

**“PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOL: A STUDY ON  
PERSPECTIVES OF UG STUDENTS OF HAVERI  
DISTRICT”**

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**ABSTRACT**

Alcohol is individual created intoxicant for himself. Alcoholism is a great problem in every society throughout the globe. The question of how a free society should deal with alcoholism remains unsolved. Now it has grown in social evil. Now days in developing country had given more importance to intoxicant items, one of the easy accesses the intoxicant is Alcohol, from child to old age persons easy buy it in market. Alcohol adverse effects on one's psychological health as well as personal and social life. An increasing number of child, women and youths are becoming its victim. Youth argue on government to prohibitions of drugs and alcoholic beverage trade. The present study is based on an intensive fieldwork conducted to investigate the perspectives of Under-Graduate Students in Haveri District about Prohibition of Alcohol. The primary data was obtained from 05 under-graduate students in 22 colleges (05\*22=110) from Haveri district.

**Keyword:** - Alcohol, Intoxicant, Youth Opinion, Prohibition, Psychological Health.

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**INTRODUCTION:**

"Alcoholism" the term was used by Swedish doctor Magnus Huss in the year 1849.its denotes a disease which is the result of excessive consumption of alcohol. According to the National Drug Abuse Survey document that alcohol, cannabis, opium and heroin are the major drugs of abuse the survey was sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in association with United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2001, the Alcohol is major drug its easily available to any person in community to comparing to other drugs. The government of India took several actions to prohibition it. Constitution of India Part IV Included Article 47 directive principles of state policy, which states, "The state shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of use, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health". Alcoholism is a condition in which an individual loses control over his alcohol intake in that he is constantly unable to refrain from drinking once he begins (Johnson, 1973:519). Alcoholism has very adverse effect on the individual health and takes a loss of life as (WHO 2011).

The report of national institution of mental health and neuro sciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru 2011, reveal that nearly 30-35% of adult men and approximately 5% of adult women consume alcohol (Male to Female ration being 6:1). The average age of starting alcohol use has reduced from 28 years during the 1980s to 17 years in 2007. Karnataka excise act 1965 prohibits alcohol to under age 18 years. Former president of republic of India, Dr.A.P.J Abdul kalam, had remarked thus- "Drug abuse adversely affects our national life, drawing the youth into crime into making them vulnerable to diseases including AIDS".

**KARNATAKA EXCISE ACT 1965:**

Under the act is defined that "liquor" includes,- (a) spirits of wine, , wine, beer, denatured spirits, toddy and all liquids consisting of or containing alcohol 1 [or wash] and beer includes "beer" ale, stout and porter; and "spirit" means as defended in act - any liquor containing alcohol and obtained by distillation, whether it is denatured or not. The act Prohibition of employment of children and of women.- licensed to sell any intoxicant.

**ALCOHOL PROHIBITION IN INDIA:**

Alcohol prohibition in India is in force in the states of Bihar, Gujarat, and Nagaland as well as in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. All other Indian states and union territories permit the sale of alcohol.

The directive principles of state policy (DPSP) in the constitution of India (article 47) state that "...the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health".

**DRY DAYS:**

Dry Days are specific days when the sale of alcohol is prohibited. Dry Days are fixed by the respective state government. Most Indian states observe dry days on major religious festivals/occasions depending on the popularity of the festival in that region. National holidays such as Republic Day (26 January), Independence Day (15 August) and Gandhi Jayanti (2 October) are usually dry days throughout India. Dry days also depend on the establishment selling alcohol. For example, generally 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.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- I. To find out opinion of youths on prohibition of alcohol.
- II. To know the alcohol impact on youths.
- III. To secure information regarding Alcohol addiction, especially from students community.

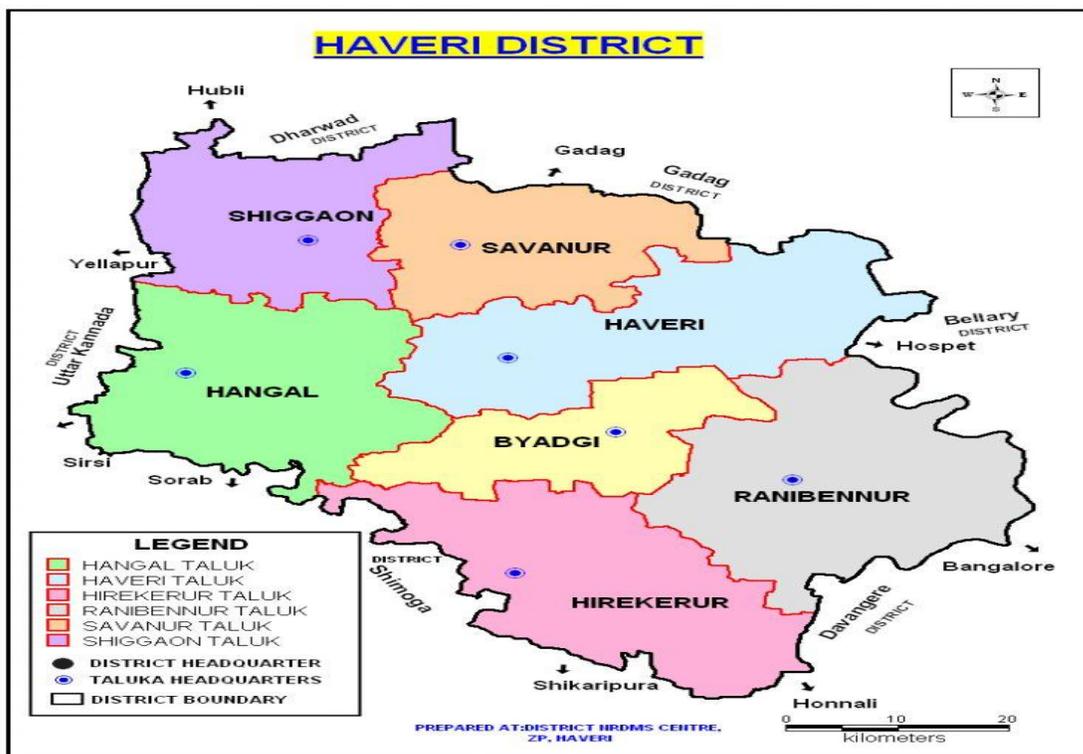
**PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA:**

Haveri district is exactly in the center of Karnataka with equal distance from Bidar in the far north to Kollegal in the far south. It is also known as the gateway district to the northern districts of Karnataka. Haveri district has a very rich culture and tradition.

The district is proud to be the birth place of Santa Shishunala Sharif, great saint Kanakadasaru, Sarvagya, Hanagal Kumara Shivayogigalu, Wagish Panditaru, Writer Galaganatharu, Ganayogi Panchakshari Gavayigalu, Gnyana Peetha Awardee Dr.V.K.Gokak and many more. The freedom

fighter Mailara Mahadevappa, who resisted British rule, is from Motebennur in Haveri District. Another freedom fighter Gudleppa Hallikere a native of Hosaritti is also from this district. He started a residential school Gandhi Grameen Gurukul in Hosaritti.

Haveri district along with Gadag district was earlier part of undivided Dharwad district. Owing to the demands of the people Haveri district was carved out of old Dharwad district and was formed on 24.08.1997. According to the 2011 census Haveri district has a population of 1,598,506; the district has a population density of 331 inhabitants per square kilometre (860/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 11.08%. Haveri has a sex ratio of 951 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 77.6%.



## PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOL IN INDIA:

Gandhiji regarded the consumption of liquor as a major social evil and favored complete prohibition in India. After independent, madras province and bombay state implemented prohibition between 1948-1950 and total prohibition was in the operation in madras states and Maharashtra, Gujarat and 11 districts of Andhra Pradesh from 1958 to 1969. after it, prohibition

Enquiry committee 1954-1955 was appointed by planning commission of India with Shriman narayana as chairman.

International Day against Drug abuse and Illicit Trafficking is observed on 26th June. Since 1987 theme of 2018 (IDADBIT) is -"Listen first -listening to children and youth is the first step to help them grow healthy and Safe".

### **METHODOLOGY:**

The Study is confined to Haveri District of Karnataka. The present study is based on an intensive fieldwork conducted to investigate the perspectives of Under-Graduate Students in Haveri District about Prohibition of Alcohol. The primary data was obtained from 05 under-graduate students in 22 colleges (05\*22=110) from Haveri district. Thus, altogether 110 respondents were randomly selected for primary data collection by using simple random sampling method. The primary data collected pertain to the 2017-18 academic year. The data is also collected from the secondary sources like newspapers, magazines various websites, books and government reports.

### **NO OF FIRST GRADE DEGREE COLLEGES AND STUDENTS STATISTICS:**

Sl. No	Taluks	No of Government colleges 1st years to Final Years	Boys	Girls	Total	No of colleges. General degree colleges privates 1st years to Final Years (Aided+ unadied)	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Byadagi	2	149	142	291	1	388	333	721
2	Hangal	3	734	879	1613	1	396	354	750
3	Haveri	2	767	678	1445	1	403	597	1000

4	Hirekerur	1	282	340	622	2	694	603	1297
5	Ranebennur	2	743	411	1154	3	906	1401	2307
6	Savanur	1	348	444	792	0	0	0	0
7	Shiggaon	2	548	619	1167	1	396	354	750
	<b>Dist.Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3571</b>	<b>3513</b>	<b>7084</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3183</b>	<b>3642</b>	<b>6845</b>

Source - Karnataka University, Dharwad.

(Haveri District at a Glance 2014-2015)

### Excise Shop and Consumption of Liquor Statistics in Haveri District:

Sn	Taluka	Excise Shop	Iml Liquor	Beer	Income From Excise Rs In Crore
1	Byadagi	11	1.12	0.29	0.48
2	Hangal	18	1.59	0.44	0.67
3	Haveri	34	2.56	0.80	1.71
4	Hirekerur	19	1.88	0.52	0.69
5	Ranebennur	41	2.74	0.87	1.81
6	Savanur	10	1.00	0.27	0.37
7	Shiggaon	16	1.23	0.33	0.62
	<b>Dist.Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>12.12</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>6.35</b>

Source - Haveri district at a glance 2014-15.

### RESEARCH DISCUSSION/RESULT AND FINDINGS:

**Table No-01: Age Group of Respondents. (n=110)**

SL NO	Age Group	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
01	17-18	21	19.91%
02	18-19	57	51.81%
03	19-20	26	23.63%
04	20-22	06	05.45%
	TOTAL	110	100%

The table shows that 19.91% age of respondents is 17 to 18 years age and 51.81% of respondents were 18 to 19 years age category, rest of 23.63% of respondents is 19-20 years age and 05.45% of 20 to 22 years age group. Thus show majority of respondents is 18-19 years age category has given valuable opinion about prohibition alcohol.

**Table No-02: YOUTHS OPINION ABOUT PROHIBITION OF ALCHOHAL (n=110)**

SL NO	PROHIBITION ALCHOHAL	OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
01	YES	72	65.46%
02	NO	38	34.54%
	TOTAL	110	100%

Table no 02- show that 65.46% of youths responded to prohibition of alcohol, rest of 34.54% respondents that not prohibition of alcohol. Thus we find that 38 respondents do not have Knowledge of alcohol problems and its problems on community as well as person's development and impacts on family members.

**Table No-03: Alcohol Harming the Society (n=110)**

Alcohol harming	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
YES	89	80.90%
NO	21	19.10%
Total	110	100

80.90% of respondents know that alcohol harms the society and its next generation, rest 19.10% of respondents were said that alcohol does not harm society. Thus so that 80.90% of respondents has its harm economically damage the family.

**Table No 04- Types of Drugs Know By Youths (n=110)**

SL NO	TYPES OF DRUGS	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
01	opium	33	33%
02	Alcohol	101	91.81%
03	heroin	21	19.10%
04	cannabis	09	08.18%
Total		110	100

Table no-04- show that 66.67% respondents have knowledge about all types of drugs and alcohol and 33% respondents know opium,19.10% of respondents know heroin, rest of 08.18% respondents know cannabis. Its show that 91.81% of respondents know that alcohol and its impact on health and persons.

**Table No 05- De-Addiction Centers were Necessary for alcohol addicts (n=110)**

Alcohol addicts	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
YES	76	69.09%
NO	34	30.91%
Total	110	100

69.09% of respondents were said that dedication centers were necessary for alcohol addicts, rest 30.91% of respondents said that de addiction centers were does not necessary for alcohol addicts. Thus 69.09% of respondents have knowledge about dedication centers and its service to prevent the alcoholic persons.

### **SUGGESTIONS:**

- Conducting awareness program about Drug abuse and Alcohol: its problems for youth in community and university, colleges, schools.
- Prohibitions of alcohol day by day in rural and urban areas.
- Establishing the dedications centre in community based on alcoholic addicts.
- Reducing the alcohol shop in rural and urban area.
- Using the social media and making the Short films about alcoholic person's life style and treatments.
- Given proper counseling to youths for does not addicts alcohol in college life.
- Arrange the community based meditation class for alcoholic.
- By giving adequate attention to the youths that the problem of alcohol can be prevented and controlled.
- Provide legal and medical provisions for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of alcohol addicts.

- College level intervention strategies.
- Understand various psycho-social factors which could precipitated the real problem.
- The parents, doctors, teachers, sociologists and psychologists and the society can help the students' addicts.

### **CONCLUSION:**

It is our general observation that alcoholism is more prevalent among the college students. Students are becoming addicted because of various reasons associated with undefined educational goal, lack of employment opportunities, unhealthy socio-political set-up, exploitation, economic crisis and unhealthy effect of mass media etc., The multifaceted problem of alcoholism has no one line solution to it. This has to deal with from various angles. A number of steps are simultaneously required to combat alcoholism in youths. In the present study an attempt has been made to study of some perspectives of college students regarding prohibition of alcohol.

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