

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude towards the Effects of Alcohol Consumption among the Adolescent Students Studying in Gitanjali College of Art and Sciences at Kanheri Sarap Dist. Akola

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Abstract: This study was planned to assess the knowledge and attitude towards the effects of alcohol consumption among the adolescent students by using structured questionnaire. A descriptive survey research design was conducted among 60 students of adolescent students was selected by using simple random technique in Gitanjali College. About 70% of adult with college degrees are current drinkers, compared with only 40% of those with less than a high school education. Alcohol related disorders appear among persons of all socio economic classes. **Results:** Since all the p-values were large (greater than 0.05), there is no evidence against null hypothesis. None of the demographic variable was found to have significant association with knowledge of adolescents regarding the effects of alcohol.

Keywords: Alcohol, Adolescent, knowledge, attitude, alcohol

1. Introduction

Alcohol is the anesthesia by which we endure the operations of life

Bernard Shaw

The term alcohol refers to a large group of organic molecules that have a hydroxyl group (-OH) attached to a saturated carbon atom. Ethyl alcohol (ethanol) is the common form of alcohol; sometimes referred to as beverages alcohol. The chemical formula for ethanol is $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$.¹

According to race and ethnicity, whites have the highest rate of alcohol use. Hispanics and Blacks have similar rate of binge use, but is lower among blacks than among whites. On the basis of gender, men are much more likely than women to be binge drinkers and heavy drinkers.

About 70 percent of adult with college degrees are current drinkers, compared with only 40 percent of those with less than a high school education. Binge alcohol use rates are similar across different levels of education. Alcohol related disorders appear among persons of all socio economic classes. Persons who are stereotypical skid-row alcoholics constitute less than 5 percent of those with alcohol-related disorders.

Although the recorded alcohol consumption per capita has fallen since 1980 in most developed countries, it has risen steadily in developing countries, alarmingly so in India. The per capita consumption of alcohol by adults 15 years in India increased by 106.7% between 1970–72 and 1994–1996. The pattern of drinking in India has changed from occasional and ritualistic use to social use. Today, the common purpose of

consuming alcohol is to get drunk. These developments have raised concerns about the health and the social consequences of excessive drinking

2. Aim

To assess the knowledge and attitude of adolescent college students regarding the effects of alcohol consumption.

Hypothesis

- H_0 : adolescent college students will not have adequate knowledge about effect of alcohol.
- H_1 : adolescent college students will not have favorable attitude towards effect of alcohol.

3. Methods

Descriptive method seeks to accurately describe what is and to analyze facts related to the problem under study. It may lead to theories of hypothesis to be tested experimentally. This study has used a descriptive approach.

Research Design: Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to research questions and to control variance. The research design used for this study was descriptive survey method.

Setting of the Study: Setting refers to the area where the study is conducted. It is a location for conducting research and be naturally, partially controlled or highly controlled. This study was conducted in modern college of art, Science College of Kanherisarap.

Volume 8 Issue 5, May 2019

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Sample and Sampling Technique: Sample is a portion that has been selected to represent the population of interest. Sample random sampling technique was used. The researcher selected those units of population for the sample which appear convenient to conduct the study.

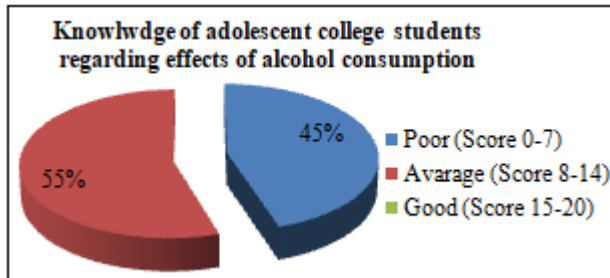
Sample Size: The sample size selected for this study was 60 only.

Analysis and interpretation of data plan for data analysis.

Knowledge of adolescent college students regarding the effects of alcohol.

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (score 0-7)	27	45.0%
Average (score 8 - 14)	33	55.0%
Good (score 15- 20)	0	0.0%

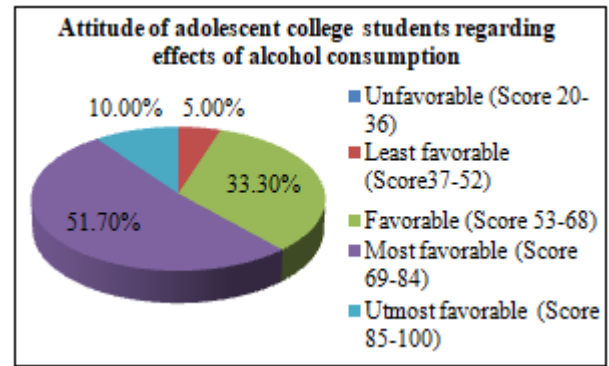
More than half (55%) of the adolescents had average knowledge (score 8-14) and 45% of them had poor knowledge (Score 0-7) regarding the effects of alcohol.



Attitude of adolescent college students regarding the effects of alcohol

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
Unfavorable (Score 20-36)	0	0.0%
Least Favorable (Score 37-52)	3	5.0%
Favorable (Score 53-68)	20	33.3%
Most favorable (Score 69--84)	31	51.7%
Utmost favorable (Score 85-100)	6	10.0%

More than half (51.7%) of the adolescents had most favorable attitude (score 69-84), 33.3% of them had favorable attitude (score 53-68), 10% of them had utmost favorable attitude and 5% of them has least favorable (score 37-52) regarding the effects of alcohol.



Analysis of data related to the association of knowledge and attitude towards the effects of alcohol with selected Variables

Association of Knowledge and attitude towards the effects of alcohol with selected variables was assessed using Fisher's exact test. Summary of Fisher's exact test is tabulated below:

Association of Knowledge and Attitude towards the Effects of Alcohol with Selected Variables

Demographic variables	Knowledge		p-value
	Poor	Average	
Age	18 years- 12	14	1
	19 years - 15	19	
Gender	Male - 11	19	0.299
	Female - 16	14	
Percentage of mark obtained in previous examination	Below 50%- 3	2	0.096
	50-60% - 15	15	
	60-75% - 5	15	
	Above 75%- 4	1	
Sources of information regarding alcohol use, if yes	Friends - 10	11	0.966
	Family members - 7	9	
	Media - 6	9	
	Others - 4	4	
	Yes - 7	8	
	No - 13	17	
	Once only - 4	4	
Have you ever taken alcohol	Taken during social gathering - 3	4	1
Socio economic status, family income	Below 50,000- 12	10	0.634
	50,000- 1 lack - 8	13	
	1-2 lacks - 4	4	
	Above 2 lacks - 3	6	
Monthly pocket money	Below 1000- 12	14	0.074
	1000-5000- 12	7	
	5000-10000- 2	10	
	10000 and Above - 1	2	

4. Result

Since all the p-values were large (greater than 0.05), there is no evidence against null hypothesis. None of the demographic variable was found to have significant association with knowledge of adolescents regarding the effects of alcohol.

5. Discussion

The present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude of adolescent college students towards effects of alcoholism. The study proved that none of the demographic variable was found to have significant association with knowledge of adolescents regarding the effects of alcohol.

While alcohol has always been misused by a minority of drinkers, it has clearly proved to be beneficial to most. In the words of the founding Director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, "... alcohol has existed longer than all human memory. It has outlived generations, nations, epochs and ages. It is a part of us, and that is fortunate indeed. For although alcohol will always be the master of some, for most of us it will continue to be the servant of man"

6. Conclusion

Alcohol consumption is a started from centuries before, but now it become a serious health problem. Because of alcohol abuse many peoples died as well as many getting serious physical and mental illnesses. In recent times the abuse of alcohol increased a lot among teenagers. That became a major problem of our country. The youngsters, the future of country is undergoing substance abuse and they became irresponsible to their own life and to society. In this situation, what we can do is to give awareness for the students. The awareness programs should start from 8th standard. Hence we can reduce the number of alcohol abusers in our country.

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