



Alcoholism: Covid-19 And Post-Covid Context

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Abstract:

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on many aspects of life, including alcohol consumption and control. Epidemics have highlighted the role of alcohol in personal health and socio-economic problems. But it has impacted on usability related challenges. Here's a detailed look at the interaction between alcohol, Covid-19 and related socio-economic and health issues. Chronic alcohol consumption weakens the immune system. It is associated with higher risks of severe consequences such as hospitalization and the possibility of death. Mental health, stress, physical, anxiety and alcohol consumption are responsible for the increase in infectious diseases. Chronic diseases, alcohol consumption worsen pre-existing health conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, liver disorders and respiratory problems, complicating the management of such conditions during a pandemic. Alcohol consumption leads to increased personal and health costs. Significant economic impacts and relationships, public system educational programs have exacerbated future health, socio-economic crises.

Keywords: *Social, Economic and Liquor Sales Fluctuations, Alcohol consumption leads to increased personal and health costs*

Introduction:

It is unfortunate that millions of people around the world are addicted to alcohol. According to a survey by the World Health Organization, alcohol consumption has been declared as the root cause of 2.5 million deaths per year worldwide. 10% of the world's population is affected by the diseases that are affecting the addicts, so it can be guessed how much people are addicted to this alcohol consumption. It is a common thing that alcoholics think that they are happy due to the intoxication of alcohol, they forget their pains, sufferings, various problems are forgotten due to alcohol and they claim that drinking alcohol is God for us.

As a precautionary measure to prevent the spread of Covid-19, various types of band were announced in schools, colleges, shops, gathering of people in public places. Liquor shops in particular were closed, almost all businesses and trades came to a standstill due to the corona virus epidemic. Even liquor, which brings more revenue to the central and state governments, was not sold. Liquor shops were closed all over the country and liquor lovers were looking forward to when the wine shops would open. Excise duty was one of the major sources of revenue in every state, bringing huge revenue to the state government coffers. Karnataka government is also relying on this income. In this case, wine shops, bars and restaurants, hotels and MSIL were shut down, causing huge losses. It is estimated that 1.5 to 2 lakh people are lost each day due to weather disasters. Due to the ban on alcohol, there have been many changes in the alcoholics, in health, economy, family comfort and so on, Covid-19 has been a boon in one way, but in another way it has appeared as a curse for the alcoholics. Covid-19 boon for novel changes in physical, mental health in families of alcoholics. The present study addresses such changes in the lives of socio-economic people in the context of alcoholism: covid and post-covid-19.

Objective of the study

- Understanding social and economic dimensions in the context of Covid-19.
- To know the ups and downs in alcohol sales.

Assumptions

- During the Covid-19 pandemic, a change in culture has seen social and economic upheavals
- Can be seen to understand the crises caused by the sale of alcohol.

Importance of study

Socially, economically, the changes in the social representation of India, the changes in the families of alcoholics, the torture they suffered for drinking alcohol, the harassment by the police during the covid-19, when we look at all these factors, the struggle that the alcoholics have made to consume alcohol is not so much. Some families of alcoholics sigh, while in some families, the infighting in the family of alcoholics causes them to behave like madmen or psychopaths. It has been reported in TV media and daily newspapers that some people tried to commit suicide due to lack of alcohol. There is a need for scientific surveys on such issues. Social, economic, and social thinkers, health experts, financial advisors, administrators, policy makers, doctors etc. need to understand and analyze their problems and solve such problems. Also this research study has gained more importance in the background of providing information to students of sociology, economic thinkers, researchers, doctors, psychologists, service workers, sociologists studying in different fields.

Study population and sample

For the present field study a simple random sample of alcoholics of Sindhur taluk was selected and studied. This field study was done to know the social status of alcoholics and a total of 50 alcoholics were selected from 5 village panchayats and 10 alcoholics were selected in one village panchayat. 50 alcoholics in 5 village panchayats under the jurisdiction of Sindhanur taluk have been subjected to this study. The social and economic dimensions of total 50 alcoholics in Bappur, Gunda Tidigola, Gunjali, Turviha of 5 village panchayats of this taluk and the ups and downs in alcohol sales were collected through this interview. The information thus studied is analyzed in a framework and a report is prepared.

Table 1: Liquor shops by taluk

SL.No	Taluks	Excise Shops (Number)	Alcohol consumed (in million cb)		Excise Revenue (in crores of Rs.)
			IML liquor	Beer	
1.	Devadurga	29	1.82	0.52	0.97
2.	Lingasuguru	46	2.50	1.00	2.8
3.	Manvi	37	3.05	1.12	1.92
4.	maski	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Raichur	76	4.06	2.14	4.27
6.	Sinhanur	47	2.90	0.93	2.55
7.	Siravar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
District Amount		235	14.33	5.71	11.79

Raichur District Statistics View 2019-20 Page No-255.

In many families in India, due to the habit of drinking, their standard of living is very harsh. There are many arguments that they are poor. There is no discrimination between high, low, poor and educated. However, some studies also argue that the people of lower caste communities in India are poor because of their habit of drinking. Accepting this argument, a question arises which is; Why are drinking upper caste communities not poor? Critics of this are very rare.

Many organizations try to discourage or moderate alcohol consumption. For this, several advertisement and awareness programs have been promoted. Even today alcohol is promoted externally as a moral values problem but internally chooses to 'excise' a portion of its revenue. For that reason many ways have been found inside to increase the number of people who drink. Overall, there is an argument that the current government only needs revenue, not the interest of the citizens.

Table 2: Excise duty is increasing year by year.

Excise Revenue of Karnataka Govt (in cores of Rs.)	
Year	Income
2010–11	8345.39
2011–12	9827.89
2012–13	11069.79
2013–14	12828.32
2014–15	13801.19
2015–16	15332.88
2016–17	16483.75
2017–18	17948.51
2018–19	19943.93
2019–20	20950.00
stateexcise.kar.nic.in	

Table 3: Gram Panchayits selected for the study

SL. No	Gram panchayits	Alcoholics		Total
		male	Female	
1.	Bappur	08	02	10
2.	Gunda	07	01	08
3.	Tidigol	12	01	13
4.	Gunjali	07	00	07
5.	Turivihal	11	01	12
	Total	45	05	50

Methodology of study

As mentioned above the current study titled Alcohol consumption: covid and post covid context is a field based study. In relation to this study, Sindhur taluk has been specially selected and research has been carried out. Factors that directly influence this issue are identified and focused in this study. The above topic has been studied from various perspectives and collected information about socio-economic problems of alcoholics and liquor sales.

Sources of information

Alcoholism: covid and post-covid context. In this study, primary shape and secondary shapes were used to provide information about the disaster especially related to Sindhur taluk.

1. Primary Data:

50 informants selected in simple random sampling visited various fields with the help of first forms and collected information by observing the activities thoroughly. Data was collected by direct personal interviews using primary data sources such as interviews, questionnaires.

2. Secondary Data:

Information has been collected through secondary forms. Raichur District Darshan, books, reports, published and unpublished Mahagranthas and in which research papers, books written by the author, information published in some newspapers, information has been collected based on the information obtained from computer and interviewer A.

Information analysis

Collected, coded, analyzed and prepared research paper from primary shapes and secondary shapes sources.

Social studies

If any particular subject is to be understood clearly, correctly, there must be some method of study. It is a method of systematic and disciplined study of social factors, which includes the study of alcoholics in social, economic and psychological contexts.

Table-4 General Personal Profile of Instructor

No	General Details	-	-	-	-	-	Total
1	Age	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40- over	50
		03	15	10	17	05	
2	Gender	Female	Male	-	-	-	50
		05	45				
3	Types of Family	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	-	-	-	50
		14	36				
4	Genealogy	Father Principal	Mother Principal	Mother, Father	New House	-	50
		27	10	09	04	-	
5	Marital Status	Married	Single	Divorced	Widow/Widower	-	50
		38	06	02	04		

6	Level of Education	Illiterate	Literate	-	-	-	50
		19	31	-	-	-	
7	Employment	Agriculture	Wage	Trade	Government Employment	Private Employment	50
		19	16	08	04	03	
8	Income Level	6000-8000	8000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000	-	50
		31	08	06	05	-	

In the above table the instructor may note the general details as follows.

1. 6% 15-20% when looking at the age range of informants. per cent. 30% percent 20-25 percent. 20% to 25-30%. 34% 30-40 percent. 10% 40-and-over are selected.
2. Among the instructors, stiçÃ and men are selected here as a percentage. 10% are female and 90% are male.
3. In the structure of the family of the instructor, those who belong to a joint family are percent. 28% percent. It can be seen that there are 78 percent of nuclear families.
4. Looking at the genealogy of the instructor, the percentage. 54% are mother headed families. 20% are paternal headed families. 18% were found to be mother-father headed families. It can be understood from this study that the new house family is living by adopting 8% system.
5. Percentage of married persons among the instructors. 76% are unmarried. There are 12%. And the divorced percent. 4%. Widows percent. 8% are found.
6. 38% of the instructors are illiterate. Literates are 62%. Uneducated people can be found here. Besides, one can see young men and women who have graduated from literate families.
7. 38% of the informants are cultivators. Wage earners percent. 32% of the traders are sh. 16% of those who have government jobs. It can be seen that 8% of the private employed are 6%.
8. 6000-8000 per cent of households with income level of informants. If it is 62%, the family with an income of 8000-1000 per cent. 16% can be found. Households with income of 10000-15000 per cent. It can be seen that 12% have only 10% of families with income of 15000-20000.

Table-5 Details of Social, Economic and Liquor Sales Fluctuations

No.	Subject	Issue		Percentage wise	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Do you have your own house?	38	12	76	24
2	Started drinking because of financial problems?	41	09	82	18
3	Is alcoholism causing domestic violence and mental abuse at home?	36	14	72	28
4	Is it okay to socialize with neighbours after alcohol ban in covid?	28	22	56	44
5	Is there an improvement in health when alcohol is stopped?	34	16	68	32
6	Are you mentally depressed when you can't get alcohol?	43	07	86	14
7	When alcohol was banned during Covid, did you spend time with your wife and children?	45	05	90	10
8	Have you stood in a queue to buy liquor during covid?	41	09	82	18
9	Did you buy alcohol when the price of alcohol doubled?	29	21	58	42
10	Did you drink water and water when you couldn't find alcohol?	40	10	80	20
11	Did you maintain social distance while going to buy liquor?	48	02	96	04
12	Drinking alcohol does not cause corona disease?	21	29	42	58
13	Did any of your family members die from diseases during Corona?	12	38	24	76
14	Did you notice that other liquors were sold by smugglers when the sale of liquor was banned?	33	17	66	34
15	Is the business of selling liquor at a brewery difficult?	31	19	62	38

Social, economic and liquor sales fluctuations are understood through the above list

- As mentioned in the above table, percentage of own house owners. It is 76%. Among them, you can see the houses obtained from K.A.A., share house, shelter scheme. And those who live in a rented house without their own house are percent. It is 24%. As these families migrate to cities for employment, most of them live in rented houses.
- When you look at the above table, some people say that percentage is due to family problems. 82% have started drinking. percent It can be understood that 18% started drinking due to financial problems and body fatigue and pain.
- Looking at the above table, the percent 82% said yes. 18% answered no. It is noted here that the survey has found that drunkenness is common in some.
- Percentage of informants in the above table. 56% of the alcoholics answered that they have a good relationship with their neighbors, while 44% of the people did not express any opinion about the alcoholics.

5. In the above table, 68% people answered that their health is better when they stop drinking alcohol, while 32% people answered that they are not.
6. 86% of people in the above table said that if we don't drink every day, we will be very sick mentally and physically. If answered, 14% people answered that there is no rule that we need alcohol.
7. In the above table, 90% answered that there is a good relationship with the family when the liquor shops are closed due to Covid-19, while 10% people expressed disappointment that no.
8. In the above table, when the liquor shops opened during the first lockdown, 90% of the people answered that they bought liquor by queuing up at 5 am, while 10% of the people answered that they did not.
9. In the above table, when the price of alcohol doubled, the price of one quart was 80 rupees, 58% of the people answered that they bought it from 500 to 600 rupees, while 42% of the people said that before the lockdown, they bought as much alcohol as they needed by borrowing.
10. Looking at the above table, 80% of the people answered that they drank coconut water at 6 am in the morning when they did not get alcohol, and 20% of the people gave a disappointing answer that they did not get any alcohol.
11. When looking at the above table, 96% answered that they bought alcohol from the police while 4% shared information about buying it from friends.
12. When the above table is observed, 42% of the people who have corona disease for alcoholics answer that we do not get any disease like the saying that beer is medicine for all diseases. It can be seen that 52% of people are literate and have awareness about Corona disease.
13. Looking at the above table, 24% people said that there was no death in our family, but in the houses of our neighbors and distant relatives, mostly young people died due to breathing and lung problems. 76% people answered that no death occurred.
14. As per the above table, 66% of the people who meet the liquor store owners answer that they buy and drink kalbhatti and neera at a low price. 34% of the people answered that they did not come to our attention.

15. Looking at the above table, 62% answer yes. It is reported that drunken youths making noise, banging bottles, shouting and threatening are seen daily in liquor shops. From my field study, it can be seen that 38% of alcohol is bought and consumed in rural areas.

Suggestions

- Covid-19 is a boon yes and a curse for alcoholics as the base of alcoholics is family A during the lockdown-19 liquor shops were closed and there was an atmosphere of peace in their house. Their health also improved so it is better to take measures to keep such people away from alcohol.
- Many are victims of alcoholism and the financial condition of their household is very miserable. Many people spend all their income from day labor to drink alcohol. Therefore, his family should provide necessary treatment measures to alcoholics who are living in hunger, poverty, illiteracy, away from the mainstream of development.
- The government should completely ban the sale of liquor in public. This can prevent you from succumbing to addictions like alcoholism.
- An act should be made to provide employment to any person who is a victim of alcoholism and the family members of that alcoholic person in any government office or privately owned institution.
- Prohibit drinking in bars, restaurants, hotels and public places and do not allow any smuggling, smuggling etc.
- Commercial activities like sale of alcohol and handicrafts in pits should not be allowed. The government should not neglect this and prevent such business practices.
- Treatment programs should be arranged for alcoholics through counseling for their mental depression and physical health in one of the village panchayats.
- People should be given complete information about alcoholism like health effects, social, economic impairments and other information. The government should take systematic measures to avoid the helpline of the alcoholics who torture their wives and children at home.

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