

A Study to Determine the Prevalence of Alcohol Consumption among Senior Secondary School Students and to Assess their Knowledge and Attitude regarding Alcohol Consumption and its Ill Effect in Selected Schools of Bharatpur Rajasthan

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Abstract: *To identify specific alcohol use beliefs and behaviors among senior secondary school students; to determine whether relationships exist between alcohol use and various lifestyle behaviors; and to assist in the development and implementation of alcohol abuse prevention programs. The majority of the students start taking alcohol simply for enjoyment. Unemployment, poverty, frustration, etc. are also some of the main reasons for taking drugs and alcohol during youth since they feel that it can ward off tensions and worries. Heavy alcohol use in adolescents remains an important community health concern. Current and heavy drinking rises significantly between Grades 9 and 12. Students who drink heavily are more likely to drink and drive, to smoke daily, and to have friends and parents who drink alcohol. Use and abuse of drugs and alcohol by teens is very common and can have serious consequences. In the 15-24 years age range, 50 % of deaths (from accidents, homicides and suicides) involve alcohol /drug abuse possible stage of teenage experience with alcohol and drugs include abstinence, experimentation, regular use, abuse and dependency repeated and regular recreational use can lead to other problems like anxiety and depression.*

Keywords: Alcohol, Consumption, Attitude, Research design, conceptual framework, sampling

1. Introduction

Use of alcohol among Secondary School students is a worldwide problem. Alcoholism is gradually tearing down the school students. The use of alcohol is not confined to males alone, but females as well. Alcoholism has taken their toll on the college student, and this is turning out to be a major social predicament in the state. The majority of the students start taking alcohol simply for enjoyment. However, their use may be started because of class differences. If a student from an affluent family takes a drug, the one belonging to the middle class may be enticed to use it as well. Unemployment, poverty, frustration, etc. are also some of the main reasons for taking drugs and alcohol during youth since they feel that it can ward off tensions and worries. The problem with college drinking is not necessarily the drinking itself, but the negative consequences that result from excessive drinking, which leads to school drop outs, death, injury, health problems, suicide attempts etc. Many students are trapped into use of alcohol and spoil their life which affects their career.

2. Need for Study

Use and abuse of alcohol are present in all walks of life, on all economic levels, and in both men and women. Nowadays drinking alcohol has become new trend among the school students. Alcohol is not an ordinary commodity but a toxic substance in terms of its direct and indirect effects on a wide range of body organs and systems

Use and abuse of drugs and alcohol by teens is very common and can have serious consequences. In the 15-24 years age range, 50% of deaths (from accidents, homicides and suicides) involve alcohol /drug abuse possible stage of teenage experience with alcohol and drugs include abstinence, experimentation, regular use, abuse and dependency repeated and regular recreational use can lead to other problems like anxiety and depression.

Because of the influence of urbanization peer pressure westernization, media curiosity and age the school students are more prone to alcohol abuse. In India household expenditure on alcohol varies from 3% to 45% of income.

Adolescents, age 12 to 17, who use alcohol, are more likely to report behavioral problems, especially aggressive, delinquent and criminal behaviors, according to findings of a new study released by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA]. The new report concludes that there is a strong relationship between alcohol use among youth and many emotional and behavioral problems, including fighting, driving under the influence of alcohol and/ or drugs, skipping school, and deliberately trying to hurt or kill themselves.

3. Review of Literature

The review of literature for the present study has been organized under the following headings:

- Literature related to prevalence of alcohol consumption.
- Literature related to knowledge and attitude regarding alcohol consumption and its ill effects.

- Literature related to ill effects of alcohol consumption.

Statement of the Problem

“A study to determine the prevalence of alcohol consumption among Senior Secondary school students and to assess their knowledge and attitude regarding alcohol consumption and its ill effect in selected schools of Bharatpur Rajasthan”

Objectives

- To determine the prevalence of alcohol consumption among Senior Secondary school students.
- To assess the knowledge of Senior Secondary school students regarding alcohol consumption and its ill effect.
- To assess the attitude of Senior Secondary school students regarding alcohol consumption and its ill effect.
- To find the relationship between knowledge and attitude of Senior Secondary school students regarding alcohol consumption and its ill effect.
- To find the association between knowledge of Senior Secondary school students with selected factors.
- To determine the association between attitudes of Senior Secondary school students with selected factors.

Hypothesis

H₁: The mean post-test knowledge scores of adolescent children regarding prevention and control of anaemia will be significantly higher than their mean pre-test knowledge scores as evident from structured knowledge questionnaire at 0.05 level of significance.

H₂: The mean post-test practice scores of adolescent children regarding prevention and control of anaemia will be significantly higher than their mean pre-test practice scores as evident from structured practice questionnaire at 0.05 level of significance.

H₃: There will be a significant relationship between post-test knowledge scores and practice scores of adolescent school children regarding prevention and control of anaemia as evident from a structured knowledge and practice questionnaire at 0.05 level of significance.

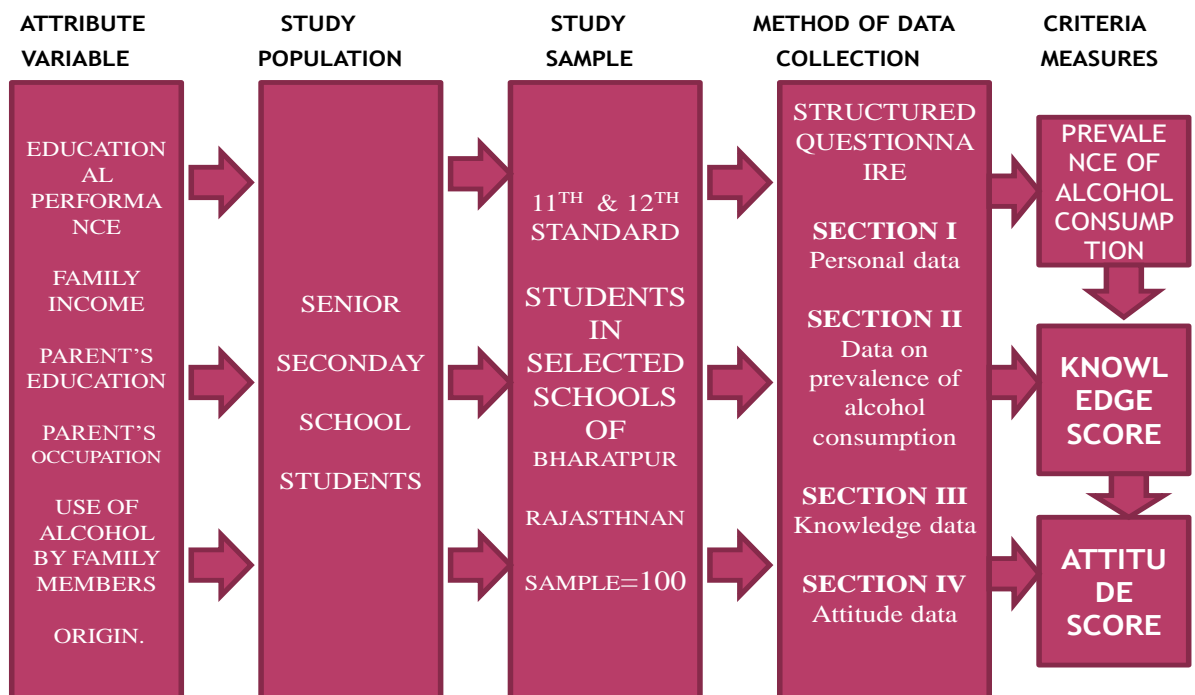
4. Methodology

1) Research Design

- RESEARCH APPROACH: Descriptive survey approach.
- RESEARCH DESIGNS: Descriptive co-relational survey.

2) Conceptual Framework

SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE RESEARCH DESIGN



3) Variables

- Attribute variables:* in the present study, *attribute variables are:* Educational performance, family income, parent's education, parent's occupation, use of alcohol by family members, origin.
- Dependent variables:* Knowledge and attitude regarding alcohol consumption and its ill effect among Senior Secondary school students.
- POPULATION- Senior Secondary school students.

d) SAMPLE- Students who are studying in 11th and 12th standard in selected Schools of Bharatpur, Rajasthan.

e) Sample Size: The sample size is 100

- For try out: 20 male engineering college students.
- For pilot study: 20 male engineering college students.
- For final study: 100 male engineering college students.

f) Sampling Technique: Simple random sampling technique by lottery system.

- g) Sampling Criteria
- The Senior Secondary school students of Bharatpur, Rajasthan who are willing to participate in the study.
 - The Senior Secondary school students who are available during the period of data collection.
 - The Senior Secondary school students who can able to communicate either in Hindi or English.
 - The Senior Secondary school students those who are studying in 11th and 12th standard in selected Schools of Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
- h) Setting: Selected Senior Secondary school in Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
- Criteria for the selection of the setting are:
- Familiarity with the setting
 - Availability of the subjects
 - Feasibility of conducting the study
 - Easy access to subject
 - Administrative approval
 - Expectation of co-operation for the study

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Tools for the Present Study

- 1) A **semi structured questionnaire** to assess the prevalence of alcohol consumption Senior Secondary school students
- 2) A **structured knowledge questionnaire** to assess the knowledge of Senior Secondary school students regarding alcohol consumption and its ill effect.
- 3) A **structured attitude scale** to assess the attitude of Senior Secondary school students regarding alcohol consumption and its ill effect.

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