



Attitude Regarding Alcohol Use among Young Girls Staying In Paying Guest Accommodation

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ABSTRACT

One of the biggest issues in the nation and the globe is alcohol usage. Young girls frequently consume alcohol, and ongoing concerns about underage drinking have led to numerous medical and psychological issues as well as the imposition of harmful cultural ideals on society. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate how young adult ladies feel about drinking in a few paying guest areas in Mohali Phase II. The majority of research participants (44%) came from an urban region, 30% from a rural area, and 26% from a semi-urban area. For this investigation, a non-experimental methodology and descriptive design were employed. The sample included 50 paid guests accommodation who were girls. A practical sampling approach was employed to choose the sample. A five-point Likert scale was used to collect data while establishing the tool's dependability. Before gathering data, the researcher explained the study's objectives, clarified the questions, and obtained individuals' verbal agreement. In order to assess how young paying guest females felt about drinking, the data was analysed by calculating percentage, frequency, and SD. The study's findings showed that the majority of the paying guest girls 55.8 percent were found to have a positive attitude towards alcohol use whereas a negative attitude was revealed by 44.2% regarding alcohol usage. The mean score of the 50 girls was found to be 51.34, with a standard deviation of 10.29 and a mean percent of 55.8%. Young paying guest females had a favorable attitude on alcohol usage, according to the study's findings. Overall, it was determined that people had a positive attitude regarding drinking (55.8 percent).

Keywords: Alcohol use, young girls, paying guest.

Received 02.10.2022

Revised 29.10.2022

Accepted 24.11.2022

INTRODUCTION

The world's oldest drug may be alcohol [11]. For thousands of years, people have made alcohol (also known as ethanol or ethyl alcohol) from fermented grain juices, fruit juices, and honey [4]. Today's culture and economy place a high value on the manufacture of alcohol-containing goods, and alcohol addiction and consumption are serious public health issues [3]. Abuse of alcohol may cause anything from a minor hangover to widespread sickness, death, and devastation. When consumed in moderation, alcohol has little to no negative impact on the drinker or others around them. But abusing what has grown to be one of the most deadly substances in the world has a disastrous impact on both the drinker and society as a whole [1-9]. To assess the attitude regarding alcohol use among young girls staying in paying guest accommodation at selected area of Mohali phase – II.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research approach: Quantitative research & non experimental approach

Research design: Descriptive Design

Research setting: Mohali phase – II

Population: Paying guest girl

Sample size: 50

Sampling technique: convenient sampling technique

Sampling criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Young girls staying in paying guest accommodation phase-II, Mohali.
- Were in the age group 18 – 24 years.
- Was college going young girls

Exclusion criteria

- Paying guest girls who were married

- Not present at the time of data collection
- Not willing to participate in the study.

Development and description of the tool

The tool was selected and developed based on the research problem, review of the related literature and with suggestions and guidance of experts in nursing.

The tool for data collection comprised of 2 section.

Section A:-Demographic data consisting of 12 items seeking information about the baseline data such as age, religion, education ,habitat, father's occupation, mother's occupation, father's education , mother's education, total family income, relationship status, education board, native.

Section B:- consisting of 23 items on attitude regarding alcohol use.

In attitude aspect 5 point scale was used with positive statement strongly agree-4, agree-3, not sure-2, and negative statement carried disagree-1, strongly disagree-0.

Reliability

Utilizing the split half approach and the spearman Brown prophecies formula, the tool's dependability was determined. The test's attitude scale reliability was determined to also be $r = 0.99$. The gadget was proven to be quite trustworthy and practical.

Data collection method

In April 2019, the data gathering procedure was completed [10]. The information about young PG girls' attitudes toward alcohol usage was gathered using a simple instrument.

Each responder was individually contacted by the investigator, who gave a brief explanation of the study's nature as well as an introduction to the inquiry and its goals.

Ethical considerations

- Permission was sought from the institute authority to carry out the research project.
- Verbal consent was obtained from the participants of the research study.
- The information provided by the participants was kept confidential

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Results were presented under following section:

Section A

- Demographic variable of subjects.

Section B

- Mean, SD, Mean percentage of the subjects.
- Item wise analysis of the attitude of the subjects.
- Percentage distribution of subjects according to their attitude assessment scores.

TABLE-1: Distribution of subjects as per their demographic characteristics.

N=50

Demographic	Frequency	Percentage
1 age (in years)		
(a)19-20	12	24
(b)21-22	21	42
(c)above22	17	34
2 Religion		
(a) Sikh	13	26
(b) Hindu	34	68
(c) Muslim	02	04
(d) Christian	02	04
(e) others	01	02
3 Education:-		
(a) B.tech	40	80
(b) MBA	01	02
(c) Others	09	18
4 Habitat		
(a) Pg	50	100
5 Father's occupation		
(a) Unemployed	03	06
(b) Labourer	02	04
(c) Govt. job	22	44

(d) Private job	17	34
(e) Others	06	12
6 Mother's occupation		
(a) Unemployed	24	48
(b) Govt. job	03	06
(c) Private job	18	36
(d) Others	05	10
7 Father's education		
(a) NO formal education	03	06
(b) Primary	02	04
(c) Matric	08	16
(d) +2	17	34
(e) Graduation	20	40
8 Mother's education		
(a) NO formal education	01	02
(b) Primary	03	06
(c) Matric	18	36
(d) +2	11	22
(e) Graduation	17	34
9 Total family income		
(a) Below 30,000	8	16
(b) 30,000-50,000	13	26
(c) 50,000-80,000	14	28
(d) 80,000-1,00000	03	06
(e) Above 1,00000	12	24
10 Relationship status		
(a) Single	43	86
(b) Committed	07	14
11 Education board (10+2)		
(a)State	37	74
(b)CBSE	11	22
(c)Other	02	04
12 Native		
(a) Urban	22	44
(b) Rural	15	30
(c) Semi urban	13	26

The frequency and proportion of the demographic traits of the PG females are shown in Table 1. The majority of the individuals (42%) were in the age range of 21 to 22 years, while (34%) were above 22 years old and (24%) were in the 19 to 20 age range. Hindus made up the majority of the subjects (68%) followed by Sikhs (26%), Christians (26%), Muslims (4%) and others (2%) (2 percent). The majority of research participants (80%) were B.tech students, followed by others (18%) and MBA students (2%). Every single participant in the research was a female who resided in PG. The majority of the father's jobs were as government employees (44 percent), private employees (34 percent), others (12 percent), jobless (6 percent), and labourers (4 percent). The majority of mothers' occupations were jobless (48 percent), private employees (36 percent), others (10 percent), and government employees (6 percent). Father's education (40%) was graduate-level, (34%) up to the +2 level, (16%) up to the matric level, and (6%) had no formal education beyond the elementary level. Mothers' education ranged from basic school (6%) to matric (22%) and from graduate (36%) to +2 (34%) to no formal education (2%). Maximum total family income (28%) was between \$50,000 and \$80,000, (26%) between \$30,000 and \$50,000, (24%) over \$1,000, (16%) below \$30,000, and (6%) between \$90,000 and \$1,000,000. Eighty-six percent of the study's subjects (86%) and participants were single, while 14 percent were married. The bulk of research participants were from the board of +2, (74%), the state board, (22%) the CBSE, and (4%), among others. 44 percent of survey participants were from metropolitan areas.

SECTION-B: analysis of the attitude score of subjects towards alcohol use.**Table 2 depict overall mean percentage of the attitude score of subjects.**

N	Max. value	Mini. value	$\bar{x}\pm S.D.$	Mean %
50	92	0	51.34 \pm 10.29	55.8%

Table- 3: Item wise analysis showing attitude of each statement.

Sr. no.	Statement	Agree	Not sure	Disagree
01	Alcohol helps one to be more talkative.	25	18	07
02	Drinking alcohol helps to overcome shyness.	23	20	07
03	Drinking Alcohol helps to make you more comfortable.	17	13	20
04	Drinking Alcohol increases self-confidence.	21	09	10
05	Drinking alcohol make you full comfortable with group.	19	11	20
06	Alcohol is necessary to celebrate any event.	16	09	25
07	Drinking alcohol helps to deal with feeling of despair.	17	19	14
08	Alcohol use helps to attain adult status soon.	28	15	07
09	Alcohol helps to cope up with stress.	13	23	14
10	Alcohol needed during tiredness.	22	12	16
11	Never turn down a free drink.	20	14	16
12	When alcohol is free it's "stupid" not to take advantages.	19	21	10
13	When several free drink offered in a evening one can take more than usual.	21	17	10
14	When offered a free drink accept even if someone don't feel like it.	13	25	12
15	Alcohol is consumed less when it is to be paid.	3	24	23
16	Drinking alcohol indicates high social status	17	25	08
17	Alcohol addiction destructs the life of the user.	18	10	22
18	Alcohol is must for today's life style.	42	04	04
19	Alcoholics are problematic to their family and society.	16	07	27
20	Alcohol use results in many diseases	43	05	02
21	Drinking and driving is adventurous act.	23	11	16
22	It is better to keep away from the alcoholic	49	01	00
23	Alcohol consumption is one of the main reason for crime in the society	47	02	01

Table 3 shows that 25 (or 50%) of the 50 respondents believed that drinking alcohol makes one more chatty. Alcohol use helped 23 people (or 46% of them) get over their shyness. 21 (42%) people agreed that consuming alcohol increases self-confidence, whereas 20 (40%) disagreed that it helps them feel more at ease. Twenty respondents disagreed that drinking alcohol makes one feel at ease in a group. 19 respondents, or 38%, were unsure whether alcohol helped them deal with dejection. 28 people (or 56%), believed that drinking helped them become adults sooner. Alcohol may not assist people deal with stress, according to 23 (or 46% of respondents). Alcohol is necessary when one is fatigued, according to 22 (44 percent) of respondents, but they disputed that alcoholism destroys a person's life. Alcohol is essential to modern living, according to 42 respondents (84%) of the sample. Twenty people, or 40%, concurred that alcohol never turns a person down. 42 percent of those polled, or 21 people, weren't certain that it was foolish to take advantage of free drinks. When many beverages are served in a single evening, 21 people (42 percent) agreed that one can consume more than normal. A free drink might not make someone feel like it, according to 25% of respondents. Alcohol use does not seem to decrease when it must be paid for, according to 24 (48%) people. 25% (or 50%) were unsure whether consuming alcohol is a sign of good social standing. 27 people, or 54%, disagreed that alcoholics pose a concern for their families and society. 43 (86%) of the respondents believed that drinking alcohol contributes to a wide range of illnesses. 23 people (or 46%), agreed that driving while intoxicated is an exciting conduct. The majority of 49 respondents (98%) agreed that it is best to avoid alcohol-dependent people. Alcohol drinking was cited as one of the major contributing factors to crime in society by 47 respondents (97 percent).

Table 4: Percentage distribution of subjects according to their attitude assessment scores.
N =50

Attitude assessment score	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive attitude (> 40)	40	80%
Negative attitude (\leq 40)	10	20%

Table 4 shows that 80 percent of the individuals had a good attitude regarding alcohol usage, whereas the remaining 20 percent had a negative view.

The present study reveals that Mean score of 50 subjects was 51.34 and Standard deviation was 10.29. Overall mean percentage was 55.8%. Majority of the subjects (80%) had positive attitude and remaining (20%) had negative attitude toward alcohol use. The finding of the study found consistent with the study conducted by Researchers on college students possessed more favourable attitude towards alcohol [6] and Another study on young adults had more favourable attitude toward alcohol and psychoactive substances use [5].

CONCLUSION

According to the current survey, respondents' overall mean attitude score was positive (55.8 percent). The average across 50 participants was 51.34, and the SD was -10.29. The majority of the individuals (80%) had a favourable attitude about alcohol usage, whereas the remaining 20% did not. Young paying guest females had a positive attitude toward drinking as a result.

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CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

S Vashist, Kulpooja, A Mishra, Bindia. Attitude Regarding Alcohol Use among Young Girls Staying In Paying Guest Accommodation. Bull. Env.Pharmacol. Life Sci., Spl Issue [4] 2022 : 42-46