



An empirical study on the impact of alcoholism among the students performance with special reference to erode district

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effects of alcohol use on college male category students. This study focuses only on teenage group people between the age of 18 - 25. Indian government legislation framed a law of legal age for consuming alcohol. Despite the age limit has varied according state to state. As per Tamilnadu government law the person who are comply with the 18 age are eligible to consume alcohol. In this case its very favourable for teenage people to being start this habit and to addicted for it.

Our Primary purpose of this study is to measure the academic and health performance along with their involvement over the social activities of the drinking students according to non-drinking students. In various aspects such as academic performance and their health conditions, hobbies and their involvement in social activities. This study is conducted in Tamilnadu state especially in Erode district students.

consequences of their habit on it. How wide spread is drug and alcohol abuse? Teenagers today admit to extensive experimentation. According to one study, 92 percent of teens said that they have habit over alcoholism, over 50 percent used marijuana, 17 percent used cocaine and 11 percent have used some form of hallucinogenic drug. Drug use has been classified as a major problem of students as early as in the fourth grade. Consequently, it has no surprise that substance use is prolific on college campuses, where many young adults are free from adult supervision for the first time in their lives. Alcohol use accounts for over 100,00 death per year in this country. It contributes to over the 50 percent of all suicides, violent crimes, emergency room admissions, traffic accidents, substandard job performances and industrial accidents, and 80 percent of domestic violence incidents.

Reasons behind why college students continue to drink and use drugs?

Some feel pressured to use drugs or alcohol at social gatherings both because everyone else seems to be doing it, and because they believe it's the cool thing to do. Others believe that drug and alcohol abuse offers a way to escape from school and work

I.INTRODUCTION

The Effects of Drugs and Alcohol on Academic Life:

Drug and alcohol use on college campuses is universal. Students have many reasons why they did, but most neglect to consider both the long term

related stress, financial worries and relationship problems. Some feel that alcohol and drugs provide a clear way to compensate for feelings of shyness or low self esteem and from the thought of inferiority. Sometimes, these drugs act as a substitute for making and developing relationships, educational accomplishments or self-fulfilment. College students often forget why they are supposed to be in school. Is the purpose of university life to party all the time and to get the most out of the learning environment? Substance abuse can seriously affect academic performance. Aside from long-term addiction or possible emptying you bank account. It can cause grades to plummet. How? Drugs uses get affects you entire body, including your brain, in many ways. Judgment is often the first attribute to be affected. You may find it difficult to take good decisions, to make them quickly or to be realistic when you make them. Suddenly, it becomes much easier to wait until the last minute to cram for that exam or to crank out that paper. You may find yourself having difficulty in concentrating and paying attention, especially when you are trying to study. Nutrition deficits can result from extended or heavy substance use, and these deficiencies can affect your mentality, concentration and ability to get along with others, as well as lead to memory loss and difficulty coping with everyday stressors. Even if you think that these long-term effects of substance abuse don't apply to you, think about how much study time you have lost because you were out partying all night and were too hung-over the next day to go to class or to work on your lab report. Are you worried that substance abuse may be affecting your grades or your relationship? Have you noticed that your grades are dropping? Are classes that used to be enjoyable now very difficult or tedious? Does it seem that you never have enough

time to study and get your assignments done, yet you are always at every party? You may want to consider how substance abuse could be affect your academic performance.

II.LITRATURE REVIEW

A study was conducted A total of 545 Spanish university students from the University of Valladolid, were surveyed in about their alcohol use, knowledge of the effects of alcohol, and attitudes towards social drinking and towards alcoholism. The knowledge regarding alcohol was associated with academic aspects. It was higher among medicine and nursing students and increased according to the length of stay at university.

A study was conducted in Bangalore in pre-university students on knowledge and effect related with the impact alcoholism. The sample selected for the study includes 50 Pre-University students and simple random sampling method used.

A study was held among Students from six school districts throughout Georgia and South Carolina completed a questionnaire to determine their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour regarding alcohol use. 3017 samples were taken by using random sampling technique. Results suggest that knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour are significantly correlated. Two distinct attitudes were discovered: acceptable use of alcohol and unacceptable uses of alcohol.

A study was conducted among high school students from Holon) were surveyed about their consumption, knowledge and attitudes towards alcohol use and alcohol dependence.509 samples

were taken in that 259 pupils attended a vocational high school and 253 attended an academic high school. 40% of the pupils attending the academic school reported that they had drunk beer between 1 to 9 times during the last 2 months. And comparison with 72% of the vocational pupils, 42% of the academic pupils and 47% of the vocational pupils drank other alcoholic beverages (such as hard liquor, cognac, whisky or vodka) between 1 to 9 times in the last 2 months. Boys drank alcohol more frequently than girls. Earlier mean age of beer consumption was found among pupils in the vocational schools—12.8 years, as opposed to pupils in the academic school 13.4 years. Among the three leading reasons for drinking in the two schools were helping foster a sense of belonging, wish to feel like an adults and desire to forget daily anxieties and conflicts.

A study has been conducted on prevalence and pattern of alcohol and substance abuse among adolescents and in surveyed a sample of 4692, subjects aged 14 years and above on a schedule based on WHO questionnaire to collect data. The study found information over the prevalence rate of 19.78%. In terms of age of onset 64.83% respondents had their first drink between the ages of 15-25 years. Most common type of alcohol consumed was country liquor by 69.07%.

III.OBJECTIVE

- To analyze the health condition of students in present scenario.

IV.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design:

The research design indicates the type of research methodology under taken to collect the information for the study. The researcher used both descriptive and analytical type of research design for his research study. The main objective of using descriptive research is to describe the state of affairs as it exists at present. It mainly involves surveys and fact finding enquiries of different kinds.

The researcher used descriptive research to discover the characteristics of students. Descriptive research also includes demography characteristic of various college and school students all over Erode district.

V.DATA COLLECTION METHOD:

Primary data:

Primary data is the new or fresh data collected from the respondents through structured scheduled questionnaire through Google form.

Secondary data:

The secondary data are collected through the articles and library sources, literature review.

VI.STATISTICAL TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES:

Chi-Square Test

Chi-square techniques at different places are made on the basis of data available and requirements of analysis chi-square test at 5% level of significant.

Chi-square value has been obtained by applying the following formula.

$$X^2 = \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

E

Where,

O = observed frequency.

E = expected frequency.

C = number of column.

VII.ANALYSIS

1. Age Vshealth related problem

Case Processing Summary

	Cases			
	Valid		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
2. Age * 9.Do you have, had any health related problem?	189	100.0%	189	100.0%
1. Sex * 9.Do you have, had any health related problem?	189	100.0%	189	100.0%

		9.Do you have, had any health related problem?									
		E	S	U	Res	He	Joi	Ha	Dig		T
		ye	ki	lcer	pirato	rni	nt	ir	esti	Ni	ot
			n		ry	a	Pai	fall	on	l	al
					distr		n		pro		
					ess				ble		
									m		
2. 10 –	A	1	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	6	14
15											
ge 16 –											
20		5	5	6	2	1	1	7	1	24	5
21 –			1								
25		9	2	6	6	2	3	22	6	32	9
26 –											
30		1	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	10	2
Total		16	2	15	10	4	7	33	10	72	9

2. Gender Vs health related problem

		Do you have, had any health related problem?									
		E	S	U	Res	He	Joi	Ha	Dig		T
		ye	ki	lcer	pirato	rni	nt	ir	esti	Ni	ot
			n		ry	a	Pai	fall	on	l	al
					distr		n		pro		
					ess				ble		
									m		
1 M		10	15	9	9	4	6	15	8	44	12
. al											
S e											
e Fe											
x m		6	7	6	1	0	1	18	2	28	69
al											
e											
Tota		16	22	15	10	4	7	33	10	72	18
l											

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.003 ^a	24	.579
Likelihood Ratio	23.301	24	.502
Linear-by-Linear Association	.052	1	.819
N of Valid Cases	189		

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.101 ^a	8	.108
Likelihood Ratio	15.240	8	.055
Linear-by-Linear Association	.694	1	.405
N of Valid Cases	189		

INTERPRETATION

- There is no significant relationship associated between genders of the respondents with their health related problems.
- From the above calculated value is less than the tabulated value so null hypothesis is accepted.

FINDINGS

- There is a significant relationship associated between age and health relevant problems of the students.
- There is no significant relationship associated between Gender and their health related problems.

SUGGESTION

- From this study we found that the gender and age is not a factor for the respondent's health related problems.

But everyone has to take care about their health measures in many other aspects.

CONCLUSION

This study discloses the current scenario over the alcoholism especially on the teenage people according to the Erode district. About the detailed analysis clearly said the interest on trend set of western culture and the culture deviations increases the alcoholism with the women community too. The regulation and resolution actions over the legislation of the government constitution can control the society from the hazards. And the awareness measures also may gives hand in some cases. Otherwise the culture and the goodness of entire community will go for destroyed.

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