
- I do not drink alcohol (R m³ l pSnj mdrÃ)
 - With my friends (l q«pl mtcmsSm_ w)
 - With my family (l pSw_ t_ msSm_ w)
 - With persons I have just met (R m³ B k ab_ v l - pap«p¶] h- tcmSsm_ w)
 - I usually drink alone (Häbqj mWv] Xnhj)
31. Do your parents or guardians know that you drink alcohol? (\nS fpsS amXm-] nXmj Ätj m cE nXmj Ätj m \nS Ä aZy] nj p¶] hnhcw A dnbtam?)
- I do not drink alcohol (R m³ aZy] nj mdrÃ)
 - Yes (A sX)
 - No (CÃ)
 - I do not know (F \nj dnbtmÃ)
32. Which of your parents or guardian drink alcohol? (\nS fpsS amXm-] nXmj j fnÃ A sÃ-! nÃ cE nXmj fnÃ B cmWv aZy] nj p¶] Xv?)
- Neither (B cpw l pSnj mdrÃ)
 - My father or male guardian (F sâ A Ñ³ A sÃ-! nÃ cE nXmhj)
 - My mother or female guardian (F sâ A ½ A sÃ-! nÃ cE nXmhj)
 - Both (Ccpñcpw)
 - I do not know (F \nj dnbtmÃ)
33. During your life, how many times have you used drugs, such as Marijuana, Ganja, Hashish? (PohñX- nÃ F {X XhW abj pacp¶] pl fmb l © mñv l mj nj v Ch D] tbtmKñ- ñ«p- ?)
- 0 time (0 XhW)
 - 1 or 2 times (1 A sÃ-! nÃ 2 XhW)
 - 3 to 9 times (3 apXÃ 9 hsc)
 - 10 or more times (10 A sÃ-! nÃ A XñÃ l qSpXÃ)
34. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use Ganja? (l gn^a 30 Zñhk- ñ\ñsbqj v F {X XhW "l © mñv D] tbtmKñ- ñ«p- ?)
- 0 times (0 XhW)

- B. 1 or 2 times (1 A sÃ-; nÃ 2 XhW)
- C. 3 to 9 times (3 apXÃ 9 hsc)
- D. 10 to 19 times (10 apXÃ 19 hsc)
- E. 20 or more times (20 A sÃ-; nÃ I qSpXÃ)
35. How old were you when you first tried marijuana or ganja? (B Zyambn acnPp-hm\ A sÃ-; nÃ I © mhv B Zyambn D] t b m K r i t s m Ã \ n S Ä j v F ´ p { } m b a p- m b r i c p ¶ p ?)
- A. I have never tried marijuana or ganja (R m³ H c r i e p w a c n P p h m \ A s Ã-; nÃ I © mhv D] t b m K r i r k n Ã)
- B. 16 years old or younger (16 h b t Ê m A X n Ã I p d h ¶)
- C. 17 or 18 years old (17 A s Ã-; nÃ 18 h b Ê ¶)
- D. 19 or 20 years old (19 A s Ã-; nÃ 20 h b Ê ¶)
- E. 21 years old or elder (21 A s Ã-; nÃ I q S p X Ã)
36. During your life, how many times have you shared needles or syringes to inject any drugs into your body? (\ n S f p s S P o h n X l m e - v F { X X h W \ n S Ä I p - n h b i q m - \ p -] t b m K r i p ¶ k q N n h f p w k n d n © p l f p w] | p h - v D] t b m K r i r k p - ¶ ?)
- A. 0 time (0 XhW)
- B. 1 or 2 times (1 A sÃ-; nÃ 2 XhW)
- C. 3 to 9 times (3 apXÃ 9 XhW)
- D. 10 to 19 times (10 apXÃ 19 hsc)
- E. 20 or more times (20 A sÃ-; nÃ I pSpXÃ)
37. During this college year, were you taught in any of your classes the dangers of using drugs? (C u t l m t f P v h Ä j - nÃ a b j p a c p ¶ p l Ä D] t b m K r i p ¶ - X i s e A] l S s - j p d n - v B s c - j n e p w] T r s r - p t h m ?)
- A. Yes (A sX)
- B. No (CÃ)
- C. I do not know (F \ n j d n b n Ã)
38. Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS? (\ n S Ä F t s m s g - j n e p w F - v s F . h n . s b j p d n - v A s Ã-; nÃ F b U k n s \ l p d n - v t l « r « p t - m ?)
- A. Yes (A sX)
- B. No. (CÃ)
39. During this college year, were you taught in any of your classes about HIV or AIDS? (ഈ കോളേജ് വർഷത്തിൽ എച്ച് ഐ. വിയെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എയ്ഡ്സിനെക്കുറിച്ച് പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവോ?)
- A. Yes (അതെ)
- B. No (ഇല്ല)

- C. I do not know (എനിക്കറിയില്ല)
40. Can people get HIV infection or AIDS from mosquito bites? (എയ്ഡ്സ് പകരുന്നത് കൊതുക് കടിക്കുന്നതിലൂടെയാണോ?)
- A. Yes (അതെ)
- B. No (ഇല്ല)
- C. I do not know (എനിക്കറിയില്ല)
41. Will people get infection of HIV by having sexual intercourse? (ലൈംഗിക ബന്ധത്തിലൂടെ എയ്ഡ്സ് പകരുമോ?)
- A. Yes (അതെ)
- B. No (ഇല്ല)
- C. I do not know (എനിക്കറിയില്ല)
42. Will people get infection of HIV through blood transfusion? (രക്തം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിലൂടെ എയ്ഡ്സ് പകരുമോ?)
- A. Yes (അതെ)
- B. No (ഇല്ല)
- C. I do not know (എനിക്കറിയില്ല)
43. Will people get infection of HIV by using common syringes of medical injection? (കോമൺ സിറിഞ്ച് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിലൂടെ എയ്ഡ്സ് പകരുമോ?)
- A. Yes (അതെ)
- B. No (ഇല്ല)
- C. I do not know (എനിക്കറിയില്ല)
44. Will people get infection of HIV by a touch from an AIDS Patient? (F bUk v tcmKnsb sXmSp¶ XneqsS F bUk v] I cptam?)
- A. Yes (അതെ)
- B. No (ഇല്ല)
- C. I do not know (എനിക്കറിയില്ല)
45. During a usual week, on how many days are you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (Hcp k m[mcW B gNbnÃ F {X Znhk w \nS Ä Hcp Znhk - nÃ 60 an\rsä:| nepw i mcocH ambn DuÄÖ k zeambn cp¶ p ?)
- A. 0 day (0 ദിവസം)
- B. 1 or 2 days (1 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 2 ദിവസം)
- C. 3 or 4 days (3 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 4 ദിവസം)
- D. 5 or 6 days (5 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 6 ദിവസം)
- E. 7 days (7 ദിവസം)
46. How much time do you spend during a usual day sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends, or doing other

sitting activities, such as reading books, playing chess, or playing scrabble? (ഒരു സാധാരണ ദിവസം ടി. വി. കാണുന്നതിനോ കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ ഗെയിംസ് കളിക്കുന്നതിനോ സുഹൃത്തുക്കളുമായി സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇരുന്നുകൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യാവുന്ന മറ്റ് പ്രവർത്തികളിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുന്നതിനോ അതായത് പുസ്തകം വായിക്കുക, ചെസ് തുടങ്ങിയവയ്ക്ക് എത്ര സമയം ചെലവഴിക്കുന്നു?)

- A. Less than 1 hour per day (1 മണിക്കൂറിൽ കുറവ്)
 - B. 1 to 2 hours per day (1 മുതൽ 2 മണിക്കൂർ)
 - C. 3 to 4 hours per day (3 മുതൽ 4 മണിക്കൂർ)
 - D. 5 to 6 hours per day (5 മുതൽ 6 മണിക്കൂർ)
 - E. More than 7 hour per day (7 ദിവസം)
47. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you walk or ride a bicycle to and from college? (കഴിഞ്ഞ 7 ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ എത്ര ദിവസം നിങ്ങൾ കോളേജിലേക്ക് നടന്നോ സൈക്കിളിലോ പോവുകയും വരുകയും ചെയ്തു?)
- A. 0 day (0 ദിവസം)
 - B. 1 or 2 days (1 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 2 ദിവസം)
 - C. 3 or 4 days (3 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 4 ദിവസം)
 - D. 5 or 6 days (5 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 6 ദിവസം)
 - E. 7 days (7 ദിവസം)
48. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you miss classes or college without permission? (കഴിഞ്ഞ 30 ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ എത്രദിവസം നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ക്ലാസ്സ് നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കോളേജിൽ നിന്ന് അനുവാദം കൂടാതെ മാറിനിന്നു?)
- A. 0 day (0 ദിവസം)
 - B. 1 or 2 days (1 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 2 ദിവസം)
 - C. 3 to 5 days (3 മുതൽ 5 ദിവസം)
 - D. 6 to 9 days (6 മുതൽ 9 ദിവസം)
 - E. 10 or more days (10, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ)
49. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardian understand your problems and worries? (കഴിഞ്ഞ 30 ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ എത്ര തവണ നിങ്ങളുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കൾ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രക്ഷിതാക്കൾ നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളും വിഷയങ്ങളും മനസ്സിലാക്കി?)
- A. Never (ഒരിക്കലും)
 - B. Rarely (അപൂർവ്വമായി)
 - C. Sometimes (ചിലപ്പോൾ)
 - D. Most of the time (മിക്കപ്പോഴും)
 - E. Always (എല്ലായ്പ്പോഴും)
50. During the past 30 days, how often did your parents or guardians really know what you were doing with your free time? (കഴിഞ്ഞ 30 ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ എത്ര തവണ നിങ്ങളുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കൾ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രക്ഷിതാക്കൾ നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒഴിവുസമയം വാസ്തവത്തിൽ എങ്ങനെ ചെലവഴിക്കുന്നുവെന്ന് എത്ര തവണ അന്വേഷിച്ചറിഞ്ഞു?)
- A. Never (ഒരിക്കലും)
 - B. Rarely (അപൂർവ്വമായി)
 - C. Sometimes (ചിലപ്പോൾ)

- D. Most of the time (മിക്കപ്പോഴും)
 E. Always (എല്ലായ്പ്പോഴും)
51. During this college year, on how many days did you go to physical education class each week? (ഈ കോളേജ് വർഷത്തിൽ ആഴ്ചയിൽ എത്ര ദിവസം നിങ്ങൾ ഫിസിക്കൽ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ക്ലാസിൽ പങ്കെടുത്തു?)
 A. 0 day (0 ദിവസം)
 B. 1 day (1 ദിവസം)
 C. 2 days (2 ദിവസം)
 D. 3 days (3 ദിവസം)
 E. 4 or more days (4 അതിൽ കൂടുതൽ)
52. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? (കഴിഞ്ഞ 12 മാസത്തിൽ നിങ്ങൾ എത്ര ടീമുകളിൽ കളിച്ചു?)
 A. 0 team (0 ടീം)
 B. 1 team (1 ടീം)
 C. 2 teams (2 ടീമുകളിൽ)
 D. 3 or more teams (3 അതിൽ കൂടുതലും)
53. During this college year, have you been taught in any of your classes the benefits of physical activity? (ഈ കോളേജ് വർഷത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ശാരീരിക പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ മേന്മകളെക്കുറിച്ചു പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവോ?)
 A. Yes (അതെ)
 B. No (ഇല്ല)
 C. I do not know (എനിക്കറിയില്ല)
54. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you do exercises such as push-ups, sit-ups, toe touch, knee bending, leg stretching or weight training? (കഴിഞ്ഞ 7 ദിവസങ്ങളിൽ പൂഷ് അപ്പുകൾ, സിറ്റപ്പുകൾ റോ ടച്ചിംഗ്, കാൽമുട്ടുകൾ വളക്കൽ, ലെഗ് സ്ട്രെച്ചിംഗ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വെയ്റ്റ് ട്രെയിനിംഗ് മുതലായ വ്യായാമങ്ങൾ എത്ര ദിവസം ചെയ്തു?)
 A. 0 day (0 ദിവസം)
 B. 1 or 2 days (1 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 2 ദിവസം)
 C. 3 or 4 days (3 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 4 ദിവസം)
 D. 5 or 6 days (5 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 6 ദിവസം)
 E. 7 days (7 ദിവസം)

Appendix -3
Panel of Experts for checking the validity of questionnaire.

Sl.No	Name	Designation
1	Dr.Jackson Paul	Head of the Department, Dept.of Physical Education, C.M.S.College Kottayam
2	Dr.Najeeb .H	Asst. Prof.Dept.of Physical Education, Govt. Medical College Thiruvananthapuram
3	Dr.Anish Babu P V	Sports in charge, Olive International School, Doha, Qatar
4	Dr.Charles A. Joseph	Asst. Prof., Dept.of Physical Education, C.M.S.College Kottayam
5	Dr. A. Needhiraja	Assistant Professor, Maruthi College of Physical Education, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore
6	Dr.Kishorekumar B.S	Associte Professor, Dept. of Physical Education, S.A.S, SNDP Yogam College Konni, Pathanamthitta