

**A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF ALCOHOL USE  
AMONG THE ON-CAMPUS MALE STUDENTS IN  
UITM SARAWAK BRANCH KOTA SAMARAHAN  
CAMPUS**



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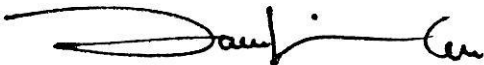
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**LAPORAN AKHIR PENYELIDIKAN "A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG THE MALE ON-CAMPUS STUDENTS IN UiTM SARAWAK BRANCH SAMARAHAN CAMPUS"**

Merujuk kepada perkara di atas, bersama-sama ini disertakan tiga (3) naskah Laporan Akhir Penyelidikan bertajuk "A Preliminary Study Of Alcohol Use Among The Male On-Campus Students In UiTM Sarawak Branch Samarahan Campus" oleh kumpulan penyelidik UiTM Cawangan Sarawak Kampus Samarahan untuk makluman pihak tuan.

Sekian. Terima kasih.

Yang benar



**PROF. MADYA PAULINE ACHAN**  
Ketua  
Projek Penyelidikan

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## ABSTRACT

This study reports on the preliminary study of alcohol use amongst the male on-campus students in UiTM Sarawak Branch Samarahan Campus. The university assumes a zero tolerance on drinking in the campus, as is spelt out in the University Act (Act 174). With regard to this, it aims to find out the extent of drinking among the male students who are staying in the hostels. The questionnaire survey method is used to conduct this study. Besides exploring the extent of drinking among the male students in the hostels, it attempts to investigate the reasons and factors that lead them to drink.

The results of this study reveal that 15.4% of the male on-campus students are drinking in the hostels and of which a higher percentage are the senior students. It is found that the main reasons why they drink are: to relieve stress; to have fun by getting drunk; to socialize and make friends; to forget their problems; and because they are bored. The study is also able to establish the cost of alcohol as a factor because students can easily and cheaply acquire alcoholic beverages.

Meanwhile, the study succeeds to uncover the impact of drinking on the drinkers' academic achievements. As compared to the non-drinkers the drinkers are found to be more likely to miss classes, continuous assessment tests and final examination papers. Apart from that they are also found to be more likely to be late for classes as well as submitting their assignments and projects. And because of this they tend to demonstrate a much lower Cumulative Grade Point Average as compared to the non-drinkers. The drinkers are also more likely demonstrate inappropriate behaviors such as quarrelling or arguing with other students, the campus security and the residence staff. Furthermore, they are more likely to be involved in damaging the campus properties, physically hurting and injuring others, road accidents, and unplanned sexual activities.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Mering (2003) mentioned that it is impossible to ignore the growing number of young people here and in many parts of Sarawak who are losing themselves to alcohol and it is harder still to ignore the consequences. Mering also reported: *"last Saturday night, some twenty youths and teenagers were reported to have gone on a rampage in Batu Kawa, which left a 22-year-old knifed and some property damaged. What unleashed their destructiveness was apparently alcohol."* Then on September 22, 2003, Nawawi A.S., of the Borneo Post reported that the police had shot a youth and arrested seven other men after two feuding groups joined forces and attacked the police with a barrage of sling-shots and Molotov cocktails at Kampung Bintawa Hilir, Petra Jaya, Kuching. The incident as reported by the police started at about 9.30pm on Saturday when two groups of men, believed to be intoxicated from the two neighbouring villages were engaged in a gang-fight beneath the Tanah Puteh bridge.

An article from the [www.e-hospi.com](http://www.e-hospi.com) (September 2003) mentioned that generally, alcoholism is considered a chronic disease, often progressive and fatal, with genetic, psychosocial, and environmental factors influencing its development. It is characterized by periods of preoccupation with alcohol, distortion in thinking—most notably denial—impaired control over alcohol intake, and repetitive use of alcohol despite adverse consequences. Each of these symptoms may be continuous or periodic. It is the physical dependence (addiction) on alcohol, demonstrated by tolerance and withdrawal symptoms, as well as compulsive behavior related to