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Sexual and Addictive Behaviour Among the Gond Males of Dhamtari District of Chhattisgarh, India

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ABSTRACT

Sexuality, in general, has been of interest to writers throughout recorded history, today, the subject of sex permeates popular literature. Increasingly, the scientific literature also discusses sexual behavior and attitudes.

Objectives of the present study are as follows**:** To estimate the sexual and addictive behavior of the Gond males of Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh, to examine the use of addictive materials and some socio- demographic factors are how to influence the sexual behavior.

For the purpose of the present study, 55-14year-old 100 married men have been selected through random sampling techniques. Divorcee, abandoned, and widowed men have not been included in selected respondent. Composite type (structured and unstructured question) schedules have been formed to collect the information.

The frequency of coitus of the respondents will be considered an average level. Eleven percent of the respondents admitted that they had sex with their girlfriend / friend before their marriage. Similarly, four percent of men also make coitus with women other than their wives even after their marriage. Interestingly, pre and extra marital sexual behavior among the Gond males are found to be positively correlated with the frequency of *'Gudakhu*' rubbing on teeth.

The basis of the results obtained from the current study suggests that the age and their age at marriage are an important factor in the sexual ability of the Gond males. Drinking alcohol, chewing the *"Gutkha"* and rubbing the *"Gudakhu"* on their teeth is often a simple phenomenon in the Gond males.

SEXUAL; Addictive; Behaviour; Gond; Chhattisgarh; India

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INTRODUCTION

Sexuality, in general, has been of interest to writers throughout recorded history, today, the subject of sex permeates popular literature. Increasingly, the scientific literature also discusses sexual behavior and attitudes etc[1, 2, 3, 4]. have made early contributions to the scientific study of sex. The issue of premarital sex in India remains a poorly explored topic. Not enough is known about the levels, trends and regional patterns in sexual activity before marriage this study show that ever married women of India are more likely to report premarital sex compared to currently unmarried women of India. Among unmarried women and men in India who report premarital sexual activity, the distributions vary placing of residence, occupational status, the level of education, and level of household wealth. Unmarried women who are aware of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases are less likely to have had premarital sex. Notably, there is a significant gender dimension in reporting of premarital sexual activity, pointing the way for further[5]. Sen Gupta and Lynn in his study of the sexual behavior of women in North Calcutta found that such women who had less educational status were more tolerant of sexually abominable feelings than those of higher education women. At the same time, it was reported in this study that only 34 percent of women used to experienced orgasm during sex, the 92 percent of women said that for not experiencing sexual orgasm are psychological reasons[6].

The study of Holloway to understand the association between sexual expectancy and sexual behaviors that may set the stage for advanced sexual risk taking among urban racial/ethnic minority youth[7]. Instead of above research Sand fort et al. concluded that sexual exploration is normative among youth, it is often predictive of early sexual debut and more advanced sexual risk behavior[8]. The study of Parish et al. highlights essential public health work that is required, many puzzles remain. Even though the gap between average age at first intercourse and the first marriage for both men and women remain a year or less, the increasing willingness of women to engage in premarital sex is occurring alongside increasing use of commercial sex among men in China[9]. Spanier concluded that the public concern over exposure to sexuality, sex education in the schools, pornography, and so forth-insofar as they might influence premarital sexual behavior is not justified. In short, the limited evidence available in this study does not support the notion that any, of the influences, contribute to sexual permissiveness or promiscuity[1].

Sexual health is important for general as well as reproductive health. The effects of the environments on sexual health are complex, however, because of the psychosomatic nature of human sexuality. The effects of any specific environmental agent on sexual function will, therefore, be modified or amplified by psycho-social factors, and any assessment of the effects of the agent will need to take those factors[10]. Early sexual debut is linked to subsequent risk behavior, such as

increased numbers of sexual partners and sexual intercourse under the influence of alcohol[8]. Recent reports have suggested that the use of alcohol or drugs is related to sexual behavior that is high risk for HIV infection. If substance use leads to unsafe sexual activity, understanding the dynamics of this relationship can contribute to research and preventive and educational efforts to contain the spread of AIDS[11].

The study of Clarke found that the traditions which regulate sexual behavior in a stable, integrated, multiracial society. These traditions have arisen from observations by the races of each other over several generations[12]. These are used for selecting sexual partners and for predicting the genetic result. Champion et al. found that in the adolescents who used alcohol and more alcohol than the non-alcoholic user was a victim of sexual harassment[13]. Along with this, alcohol consumption in adolescent youth is closely linked to sexual behavior and violence. Copper, Georgy and Stoner, Weinhardt and Corey, Dingle and Oei and Kalay and Forest studies show that alcohol consumption is used as a situational factor in a person's sexual decision[14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19]. Brown and Vanable found that before establishing sexual relations, such a college student who uses alcohol, permanent partner, and temporary companion, compared to those who did not use alcohol, more amounts of unprotected sex. This suggests that the use of alcohol before weakening the protective control becomes weak[20].

Labrie et al. concluded from his study that there is a strong connection between condom use and alcohol those who use alcohol at the time of sexual intercourse, the chances of condom use are less and the probability of transfusion of HIV / STDS increases[21]. Galvez-Buccollini et al. (2008) found that deep episodic drinking and sexual risks play an important role in establishing sexual relations with two or more sexual partners and informal partner. Apart from this, there has been the significant linkage of their expectations regarding the use of alcohol for the suggestion of sexual intercourse. Along with this, it has also been revealed in the study that people who used excessive alcohol at the time of sexual intercourse did not use condoms[22].Sterling and Kobayashi had tried to establish relations between tobacco smoke and gender behaviors. It was presented that there is not a relationship with the behavioral and reproduction of tobacco consumption or smoking although partly due to the lack of tobacco smoking testosterone Harmon, whose exact correct diagnosis and verification are quite difficult[23].

Tobacco dependence, responsible for 4 million annual deaths worldwide, is considered a “pediatric disease.” The smoking epidemic is spreading rapidly in developing countries. Factors contributing to youth smoking in developing countries include cultural traditions, tobacco's easy accessibility and moderate pricing, peer and family influences, and tobacco companies' advertisements and promotional activities[24]. The study of T-w Hu in China has concluded that lower income households with smokers paid less per pack and smoked fewer cigarettes than higher income

households with smokers. Reducing cigarette expenditures could release household resources to send on food housing and other goods that improve living standards[25]. Smoking Bidis or cigarettes accounts for nearly one million adult deaths a year, or about 10 percent of all deaths at all ages[26]. The current patterns of tobacco use in India are a consequence of a significant informal economy, structure of taxation, poor information systems and ineffective regulation of tobacco products.

Tobacco-attributable deaths have fallen sharply in the last two decades in most high-income countries in response to comprehensive tobacco control efforts higher taxation of tobacco products is the single most effective intervention to reduce consumption[27]. Prokhorov et al., have analyzed the past studies data through the data analytical technique and concluded that genetic factors and environmental factors are the potentially responsible factors for starting smoking in children. In this study, it was also concluded that their stubbornness or persistence regarding smoking was less compared to men than women[24]. Barreto et al. while relating smoking behavior among Brazilian teenagers to their social economic background, contextual factors such as level of school, household and family and they concluded these are important to be responsible for smoking behavior in adolescence. Therefore, in the context of anti-smoking behavior in adolescents, the role of those socio-economic backgrounds should be highlighted in making a healthy health policy[28]. Similarly, Subramaniam et al. denotes the importance of their contextual background to smoking, drinking and tobacco chewing behavior in lesser in states of India[29].

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To estimate the sexual and addictive behavior of the Gond males of Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh.
2. To examine the use of addictive materials and some socio- demographic factors are how to influence the sexual behavior of the respondents.
3. To predict the fact regarding bio-cultural risk of addictive materials on the overall health of Gond males.

METHODOLOGY

Nature of Research

This study is theoretically an exploratory and on the basis of its implication it is a diagnostic and quantitative nature.

The People – Gond

Gond tribe is a major tribe of India. Gond is situated in the forests of India's Kati region of Vindhya Mountain, Satpura Mountain, Chhattisgarh ground, plateau and mountain area to Godavari

River, Based on the language Grierson considered it a tribe of the Dravidian family and Russell and Hira lal also considered this Dravidian family.

Population –

This is India's largest tribe group. According to India Census 2011, their population is more than 40 million in India, which is residing in more than half of India's states. Their highest (50,93,124) population in India is in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh State is in second place in terms of population of Gond tribe, where their population is 42,98,404, in which the population of men is 21,20,974 and the female population is 21,77,430 . Its population is 16, 70,870, highest in the Bastar division of Chhattisgarh. Likewise, in India, respectively, 16,18,090 in Maharashtra, 8,88,581 in Odisha, 5,69,035 in Uttar Pradesh, 3,04,537 in Andhra Pradesh, 2,56.738 in Bihar, 53,676 in Jharkhand and 13,535 Gond tribes in West Bengal are chiefly resident.

Sampling

For the purpose of the present study, 14-55 year-old 100 married men of Kumdha, Makrardona, Banrod and Maradapoti villages of Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh, India have been selected through random sampling techniques. Divorcee, abandoned, and widowed men have not been included in selected respondent.

Tools for Data Collection

A composite type (structured and unstructured question) schedule has been formed to compile the information from selected informants. Through this composite type schedule, the researchers have collected information related to the study by doing the personal and private interviews of the informants in their homes. Apart from this, to check the authenticity of the data related to their sexual and addictive behavior the non-participant observation were made for cross-verification of the activities of the respondent.

Data Analysis

Above collected data were entered in SPSS 16.0 software. After this, correlation and chi-square coefficient have been extracted while analyzing data with the help of this software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio Demographic Status

The mean age of Gond males involved in the study was found in 32.71 ± 7.24 years of which more than one fourth (28%) 22-26 years of age while the number of respondents belongs to age

group of 44-50 was lesser. Therefore, it can be said that most of the participants in the study were equipped with active sexual ability. The mean age of the informants in the current study has been found at 22.83 ± 3.11 years, which is almost two years more than the statutory and medical age (21 years) of men's marriage age in India.

The level of economic condition of the respondents' families has been found very low. The average monthly income of their all sources is estimated at rupees 2993.41 ± 1.30, so that the economic situation can be judged for its ill effects. The maximum educational qualifications of the participants included in the study, only to be found the high school grade, reveal the seriousness of their academic backwardness. It is notable that here only 18% of the numbers of respondents studying till the high school level, while 4 percent of the informants do not even reach school (Table No.1).

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

In the current study, information related to three important parameters has been compiled to know the sexual behavior of the informants. On the onset, data related to the frequency of coitus have been collected to find out the coitus capacity of the informants. Secondly, the data has been compiled in relation to their pre-marital sexuality activities for the purpose of exploring the informants' sexual misconduct before marriage. Finally, in relation to informing the unethical sexual activity after the respondent marriage, data have been taken regarding their post-marital sexuality activities. The above three criteria are important for the assessment of a person's sexuality, and these issues are directly related to reproductive health issues.

Frequency of coitus demonstrate the sexual ability of a person; on the other hand premarital and post-marital sexuality activities show the potential for an individual's sexually transmitted diseases, reproductive tract infections and the transmission of HIV/ AIDS. In India and Indian culture, pre-marital and post marital sexual relationships are considered unwanted and illegal. Consumption or use of alcohol or additive material increases the sexual excitement of a person. As a result, the effect of the use of additive material can be a responsible factor for the above mentioned immoral sexual behavior in India and Indian cultural conditions, as well as it also influences the person's coitus capacity. Therefore the answers to the above research questions are being presented further.

Table 1 Socio demographic status of Gond males

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage n=100	Mean ±SD
Present Age at respondent			
22-26	28	28.0	
27-32	22	22.0	
33-38	26	26.0	32.71 ±7.24 Years
39-43	16	16.0	
44-50	08	8.0	
Age at Marriage			
18-22	54	54.0	
23-27	39	39.0	22.83 ±3.11 Years
28-40	07	7.0	
Economic status (monthly income)	9	4	
1100-2000	31	31.0	
2001-3000	36	36.0	2993.41 ±1.30 Rupees
3001-5000	25	25.0	
5001-6000	08	8.0	
Education status			
Illiterate	04	4.0	
Literate	29	29.0	
Primary	18	18.0	
Middle	31	31.0	
High	**18**	**18.0**	

FREQUENCY OF COITUS

Figures shown in table no. 2 indicate that the frequency of coitus of the respondents will be considered an average level due to which more than one third of the respondents'(34%) frequency of coitus respectively once in a month and regular nature has gone. Similarly, one-third of the informants (33%) used to have sex with their partner after three days. Although about one-third (32%) of men used to have sex with their partner actively in which two percent of men used to make a coitus twice in a day, sixteen percent of men regularly used to associate with their partner every day, five percent of men used to make a coitus after one day and tan percent of men used to make a coitus after two days.

Table 2 Frequency of coitus among the Gond males

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage n=100
Twice in a day	02	2.0
Daily	16	16.0
After one day	05	5.0
After two days	10	10.0
After three days	33	33.0
Once in week	30	30.0
Once in a month	03	3.0
Irregular	**01**	**1.0**

Incidences of Immoral Sexual Behavior

Under the incidences of immoral sexual behavior, data related to Pre-marital and Extra marital sexuality have been presented. Although it is very private and in-house activities on which a person is afraid to keep their opinions openly.

Table 3 Incidences of immoral Sexual behavior among the Gond males

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage n=100
Pre- marital		
Yes	11	11.0
No	89	89.0
Extra marital		
Yes	04	04.0
No	**96**	**96.0**

Yet, eleven percent of the respondents admitted that they had sex with their girlfriend / friend before their marriage. Similarly, four percent of men also make coitus with women other than their wives even after their marriage (Table no.3).

Determents of Sexual Behavior

Here, correlation coefficient have been taken for the information on sexual behavior of the respondent is to determine the relationship of frequency of coitus, pre-marital sex and extra-marital sex, with their current age, age of their marriage, their education status, their monthly income, such as important socio-demographic variables. Apart from this, the effects of tobacco, *'Gutkha'* and betel leaves chewing habits, *'Gudakhu'* rubbing on teeth and the effects of drinking habits on their sexual behavior have also been analyzed. In which Frequency of coitus is found to be positively correlated with the present age of respondents with value of $r = 0.273$ and $p = 0.006$ at 1% level of significance. Based on this, the possibilities can be revealed that capabilities of coitus with their partner among the males of Gond tribe will be increased with increase their age. It means that high aged man or more mature man in the Gond tribe has more sexual ability than younger or immature men. Although this fact is contrary to the general natural law (low age men's sexual ability is more than men of older age). Reasons for this among the males of Gond tribe need to be discovered by other research. Similarly, Frequency of coitus is found to be positively correlated with educational status of respondents with the value of $r = 0.255$ and $p = 0.010$ at 1% level of significance, which means that the Gond men who receive higher levels of education, they also used to have sex with their partners more regularly than the Gond men of low-level of education.

Pre- Marital sexual behavior of the Gond males is found to be positively correlated with their age at marriage with the value of r = 30.161 and p = 0.007 at the 1 % level of significance. This shows the fact that if the marriage is delayed in Gond males, the likelihood of a tendency to pre-marital sex will increase in them. This fact certainly reveals the genuineness of human sexual behavior. To say it means that if a mature man cannot get married to a legal partner, then he makes a sexual relationship with his illegal sex partner to fulfill her sexual desire. Interestingly pre and extra marital sexual behavior among the Gond males are found to be positively correlated with frequency of *'Gudakhu*' rubbing on teeth, respectively with the value of r = 17.681 and 14.232 and value of p = 0.000 and 0.001, respectively. This heartfelt fact is completely true because the habit of rubbing *'Gudakhu'* in the teeth by both women and men in Chhattisgarh is a comfortable and acceptable event. It is often seen that people of Chhattisgarh have mutual transaction of the *'Gudakhu'* and rub it on their teeth. Gender gap is not seen in this type of transaction of *'Gudakhu'*. To say this means that any man can request a woman for a *'Gudakhu'*, and any woman can request a man for a *'Gudakhu'*. This process of asking for a *'Gudakhu'* is the reason for the beginning of formal conversation, which later came to the love affair with informal conversation. The result of which is in the form of an immoral sexual relationship (Table no.3).

ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOR

Addictive habits of the male of the Gond tribe have been determined on the basis of status and frequencies of consumption of various addictive materials being used by them. In which mainly "Gutkha" chewing, smoking of "*Beedi"*, chewing tobacco, *"Gudakhu"* rubs in the teeth, drinking alcohol and chewing Betel "*Paan"* are included.

Table 4 Association of various variables on sexual behavior among Gond males from correlation test

Independent variable	Frequency of coitus	Pre- Marital sex	Extra- Marital sex
Present age of the respondent	0.273** (0.006)	13.628 (0.955)	9.857(0.995)
Age at Marriage	0.013(0.898)	30.161** (0.007)	12.374(0.576)
Education Status	0.255** (0.010)	1.712(0.789)	5.145(0.273)
Monthly income	0.071(0.484)	1.694(0.638)	2.793(0.425)
Ever chewing "Gutkha"	0.109(0.280)	1.042(0.307)	0.102(0.749)
Frequency of "Gutkha" chewing	-0.432(0.602)	0.203(0.904)	0.369(0.831)
Ever smoking "Bidi"	-0.100(0.320)	1.042(0.307)	0 .011 (0.915)
Frequency of "Bidi" smoking	0.300(0.399)	0.123(0.725)	0.123(0.725)
Ever "Gudakhu" rubbing	-0.095(0.349)	0.673(0.412)	-0.372(0.542)
Frequency of "Gudakhu" rubbing	0.0205(0.134)	17.681** (0.000)	14.232** (0.001)
Ever Tobacco chewing	-0.024(0.809)	1.702(0.192)	0.325(0.568)
Ever drinking *alcohol*	0.057(0.571)	0.794(0.373)	0.822(0.365)
Frequency of drinking *alcohol*	0.179(0.138)	2.180(0.902)	3.624(0 .727)
Ever Betel chewing	**-0.186(0.064)**	**0.568(0.451)**	**0 .099(0.753)**

Behavior of Gutkha Chewing

"Gutkha" is a filing of many types of intoxicants, which is used to chew as intoxicant materials. There are many types of "Gutkha", most of which are rich of tobacco. Most of the "Gutkha" is prepared with a mixture of pieces of betel nut and tobacco pieces. In this way, a person who is intoxicated with chewing tobacco rich "Gutkha" on his/her gum, they experience a special kind of intoxication. Fifty percent of the respondent has accepted that they have to chew tobacco-rich "Gutkha" on his gum as an intoxicant material. Of these "Gutkha" chewers, 74 percent of Gond males are addicted to "*Gutkha"* at least once every day, and 2% of these males are intoxicated "*Gutkha"* twice a day (Table no. 05).

Determents of Behavior of "Gutkha" Chewing

Correlation test results have been displayed for identifying the factors that determine the habits of "*Gutkha"* chewing gum in table number 07. According to which, ever chewing of *"Gutkha"* is found to be negatively correlated with present age of the respondent with the value of r = -0.282 and p = 0.005 at 1% level of significance.

Table 5 Incidence of *"Gutkha"* chewing among the Gond males

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage n=100
Ever chewing *"Gutkha"*		
Yes	50	50.0
No	50	50.0
Frequency o f "Gutkha" chewing		
Ones in a day	37	74.0
Twice in a day	01	2.0
Irregular	**12**	**24.0**

On this basis, it suggests that in the Gond men, as the age increases, habits of chewing "*Gutkha"* is decreases. It is also clear on this basis that in the Gond men, young people of less age are more attracted towards modern smokeless tobacco chewing, such as "*Gutkha"* compared to older men. In the next order, ever chewing of *"Gutkha"* is found to be positively correlated with education status of the respondent with the value of r = 0.170 and p = 0.092 at 5 % level of significance. Based on this, it can be assumed that in the Gond men, the habits of consuming "*Gutkha"* like a modern substance of addiction in the literate and educated men are more affected than men illiterate and less educated. Ever chewing of *"Gutkha"* is found to be positively correlated with ever drinking liqueur of the respondent with the value of r = 0.349and p = 0.000at 1 % level of significance. It means that any of the Gond male under study who have ever consumed alcohol in their life, they will definitely consume "*Gutkha"* as an addictive substance.

Behavior of Smoking

The important means of smoking in the lower economic class of India is "*Bidi"*, which is prepared by putting tobacco in the dry leaves of the "*Tendu"* (Diospyros melanoxylon), and after that, it is rolled as well as tied with thread, which is smoked like cigarettes.

The practice of smoking *"Bidi"* in the tribal society is very common. It is a remarkable fact that most of the tribal societies themselves make *"Bidi"* and consume it themselves. In the table no. 07, the observation of the data displayed in this regard is surprising, but the truth is revealed that only 10% of the Gond males admitted that they smoked *"Bidi"* as an intoxicant material.

Table 6 Association of various variables on behavior of chewing *"Gutkha"* among the Gond males from Chi-square and correlation test

Independent variable	Ever chewing "*Gutkha"*	Frequency of "*Gutkha"* chewing
Present age at respondent	-0.282** (0.005)	0.147(0.307)
Age at Marriage	0.139 (0.168)	0.110(0.446)
Education Status	0.170* (0.092)	-0.133(0.357)
Monthly income	-0.043 (0.672)	0.021(0.885)
Ever smoking "Bidi"	0.067 (0.510)	0.005(0.970)
Ever "Gudakhu" rubbing	0.141 (0.163)	0.144(0.318)
Frequency of "Gudakhu" rubbing	0.84 (0.544)	-0.117(0.532)
Ever Tobacco chewing	0.154 (0.125)	-0.122(0.398)
Frequency of Tobacco chewing	0.304 (0.109)	-0.262(0 .294)
Ever Drinking *alcohol*	0.349** (0.000)	0.094(0.516)
Frequency of Drinking *alcohol*	-0.038 (0 .534)	0.126(0 .419)
Ever Betel chewing	0.000 (1.000)	0.079(0.586)
Frequency of Betel chewing	**-0.191 (0.551)**	**0.316(0.541)**

There may be two reasons for this: First of all, most of the respondents in the study was of the new generation (Mean Age 32.71), in which the habit of smoking *"Bidi"* has not been found. The second reason may be that they consider the smoking of *"Bidi"* as the abusive behavior of the very low-level and have been told to avoid smoking *Bidi* after suffering from such an ill emotion. Ninety percent of the respondents, who gave them information about smoking *Bidi*, told that they used to smoke at least two *bidi*s at least twice a day.

DETERMENTS OF BEHAVIOR OF SMOKING "BIDI"

Ever smoking *"Bidi"* among the Gond males is found to be positive correlated with their present age at 1 % level of significance. This implies that there is a deep connection between studied Gond men and their age. From this, it can be estimated that, as they increase their age, their habit of smoking the "*Bidi"* will increase. In other words, tendency to smoking "*Bidi"* has been found to be more common in older Gond men compared to men of younger age. Ever smoking *"Bidi"* among the Gond males is found to be negative correlated with their education status at 5 % level of significance.

Table 7 Incidence of *"Bidi"* smoking among the Gond males

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage n=100
Ever smoking "Bidi"		
Yes	10	10.0
No	90	90.0
Frequency of "Bidi" smoking		
Twice in a day	09	90.0
Twelve in a day	**01**	**10.0**

On the basis of it, it can be said that habits of smoking "*Bidi"* is less popular among the educated Gond males as compare the less educated men. The data shown in table number 08 reveals that the Gonds males of under study which have found the habit of chewing betel leaf have also been found to be used for smoking "*Bidi"*.

Frequency of *"Bidi"* smoking is found to be positive correlated with their present age at 1 % level of significance. From which it turns out that the older Gond men under studied consumed "*Bidi"* in greater quantity compared to those of younger age. Similarly, frequency of *"Bidi"* smoking is found to be positive correlated with their education status at 1 % level of significance. On the basis of it, it can be said that quantity of smoking "*Bidi"* is lesser among the less educated Gond males as compare the educated men. Table number 08 the Gond man who consumed the betel leaf they also smoked the high number of "*Bidi"* as compare to the non betel leaf consumer.

Behavior of "Gudakhu" Rubbing In The Teeth

"Gudakhu" is a special type of druggist substance prevailing in the villages and the tribal areas of the Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal states of the India, respectively. It is often a type of paste made from a mixture of Jaggery, tobacco, and other substances. People who get rubbed *"Gudakhu" in* their teeth, as an intoxicant.

Table No. 08 Association of various variables on behavior of smoking "Bidi" among the Gond males from correlation test

Independent variable	Ever smoking "Bidi"	Frequency of "Bidi" smoking
Present age at respondent	0.036** (0.00)	0.360** (0.000)
Age at Marriage	0.115 (0.254)	-0.169 (0.641)
Education Status	-0.170* (0.092)	0.170* (0.092)
Monthly income	0.143 (0.150)	0.143 (0.156)
Frequency o f *"Gutkha"* chewing	0.089 (0.956)	0.005 (0.970)
Ever "Gudakhu" rubbing	0.034 (0.741)	0.272(0.447)
Frequency of "Gudakhu" rubbing	0.038 (0.83)	0.038(0.783)
Ever Tobacco chewing	0.66 (0.513)	0.667*(0.035)
Frequency of Tobacco chewing	0.276 (0.147)	-0.276(0.147)
Ever Drinking *alcohol*	0.145 (0.149)	0.111(0.760)
Frequency of Drinking *alcohol*	0.082 (0.499)	0.082(0 .499)
Ever Betel chewing	0.185* (0.066)	0.509(0.133)
Frequency of Betel chewing	**0.155 (0.631)**	**0.155(0.631)**

More than half (55%) of the respondents said that they used *"Gudakhu"* as a drug addiction these, 96.36% of the respondents have informed about the daily use of *"Gudakhu"* as a drug addiction at least twice in a day. And one informant has accepted the matter of rubbing *"Gudakhu"* in his teeth at least six times in a day (Table no. 09).

Table 9 Incidence of *"Gudakhu"* rubbing among the Gond males

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage n=100
Ever Gudakhu rubbing		
Yes	55	55.0
No	45	45.0
Frequency of Gudakhu rubbing		
Twice in a day	53	99.36
Six time a day	01	1.81
Irregular	**01**	**1.81**

Determents of Behavior of Rubbing "Gudakhu"

Behavior of ever "Gudakhu" rubbing on teeth among the Gond males is found to be negatively correlated (r = - 0.225 p = 0.024) with their age at marriage. Based on this result, the respondents whose marriages were late such kind of respondents have not consumed *"Gudakhu"* as a drug substance. On the other hand ever Behavior of rubbing "Gudakhu" on teeth among the Gond males is found to be positively correlated (r = 0.241 p = 0.016) with their habit of ever drinking liqueur. It shows that such a Gond man, who have ever drunk alcohol in their life, they have fond indulged to the addiction of *"Gudakhu"* also. Frequency of *"Gudakhu"* rubbing on teeth among the Gond males is found to be positively correlated (r = 0.266 p = 0.049) with their educational status. Based on this result it is clear that the man who have more educated than the other in his group, they have often using *"Gudakhu"* as an addictive substance.

Table 10 Association of various variables on behavior of rubbing *"Gudakhu"* on teeth among the Gond males from Chi-square and correlation test

Independent variable	Ever *"Gudakhu"* rubbing	Frequency of *"Gudakhu"* rubbing
Present age at respondent	0.095 (0.349)	-0.192 (0.161)
Age at Marriage	-0.225*(0.024)	-0.034 (0.803)
Education Status	-0.111 (0.272)	0.266* (0.049)
Monthly income	-0.162 (0.108)	-0.076 (0.580)
Ever Tobacco chewing	0.002 (0.983)	0.104 (0.448)
Ever Drinking *alcohol*	0.241* (0.016)	0.082 (0.554)
Frequency of Drinking *alcohol*	0.019 (0.876)	0.098 (0.527)
Ever Betel chewing	**0.148 (0.140)**	**-0.072(0.601)**

Addiction of Tobacco Chewing

Compared to the urban population in India, tobacco chewing use is more prevalent in rural and tribal populations. Of the Gond males, 29.0 % of them have expressed their intention to chew

tobacco as an addictive material. Of these, 82.75% of men said that at least twice a day consumes tobacco (table number 11).

DETERMENTS OF BEHAVIOR OF "TOBACCO" CHEWING

Behavior of ever "Tobacco" chewing among the Gond males is found to be negatively correlated (r = -0.063 p = 0.599) with their age at marriage. Based on this result, the respondents whose marriages were late such kind of respondents have not consumed tobacco as a drug substance.

Table No. 11Incidence of tobacco chewing among the Gond males

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage n=100
Ever Tobacco chewing		
Yes	29	29.0
No	71	71.0
Frequency of Tobacco chewing		
Twice in a day	24	82.75
Six time a day	01	3.4
Irregular	**04**	**13.8**

The use of tobacco as an addiction in Gonds men has been found to negatively correlated (r = -0.293 p = 0 .014) with the habit of drinking alcohol. Which means that the Gond men who addicted to alcohol more often than one day in other Gonds, have found habit of not taking intoxicants from tobacco. *Frequency* of Tobacco chewing among the Gond males is found to be positive correlated (r = 0.626 p = 0.000) with their habit of ever Betel (*Paan*) chewing. Based on this result it can be said that such Gond male who have chewing Betel (*Paan*) as an addictive they use tobacco more often than others. It is natural to do so by them because the practice of eating tobacco as a spice in India with Betel (*Paan*) is common.

Table 12 Association of various variables on behavior of tobacco chewing among the Gond males from Chi-square and correlation test

Independent variable	Ever Tobacco chewing	*Frequency* of Tobacco chewing
Present age at respondent	-0.063 (0.534)	0.155(0.422)
Age at Marriage	-0.063* (0.599)	--0.076(0.696)
Education Status	0.080 (0.427)	0.010(0.959)
Monthly income	0.120 (0.232)	0.143 (0.156)
Frequency of "Gudakhu" rubbing	0.104 (0.448)	0.851(0.653)
Ever Drinking *alcohol*	0.130 (0.198)	0.174(0.368)
Frequency of Drinking *alcohol*	-0.293* (0 .014)	0.140(0 .524)
Ever Betel chewing	0.103 (0.307)	0.626** (0.000)
Frequency of Betel chewing	**0.343 (0.275)**	**0.650(0.235)**

Addiction of Alcohol

Most tribes of India use many types of beverages as alcohol liqueur. These include the liquor made from "*Mahua"* mainly, "*Hadiya"* (made from rice) "*Tadi"* and the "*Salfi"* juice. In this perspective, most of the respondents (70%) used to drink alcohol made from *"Mahua"*. Men, who

consumed *"Mahua"* alcohol, respectively, 48.6% and 41.42% of men said that at least once in a day and at least twice a day drinking alcohol made by *"Mahua"* (table no. 13).

Table 13 Incidence of drinking alcohol among the Gond males

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage n=100
Ever drinking alcohol		
Yes	70	70.0
No	30	30.0
Frequency of drinking alcohol		
Ones in a day	34	48.6
Twice in a day	29	41.42
Ones in a week	05	7.14
Ones in a Fifteen day	**02**	**2.8**

Determents of Behavior of Drinking Alcohol

Behavior of ever drinking alcohol among the Gond males is found to be negatively correlated (r = -0.064 p = 0.282) with their age at marriage. Based on this result, the respondents whose marriages were late such kind of respondents have not consumed alcohol as a drug substance. On the other hand frequency of drinking alcohol among the Gond males is found to be negatively correlated (r = -0.326 p = 0.00) with their monthly income. Based on this result it can be clearly stated that Gond men whose monthly income is less than others they drink alcohol more often. Although this result seems a little unusual, but it can be natural too as it may be poor people drink alcohol often to eliminate the pain of lack of money.

Table No. 14 Association of various variables on behavior of drinking alcohol among the Gond males from Chi-square and correlation test

Independent variable	Ever Drinking alcohol	Frequency of Drinking alcohol
Present age at respondent	0.137 (0.174)	0.084(0.489)
Age at Marriage	-0.064* (0.282)	0.128(0.289)
Education Status	-0.019 (0.855)	-0.153(0.206)
Monthly income	0.000 (1.000)	-0.326** (0.00)
Ever Betel chewing	**0.040 (0.631)**	**-0.164(0.174)**

Most of these betel leaf chewing men (66.7%) said that they use betel leaf in the form of intoxicant, while betel leaf chewing men told that they used to make a drug once a day.

Table 15 Incidence of betel chewing among the Gond males

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage n=100
Ever Betel chewing		
Yes	12	12.0
No	88	88.0
Frequency of Betel chewing		
One time per day	03	25.0
Special occasions	01	8.3
Irregular	**08**	**66.7**

Determents of Behavior of Betel (Paan) Chewing

Behavior of ever Betel (*Paan*) chewing among the Gond males is found to be positively correlated (r = 0.203 p = 0.043) with their age. On the basis of this result, the fact is that with the increase of age in Gond males, the consumption of chewing of Betel (*Paan*) is increased. In other words, in comparison to the Gond men of the lower age, addiction to chewing Betel (*Paan*) is seen more in older Gond men. On the other hand Frequency of chewing Betel (*Paan*) among the Gond males is found to be positively correlated (r = 0.595 p =0.041, r = 0.982 p = 0.000) with their age and frequency of drinking liqueur by them respectively. This makes it clear that not only is the habit of chewing Betel in older Gond males, but they have been found to high frequency chewing Betel (*Paan*) more often than younger Gond males. Likewise, drinkers often eat more often by Gond males who drink alcohol. It reveals that there is a deep connection between drinking alcohol and eating betel. Likewise, the Gond alcohol drinkers often were chewing Betel (*Paan*) more often than the others. It reveals that there is a deep relationship between habits of chewing Betel and drinking of alcohol.

Table 16 Association of various variables on behavior of Betel (*Paan*) chewing among the Gond males from Chi-square and correlation test

Independent variable	Ever Betel (*Paan*) chewing	Frequency of Betel (*Paan*) chewing
Present age at respondent	0.203* (0.043)	0.595*(0.041)
Age at Marriage	0.109 (0.281)	0.071(0.828)
Education Status	-0.120 (0.234)	-0.461(0.131)
Monthly income	0.092 (0.601)	-0.541(0.069)
Frequency of "Gudakhu" rubbing	0.098 (0.527)	0.406(0.816)
Frequency of drinking alcohol	**-0.164 (0.174)**	**0.982*(0.000)**

CONCLUSION

Due to the small sample size of this study cannot claim the accuracy and certainty of the conclusions which can be concluded based on the results obtained from the current study, but the results obtained by this study are useful as an indicator for further research and policy making for the upliftment of overall development of the tribal people of India. The basis of the results obtained from the current study suggests that the age and their age at marriage are an important factor for the sexual ability of the Gond males. Although, more educated men are more likely to find more of the frequency of coitus than less educated men, they exhibit a different kind of result. This can be presumed many types of estimates. One of them may be that more educated men will take care of their sexual life compared to less educated men. The current study also shows that there is an important factor of establishing an extramarital sex between those who use *"Gudakhu"*. This study

has already been discussed in connection with the reasons for such kind of possibilities. The findings of the study of Heather et al., Brown & Vanable, Parrishet et al. are supported our above statement[30, 20, 9].

The results of the present study show that drinking alcohol, chewing the *"Gutkha"* and rubbing the *"Gudakhu"* on their teeth is often a simple phenomenon in the Gond males. While they are found to be less used to Smoking *Beedi* and chewing tobacco. In these include those men who are either too old or less educated. In the current study, the main reasons for consumption of alcohol in the Gond males are their marriage at a young age and their lower economic status. The fact, that low economic status of the Gond males are related to excessive consumption of alcohol may be been confirmed by the study of Kmietiwicz and deviated from the result of the study of Subramanian et al. [31, 29].

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