

ALCOHOL IN YOUNG GENERATION**-RC SHARMITHA¹****ABSTRACT :**

Alcohol is the drug of choice among the youth . Many young people are experiencing the consequences of drinking too much , at too early an age . underage drinking is the leading health problem in our country . I took surveys in general places in chennai . Around 556 people I have taken surveys . In that most of the people's opinion is people are not influenced by social media and the percentage of people addicted to alcohol increases every year . Finding of a research is each year approximately 5,000 young people under the age of 21 die as a result of underage drinking .

KEYWORDS : Alcohol , Young Age , Increased in addiction , Diseases , Suffering , Death .

INTRODUCTION :

Nobody knows when the drink of liquor was first made . Anyway it was probably the aftereffect of a mishap that happened at any rate ten of thousands of years back . Last Stone Age lager containers demonstrate that brew was made at, east as ahead of schedule as the Neolithic time frame . That was around 10,000 BC . In realities brew may have gone before bread as a staple . Wine showed up in Egyptian pictographs around 4000 BC . The soonest mixed drinks may have been produced using berries or nectar . Wine making may have begun in the wild grape locale of the Middle East . An assortment of mixed refreshments have been utilized in China since ancient occasions .

Government runs crusades to instruct youngsters about liquor misuse and liquor abuse to forestall underage drinking and forestall unsafe liquor utilization. Variables influencing the liquor addiction in you age individuals are discouraging , family , environmental factors , companions , stiff neck offer , exitments , party , strict capacities , Jon stress and so forth .

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The all out volume of liquor expended all inclusive every year has expanded by 70 percent from 20,999 million liters in 1990 to 35,676 million liters in 2017 . Liquor is the significant hazard factor for sickness, and is causally connected to more than 200 maladies , specifically non-transmittable ailment and wounds . Liquor utilization by youths and youngsters shifts incredibly in various nations and societies , in various populace bunch inside a nation .

In Europe , utilization diminished by 12 percent from 11.2 to 9.8 liters fundamentally because of diminishes in Azerbaijan , Belarus , Ukraine and Russia .

OBJECTIVES

- To study the effect of alcoholism among young people .
- To analyse about the percentage of people addicted to alcohol in young age .
- To know about how much social media influences young people from getting addicted to alcohol .

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

LA BENNETT , C CAMPILLO , 1998

Drinking practices shift considerably among various nations . A comprehension of such contrasts can support analysts, clinicians , indicative just as generally speaking liquor approaches that are acknowledged for a given nation . Study directed cross culture investigation in drinking examples and practices . Liquor drinks utilization designs shift between various nations in various ethnic gatherings .

A GOODMAN , J HEALY ,2010

Socio-demographic characteristic of patients having alcohol related disorder . This is a descriptive and cross sectional study conducted among 187 patients . The result is children having a family history of alcoholism should be counselled to prevent development of alcoholism in the country .

LA BENNETT , C CAMPILLO , 1998

A study on racial ethnic differences use of lucid and lucid drugs by high school students in the United State. This study uses questionnaire data . The result is general population survey shows relatively low levels of drugs use by most non-white youth .

RICHARD O.DE VISSER , JAN 2007 ,

In this the relation of drink to specific disorders shows that the relation between alcohol consumption and health outcomes . Alcohol related problems taken into account policy decisions about alcohol alcohol control and regulation in the market for alcohol beverages .

SK DAS V. BALA KRISHNA , 2006 ,

Change in liquor use parameters following a short creation dependent on outlines convention contrasted with straightforward counsel . The investigation is around ninety male sub 20-25 years of age . Review scores are between 8-24 . The outcome is BI had a slightly preferred position over SA unnecessary clients of liquor in the network setting in India .

PC GUPTA , S SAXENA , MS PEDNEKAR , 2003 , An investigation on socio segment qualities of liquor abuse going to the de-fixation focus . A center based graphic cross-sectional examination was directed among 187 patients . A consequence of the measure of liquor consumption fundamentally connected with positive family ancestry of liquor abuse kids from these ought to be hidden to forestall improvement of liquor abuse .

VIVEK BENEGAL, 2005 ,

Study about national household survey of drug use in the country. Alcohol misuse wreaks a high social cost. The popular media favour description of alcohol related violence and heroic accounts of sporadic , short lived anti-alcohol agitation by women's groups .

CM CHER , MC DUFOUR , 2004 ,

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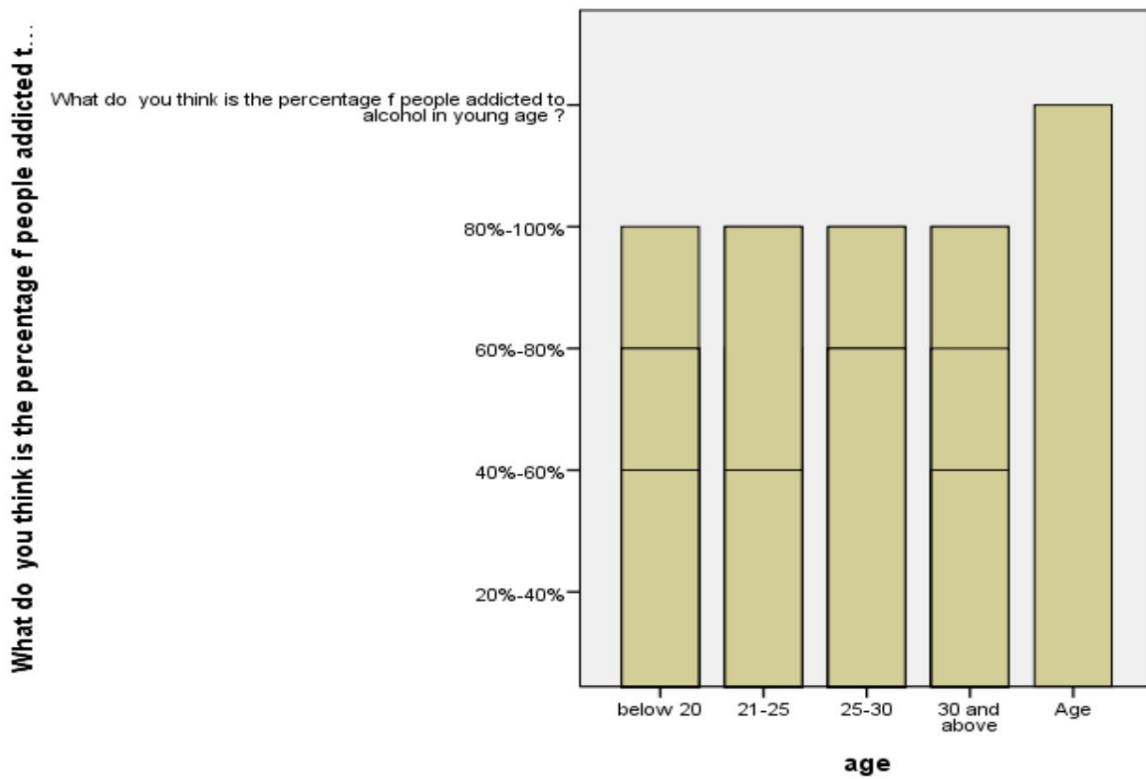
DNG MAZUMDER , R HAQUE , N .GHOSH , 2000 ,

A study on national epidemiological surveys on alcohol and related conditions and samples are young adult 18-24 college related and group housing . Finding is that to increase past decades prevalence of young adults drinking five more drinks , 12 or more times per year , increased risk of injury .

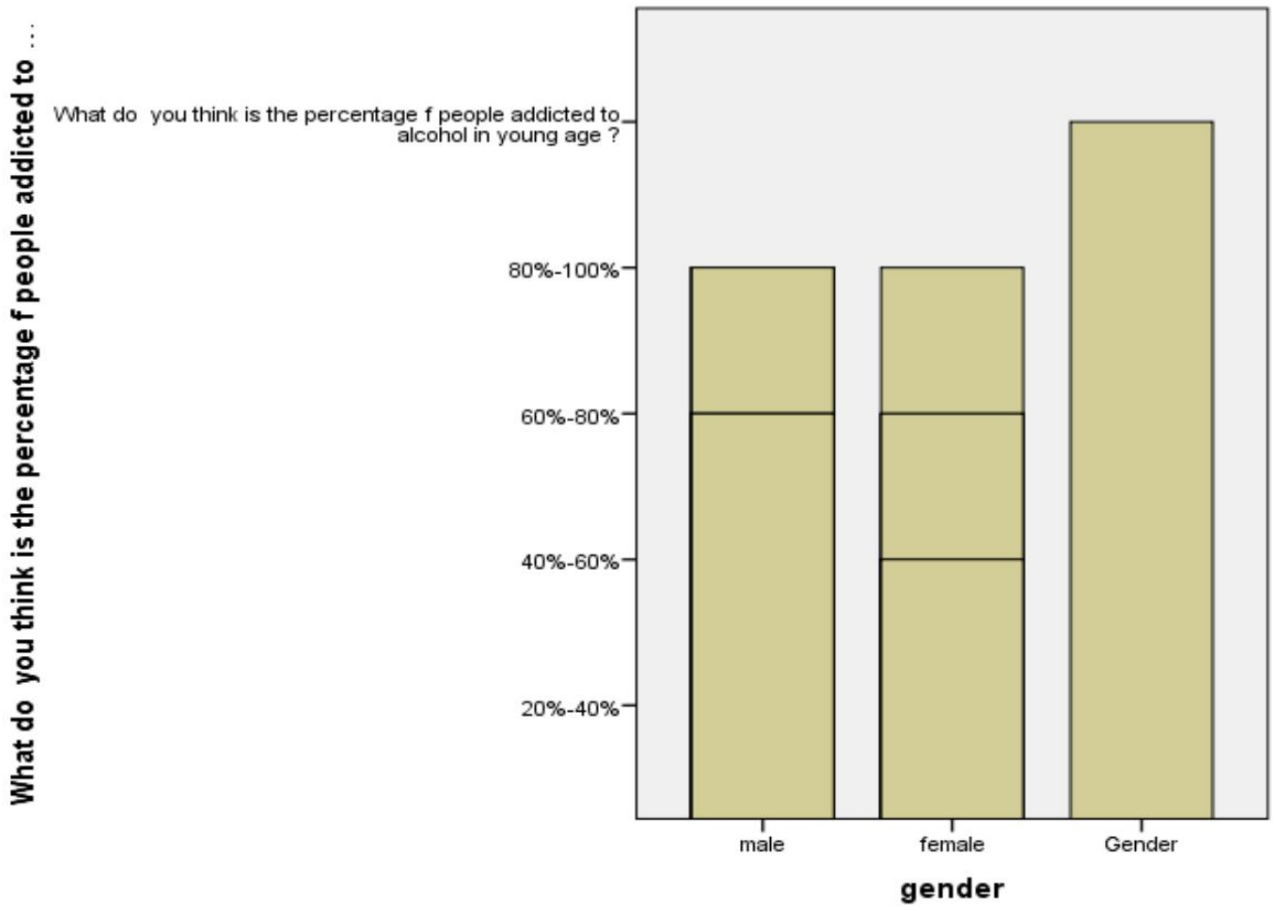
METHODOLOGY

The research method followed here is empirical research. A total of 554 samples have been taken out of which is taken through convenient sampling . The sample frame taken by the researcher is a public area . The independent variable taken here is age and gender n. The dependent variable is the percentage of people addicted to alcohol at a young age and people influenced by social media .

ANALYSIS :

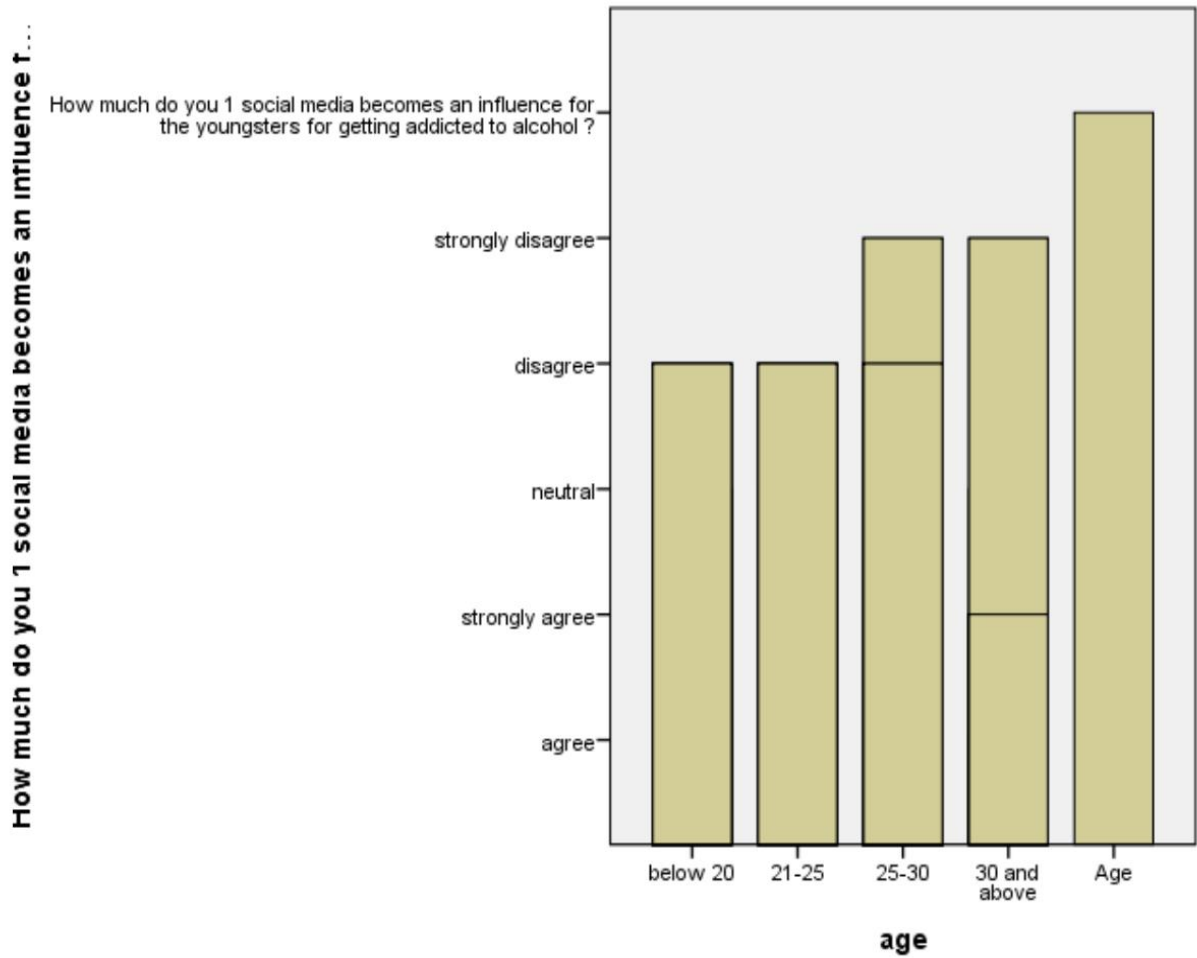


Legend : In fig 1 , shows that age distribution with respect to the opinion about the percentage of people addicted to alcohol in young age .



Legend:

In fig 2 , shows about the gender distribution in the public area and their opinion on the percentage of people addicted to alcohol in young age .



Legend : In fig 3 shows about the age distribution with respect to the opinion about the social media becomes an influence for the youngsters for getting addicted to alcohol .

RESULTS :

In fig 1 , there were 270 female and 286 male respondents from the public area , and 60% -80% is the percentage of people addicted to alcohol in young age is the standard opinion Among male and 40-60% of people addicted to alcohol in young age is the standard opinion of females .

In fig 2 , there were no people below the age 20 years , 40-60 percentage of people addicted to alcohol in young age is the standard opinion among the age of 21-25 . 60-80% of people addicted to alcohol at a young age , is the standard opinion among the age group of 25-30 .

In fig 3 , there were people below 20 years age , disagree that social media becomes an influence for the youngsters for getting addicted to alcohol , the people strongly disagree that the media becomes an influence for the youngsters for getting addicted to alcohol who are between 35 -30 years . The people above the age of 30 strongly agree that social media becomes an influence for the youngsters for getting addicted to alcohol .

This study examining health and mental health of IPV and service utilisation. The result failure to provide relevant service. This study was taken from young people . The person needs social support and help seeking behaviour.

To assess the prevalence and pattern of alcohol use in the middle -aged and elder population Mumbai in India . The result is abstinence and also heavy and frequent use of alcohol common in this population .

DISCUSSION :

From the survey in fig 1 , it is found that there are 60-80 percent of people consuming alcohol at a young age . My survey is mainly taken from male. Most male are consuming alcohol . So , they know the people addicted to alcohol more than the women.

From the survey in fig 2 , the age of below 20 people said 60-80% people's opinion is people addicted to alcohol at a young age . And age of 21- 25 said that 40-60% of people are addicted to alcohol . Age of 30 and above considered 60 - 80 % people are addicted to alcohol .

From the survey in fig 3 , below age 20 years people disagree with the statement that social media becomes an influence for the youngsters for getting addicted to alcohol.

People between 21-25 also disagree and ages between 25-30 also disagree with the statement . So, we considered ages 20-30 as youngsters . They know how their friends were influenced . So , social media does not influence youngsters for getting addicted to alcohol .

LIMITATIONS :

The major limitations of my study is a sample frame . The sample frame in general has only a few women samples . Alcoholism in young age is very harmful to his health and also life . The restrictive area of sample size is one of the major drawbacks .

CONCLUSION :

From all the analysis part from the research , it is found that the level of consuming alcohol in young people is on the increase . The people who are addicted to alcohol are mostly influenced by their friends and family rather than social media . Regular consumption of alcohol leads to a lot of diseases for him and also it suffers for his family members .