A Study to Assess The Level of Knowledge Regarding Alcoholism Among Adolescents in Selected Setting Lucknow

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Abstract-
Introduction: *The aim of the present study**were** to assess the level of knowledge regarding alcoholism among adolescents and find out the association between knowledge scores with demographic variables.*

Major findings of the study: *Highest percentage 44% of adolescents falls in the age group between 17 to 19 years. Highest percentage 74% of adolescents are male. Highest percentage 86 % of adolescents are of Hindu religion. Highest percentage 64% of adolescents belongs to joint family. Most of the adolescents 40% father's occupation is private job. Highest percentage 48% of adolescents are having monthly family income of rupees 5000-10000. Highest percentage 48% of adolescents get knowledge from newspaper. There is association between level of knowledge with demographic variable of age and there is no association between level of knowledge and all other demographic variables Sex, Religion, Type of family, Father's occupation, Family income, Source of information*

Conclusion: *Thus the finding of the study shows that 68% of adolescents were having inadequate level of knowledge, 32% of adolescents were having moderate level of knowledge and 0% of adolescents were having adequate level of knowledge.*

Keywords- Knowledge, Alcohol, Adolescents

I. INTRODUCTION

Alcoholism is the chronic alcohol use of the degree that it interferes with physical or mental health or with normal social or work behavior.Global alcohol consumption has increased in recent decadesin developing countries. Both average volume of alcohol consumption and pattern of drinking vary dramatically between sub-regions.

In an alarming revelation, the global status report on alcohol and health 2014, released by WHO states that the amount of alcohol consumption has been raised in India between the periods of 2008 – 2012. On the "years of life last" scale, which is based on alcohol attributable years of life last, India has been rated 4 on a scale of 1 to 5. This implies that the alcohol consuming population of our country loses most year of their life because of drinking and its consequences.

Alcohol consumption is linked to many harmful consequences for the individual drinker, it affects the environment and society as a whole. Such social consequences as traffic accidents, work place problems, family and domestic problems and interpersonal violence has been receiving more public and research attention in recent years. Social consequences affect individuals other than the drinkers for examples- passengers involved in traffic casualties, or family members, affected by failure to fulfill social role obligations, or incidences of violence in the family. It is well established fact that the use of alcohol entails a large number of adverse economic consequences.

All studies show that young adolescents are at the risk of alcohol related problems and are noted as special population in need of services in the report by National Institute of Medicine. Young adolescents as a group are heaviest drinkers in America and other western countries.

In India, the trend is increasing in favor of alcohol use among student population. Campus atmosphere, peer pressure and easily availability of alcohol is forcing and indulging the adolescent students to indulge in alcoholism mainly due to lack of adequate information and knowledge about the consequences of its use or falsely perceived knowledge and attitude towards alcoholism. Therefore, there is in need to assess the knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding alcohol abuse, based on the content of information to enhance the knowledge of adolescents.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding alcoholism among adolescents in Selected Setting Lucknow.

OBJECTIVES:

To assess the level of knowledge regarding alcoholism among adolescents.

To find out the association between knowledge scores with demographic variables such as Age, Gender, Religion, Type of family, Family income and Source of information.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A Quantitative Research Approach is used for this studyThe research design selected for this study is descriptive research design. The research variable in this study is the knowledge of adolescents regarding alcoholism.

1. Dependent variables: In this study knowledge of the alcoholism among adolescents is the dependent variable.
2. Extraneous variables: Extraneous variables include Age, Sex, Religion, Fathers occupation, Family income and Source of information.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted in GhailaLucknow. This area was selected because of the convenience to assess the population under study and availability of adolescents around the area.

Population: An adolescent having an age group between 12-19 years who were residential of GhailaLucknow

Sample: In this study sample consists of the adolescents among the population selected to participate in a research study.

Sample size: In this study the sample comprised of 30 adolescents living in GhailaLucknow

Sampling technique: In this study**Non-Probability**

Convenient Sampling Technique was used.

Sample Criteria: There are two types-

Inclusion criteria:

1   Individuals belonging to adolescence age group.
2   Who will be available at the time of data collection.
3   Individuals who will be interested in the study.
4   Individuals who will be able to understand Hindi language

Exclusion criteria:

1.   Individuals who will not be available at the time of data collection.
2.   Individual who are suffering with illness
3.   Individuals who are not adolescent age group.
4.   Individuals are not able to understand Hindi.

Description of the tools

The research tool consists of two sections.

Section A-Demographic variable:

This section of tool consists of 7 items regarding the demographic variables of adolescents like Age, sex, Religion, Type of family, Family income, Fathers occupation and Source of information.

Section B-Questionnaire:

Questionnaires are developed to assess the level of knowledge regarding alcohol among adolescents. It consists of 30 questions which are related to alcohol, alcoholism, causes of alcoholism, effect of alcohol on body, prevention and rehabilitation.

Level of scores

Inadequate	0-15
Moderate	16-25
Adequate	26-30

Reliability of the tool: It is the degree of consistency with which measures the attribute it is supposed to measure. It refers to the extent to which the same result is obtained on administration of instrument. Prior to data collection the permission was obtained from the authority of the college and village administrator.

The data collection period was of 15 days. The subjects were gathered in GhailaLucknow. This area was selected because of the convenience to assess the population under study and availability of adolescents around the area.The purpose of gathering information was explained to the respondent. The structured interview was conducted among the adolescents. The questionnaires were given to respondent to assess their level of knowledge regarding alcoholism. Each individual was given 30 minutes to answer the questions. It was decided to analyse the data by both descriptive and inferential statistics on the basis of the objective and hypothesis of the study. Master sheet was prepared by the investigators to analyse data. Frequency,

Frequency Percentage, Mean were used for the analysis of the structured questionnaires method**.**

Major findings of the study: Highest percentage 44% of adolescents falls in the age group between 17 to 19 years. Highest percentage 74% of adolescents are male. Highest percentage 86 % of adolescents are of Hindu religion. Highest percentage 64% of adolescents belongs to joint family. Most of the adolescents 40% father's occupation is private job. Highest percentage 48% of adolescents are having monthly family income of rupees 5000-10000. Highest percentage 48% of adolescents get knowledge from newspaper. There is association between level of knowledge with demographic variable of age and there is no association between level of knowledge and all other demographic variables Sex, Religion, Type of family, Father's occupation, Family income, Source of information

III. CONCLUSION

From the findings of the study it is concluded that the adolescents need awareness and heath programme regarding alcoholism. So that it helps to improve their knowledge to prevent themselves from addiction.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

- A future study can be conducted on other age groups.
- A similar study can be conducted on large scale.
- A comparative study can be conducted regarding the knowledge of alcoholism among school children of private and government school.

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