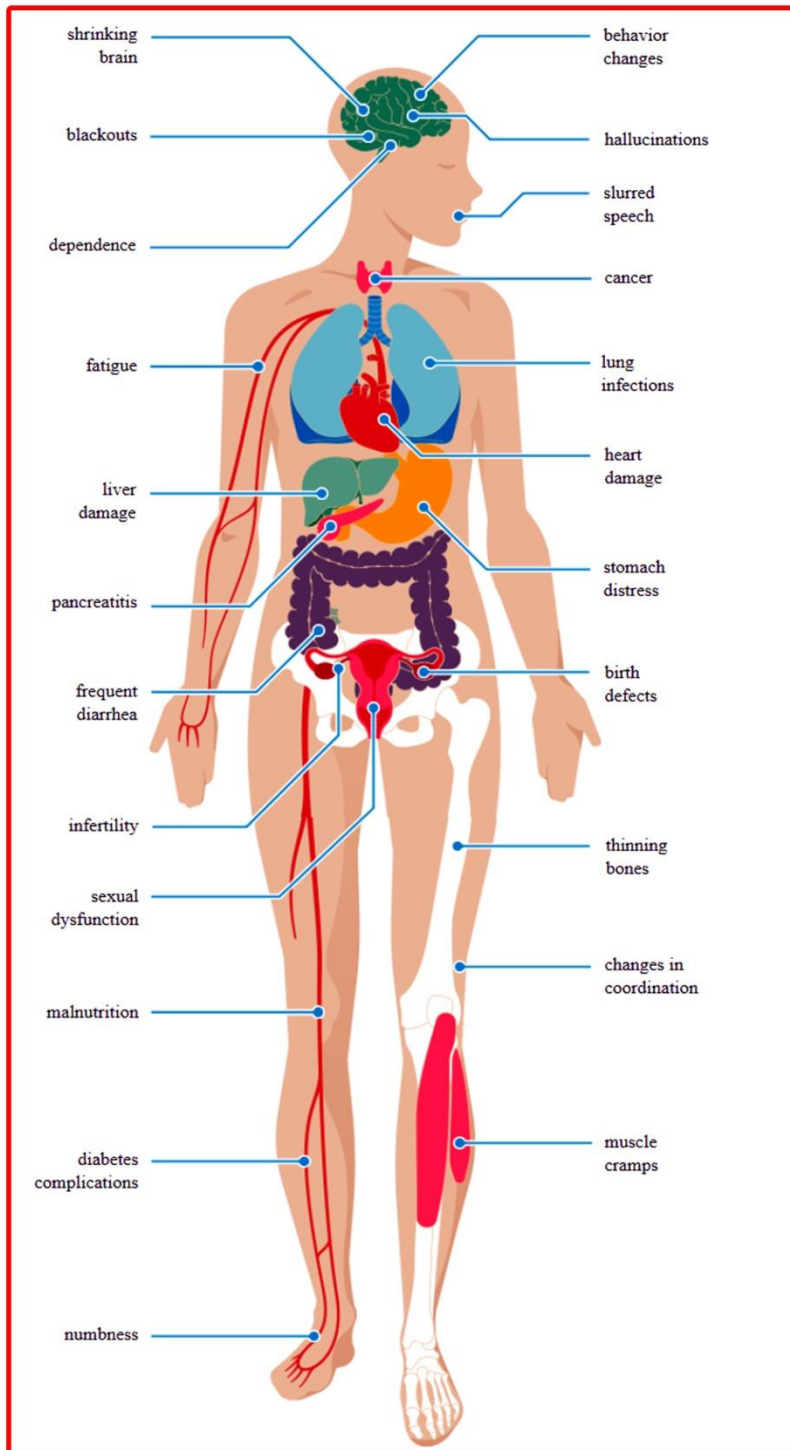




# Contents

- 1) Effects of Alcohol on Human Body
- 2) A Brief note on Visakhapatnam City
- 3) Alcoholism in India - A Brief statistical profile
- 4) Alcohol Prohibition in India
- 5) Brain Figure
- 5)a Bad effects of Alcoholism on health, family and society.
- 5)b Alcohol effects on the brain (pictorially)
- 6) Mahatma Gandhi on total prohibition
- 7) Quotes on alcoholism
- 8)a Executive Summary
- 9)a Survey Part-A (Theory)
- 9)b Survey Part – B (Tables)

# THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON YOUR BODY



## A BRIEF NOTE ON VISAKHAPATNAM CITY

Visakhapatnam (popularly known as Vizag), once upon a time a small fishermen village, described long ago by Dr.Cattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy, Founder Vice Chancellor of Andhra University as the **City of Destiny**, with its picturesque scenic beauty with mountains, beaches and forests with excellent green cover has already grown as the **largest cosmopolitan** city of Andhra Pradesh. Today people describe it as '**Financial Capital of AP**', '**Preferred Tourist Hub**' and '**IT Capital of AP**'. It has a number of public sector concerns like Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, BHEL, etc. and defense establishments like the Head Quarters of Eastern Naval Command, Bharat Dynamics Limited, NSTL, and Naval Dock Yard. Two natural Ports-Visakhapatnam Port Trust and Gangavaram Port which are among the top five in the country are located here. Vizag airport is the only airport with national and international connectivity -24X7 in Andhra Pradesh state. Vizag Railway Division ranks largest of the seventy divisions in the country. Three Universities, forty Engineering, forty Management colleges and many other educational institutions from KG to PG and research function here. Four IT SEZs, Pharma City, Apparel Park etc. are located here. APEPDCL, Vizag is India's Discom with the lowest losses and best performance. The city is already a prominent place of Tourism for Buddhists and nature lovers. Vizag city with an annual GDP of 26 US Billion Dollars ranks number one in AP and eighth in India. People of Vizag are peace loving and are always with gentle behavior. Crime rate in Vizag is negligible when compared to other cities in the country. The city is back to its normalcy with all the greenery in spite of the devastating impact of the Hud Hud cyclone on the entire city due to the sincere effects of the state government led by the visionary Chief Minister –Shri N.Chandrababu Naidu and the determined efforts of the citizens of the entire city. The city was selected for hosting the International Fleet Review two years ago when the naval forces of several countries led by their commanders participated and naturally got into international prominence. Thanks to the initiatives of the GVMC and the cooperation of the citizens, Visakhapatnam city has been adjudged as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Cleanest City in the country under Swachh Survekshan -2017. **ANYONE WHO VISITS VIZAG FALLS IN LOVE WITH THE CITY.**

The city is poised for reaching greater heights with the following developments:

- Selected by The Prime Minister as one of the three cities in India to be developed as SMART CITIES with USA collaboration.
- Largest city of AP with twenty four hour uninterrupted power supply.
- The proposed New World Class International Air Port.
- Metro Rail project to be commissioned soon.
- Outer Ring Roads on the anvil.
- Possibility of a New Railway Zone with Vizag as Head Quarters.
- Industrial corridor between Vizag and Chennai involving more than rupees one lakh crore investments.
- Petro-Chemical Corridor between Vizag and Kakinada.
- Information Technology investment Region (ITIR) with a scope of thousands of jobs.
- Location of Electronic Manufacturing Clusters.
- New National Level Higher Educational Institutions initiated

- Excellent Tourism Potential – leisure Tourism, Beach Tourism, Sports Tourism, Health Tourism, Spiritual Tourism.
- Urban Development potential with Up gradation of VUDA into Metro Development Authority Headed by the Chief Minister.

The one black spot on Visakhapatnam has been the existence of a number of slums with a large segment of city's population located in these slums. According to the 2011 Census Visakhapatnam was identified as the City with the highest slum population of 8.21 lakh (44.1 Per cent) in the country in relation to its total urban population. The official data of the GVMC state that there are 741 slums. However, there is no official statistical record which provides a comprehensive account on the total number of notified and non-notified slums in the city. A look at the slums and its residents depicts a pathetic situation of the conditions of the slum dwellers throwing open many concerns. As per the estimates of the GVMC, three lakh persons are living on the hill slopes, always facing a perennial threat of landslips. 641 slums came up in the government land, six colonies in the railways land, two colonies in Visakha Port Trust land, 20 slums in Endowment lands, eight slums in Wakf property, four slums in private-government lands mix and one slum in defense property. According to media estimates, the slum dwellers include 30,000 auto-rickshaw drivers, 1.5 lakh construction workers, 20,000 hamalies, 20,000 transport workers, 8,000 sanitation workers, and around 20,000 domestic helpers. Much needs to be done by the government authorities to help them to come out of the pathetic conditions they live in right now. We wish to have a slum free city as early as possible. **It is really painful when someone remarks that Visakhapatnam is both a Smart City and Slum City.**

## **ALCOHOLISM IN INDIA----A BRIEF STATISTICAL PROFILE**

India is a vast country and the population reached more than 125 crores. There are about six lakh villages. Many villages do not have drinking water facility. But almost all villages, except those where alcohol is banned in some states, have facilities for drinking alcohol. It is reported that 50 per cent of the Indian population has at least tried alcohol. It is firmly believed that 62.5 million people in India at least occasionally drink alcohol. Unlike many western countries, the consumption of alcohol in India is witnessing a dramatic rise. In the past two decades the number of people who have consumed alcohol has moved from one in 300 to one in 20. More than half of those who consume alcohol in India would fall into the category of hazardous drinking. International breweries and distillers of alcoholic beverages are keen to become popular in India, because it potentially offers the third largest market for their products globally. Most urban areas have witnessed an explosion in the number of bars and night clubs that have opened in recent years.

Drinking habits vary greatly between the different states. It is difficult to describe a single drinking culture for the whole of India. Those who live in the south western state of Kerala are the heaviest drinkers followed by those in Haryana and Punjab. In recent years there has been a noticeable rise in the number of urban males who started to use alcohol as a means to relax. It still tends to be the poor and those who live in rural areas that are the highest consumers of alcohol. It is believed that as little as 5 per cent of alcohol consumers are female. Indians prefer hard liquors and distilled spirits over beers—80 per cent of the consumption involves these stronger beverages. It is estimated that there are a worryingly 14 million people in India who would be described as 'dependent on alcohol and in need of help'. Another concern is the increasing tendency to engage in 'binge drinking' where people deliberately become intoxicated. These people consume an excessive amount of liquor in a short period of time. Binge drinkers can cause damage to almost every organ in their body- it can also lead to fatty liver which is the first stage in alcoholic liver disease. Another disturbing feature of alcoholism in India is that 'underage drinking' is becoming a fashion. Minors and children started to drink alcohol in some of the areas. For those young people who are still in adolescence, it can interfere with their normal development if they consume alcohol. Underage drinking is closely related to teen suicides. It encourages sexual promiscuity. They may perform badly at studies and so effecting their future careers. Easy availability of liquor, access to alcohol at home, curiosity, peer pressure and its association with a certain kind of lifestyle have contributed to this underage drinking. Drink and drive has become a fashion for many youth today. The world Health Organization estimated in 2011 itself that 3.3 million deaths were attributed to alcohol consumption.

## **ALCOHOL PROHIBITION IN INDIA**

Today, the easily available to everyone from common man to the millionaire in India, except the few states which implemented prohibition, is the bottle of liquor. The nation is almost on the verge of a moral collapse. There are state governments which argue in favour of being 'wet states' because of the substantial excise earning. At the same time, they tend to ignore the enormous funds being spent for the welfare of the sick widows and children as a result of man's drunkenness.

Alcohol is the term used for ethanol, the substance suitable for human to drink, versus methanol, which is toxic. Fermented grain, fruit juice and honey have been used to make alcohol (ethyl alcohol or ethanol) for about 10,000 years. There is evidence that humans imbibed in alcohol in China, circa 7000 B.C. Babylonians worshipped a wine goddess as early as 2700 B.C. and Ancient Greeks literature warned against excessive drinking. People around the world continue to consume many types of alcohol in various cultural settings.

During the course of Hindu and Muslim rule periods, the masses generally remained free from the evils of drink and drugs. This is corroborated by the foreign travelers like Fattien, Vas Co De Gama, Bernier and Tavernin who visited India at different times. During this time, many methods were used to limit and control the consumption of alcohol. However, there was at least no attempt to derive material revenue from the drink traffic because the consumption of alcoholic liquor was insignificant, quantity-wise. However, with the establishment of the British rule, things started changing. The British introduced alcohol to increase their revenue through excise laws. Independent India tried in the beginning to introduce prohibition through state governments. In some states, there was total prohibition. In some other, the habit was regulated and controlled through partial prohibition. The Constitution through its directive principles of state policy advocates the introduction of prohibition for the welfare of the masses.

In general parlance, Alcoholism means the habitual consumption of alcoholic liquor in increasing quantities, leading to a dependence on alcohol and creating problems for the individual concerned, his family and the society. There are certain people, who are of the opinion that alcohol, if used moderately-makes life in our highly tension gripped world more tolerable; is a valuable social lubricant; unlocks the door to a more vivid inner life; by relaxing the control of the higher brain centres, it dulls the painful human feeling and promotes pleasurable ones; and as a drug it is used in the treatment of the sick. Surprisingly, there are some doctors of medicine among them who support the above view. As it is well known, alcohol consumption never remains moderate, with an individual as the human beings have a tendency to transcend the limits. There is a proverb -'Once a drunkard, always a drinker'. The truth is that all hard drinkers start with moderate drinking and gradually increase the quantity to become addicts.

The Directive Principles of State Policy as contained in Article 47 of the Indian Constitution state that "the state shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal

purposes of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health". However, right now, alcohol prohibition is in force only in the states of Gujarat, Bihar and Nagaland as well as in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. All other Indian states and Union territories permit the sale of alcohol. Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Mizoram, and Tamil Nadu have previously enforced, but later repealed prohibition. Most Indian states observe 'dry days' on major religious festivals/occasions depending on the popularity of the festival in that region. Dry Days are specific days when the sale of alcohol is prohibited. Dry days are fixed by the respective state governments themselves. National holidays such as Republic Day (26<sup>th</sup> January), Independence Day (15<sup>th</sup> August) and Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti (2<sup>nd</sup> October) are usually dry days throughout India. Dry days also depend on the outlets/establishments selling alcohol. For instance, 5-star hotels do not have to observe all the dry days that liquor stores and small bars may have to. Dry days are also observed on and around voting days. National dry days also occur during Election commission of India –ordained voting and result days.

**Gujarat:** Gujarat has a sumptuary law in force that proscribes the manufacture, storage, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages. When Gujarat was part of Bombay state, there was prohibition in Bombay state between 1948 and 1950 and again from 1958. After bifurcation of the Bombay state into Maharashtra and Gujarat from 1<sup>st</sup> May 1960, Maharashtra state repealed the prohibition after a few years. But Gujarat continued following the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, with an amendment in 2009 prompted by numerous deaths resulting from the consumption of methyl alcohol. The present legislation titled –'the Bombay Prohibition (Gujarat amendment) Act 2009 is unique in the entire country that Gujarat is the only Indian state with a death penalty for the manufacture and sale of homemade liquor that results in fatalities. Foreigners and NRIs are allowed to purchase 30 day liquor permits.

**Bihar:** The Government of Bihar led by the Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar, introduced a new version of Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2016, days after the Patna High Court quashed the previous bill deeming it as 'illegal'. The Act brought in stricter measures, with all sections in the Act being non-bailable. The Act empowered the authorities to confiscate properties upon whose premises liquor is either stored or consumed. The new policy was challenged in the Patna High Court a day later, but the Supreme Court stayed Patna High Court's order on quashing Bihar's ban on alcohol on 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2017, stating that it will itself hear all cases related to the new ban.

**Nagaland:** The Nagaland Total Prohibition Act banned the sale and consumption of alcohol in 1989. But it is reported that the authorities generally turn a blind eye towards illegal sales. Enforcement of the ban is lax and Indian Made Foreign Liquor is readily available always. Alcohol is also reported to be smuggled from the neighbouring Assam. The media reported that there are about 500 illegal liquor bars in Dimapur, the largest city in the state.

**Lakshadweep:** It is the only union territory in India that bans the sale and consumption of alcohol. Consumption is only permitted on the island of Bangaram. Bangaram is an uninhabited island, but the Bangaram island Resort has a bar.

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# PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

## Somestheto-Psychic Area

*Affected by 0.10–0.30% Alcohol*

Dulled or distorted sensibilities

## Psychomotor Area

*Affected by 0.10–0.20% Alcohol*

Apraxia, Agraphia, Ataxia (Tremors, Slurred Speech, Loss of Skill)

## Visuo-Psychic Area

*Affected by 0.20–0.30% Alcohol*

Disturbance of: Color Perception, Dimensions, Diplopia, Form, Motion, Distance

## Cerebellum

*Affected by 0.15%–0.35% Alcohol*

Disturbance of Equilibrium

“The action of alcohol on the brain is from first to last, like that of a narcotic drug.”

## Frontal Lobe

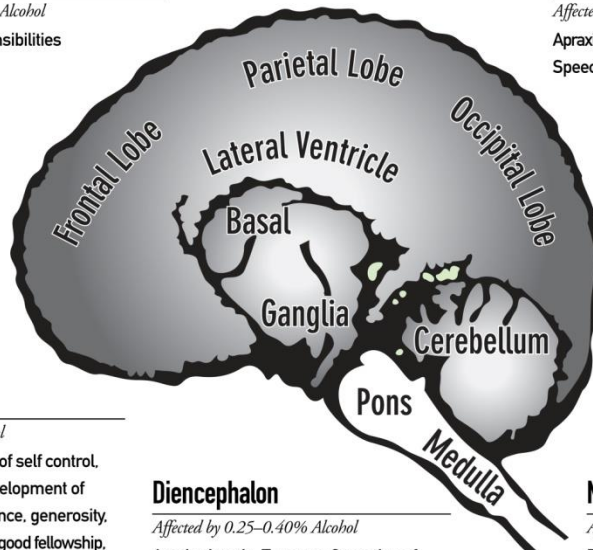
*Affected by 0.01–0.10% Alcohol*

Removal of inhibitions, loss of self control, weakness of will power, development of euphoria, increased confidence, generosity, altered judgement, increased good fellowship, loquaciousness, dulling of attention

## Diencephalon

*Affected by 0.25–0.40% Alcohol*

Apathy, Inertia, Tremors, Cessation of Automatic Movements, Sweating, Dilation of Surface Capillaries, Stupor, Coma



## Medulla

*Affected by 0.40–0.50% Alcohol*

Depression of Respiration, Peripheral Collapse, Subnormal Temperature, Death

## BAD EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLISM ON HEALTH, FAMILY, AND SOCIETY

Alcoholism is one of the major public health problems in both developed and developing countries. The 32<sup>nd</sup> World Health Assembly of WHO declared that “Problems related to alcohol and particularly to its excessive consumption rank among the world’s major public health problems and constitute serious hazards for human health, welfare and life”. The WHO estimated that there are around two billion consumers of alcoholic beverages and 76.3 million people world over with diagnosable alcohol-use disorders. In addition to chronic diseases, such as cancer, esophagus and larynx, liver cirrhosis, and pancreatitis, social consequences such as road-traffic accidents, workplace-related problems, and inter personal violence have been receiving more public and/or research attention in recent years.

Alcoholism is called ‘silent killer’ because its effects are less obvious right away. But the health problems associated with excessive alcohol consumption are nonetheless just as deadly as any other addiction of drugs. Alcohol’s impact on the body starts from the moment a person takes his first sip. A glass a day may do a little damage to one’s overall health. But if the habit grows or if one finds himself having a hard time stopping after just one glass, the cumulative effects can add up. Every part of the body is badly affected with alcohol consumption. A few bad effects are described hereunder.

**Digestive system:** The connection between alcohol consumption and digestive system might not seem immediately clear. The side effects often only appear after there has been damage. And the more one drinks, the greater the damage will become. Drinking can damage the tissues in the digestive tract and prevent the intestines from digesting food and absorbing nutrients and vitamins. As a result, malnutrition may occur. Heavy drinking can also lead to gassiness, bloating, a feeling of fullness in the abdomen and diarrhea. For some, ulcers or hemorrhoids are not uncommon. They may cause dangerous internal bleeding. Ulcers can be fatal if not treated diagnosed and treated early. Sometimes, heavy drinking can cause abnormal activation of digestive enzymes produced by the pancreas. Buildup of these enzymes can lead to inflammation known as pancreatitis. It may become long term condition and cause serious complications.

**Inflammatory Damage:** The liver is an organ which helps to break down and remove harmful substances from the body, including alcohol. Long term alcohol use interferes with this process. It also increases the risk for chronic liver inflammation and liver disease. The scarring caused by this inflammation is called as cirrhosis. The formation of the scar tissue destroys the liver. Liver disease is life threatening and leads to toxins and waste buildup in the body.

**Sugar Levels:** The pancreas helps regulate the body’s insulin use and response to glucose. When the pancreas and liver are not functioning properly, the person runs the risk of experiencing low blood sugar or hypoglycemia. A damaged pancreas may also prevent the body from producing enough insulin to utilize sugar. This can lead to hyperglycemia or what is popularly known as too much sugar in the blood. If the body cannot manage and balance the blood sugar levels, one may experience greater complications and side effects related to diabetes.

**Central Nervous System:** Too much alcohol impacts very badly on the central nervous system. Slurred speech is one of the first signs of too much drinking. Alcohol reduces communication between the brain and the body. This makes coordination more difficult. One may experience numbness and tingling sensation in the feet and hands. Memory is lost. Ability to think clearly and making rational choices are lost. In the long run, frontal lobe damage can occur. This area of the brain is responsible for emotional control, short term memory, and judgement, in addition to other vital roles. Chronic and severe alcohol abuse can cause permanent brain damage.

**Circulatory System:** Alcohol can affect the heart and lungs. Chronic drinkers have a higher risk of heart related issues than people who do not drink. Circulatory system complications include – High blood pressure, irregular heartbeat, difficulty of pumping blood through the body, heart stroke, heart disease, heart failure, etc.

**Sexual and reproductive health:** Many people think that drinking alcohol can lower the inhibitions and help have more fun in sex. But the reality is quite different. Men who drink too much are more likely to experience erectile dysfunction. Heavy drinking can also prevent sex hormone production and lower one's libido. Women who drink too much may stop menstruating, that puts them at a greater risk for infertility. Women who drink heavily during pregnancy have a higher risk of premature delivery, miscarriage or stillbirth.

**Skeletal and muscle systems:** Long term alcohol use may prevent the body from keeping the bones strong. This habit may cause thinner bones and increase the risk for fractures due to falls. And fractures may heal very slowly. Drinking may also lead to muscle weakness, cramping, and eventually atrophy.

**Immune System:** Heavy drinking reduces the body's natural immune system. This naturally makes it more difficult for the body to fight off invading germs and viruses. Heavy drinkers are prone to develop pneumonia or tuberculosis than the general population. Drinking alcohol increases the risk for several types of cancer, including mouth, breast and colon.

Alcoholics may have young, teenage or grown-up children; they have wives or husbands; they have brothers or sisters; they have parents or other relatives. An alcoholic can totally disrupt family life and cause harmful effects that can last a lifetime. Each member of the family may be affected by alcohol differently. Parental alcoholism has severe effects on normal children of alcoholics. Many of these children have common symptoms such as low self esteem, loneliness, guilt, feelings of helplessness, fears of abandonment and chronic depression. The children experience high levels of tension and stress. Young children of alcoholics may have frequent nightmares, bed wetting, and crying. They also may not have friends and may be afraid to go to the school. Older children of alcoholics may show such depressive symptoms as obsessive perfectionism, hoarding, staying by themselves, or being excessively self-conscious. Teenage children may develop phobias. Children of alcoholics have problems in school. The stressful environment at home prevents them from studying. Their school performance may also be affected by inability to express themselves. Children of alcoholics have such behavioural problems as lying, stealing, fighting and truancy. Because crime and violence are associated with alcoholism, incest and battering are common in alcoholic families.

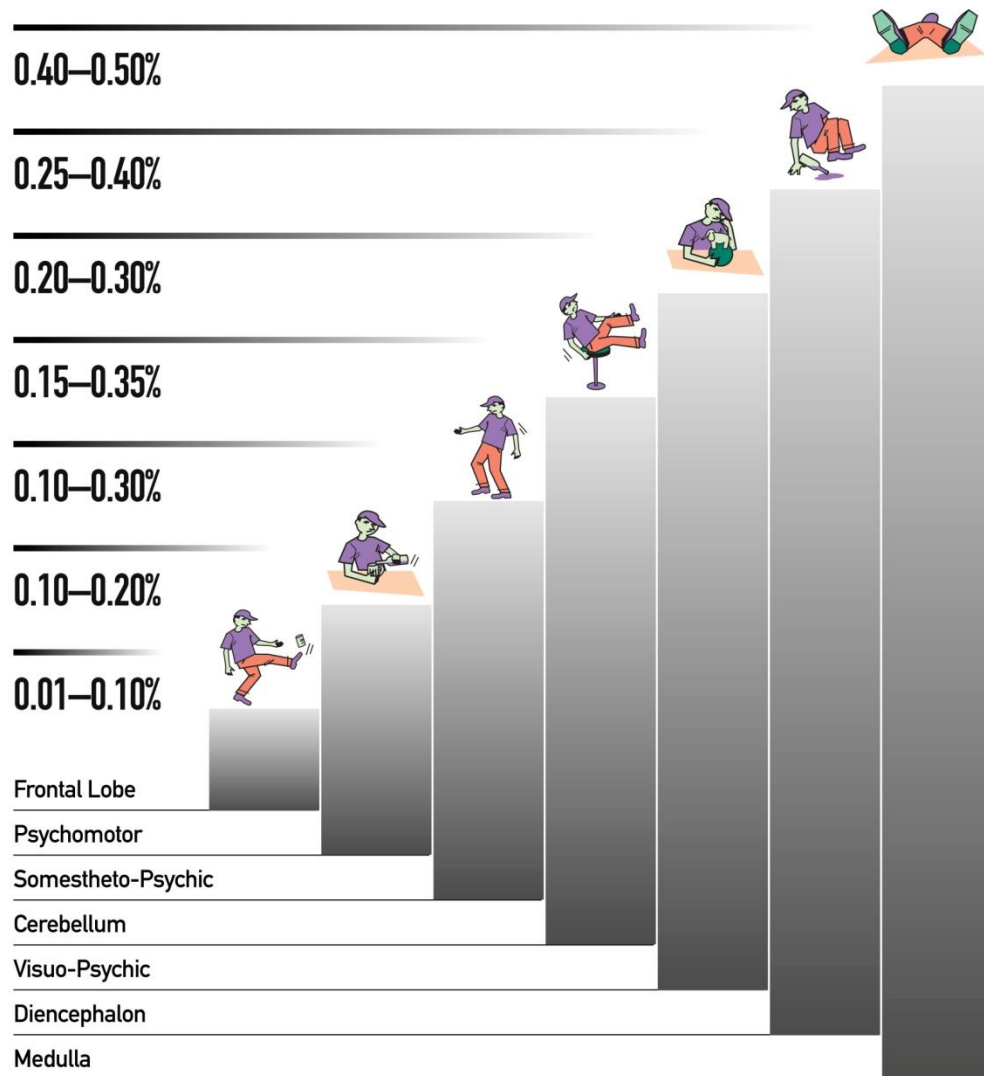
Alcoholism also has negative effects on the spouse of an alcoholic. The spouse may have feelings of hatred, self-pity, avoidance of social contacts, may suffer exhaustion and become physically or mentally ill. Very often, the spouse has to perform the roles of both parents. Family responsibilities shift from two parents to one parent. As a result, the non-alcoholic parent may be inconsistent, demanding, and often neglect the children. Having financial difficulties is another issue that families of alcoholics have to deal with. The family may have to give up certain privileges because of the large amounts of money spent on alcohol and also possible joblessness. In many families, alcoholism leads to divorces or premature widowhood. Sometimes the children and spouse may resort to the drinker's habit and make it worse. Alcohol affects each member of the family from the unborn child to the alcoholic spouse. Its far reaching affects result in not only physical problems for the alcoholics, but also may result in physical and psychological problems for other members of the family. De-addiction treatment is complicated and often not completely successful. Even if the alcoholic himself ultimately reforms, the family members who were so greatly affected may not themselves ever recover from the problems inflicted upon them.

The damaging effects of alcohol abuse are not just limited to the person and his family only. Alcohol abuse is linked to many social ills like sexual assaults against acquaintances and drunk driving accidents that result in strangers losing their lives. There would be loss in work place productivity. Societal costs will increase in healthcare expenses for treating problems caused by excessive drinking, law enforcement and other criminal justice expenses, motor vehicle crashes, etc. The social repercussions of alcohol are far reaching and often tragic.

# ALCOHOL EFFECTS ON THE BRAIN

Demonstrated Pictorially

## Blood Alcohol Concentration



## MAHATMA GANDHI ON TOTAL PROHIBITION IN INDIA

The Father of our Nation- Mahatma Gandhi - exhorted on several occasions in the pre independence freedom struggle times as well as during the short period he was alive after independence. Total prohibition has been one of his famous 18 constructive programs he enunciated always. A few of his statements on this subject are furnished hereunder:

- “The state should not cater for the vices of its people. We should not license houses of ill fame. We do not provide facilities for thieves to indulge their propensity for thieving and perhaps even prostitution. Drinking-Is it not the parent of both? I ask you to join the country in sweeping out existence of drink revenue and abolishing liquor shops”. (08-06-1921).
- “Drink makes a man forget himself. He ceases to be a man for the time being. He becomes less than a beast and he is unable in his drunken state to distinguish between his wife and sister. He loses control over his tongue and other limbs. It never does the slightest good. I hope, therefore, that you will combat the curse with all your strength”. (23-03-1925).
- “Taking intoxicating liquors is almost like committing suicide, because a man or woman, who takes intoxicating drinks and gets mad, kills his or her soul, for the time being. Surely death of the soul is worse than death of the body”. (18-02-1934).
- “Let it be remembered that this drink and drugs revenue is a form of extremely degrading taxation. ---The loss of revenue is only apparent. Removal of this degrading tax enables the drinker i’e. the tax payer, to earn and spend better. Apart, therefore, from the tremendous gain, it means substantial economic gain to the nation”. (31-07-1937)
- “It is criminal to spend the income from the sale of intoxicants on the education of nation’s children or other public services. The Government must overcome the temptation of using such revenue for nation building purposes. Experience has shown that the moral and physical gain of the abstainer more than makes up for the loss of this tainted revenue. If we eradicate the evil, we will easily find other ways and means of increasing the nation’s income”. (21-09-1947).

## QUOTES ON ALCOHOLISM

My father gave me everything he had. Everything I had I gave to Alcohol.----Dmitry Dyatlov

- Alcoholism is not a spectator sport. Eventually the whole family gets to play.---Unknown
- Alcohol is a PERFECT solvent. It dissolves marriages, families, and careers.—Unknown
- I have never seen anyone drink themselves smart, successful or happy. Most end up broke, bitter and alone.---Unknown
- Trust me you will lose everything.----Alcohol
- She did not leave you for making too many mistakes, she left you because you made the same mistake too many times.—Unknown
- Addiction to alcoholism is committing suicide on the installment plan.—Unknown
- The worst thing is watching someone drown and not being able to convince them that they can save themselves by just standing up.—Unknown
- ALCOHOL : Temporary Fun with Permanent consequences.—Unknown
- Addicts don't deny that they are using, They deny that it's hurting others.—Unknown
- If things go wrong, don't go with them.---Roger Babson
- If you can quit for a day, you can quit for a lifetime.—Benjamin Alire Saenz
- Fall seven times, stand up eighth time.—Japanese Proverb
- Stay away from the first drink.---Unknown
- We do not want to believe that we cannot control alcohol and that alcohol is, in truth, controlling and dictating our lives. When you free yourself of a dictator, like alcohol, the freedom you experience is totally amazing and so empowering .you get your life back.—Liz Hemingway
- Talking to a drunk person is like talking to an extremely happy, severely brain damaged three year old.—John Green
- Alcoholism is well documented pathological reaction to unresolved grief.—David cook
- As an alcoholic, you will violate your standards quicker than you can lower them.—Robin Williams

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## **SURVEY TEAM**



Dr Shirin Rahman  
President  
Chaitanya Sravanthi



Prof. D. Rama Rao  
H O D of Sociology  
Andhra University



## **EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON HEALTH**

Survey conducted by Chaitanya Sravanthi  
in collaboration with Andhra University



## **RESULTS OF SURVEY IN VISAKHAPATNAM SLUMS ON IMPACT OF LIQUOR ON HEALTH.**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This study was conducted by Chaitanya Shravanthi, a non-governmental organization in Visakhapatnam in the year 2017. The population in slums of Visakhapatnam is so large and as such census study has not been attempted. Different slums have been chosen and a sample of 316 men living in the slum areas have been contacted with a semi structured questionnaire with the help of students of Andhra University. The sampling was convenient sampling. A brief summary of the study is presented here under.

#### **Respondents' Profile:**

Majority of the respondents belong to the other backward community, most of them work as daily wage laborer, many of them are below 50 years of age and 70 percent of the respondent have studied just below primary level. 96 percent among all of them are married, more than 50 percent of them live in rented house, their houses have only RCC slab as their roof in respect of 60 percent. Almost all of them except 4 percent of the respondents have white ration card. 80 percent of the respondents have a monthly income below Rs. 10,000, 93 percent of the respondents have a monthly expenditure of below Rs. 10000. As many as 62 percent are indebted to the money lender and 100 percent of them consume alcohol.

#### **Alcohol consumption:**

Majority of the respondents began drinking before attaining 20 years of age, and 29 percent of the respondent have consumed alcohol even before attaining the age of 15. 75 percent of the respondents have been drinking alcohol for more than 10 years. 77 percent of the respondents drink on daily basis ranging from one drink to multiple and 50 percent of the respondents often drank without taking food. 41 percent respondents' preferred drink was brandy and 46 percent of the respondents drank without limits.

For more than 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the respondents, liquor shop was located within 100 meters from their residence and there were at least one shop in the area for 100 percent of the respondents.

**Influencing factors:**

Majority of the respondents have started consuming alcohol due to their friends' influence, followed by psychological satisfaction, fun and family problems. To further strengthen this statement about 85 percent respondents have friends who consume alcohol and many of them consume frequently.

**Expenditure on alcohol:**

Majority of the respondents spend above Rs. 1000 per month for buying alcohol and about 20 percent spend more than Rs. 5000 per month. Around 60 percent respondents said that they spend about half or more of their income on alcohol.

**Influence of alcoholism on work:**

Majority of the respondents' performance is average to good, but about 38 percent of the respondents missed work frequently due to alcoholism is a concern. Interestingly majority is aware that alcoholism impacts performance at work negatively, but continue to consume.

**Alcoholism and health:**

Majority of the respondents were hospitalized at least once and majority of them have spent a minimum of Rs 500 on each time, for medical treatment. More than 90 percent of the respondents were experiencing some kind of health problem because of the alcohol.

**Alcoholism and family:**

Majority opined that consumption of liquor has impact on their family and more specifically on their children's growth and education. But what is interesting is that the alcoholism became part of the family as 50 percent respondents said there are multiple members of family who consume alcohol.

**Perception on alcohol consumption & Self-realisation:**

Majority of the respondents believed that no benefits are associated with drinking Alcohol, although 47 percent of the respondents believed drinking beer is safe. 32 percent of the respondents also believed drinking relaxed them. Though 93 percent of the respondents believed that drinking alcohol disturbs their family and it's a bad habit, yet they continued consuming

alcohol. Even many of them tried to avoid this habit and about 60 percent have attended counselling as well, but in vein. And they are of the opinion that consumption of alcohol once or twice in a week is safe. Majority of the respondents think consumption of beer is safe and majority also consume beer mostly.

### **About Government policy on liquor:**

56 percent of the respondents felt that liquor shops should not be allowed in the residential areas by the Government. 91 percent expressed that Govt. should change their policy towards availability of liquor and 80 percent of the respondents suggested implementing a total prohibition on liquor would work.

## **Results of a Survey in Visakhapatnam slums on Impact of Liquor on Health.**

### **Part- A**

This study was conducted by Chaitanya Shravanthi, a non-governmental organisation in Visakhapatnam in the year 2017. The population in slums of Visakhapatnam is so large and as such census study has not been attempted. Different slums have been chosen and a sample of 316 men living in the slum areas have been contacted with a semi- structured questionnaire with the help of students of Andhra University. The sampling was convenient sampling. The results of the survey have been tabulated and all the tables have been presented in the second part of this presentation. The analysis of the survey based on the tables is presented here under,

### **RESPONDENTS' PROFILE (TABLE 1 TO TABLE 14)**

#### **Age of the Respondents.**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 34.49 percent are aged between 30 and 40 years, whereas 28.80 percent of the respondents are of age between 40 and 50, followed by 18.99 percent of the respondent being below 30 years of age and 13.61 percent of the respondent are between 50 to 60 years. Only 4.11 percent of the respondents are over 60 years of age.

#### **Caste of the respondents**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 72.16 percent belonged to other backward community, followed by scheduled caste, who were 16.46 percent of the total sample. The percent of respondents belonging to general and scheduled tribe community were 6.33 percent and 5.06 percent respectively.

### **Respondents and their Religion**

As far as religion of the respondent is concerned, most of the respondents, i.e. 92.7 percent, belonged to Hinduism, followed by 4.11 percent being Christian and 3.16 percent Muslims.

### **Respondents and their Occupation**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 92.41 percent were earning their daily wages as labourer followed by 4.43 percent of the respondents working as an employee of some organisation. Very few respondents, i.e. 1.90 percent of the respondents were self-employed doing their own business.

### **Respondents and their Education attainment**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 40.51% had completed their primary education and 24.37 percent had studied till secondary school, whereas only 1.58 percent had their intermediate degree and 1.27 percent had done some kind of professional course.

### **Respondents and their Marital Status**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 96.20 percent were married and only 3.80 percent were unmarried.

### **Respondents and their Monthly Income**

Majority of the respondents had a monthly income of Rs.5,000 to Rs. 10,000, followed by 15.82 percent of the respondent earning between Rs.10, 000 to 15,000. It was only 4.11 percent of the respondents, who were having an income of Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 and 3.80 percent were earning more than Rs.20,000 a month.

### **Respondents and their Monthly Expenditure**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 51.58 percent had a monthly expenditure of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10000, whereas 41.46% of the respondents were managing with less than Rs.5000. 3.16% of the respondents had a monthly expenditure of Rs. 10000 to Rs. 15000 and 2.22 percent spent over 20,000 a month. Only 1.58 percent of the respondents monthly expenditure was between 15000 and 20000.

### **Respondents and their Living Status**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 56.96 percent were living on rent whereas 43.04 percent had their own houses.

**Respondents and the type of house, they lived in.**

Most of the respondents, houses 57.91 percent had RCC slab roof, whereas 24.37 percent had tiled roof and only 17.72 percent of the houses had asbestos roofs.

**Facilities available in the house**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 95.57 percent of them had fans and 90.19 percent also had television whereas only 83.86 percent of the respondents had water facility and 95.25% had electricity at home.

**Possession of Ration card**

All the respondents had Ration card.

**Colour of the ration card**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 96.52% owned White Ration card, where 3.48% of the respondents had Pink Ration cards.

**Status of debts**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 62.66% had debts and only 37.34% were free from debt.

**Source of debts**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 44.30 percent had taken debt from money lenders, where as 12.97 percent had approached the lenders and only 5.38 percent of the respondents had taken a loan from a bank.

**Consumption of Alcohol.**

All the respondents consumed alcohol. It was surprising that none is free from the evil. If the same is applied to the entire census of slum population in the city, may be a fraction of the men are not drinking alcohol. It is alarming situation.

**Age, when they drank alcohol for the first time.**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 43.67% began drinking in the age of 15 to 20 years, whereas 17.72% of the respondents had their first drink between the age of 10 to 15 years, and 14.24 percent began drinking between the age of 20 and 25. Only 13.29 percent of the respondents began drinking after the

age of 25 years. Respondents who began to drink even before completing 10 years were 11.08 percent. So drinking seems to be habit that the entire slum men are used to acquire at a very young age.

#### **Place, where they had their first drink.**

Majority, i.e. 31.65% of the respondents, had their first drink at their friend's house, whereas 30.06% of the respondents drank alcohol on the street and 22.15% of the respondents drank at their own houses for the first time. Only 6.96% of the respondents had their first drink of alcohol in the park / at a bar, pub or disco, followed by 4.43% of the respondents drinking alcohol for the first time at the hostel, and 3.16% of the respondents in a restaurant and the rest of the respondent i.e 1.58% drank alcohol at their colleges for the first time. It seems that the respondents felt that this is not a wrong habit, and influenced probably by friends, and indirectly by their fathers.

#### **Period in years of continuing consumption of liquor.**

Majority, i.e. 75.00% of the respondents have been consuming liquor for more than 10 years followed by 11.39% of the respondents drinking from last 5 years. Only 7.91% of the respondents have been drinking liquor for 2 years and the rest, 5.70% of the respondents have begun recently. Through this it can be inferred that the habit is acquired at a very early age in many respondents and men of all ages are used to drink for long.

#### **Alcohol consumption became habit,**

Majority i.e. 48.10% of the respondents have developed this habit after marriage, followed by 44.94% of the respondents, who began depending on alcohol from teenage. Only 6.96% of the respondents have developed this habit from childhood.

#### **Frequency of consumption.**

Majority, i.e. 46.84% of the respondents consume liquor multiple times a day, whereas 30.38% of the respondents consume liquor only once in a day. 10.76% of the respondents consume liquor once in a week, and 8.54% of the respondents drank rarely. Only 3.48% of the respondents said to have consumed liquor once in every month.

#### **Type of liquor taken.**

Majority i.e. 41.14% of the respondents preferred Brandi, whereas 24.68% of the respondents drank Wine and 13.29% of the respondents chose Beer, followed by 10.13% of the respondents drinking

Whiskey and 8.23% of the respondents drank Rum. Only 2.53% of the respondents drank Country Liquor.

#### **Quantity of liquor consumption at a time.**

Majority of the respondents' i.e. 45.57% consumed unlimited liquor at a time, whereas 23.10% of the respondents consumed two glasses at a time, followed by 18.99% of the respondents consuming three glasses of liquor at a time. Only 8.23% of the respondents consumed liquor with no limit, depending on the money they had and the rest of the respondents i.e. 4.11% consumed only one glass liquor at a time.

#### **Frequency of liquor consumption without having food.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 34.18% consumed liquor rarely without eating proper food, whereas 31.65% of the respondents consumed liquor daily without eating proper food. 18.67% of the respondents consumed liquor often without eating proper food and the rest 15.51% of the respondents never consumed liquor without eating proper food.

#### **Place of liquor's availability .**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 54.11% got liquor from the local market, whereas 27.22% of the respondents got liquor from their work place and the rest 18.67% of the respondents got liquor near by the residence.

#### **Number of liquor shops in the area.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 27.85% expressed that there were two liquor shops in their area, whereas 25.95% of the respondents said that, there are only one liquor shop in their area, 25.00% of the respondents told that, there are more than three liquor shops in their area, and the rest 21.20% of the respondents said that there are only three liquor shops in their area.

#### **Distance to the nearest liquor shop**

For 63.92 percent of the respondent, a liquor shop was located within 100 metres where as 20.57 percent of the respondent said, the nearest liquor shop is between 100 to 500 metres from their place of residence. A liquor shop was located near to their house for 12.34 percent of the respondents and only 3.16 percent of the respondents needed to travel more than 500 metres to find a liquor shop.

### **Circumstances, responsible for addiction**

Majority i.e. 33.55% of the respondents became alcoholics because of their friends, whereas 25.63% of the respondents got used to alcohol for their psychological satisfaction, 23.42% of the respondents became dependent to alcohol due to family problems and 12.97% of the respondents, reasons were financial burdens. Only 4.43% of the respondents became alcoholics, as there was nothing to do..

### **Number of alcoholic friends**

Majority i.e. 25.32% of the respondents expressed that only a few friends consumed liquor, whereas 22.78% of the respondents said, some of the friends consumed liquor, 21.52% of the respondents said, all of their friends consumed liquor. 15.19% of the respondents said, most of their friends consumed liquor. For another 15.19 percent of the respondents, none of their friends consumed liquor.

### **Frequency of friends getting drunk.**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 28.16 percent said, their friends get drunk only sometimes, whereas 22.15 percent of the respondents said, their friends were always drunk. 20.25 percent of the respondent said, their friends got drunk most of the time and 18.67 percent of the respondent said, their friends got drunk rarely. It was only 15.19 percent of the respondent whose friends never got drunk.

### **Drugs used besides liquor,**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 60.13% had never used any other drugs besides the liquor and 39.87% of the respondents had used some other drugs besides the liquor. It is solace that most of the respondents did not go for other evils apart from alcohol.

### **Monthly expenditure on alcoholic beverages.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 44.94 percent spent between Rs 1000 to 3000 for alcoholic drinks and only 10.76 percent of the respondents spent somewhere between Rs 3001 to 5000. Respondents, who spent above Rs 5000 on alcoholic beverage were 19.62 percent and 24.68 percent of the respondent spent below Rs 1000 on alcohol.

### **Managing money for alcohol, from different sources**

Table 33 we observed that, Majority of the respondents i.e. 74.05% managed from their pocket money for purchasing alcoholic drinks where as 12.66 percent borrowed money for doing the same. Only 12.66



percent of the respondent got money from their home and 2.22 percent of respondents managed to purchase alcohol from some other source.

#### **Work Performance of the respondents,**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 43.67% believed their performance was good followed by 36.71 percent believing it was average and only 19.62 percent of the respondent thought their performance was bad.

#### **Missed work; because of Alcohol related problems, last year.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 35.44% had missed few times to attend the work, followed by 29.11 percent of the respondent missing to attend work many times. Whereas 26.90 percent of the respondent missed to attend their work very few times. Only 8.54 percent of the respondent were not able to recollect the number of times they missed their work.

#### **Expenditure on liquor, in a month vs earning**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 32.91% spent more than 50% of their earnings on liquor in a month, whereas 28.16% of the respondents spent about 50% of their earnings on liquor in a month. Only 22.78% of the respondents spent less than 25 percent of their earnings on liquor and 16.14 percent of the respondent never bothered to keep track of the expenses incurred on liquor.

#### **Perception; Impact of liquor on one's work.**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 43.99% believed that consuming alcohol reduces one's ability to work. Whereas 26.90% of the respondents believed, consuming alcohol increases the efficiency of work. 18.67% of the responders believed alcohol consumption discourages one from doing work and the rest 10.44% of the respondents believed, it was not related and consuming alcohol has no impact on their work.

#### **No of times hospitalised, because of alcohol related problem.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 39.56% were hospitalized only once because of alcohol consumption. 15.82% of the respondents were hospitalized for two times, 14.87% of the respondents three times, 5.38% of the respondents four times and 14.24% of the respondents were hospitalised five times due to alcohol consumption. Only 3.48% of the respondents were hospitalized for more than five times because of alcohol consumption and 6.65% of the respondents were not hospitalized due to alcohol consumption.

**Average expenditure for the treatment, every time.**

Majority of the respondents, i.e. 28.80 percent spent an average sum of Rs 500 to 1000 on every medical visit for treatment, whereas 24.68% of the respondent spent more than Rs 3000. 13.92 percent of the respondent spent between Rs 1000 to 3000 and 25.95 percent of the respondent spent below Rs 500 on every visit for medical treatment. Only 6.65 percent of the respondent never spent money on medical treatment.

**Belief on Liquor having harmful impact on their family.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 75.95 percent believed that Consuming alcohol had negative impact on their family whereas 24.05 percent of the respondent believed, there were none.

**Belief on Liquor having harmful impact on their children's education.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 75.63% believed that, consumption of liquor has negative impact on their children's education, whereas 24.37% of the respondents believed there were none.

**Impact on their children's educations**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 32.91% had discontinued their children's studies due to consumption of liquor, whereas 26.58% of the respondents created some kind of disturbance because of consuming liquor and 8.23% of the respondents had forced their children to work as a child labour. Only 7.91% of the respondents were unable to meet educational expenses of their children because of consumption of liquor.

**Other member in the family consuming liquor.**

50.00% of the respondents' family members drank liquor and another 50.00% of the respondent's family members never took any kind of alcoholic beverage.

**No of family members consuming liquor.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 31.33% said that only one member of their family take liquor where as 13.61% of the respondents said there are two members in the family who takes liquor. Only 5.06 percent of the respondent said that there are more than two members in the family taking liquor.

### **Members in the family having health problems because of liquor consumption.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 55.70 percent said that there are members in the family having health problems because of consuming alcohol and 44.30 percent of the respondent said, none of their family members are suffering because of the consumption of the alcohol.

### **Major health problems caused to the respondents by liquor.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 20.88% were suffering from liver problems caused by liquor, whereas 14.56% of the respondents were suffering with kidney failure caused by liquor and 10.03% of the respondents were suffering from nervous weakness caused by liquor. Only 8.23% of the respondents were suffering from muscular instability due to liquor.

### **Minor health problems caused to the respondents by liquor.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 47.15% were suffering with Gastric problems due to liquor, whereas 30.38% of the respondents were suffering with Tingling and Numbness and only 14.87% of the responders were suffering with Jaundice. Only 7.60% of the respondents were not suffering from any disease due to liquor.

### **Symptoms of psychological disease experienced by the respondents.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 72.78% were experiencing symptoms such as disturb sleep, feelings of depression, irritability and hallucinations due because of consuming alcohol and 27.22% of the respondents never experienced any kind of psychological symptoms of disease related to alcohol consumption.

### **Table 49: Symptoms resulted in antisocial behaviour.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 42.41% accepted that those symptoms of psychological illness has resulted in violence, whereas 24.68% of the respondents said it resulted in cruelty. For 32.91% of the respondents found, it normal.

### **Respondents Attempting Suicide.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 81.01 percent never attempted suicide because of the consequences faced by alcoholism, whereas 14.24% of the respondents had attempted suicide 1 to 2 times and 1.90% of the respondents had attempted suicide 3 to 9 times and only 2.85 percent of the respondent had

attempted to commit suicide more than 10 times because of the health problems caused by liquor consumption.

#### **Affectionate towards children and wife.**

Majority of the respondent i.e. 83.23% were affectionate towards their children and wife whereas 16.77% of the respondents were not because of consuming alcohol.

#### **Respondents Spent time with their family members.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 78.80% were spending time with their family members whereas 21.20% of the respondents were not doing so because of the consumption of alcohol.

#### **Ways; Respondents, Spent time with their family members.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 25.63% were spending time with their family members to go to Movies whereas 20.89% of the respondents going on outings, 14.87% of the respondents were going to visit their friends and relatives with their family members, 12.34% of the respondents were Watching TV with their family members and 3.48% of the respondents would gather together and play. Only 1.58% of the respondents were spending time with family members in devotional activities.

#### **Taking care of children's education.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 67.09% said, they took care of their children, and children's education, whereas 32.91% of the respondents were not able to do so because of the consumption of liquor.

#### **Ways; taking care of children's education**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 35.44% were taking care of their children's education by paying school fees regularly, whereas 16.78% of the respondents were taking care of their children's education by paying school fees, buying school books and uniforms and discussing about studies and 8.54% of the respondents were taking care of their children's education by discussing about studies. Only 6.33% of the respondents were taking care of their children's education by buying school books and uniforms.

#### **Treating their neighbours and relatives.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 57.59% were treating their neighbours and relatives in a friendly manner, while 23.73% of the respondents were treating their neighbours and relatives like a family

member. 11.39% of the respondents did not bother and 3.48% of the respondents treated their neighbours and relatives as stranger.

**Belief: Drinking habit disturbs their family.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 93.04% believed that drinking alcohol disturb their family while 6.96% of the respondents did not think so.

**Belief; Taking liquor is a bad habit.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 91.77% believed that consuming alcohol is a bad habit, when 8.23% of the respondents did not think so.

**Respondent; attempted to avoid consuming liquor.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 66.77% said that they have tried to avoid this habit sometimes, whereas 25.00% of the respondents never attempted to avoid consuming liquor and 8.23% of the respondents never felt the need to avoid liquor.

**Respondent; Opted for counselling.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 59.18% were going for counselling whereas 40.82% of the respondents did not.

**People drink alcohol, because**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 32.28% drank alcohol as it relaxed them, whereas 18.04% of the respondents drank alcohol to give a company to their friend, 16.14% of the respondents drank alcohol because their parents allowed, and 12.66 % of the respondents were drank alcohol as it was fun. Only 6.96% of the respondents drank alcohol to forget sorrows and 2.22% of the respondents drank alcohol just to show off.

**Alcohol required; to make a person drunk.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 33.86% believed one would need to have three drinks of alcohol to get drunk, whereas 24.68% of the respondents believed it was just one drink (a quarter) of alcohol, and 24.05% of the respondents believed it was less than one drink (90ml) of alcohol to make a normal person drunk. Only 17.41% of the respondents believe one would require two drinks (half) of alcohol to get drunk.

**Risk associated with drinking alcohol few times a year.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 33.54% said, that drinking alcohol few times a year would cause moderate risk, whereas 26.27% of the respondents said, it would cause slight risk, 21.84% of the respondents said, it would cause Great Risk and 13.61% of the respondents said, it would cause no risk at all. Only 4.75% of the respondents said that they did not know about the risk associated with drinking few times a year.

**Risk associated with drinking alcohol several times a week.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 33.76% said, that drinking alcohol several times a week would cause great risk, whereas 27.22% of the respondents said, it would cause moderate risk, 23.73% of the respondents said, it would cause slight Risk and, 9.49% of the respondents said, it would cause no risk at all. Only 3.80% of the respondents said that they did not know about the risk associated with drinking few times a week.

**Frequency of alcohol consumption, to remain safe.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 38.29% of the respondents said, consuming alcohol was safe only on social occasions, 26.90% of the respondents said, it was also safe if consumed very rarely and 23.73 percent of the respondent said it was even safe to drink once in a week. Only 11.08 percent of the respondent said, drinking once or twice in a month is safe.

**Safest alcoholic beverage.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 47.15% said beer is safest drink, whereas 23.42% of the respondents said, it was Brandi, 14.24% of the respondents said, it was wine, 8.23% of the respondents said, it was Rum and 6.33% of the respondents said, it was Whiskey. Only 0.63 percent of the respondent said, the safest drink was country liquor.

**Benefits from consuming alcohol.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 70.57% said, there was no health benefit from consuming alcohol, whereas 27.22% of the respondents said, consuming alcohol is good for mental health. 9.18% of the respondents believed, consuming alcohol protects heart and 3.80 percent of the respondent also believed that consuming alcohol increases confidence. Only 1.58 percent of the respondent believed alcohol helped in socialising.

### **Attitude of people towards Government Liquor Shops.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 56.65% believed, liquor shops should not be allowed to operate in residential area, whereas 25.63 percent of the respondent said, liquor shops should be allowed to operate in residential area. 7.91 percent of the respondent said, it should continue as it is and 9.81 percent of the respondent did not bother.

### **The need for Government Policy to be changed towards availability of Liquor.**

Majority of the respondents' i.e. 91.14% felt that the government policy needs to be changed, whereas 8.86% of the respondents did not feel the need.

### **Ways; Govt. policy should change towards liquor availability.**

Majority of the respondents i.e. 79.75% believed, the government should introduce complete prohibition of liquor, whereas 6.01 percent of the respondent said, the government should allow few liquor shops. Only 5.38 percent of the respondent said, the government should restrict the consumption of liquor per person.

### **Age Vs. Health Problems due to consumption of liquor**

It is found from the study, that 18.99 percent of the respondent belonging to the age below 30 years had 11.08 percent of family members having alcohol related health problem. Only 7.91 percent of the family members did not suffer from alcohol related health problems.

It is also found that 34.49 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 30 to 40 years had 16.46 percent of family members having alcohol related health problem. Only 18.04 percent of the family members did not suffer from alcohol related health problems.

It is observed that 28.80 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 40 to 50 years had 13.29 percent of family members having alcohol related health problem. The rest 15.51 percent of the family members did not suffer from alcohol related health problems.

It is also observed that 13.61 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 50 to 60 years had 6.01 percent of family members having alcohol related health problem. Only 7.59 percent of the family members did not suffer from alcohol related health problems.

It is further observed that 4.11 percent of the respondent belonging to the age over 60 years had 3.16 percent of family members having alcohol related health problem. Only 0.95 percent of the family members did not suffer from alcohol related health problems

#### **Monthly Income vs. Health Problems due to consumption of liquor**

It is revealed from the study, that 15.8 percent of the respondent having monthly income of less than Rs 5000 had 6.96 percent of family members having alcohol related health problem. Rest 8.86 percent of the family members did not suffer from alcohol related health problems.

It is also found that 64.24 percent of the respondent having monthly income between Rs 5000 and 10,000 had 31.65 percent of family members having alcohol related health problem. The rest 32.59 percent of the family members did not suffer from alcohol related health problems.

It is observed that 12.03 percent of the respondent having monthly income between Rs 10000 and 15,000 had 6.96 percent of family members having alcohol related health problem. Only 5.06 percent of the family members did not suffer from alcohol related health problems.

It is also observed that 4.11 percent of the respondent having monthly income between Rs 15000 and 20,000 had 2.53 percent of family members having alcohol related health problem. Only 1.58 percent of the family members did not suffer from alcohol related health problems.

#### **Age Vs. the belief on “consuming liquor has negative impact on their family”.**

It is found from the study, that 18.99 percent of the respondent belonging to the age below 30 years, 12.97 percent believed that consumption of alcohol has negative impact on their family, and only 6.01 percent of the respondent thought it had no significant impact.

It is also found that 34.49 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 30 to 40 years 26.27 percent believed that consumption of alcohol has negative impact on their family, and only 8.23 percent of the respondent thought it had no significant impact.

. It is observed that 28.80 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 40 to 50 years, 23.73 percent believed that consumption of alcohol has negative impact on their family, and only 5.06 percent of the respondent thought it had no significant impact.



Similarly, 13.61 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 50 to 60 years, 10.76 percent believed that consumption of alcohol has negative impact on their family, and only 2.85 percent of the respondent thought it had no impact.

Finally, 4.11 percent of the respondent belonging to the age over 60 years, 2.22 percent believed that consumption of alcohol has negative impact on their family, and only 1.90 percent of the respondent did not think so.

#### **Age Vs. the belief on “Taking liquor is a bad habit”.**

It is found from the study, that 18.99 percent of the respondent belonging to the age below 30 years, 18.35 percent believed that taking liquor is a bad habit and only 0.63 percent of respondent said No.

It is also found that 34.49 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 30 to 40 years, 32.28 percent believed that taking liquor is a bad habit and only 2.2 percent of respondent said No, it is not.

It is observed that 28.80 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 40 to 50 years, 26.27 percent believed that taking liquor is a bad habit and only 2.53 percent of the respondents said No, it is not.

Similarly, 13.61 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 50 to 60 years, 11.71 percent believed that taking liquor is a bad habit and only 1.90 percent of the respondents said No, it is not.

Finally, 4.11 percent of the respondent belonging to the age over 60 years, 3.16 percent believed that taking liquor is a bad habit and only 0.95 percent of the respondents said No, it is not..

#### **Age vs. Attempt to avoid consuming liquor.**

It is found from the study, that 18.99 percent of the respondent belonging to the age below 30 years, 13.29 percent had taken an effort to avoid consuming liquor, whereas 5.06 percent of the respondent never tried and 0.63 percent of the respondent have never felt the need to avoid consuming liquor.

It is also found that 34.49 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 30 to 40 years, 22.78 percent had taken an effort to avoid consuming liquor, whereas 9.49 percent of the respondent never tried and 2.22 percent of the respondent have never felt the need to avoid consuming liquor.

It is observed that 28.80 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 40 to 50 years, 20.57 percent had taken an effort to avoid consuming liquor, whereas 5.70 percent of the respondent never tried and 2.53 percent of the respondent have never felt the need to avoid consuming liquor.

Similarly, 13.61 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 50 to 60 years, 8.23 percent had taken an effort to avoid consuming liquor, whereas 3.48 percent of the respondent never tried and 1.90 percent of the respondent have never felt the need to avoid consuming liquor.

Finally, 4.11 percent of the respondent belonging to the age over 60 years, 1.90 percent had taken an effort to avoid consuming liquor, whereas 1.27 percent of the respondent never tried and 0.95 percent of the respondent have never felt the need to avoid consuming liquor.

### **Age vs. Going for counselling**

It is found from the study, that 18.99 percent of the respondent belonging to the age below 30 years, 11.71 percent had been going for counselling to avoid consuming alcohol, whereas 7.28 percent of the respondent are not going for counselling.

It is also found that 34.49 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 30 to 40 years, 20.25 percent had been going for counselling to avoid consuming alcohol, whereas 14.24 percent of the respondent are not going for counselling.

It is observed that 28.80 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 40 to 50 years, 17.72 percent had been going for counselling to avoid consuming alcohol, whereas 11.08 percent of the respondent are not going for counselling.

Similarly, 13.61 percent of the respondent belonging to the age group of 50 to 60 years; 7.59 percent had been going for counselling to avoid consuming alcohol, whereas 6.01 percent of the respondent are not going for counselling.

Finally, 4.11 percent of the respondent belonging to the age over 60 years; 2.2 percent had been going for counselling to avoid consuming alcohol, whereas 1.90 percent of the respondent are not going for counselling.

**Results of a Survey in Visakhapatnam slums on Impact of Liquor on Health.**

**Part – B - TABLES**

**Table 1: Age of the Respondents.**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Below 30	60	18.99
30 to 40	109	34.49
40 to 50	91	28.80
50 to 60	43	13.61
Above 60	13	4.11
Total	316	100.00

**Table 2: Caste of the respondents**

<b>Caste</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
SC	52	16.46
STs	16	5.06
OBC	228	72.16
OC	20	6.33
Total	316	100.00

**Table 3: Respondents and their Religion**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Hindu	293	92.72
Christian	13	4.11
Muslim	10	3.16
Total	316	100.00

**Table 4: Respondents and their Occupation**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Labour	292	92.41
Cultivation	6	1.90
Business	4	1.27
Employ	14	4.43
Total	316	100.00

**Table 5 : Respondents and their Education attainment**

<b>Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Primary	128	40.51
Secondary	77	24.37
Inter	9	2.85
Graduation	5	1.58
Professional	4	1.27
Illiterate	93	29.43
Total	316	100.00

**Table 6: Respondents and their Marital Status**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Married	304	96.20
Unmarried	12	3.80
Total	316	100.00

**Table 7: Respondents and their Monthly Income**

<b>Monthly Income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Below 5000	50	15.82
5000 to 10000	203	64.24
10000 to 15000	38	12.03
15000 to 20000	13	4.11
Above 20000	12	3.80
Total	316	100.00

**Table 8 : Respondents and their Monthly Expenditure**

<b>Monthly Expenditure</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Below 5000	131	41.46
5000 to 10000	163	51.58
10000 to 15000	10	3.16
15000 to 20000	5	1.58
Above 20000	7	2.22
Total	316	100.00

**Table 9: Respondents and their Living Status**

<b>Living Status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Rented House	180	56.96
Own House	136	43.04
Total	316	100.00

**Table 10: Respondents and their Type of House**

<b>Type of House</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Tiled roof	77	24.37
Asbestos roof	56	17.72
RCC Slab	183	57.91
Total	316	100.00

**Table 11 : Facilities available in the house**

<b>Facilities in the House</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Electricity	301	95.25
Television	285	90.19
Fan	302	95.57
Water	265	83.86
Toilet	284	89.87

Multiple Answer

**Table 12: Possession of Ration card**

<b>Ration Card</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	316	100.00
No	0	0.00
Total	316	100.00

**Table 13: Colour of the ration card**

<b>Color of the Ration Card</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	305	96.52
Pink	11	3.48
Total	316	100.00

**Table 14: Status of debts**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	198	62.66
No	118	37.34
Total	316	100.00



**Table 15: Source of debts**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Money	140	44.30
Lender	41	12.97
Banks	17	5.38

**Table 16: Consumption of alcohol.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	316	100.00
No	0	0.00
Total	316	100.00

**Table 17: Age, When they drank alcohol for the first time.**

Period of Drinking	Frequency	Percent
Below 10	35	11.08
10 to 15	56	17.72
15 to 20	138	43.67
20 to 25	45	14.24
Above 25	42	13.29
Total	316	100.00

**Table 18: Place, where they had their first drink.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
At House	70	22.15
At friends home	100	31.65
At college	5	1.58
At Hostel	14	4.43
Out on the street	95	30.06
In park / at a bar, pub or disco	22	6.96
In a restaurant	10	3.16
Total	316	100.00

**Table 19: Period in years, continuing consumption of liquor.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Recently	18	5.70
From 2 years	25	7.91
5 years	36	11.39
10 years and above	237	75.00
Total	316	100.00

**Table 20: Alcohol consumption became habit,**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Since childhood	22	6.96
Teenage	142	44.94
After marriage	152	48.10
Total	316	100.00

**Table 21: Frequency of consumption.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Multiple time in a day	148	46.84
Once in a day	96	30.38
Once in a week	34	10.76
Once in a month	11	3.48
Rarely	27	8.54
Total	316	100.00

**Table 22: Type of liquor taken.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Beer	42	13.29
Wine	78	24.68
Whiskey	32	10.13
Brandi	130	41.14
Rum	26	8.23
Country Liquor	8	2.53
Total	316	100.00

**Table 23: Quantity of liquor consumption at a time.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
One Glass	13	4.11
Two glasses	73	23.10
Three glasses	60	18.99
Unlimited	144	45.57
No limit, but depending on the money available	26	8.23
Total	316	100.00

**Table 24: Frequency of liquor consumption without having food.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Daily	100	31.65
Often	59	18.67
Rarely	108	34.18
Never Happen	49	15.51
Total	316	100.00

**Table 25: Place, liquor is available.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Near the residence	59	18.67
At work place	86	27.22
Local Market	171	54.11
Total	316	100.00

**Table 26: Number of liquor shops in the area.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
One	82	25.95
Two	88	27.85
Three	67	21.20
More than 3	79	25.00
Total	316	100.00

**Table 27: Distance to the nearest liquor shop**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Nearby	39	12.34
< 100 Mtrs	202	63.92
100 to 500 Mtrs	65	20.57
Above 500 Mtrs	10	3.16
Total	316	100.00

**Table 28 : Circumstances, responsible for addiction**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Family problems	74	23.42
Financial problems	41	12.97
Friends	106	33.55
Being Idle	14	4.43
Psychological Satisfaction	81	25.63
Total	316	100.00

**Table 29: Number of alcoholic friends**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
None	48	15.19
A few	80	25.32
Some	72	22.78
Most	48	15.19
All	68	21.52
Total	316	100.00

**Table 30: Frequency of friends getting drunk.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Never	48	15.19
Rarely	59	18.67

Some times	89	28.16
Most of the time	64	20.25
Always	70	22.15
Total	316	100.00

**Table 31: Drugs used besides liquor,**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	126	39.87
No	190	60.13
Total	316	100.00

**Table 32: Monthly expenditure on alcoholic beverages?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 1000	78	24.68
1001 to 3000	142	44.94
3001 to 5000	34	10.76
More than 5000	62	19.62
Total	316	100.00



**Table 33: Managing money for alcohol, from**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
From a pocket money	234	74.05
Borrow from friends	40	12.66
Pool money among friends	12	3.80
Get it home	23	7.28
Some other sources	7	2.22
Total	316	100.00

**Table 34: Work Performance of the respondents,**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Good	138	43.67
Average	116	36.71
Bad	62	19.62
Total	316	100.00

**Table 35: Missed work, because of Alcohol related problems, last year.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very few times	85	26.90
Few times	112	35.44
Many times	92	29.11
Cant recollect	27	8.54
Total	316	100.00

**Table 36: Expenditure on liquor, in a month.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
25% or less of earnings	72	22.78
About 50%	89	28.16
More than 50%	104	32.91
Don't Know	51	16.14
Total	316	100.00

**Table 37: Perception: Impact of liquor on one's work.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Increases efficiency of work	85	26.90
Reduces ability to work	139	43.99
Discourages from doing work	59	18.67
No impact on work	33	10.44
Total	316	100.00

**Table 38: No of times: Hospitalised because of alcohol related problem.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	125	39.56
2	50	15.82
3	47	14.87
4	17	5.38
5	45	14.24
More than 5	11	3.48
Not Hospitalized	21	6.65
Total	316	100.00

**Table 39: Average expenditure for the treatment every time.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 500	82	25.95
500 to 1000	91	28.80
1000 to 3000	44	13.92
More than 3000	78	24.68
No Expenditure	21	6.65
Total	316	100.00

**Table 40: Belief on Liquor having harmful impact on their family.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	240	75.95
No	76	24.05
Total	316	100.00

**Table 41: Belief on Liquor having harmful impact on their children's education.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	239	75.63
No	77	24.37
Total	316	100.00

**Table 42: Impact on their children's education, ways.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Discontinuing Studies	104	32.91
Create disturbance	84	26.58
Child labour	26	8.23
Unable to meet educational expenses	25	7.91

**Table 43: Other member in the family consuming liquor.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	158	50.00
No	158	50.00
Total	316	100.00

**Table 44: No of family members consuming liquor.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	99	31.33
2	43	13.61
More than 2	16	5.06

**Table 45: Members in the family having health problems because of liquor consumption.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	176	55.70
No	140	44.30
Total	316	100.00

**Table 46: Major health problems caused to the respondents by liquor.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Kidney failure	46	14.56
Damaging liver	66	20.88
Nervous weakness	38	10.03
Muscular instability	26	8.23

**Table 47: Minor health problems caused to the respondents by liquor.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Gastric problem	149	47.15
Jaundice	47	14.87
Tingling and Numbness	96	30.38
No complaint	24	7.60
Total	316	100.00

**Table 48: Symptom of psychological disease experienced by the respondents.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	230	72.78
No	86	27.22
Total	316	100.00

**Table 49: Symptoms resulted in antisocial behaviour.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Cruelty	78	24.68
Violence	134	42.41
Normal	104	32.91
Total	316	100.00

**Table 50: Respondent, Attempted suicide.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Never	256	81.01
One or two times	45	14.24
Three to nine times	6	1.90
Ten or more times	9	2.85
Total	316	100.00

**Table 51: Affectionate towards children and wife.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	261	83.23
No	53	16.77
Total	316	100.00

**Table 52: Respondents, Spent time with their family members.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	249	78.80
No	67	21.20
Total	316	100.00

**Table 53: Ways; Respondents, Spent time with their family members.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Movies	81	25.63
Outings	66	20.89
Friends and relatives houses	47	14.87
To gather play	11	3.48
Watching TV with them	39	12.34
Devotional Activities	5	1.58

**Table 54: Taking care of children's education.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	212	67.09
No	104	32.91
Total	316	100.00



**Table 55: Ways; taking care of children's education**

Response	Frequency	Percent
By paying school fees regularly	112	35.44
By buying school books and uniforms	20	6.33
By discussing about studies	27	8.54
All the above	53	16.78

**Table 56: Treating their neighbours and relatives.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Friendly	194	57.59
Like family members	75	23.73
Strangers	11	3.48
Not bothered	36	11.39
Total	316	100.00

**Table 57: Belief: Drinking habit disturbs their family.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	294	93.04
No	22	6.96
Total	316	100.00

**Table 58: Belief; Taking liquor is a bad habit.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	290	91.77
No	26	8.23
Total	316	100.00

**Table 59: Respondent; Attempted to avoid consuming liquor.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never felt	26	8.23
Yes	211	66.77
No	79	25.00
Total	316	100.00

**Table 60: Respondent; Opted for counselling.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	187	59.18
No	129	40.82
Total	316	100.00

**Table 61: People drink alcohol, because**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Because their parents let them	51	16.14
Because their culture permits it	40	12.66
Because their friends drink	57	18.04
Because its fun	37	11.71
Because it relaxes them	102	32.28
To forget sorrows	22	6.96
To show off	7	2.22
Total	316	100.00

**Table 62: Alcohol required, to make a person drunk.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than one drink (90 ml)	76	24.05
One drink (quarter )	78	24.68
Two drinks (Half)	55	17.41
Three drinks (More than half)	107	33.86
Total	316	100.00

**Table 63: Risk associated with drinking alcohol few times a year.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No risk	43	13.61
Slight risk	83	26.27
Moderate risk	106	33.54
Great risk	69	21.84
I don't know	15	4.75
Total	316	100.00

**Table 64: Risk associated with drinking alcohol several times a week.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No risk	30	9.49
Slight risk	75	23.73
Moderate risk	86	27.22
Great risk	113	35.76
I don't know	12	3.80
Total	316	100.00

**Table 65: Frequency of alcohol consumption, to remain safe.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Once in a week	75	23.73
Once or twice or in a month	35	11.08
Very rare	85	26.90
Social Occasion	121	38.29

Total	316	100.00
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**Table 66: Safest alcoholic beverage.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Beer	149	47.15
Wine	45	14.24
Whiskey	20	6.33
Brandi	74	23.42
Rum	26	8.23
Country Liquor	2	0.63
Total	316	100.00

**Table 67 : Benefits from consuming alcohol.**

Response	Frequency	Percent
No positive health benefit	223	70.57
Protects the heart	29	9.18
Removes mental strain	47	14.87
Helps in socializing	5	1.58
Increases confidence	12	3.80
Total	316	100.00

**Table 68: Attitude of people towards Government Liquor Shops.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Allowing Liquor shops in residential areas	81	25.63
Not allow liquor shops in the residential areas	179	56.65
Continue as it is	25	7.91
Not at all bothered	31	9.81
Total	316	100.00

**Table 69: The need for Government Policy to be changed towards availability of Liquor.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	288	91.14
No	28	8.86
Total	316	100.00

**Table 70: Ways; Govt. policy should change towards liquor availability.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Complete Prohibition of Liquor	252	79.75
Few Liquor shops	19	6.01
Restricting the consumption of liquor per person	17	5.38

Table – 71: Age Vs. Health Problems due to consumption of liquor

Age	Any one in the family members suffering with health Problems due to consumption of liquor		
	Yes	No	Total
Below 30	35	25	60
	11.08	7.91	18.99
30 to 40	52	57	109
	16.46	18.04	34.49
40 to 50	42	49	91
	13.29	15.51	28.80
50 to 60	19	24	43
	6.01	7.59	13.61
Above 60	10	3	13
	3.16	0.95	4.11
Total	158	158	316
	50.00	50.00	100.00

**Table – 72 : Monthly Income Vs. Health Problems due to consumption of liquor**

Monthly Income	Any one in the family members suffering with health Problems due to consumption of liquor		
	Yes	No	Total
Below 5000	22	28	50
	6.96	8.86	15.82
5000 to 10000	100	103	203
	31.65	32.59	64.24
10000 to 15000	22	16	38
	6.96	5.06	12.03
15000 to 20000	8	5	13
	2.53	1.58	4.11
Above 20000	6	6	12
	1.90	1.90	3.80
Total	158	158	316
	50.00	50.00	100.00



**Table – 73: Age Vs. the belief on “consuming liquor has negative impact on their family”.**

Age	Consumption of liquor has impact on your family		
	Yes	No	Total
Below 30	41	19	60
	12.97	6.01	18.99
30 to 40	83	26	109
	26.27	8.23	34.49
40 to 50	75	16	91
	23.73	5.06	28.80
50 to 60	34	9	43
	10.76	2.85	13.61
Above 60	7	6	13
	2.22	1.90	4.11
Total	240	76	316
	75.95	24.05	100.00

**Table – 74: Age Vs. the belief on “Taking liquor is a bad habit”.**

Age	Taking liquor is a bad habit		
	Yes	No	Total
Below 30	58	2	60
	18.35	0.63	18.99
30 to 40	102	7	109
	32.28	2.22	34.49
40 to 50	83	8	91
	26.27	2.53	28.80
50 to 60	37	6	43
	11.71	1.90	13.61
Above 60	10	3	13
	3.16	0.95	4.11
Total	290	26	316
	91.77	8.23	100.00

**Table – 75: Age vs. Attempt to avoid consuming liquor.**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Try to avoid of consumption of Liquor habit</b>			
	<b>Never felt</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Below 30	2	42	16	60
	0.63	13.29	5.06	18.99
30 to 40	7	72	30	109
	2.22	22.78	9.49	34.49
40 to 50	8	65	18	91
	2.53	20.57	5.70	28.80
50 to 60	6	26	11	43
	1.90	8.23	3.48	13.61
Above 60	3	6	4	13
	0.95	1.90	1.27	4.11
Total	26	211	79	316
	8.23	66.77	25.00	100.00

**Table – 76: Age vs. Going for counselling**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Go for counselling</b>		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Below 30	37	23	60
	11.71	7.28	18.99
30 to 40	64	45	109
	20.25	14.24	34.49
40 to 50	56	35	91
	17.72	11.08	28.80
50 to 60	24	19	43
	7.59	6.01	13.61
Above 60	6	7	13
	1.90	2.22	4.11
Total	187	129	316
	59.18	40.82	100.00



ఎంత నంగనాచివే  
మా ఆయన్ని లోబరుచుకుని  
మాకు దూరం చేస్తావా?  
మమ్మల్ని అనాథలని చేస్తావా?  
నిన్ను ఏ వెధవ మా పైకి పంపించాడు  
నీ నంగనాచి తనం వాడికి అర్థం కావటంలేదా?  
నీవు ఎప్పుడు నాశనం అవుతావో?  
నిన్ను మా పైకి వదలినవాడు  
ఎప్పుడు నాశనం అవుతాడో?  
మా వుసురు తగలక మానదు  
ఈ రెండేళ్ళలో నువ్వో మేమో తేల్చుకుంటాం