

Good research paper on alcohol and drug abuse

[Health & Medicine](#), [Alcoholism](#)



The sociological strategy toward social problems varies from other approaches in that the sociological strategy has a focus on self-consciousness and building attention that causes outside of the single person's control or area of command can frequently influence the interaction with community. Certain problems in consideration are more essential, than other problems due to a sociological viewpoint that obtained popularity in the 1960 was " Social Constructionism" (Mooney, Knox & Schacht, 2012). This viewpoint states, when attempting to describe why community places more importance on some problems rather than others that " they (the issues) become real only when they are subjectively defined or recognized as challenging. Other sociologists establish that, conditions might exist, they might hurt individuals, but conditions are not social problems until people classify them as problematic and in need of reform.

Alcohol misuse is an action that many individuals, both alcoholics and non-alcoholics, engage in that may include consuming too much or too often, consuming to deal with pressure or psychological problems, and other unhealthy consuming routines. Alcohol addiction is a physical, psychological, and psychological dependency on liquor. The phrase " alcoholism" particularly addresses dependency. When necessary to create a difference, the phrase non-alcoholic excessive consumption comes into play. From an inherited viewpoint, alcohol addiction seems to be inherent. Social science (SS) is also useful in studying alcoholism, as this particular problem is more than the sum of its parts (Orcutt & Rudy, 2003). Mindset is probably the most appropriate self-discipline for the study of excessive consuming, but that does not mean that other professions are completely without benefit.

Psychological disorders vary from lifestyle to lifestyle, indicating that community has a powerful effect on psychological wellbeing and individual actions. Sociology investigates cultures and social components and explains how these constructs affect the individuals living within them. Many individuals report various social constructs as causes of excessive consuming or limitations to recovery. Hardship, pressure, and close relatives problems all seem to be associated with excessive consuming, even to the informal viewer. Alcoholics dismissed this idea and demands that recuperating alcoholics need to take sole. These findings advise corrective analysis in alcohol consumption (Mooney, Knox & Schacht, 2012). Many social components are associated with excessive consuming including socio-economic status, energy distance, routines learned through socializing. To explore all of these topics in sufficient details to describe their effect would be impossible for this document. Instead, the choice is to examine one sociological aspect in details as it pertains to liquor abuse. These standards determine elegant actions and determine an individual's place in community based upon someone's ability to comply with them.

The main risk elements for alcohol misuse occur during major changes in a child's life. Some of these adjusting times that could improve the possibility of youngsters using alcohol are adolescence and divorcees, leaving the security of the property and coming into adversity. School changes such as those from primary school can be times that youngsters create new friends and are more vulnerable to fall into surroundings where there is alcohol available. Excessive consuming increases once an individual leaves the home to attend college or live on their own (Miller & Weisner, 2002). Safety

aspects are essential to consider in the protection of alcohol misuse among youngsters. Protective factors represent anything that stops or reduces weaknesses for the development of a problem such as Substance Abuse Disorder. Studies have generated a comprehensive list of protective aspects particularly for the protection of alcohol misuse in youth.

References

Miller, W. R., Weisner, C. M., (2002) Changing Substance Abuse Through Health and Social Systems. New York: Springer

Mooney, L., Knox, D., Schacht, C., (2012) Understanding Social Problems. New York: Cengage Learning

Orcutt, J. D., Rudy, D. R., (2003) Drugs, Alcohol, and Social Problems. New York: Rowman & Littlefield