

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 7, January 2023

# **Current Status of Alcohol Addiction in India**

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**Abstract:** Nowadays very frequently we can hear the common term; 'Alcohol Addiction'. Many of us use the term without having any scientific knowledge of it. In the present Indian scenario, it's very important to have a clear perspective of alcohol and alcohol addiction as day by day alcohol consumption is increasing in our country. There are many effects that alcohol can have on the body and the life of a person. Alcohol addiction even can do permanent harm to our physical and mental health. So, let's start to find some alcoholic knowledge.

Keywords: alcoholic knowledge.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays very frequently we can hear the common term; 'Alcohol Addiction'. Many of us use the term without having any scientific knowledge of it. In the present Indian scenario, it's very important to have a clear perspective of alcohol and alcohol addiction as day by day alcohol consumption is increasing in our country. There are many effects that alcohol can have on the body and the life of a person. Alcohol addiction even can do permanent harm to our physical and mental health. So, let's start to find some alcoholic knowledge.

#### What is Alcohol and Alcohol Addiction?

Alchol

Alcohol is a liquid formed by yeast or other bacteria when ferments (breaks down chemically without oxygen) the sugars present in different food. E.g., wine is made from the sugar of grapes, beer from the sugar of malted barley, cider from the sugar of apples, vodka from the sugar of beets, potatoes or other plants [1].

Table 1: Several types of alcoholic beverage and its alcohol content

Alcoholic Beverage	Made from (Sugar)	Alcohol Content (%)
Brandy	Fruit Juices	40 - 50
Whisky	Cereal Grains	40 - 55
Rum	Molasses / Sugarcane	40 - 55
Wines	Grapes & Fruits	10 - 22
Beers	Cereals	4 - 8
Arrack	Paddy / Wheat	50 - 60
Toddy	Flowers of Coconut and Palm Tree	5 - 10

Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Several-types-of-alcoholic-beverages-and-its-alcohol-content-Type-of-Alcoholic-Beverages tbl2 255983237



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#### **Immediate Effects of Alcohol:**

The effects of alcohol on the nervous system occur within five minutes of alcohol being drunk. Though, the effects may be the same for all who drink alcohol. It varies from person to person depending on body weight, age, health, gender and even the weather. Few instant effects are stated below:

- A few drinks: One feel relaxed, concentration level decreases, Reflex arc becomes slower.
- A few more drinks: Slurred speech, coordination reduces among body part, mood changes frequently.
- More drinks: Vision get blurred, loses control on body part movement, confusion.
- Still more drinks: Vomiting, feeling asleep and nausea.
- Even more drinks: Coma or death can happen [2].

## **Alcohol Addiction:**

Alcohol addiction or alcoholism is a pattern of alcohol use that involves problems controlling the drinking of alcohol, being preoccupied with alcohol, continuing to use alcohol even when it causes problems, having to drink more to get the same effect, or having withdrawal symptoms when one rapidly decrease or stop drinking of alcohol [3].

#### **Symptoms of Alcoholism:**

Having alcoholic beverage will not always be treated as alcohol addiction. Sometime alcohol addiction can be difficult to find out as alcohol is widely available and accepted in many cultures. Even in few cold climatic region it is necessary to survive there. Some general symptoms are like:

- Being unable to stop or limit the amount of alcohol consumption.
- Spending a lot of time to drink alcohol.
- Putting alcohol above other personal responsibilities.
- Feeling urge to drink more alcohol.
- Avoiding the contact of close people.
- Wasting a lot of time or money just to drink alcohol.
- Being aggressive without drinking it.
- Increased lethargy, depression, or other emotional issues [4].

## **Reasons behind Alcohol Addiction:**

Now, we know what alcoholism is. Let's discuss the reasons what allow a person to shift from having an occasional drink to full alcohol addiction. There are so many major and minor factors. Few of them are:

- Stressful Environment: If a person have a stressful work, he may be likely to drink more alcohol to get relief from the stress. Stress may not be always from work or job, it may grow from family problem, health problem or relation problem etc.
- **Drinking just to have the taste**: Few teenagers and adults just drink alcoholic beverage just to know the taste for the first time. Sometime this kind of curiosity makes the habit and after that addiction.
- **Drinking at an early age**: Research says that those who drink at an early age are more likely to have alcohol addiction because of not only the past habit but also the tolerance power of body increases.
- Mental health issues: Any kind of mental problem like depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder etc. increase the tendency of alcoholism. Drinking alcohol is the instant and temporary solution of getting rid of mental issue so, most of the people try this instant method.
- Taking Alcohol with Medication: Many people take drugs with alcohol. It's a very common practice. Some medicine can increase the toxicity of alcohol. Even sometime it can be very dangerous.
- Genetic issue: Family history plays a major role to decide that one person will be alcohol addicted or not. This is a simple biological process as we all know that the characteristics can be transmitted from parental generation to the next generation through DNA.
- Lack of family supervision: A lack of support from family or parents can lead a child to be alcohol addicted. Financial condition of the family also can effect on it



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## Production and availability of Alcohol:

India is the third-largest market for alcoholic beverages in the world. Alcohol production, demand and consumption all the three parameters are increasing day by day. Below attached table and diagram show the related information.

## **Drinking Pattern in India:**

In 2016 alcohol consumption in India was about 5.4 billion liters and at that time it was estimated that in 2020 alcohol consumption would reach about 6.5 billion liters.

The average alcohol intake per adult in our country is comparatively less than any other developed country like the United States, but there are many heavy drinkers among young Indians. Men are more likely to drink alcohol than women in our country. It is reported that in 2020, male drinkers consumed around 18.3 liters of alcoholic beverage per capita. Isn't it a matter of worry?

According to a study, more than 88% of young Indian people aged under 25 purchase alcohol. Even it is illegal in a few states. This was a reason behind the limitations or bans on alcohol in some states of our country [9].

Among the Indian metropolitan cities, *Mumbai* is on the top in terms of alcohol consumption. 39% of total wine consumption is done over here. After Mumbai, Delhi consumes 23% and Bengaluru 20%. Below mentioned figure 1 shows the details of it [10].

## Few dangerous health diseases can be caused by excessive alcohol drinking:

- **Breast cancer**: Alcohol consumption increase the risk of breast cancer. Researches have shown a linear increases in the risk of breast cancer with increasing average volumes of consumption of alcohol.
- Coronary heart disease: Compared with now no longer consuming, low-to-slight intake of alcohol is related to decrease CHD (Congenital heart disease) occurrence and mortality. For more common volumes of alcohol intake, the danger reverses.
- Intentional injury (violence): Alcohol has been constantly related to violent crime, even though the affiliation may not constantly be causal.
- Liver disease: Worldwide alcohol is one of the most important reasons for an end-stage liver disorder. Up to 90% of alcoholics have fatty liver, a disease this is seldom deadly and normally resolves inside 2 weeks if alcohol intake is discontinued. However, 5% 15% of sufferers with alcoholic fatty liver expand cirrhosis
- Alcoholic cirrhosis: Patients who have alcoholic cirrhosis have the same clinical features of other causes as cirrhosis.
- Morbidity: Though all liver cirrhosis in India might not be alcohol-associated, an evaluation of Indian research of biopsy-tested instances of liver cirrhosis from 1933 to 1975 located a cumulative imply of 16% of sufferers with alcohol dependence. However, in current years, the prevalence of alcohol-associated cirrhosis is increasing. In a current have a look at in Kerala, in 60% of sufferers with cirrhosis in a huge tertiary hospital, alcohol intake turned into the cause. Nearly 80% of the alcoholics had been additionally smokers. Almost all alcoholics develop fatty liver, which's reversible following abstinence from alcohol [13].

#### **Psychology and Alcohol Addiction:**

Alcohol addicted people have a different kind of psychology or because of different kind of psychology, they become alcohol addicted. Both the statement can be true. Let us discuss that.

- Every person tries to do whatever he feels right, so the alcohol-addicted people also think that they are also doing the right thing.
- Even after knowing that they are wrong, they can't leave the addiction and always tries to make the same excuse that this is the last time and after that, they won't touch alcohol.
- Disease theory says that alcohol issues result in individuals with innate issues which makes it unthinkable for the addicts to control their alcohol addiction.
- According to Biological speculations that hereditary and genetic additives in alcohol dependency problems whilst diffused specifics aren't but understood.
- According to Psychosocial speculation that private mental problems, social, and environmental elements lead youth to alcohol dependence. Evidence demonstrates that a problematic combo of genetic, social, and mental elements underlies dependency problems [14].



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Impact Factor: 7.301 Volume 3, Issue 7, January 2023

## Family Issues Due to Alcoholism:

- Damaged Family Relationships: One manner wherein alcoholism influences households are in broken relationships. Families of human beings stricken by alcohol abuse frequently conflict to create sturdy emotional bonds, even inside their own circle of relatives unit. This generally starts with the parents.
- Developmental Problems in Neglected Children: Children of mother and father who war with alcoholism are at better threat for cognitive, behavioural, and emotional problems. Since an expected 6.6 million kids stay in families in which alcoholism is present, that is a large concern.
- **Domestic Abuse**: One of the maximum sobering outcomes of alcoholism is an improved hazard for home abuse in the family. Abuse tied to alcoholism may be both emotional and physical in nature.
- **Drained Family Finances**: The dependency of drinking alcohol on a regular basis is expensive. While the whole quantity spent on alcohol will range relying on the frequency and kind chose, the prices upload up.
- Physical And Mental Health Problems: Finally, warfare with alcoholism influences the physical and mental fitness of maximum participants of the family. The man or woman preventing dependency will cope with physical fitness troubles due to the effect of immoderate alcohol consumption [15].

#### Alcohol and Sexual Risk:

In our society men generally have more social liberties than women in terms of alcohol use as well as sexual activities. Teenage pregnancies also are on the rise. Sexual experimentation outside marriage is increasing. Risky sexual behaviours keep regardless of a confirmed STI/HIV status, as mentioned in India, Zambia, Belarus, etc. Liquor use has additionally been connected to early sexual encounters. Liquor use and sexual danger practices are especially predominant in settings, for example, dance clubs, bars, dull houses, interstate eating joints and inns, and massage parlours. Liquor use and sexual danger practices increment during specific merriments and festivities across nations [16].

## Govt. Rules and Alcohol Addiction:

Every year 3 million people die because of the harmful effects of alcohol. So The World Health Organization (WHO) has stated ten key areas of policy options and interventions at the national level to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to harmful use of alcohol and their ensuing social consequences.

- Leadership, mindfulness and responsibility.
- · Health administrations' reaction.
- · Community activity.
- Drink-driving strategies and countermeasures.
- Availability of liquor.
- · Marketing of mixed refreshments.
- · Pricing strategies.
- Reducing the negative results of drinking and liquor inebriation.
- Reducing the general wellbeing effect of unlawful liquor and casually delivered liquor.
- Monitoring and reconnaissance [17].

#### II. CONCLUSION

After discussing all the topics now we have a clear perception of alcohol and its harmful effects. We also know the better option for our physical or mental health. Now our decisions need to be strong enough to gain a healthy and wealthy life. There will be several options to disturb our mental or physical health condition, but the main thing is that we have the power to choose them for our better life. So, it's all about our knowledge, our thinking, our awareness and a strong 'NO' for alcohol.

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