

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG MANUAL WORKERS IN TAMILNADU

¹Tashi Anil, ²Kirubakaran K

¹BA.LLB (Honours), Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences,
Saveetha University, Chennai-77, Tamil nadu, India.

²Assistant Professor, Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences,
Saveetha University, Chennai-77, Tamil nadu, India.

¹tashianil@yahoo.co.uk , ²garan24@gmail.com

Abstract

The paper studies the effects of alcohol consumption and its side effects .alcohol and its ill effects have been a part of human civilization since times immemorial .a prospective study examined 100 cases of alcohol intake. Information from an alcohol consumers of manual workers directed in the tamil nadu are used to look at the impact of cultural assimilation into the bigger society on alcohol utilization. Cultural assimilation was not identified with alcohol utilization it was identified with bring down alcohol utilization among men, and in addition among ladies. In the work was identified with all the more drinking among ladies, yet not among men. Inside family investigation demonstrated that the alcohol utilization of individuals from the workforce was related with the utilization of their companions.

Keyword: alcohol, alcohol consumption, manual labor, work stress, heavy drinking.

INTRODUCTION

In the state of Tamil Nadu, India the act of consumption of alcohol is common among its people, the consumption of such alcoholic beverages also play a major role in the revenue. The consumption of alcohol remains a present danger as its consumption is dangerous to health of people, productivity of person and relationships with people.since the sale of alcohol contributes to the economic allowed to grow, this growth has influenced many alcohol related habits among the public workers in the general population. The workers are affected by various diseases due to alcohol consumption(Hemmingsson et al.). Manual laborers are more prone to alcoholism due to

their work. The social structure based on their occupation and work explains the relation of use an misuse of alcohol down the structure (Marchand) a study suggested that unsafe drinking has a critical unfriendly effect on consumers and their families. Perilous consumers show remarkable drinking designs proposing the part of shame and inclination for higher liquor containing, yet less expensive, drinks accessible in India(Gaunekar, Patel, and Rane) The consumption of alcohol affects the general population and the work force of a nation. The consumption of alcohol affects the work and employee relationship of the occupation(Parker, D. A., & Harford, T. C. (1992)). Dangerous drinking turns out to be particularly imperative in the work environment, in light of the fact that the effect of the inability delivered by it is probably going to be more noteworthy given the(Dr.Lakshmi T and Rajeshkumar S) word related part of the subject. Furthermore, due to the business setting, intercessions conveyed through the working environment are an achievable preventive procedure. Thirdly, despite the fact that there are no information on risky savoring the working environment in India, there are examines recording a high commonness of savoring this populace(Gangrade, K. D. and Gupta, K.)research has affirmed that the instrument has sensible affectability and specificity for recognizing risky consumers(Reinert and Allen).This examination proposes that people with perilous savoring come contact with the wellbeing framework just because of extreme medicinal issues, (for example, head wounds), which require healing center confirmation.(Raut et al.) There is some confirmation that perilous consumers can be successfully treated with straightforward brief mediations(Clapper and Lipsitt) a study in Goa direct commonness of perilous savoring a populace of male modern laborers and their relationship with unfriendly wellbeing results(Chagas Silva et al.)

The pattern of drinking (Trishala A , Lakshmi T and Rajeshkumar S)and its impact on drinkers explain why the work of manual workers make them easily prone to the habits of drinking((Gaunekar, Patel, and Rane)). The workers are often influenced to drinking as a reason there is high demand for alcohol. The factors of work related stress and conduction influence drinking. The psychosocial stress at work leads to smoking and the consumption of alcohol by workers(Siegrist and Rödel). The factors that affect work also contributes as effects of alcoholism rate in workers(Plant). The consumption and drinking problem among workers also various from occupation, Organization, workplace(Macdonald, Wells, and Wild) the tax on

alcohol is set by the government. If action is not taken then it shall lead workers to a mind set of alcoholism. The consumption of alcohol patterns frequency during working days explains it become a indestructible in the USA(Frone). The major objective of the study is to analyse the consumption of alcohol after the increase in tax rate, The specific objectives of the study are:-

- to analyse the average expenditure on alcohol consumption of manual workers and
- to analyse the cause and impact of tax in alcohol consumption.

Materials and Method

The problem of alcohol consumption and intervention of tax price is to be studied. For this purpose an empirical study is used to collect data. The process of data collection is done manually by the sampling in random. The population size of approximately 3 lakhs manual workers in tamilnadu, the sampling size is limited to 300 people working in sectors of construction, load transporting, and daily wage.

The reason for usage of empirical study is to gain primary data as the data needed is not readily available. The reason for limitation on the population size to 300 people is because of the time constraints on the paper.

Result

Gender M F 20%, Age 18-20 270/0 20-30 30-40 40+ 6%, Resident of, Tamil Nadu yes no 33%, Annual income 0-1000 1000-5000 5000-10000 40% 10000+ 13%, Do you consume alcohol yes 72% no 27%

Is your work stressful yes 64% no 36%, Is your work the reason you consume alcohol yes 78% no 22%, Do you drink on weekdays more than weekends yes 64% no 36%, Do you drink at work yes 87% no 13%, Is your work the only reason for drinking yes 88% no 12% Have you noticed the increase in price of alcohol yes 68% no 32%, Does the price of, alcohol affect you do you feel alcohol is expensive yes 73% no 27%, Is the tax on alcohol high yes 77% no 23%, Do you still consume the same amount of alcohol yes 81% no 19%. How often do you drink alcohol ones every week 32% Daily 25% Once or twice a month 15% 2-3 days a week 28%, How many units of alcohol do you drink 1-2 units 17% 2-3 unit 23% 3-4 units 14% 4-5 units 27% 5+ units 16%, Do you spent major of your income on alcohol yes 76%, Do you drink the same brand every time yes 87%, How much do you pay for alcohol in a day(average)RS.

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Discussion

The majority of the members who participated in the study are Male, between the ages of 30-40 years old and are the residents of Tamil Nadu. They have an annual income of around 5000-10000 and consume alcohol. They have stressful work as a reason for consuming alcohol this is proven as they drink more on weekdays than weekends also by the fact the majority drinks at work. There may be other reason as there is minority who don't drink due to work. Most of them have noticed the change in price of alcohol and is affected by the price of alcohol also feel it is too expensive. They are also aware of the reason in high price are due to tax but still continue to consume the same amount of alcohol

The majority drinks alcohol one a week or daily and the majority of their income is spent on alcohol. Most of them consume between 4-5 units of alcohol on the same brand, this allows us to take an average of 637 per every 300 person a day. This means the government is making approximately around 191100 revenue in a day from alcohol consumption of manual labor. The tax included In GST are both central and state. These tax price affect the alcohol price in the market. Heavy drinking of alcohol among workers can be.

Conclusion

Tamil Nadu is a growing state with a high working capital of manual labour. In such a situations it is common to face such issues of alcoholism, but as a state with high population of unskilled manual workers. The case is different as the high population of these unskilled workers contribute to the growth and development of the state. The majority of the society is affected if this population is under influence of alcohol and leads to alcoholism.

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