



Effectiveness of Selected Intervention Regarding Alcoholism among College Students at Indore

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Introduction

Increased violence, hanging crepe, bankruptcy, armed criminals, and broken wedding bands have all stemmed from alcohol consumption. It has broken more hearts, restricted more movement, distorted more forms, degraded more masculinity and femininity, and excavated more graves. The Social Development Foundation reported a 70% increase in alcohol consumption among 18-25 year olds in hostels during the preceding decade. Because the majority of college students are under the age of 22, they are considered minors. Although alcohol is clearly the medicine of choice for certain illnesses, it also aggravates others. According to a data sheet, alcohol sales have been increasing at an annual rate of 8% and are expected to continue. It also suggests that people today begin drinking earlier than in the past. The average age of first drinking fell from 25.37 to 14.33 between 2010 and 2021.

Methods and methods

Researchers wanted to see if an alcohol and alcoholism sensitization programme in Indore colleges may help students better comprehend these issues. To obtain a better knowledge of the situation, books on the subject were researched. The literatures were consulted in order to develop the study strategy, sample technique, and conceptual framework. The literature classified alcohol consumption among college students, the reasons for drinking, the detrimental effects of drinking, and treatment for alcoholism. A group pre-post test design was used to assess the intervention's effectiveness. To begin, a sample selection was made. Random sampling, in addition to stratified sampling, was carried out using simple random sampling. We prepared a list of 100 examples from a variety of industries.

A split-half test demonstrated the tool's durability. A formal survey was presented to all participants in order to measure people's views and comprehension of drinking and alcoholism. In their study, they used both descriptive and inferential statistics. Data was gathered, analysed, and interpreted with a specific aim in mind.

Only 12.78 percent of the 500 samples examined provided information on alcoholism.

We used the pre-test to check whether the participants had sufficient prior knowledge to proceed. Over 88 percent of the samples (71.23 percent) had poor knowledge, whereas no one had insufficient knowledge.

Only a small percentage of samples were positive on social aspects.

Some 50% had appropriate knowledge, while the remaining 50% had acceptable knowledge, indicating that the sensitization session was a success.

The majority of the samples remained neutral on the social component after the test.

To compare participants' knowledge of alcoholism before and after the study, pair t-tests were utilised.

According to t18.12, the sensitization programme was successful.

The degrees of acceptance, rejection, avoidance, and social acceptability were identical before and after the test.

There was an association between gender and monthly income, but no correlation between gender and monthly income. chi-squared calculation

DISCUSSION

Among 500 student samples, 12.78 percent had previously been taught about alcohol by a medical professional. Only 15 of the 500 pupils surveyed had been contacted by medical personnel, according to the results of the study. This investigation's findings were also confirmed. Involving Suvita and others Assessing the level of knowledge that students have about alcoholism and drinking

The pre-test findings show that 83.44% of the 500 samples have no knowledge of alcohol use or alcoholism, while 17.56% have acceptable knowledge and 0% have exceptional knowledge, according to the results of the pre-test. According to a poll of 62% of college students, 36% were aware of alcoholism in some way, 21% were unaware, and 4% were qualified. There were no significant differences between the results of this study and those from the previous one. According to a survey of 500 high school students in Karnataka, 64 percent had "moderately sufficient" knowledge, 31 percent had "inadequate" information, and 8.7 percent had "adequate" information. Art is dirty and demanding.

Compare the amount of alcohol and alcoholism awareness before and after a sensitization campaign is implemented.

54 percent of samples had insufficient information regarding drinking and alcoholism, 28 percent had acceptable knowledge, and none had exceptional understanding. Three of the 48 participants who had inadequate knowledge about alcoholism seven days after the sensitization session indicated that the training had improved their understanding of the disease. When the facts concerning alcoholism are given, it makes it simpler to grasp. Pondicherry schools studied 50 16-19-year-olds. To find out if educating young people about alcoholism and how to avoid it leads to better understanding, researchers utilised a simple sampling approach. Only two out of the 32 percent of samples had prior knowledge, and both were unsuccessful in applying what they'd learned in the class. The results suggest that even if only 2 of the samples had insufficient knowledge, 33% had appropriate knowledge, and 22% had information that was more than adequate, teaching young people about alcoholism can improve their understanding of the disease. Results from the latest study are consistent with those from the prior study.'

College students' attitudes are negatively correlated with their academic knowledge.

Knowledge and attitude were found to be closely linked in this research. Knowledge and attitude are negatively correlated among students who deal with alcohol and alcoholism, according to the results of the pre-test and post-test knowledge and attitude correlations at $r=-0.28$ and $r=-0.12$, respectively. The correlation between knowledge and attitude was found to be $r = -0.27$ in a previous study.

There is a strong correlation between pre-test knowledge levels and demographic characteristics. A correlation between gender and monthly income was found in this study. Money and gender both have an impact on how much people know about alcoholism, as this study illustrates. Neither age nor education nor the type of family in which a person grew up nor their level of alcohol knowledge were shown to be associated. Alcoholism awareness is not influenced by age, gender, race, social class, or any other element. It was shown that delivering information on drinking and alcoholism to 60 adolescents improved their understanding of the disorder. According to the research, there appears to be no correlation between age, gender, religion, family circumstances, parents' education level, career, and knowledge of alcoholism. Discoveries about the relationship between knowledge and each week's astrological day have been made. There is a deepening of trust.

Conclusion

Alcohol-related topics must be presented to students who do not have a thorough understanding of alcoholism. Nurses must not only be aware of the problem of alcoholism, but also be able to recognise the signs and symptoms. Prior to intervention, more than two-thirds of pupils had poor understanding, but just three students had it following intervention. This suggests that the sensitization workshop provided students with information about alcohol and alcoholism.

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