

IMPACT OF ALCOHOLISM AMONG THE CASUAL LABOURERS IN CHENNAI CITY

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Abstract:

The researcher wishes to study the ill-effects of casual labours after introduction of TASMAL in Chennai city. The Government has introduced to TASMAL in order to earn more profit. This is one of the main objectives of Government. The secondary objective is to provide quality product in order to avoid local product and regularise the rules and regulation. The government objective may be good for state government. But the Government does not consider about the all the people good life. If the government selling the alcohol in low price and quality products means , nowadays all the alcoholic drinking persons consuming more alcohol, spending more money, becoming drunk 'addictions', health problem, increasing accidents, creating more society problems, problems among family members compare to before introducing TASMAL. Nowadays easily we can get alcohol without any constrains. So new customers also can join here easily. Today there so many problems are arising in India. The government introduces welfare and focused scheme to equip people life. The people have the relaxation of having the habit of consuming alcohol. This was managed and earned more profit by private sectors. The Govt. decided to this plan under Government control. So they introduced this as TASMAL. There is a significant difference between income of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAL ($0.014 < 0.05$). Hence, the calculated value less than table value. So the research hypothesis accepted and the null hypothesis rejected. . Parents education should be concerned with shaping the attitudes and behaviour conducive to non – drinking. Lastly, schools and colleges can also educate young students about the psychological and sociological effects of alcohol and alcoholism. It may, thus, be concluded that the problem of alcoholism calls for concerted attack, which may embrace treatment, social measures, education and research.

Keywords: *Alcoholism, Alcohol, Casual labourers, TASMAL, Alcoholics.*

Introduction:

Alcoholism and problem drinking are generally found in association with most other social problems as well as other problems of individual health and well-being. Alcoholics compared to non-alcoholics are more prone to have higher rates of mental and physical illness. They are more frequently divorced or alienated from their families. The costs of problem- drinking employees are measured in terms of loss of efficiency, absenteeism, accidents and injuries, extra sick leave, wasted time and faulty decision-making.

The WHO defines alcoholism as a psychological disorder and a disease. The cause of this disease however cannot be pinned down to one factor but involves many factors. One set of problems among those has been chosen for the study that is the psycho-social problems of workers with the disease of alcoholism.

Statement of the Problem:

The researcher wishes to study the ill-effects of casual labours after introduction of TASMAL in Chennai city. The Government has introduced to TASMAL in order to earn more profit. This is one of the main objectives of Government. The secondary objective is to provide quality product in order to avoid local product and regularise the rules and regulation. The government objective may be good for state government. But the Government does not consider about the all the people good life. If the government selling the alcohol in low price and quality products means , nowadays all the alcoholic drinking persons consuming more alcohol, spending more money, becoming drunk 'addictions', health problem, increasing accidents, creating more society problems, problems among family members compare to before introducing TASMAL. Nowadays easily we can get alcohol without any constrains. So new customers also can join here easily. Year by Year the profit of TASMAL has been increasing as well as the problems of public also day by day increasing. So that's only I have taken this topic to make deep research in all level to know the result of TASMAL.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To identify the problems of workers with the habit of consuming alcohol after the introduction of TASMALC.
2. To analyse the causes of alcoholism for the casual labours.
3. To examine the impact of the statutory warning given in the liquor bottles.

Limitation of the Study:

1. This new topic, so the researcher struggle to get data to complete the project.
2. Some of the respondents filled the data when they had alcohol.
3. Most of the respondents were not answering to data collection due to fear.
4. More time consumption taken for data collection because the questionnaire is large.
5. Basically the data will be collected in industry or office. But the researcher collected in data at TASMALC shop, shops at road and street. This was new experience to him.
6. Even though the researcher does not like alcoholic consumers, having more interest and social responsible taken more effort to complete this project.

Significance of the Study:

Today there so many problems are arising in India. The government introduces welfare and focused scheme to equip people life. The people have the relaxation of having the habit of consuming alcohol. This was managed and earned more profit by private sectors. The Govt. decided to this plan under Government control. So they introduced this as TASMALC. To know the real factors whether the government decided to save the people, having quality motto, to segregate and put new rules and regulation to drink alcohol and lifelong service to alcohol consumers or to earn more profit only.

The lists of significance are,

1. To identify the how social ethical value are affected by alcohol consumers.
2. To know the factors which are stimulate the person to consume alcohol and addict to this habit.
3. To identify the behaviour of alcohol consumers whether they consume alcohol with limitation or not.
4. To know whether people having awareness and real factors of problems which come by consuming more alcohol without control.
5. To know the Government has taken steps to control the alcohol consumers become addict to alcohol. That is welfare activities against TASMALC.
6. To know the real factors after introducing the TASMALC in Tamil Nadu, about rules and regulations in general, obeying the traffic rules, Accident levels, people good life, etc.,.

Table 1

TABLE DEPICTING THE GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. NO	Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	488	97.6
2	Female	12	2.4
	Total	500	100%

From the above table it is inferred that Majority 97.6% of the respondents are male and 2.4% of the respondents are Female.

TABLE 2

TABLE DEPICTING THE AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. NO	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	18 to 25yrs	20	4.0
2	26 to 35yrs	95	19.0
3	36 to 45yrs	193	38.6
4	46 to 58yrs	172	34.4
5	Above 58yrs	20	4.0
	Total	500	100%

From the above table it can be observed that 38.6% of the respondents are aged below 36 to 45 years, 34.4% of the respondents belonged to the age group of 46 to 58 years, 19% of them fell in the age group of 26 to 35 years and only 4% of the respondents are aged 18 to 25 years and above 58 years.

TABLE 3

TABLE SHOWING RESPONSES REGARDING THE MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. NO	Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Bachelor	56	11.2
2	Married	400	80.0
3	Divorced	18	3.6
4	Widow	26	5.2
	Total	500	100.0

From the above table it can be observed that majority 80% of the respondents are married, 11.2% of the respondents are bachelor, 5.2% of the respondents are widow and only 3.6% of the respondents are divorced.

TABLE 4

TABLE SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. NO	Educational qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	SSLC	368	73.6
2	HSC	50	10.0
3	Diploma	42	8.4
4	UG	21	4.2
5	Other	19	3.8
	Total	500	100.0

From the above table it can be inferred that 73.6% of the respondents have done their SSLC, of the respondents have completed their HSC, 8.4% of the respondents have completed their Diploma course, 4.2% have completed their Under graduate and 3.8% of the respondents are completed their other professional courses.

TABLE 5

TABLE SHOWING THE MONTHLY INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. NO	Monthly income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Less than Rs.6000	292	58.4
2	Rs.6001 to 12000	187	37.4
3	More than Rs.12000	21	4.2
	Total	500	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that Majority 58.4% of the respondents had an annual income less than ₹6,000 Per annum, 37.4% of the respondents had an annual income between ₹6,001 and ₹12,000 and minority 4.2% of the respondents had an annual income more than ₹12,000.

TABLE 6

TABLE SHOWING THE DRINKING PERIODS OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. NO	Periods	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Occasionally	35	7.0
2	Important days	25	5.0
3	Week-ends	118	23.6
4	Daily	322	64.4
	Total	500	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that Majority 64.4% of the respondents are daily drink alcohol, 23.6% of the respondents are drinking at every week ends, 7% of the respondents are occasionally drink and 5% of the respondents are drinking alcohol only in important days.

TABLE 7

TABLE SHOWING WHY THEY ARE DRINKING ALCOHOL

S. NO	Reasons	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	For Fun	39	7.8
2	For Enjoyment	142	28.4
3	For Friend's sake	1	0.2
4	Family problem	35	7.0
5	Other Problems	39	7.8
6	Reduce work stress & Body pain	185	37.0
7	Got Addicted	40	8.0
8	Any other reasons	19	3.8
	Total	500	100.0

From the table majority 37% of the respondents are had the alcohol for reduce their work & body pain, 28.4% of the respondents are had the alcohol for the enjoyment, 8% of the respondents are got addicted for the alcohol, 7.8% of the respondents are had alcohol for fun and other problems, 7% of the respondents are had alcohol for their family problem, 3.8% of the respondents are had alcohol for other reasons and only 0.2% of the respondents are had alcohol for friend's sake.

TABLE 8

TABLE SHOWING AT WHAT AGE THE RESPONDENTS STARTED TO DRINK ALCOHOL

S. NO	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 18	41	8.2
2	19 - 22	158	31.6
3	22-40	240	48.0
4	after 40	61	12.2
	Total	500	100.0

The table showing that, 48% the respondents started to drink alcohol in between the age of 22 to 40, 31.6% of the respondents are between 19 to 22, 12.2% of the respondents are after 40 and 8.2% of the respondents are below 18.

TABLE 9

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF MONEY NORMALLY SPENT ON DRINKING PER MONTH

S. NO	Amount	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Less than Rs.500	32	6.4
2	Rs.500 - 1500	43	8.6
3	Rs .1500-2500	110	22.0
4	Rs.2500-3500	129	25.8
5	Rs.3500-5000	113	22.6
6	More than Rs.5000	73	14.6
	Total	500	100.0

The above table shows, 25.8% of the respondents are between ₹ 2,500 to ₹ 3,500 spent on drinking alcohol per month, 22.6% of the respondents are between ₹ 3,500 to ₹ 5,000, 22% of the respondents are between ₹ 1,500 to ₹ 2,500, 14.6% of the respondents are more than ₹ 5,000, 8.6% of the respondents are between ₹ 500 to ₹ 1,500 and 6.4% of the respondents are less than ₹ 500.

TABLE 10

TABLE SHOWING HOW MUCH THEY ARE DRINK IN A SITTING

S.NO	Limit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Mini quarter	16	3.2
2	Quarter	219	43.8
3	Half	184	36.8
4	Full	6	1.2
5	Unlimited	38	7.6
6	Beer	37	7.4
	Total	500	100.0

The above table shows, 43.8% of the respondents are had one quarter in a sitting, 36.8% of the respondents are half in a sitting, 7.6% of the respondents are unlimited, 7.4% of the respondents are had beer, 3.2% of the respondents (mostly females) are had mini quarter, and only 1.2% of the respondents are had full in a sitting.

TABLE 11

TABLE SHOWING WHO INTRODUCED TO DRINKING

S.NO	Introducer	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Friends	320	64.0
2	Relatives	36	7.2
3	Myself	112	22.4
4	Father	14	2.8
5	Other.	18	3.6
	Total	500	100.0

The above table shows, majority 64% of the respondents are learned and accepted that the introducer of consuming alcohol are their friends, 22.4% of the respondents are accepted they itself learn to drink alcohol, 7.2% of the respondents are learned to drink from their relatives, 3.6% of the respondents are learned to drink from others like neighborhoods and peers, and 2.8% of the respondents are learned to drink from their father.

TABLE 12
TABLE SHOWING THE RESPONDENTS ARE USUALLY DRINKING PLACE

S.NO	Place	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Home	66	13.2
2	TASMAC Bar	299	59.8
3	Friend's house	26	5.2
4	Public place	94	18.8
5	Any other	15	3.0
	Total	500	100.0

The above table shows, 59.8% the respondents are drink the alcohol in TASMAC Bar, 18.8% of the respondents are drink in public place, 13.2% of the respondents are drink alcohol in home, 5.2% of the respondents are had alcohol in friend's house and 3% of the respondents are drink alcohol in other places.

TABLE 13
Various dimensions of ill-effects of TASMAC

S.NO	Various dimensions of ill-effects of TASMAC	No. of respondents (n=500)	Percentage (100%)
1	Impaction TASMAC		
	Low	278	55.6
	High	222	44.4
	<i>Mean: 14.08 / Median: 13.00 / S.D.: 2.924 / Min.: 7 / Max.: 20</i>		
2	Impact on family		
	Low	209	41.8
	High	291	58.2
	<i>Mean: 10.89 / Median: 11.00 / S.D.: 1.976 / Min.: 5 / Max.: 16</i>		
3	Impact in workplace		
	Low	248	49.6
	High	252	50.4
	<i>Mean: 15.32 / Median: 16.00 / S.D.: 2.485 / Min.: 6 / Max.: 22</i>		
4	Impact on personality		
	Low	231	46.2
	High	269	53.8
	<i>Mean: 25.80 / Median: 26.00 / S.D.: 3.522 / Min.: 15 / Max.: 34</i>		
5	Overall ill-effects of TASMAC		
	Low	258	51.6
	High	242	48.4
	<i>Mean: 66.09 / Median: 66.00 / S.D.: 5.362 / Min.: 48 / Max.: 81</i>		

The above table shows that more than half (55 per cent) of the respondents was in low level impaction TASMAC and remaining 44.4 percent of the respondents were in high level. The above table indicates that more than half (58.2 per cent) of the respondents was in high level impact on family and remaining 41.8 percent of the respondents were in low level. The above table shows that half (50.4 per cent) of the respondents was in high level impact in workplace and remaining 49.6 percent of the respondents were in low level.

The above table shows that more than half (53.8 per cent) of the respondents was in high level impact on personality and remaining 46.2 percent of the respondents were in low level. The above table shows that half (51.6 per cent) of the respondents was in low level overall impactation of ill-effects of TASMACH and remaining 48.4 percent of the respondents were in high level.

TABLE 14

Association between age of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC

Various dimensions of ill-effects of TASMAC	Age										Statistical inference
	(n=20) 18to25 yrs	(100%)	(n=95) 26to35 yrs	(100%)	(n=193) 36to45 yrs	(100%)	(n=172) 46to58 yrs	(100%)	(n=20) Above 58 yrs	(100%)	
Impact on TASMAC											
Low	13	65.0%	54	56.8%	109	56.5%	95	55.2%	7	35.0%	X ² =4.283 Df=4 .369>0.05 Not Significant
High	7	35.0%	41	43.2%	84	43.5%	77	44.8%	13	65.0%	
Impact on family											
Low	11	55.0%	41	43.2%	86	44.6%	68	39.5%	3	15.0%	X ² =8.376 Df=4 .079<0.05 Significant
High	9	45.0%	54	56.8%	107	55.4%	104	60.5%	17	85.0%	
Impact in workplace											
Low	14	70.0%	44	46.3%	105	54.4%	80	46.5%	5	25.0%	X ² =11.019 Df=4 .026<0.05 Significant
High	6	30.0%	51	53.7%	88	45.6%	92	53.5%	15	75.0%	
Impact on personality											
Low	12	60.0%	41	43.2%	90	46.6%	79	45.9%	9	45.0%	X ² =1.917 Df=4 .751>0.05 Not Significant
High	8	40.0%	54	56.8%	103	53.4%	93	54.1%	11	55.0%	
Overall ill-effects of TASMAC											
Low	13	65.0%	53	55.8%	100	51.8%	86	50.0%	6	30.0%	X ² =6.022 Df=4 .198>0.05 Not Significant
High	7	35.0%	42	44.2%	93	48.2%	86	50.0%	14	70.0%	

The above table indicates that there is no significant association between age of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC (.198>0.05). Hence, the calculated value greater than table value.

Research hypothesis

There is a significant association between age of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC.

Null hypothesis

There is no significant association between age of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC.

Statistical test

Chi-square test was used the above hypothesis

Findings

The above table there is no significant association between age of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC (.198>0.05). Hence, the calculated value greater than table value. So the research hypothesis rejected and the null hypothesis accepted.

TABLE 15

Oneway ANOVA difference between marital status of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC

Marital status	Mean	S.D	SS	Df	MS	Statistical inference
Impaction TASMAC						
Between Groups			323.097	3	107.699	F=13.542 .000<0.05 Significant
Bachelor (n=56)	13.50	2.635				
Married (n=400)	13.93	2.800				
Divorced (n=18)	17.94	2.209				
Widow (n=26)	15.08	3.752				
Within Groups			3944.541	496	7.953	
Impact on family						
Between Groups			24.708	3	8.236	F=2.124 .096<0.05 Significant
Bachelor (n=56)	11.04	2.182				
Married (n=400)	10.86	1.924				
Divorced (n=18)	10.17	1.581				
Widow (n=26)	11.62	2.385				
Within Groups			1923.460	496	3.878	
Impact in workplace						
Between Groups			21.136	3	7.045	F=1.142 .332>0.05 Not Significant
Bachelor (n=56)	15.57	2.231				
Married (n=400)	15.33	2.507				
Divorced (n=18)	14.33	2.890				
Widow (n=26)	15.35	2.348				
Within Groups			3060.376	496	6.170	
Impact on Personality						
Between Groups			108.147	3	36.049	F=2.940 .033<0.05 Significant
Bachelor (n=56)	25.48	3.495				
Married (n=400)	25.98	3.487				
Divorced (n=18)	23.72	3.953				
Widow (n=26)	25.12	3.421				
Within Groups			6081.045	496	12.260	
Overall ill-effects of TASMAC						
Between Groups			43.566	3	14.522	F=.504 .680>0.05 Not Significant
Bachelor (n=56)	65.59	6.375				
Married (n=400)	66.09	5.141				
Divorced (n=18)	66.17	5.469				
Widow (n=26)	67.15	6.373				
Within Groups			14303.016	496	28.837	

The above table indicates that there is no significant difference between marital status of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC (.680>0.05). Hence, the calculated value greater than table value.

Research hypothesis

There is a significant difference between marital status of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC.

Null hypothesis

There is no significant difference between marital status of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC.

Statistical test

Oneway ANOVA 'f' test was used the above hypothesis

Findings

The above table there is no significant difference between marital status of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC (.680>0.05). Hence, the calculated value greater than table value. So the research hypothesis rejected and the null hypothesis accepted.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- ❖ In this study Majority (97.6%) of the respondents are male and (2.4%) of the respondents are female.
- ❖ Majority (38.6%) of the respondents are in the age group of 36 to 45 years old and (4%) of the respondents are 18 to 25 and above 58 years old.
- ❖ Most (80%) of the respondents are married and (3.6%) of the respondents are divorced.
- ❖ Majority (73.6%) of the respondents are having the education qualification of SSLC and (3.8%) of the respondents are studied other professional courses.
- ❖ More than half of the (59.6%) respondents are casual labours, like porters, rickshaw drivers and daily wage earners and (6.8%) of the respondents are working in company.
- ❖ More than half (55 per cent) of the respondents was in low level impact TASMAC and remaining 44.4 percent of the respondents were in high level.
- ❖ More than half (58.2 per cent) of the respondents was in high level impact on family and remaining 41.8 percent of the respondents were in low level.
- ❖ Half (50.4 per cent) of the respondents was in high level impact in workplace and remaining 49.6 percent of the respondents were in low level.
- ❖ More than half (53.8 per cent) of the respondents was in high level impact on personality and remaining 46.2 percent of the respondents were in low level.
- ❖ Half (51.6 per cent) of the respondents was in low level overall impact of ill-effects of TASMAC and remaining 48.4 percent of the respondents were in high level.
- ❖ There is no significant difference between gender of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC (0.189>0.05). Hence, the calculated value greater than table value. So the research hypothesis rejected and the null hypothesis accepted.
- ❖ There is no significant association between age of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC (0.198>0.05). Hence, the calculated value greater than table value. So the research hypothesis rejected and the null hypothesis accepted.
- ❖ There is no significant difference between marital status of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC (0.680>0.05). Hence, the calculated value greater than table value. So the research hypothesis rejected and the null hypothesis accepted.
- ❖ There is a significant difference between educational qualification of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC (0.074<0.05). Hence, the calculated value less than table value. So the research hypothesis accepted and the null hypothesis rejected.
- ❖ There is a significant difference between occupation of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC (0.054<0.05). Hence, the calculated value less than table value. So the research hypothesis accepted and the null hypothesis rejected.
- ❖ There is a significant difference between income of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMAC (0.014<0.05). Hence, the calculated value less than table value. So the research hypothesis accepted and the null hypothesis rejected.

- ❖ There is no significant difference between age of starting of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMALC (0.312>0.05). Hence, the calculated value greater than table value. So the research hypothesis rejected and the null hypothesis accepted.
- ❖ There is no significant difference between usually drink place of the respondents and their opinion about overall ill-effects of TASMALC (0.226>0.05). Hence, the calculated value greater than table value. So the research hypothesis rejected and the null hypothesis accepted.

SUGGESTIONS

- ✓ The government may allot separate place for having TASMALC shop in order to avoid easy accessibility to get alcohol, especially near to school, colleges and hospitals.
- ✓ The government may introduce licences system which is followed by foreign countries to determine the alcohol consumers and to avoid adulthood to addict this habit.
- ✓ The government most probably concentrating to earn high profit. This is called profit id first motto of government. So they are not concerning about people life. For that the Govt. should avoid that type of motto which is not good for people life.
- ✓ The people are locking of awareness in effects of alcoholism and its demerits. So the Govt. should make awareness programme about what will happen if they drink regularly or daily in personal, health, family and social aspects.
- ✓ Nowadays the NGO's are taken part in servicing and saving public life, especially to save the life of alcoholic drinkers so the Govt. should support and motivate the NGO's to more effects to save the people life.
- ✓ The people are not having the habit of saving the money for future purpose so the govt. will offer new saving scheme plans and creating knowledge among people to save more.
- ✓ The people think that if they take alcohol every day they will be free from body pain, mind relaxation, and reduce the work stress. But the actual factors they are not aware of that. Mainly think that if they drink the all the problems will be solved and they will have peaceful life. So the people must know the impacts of taking alcohol, like health disease, mentally disappointed, cannot concentrate on work, stressful life, creating more problem and etc., if they addict for that. So the government must take some necessary action to reduce to use more alcohol.
- ✓ Most of the people drink alcohol while driving the vehicle. So main reason for accident drinks and drives only. But no one obey for rules and regulation even traffic police. The police must take severe action and strictly punish them if they drink and drive.
- ✓ If people having the habit of drinking the alcohol once in a year, month or week. But the people having the habit of drinking the alcohol every day, there is chance to become a addicts. They should spoil their life as well as their family members' life. So there is chance to end their life.
- ✓ The government strictly follow the timings to open and close the TASMALC. Mostly the sales are going after close the shop, even on Government announce holidays (Independence day, Gandhi Jayanthi etc.) That is called black sales for high rare compare to normal rate. So the people have the another one chance to get alcohol without any constrain when they need.
- ✓ TASMALC helps to society to introduce more alcoholic drinker. There is no limitation to sell alcohol. If below 18years old boy asks the alcohol there is no restriction to sell. So we are giving loop to spoil young generation life. In the teen age itself they addict to alcohol. The society will have more alcoholic youngsters. So the Government should define the eligibility criteria to get alcohol.
- ✓ Most of the labours drink and work in private and public companies. In private company the immediate action will be taken if they drink and work, but in Government companies there not that much immediate action will be taken. They have some relaxation to drink. So there is chance to spoil common discipline. The Government should regularize the strict disciplinary action.

CONCLUSION

At one stage, the government of India wanted to resort to law and introduce prohibition as a means of solving the problem of drinking and alcoholism. However, a large number of leaders and bureaucrats were against it. In some states, prohibition laws were enacted but they could not be properly implemented. Some states also declared a few days as 'dry' days. However, this scheme also could not succeed because drinking involves both a willing buyer and willing seller and the victim of prohibition is thrust into a criminal status. Therefore, illicit distillation and police abuses increased.

Radicals argue that as long as our social structure and economic system produce inequality, unemployment, poverty, injustice, and role strains and tensions, alcoholism will persist. Since the present social systems operating in our society produce more frustrations and deprivations, the rate of drinking would only accelerate in future. What is therefore needed is a policy and programme to produce more jobs, permit fair competition and reduce corruption and nepotism in appointments and promotions. If the lives of people are made meaningful, rewarding and satisfying, the need for alcohol would not exist or it would be minimized. Secondly, education about the harm and hurt that alcohol can bring to a person's life and to society will help control the use of alcohol. Parents can impart education on the dangers of becoming an alcoholic as well as punish the deviants and create the necessary fear. Parents education should be concerned with shaping the attitudes and behaviour conducive to non – drinking. Lastly, schools and colleges can also educate young students about the psychological and sociological effects of alcohol and alcoholism. It may, thus, be concluded that the problem of alcoholism calls for concerted attack, which may embrace treatment, social measures, education and research.

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