



GENDER AND MEDIA: REPRESENTATIONS, ISSUES AND CHALLENGES



Editor

Dr. Mahananda Chandrakant Dalvi

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ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

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● **ISBN No.- 978-93-80876-96-2**

● **Publisher-**

Educational Publishers & Distributor

Gokulwadi, Aurangapura,
Aurangabad.- 431001

Mob:- 9970067971

email- educationalpub@gmail.com

● **Edition- 12 February, 2020**

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ALCOHOL USE AND ITS IMPACT ON FAMILY AND CHILDREN

Dr. Sachin B Pagare

Abstract

Alcohol use has also been significantly linked to aggressive behaviors and intimate partner violence. Parentification and emotional caretaking were found in the children of chronic alcoholics. This can have a major impact on the psychological development of these children. Alcohol abuse is associated with an increased risk of committing criminal offences against one's family members and assault, child neglect and abuse, with subsequent lasting damage to the emotional development of the alcoholic's children. There is evidence to believe that coping with a chronic alcoholic in the family can significantly burden other family members.

Introduction

Children and adolescents living with alcoholic parents are susceptible to the harmful effects of psychologically disturbed familial environments. Alcoholism can have adverse effects not only on the individual's physical and mental health but also on the social wellbeing. Alcoholism is associated with loss of employment which can lead to financial problems for the family. Alcohol abuse is associated with an increased risk of committing criminal offences against one's family members including domestic violence, marital conflicts and divorce, marital rape and assault, child neglect and abuse, with subsequent lasting damage to the emotional development of the alcoholic's children.

Alcohol use in india

India's annual alcohol intake increased by 38 per cent between 2010 and 2017, according to a study published Wednesday which found the total volume of alcohol consumed globally per year has risen by 70 per cent since 1990. Between 2010 and 2017, alcohol consumption in India increased by 38%.

Death due to alcohol

Of all deaths due to alcohol, 28% were from injuries, such as those from traffic crashes, self-harm and interpersonal violence; 21% due to digestive disorders; 19% due to cardiovascular diseases, and the remaining due to infectious diseases, cancers, mental disorders and other health conditions. More than 3 million people died as a result of harmful use of alcohol in 2016, the report said. More than three quarters of those reported dead were men. Overall, the harmful use of alcohol causes more than 5% of the global disease burden.

Alcohol use and Impact on Children

Children of alcoholics are more likely to develop externalizing problems such as conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, delinquency, and attention deficit disorder, and are at an elevated risk for internalizing behaviors such as depression and anxiety. In addition, they drink earlier, are more likely to develop alcohol use problems, progress from initial alcohol use to alcohol use disorder more quickly, and are less likely to mature out of moderate to heavy drinking. Elliott et al. conduct a meta-analysis on the effects of family history on substance use and abuse in college and university students. They found that family history had a minimal effect on alcohol consumption, with stronger effects on alcohol consequences, alcohol use disorder symptoms, and other drug involvement. In 48 studies conducted by the World Health Organization on global population, 10-69% of women reported having experienced physical violence inflicted by their spouse or intimate partner. Sattar et al studied the relationship of alcohol use and behavioral problems in late life. They found that current or past alcohol problem use was frequent in this population of frail, older adults undergoing geriatric assessment.

Hill et al. conducted a predictive study on offspring from multiplex AD families identified through the mother or control families. Familial risk status and the presence of specific child/adolescent disorders were used as predictors of substance use disorder outcome by young adulthood. They found that offspring who were members of maternal multiplex families had elevated rates of child and young adulthood disorders.

Alcohol and Family impact

The WHO stated that family, the smallest social unit in society, leaves its deep and permanent mark on the structure of society. alcohol use/abuse and male-to-female partner violence and a small effect size for the association between alcohol use/abuse and female-to-male partner violence. alcohol and aggression in clinical versus non-clinical samples and when assessed more severe alcohol problems measured Nemeth et al. found that ongoing anxiety about infidelity, preoccupation with heterosexual gender roles and religious expectations, drug and alcohol use, and mental health problems were chronic stressors in the relationship of the couple. Gilchrist et al. found that 23.9% of partners experienced depressive symptoms. There was a stronger association between depressive symptoms and ever been afraid of a partner after statistically adjusting for other variables such as age, income, employment, and education level.

CONCLUSIONS

World Health Organization on global population, 10-69% of women reported having experienced physical violence inflicted by their spouse. Alcoholism is associated with loss of employment which can lead to financial problems for the family.

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