



Alcoholism among college students and youth

(A study will be undertaken among alcohol consumption college students)

And youth of Vadodara district)

Author 1 Mr. Shane Shibu, Student, Parul institute of social work, Parul university
Vadodara, Gujarat

Author 2 Mr. Nikul Gohil, Student, Parul institute of social work, Parul university
Vadodara, Gujarat

Prof. Neha Dubey, Assistant Professor, Parul Institute of social work,
Parul University, Vadodara Gujarat.

Abstract:

The term alcoholism was first used by a Swedish professor of medicine. Marguns huss in 1849 to describe a variety of physical symptoms associated by drunkenness. Alcoholism is a long-term chronic disease. A person who suffered from alcoholism is known as alcoholic. In today society consumption of alcohol is prevailing all over Indian especially among students irrespective of age. Excessive use of alcohol has a negative consequence. Many students consume alcohol due personal, physical, mental, and social at large. Excessive consumption of alcohol creates various social, economic, psychological problems. Problem like family breakdown, separation some foam of verbal, physical and mental abuse, violence, accident, loss of interest in studies, misunderstanding within family.

The research papers are focus on effect of alcoholism among college going student and youth in Vadodara district Gujarat. The purpose study in order to understand the root cause of the problem.

Chapter 1: Introduction and background study

Alcoholism is a chronic relapsing disease characterized by denial and inability to discontinue its use despite of knowing its adverse consequence.

A person is considered to suffer from chronic alcoholism if his use of alcohol is up to such extent that it interferes with successful physical and social functioning.

The national council of alcohol and drug dependency and the American society of addiction Medicine define alcoholism as a “primary chronic diseases characterized by impaired control over drinking, preoccupation with the drug alcohol, use of alcohol despite adverse consequence and distortion in thinking.”

The DSM -IV Define alcohol dependency as alcohol abuse combined with tolerance, withdrawal and an uncontrollable drive and drink.

Mostly hostilities are young in age between 21 to 28 year of age. The ages are more prone to any kind of activities such as rape and murder as well as protest. On this period hostilities far away from the parental control and strict supervision of family member. They feel wilderness among with the friend and committed to taste each and every activity by the peer pressure many of hostilities addicted to different kind of drugs and smoking. Some friend addicted to smoking and some alcohol and other drug by peer pressure they accompany with.

The frequency of drinking increases as he started losing his capacity to overcome his confidence life. An individual start drinking to reduce tension and solved problem. Along with the increase and the frequency of drinking there increases in quantity of drinks too.

Chapter 2: Review of literature

National Drug Household Survey (2001) about one-third (34.4%) of Australian aged 14 year and over put themselves at risk of alcohol related harm in short period of time at least one drinking occasion during the 12 months prior to the survey. People in the 20- 29-year age group were most likely to consume alcohol in way that put them at risk for long term (chronic) alcohol related harm. This age group was also the least likely to abstain from consuming alcohol. When focusing on alcoholism world statistics, it is apparent that there is an alarming rate of alcoholism and alcohol abuse worldwide. According to statistics on alcohol abuse and alcoholism by world health organisation about 140 million people throughout the world. According to research done by NACADA in coast, central and western provinces between the period of May to October 2010 and January to May 2011, alcohol is associated with substantial proportional of gender-based violence.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is a way to find out the result of a given problem on a specific matter or problem that is also referred as research problem. In methodology, researchers use different criteria for solving/ searching the given research problem. The basic idea of research is to get actual facts related to a particular problem and helps us to make a systematic enquiry and measurement. The methodology may include interviews, surveys, questionnaire, focus group discussion and other research techniques.

3.2 Detail of The Study Setting

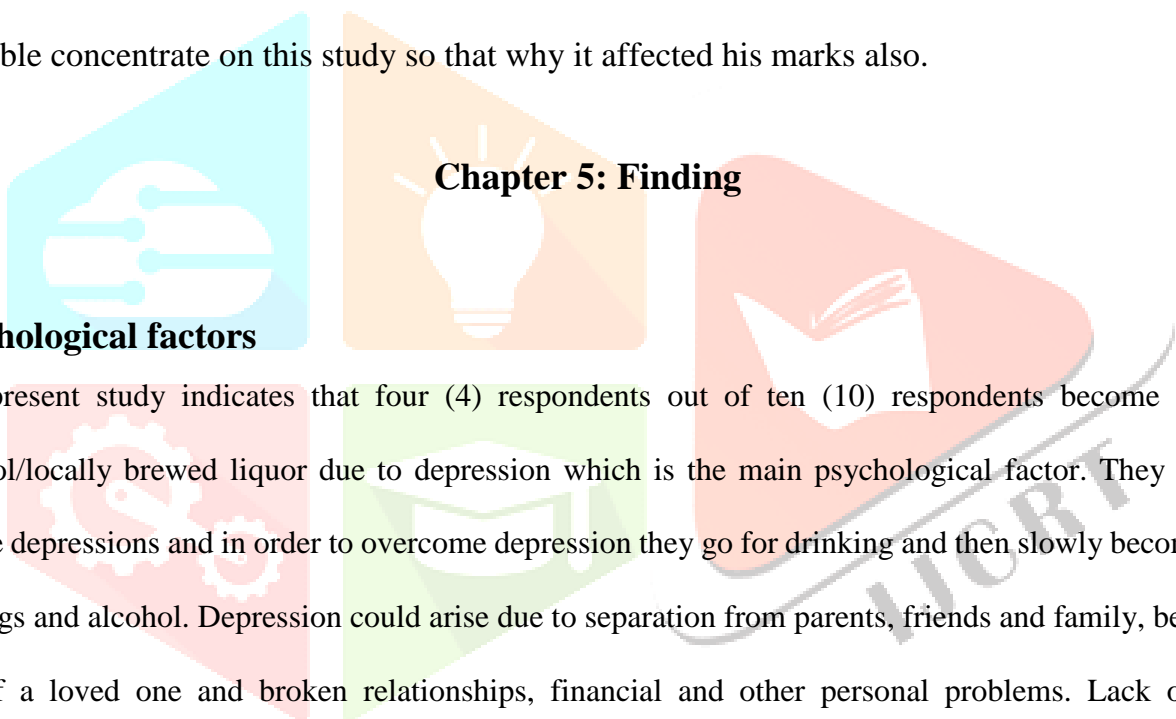
The study will be carried out university of Vadodara district of Gujarat. Many students of university are addicted to alcohol due some peer pressure and stress or may be away from home is one of reason that student is addicted to alcohol or may some negative group of students may be one of the reasons of addiction. A Sample survey was carried in Vadodara

Chapter4: Data Analysis and interpretation

A study was conducted in overall university of Vadodara by using the Questionnaire through google foam. The researcher started the interview schedule with the respondents based on the time and availability of the respondent. The interview was conducted based on the objective of the study. The respondents consist of 32 alcoholics students who are affected by alcohol their parent, society etc.

Chapter 4 consists of narration, analysis, and interpretation of data. It includes analysis on the basis of pie chart of the investigation

Narrative 1- First respondent stated that he became addicted to alcohol when he was teen between age of around 15-to-17-year age due study pressure he was not able to concentrate on study so he stated to taste some first sip of alcohol. Then after sometime year passed he went to college their group of his hostel friend who are addicted to alcohol due some peer pressure or away from home so that reason and some exam pressure is only reason he stated consuming alcohol. Nowadays their lot of pressure in college so that reason that many stated consuming alcohols. He was so addicted to alcohol that he was able concentrate on this study so that why it affected his marks also.



Chapter 5: Finding

Psychological factors

The present study indicates that four (4) respondents out of ten (10) respondents become addicted to alcohol/locally brewed liquor due to depression which is the main psychological factor. They suffer from severe depressions and in order to overcome depression they go for drinking and then slowly become addicted to drugs and alcohol. Depression could arise due to separation from parents, friends and family, being ditched by, of a loved one and broken relationships, financial and other personal problems. Lack of love and understanding on the part of those the person is attached to, also becomes a cause of addiction in many cases. Most of the alcoholics are found to suffer from frustration in life. The alcoholics are always on a high level of anxiety in interpersonal relationships. They are emotionally immature, ambivalence towards authority, having low frustration tolerance, having low self-esteem and develop feelings of isolation and guilt. However, one of the main psychological factors leading to alcoholism are depressions, frustrations, pains, adjustment problems, anxieties. The persons resort to alcoholism to cope with the stress and to overcome their problems. Initially, a person drink to seek refuge for his/her problems of life or to find a temporary respite from his/her troubles. Gradually they start drinking more and more frequently until he/she becomes utterly dependent on it

Cultural factors –

From the present study it was found that three (3) respondents out of eight (8) respondents become addicted to locally /alcohol due to cultural festival in university. Certain cultures allow social drinking (alcohol/drugs) without any strict rules and regulations. Religion do contribute to drink which according to its religion considers drinking as part of their religious rites and ceremonies during bachelor party at wedding reties or any occasion like New year or Christmas celebration and any type of ceremony.

Conclusion

The history of mankind is full of stories of alcohol consumption. There are phenomenal effects of alcoholism among students and families of alcohol-users in several countries. Poor health status, low levels of happiness, greater extent of health problems, increasing occurrence of intentional and unintentional injuries including physical, emotional, mental abuse are rampant and a common phenomenon. Cases of deprivation of the students and greater legal involvement were documented among alcohol-users compared to non-users. Marginalized tribal communities are geographically isolated and are not aware of the various services available and this accounts to the attitude of the people as well. They are often victims of the harmful effects of alcohol. Harmful use of alcohol poses a significantly adverse impact on the lives of affected persons and their families, especially as far as their health is concerned. As such, there is a need to focus on prevention of harm from alcohol consumption, both from the perspective of health promotion as well as social and economic development. Recognition of the consequences of alcohol use on physical and mental health as well as socio-occupational life is a necessary step for initiating appropriate action to reduce the harm from alcohol use. The emphasis should be on the families to help them understand that the sense of love and affection, the role of a parent as an educator and facilitator are important ways to help the community and society be a better place.

Bibliography

Ahuja, Ram (2016) Social problem in India, Rawat Publication, Satyam Apts, Jawahar Nagar (India)

Ahuja Ram. (2014). Research Method. New Delhi: Prem Rawat Publication.

American psychiatric Association (1994) Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorder DSM -IV. Washington. DC

Jelinek, E.M (1946). Phase of drinking History of Alcoholic. Quarterly journals of studies of Alcohol.

Kothari C.R (2004). Research Methodology: Method and: technique. New Delhi: New Age International Publisher.

Kumar, R (2001). Research Methodology a step-by-step guide for beginners New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Nayak, N. P & Prabhu, N. B. M (n.d). A study on the Alcohol Consumption Patterns and their Preference of Liquor Over Wine Amongst the Youth in Manipal.

Loyi, D. T. (2009,). Prevalence and Patterns of Alcohol Use Among College Students: Comparing Scenario in Arunachal Pradesh And Kerala. Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Public Health. Sree Chitra Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Kerala.

M, N. (2016). Alcoholism among Youth: International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies (IJHSSS), 206,207.

Merriam-webster. (n.d.). Retrieved October 26, 2016, from <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/alcohol>.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. (2015,). Retrieved OCTOBER 22, 2016, from [www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/College AIM](http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/CollegeAIM).

Telegraph, (2012). Nagaland „wet“ after 23 yrs. of prohibition. Kolkata.

Elie Karama, b., Kyphos Kyprid, e., & Salamone, M. (2016). Alcohol Use Among College Students: An International Perspective. Medscape Logo.

Jamir, M. (2016, November 5). Slippery in a Dry State. the morung express.

Nelive. (2016, July 8). Local drinks from 7 Sister States of North East. Retrieved February 24, 2017, from <http://www.nelive.in/>: <http://www.nelive.in/north-east/food/local-drinks-7-sister-states-north-east>

Norman S. Miller, a. M. (1991). DRUGS OF ABUSE A Comprehensive Series for Clinicians. New York: Plenum Press.

Biddulph, S. G. (2003). THE INFORMED PARENT Alcohol What's a Parent to Believe? Hazelden Centre City, Minnesota 55012-0176: Library of Congress Cataloguing-in-Publication Data.

Davinder Mohan, A. C. *Alcohol consumption in India: A cross sectional study*. New Delhi.

O'Hare, T. (1998). *Alcohol expectancies and excessive drinking contexts in young adults*. Oxford University Press.