



Alcoholism, Family Violence and Related Consequences: A Case Study of Alcohol Affected Families of Punjab

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Author's contribution

The sole author designed, analysed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Aims: The main objective of the study was to understand the issues of alcoholism and violence in the family. It discusses how alcoholism leads to family violence and further, derails the life of family members and put an institution of family into a crisis.

Study Design: The study was based on fieldwork conducted in different parts of Punjab. Exploratory research design was prepared to understand the issue.

Methodology: Sample of 100 families were selected for study and further, four members in each family namely, the alcoholic, spouse, one of the parents and one of the children were selected for the interview, so that an overall picture of family violence can be obtained. A total number of 303 respondents (100 alcoholics, 73 spouse, 68 children, and 62 parents) are interviewed. Semi-structured interview schedule used for data collection purpose. With the help of snowball technique, sampled families and their members are located and interviewed.

Results: The study found 87% of the families faced the incident of violence due to the critical addiction of alcoholic members. Among these families, 80.82% spouses, 79.03% parents and 64.70% children were the victim of violence. Physical abuse was found very common among spouses (69.86%), verbal abuse among parents (91.78%) and mental abuse among children

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(63.01%). Majority (57.47%) families, who faced violence, belongs to low income category and less education category (86.18%).

Conclusion: The study concludes, critical addiction of alcohol leaves the highest probability for occurrence of violence in the family. Further, it increases the probability of more critical consumption of alcohol among alcoholics and then more violence. Gradually, all of this turn into a vicious circle of critical drinking and family violence. Moreover, this creates many troubles for all members of the family and pushes the institution of family towards crisis.

Keywords: Critical drinking; alcoholism; family violence; socio-economic consequences; Punjab.

1. INTRODUCTION

'Alcoholism'ⁱ as a phenomenon is not new to mankind. The existence of this phenomenon has been noted in the earlier civilizations [1,2,3]. However, it has emerged as a very critical and disturbing social problem in the modern society [4,5]. Modern lifestyle has contributed immensely in the increased critical consumption of alcohol and has affected the drinking patternsⁱⁱ across the world leading to various alcohol related problems [6,7]. Unlike in the past when alcoholism as an issue was limited to a few individuals only and affected society in a limited manner, alcoholism in modern times is much more virulent given the decreased capacity of society to handle the problem [8]. Therefore, alcoholism, like other issues, has become a major challenge to the society which has given birth to many other social problems too. Amongst, the increasing incidences of 'family violence'ⁱⁱⁱ and related consequences for the members of the family is one of the major areas of concern [9].

Family is a primary and important institution of society. Although the definition and meaning of

family may differ from one group of people to another and may change over time, the basic functions and roles of family remain quite similar around this world. Benokraitis (2011) in her book *Marriages and Families: Changes, Choices and Constraints* define family as an intimate group of two or more people who live together in committed relationship, care for one another and their children, performing activities together and having close emotional ties etc. [10]. Further, the most important function of the family is enculturation of the children that includes publicly acknowledged nurturing and care-taking obligations, such as feeding, clothing, housing, and educating the children as well as taking care of the elders and other activities in the family. Therefore, when a problem like alcoholism occurs in the family, it increases the chances of family violence which further, decrease the capacity of members to perform the above iterated obligations [11].

Families that experience issues due to alcoholism have been labelled as 'fragile families' [12]. Such families are unable to play effective roles in the society [13]. Leaderer (1991) distinguishes between fragile families from other families. According to him, families of alcoholics depict reciprocal extremes of behavior among family members, lack of a model of normalcy and power inequity in family organization. This gives rise to family violence and further affects the social life of family members [14]. Therefore, the primary discourse in the present paper is to focus on the relationship between alcoholism and violence in the family. It discusses, how alcoholism is one of the major reasons for violence in the family and further, how the consequences of violence in the family leads to family disorganization.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Alcoholism has caused myriad complications in societies around the world. These complications vary from minor to major depending upon the

ⁱAlcoholism is a social ill which is a result of disorder of behavior due to repeated drinking of alcoholic beverages to an extent that exceeds customary dietary use or the socially approved drinking customs of the community or suggested limits. Further, which has capacity to damage the health of individuals and impair the social functioning of all the family members [27,28]. In a well quoted sociological study conducted by Roman (2007) entitled *Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism* it has been defined in almost exclusive terms of individuals' social role performance and others' definition of the extent to which this performance, due to repeated episodes of drinking, fails to meet social expectations [29].

ⁱⁱPatterns of alcohol consumption primarily reflect how much a person drinks alcohol in his routine life and more importantly the mode of consumption of alcohol. It also includes type of alcohol, duration of alcohol consumption, frequency, context (alone or with group), drinking situations and process of alcohol consumption etc. [30,31]. Therefore, whether a person is a social drinker or a critical drinker (alcoholic) can be judged by his drinking patterns [32,33,34,35,36,37,38] as well as culturally defined drinking norms [39].

ⁱⁱⁱFamily violence is when someone uses abusive behavior to control or harm any of the members of their family. It includes, physical abuse, mental abuse, sexual abuse etc. [40,41].

patterns of alcohol use and social conditions^{iv}. Although the impact of this problem can be seen on almost all institutions, family is at a more vulnerable position than others. Many studies have been conducted on alcoholism all over the world yet there is a paucity of studies on alcoholism and family violence particularly from a sociological perspective. Violence of any nature gives rise to various complications that can affect and destroy the whole family system. Therefore, the main objective of the present study is to understand the issues of alcoholism and violence in the family. It particularly looks into the problem of alcoholism and how it leads to family violence and further, how it derails the life of family members and puts the institution of family as such into crisis. By keeping in mind the above objective, following research questions have been framed. The study tries to identify whether alcoholism has any relationship with family violence. What kind of violence the members of family face due to critical addiction of alcoholics? What other types of problems family members face due to alcohol related violence in the family? Whether alcoholics themselves are responsible for the violence or they are also victims of it?

3. METHODOLOGY

The study was based on fieldwork conducted in different parts of Punjab. To identify new facts, exploratory research design has been used. Further, qualitative methods such as case study, observation, focused group discussions along with semi-structured interview schedule used for data collection. An attempt was also made to supplement research quality with the help of pure quantitative methods like attitudinal scales etc. Families for depth interview and observation were selected on the basis of the definition of alcoholic^v, as framed in the beginning of the study with the help of different sources. To attain complete understanding of this issue 100 families

^{iv} Social condition is an existing circumstance or situation which includes socio-economic indicators such as income, occupation, work condition, caste, religion etc. and which has the capacity to affect the life of human beings in different manner.

^vIn sociological terms if one's drinking is deviant in the eyes of another then it may be said that the person is an alcoholic. In addition to this, other symptoms which define a person's deviant drinking are, slurred speech, inability to walk straight, continuous laughing, hooting, aggression, fighting and impaired judgment after the use of alcohol. In short, Alcoholic, also known as critical drinker, is one who cannot stop himself from using alcohol and carry out binge type of drinking i.e. drinking large quantities of alcoholic beverages at a single time or whole the day and whose behavior largely affects others [42].

were selected for interview. With the help of snowball technique, sampled families and their members are located and interviewed. Further, four members in each family namely, the alcoholic, spouse, one of the parents and one of the children are selected for the interview, so that an overall picture of family violence can be obtained. A total number of 303 respondents (100 alcoholics, 73 spouse, 68 children, and 62 parents) were interviewed based on their availability. While analyzing and interpretation of data, wherever necessary, narratives of respondents were also recorded so as to retain the naturalistic essence of the data. By focusing all the major findings, inferences have been drawn.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

Although scientific data concerning alcoholism and family violence is insufficient in India, there are few studies that reveal the relationship between alcoholism and family violence and further, its implications. There is some empirical evidence on violence against family members that reflects the violence in family as a significant phenomenon. There are myriad dimensions of family violence such as physical violence (hitting, beating, kicking, shoving, slapping, knifing etc.), sexual abuse, emotional abuse and violence against elderly, children & young adults. The direct relationship between alcohol addiction and family violence is found in some studies. Minakshi and Joshi (2012) elaborated in their study that addiction to alcohol is one of the significant factors that lead to family violence which sooner or later ruins and de-regulates the social life of family members, especially the wife and children [15].

Bhatt (1998) observed that the incidence of family violence was higher in those families where the use of alcohol was a part of routine and the risk of spousal violence increased when the husband was an alcoholic [16]. Similarly, Gelles (1972) observed a close association between alcohol and violence in his study of 80 families. One crucial observation he made in his study was that alcohol related violence was exclusively violence perpetrated by males and wife-beating was common corollary. He also discovered that the problem of alcoholism was more critical among lower-socioeconomic families who were less educated and belonged to lower occupational strata [17]. Further, Choudhury (2009) observed that approximately 50% of deaths caused by domestic violence

were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs and among these deaths, 95% victims were women [18]. Varma et al. (2007) noted that among pregnant women, 14% were reported to have experienced physical violence, 9% encountered sexual coercion and 15% underwent an ordeal of psychological abuse due to alcohol consumption by their husband [19]. Kantor and Straus (1987) mention that the use of alcohol may not be an instant cause of violence in most of the families however, the extreme use of alcohol disrupts the nervous and cognitive system of an individual leading to mounting of aggressive behavior which eventually becomes one of the primary factors for increasing the probability of abuse [20]. Khosla et al. (2005) observed it even occurs during pregnancy [21]. Subhadra & Rahul (1999) stated that the use of alcohol can intensify the user's sense of personal power and domination over others which can, in turn, make it more probable for an abuser to attempt exercising his power and control over other family members that will spur violent behavior in the family [22].

Sahoo (2009) observed that in a patriarchal society spousal violence is higher against those whose husband consume alcohol and it is five times higher against those whose husband consumes alcohol very often. Thus, in these studies, the critical consumption of alcohol has been identified as a significant menace and it is noted to often leads to spousal violence mostly among illiterate and lower socio-economic groups [23]. Chavan et al (2007) stated that spousal violence proves to be threatening to the self-respect of women and puts them at greater risks of depression, suicide etc. [24]. Except these, there are many other complications faced by family members due to alcoholism and violence found in the present study. The detailed discussion over incident of violence and related complications is as follows.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The issue of family violence is strongly associated with the heavy consumption of

alcohol. The present study clarifies and validates this fact with the help of primary data. Globally this issue came into public discussion during the late 1970s, particularly when a number of cases were reported by different public agencies like Police, National Crime Bureau, Women and Child Welfare Organizations etc. Some scholars have also reported the incidence of alcohol related violence in their studies. However, there are many issues which still need to be identified. The following tables portrays the correlation between alcoholism, family violence and related issues.

Data presented in Table 1 exhibits that the majority (87%) of sampled families (100) reported the incident of violence occurred due to the critical addiction of alcoholic members. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a direct nexus between critical alcohol addiction and violence. In other words, it can be stated that if any of the family members gets addicted to alcohol, the chances of violence increase in these families. While interacting with family members, it was found that violence results in the infliction of multiple injuries on the family members. Many of the families reported that violence causes disturbance in the routine life of family members, education of children, increases the chances of health issues, social stigma and much more. The use of alcohol can increase the alcoholic's sense of personal power and domination over others which can, in turn, make it more likely that an abuser will attempt to exercise power and control over other family members by employing violent means to achieve such perverse ends. Further it was found that, consumption of alcohol becomes an instrument for intimate domination which is used as an excuse by the alcoholic to exercise illegitimate force against his own family members. It can be said that extreme use of alcohol disrupts the nervous and cognitive system of the individual leading to an increase in an individual's aggressive behavior. Later this becomes one of the primary factors behind the increase in the probability of occurrence of family violence in a family.

Table 1. Number of families who faced the incidence of violence due to alcoholism

Whether Violence Occurs due to Alcoholism (Responses)	Number and Percentage of Families
Yes	87 (87%)
No	13 (13%)
Total	100 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

Table 2. Members of family who faced violence due to alcoholism

Family Members	Frequency	Sample Size	Percentage
Spouse	59	73	80.82%
Parents	49	62	79.03%
Children	40	68	64.70%
Alcoholic	37	100	37%

Source: Primary Data

An attempt has also been made to identify the incidents of violence faced by members of family separately. Data presented in Table 2 reveals that the majority of spouses, parents and children had to face violence, sometimes frequently and sometimes rarely, due to critical addiction of alcohol. Table 2 reflects that violence against a spouse was found more common in alcohol affected families. Data depicts that 59 (80.82%) out of sampled spouses (73) were facing partner violence, frequently or seldom, due to the addiction of their spouses to alcohol. Many spouses reported that their partner abuses them after drinking so that they can impose their dominance over them. It is interesting to note that in most of the cases during intoxication, members of the family particularly, spouses remained quiet in front of alcoholics. Moreover, they divulged that spousal violence frequently disrupts their self-respect which compels them to take harsh decisions in their lives. Number of spouses have attempted to end their life due to their spouse's persisting addiction to alcohol. Quite similar facts were also found in other studies. Jeyaseelan et al. (2007) discovered in their study that out of 9938 sampled women, 26% reported physical violence during their married life. Out of these, the percentage was six times higher among those whose husband was an alcohol addict [25]. Similarly, Choudhary (2009) observed that approximately 50% of deaths caused by domestic violence are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs and among these deaths 95% victims are women [26]. During interaction with spouses of alcoholics, some spouse respondents also narrated the incident of violence.

“After consuming alcohol, every day he disrupts peace of the household. Sometimes, he physically abuses me and my children. He dominates over all the family members after drinking. No one in the family can speak in front of him. Our life has become hell. The spouse started crying after the above statement”.

The story indicates that the family members are living their life under pressure and their daily life has become torturous. In the present study, an attempt has been made to perceive multiple problems faced by the parents due to violence of their alcoholic son. Data presented in Table 2 also shows that a large number of parents 49 (79.03%) out of 62 faced different types of violence due to the deviant behavior of their alcoholic child. This has affected the self-respect of the parents within and outside the family. Due to violence of their son, many of them suffer from health complications as well. In some instances, major injuries were also noted to have been inflicted on the parents due to the violent tendencies of their alcoholic son.

The violent behavior due to alcoholism was not restricted to the spouses and parents of alcoholics. Even the children of the addict have been observed to have been victims of the same. Data indicates that high percentage of children 64.70% (40) out of 68 were abused due to alcohol. Most of them faced verbal abuse followed by physical and mental abuse. This has led to other complications in the lives of children. Most of the children vocalized having faced a setback in their education due to violence of their parents. Some of them had even left their studies in order to protect other family members from such aggression.

It is interesting to note that in response to the aggression of alcoholics against their family members, the incidents of violence against alcoholics by the family members and other people was also reported by 37(37%) alcoholics out of 100. It was found that in some families, members of the family were also using violent means to resist the violence of the alcoholic. It was also discovered during interaction with spouses of alcoholics that they tried to resist violence due to unbearable behavior of the alcoholic. For this they tried different methods. Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 exhibits the data concerning resistance of violence and the modes used by the spouses to resist violence.

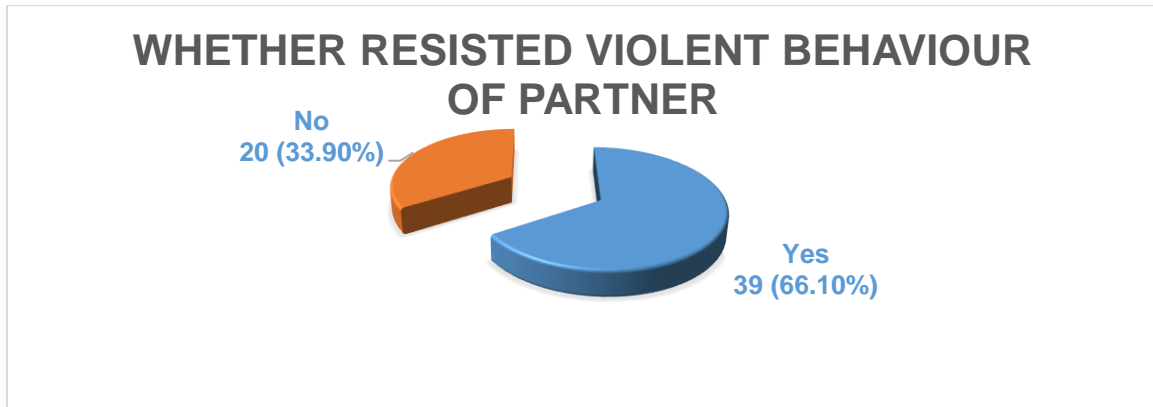


Fig. 1. Spouse of alcoholics who tried to resist violence of alcoholics
Source: Primary Data

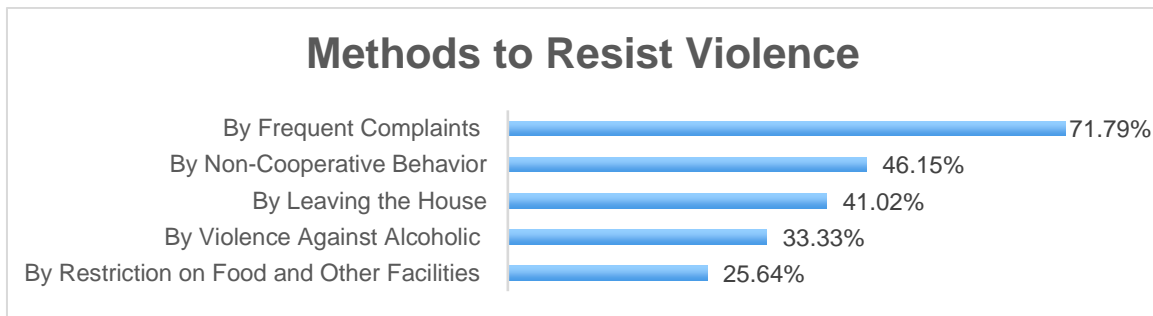


Fig. 2. Methods used by spouse of alcoholics to resist violence
Source: Primary Data

Resistance to violent behavior of alcoholics by spouses reflects the level of abuse by alcoholics. Data presented in Fig. 1 indicates that 39 (66.10%) of out of 59 spouses, who faced violence of their husband, has also tried to resist the violent behavior of alcoholic partner. They vocalized to have felt irritated, at times. Some of them also expressed that their husbands were used to abusing them physically and mentally to such an extent that they had attempted to end their lives. They further stated that when it crosses limits they try to resist the violence by using different methods. These methods are presented in Fig. 2.

Out of 39 spouses, who resisted the violent behavior of alcoholic partner, most of them reported more than one method to resist or tackle the violence of alcoholic partner. Data presented in Fig. 2 shows that 28 (71.79%) out of 39 spouses found complaining against alcoholics an appropriate method to resist the violence. They complained to their parents, panchayats, relatives, sometimes police also etc. They expressed that this helps them to avoid the unhealthy consequences of violence. Further, 18

(46.15%) out of 39 spouses reported non-cooperative behavior helps them to resist the violent behavior. Other than this, 16 (41.02%) out of 39 choose the method of leaving the house or giving warning of divorce as a way to resist violence. Further, 13 (33.33%) out of 39 spouses used violence against alcoholics for resisting the violent behavior of the alcoholic. Most of them used verbal abuse and some of them also used physical violence against alcoholics such as physically handling or beating up the alcoholic. 10 (25.64%) out of 39 spouses also found that not providing food and other facilities at home helped them tackle the violent behavior or violence of alcoholics. After interaction with spouses of alcoholics, it was found that resorting to such harsh steps against alcoholics affects their image in front of others. It also acts as a blot on their reputation and they feel insulted.

Data presented in Fig. 1 further shows that 20 (33.90%) out of 59 of spouses never resisted violence of the alcoholic and they have articulated different reasons behind it. The explanations behind non-resistance of violence are presented in Fig. 3.

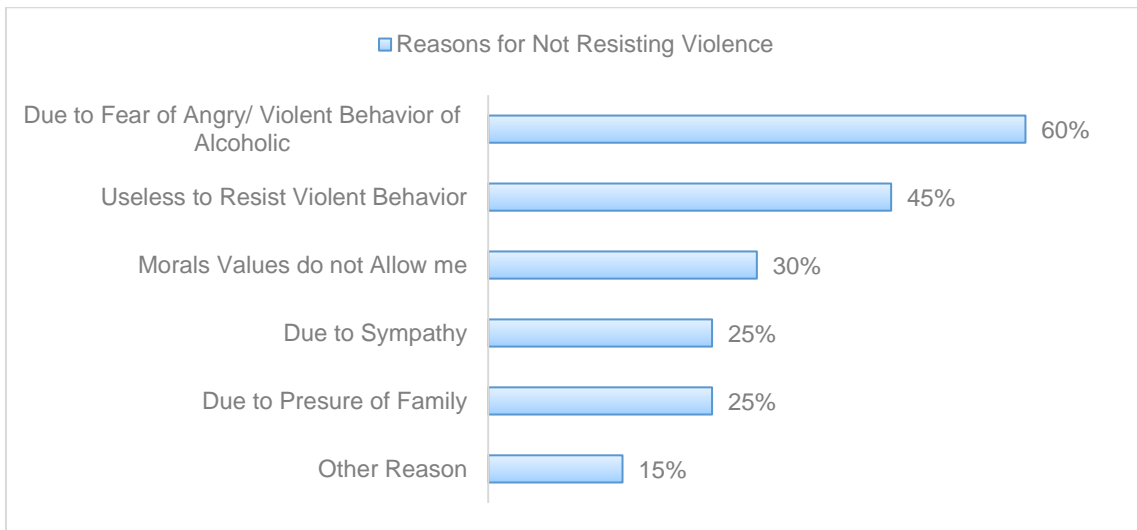


Fig. 3. Reasons reported by spouse of alcoholic for not resisting violence

Source: Primary Data

Data shows that 12 (60%) out of 20 (who never tried to resist the violent behavior of alcoholic partner, see Fig. 1) spouses never tried to resist violence of alcoholic due to the fear of consequent anger or violent behavior of the alcoholic partner. This shows that sheer dominance, due to violent behavior of an alcoholic doesn't allow the spouse to overcome the alcoholic as the fear factor is so bullish that no amount of courage comes to aid of spouses. Other than this, 9 (45%) out of 20 spouses reported that it is useless to resist the violent behavior of an alcoholics, as resistance again increases the anger of the alcoholic and the alcoholic starts throwing and breaking household articles, starts using more vulgar words and foul language etc. A spouse narrated her personal experience as follows: -

“He (alcoholic partner) speaks a lot after drinking, and sometimes beats me up. If somebody tries to stop him then he starts to abuse even more and then starts to break household articles like utensils, chairs etc. He starts using invectives for my mother and father”.

Further, 6 (30%) out of 20 spouses mentioned that the ethical and moral values that are deeply ingrained in our society do not allow them to speak against their alcoholic husbands. Other than this, 5 (25%) out of 20 spouses reported that the pressure of families, particularly their in-laws does not appreciate a wife speaking against her husband even if he is wrong. Another 5 (25%) out of 20 felt sympathetic towards their husbands and didn't blame them for their actions.

Therefore, by looking at aforementioned data and the narrated accounts, it can be said that dominance and fear of an alcoholic partner, futility of responding to the violent behavior and fear of aggravating the problem were the major reasons due to which many of the spouses did not try to respond to the violent behavior of alcoholics. Almost all the alcoholics were male, therefore, it can also be said that due to patriarchal structure in Punjab, females have to bear the dominance and violence of their male alcoholic partners. If they resist they become the victim and if they do not resist they again become the victim. They remain and spend their lives under this dilemma.

Table 3. Type of violence faced by different family members committed by alcoholic

Sl. No	Type of Violence	Family Members		
		Spouse	Parents	Children
1	Physical Violence	69.49%	12.24%	52.50%
2	Verbal Violence	91.52%	59.18%	57.50%
3	Mental Violence	62.71%	38.77%	32.50%
4	Sexual Violence	5.08%	-	-

Source: Primary Data

An attempt has also been made to assess which type of abuse is more common among different family members. Data presented in Table 3 reveals that family members such as spouse, parents and children were more affected by verbal violence followed by mental and physical violence. Data shows that 54 (91.52%) out of 59 spouses, 29 (59.18%) out of 49 parents, 23 (57.50%) out of 40 children faced verbal violence, followed by 41 (69.49%) out of 59 spouses, 21 (52.50%) out of 40 children and 6 (12.24%) out of 49 parents faced physical violence and 37 (62.71%) out of 59 spouses, 19 (38.77%) out of 49 parents and 13 (32.50%) out of 40 children faced mental violence due to addiction of alcoholic member of family. Sexual abuse, particularly against wives, was also found in a few families indicating that the condition of wives was much more critical in families with alcoholism. Therefore, it can be concluded that spouses were the major victims of violence followed by children and parents. Violence in the family has also created many other types of social complications for family members. It is also observed that some of the spouses, children and parents were so irritated from this routine violence in the family and they tried to commit suicide and many spouses thought of opting for divorce as a solution to the entire problem. Further, the relationship between income level and family violence was also identified which is presented in Table 4 as follows.

The relationship between family income and family violence was also found out in the research. Data presented in Table 4 reveals that majority (57.46%) incidents of family violence occur in those families where the monthly family income was up to Rs. 10000. Further, 19.54% incidents were reported in the families with income group 10001 to 20000, followed by 14.94% in 20001-30000 and remaining 8.04% in families whose monthly income was above 30000. Thus, from the above data it can be concluded that the addiction to alcohol and problem of family violence was more frequent and common in families with lower incomes.

Further the relationship between level of education and family violence was also found through present study. Studies show education is a crucial tool which strengthens the conscience of an individual for understanding his responsibilities and social world. It helps them to control their behavior in different situations. There are two kinds of education that the society imparts, one which is imparted in educational institutions and the other is acquired while interacting with various agencies of the society. Both are pertinent in human life. Therefore, an attempt has also been made to identify the nexus between education and violence in the family.

Table 4. Income levels of families reporting domestic violence

Sl. No.	Monthly Family Income	Families	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Up to 10000	50	57.47%
2	10001-20000	17	19.54%
3	20001-30000	13	14.94%
4	Above 30000	7	8.04%
	Total	87	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 5. Educational level of alcoholics in the families of domestic violence

Sl. No.	Educational Level of Alcoholics	Families with Domestic Violence	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	25	28.73%
2	Primary	18	20.68%
3	Middle	20	22.98%
4	Matriculation	12	13.79%
5	Higher Secondary	10	11.49%
6	Graduation	1	1.14%
7	Post-Graduation	1	1.14%
	Total	87	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 5 shows that the majority of alcoholics who committed violence against other family members belonged to lower educational strata. Data shows that the majority of alcoholics (86.18%) had only passed matriculation exam and out of this more than one-third were illiterate. Therefore, it can be concluded that lower educational level is one of the responsible factors behind the critical addiction of alcohol and family violence. Thus, it can be concluded that education has a great role in human life and due to less education people go for unethical use of alcohol which later turns to addiction. Further, due to lack of education their addiction also creates violence in the family.

6. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

In this paper an attempt has been made to comprehend the link between alcoholism and family violence. To reach a conclusion, collected data has been analyzed with the aim of examining the conditions of alcoholic families and hassles faced by different family members due to violence in the family. The major findings of the study are discussed hereinafter.

- 1) It was found that the majority of the families are the victims of violence due to critical addiction of the alcoholic. Most of the members of families are victims of verbal abuse followed by physical and mental abuse. A small percentage of spouses faced sexual abuse as well.
- 2) Critical Consumption of alcohol becomes an instrument for intimate domination which is used as an excuse by the alcoholic to exercise illegitimate force against his own family members.
- 3) The study discovered that all the members of the family, including the alcoholic himself, became a victim of violence and spouses are the most likely victims of violence followed by children and parents.
- 4) For the sake of survival, members of the family also resist the violence of the alcoholic member. However, due to habitual behavior of alcoholic the rates of success in controlling such behavior is low.
- 5) The problem of violence is more prevalent and frequent among low income families. This also gives rise to many other social problems.
- 6) The study reveals lack of education or less education is one of the biggest factors behind violence perpetrated against the family members.

- 7) All this turn into a vicious cycle as critical addiction leads to violence which further leads to alcoholic attempting to drink more alcohol in order to deal with the situation.
- 8) The study also found that violence in the family also gives rise to many other critical social problems such as suicide attempts, setbacks in the education and growth of children, health and psychological complications etc.

In a nutshell, a majority of families were found to have been victims of violence, most of them belonged to low income status and less educated category. Thus, the issue of violence is more prevalent amongst lower socio-economic families. After analyzing of the data and major findings of present study, it can be said that there is a clear relationship between alcoholism and family violence. In other words, the critical addiction of alcohol leaves the highest possibility for occurrence of violence in the family. In return, it increases the chance of more critical consumption of alcohol among alcoholics and then more violence. Gradually, all of this turn into a vicious circle of critical drinking and family violence. Furthermore, the problem of alcoholism and family violence disorganizes the family system and creates many troubles for all members of the family. It affects the whole family both physically and mentally, which further produces a series of complications such as divorce, disruption in household, suicides, murders, obstacles in education of children, loss of job, social stigma, health complications and many more. Once this misfortune strikes a family, it increases on daily basis and derails the social life of the family members.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts.

CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondents' written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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