

An article regarding problems created by alcoholic addicts in India.

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Introduction:

India has a population of more than 1.3 billion people. The people of India are known for their hospitality, warmth, and resilience, and the country has a rich cultural heritage. However, when it comes to alcoholism, the country faces a significant challenge. Alcoholism is a major issue in India, affecting millions of people as well as families, communities, and the economy. This article will look at the issues that alcoholic addicts cause in India and how they affect society.

India's Alcoholism:

Alcoholism is a long-term disease that harms the brain, liver, and other vital organs. It is a condition in which a person becomes addicted to alcohol and becomes unable to function without it. Alcoholism is a major problem in India, affecting people from all walks of life. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), India is the world's third-largest alcohol consumer, trailing only Russia and China.

Alcoholism is exacerbated in India by the fact that it is relatively cheap and easily accessible. Across the country, alcohol is widely available in stores, bars, and restaurants. In India, the legal drinking age is 21, but underage drinking is common. The lack of strict enforcement of laws and regulations contributes to India's alcoholism problem.

Problems caused by alcoholics in India:

Health issues:

Alcoholism has serious health consequences. Long-term alcohol abuse can result in liver disease, heart disease, and various types of cancer. Alcoholism can also cause mental health issues like depression and anxiety. Pregnancy alcohol abuse can result in foetal alcohol syndrome, which can result in lifelong physical and mental disabilities.

Alcoholism has serious health consequences in India. Alcohol consumption is responsible for more than 3% of all deaths in India, according to a study conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research. In India, alcoholism is a major cause of liver disease.

Domestic abuse:

In India, alcoholism is a major cause of domestic violence. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 40% of Indian women have experienced domestic violence. In India, alcohol abuse is a significant factor in domestic violence cases.

Alcohol abuse can result in aggressive and violent behaviour. Many alcoholics abuse their partners and children physically and emotionally. Domestic violence has serious ramifications for families, including psychological trauma and physical injuries.

Economic cost:

Alcoholism is a significant economic burden on the Indian economy. The cost of treating alcohol-related health problems and lost productivity are enormous, and the impact of alcoholism extends beyond the individual to families, communities, and the economy as a whole.

According to a World Health Organisation report, alcohol-related problems cost the Indian economy more than \$6 billion per year. This cost includes both the direct costs of treating alcohol-related health problems and the indirect costs of lost productivity as a result of alcoholism.

The costs of treating alcohol-related health problems such as liver disease, heart disease, and various types of cancer are among the direct costs of alcoholism. Alcoholism can also lead to mental health issues such as depression and anxiety, which can be costly to treat and maintain.

Alcoholism has a significant impact on productivity in addition to the direct costs. Because of their addiction, many alcoholics are unable to hold down jobs, resulting in financial insecurity for themselves and their families. This loss of productivity has a broader economic impact, lowering overall output and contributing to poverty.

Poverty and unemployment can also be exacerbated by alcoholism. Many alcoholics are unable to support their families, resulting in financial insecurity and the possibility of homelessness. This can also result in a poverty cycle, as individuals and families are unable to access education and job opportunities due to financial constraints.

To address the problem of alcoholism in India, efforts must be made to promote responsible drinking and increase access to treatment for those suffering from addiction. Education campaigns can help raise awareness about the dangers of alcoholism and its impact on families, communities, and the economy.

Access to treatment and rehabilitation services is also essential in addressing the alcoholism problem. Detoxification, counselling, and medication-assisted treatment can all help people overcome addiction and return to a healthy and productive life.

The government can also help to address the problem of alcoholism by enacting policies and programmes that reduce the availability of alcohol and strengthen enforcement of existing laws and regulations. This can include higher alcohol taxes and stricter enforcement of laws prohibiting underage drinking and drunk driving.

To summarise, alcoholism is a significant economic burden on India. The cost of treating alcohol-related health problems and lost productivity as a result of alcoholism is substantial, and the impact of alcoholism extends beyond the individual to families, communities, and the economy as a whole. Efforts must be made to promote responsible drinking, increase access to treatment and rehabilitation services, and implement policies and programmes to reduce alcohol availability and enforce existing laws and regulations. We can reduce the impact of alcoholism on individuals, families, and the economy by working together.

Road traffic accidents:

Drunk driving is a serious problem in India, contributing to a large number of road accidents and fatalities. Alcohol impairs judgement, coordination, and reaction time, making it dangerous for people to drive while under the influence of alcohol.

Every year, over 150,000 people die in road accidents in India, according to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, and alcohol consumption is a major cause of these accidents. According to a study conducted by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, alcohol-impaired drivers were responsible for 36.4% of road accidents in India.

Drunk driving can result in serious injuries and fatalities, and innocent bystanders are frequently victims of these accidents. The consequences of these

accidents go beyond the human cost, with significant economic costs associated with treating injuries and lost productivity as a result of accidents.

The cost of treating injuries sustained in car accidents is significant, and the burden is frequently borne by the victims' families. Many families are forced to incur significant debt in order to cover medical expenses, and some may be unable to afford treatment, resulting in additional suffering and disability.

Aside from the cost of treating injuries, road accidents cause a loss of productivity due to the loss of life and disability. This loss of productivity can have a significant impact on the economy, resulting in a lower standard of living for individuals and families.

To address the issue of drunk driving, the government has implemented a variety of measures to discourage people from driving while under the influence of alcohol. Increased fines and penalties for drunk driving, sobriety checkpoints, and public awareness campaigns are among the measures being implemented.

The government has also taken steps to improve road safety, such as improving infrastructure, expanding public transport options, and encouraging safe driving practises.

However, more needs to be done to address India's drunk driving problem. To educate the public about the dangers of drunk driving and to encourage responsible drinking behaviour, public awareness campaigns must be expanded.

More resources must be allocated to improving road safety, including traffic law enforcement and infrastructure improvements. To reduce the number of drunk drivers on the road, the government should also promote alternative transportation options such as public transportation and ride-sharing services.

To summarise, drunk driving is a major issue in India, contributing to a significant number of road accidents and fatalities. These accidents have significant economic and social costs, with families and communities suffering from loss of life, disability, and reduced productivity. More needs to be done in India to address the problem of drunk driving, such as encouraging responsible drinking, improving road safety, and increasing public awareness campaigns. We can make our roads safer and reduce the human and economic costs of drunk driving by working together.

Stigma in society:

Alcoholism's social stigma in Indian society is a significant issue with far-reaching consequences. It can deter people from seeking the necessary help and treatment, resulting in a worsening of their condition and a significant burden on their families and communities.

In Indian society, alcoholism is frequently regarded as a moral failing rather than a disease. Cultural and religious values that emphasise self-control and restraint reinforce this perception. Alcoholics are frequently perceived as weak-willed and morally deficient, and as a result, they may be shunned by their communities.

Alcoholics may avoid seeking medical attention and treatment for their condition due to fear of social ostracism. Many alcoholics may try to conceal their addiction and avoid seeking help, which can exacerbate their condition. This, in turn, can have serious consequences for their families and communities.

Alcoholism's stigma can also prevent families from seeking help for their loved ones. Fear of social stigma and discrimination may cause families to be hesitant to seek treatment for their family members. This can cause treatment to be delayed and the condition to worsen.

Alcoholism's social stigma is exacerbated by a lack of awareness and education about the disease. Many Indians may be unaware of the nature of alcoholism

and its impact on individuals and families. This lack of understanding and empathy for alcoholics and their families can result from a lack of awareness.

Alcoholism's social stigma can also have an impact on the workplace. Many employers may be hesitant to hire people who have a history of alcoholism, resulting in discrimination and a lack of job opportunities for alcoholics.

To address the issue of social stigma associated with alcoholism, a concerted effort to raise awareness and educate the public about the disease is required. This can be accomplished through community outreach programmes, public health campaigns, and school and workplace education programmes.

Additionally, efforts should be made to change cultural and religious attitudes towards alcoholism. Religious and community leaders can help to promote a more understanding and compassionate attitude towards alcoholics and their families.

The government can also help to reduce the social stigma associated with alcoholism. Alcoholics' and their families' rights can be protected through laws and policies that promote a more inclusive and understanding society.

To summarise, the social stigma associated with alcoholism in Indian society is a serious issue that must be addressed. It can deter people from seeking the necessary help and treatment, resulting in a worsening of their condition and a significant burden on their families and communities. Efforts should be made to raise public awareness and education about the disease, change cultural and religious attitudes towards alcoholism, and put laws and policies in place to protect the rights of alcoholics and their families. Only then can we hope to address India's alcoholism problem and improve the lives of those affected by it.

Conclusion:

Alcoholism is a major issue in India, affecting millions of people. Alcoholism's health consequences, as well as domestic violence

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