

RESTRICTED

ABSTRACT

1. Although many researches have been conducted to study the causes of alcohol and tobacco usage among military personnel in different armies in the world, the findings of those have manifested significant disparities with comparison to Sri Lanka Army. Hence it was identified the space to conduct this research on the same matter in terms of Sri Lanka Army.
2. The prevalence of alcohol and tobacco consumption among other rankers of Sri Lanka Army has seen some remarkable contrast, compared to employees in other fields. The consumption pattern and the damage triggered by long-term addiction have created an adverse impact on their family and work lives, economy and most importantly their health. With this problem in mind, four research objectives were empirically modelled after the identification of five prominent independent variables namely demographic factors, economic factors, initiation and motivation, social and cultural factors and consumption patterns. The effects of these independent variables on alcohol and tobacco usage and addiction, which is the dependent variable, were then quantified and surveyed through primary and secondary data sources.
3. Secondary data were collected through available literature sources and primary data were collected through a structured questionnaire. A sample population of 100 Other Rankers from 7th Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps were selected through convenience sampling technique. The data analysis was conducted through descriptive analysis and an advanced statistical analysis.
4. In the data analysis some prominent findings could be reached. 84.15% of the respondents had started alcohol consumption in between ages from 15 and below to 27. Furthermore, an average 52.15% of both ever alcohol and tobacco consumers had received education only up to grade 10 or below. 37.3% of smokers usually smoke whilst consuming alcohol. 45.1% of current smokers smoke on daily basis.