

**Perception of People with regard to liquor prohibition acts with special  
reference to Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1989. A case study of  
Kohima district**

**Dissertation Report**

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**‘In Partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of  
Master of Arts in Political Science’**

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## DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the dissertation entitled *“Perception of People with regard to liquor prohibition acts with special reference to Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1989. A case study of Kohima district”*, an analytical study submitted to Lovely Professional University for the degree of M.A Political Science is entirely my original work and all ideas and references have been duly acknowledged. It does not contain any work that has been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma from other University.

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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Laxmi Chetri bearing regd.no. 11509595, has completed her dissertation entitled *“Perception of People with regard to liquor prohibition acts with special reference to Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1989. A case study of Kohima district”*, under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is the result of her original investigation and study. No part of the dissertation has been submitted for any other degree or diploma of any university.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYM**

**ADIC:** Alcohol and Drug Information Centre

**BAC:** Blood Alcohol Content

**DIC:** Drop-In-Centres

**GST:** Goods and Services Tax

**IAPA:** Indian Alcohol Policy Alliance

**IHBAS:** Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences

**IMFL:** Indian Made Foreign Liquor

**INC:** Indian National Congress

**IRCA:** Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts

**NBCC:** Nagaland Baptist Church Council

**NCRB:** National Crime Records Bureau

**NIMHANS:** National Institute of Mental Health And Neurosciences

**OECD:** Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

**VAT:** Value Added Tax

**WHO:** World Health Organization

**WPP:** Workplace Prevention Program

**WPR:** Whole Person Recovery

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **Introduction**

Liquor is the most commonly used intoxicant among the people throughout the world despite of its hazardous effects. India, the seventh largest country in the world in terms of an area of 3,287,263 square kilo-meters<sup>1</sup> is among one of the fastest developing countries of the world in the meanwhile the pace of development has led to the rise of numerous problems, alcoholism being the major corner of concern. India is the land of many cultures and diversity and has been witnessing the consumption of Liquor since the Ancient times, although the health risk and addiction was very less in the past due to its religious, social and traditional beliefs. However, the present scenario has totally changed due to change in lifestyle and western influence.

Recently India has seen a quick development of night clubs and city bars. Now the standard of living is trending towards being alcohol as a lifestyle choice. The huge consumption of liquor leads to the destruction of their social life. Adulterated chemical liquor contains harmful chemicals which not only has the capacity of affecting human life, but also has the power to convert the mind of the people towards crime like thievery, murder, rape, robbery, trafficking, etc. to fulfill their desire of addiction. Alcohol related deaths and deaths caused by diseases due to alcoholism are a serious cause of concern in our country. Accordingly, in 2014, World Health Organization presented a Global status report on alcohol which states that the per capita consumption of alcohol is 4.3 liters with respect to the total population and 28.7 liters with respect to total drinkers. In the year 2012, alcohol attributed road traffic accidents were recorded as 33.1 % by males and 2.1% by females. Moreover, 62.9 % of males and 33.2 % of females who were diagnosed with liver cirrhosis also reported to have alcohol related history.<sup>2</sup>

Consumption of Toddy and local brews is a major concern of health risks, especially to those who belong to the lower economic strata. Chronic alcoholism is considered as one of the greatest cause of poverty in rural areas. Different States in India have banned alcohol consumption, production and sale of liquor as the number of deaths caused by liquor

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<sup>1</sup> Retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/in.html> as on 02-11-2016

<sup>2</sup> Retrieved from [http://www.who.int/substance\\_abuse/publications/global\\_alcohol\\_report/profiles/ind.pdf](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/global_alcohol_report/profiles/ind.pdf) as on 03-11-2016

consumption increased year by year, calling it for the restriction and prohibition. Liquor drinks are easily available and freely today which are served in restaurants, shops, hotels, etc., despite of its prohibition.

The prohibition of Liquor goes back to the time of British rule in India when the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1921 launched a vigorous campaign against the use of intoxicating drinks under the leadership of Gandhi campaign and slowly picketing of liquor shops started. In 1937 Prohibition of Liquor was first started in parts of Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and central Provinces and launched in Bombay on August 1939. But soon after this the office of congress got vacant and the whole process of prohibition got shuttered.<sup>3</sup>

After the independence of India in 1947 the prohibition of liquor was intended by the constituent Assembly as a social and welfare objective included in the part IV of Directive Principles of State Policy as Gandhian principles. Article 47 of the constitution of India states that “it is the duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and to improve public health as its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall attempt to bring about prohibition of the consumption of liquor except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health”<sup>4</sup>

Prior to the division of the Bombay state, Bombay prohibition Act of 1949 came into force which banned the consumption of liquor and allowed use of alcohol for medicinal purpose and in cleaning agents. This act was amended in 1952 to bring about some changes in the Act and this resulted in the sale of cough syrup in Bombay states. In 1972, the state government amended the Bombay foreign Liquor rules 1953, allowing people to obtain permits to consume alcohol. Gujarat in 1960 enforced full liquor prohibition under Bombay prohibition Act making itself as the first state to implement total liquor prohibition. However, under this Act a permit is required to purchase, possess, consume or serve liquor. The Act empowers

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<sup>3</sup>Miller. M. Peter and Ted D. Nirenberg: Prevention of alcohol and abuse. Plenum publishing. 1<sup>st</sup> edition, New York, 1984

<sup>4</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.constitution.org/cons/india/p04047.html> as on 04-11-2016



police officials to arrest a person for purchasing, consuming and serving alcohol without a permit.<sup>5</sup>

Lakshadweep is the only union territory where the sale of alcohol is entirely banned and packing alcohol to this island from other states is also banned except in Bangaram Island where alcohol is permitted. Apart from Lakshadweep states like Nagaland with Nagaland Liquor Prohibition Act 1989 banned the open sales of alcohol but allowed local made liquors. Manipur has also banned the selling of alcohols under Manipur Liquor prohibition Act of 1991 but in 2002 it lifted prohibition from five districts of Manipur. Mizoram, another state from the northeast region banned the sales of consumption of alcohol Under the Mizoram Liquor Total Prohibition Act 1997 but later in 2014 the State lifted the Act paving way for its sale and consumption of wine, liquor etc. In Kerala liquor policy was introduced in August, 2014 advocating for total prohibition, but this led to scandals between ministers and bar owners, which ultimately forced the government to make some amendments in the policy. In December 2015 the government opened the door for five star hotels to legally sale alcohols.<sup>6</sup>

Bihar Government also implemented the Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act 2016 with an aim to put a complete ban on all types of liquor (alcohol) throughout the state including Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) and local brews. If a Person is found indulging in manufacturing liquor, trade, transportation, sale or consumption of liquor across the state he/she will be punished.<sup>7</sup>

Consequently, In India consumption of Liquor is legal in some states and illegal in other states. Moreover, Liquor prohibition Acts doesn't hold a uniform civil code of who, when and how one is permitted for alcohol consumption and varies from state to state as the subject of alcohol comes under the list of State as a part of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution. State like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Haryana had previously imposed alcohol bans but were forced to withdraw the prohibition. Presently Gujarat is the only state in India where the death penalty is applicable in case of death of the citizen after drinking some local brew called 'Hooch'.

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<sup>5</sup> Retrieved from <http://scroll.in/article/676679/a-history-lesson-for-nitish-kumar-prohibition-does-not-work> as on 05-11-2016

<sup>6</sup> Retrieved from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/bihar-liquor-ban-states-having-total-prohibition-gujarat-kerala> as on 13-11-2016

<sup>7</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/after-shutting-liquor-shops-bihar-seeks-suggestions-on-prohibition/article9292408.ece> as on 13-11-2016

## **Overview of Nagaland State: A Brief introduction**

Nagaland, known as the Switzerland of the East is a part of North-East region of India. 1<sup>st</sup> December 1963 is the date when the state Nagaland attained its statehood. It was inaugurated by, Dr.S. Radhakrishnan, the then president of India as the 16<sup>th</sup> State of Indian Territory. State of Nagaland shares boundaries with the state of Assam on the West, part of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam on the North, Myanmar on the East and Manipur in the South. It has an area of 16,579 Square Kilo-meter making itself as one of the of India's smallest state.<sup>8</sup>

The State comprises of eleven districts with 114 sub-districts and 1428 inhabited villages. The state has 16 major Naga tribes further it is divided into some Sub-tribes as well such as, Ao, Phom, Sumi, Sangtam, Konyak, Zialang, etc. and has a total population of 1,980,602 (2011 Census).<sup>9</sup> It is one, where the oral tradition has been handed down from generation to generation. Sharing a border with Assam and Myanmar, the Naga people have developed a close relation with them in social, economic and political sphere. Mount Saramati is the highest peak in the state with a height of 12,600 ft. and also rivers like Jhanji, Doyand, Dhansiri, Dikhu, Milak and Tizu flow through Nagaland.

Nagaland state stands out to be a land of diversity with different tribes, as a system of good governance, unique cultures, tradition and variability. Nagaland is commonly referred as the "land of festivals" because its 16 major Naga tribes hold festivals in every month of the year. They are distinct in their own linguistic, cultural, traditional and socio-political characteristics. Originally, the Naga people practised a system of head-hunting which was ended by British through the use of diplomacy and force. The people of Nagaland are simple and friendly where each tribe stands out differently in terms of customs, languages and their attires. Kohima, capital of the Nagaland State has a vivid atmosphere and vibrant people, it served as a platform during the Second World War against the Japanese in 1944. It is the main location of Administration of the state while Dimapur serves as the economy hub of/for the Nagaland state due to its connectivity to Railway lines and Airport. It is known as the gateway of Nagaland.

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<sup>8</sup> Retrieved from <https://www.nagaland.gov.in/portal/portal/StatePortal/AboutNagaland/NagalandInfo> as on 15-11-2016

<sup>9</sup> Retrieved from [http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data\\_files/nagaland/6-exe\\_summ-6-7.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/nagaland/6-exe_summ-6-7.pdf) as on 15-11-2016

## Map of Nagaland



Image source: <http://www.mapin.in/map/nagaland-map-google-map-of-nagaland-state-india-with-information/>

## **Naga Society and Alcohol**

The Naga society is patriarchal in nature with male as the head of the family institution, despite of this, female enjoy the same privilege as man does. Christianity is the prevailing religion in the Nagaland state with more than 80% of population as Christians. The society is egalitarian and there is no discrimination between male and female contributing towards the peaceful environment. The Naga Society has its own norms, values and customary laws and for these reason they have a special status enshrined in Article 371(A) of the Indian Constitution where traditional customary laws and practises are safeguard and protected.

Naga Society despite of its vibrant nature faces many social problems, alcoholism being one of them which has engulfed the society into a mere lifeless society. Alcoholism is defined as a condition in which an individual cannot control his/her alcohol intake in spite of its serious side effects at home and office. The trend of being modernized has bought the menace of liquor into the society. It is a dreadful disease kill not only the person itself but also the relationship that person is tied with. Consumption of liquor has caused crimes and violence in the Naga society. Women folk are the ones who suffer the most because of the problem of alcohol.

Although liquor and local brews has been used from early history by all the Naga societies itself as a ceremonial substance or as a way of rejoicing merrymaking, festivals, feast, birth, social ceremonies, etc. often carried out with sharing a cup of wine and meat. But it is hard to say when a person's drinking level has crossed and reached to a stage of addiction. Social problems, domestic violence road accidents and different health related problems emerge because of the excessive use of liquor. Alcohol is misinterpreted as a source of relief from social, economic, cultural and emotional tensions.

Today, the Naga society has reached to a point where it's far away from what it used to be. Liquor has affected the whole sphere of life, especially of the youths who are into the high influence of drugs and liquor. Road accidents, rape, diseases mental torture, Prostitutions and extortion also occur under the influence of alcohol. One of the main reasons for addiction/dependency to alcohol can be the easy accessibility and availability of liquor ranging from low to high prices.

## **Causes of Alcoholism in Nagaland State**

Modernization has changed the way we see the new world. With the advancement of technologies, communications and transportations it is hard to keep the pure structure of society with no problems and crimes. Likewise, the Naga Society also is not less than other cities of India when it comes to the crime rate and alcoholism. Modernization has brought about transformations in the society of head-hunter to the society of peace-loving. The lifestyle and living standard of the people has changed so much that now it inclines more towards on drugs and alcohol.

Drug and Alcoholism is gradually tearing down the State of Nagaland. Alcoholism is an illness which needs to be eradicated from the society and for that the root cause of alcoholism should be studied. In Nagaland, alcoholism and drug abuse are very prominent. one of the major cause can be attributed to peer pressure. Other than this, causes like anger, anxiety, lack of proper knowledge about alcohol and its side effects, fear, social deprivation, stress, unstable family, broken homes shame, depression, low capacity to cope with life, curiosity, etc. contributes to the causes of dragging an individual towards alcohol. In a study conducted in Nagaland and Manipur, around 74% of the people about 15-30 years of age were into alcohol. HIV/AIDS is also attributed to alcohol as people lose their sense and fails to practise safe sex under the influence of alcoholism. Naga Society has even witnessed fatal alcohol Syndrome in unborn children.<sup>10</sup>

Today, youths are the ones who heavily engage themselves to liquor. Unemployment and economic problem also constitute to alcoholism since alcohol is wrongly attributed as making oneself free of worldly tensions and worries. . One of the main reasons for alcoholism in youth today is to be accepted among their peers. Another cause of why people consume alcohol can be of social, traditional and cultural cause Naga society has become the most vulnerable group and easy victims of drug and alcohol abuse. Excessive consume of alcohol poses a threat to person's health- mentally and physically.

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<sup>10</sup> Retrieved from <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/48835/14/14%20chapter%203.pdf> as on 15-11-2016

## **Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1989**

The Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act has its own history of origin. The liquor overflowed in the state of Nagaland along with its harmful effects since the mid-eighties. It resulted in destruction of law and order in the society with increased number of alcoholic people. Women and old people were scared to go out to streets due to the chaotic situation created by drunken people. As the days passed by the situation got worst with many broken families and hundreds of died people. The problem of alcoholism forced the Churches of Nagaland headed by Nagaland Baptist Church Council (NBCC) stood up courageously to take steps towards the alcohol. They joined hands with Naga Mothers Union and organised fasts, prayers and processions to ban alcohol in the state to save society from its miserable condition. Frisking on vehicular traffics and raiding in different places also started which ultimately forced people to compile their actions. Finally, Campaigns were held with politicians and bureaucrats for total prohibition of liquor in the state.<sup>11</sup>

The initiatives started by the church leaders in 1875 finally paved way for Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989. This Act received the assent of the Governor of Nagaland on 13<sup>th</sup> of April, 1990 and came into force on December 1990. Through this Act, Nagaland was declared as a 'dry' state and became the first state in North-Eastern region to implement liquor prohibition Act. According to this Act, one is prohibited to sell, possess, manufacture and consume liquor. Nonetheless, liquor is allowed to use for medical and antiseptic preparation. Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act prohibits the display of any advertisement related to liquor in Newspapers and periodicals. This Act was first Amended in the year 1994 adding new provisions to the Act.<sup>12</sup>

Today, this Act has been successful in some part of state where alcoholism has come down so drastically. The Act ban Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) and other liquor, yet Local brews known as "Zutho" and "thuse" made out of rice does not come under the prohibition due to their ancient traditional practise. Nagaland Excise and Prohibition Department also help in checking bootlegging and import/export of alcohol.

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<sup>11</sup> Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/the-nagaland-liquor-total-prohibition-act-1989> as on 19-11-2016

<sup>12</sup> Retrieved from <http://nagapol.gov.in/PDF/NLTP%20Act%201989.pdf> as on 21-11-2016

## **Salient features of Nagaland Liquor Prohibition Act, 1989**

Nagaland Liquor Total prohibition Act has already been twenty-six years of its implementation. It has been playing very important roles in curbing problems related to liquor in and around the state of Nagaland. Some the salient features of the Act are as follows:

- A) Prohibits liquor in any form: The Act prohibits the sell, posses, consumes and manufactures of liquor. It also prohibits publications of advertisements of liquor through newspapers or periodicals. Moreover, to issue prescriptions for liquor is also prohibited except it is prescribed by registered medical practitioners.
- B) Permission to use or consume liquor: Under the Act, one can get permit from the State Government on the grounds of health issues, bona-fide medical purpose and a permit is provided to Armed forces to use or consume liquor in their mess or canteen. Special permits are also provided to foreigners. Permits can be guaranteed through payment of fees and for that one has to fulfil all the conditions mentioned in the provisions by state government after
- C) Prohibition Council and communities: one of the striking features of this Act is that it calls for establishment of prohibition council or communities consisting of two officials or non-officials through the notice of State Government to fulfil the purpose laid down in the Act and assign them with powers, functions and duties. The members of the prohibition communities are controlled by the Director. Every individual is bound to assist prohibition officer to carry out the requirements of this Act.
- D) Issuing Warrant: the Act has its features as being able to issue a warrant to a person who has committed crime under the Act. Deputy, Additional Deputy or Sub-Divisional officer is empowered with this by the state government. They are also provided with the power to seize liquor or any material containing liquor from any public places. However, to appeal for warrants, the provision provided in the code or criminal procedure, 1973 must be followed.

- E) Penalty: one of the main characteristics of Nagaland Liquor Total prohibition is that it provides for liable penalty. If a person is found guilty for either import/export or manufacture of liquor than the person will be punished with imprisonment for a term of three years and fine. This feature makes this Act effective as people fear to be penalized for their act. Penalties are also for those who attempt to alter denatured spirit but as compared to the former one, the punishment is only of one year of imprisonment with one thousand rupees fine. Penalty for sell, printing, misconduct by permit holder, printing or publishing are all mentioned an the Act
- F) Revision: revision is another essential feature of this Act. It states that State Government can call and examine the record of any proceeding before prohibition officer makes a final decision. In this way the Government keeps a check on the prohibition offer to misuse the power given by the State.
- G) Power to state to make laws, rules and regulations: State government is empowered to make rules to carry out the provisions mentioned in the Act smoothly. It can regulate, prescribe, permit and prohibit a person. The state also has the power to grant awards to a person giving information, it prescribe the powers and functions of prohibition officers.

The Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act thus provide an essential rules and regulations to carry on for peaceful society, this Act has a positive impact so far. But one of the greatest difficulties in the prohibition is the non-implementation of State Prohibition Act. The Naga Society and the State Government are essential ingredient of the environment for hand both should work hand in hand to eradicate the problem of liquor. People should also abide by the rules which the government made for the benefit of the people.



## Literature review

**FrustJulie.,MD SamanthaSaltz and Judith Regan (2017)<sup>13</sup>**: This articles deals with the problem of alcohol among the teenage in United States where extreme alcohol consumption leads to more than 4,300 deaths yearly among people under 21. Some of the mentioned factors are co-occurring depression, attention deficit hyperactivity syndrome, anxiety etc. and suggested parents to handle and look into the matter what their child is going through. Further the article also mentions about the study directed by the Centres aimed at Disease Control and Prevention (DPCP), which says that children who begin consuming alcohol before 15 years of age face six times the risk of taking alcohol dependence when they are older than people who start drinking at or above the age of 21.

**SiddiquiFurquanAmeen (2016)<sup>14</sup>**: The author emphasises on the Liquor Prohibition Acts of India and how effective it has been so far. Bihar is the most recent state to ban liquor after Kerala, Gujarat, Nagaland, Lakshadweep, Manipur and Mizoram. He says that the promises to ban liquor by ministers simply provide a way to gain women's votes during election. He writes that the prohibition on liquor and declaring a state as a dry state doesn't solve the problem of liquor, instead it give rise to bootlegging and illegal trade from neighbouring states which lead to corruption. This paper says that the state of Bihar added a new chapter on Liquor Prohibition Act when the states like Nagaland and Manipur debate over lifting the Liquor Prohibition Act due to increase in sale of spurious liquor and illicit over the border transfer of liquor. The author gives an example of the U.S.A who once experienced prohibition of liquor from 1920 to 1933 which turned out to be a complete failure with not only the increase in death rate from poisoned liquor but also led to the rise of notorious criminals. The state of Gujarat in 2009 and the state of Mumbai in 2015 experienced the death of people due to the consumption of hooch (illegal liquor). Siddiqui states that liquor prohibition led to the loss of revenue of the states.

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<sup>13</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.miamiherald.com/living/health-fitness/article143920599.html> as on 3-04-17

<sup>14</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/a-chequered-history-does-alcohol-prohibition-really-work-in-india/story-dR7CZYVLDvzLdkDe9wKo1H.html> as on 13-11-2016

**RajagopalKhrishnadas (2016)<sup>15</sup>:** The author emphasis on the question raised by the Supreme Court over the new Maharashtra law which prohibits liquor in dance bars and provides bar license at the same time. This article states how state government reply to it as its absolute right. Moreover this article revolves around the conflict between the justice and state government over the matter of ban of liquor in bars as ban to serve liquor in bars affect the rights it provide under the bar license.

**ParthasarathySuhrit (2016)<sup>16</sup>:** This article, “all in the spirit equality”, tell us about the liquor prohibition in the Indian state of Kerala. Kerala’s Akbari (excise) policy sought to strengthen its policy to lower alcohol flow in the society. In 2014, the Supreme Court put a complete ban on the selling of alcohol in all public places, bars and restaurants. Although, the five Star hotels and above were allowed and given licenses. This paper deals on how the decision of Supreme Court is affecting the businessmen across the state and raised the question of individual liberty under Article 14 “fundamental rights” and Article 19 (1) (g), “free to practice, profess any occupation, trade or business”. The writer criticizes the government on how the five star hotels are permitted to serve alcohol and others are not and question whether there is any clarification for Article 14 of the constitution. The author does not agree with the verdict of Supreme Court for its judgement and its use of tourism to defend. And call for reconsideration of the case of Kerala Bar Hotels Association.

**Patel Aakar (2016)<sup>17</sup>:** The author writes on “why prohibition must fail”. This article is about the Liquor Prohibition Acts of India which he thinks will never work and to achieve complete prohibition is impossible. He says that the idea on ban on alcohol and ban on beef comes from the Hindu, Brahmanical upper caste where drinking of liquor is consider as one of the five deadly sins in Smiritis. Moreover, he says that an Indian Tourist can drink legally in Pakistan but not in his own country. He writes the prohibition and gives an example of

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<sup>15</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/liquor-ban-in-dance-bars-arbitrary-says-supreme-court/article9131766.ece> as on 14-11-2016

<sup>16</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/keralas-liquor-policy-all-in-the-spirit-of-equality/article8061657.ece> as on 13-11-2016

<sup>17</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/why-prohibition-must-fail/296807> as on 13-11-2016

Europe. The author doesn't understand why state keeps on trying to ban alcohol despite of its failure. He emphasizes on how different speakers oppose prohibition due to its irrelevance to religious views and how prohibition destroy the traditions of Adivasi communities. The author is sure that the prohibition in Bihar will fail just like Gujarat as drinkers will drink despite the ban or not. In addition, police will become criminal and state will run out of revenue due to prohibition.

**Roy Esha (2015)**<sup>18</sup>: This article states that the state of Manipur is on the way to propose a lifting on the ban of liquor after Mizoram announced the lift of ban on the sale of alcohol in the year 2014. She conveys the message of chief minister about how other states' revenue increase after the lift on the ban and how there is a sale of poor quality liquor from the neighborhood state of Assam. Moreover this article adds knowledge on how the state of Tamil Nadu generates more than 225 crore rupees annually from its excise duty alone and how this the state is capable of providing free rice free to all Below Poverty Line families. But this is not so in Manipur because of the financial constraints and suffers even to implement the National Food Service Act. The writer highlight the appeal made by Chief Minister of Manipur to Civil Society Organizations and various NGOs to consider to lift the prohibition on sale, trade and manufacturing of liquor to generate more income

**Chari Mridula (2014)**<sup>19</sup>: The author writes that controlling alcohol is like a pet project to politicians. Some people believe prohibition is a moral virtue while others believe prohibition will control the consumption of liquor. She is of the view that the attempts to ban on liquor gain hardly any success. Moreover she gives three reasons on why prohibition doesn't work and how it limits the freedom of choice. This article shows that drinking happen mostly in villages. Prohibition benefit women more as the domestic violence reduced after the prohibition, but in some places prohibition is not welcome by women due to their only profession to make and sell alcohol for their survival. In various different states of India, liquor industry plays the role of the second major contributor of state funds.

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<sup>18</sup> Retrieved from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/manipur-mulls-lifting-ban-on-liquor-sale> as on 15-11-2016

<sup>19</sup> Retrieved from <http://scroll.in/article/657791/why-states-should-not-ban-liquor-if-they-want-to-control-it> as on 17-11-2016

**PankajPrajapati (2012)**<sup>20</sup>: Gujarat being a dry state since 1961 fails to stop the death rate due to bootlegging and has taken the lives of many as four hundreds since the implementation of prohibition. This paper deals with the formation of the State prohibition Department, 1997 and how it was dismantled in the year 2006. The trends of hooch tragedies occur in the close watch of the government where the producers, police and politicians are in the business of bootlegging. The author talks about the multiple hooch tragedies in the state of Gujarat with special emphasis on the July 2009 tragedy, known as the ‘hooch’ tragedy. The tragedy claimed the lives of 136 people and more than 276 were in various hospitals. In addition, prohibition is an invitation to more such tragedies to take place since regular drinkers find it hard to let go of the habit and hence goes for illegal liquor dens. This in turn results in the poor quality consumption and cases of alcohol poisoning. The author states on how the police and state government reacted after the 2009 tragedy and the effective role played by women’s right group.

**LKR A. Chujang (2011)**<sup>21</sup>: The writer compares the Nagaland Liquor Total prohibition Act of 1989 to a dead elephant which died out of starvation because the people for whom it was bought were hostile towards it. He writes that the liquor is seen as a profitable business resulting in its trend in the society with its harmful effects. Following the present days, the people as well as the government are in dilemma whether to lift the act or to carry on. He raises a fundamental issue on whether it will be ethically correct to raise money risking the life of its citizens or not or whether to carry on with the failures of the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act. Government if lift this act then have to spend more on health, law and order, social security etc. more than what they will earn. The writer supports the prohibition as the taxation on liquor help in discouraging the consumption of liquor due to its high price. In spite of this, he says that this act has tremendously failed and gives rise to the black market. He calls for its review and for a better and strong legislation.

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<sup>20</sup> Retrieved from <http://medind.nic.in/jal/t12/i1/jalt12i1p58.pdf> as on 22-11-2016

<sup>21</sup> Retrieved from <http://morungexpress.com/the-nagaland-liquor-total-prohibition-act-1989> as on 16-11-2016

**PanjinarRohan (2010)**<sup>22</sup>:- The author states the article 47 of the Indian constitution and the role of states to bring about prohibition of liquor. He states that loss in revenue due to ban discourages some state governments to enforce prohibition in long term basis. He writes about the state of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and even of the USA, Finland and Iceland who once experienced liquor prohibition and suffered miserably.

**Prasad Raekha (2009)**<sup>23</sup> “Alcohol use on the rise in India”. The writer writes about the rise of alcohol abuse among the different sections of the society. It is seen that there is growth of 8% in the sale of alcohol as compared to the last past years. The writer also says that the drinking habit under the 21 years of age has from 2% to 14% which is a serious concern. Moreover, the author is of the view that Bollywood movies these days portray good person with the drink which has its impact on the young minds. The problem with the policy maker is the unavailability of correct data related to sale and consumes of liquor either due to smuggle of alcohol drinks or is illicit local brews and the problem on how liquor revenue is seen as a boon by some treasury funds. The author mentioned about the 483 detoxification and 90 counseling centers which the governments are funding under National Drug De-addiction program to prevent the alcohol related problems.

**RahmanLupin (2003)**<sup>24</sup>: This paper examines the various effects and consequences of alcohol prohibition on the consumption of liquor and other goods. He states that alcoholism creates a dual burden, one being spread of communicable diseases and the other—malnutrition because of resources being used for alcohol. The author gives importance to the study of policy which are related to prohibition is significant as it gives ways for more alcohol control policies. There is a significant relationship between alcohol, tobacco, cigarettes and consumption. Prohibition reduced the use of Toddy in urban areas. Moreover, this paper states that the increase in alcohol price reduces its demand. Also it deals on how the prohibition of alcohol has different effects depending on the sector and type of alcohol people choose.

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<sup>22</sup> Retrieved from <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/the-tragedy-of-prohibition/490493/1> as on 17-11-2016

<sup>23</sup> Retrieved from [http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(08\)61939-X.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(08)61939-X.pdf) as on march 22/3/17

<sup>24</sup> Retrieved from

<http://dspace.africaportal.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/13422/1/Alcohol%20Prohibition%20and%20Addictive%20Consumption%20in%20India.pdf> as on 18-11-2016

## **Research Methodology**

The present Study used both primary and secondary methods to find out the results. In primary data people's Perception about liquor prohibition were enquired through a questionnaire. Secondary data were collected from several internet sources and through various published newspapers, magazines and journals, Reports etc. Sample size was used to carry out the research, collected from 130 respondents. Statistical tools used for data analysis and interpretation according to the need of the study. Tables and graphs were used to present the data collected. For the analysis of data percentage was used to find out the characteristics of the data and to enable comparison.

## **Scope of Study**

The research on Perception of People with regard to liquor prohibition act with special reference to Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1989 has many scopes in the field of research. It studies the various causes related to alcohol which will help the society to tackle the problem appropriately. It also studies about the legislations and Acts amend under liquor prohibition by the state government.

## **Hypothesis**

- People of Nagaland are aware about the laws related to liquor
- NLPA is playing a significant role in prohibiting liquor in Nagaland state
- The culture of Naga society drags youngsters towards alcoholism
- People belief that consumption of liquor has negative impact on their physical and social wellbeing
- There is a growing consciousness among the people of Nagaland with regard to ineffectiveness of NLPA
- People of Nagaland belief prohibition is good for the maintenance of law and order in the society
- The people of Nagaland believe the major hurdle in the way of prohibition is the easy availability in the state.

## **Objective**

The research on “Perception of people with regard to liquor with special references to Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1989” aims to study the Naga society along with liquor prohibition. Some of the objectives of the research are given below.

- To find out the reasons why people start drinking.
- To analysis the effectiveness of Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act
- To find out how many people are under the influence of alcohol in Nagaland
- To find out whether the culture of Naga society drag youngsters towards alcoholism.
- To know about the level of awareness of the people about the laws on prohibition.
- To find out the problem of alcoholism in India
- To find out the steps taken by the state government and NGO to control the problem of alcoholism.
- To find out the positive and negative impacts of liquor prohibition.
- To find out people’s perception on Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989.

## **Expected Outcomes**

The study will bring out the effectiveness of the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act. The study will also reveal the Positive and negative impacts of this Act. This research will benefit the future researcher as there is limited research done with regard to this topic. It also try to find out the scope in the field of government working system on liquor.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **Problem of alcoholism in India**

The history of Ancient Indian Literature shows us the presence of alcoholic beverages in the Indian society. Although according to Manu, it was prevalent for ruling class only, it was strict to its rules and conditions on whom, where and under what situation one is allowed to drink. One of the striking features about the past society was that the people were less dependent on liquor and used it as a medicine.

Today, India has a population of more than 1,210,193,422(1.21 billion) people with diverse culture and diversity.<sup>25</sup> It is a land of colours and festivals however, it is not free from social problems as well. The society, be it rural or urban area faces the problem of unemployment, domestic violence, health care and the issue of alcoholism , alcoholism being the major problem in the present situation. In India , Consumption of alcohol has different connotations, some considered it as a part of their culture where drinking liquor is attached with their old age traditional while on the other side consuming liquor is considered as a sin, even some religion prohibit the consumption of liquor.

The problem of alcoholism is still a major social problem even after independence. The growing influences of Western culture automatically pull youngsters to choose alcohol in their lifestyle where young men and women are seen consuming liquor and getting addicted to it. Lack of knowledge about the consequences of being alcoholic and misconceptions about alcohol are major cause of getting addict to liquor among youngsters. Unstable family, broken relationships, family pressure, depression, inability to handle difficult situation push one to choose liquor. The Changing socio-cultural and economic standards of the people promote the use of liquor in the society. In the present setup advertisement also plays a major role in influencing the lifestyle of people; an advertisement on alcohol can give rise to the short term interests on alcohol which later can turn into long-term interests. Even environment and peer groups plays an important in molding the life of an individual, it can either destroy one's life through the influence of alcoholism or can build it to resist it. Although consumption of liquor is prohibited in some states of India, majority of other States still consume liquor legally and continues to destroy lives of many.

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<sup>25</sup>Retrieved from <https://india.gov.in/india-glance/profile>. as on 18/2/17



Use of liquor is creating trouble in the life of an individual. It is leading an individual to the dark side of crimes and diseases. The present scenario in India is that there are 62.5 million alcohol users of which about 80% of liquor is consumed by the people is in hard liquor form. An estimate of 2.7 lakh death cases is being recorded yearly. Even domestic crime and violence is on the rise, more than 3000 cases recorded annually.<sup>26</sup>

Consumption of liquor arise the question of health problems where people are infected with different kind of diseases like cancer, poisoning, diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease, epilepsy, cirrhosis of liver killing thousands of people die every year.<sup>27</sup> Consuming alcohol also causes psychological dependence such as depression and anxiety. However, the most dangerous hindrance which results from alcoholism is being addict on consuming liquor, this not only make one to purchase daily and spent all the earnings, but also leads to loss of job or salary in the rural areas as these areas are mostly dominated by daily wages workers and their inability to work due to binge on alcoholism led to termination of their job.

Alcohol is considered as the driving force in the growth of such industries. Today, India has the 3rd leading liquor economy in the whole world. It is also the fastest rising markets in terms of economic and demographics<sup>28</sup>. In India liquor is distributed into several categories such as Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) viz. whisky, vodka rum, etc. beer, imported liquor, country-made liquor local brews like desis harab, toddy, arack, hooch, etc., are also different types. 18% of all the dangers of psychiatric, 20% brain damages and 60% injuries of all happened in India are attributed to alcohol. According to the study conducted by World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2004, it shows that most of the violent acts are done during intoxication. The National Institute of Mental Health And Neurosciences (NIMHANS) lead the study on family unit of urban slams, rural, and town population of 28,500 from in and nearby cities of Karnataka and Bangalore. The study shows the regular monthly expenses spent by a patient suffering from the addict of alcohol are more than their average monthly salary.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>26</sup>Retrieved from [http://apapaonline.org/APAPAnetwork/Meeting\\_Reports/files/GAPA\\_Auckland\\_Dec05/IAPA\\_Dr\\_Arulrhaj.pdf](http://apapaonline.org/APAPAnetwork/Meeting_Reports/files/GAPA_Auckland_Dec05/IAPA_Dr_Arulrhaj.pdf) as on 18/2/17

<sup>27</sup>Retrieved from <http://healthcare-in-india.net/public-health-2/how-alcoholism-is-creating-a-socio-economic-problem-in-india/> as on 18/2/17

<sup>28</sup>Retrieved from <http://egmr.eduvied.org/dec/M010101.pdf>. as on 20/2/17

<sup>29</sup>Retrieved from [http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(08\)61939-X.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(08)61939-X.pdf) as on 18/2/17

The GDP per capita income for the year 2014 of a country was US\$ 1,595 according to World Bank statistics in terms of food, beverages and alcohol. India has been witnessing the rise in the consumption of alcohol since its evaluation.<sup>30</sup> A global study conducted on India, found out the rise of alcohol consumption by 55% over a period of 20 years. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) issued list of 40 countries after investigating health and economic insinuations of alcohol use, among other 40 Nations, India was on the 3<sup>rd</sup> position for shelling alcohol consumption during the year 1992-2012.<sup>31</sup>

The report presented by WHO shows that the per capita intake of liquor in India has increased from 1.6 liters in 2003-05 to 2.2 liters in 2010-12, among which 11% of Indians were binge drinkers. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data of 2013 reveals that 15 people die every day or one die in every 96 minutes due to the effects of alcoholism. State like Maharashtra is in the top when it comes to death rate related with alcohol, followed by the state of Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. With the increase in rates of consumption of alcohol results in high crime rates as well. It is said that the state of Tamil-Nadu has the maximum numbers of widows who are under the 30 years of age; the main reason is attributed to alcohol abuse. Even according to the government's own admission there are more than 7 million people are in the state that drink liquor on regular basis with nearly ten million addict people.<sup>32</sup>

The year 2014 witnessed the death of five people every diurnal after drinking specious liquor. In 2015, intake of illicit brewed liquor sued more than hundreds lives of people of Malwani, Mumbai, and prompt widespread violence. In Mumbai again more than 1,699 people expired in the year 2014 after intake of spurious/illicit alcohol. Moreover, rise of 339 % from 387 %, 2013 is also being observed.<sup>33</sup> In 2016, 18 people died in the district of Gopalganj, Bihar due to consumption of illicit alcohol despite of its ban. In Kerala the partial ban on alcohol hit the job opportunities of workers working in bars and other places where alcohol are being sold. More than 20,000 workers lost their job which is again a problem of prohibition.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>30</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.futuremarketinsights.com/reports/indian-alcohol-market> as on 22/2/17

<sup>31</sup>Retrieved from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Indians-drinking-alcohol-up-55-in-20-years/articleshow/47313965.cms> as on 22/2/17

<sup>32</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-36300068> as on 21/2/17

<sup>33</sup>Retrieved from <http://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/life-style/one-indian-dies-every-96-minutes-due-to-alcohol-consumption-2818493/> as on 23/2/17

<sup>34</sup>Retrieved from [www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/alcohol-prohibition-in-india-by-shashi-tharoor-2016-09](http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/alcohol-prohibition-in-india-by-shashi-tharoor-2016-09) as on 24/2/17

In the year 2012 to 2015 Delhi state witnessed 25,000 to 30,000 cases exclusively of total drinking violations putting one's life in danger and of other innocent citizens. Drink-driving is a major issue in the present context, every time there is news of accidents due to the influence of alcohol. It is described as "live suicidal human bomb" by the Delhi Court. The problem of alcoholism lie in the fact that people do not take laws and Motor Vehicle Act seriously due to its weak measures and penalties. Statistics provided by Delhi Police On 2016, of 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March regarding drink-driving shows that 5,917 people were prosecuted for drinking driving while for cancellation of licenses 1,281 number of people were recommended.<sup>35</sup> The problem with liquor prohibition is that it is attached to religious and customs of some tribes of India and lead prohibition a mere a question of debatable. The Right to life and liberty is being questioned by individual. The roots of sexual harassment and robberies are all mostly fuelled by liquor. The problem of alcohol continues to remain a major social evil, Mahatma Gandhi stated the campaign of liquor picketing and ever since the struggle to stop the supply of liquor in the country has been going on.

India witnessed the problem of liquor from all the states whether there is implementation of prohibition Act or not. The problem of liquor lies in the fact that there are misuses of measures engaged by government to control the supply of alcohol in the society, dealers get easy access to liquor beyond the preview of taxation from neighboring states and starts with illegal trade of liquor. The illegal trade of liquor is seen in the states where there is prohibition; there is export of liquor from the neighbor state and illegal selling of liquor is carried on. Again the Problem is on the policy of the country, lack of a single National policy on liquor also create problems in the way of prohibition or in the amendments of laws with regard to control of liquor supply and demand in the society. Revenue is another hurdle in the way of prohibition of liquor as most of the states earn high revenue from the liquor industry in the form of taxes. However, health of the citizens is the prime concern of state. The huge cry created by liquor in the society needs an urgent response from the government to tackle down the unruly of alcoholism in the society and fulfill the duty of the state as mentioned in Article 47 of the Directive Principles of State Policy

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<sup>35</sup>Retrieved from <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/hardlook-drink-driving-one-too-many-for-the-road/> as on 24/2/17

## **Role of Government and Non-Governmental Organizations to control the problem of alcoholism**

Alcohol is a major problem in the Indian society. The habit of consuming liquor has raised many evil practises in the society which needs proper solution from the government as well as from the Non-Governmental Organizations. Liquor has its implication in social, economic, political and culture aspects. Economic development and liquor manufacturing goes hand in hand since demand of liquor in the society boost the economic growth. However, the growing problem of alcoholism in several states of India has led state government to take certain measures to prevent the problem of alcohol and its related issues. It must be said that state government has kept aside the economic development and turned its interest to public health relating to alcoholism.

Many initiatives and programmes have been introduced by the government to tackle the problem of alcohol. New laws have been imposed in the Indian states with regard to drinking age limit. One must be 21 years of age to consume beer and 25 to consume hard liquor in the state of Maharashtra and Delhi. While in the state of Karnataka, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh it is 21 age for consumption of any liquor.<sup>36</sup> Moreover channels such as All India Radio take initiative to introduced programmes in numerous languages which focus on the defies of liquor and its consequences

To address the problem of alcoholism, the Indian government has increased the tax levied on liquor. In 2011, the Mumbai state excise tax of 25% on the final cost of a product for IMFL but it has now increased to 60% of a product's cost which made the brand of liquor to cost 40% to 60% more costly for a common people to afford. Moreover the increased in tax lead to rise in VAT which resulted in an increase from 25% to 35% on liquor in bars and restaurants.<sup>37</sup>

State Governments have attempted to control liquor in the state through laws, rules and regulations. Laws relate to drunken driving, hours of sale and sales to minors are being practised by government to minimize use of liquor. The subject of alcohol comes under the state list, making state as the sole power to legislate on alcohol production and its sale. State imposes three types of prohibition to control the limit of alcohol consumption viz., complete prohibition, partial prohibition and observance of certain dry days. A recent example of

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<sup>36</sup>Retrieved from <http://lawfarm.in/blogs/alcohol-laws-in-india> as on 27/2/17

<sup>37</sup>Retrieved from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/High-tax-on-liquor-pushing-people-towards-moonshine/articleshow/47752975.cms> as on 27/2/17

partial prohibition is the state of Kerala whose growing problem of alcoholism made state government to enforce law in the year 2015 where only five-star hotels are allowed to serve alcohol. Government has also funded 483 detoxification and 90 counselling centres to treat people with substance abuse disorder under the guidance of National Drug De-addiction Programme. These centres have more than 45% of people who seek treatment for alcohol dependency.<sup>38</sup>

The state government of Nagaland prevents the trade of liquor through the Excise departments, Police Departments, hospitals and prisons. Also NGOs like Mother's Associations, Student Body (Union) Church institutions and Drop-In-Centers (DIC) is working towards the battle of alcohol. The Department of Excise regulate export and import of liquor for Army officials, conduct surprise search for liquor, seize, arrest and prosecutes offenders for their involvement in any kind of liquor/alcohol activities.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been executing the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse since 1985-1986. This scheme was carried out after India became a signatory to three United Nations Conventions dealing with drug and Psychotropic substances. The Scheme was revised in 1994, 1999, 2008 and 2015, it gives budgetary support to NGOs and employs for the items like Awareness and Preventive Education, Drug Awareness and Counseling Centers, Integrated Rehabilitation Centers for Addicts (IRCAs), Workplace Prevention Program (WPP), De-compulsion Camps, NGO gathering for Drug Abuse Prevention, Innovative Interventions to reinforce group based recovery, Technical Exchange and Manpower advancement program, and other. The Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse was reviewed in the year 2015. Some of its goals for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse are: to create awareness and to educate individuals about the ill impacts of liquor addiction and substance abuse on individual, family, working environment and society, to give after care and rehabilitation for the entire range of public based services aimed at identification, inspiration, de-addiction counseling, for Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of addicts to make an individual free from drugs, liquor, crime and to make a person usefully active and to improve the distresses of drug and liquor addiction among community, individual and family. Moreover the Ministry also initiates awareness generation programs yearly to distributing Information

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<sup>38</sup>Retrieved from <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1360-0443.2005.01176.x/epdf> as on 1/3/17

Education and Communication (IEC) materials, establishing programs in high schools and communities, holding exhibitions and publishing newsletters and journals. 39

Numerous NGOs in India have begun working with ladies to instructing them on the ill effects of alcoholic husbands in their family and others. Domain proprietors in Coorg and Munnar now hand over the monthly salaries of the workers to the wife's so to discontinue the men from wasting money on alcohol. NGO named Alcohol and Drug Information Centre (ADIC) was formed in 1989 and came into force in 1990. It deals with problems related with alcohol, drugs and tobacco. Its aim is to prevent substance abuse from an individual's life and reject the use of alcohol, drugs and tobacco. They organised workshop on "the scopes and challenges in the implementation of substance Abuse Prevention Programmes" in Kerala aiming at formulation of an action plan for substance abuse, prevention and control in the state. They even organise counselling, treatment and rehabilitation for the addict individual.<sup>40</sup>

Drink and drive is the most common concern of every state where mostly youngsters under the influence of alcohol drive risking their life as well as others. Since 2007, the state government of Mumbai have taken the initiative to control the problem of liquor, mainly of drink and drive. The mission of "Don't drink and drive" is handed to Traffic police with 30 police teams in the department to look into the matter. An estimation of about 90 breathalysers is used every night to nab the offenders. These policemen work till 2am in week days and again there is an extension of time in case of weekends.<sup>41</sup>

Indian Alcohol Policy Alliance (IAPA) is an NGO working for the ad-addiction program. It is affiliated to Global Alcohol Policy Alliances (GAPA). It was launched in 2005 with some of its objectives as "provision of forum for alcohol control policy advocacy through meetings, information sharing, publications, electronic commercial and other appropriate measures". It aims at establishing partnership with local-national and international organization and civil society to prevent and alleviate alcohol related. Alcohol Network meeting of EU countries at Slovenia and three days advocacy training related to alcohol abuse including representations of other countries are some of its recent programmes. Its recent activities are proposal on

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<sup>39</sup>Retrieved from <http://socialjustice.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/sch-drug1115635790509608217343.pdf> as on 3/3/17

<sup>40</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.adicindia.org/background.html> as on 2/3/17

<sup>41</sup>Retrieved from <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/hardlook-drink-driving-one-too-many-for-the-road/> as on 7/3/17

“shun drinking and driving” to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and a Workshop on “Alcohol Prevention Strategies for NGOs and De-addiction centres” in association with the Directorate of Prohibition NCT of Delhi, and Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences (IHBAS).<sup>42</sup>

Every state tries its best to combat the alcoholism, Assam is also such state. The state has the State Anti-Drugs and Prohibition Council, established in 1974. It was framed under the act of the Assam Liquor Prohibition Act 1952. The council is an autonomous body which was formed to create awareness among the sections of the society with regard to narcotic drugs and liquor. The council has two de-addiction centres; Silchar and Jorhat.<sup>43</sup>

The problem of alcohol is present in every society. It is associated with health related problems as well as a social problem. State with large intake of revenues from alcohol needs to be checked for development of society respectively. However the issue lays in the fact that alcoholic and alcohol needs more concern from the government side with proper measures and laws. Government and NGOS play an important role in informing the harmful effects of alcohol to citizens. It has several laws and policies to protect the health of an individual. The problem of liquor can only be solved if common people itself cooperate with government officials and its policies to make a prohibition act successful and to make the society alcohol free zone.

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<sup>42</sup>Retrieved from [http://apapaonline.org/APAPANetwork/Meeting\\_Reports/files/GAPA\\_Auckland\\_Dec05/IAPA\\_Dr\\_Arulrhaj.pdf](http://apapaonline.org/APAPANetwork/Meeting_Reports/files/GAPA_Auckland_Dec05/IAPA_Dr_Arulrhaj.pdf) as on 3/3/17

<sup>43</sup>Retrieved from <http://assam.gov.in/web/excise-department> as on 7/3/17

## **POSITIVE IMPACTS OF LIQUOR PROHIBITION**

Government has been taking initiative to promote alcohol free zone. Due to the rising issue on alcoholism, state government takes certain measures to prevent or control the flow of liquor through new laws, programs or through declaring a Prohibition of liquor making a state “dry” in order to helps the every member of the society live a better and healthy life. Some of the positive impacts of liquor prohibition are as follows.

**Prevent people from excessive drinking:** liquor prohibition helps in reducing the amount of consumption as there is non-availability of alcohol in the place. Moreover, it helps people to slowly quit the addiction of liquor.

**Liquor prohibition decrease the crime rate:** the ban on the consumption, sale and manufacture of liquor in and around the state has resulted in reduction in crime rate. It helps society to be free of violence. Such example is the state of Bihar who has witnessed the cut down in crime rate upto 27% since the total ban in the state in the year 2016. Even murder cases dropped from 276 in April 2015 to 206 in April 2016, a decrease of 25.36 is seen.<sup>44</sup>

**Reduces the risk of deadly diseases caused by alcohol consumption and maintain good health condition:** Consumption of alcoholic drinks leads to rise in various diseases such as Cirrhosis, heart problem and fatal related diseases; even there is a risk of getting breast cancer. Liquor prohibition helps in improving the health of an individual as there is non-availability of liquor in the society.

**Liquor prohibition improves the economic condition of the poor:** Liquor prohibition has a positive impact in the lives of the people as it safes one from spending excess money on consuming liquor as they spend more than their income specially in poor families .Chronic alcoholism is considered as one of the greatest cause of poverty in rural areas.<sup>45</sup>

**It helps to balance social relationship of an individual:** Alcoholism drives one away from social communities and disconnects the social relation one has. The declaration of ban of liquor helps to gain one the previous status, Moreover, rehabilitation centers also helps one to cope with a balance life.

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<sup>44</sup> Retrieved from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Crime-rate-down-by-27-in-Bihar-since-liquor-prohibition/articleshow/52152973.cms> as on 7/4/17

<sup>45</sup> Retrieved from <https://www.greenfacts.org/en/alcohol/l-2/05-social-economic-problems.htm> as on 7/4/17



## **NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF LIQUOR PROHIBITION**

Liquor prohibition has different connotation both in positive and negative aspect. Liquor prohibition increases the problem corruption as officials are given bribes by the liquor dealers. The unlawful alcohol goes beyond regardless of strict laws against spurious alcohol because of the corrupt police and authorities' even lawmakers are helps in illegal alcohol in exchange for their selfish needs. Law implementation offices must stride up their battle to stop with illegal alcohol.

The local made brew consumption in India is on rise due to liquor prohibition. A large portion of the nation alcohol is sold in dry states. Ethanol from molasses and grains are utilized as a part of the north while palm and coconut are utilized as a part of the south to produce the nation alcohol as it is substantially less expensive compared with IMFL and IFL constitution 48 % of the local alcohol. And due to which there is rise in death due to consumption of illicit local brew.<sup>46</sup>In 2015, intake of illicit brewed liquor sued more than hundreds lives of people of Malwani, Mumbai, and prompt widespread violence.

One of the major impacts of liquor prohibition is the formation of black market economy in the state. The state restrictions on outside alcohol have prompted a developing number of unlawful alcohol organizations in India. For example, an extensive restriction on alcohol deal in Gujarat has raised the wide-scale trade of spurious and shabby alcohol more cash is contributed to utilize more policemen and work force to keep up open wellbeing where illicit businesses win. In 2013 alone, around 1,305 alcohol bootleggers were captured in more prominent Noida and 32,000 liters of snuck alcohol was seized and a lot of fine has been gathered. The bootleg market in alcohol is large to the point that it makes tremendous instability for the economy. It is even difficult to evaluate the measure of liquor economy.<sup>47</sup>

Liquor Prohibition led to increase in price rate making common people to choose different and cheaper alcohol which is not good for their health. Also a huge sum of money is lost due to the prohibition from the state government and from liquor manufacturing markets. "Liquor companies lost \$4billion in 2015 because of alcohol prohibition without including Goods and Services Tax".

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<sup>46</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.cppr.in/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Report-on-Liberalizing-Liquor-Trade-in-India.pdf> as on 10/4/17

<sup>47</sup> Retrieved from <http://www.cppr.in/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Report-on-Liberalizing-Liquor-Trade-in-India.pdf> as on 10/4/17

## **Legislations Related to Prevention Of Alcohol**

### Driving law on consumption of alcohol

According to the section of 185 of Motor Vehicles Act 1988, if a person has Blood Alcohol Content(BAC) exceeding 30mg out of 100ml of blood which is detected by Breathalyser can be punishable with imprisonment up to six months or a penalty of two thousand rupees or both. And if the same person is found guilty for the second time within three years then the offender is liable for imprisonment up to 2years or with a fine of three thousand or both.<sup>48</sup>

### Dry Days:

Dry days are days where sale of alcohol are prohibited due to its National holidays. The dry days includes “Republic Day 26<sup>th</sup> January, Independence Day 15<sup>th</sup> August and Gandhi Jayanti 2<sup>nd</sup> October”

### Alcohol Advertisements

The Cable Television Network (Regulation) Amendment Bill which came into force on 8th of September 2000 banned the advertisement of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.<sup>49</sup>

### Indian Railway Act

The Indian Railway Act under section 145 states that “if a passenger on-board a train or any part of railway premises indulge itself in drinking liquor or creates nuisance or uses abusive language than the person is liable to be removed from the train”. He/she will be imprisonment for a period of six months along with a penalty of Rs 500.<sup>50</sup>

### Bihar

The Bihar Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2016 have three types of penalties viz., death penalty, imprisonment and with fine penalty for being accused of any liquor related to issues. Moreover the law states that if any person die after consuming any spurious liquor then the offender is liable for either death penalty or life-prison with a fine of Rs 10 lakhs. If the liquor causes any disability than also the person is guilty and can attract both the penalties of imprisonment for a term of 10years and a fine of Rs 10lakhs. A person causing damage under

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<sup>48</sup>Retrieved from <https://www.alcoholwebindia.in/content/regulation-legislation> as on 8/3/17

<sup>49</sup>Retrieved from <https://www.alcoholwebindia.in/content/regulation-legislation> as on 8/3/17

<sup>50</sup>Retrieved from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Railway-bars-boozing-on-train-staff-to-check-misbehaving-passengers/articleshow/18327631.cms> as on 13/3/17

the influence of alcohol is liable for 10-8years of jail sentences with a fine of Rs 1-10 lakhs. The last category includes public drinking where an individual can be prison for a term of 5-7years with a penalty of Rs 1 lakhs.<sup>51</sup>

### Delhi

Delhi Liquor License Rules, 1976 regulates the supply of alcohol, “it prohibits the consumption and service of alcohol in public places. It also prohibits employment of person under the age of 25 years in which liquor or intoxicating is consumed by the public, no matter whether there is license or not”. Again the license cannot be permitted to a person who is not assessed to income tax. If any person suffers from an infectious or contagious disease than no license shall be employ to that person.<sup>52</sup>

### Hyderabad and other states

Supreme Court declared that there will be no sale of alcohol within 500 meters from the National Highway. In the state of Telangana Government has banned the sale of alcohol within 100 meters from the National Highways. No liquor shops or pubs will be established within that distance.

### Maharashtra

The legal age for drinking in the state of Maharashtra is 25 but to consume or transportation or possession one has to have a licence without which there can be a fine of 50,000 rupees or 5years in prison.<sup>53</sup>

### Punjab

According to the Punjab Excise Act of 1914, hiring a child and of woman under the age of 16 years in places where liquor or intoxicating things are consumed is punishable even sale of liquor to a person who is under the age of 18 years is prohibited.<sup>54</sup>

All the above laws are related with liquor. Measures are being taken from the government side through laws and other preventive rules. It helps to keep control and check the flow of liquor.

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<sup>51</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/bihar-goes-dry-five-things-you-must-know-about-liquor-ban/story-0LpE2NZzDpcVZtQyvesSgJ.html> as on 13/3/17

<sup>52</sup>Retrieved from <http://excise.delhigovt.nic.in/ex3b.asp> as on 7/3/17

<sup>53</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.indiatimes.com/news/india/6-bizarre-state-laws-regarding-liquor-consumption-in-india-249752.html> as on 9/3/17

<sup>54</sup>Retrieved from <http://punjablaws.gov.pk/laws/24.html> as on 9/3/17

## **The debate over liquor prohibition and personal choice**

Personal liberty is the freedom of an individual to do what he/she wishes without hampering the rights of others in order to maintain order in the society. The concept of liberty firstly originated from French Revolution and has been influencing so many great countries, scholars and movements. Literally, liberty can be defined as ‘doing what one desires’. However, today the concept of liberty has changed in the sense that the interference of state is held important in preserving an individual’s interest over personal choice which hinders the very meaning of ‘free’.

Like other Countries, India also adopted the idea of liberty in the preamble of the constitution, ensuring freedom to every individual. The constitution of India guaranteed Fundamental Rights to its citizens in Part III where Article 19 preserve “the Right to freedom; speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession” and Article 21 protect “the Right to live and personal liberty of its citizen”.<sup>55</sup>

In spite of the rights given to the citizens of India, sometimes Governments as a welfare state places restrictions on the actions of an individual; one such example is Prohibiting the consumption of liquor. The debate over alcohol whether state should impose prohibition or not have raged across India since independence and is a matter of debate. Besides, the constitution does not provide a clear explanation on the issue of liquor prohibition which creates confusion as in one side it urge state to take necessary steps to impose prohibition of consumption of liquor as stated in Article 47 of the constitution and on the other hand it is non-binding in character as a Directive Principle of State Policy.

The discussion over the matter of prohibition is argued by the state under its religious health, religious morality and social costs associated with drinking while individual liberty is being suppressed. The supporters of individual liberty are of the view that state is lashing away the rights given to them in the constitution. Prohibition of alcohol puts a limit on personal choice, as one is not allowed to consume liquor, besides to consume liquor or not should be one’s choice and not a state’s laws, it comes in conflict between the supporter of liberty and duty of the state to protect its citizens from any harm. Most of the tribal people argue that prohibition interfere in their religious practices where one drink alcohol as a part of their traditional religious custom.

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<sup>55</sup>Retrieved from [https://india.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/npi/files/coi\\_part\\_full.pdf](https://india.gov.in/sites/upload_files/npi/files/coi_part_full.pdf) as on 15/3/17

A case against liquor prohibition was made by B.H Khardekar on the grounds of individual liberty. The debate revolve around India being a free country with the opportunities for development is having so many restrictions and prohibitions which intern hamper the growth of young minds as one grows through mistakes and ultimately find liberty. He even considered dry days as dry and dull for youngsters.

An appeal filled by Anoogms of Valayanchirangara to the state of Kerala in alleged that prohibition on alcohol is a violation of Right to life and liberty, consumption of alcohol is a personal choice , a facet of right to privacy so be let alone . But Kerala High court dismiss the case stating that “right to consume liquor as a part of right to privacy cannot override the government’s duty to prohibit alcohol consumption as stated in the constitution”.<sup>56</sup>

The state of Bihar is not free from the debate of liquor prohibition. The tussle between individual right and sate imposition control on liquor has been questioned. The Patna High Court’s Justice Singh locates a Right to peacefully consume alcohol on one’s own premises in a reasonable quantity is a fundamental right of all whereby supporting Liberty.<sup>57</sup>

In 2015, Prohibition was enforced in Chandrapur district lead to a rise of movement is to demand liquor ban in Yavatmal district, the move has been criticized too as it may cause unemployment and promote illegal consumption. Prohibition is believed to increase corruption, crime, consumption and production of illegal alcohol which have harmful effects as claimed by the protesters on liquor prohibition.<sup>58</sup>

Right to work is also being questioned where the ban on liquor led to the loss of jobs of working in liquor industries and shops is also being questioned. One such case was from Kerala Bar Hotels Association who questioned the implication of ban of sale of liquor and claimed the right to trade. The “bench referred to the Constitution Bench decision of the Supreme Court in Khoday Distilleries vs. State of Karnataka (1995) 1 S.C.C. 574 held that there is no fundamental right to trade or do business in liquor, and the state can totally prohibit it in view of Article 47 of the Constitution”.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>56</sup>Retrieved from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kochi/mans-right-to-drink-cant-override-govts-duty-to-prohibit-liquor-says-kerala-high-court/articleshow/56649809.cms> as on 20/03/17

<sup>57</sup>Retrieved from <https://scroll.in/article/817985/patna-high-court-upholds-individual-liberty-and-the-right-to-eat-and-drink-what-one-wishes> as on 26/3/17

<sup>58</sup>Retrieved from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/speak-out/debateshow/47183824.cms> as on 23/3/17

Retrieved from <sup>59</sup><https://thewire.in/18424/prohibition-has-never-worked-and-never-will/> as on 27/3/17

The rights given under fundamental rights to every citizen are continuously miss-interpreted by different High Courts. The variations on judgments makes one confuse to choose between individual right or to go with the prohibition as a concern citizen by over ridding their own rights. India being a welfare country has the right to impose prohibition, consumption in public places or sale of alcohol so as to protect one from the harmful effects of liquor which is a major problem in the society these days.

Moreover cases of drink and drive are increasing and thousands of people die every year, which needs a law from the government and prohibiting or limiting the use of alcohol is the correct procedure to protect the precious life of citizens. No Government has right it interfere in one's personal liberty but if the right of an individual is causing harm to oneself or others members of society than restrictions from State comes in and which is justifies. The problems like harassments, rape, road accidents and dangerous diseases are all associated with alcohol. These problems can be solved through the involvement of different governments Health departments and other departments which need to put a limit in the consumption to decrease the issues related with liquor

### CHAPTER3

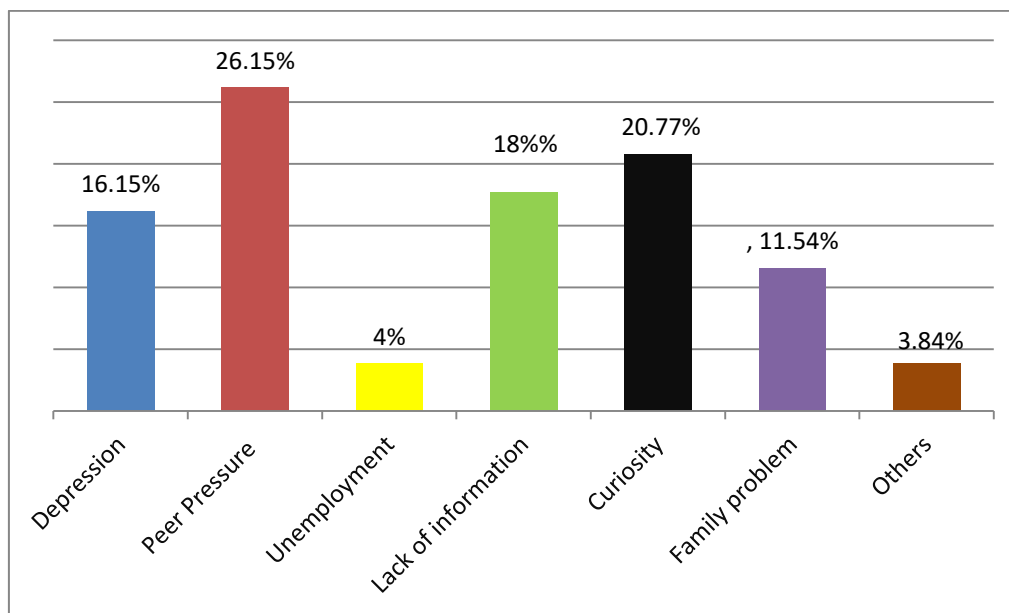
#### DATA COLLECTION AND INTEPRETATION

Q1. What do you think is the reason for consuming alcohol/liquor in the Naga Society?

Table no: 01

NO OF RESPONDENTS	Depression	Peer pressure	Unemployment	Lack of Information	Curiosity	Family problem	Others
130	21	34	05	23	27	15	05

Percentage:



Explanation: There were 130 respondents out of which 16.15 percent said that depression is the reason for liquor consumption while 26.15 percent reasoned it as peer pressure. Around 3.84 percent are for unemployment as well for other reasons. 17.69 percent are for lack of information about the consumption of liquor. Curiosity added up to 20.77 percent as one of the reasons for consuming liquor and on the other hand family problem gets 11.54 percent as its reason for consuming liquor/alcohol in the Naga society.

Q2.Do you think that the culture of local rice beer of some Naga tribes drag youngsters towards liquor consumption?

Table no: 1.1

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	67	38	25
PERCENTAGE	51.5	29.2	19.2

Explanation: Respondents were asked whether the culture of local rice-beer of some Naga tribes drag youngsters towards liquor consumption of which 51.5 percent said yes and 29.2 percent denied. While 19.2 were in the category of can't say.

Q3. Would you agree that use of liquor in movies increases short term interest to consume liquor?

Table no: 1.2

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	83	31	16
PERCENTAGE	63.8	23.8	12.4

Explanation: 130 respondents were asked whether the use of liquor in movies increases short term interest to consume liquor and 63.8 people said yes on the other hand 23.8 said no. Whereas 12.4 said can't say.



Q4. Do you agree that consumption of excess liquor give rise to crime and violence in the society?

Table no: 1.3

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	115	11	4
PERCENTAGE	88.5	8.5	2.8

Explanation: There were 130 respondents who were asked whether they agree that consumption of excess liquor give rise to crime and violence in the society and 88.5 percent agreed to it. While 8.5 disagreed and 2.8 percent were unsure about it

Q5.Do you agree that most of the road accidents occur due to the influence of liquor consumption?

Table no: 1.4

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	121	3	6
PERCENTAGE	93.1	2.7	4.2

Explanation: 130 respondents were asked whether they agree that most of the road accidents occur due to the influence of liquor consumption to which 93.1 agreed and 2.7 disagreed. 4.2 remained in the category of can't say.

Q6. Do you agree that Westernization and Modernization attract an individual to choose liquor as his/her lifestyle?

Table no: 1.5

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	49	53	28
PERCENTAGE	37.7	40.8	21.5

Explanation: There were 130 respondents out of which 37.7 percent agreed that Westernization and Modernization attract an individual to choose liquor as his/her lifestyle and 40.8 disagreed. 21.5 percent responded as can't say.

Q7. Are you aware about the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989?

Table no: 1.6

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	107	18	5
PERCENTAGE	82.3	13.8	3.9

Explanation: Total of 130 respondents were asked whether they are aware about the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 out of which 82.3 percent said yes and 13.8 percent were not aware about the Act and a few percent of 3.9 said can't say to that.

Q8. Do you support the ban on liquor consumption through Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1989 in the society?

Table no: 1.7

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	74	46	10
PERCENTAGE	56.4	35.4	8.2

Explanation: 130 respondents were asked whether they support the ban on liquor consumption through Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1989 in the society to which 56.4 percent supported by ticking yes and 35.4 percent did not support the ban on liquor consumption while 8.2 percent said can't say.

Q9. Do you think that prohibition of liquor is good for the maintenance of law and order in the society?

Table no: 1.8

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	97	22	11
PERCENTAGE	74.6	16.9	8.5

Explanation: the question on whether liquor prohibition is good for the maintenance of law and order in the society were asked to 130 respondents out of which more 74.6 percent said yes and 16.9 said no and the rest 8.5 said can't say to it.

Q10. Should Government have the right to control the level of consumption of liquor for the promotion of welfare society by declaring liquor prohibition in any form?

Table no: 1.9

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	95	31	4
PERCENTAGE	73.1	23.8	3.1

Explanation: 130 respondents were asked whether the Government have the right to control the level of consumption of liquor for the promotion of welfare society by declaring liquor prohibition in any form and more than half of the people with 73.1 percent said yes to it. Rest 23.8 percent said no and 3.1 can't say.

Q11. Do you consider that there is need of public awareness programs about the ill-effects of liquor in the society?

Table no: 02

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	110	19	01
PERCENTAGE	84.6	14.6	0.8

Explanation: There were 130 respondents out of which 84.6 percent said yes and considered that there is need of public awareness programs about the ill-effects of liquor in the society. About 14.6 said there is no requirement and 0.8 choose can't say.

Q12. Do you think that there is availability of liquor in the society despite of its ban which in-turn is a hurdle in the way of prohibition?

Table no: 2.1

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	90	24	16
PERCENTAGE	69	18.5	12.5

Explanation: When asked to 130 respondents whether there is availability of liquor in the society despite of its ban which in-turn is a hurdle in the way of prohibition 69 percent said yes, 18.5 said no and the remaining 12.5 said can't say.

Q13. Do you agree that the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 is ineffective and has failed to control the consumption of alcohol?

Table no: 2.2

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	83	37	10
PERCENTAGE	63.8	28.5	7.7

Explanation: Out of 130 respondents, 63.8 percent agreed and said yes that the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 is ineffective and has failed to control the consumption of alcohol while 28.5 said no and 7.7 with can't say respond.

Q14. Would you say that the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 has resulted in illegal trade of liquor around the state?

Table no: 2.3

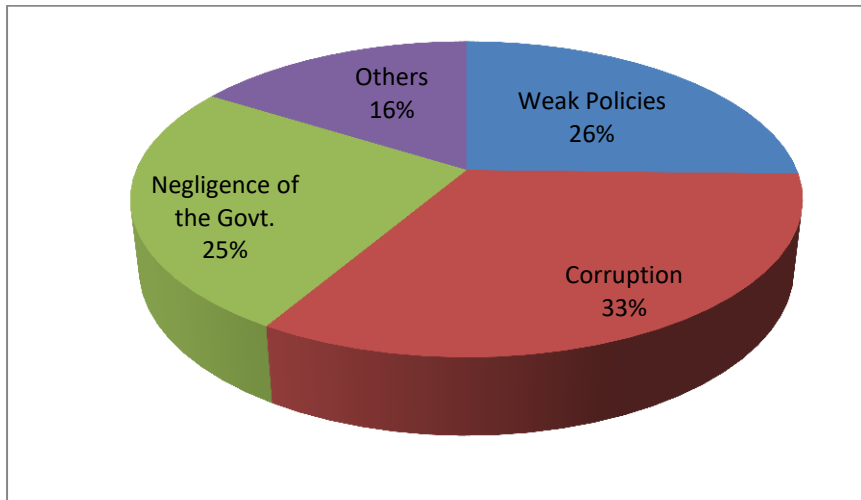
NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	88	21	21
PERCENTAGE	67.7	16.2	16.1

Explanation: The data pertaining to whether the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 has resulted in illegal trade of liquor around the state shows 67.7 as yes and 16.2 as no while 16.1 shows in the list of can't say.

Q15. Why do you think the Government does not initiate proper measures to stop if any flow of liquor and illegal trade is there in the society?

Table no: 2.4

No of respondents	Weak Policies	Corruption	Negligence of the government	Others
130	33	43	33	21



Explanation: The data pertaining to Why Government does not initiate proper measures to stop the flow of liquor and illegal trade in the society shows 33 percent reasoning it as because of corruption, 25 percent to negligence of government, 26 percent because of weak government and 16 percent reasoned it as others.

Q16. Would you say that in some way Liquor Prohibition Act undermines the progress of development of state since large amount of revenue is lost due to liquor ban?

Table no: 2.5

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	37	78	15
PERCENTAGE	28.5	60	11.5

Explanation: 130 respondents were asked whether in some way Liquor Prohibition Act undermines the progress of development of state since large amount of revenue is lost due to liquor banned and 28.5 said yes. 60 percent with no and 11.5 with can't say option.

Q17. Do you think Liquor Prohibition Act also increases the problem of corruption because of illegal trade in the society?

Table no: 2.6

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	89	26	15
PERCENTAGE	68.5	20	11.5

Explanation: Total of 130 respondents were asked whether they think Liquor Prohibition Act also increases the problem of corruption because of illegal trade in the society or not and the response were mostly yes with 68.5 percent. About 20 percent said no and 11.5 said can't say whether it leads to increase or not.

Q18. Is state Government through NLPT Act and NGOs playing any significant role in prohibiting liquor in the Naga society?

Table no: 2.7

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	33	82	15
PERCENTAGE	25.4	63.1	11.5

Explanation: There were 130 respondents who were asked whether state Government through NLPT Act and NGOs is playing any significant role in prohibiting liquor in the Naga society to this 25.4 said yes and more than half with 63.1 said no it doesn't play any role and 11.5 choose can't say option.



19. Does liquor prohibition helps to eradicate the social problem of alcohol?

Table no: 2.8

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	94	27	09
PERCENTAGE	72.3	20.8	6.9

Explanation: The data pertaining to whether liquor prohibition helps to eradicate the social problem of alcohol shows yes with 72.3 percent and no with 20.8 while can't say with 6.9 percent.

Q20. Do you think that the production/consumption of local rice beer should also be prohibited?

Table no: 2.9

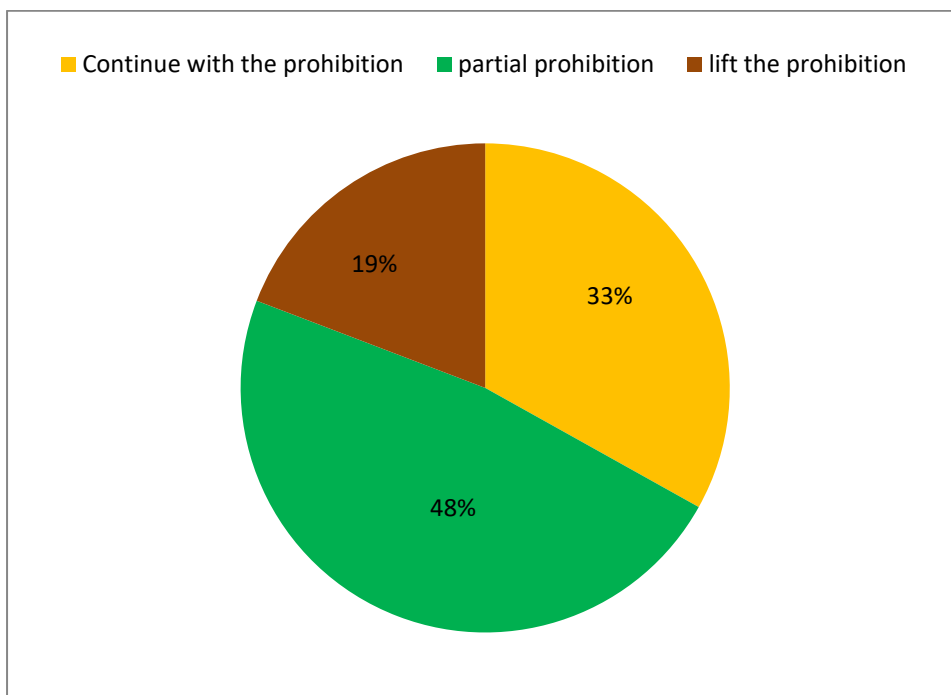
NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	38	82	10
PERCENTAGE	29.2	63.1	7.7

Explanation: 130 respondents were asked whether production/consumption of local rice beer should also be prohibited to which 29.2 said yes while 63.1 percent said no, it should not be prohibited. About 7.7 said can't say to it.

Q21. According to you, what suggestion would you suggest to Nagaland Government with regard to Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989?

Table no: 03

NO OF RESPONDENTS	Continue with the prohibition	Partial Prohibition	Lift the prohibition
130	43	62	25



Explanation: When 130 respondents who were asked what suggestion they would suggest to Nagaland Government with regard to Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989, the suggestions shows 33 percent as continuing with the prohibition, 48 percent suggested partial prohibition and 19 percent suggested on lifting the prohibition.

Q22. Do you believe that the problem of alcoholism in the Naga Society will ever be solved?

Table no: 3.1

NO OF RESPONDENTS	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
130	46	69	15
PERCENTAGE	35.4	53.1	11.5

Explanation: The data pertaining to whether the problem of alcoholism in the Naga Society will ever be solved shows 35.4 percent as yes while 53.1 shows no, it cannot be solved and 11.5 as can't say whether it can be solved or not.

## CHAPTER 4

### HYPOTHESIS TESTING

**Hypothesis 1:** People of Nagaland are aware about the laws related to liquor.

From **Table number 1.6**, when asked, whether they are aware about the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 or not, it revealed that 82.3 percent as yes and 13.3 percent as no and are not aware about the Act and a few percent of 3.9 said can't say to that.

From **Table number 1.7**, we can see that 56.4 percent supported by ticking yes and 35.4 percent did not support the ban on liquor consumption while 8.2 percent said can't say to the question of whether they support the ban on liquor consumption through Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1989 in the society.

**Table number 1.8** the question on whether liquor prohibition is good for the maintenance of law and order in the society were asked to 130 respondents out of which more 74.6 percent said yes and 16.9 said no and the rest 8.5 said can't say to it.

From **Table number 2.8**, we can see that liquor prohibition helps to eradicate the social problem of alcohol as the people said yes with 72.3 percent and no with 20.8 while can't say with 6.9 percent.

**Conclusion:** From the above analysis it can be seen that majority of the respondent said yes in every table which says that they agreed to the statement on that they are aware about the laws related to liquor in the society and that's why they support the prohibition laws framed by the government. Moreover, table number 1.8 and 2.8 can be interpreted in the way that people are aware about the liquor prohibition laws that is why they agreed that it is good for the society and helps to eradicate the problem of liquor consumption in the society. Hence, the hypothesis; People of Nagaland are aware about the laws related to liquor is proved to be true and valid.

**Hypothesis 2:** NLTP Act is playing a significant role in prohibiting liquor in Nagaland state.

**Table number 2.1** shows that people were asked whether there is availability of liquor in the society despite of its ban which in-turn is a hurdle in the way of prohibition and 69 percent said yes, 18.5 said no and the remaining 12.5 said can't say.

**Table number 2.2** has the data that 63.8 percent agreed and said yes to the question that the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 is ineffective and has failed to control the consumption of alcohol while 28.5 said no and 7.7 with can't say respond.

**Table number 2.3**, it can be seen from the response of people when asked about whether the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 has resulted in illegal trade of liquor around the state, the data shows 67.7 as yes which means that there is trade of liquor going on with or without the knowledge of the government and 16.2 said no, there is no illegal trade while 16.1 shows in the list of can't say.

**Table number 2.7** shows that only 25.4 percent said yes to the question whether NLTP and NGOs play any significant role in prohibition liquor. And more than half with 63.1 percent said no it doesn't play any role while 11.5 choose can't say option.

**Conclusion:** The above data shows that there is availability of liquor in the society despite of its ban and has resulted in illegal trade of liquor in the society. As all the data shows a negative side where NLTP is ineffective and the Act doesn't play much role in prohibiting the liquor in the society, The hypothesis stand null.

**Hypothesis 3:**The culture of local rice-beer Naga society drags youngsters towards alcoholism.

**Table number 1.1** shows the data of Respondents when asked whether the culture of local rice beer of some Naga tribes drag youngsters towards liquor consumption or not and to that 51.5 percent said yes and 29.2 percent said no. While 19.2 were in the category of can't say.

**Conclusion:** the data pertaining to local-rice beer shows the majority of the respondent as yes with 51.5 percent and it proves that the culture of local rice-beer indeed drags youngsters towards alcoholism, The hypothesis is true and proved.

**Hypothesis 4:** People believe that consumption of liquor has negative impact on their physical and social wellbeing.

**Table no 1.2** we see in this table that 63.8 people said yes that use of liquor in movies increases the short term interest to consume liquor and on the other hand 23.8 said no, it does not increase the interests. Whereas 12.4 said can't say to it.

From **Table number 1.3** we can see that people were asked whether they agree that consumption of excess liquor give rise to crime and violence in the society and 88.5 percent agreed to it. While 8.5 disagreed and 2.8 percent were unsure about it

**Table number 1.4,** it can be seen in the response of people who were asked whether they agree that most of the road accidents occur due to the influence of liquor consumption to which 93.1 agreed and 2.7 disagreed. 4.2 remained in the category of can't say.

**Conclusion:** when it comes to the perception of people about the negative impact of liquor consumption, there is no vivid explanation. From the data we can say that consumption of liquor give rise to crime and violence which has its negative impact on the people themselves. Moreover people agreed that road accidents occur mostly with the influence of liquor which has its impact on physical and social well-being of the masses. Hence, the Hypothesis is proved to be true.

**Hypothesis 5:** There is a growing consciousness among the people of Nagaland with regard to ineffectiveness of NLTP Act.

From **Table number 2.1**, we see that 69 percent said yes on the availability of liquor in the society despite of its ban which in-turn is a hurdle in the way of prohibition, 18.5 said no and the remaining 12.5 said can't say.

**Table no 2.2**we can see that out of 130 respondents, 63.8 percentages agreed and said yes that the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 is ineffective and has failed to control the consumption of alcohol while 28.5 said no and 7.7 with can't say respond.

Also from **Table number 2.3**, The data pertaining to whether the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 has resulted in illegal trade of liquor around the state shows 67.7 as yes and 16.2 as no while 16.1 shows in the list of can't say.

**Table number 2.6**shows that people were asked whether they think Liquor Prohibition Act also increases the problem of corruption because of illegal trade in the society or not and the response were generally yes with 68.5 percent. About 20 percent said no and 11.5 said can't say whether it leads to increase or not.

**Table number 2.7**, can be seen as state Governmentthrough NLPT Act and NGOs playing any significant role in prohibiting liquor in the Naga society to this 25.4 percent said yes and more than half with 63.1 said no it doesn't play any role and 11.5 choose can't say option.

**Conclusion:**the first four tables shows Yes as being the majority of people's response which means NLTP Act has failed to control liquor supply in the society with the rise of illegal trade in the society and is ineffective as mentioned in hypothesis which people are conscious about it as well. In the fifth table, it shows that even the government and NGOS failed to provide satisfaction to the people to have a total prohibition. All the above tables show how conscious people are with regard to ineffectiveness of the NLTP Act. Hence, the hypothesis is proven as true.

**Hypothesis 6:** People of Nagaland believe liquor prohibition is good for the maintenance of law and order in the society

**Table number 1.3** shows the percentage of response of the people who were asked whether they agree that consumption of excess liquor gives rise to crime and violence in the society and 88.5 percent agreed to it. While 8.5 disagreed and 2.8 percent were unsure about it

**Table number 1.4** we can see from the table that people agree that most of the road accidents occur due to the influence of liquor consumption with 93.1 agreed and 2.7 disagreed. 4.2 remained in the category of can't say.

**Table number 1.8** shows 74.6 percent as yes and 16.9 percent as no and the rest 8.5 as can't say to the question whether liquor prohibition is good for the maintenance of law and order in the society.

**Table number 1.9** we can see 73.1 percent agreed to the statement that Government should have the right to control the level of consumption of liquor for the promotion of welfare society by declaring liquor prohibition in any form and rest 23.8 percent said no. 3.1 percent can't say.

**Table number 2.8** The data pertaining to whether liquor prohibition helps to eradicate the social problem of alcohol shows yes with 72.3 percent and no with 20.8 while can't say with 6.9 percent.

**Conclusion:** Table numbers shown above shows that people believe liquor prohibition is good for the maintenance of law and order in the society. The people believe that liquor prohibition is good for the society as it helps to eradicate the social problem of alcoholism. One can say from the above data that excess consumption of liquor gives rise to crime and violence. Even most of the road accidents happen due to the influence of liquor with the major problem of drink and drive so we can automatically conclude that prohibition is good for the society to avoid such crimes as well as it is good for proper working of laws where even government should take necessary steps like liquor prohibition to promote stability to the society. Hence, the hypothesis stands as true



**Hypothesis 7:**The people of Nagaland believe the major hurdle in the way of prohibition is the easy availability of liquor in the state.

From **Table number 2.1** we can see that 69 percent said yes, 18.5 said no and the remaining 12.5 said can't say on the question whether there is availability of liquor in the society despite of its ban which in-turn is a hurdle in the way of prohibition.

**Table number 2.2** shows that 63.8 percent agreed and said yes that the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 is ineffective and has failed to control the consumption of alcohol while 28.5 said no and 7.7 with can't say respond.

The data pertaining to **Table no 2.3** shows 67.7 percent as yes and 16.2 as no, while 16.1 shows in the list of can't say to the question whether the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 has resulted in illegal trade of liquor around the state.

**Table number 2.7**, we can see that people were asked whether state Government through NLPT Act and NGOs is playing any significant role in prohibiting liquor in the Naga society and to this 25.4 said yes and more than half with 63.1 said no it doesn't play any role and 11.5 choose can't say option.

**Conclusion:**as we can see from the above data, more than half of the people agreed that there is illegal trade of liquor around the state which proves the availability of liquor in the society. Moreover, 63.1 percent of respondents said that Government through NLTP Act also is a failure to stop the flow of liquor which is a major barrier in the way of prohibition. So the hypothesis is proved to be true.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **CONCLUSION**

Alcoholism is the root cause of social problem in the society which affects the lives of an individual, family and community at large. Liquor and its related problems are global issues which tend to remain more or less everywhere. Consumption of liquor leads to social, economic and health related problems. Through this research work it is clear that excess consumption of liquor causes so many diseases and has its impact on the psychology of an individual. It leads to increase in violence and crime in the society. Moreover the cases of drunk and drive and road accidents are increasing day by day and to handle this strict laws and regulations are must to ensure safety to the citizens.

The study conducted shows that there is availability of liquor in the district of Kohima through illegal trade from around the states due to weak policies of the government. One of the most important reason for ineffective of the liquor Prohibition Act is corruption. Moreover the data shows that there is negligence from the side of government to promote liquor ban instead some officers are involved in it and get bribe from the sellers. There is lack of co-operation and lack of participation to stop or control the problem of alcoholism from the citizens who turn themselves blind and dumb when it comes to report government officials about the sale and consumption of liquor.

Alcoholism is a chronic disease which needs to be controlled with the help and co-operation from judiciary, governments, social organizations, NGOs as well as from responsible members of society. Although state governments and some organizations are working effectively to promote alcohol free society yet more rules and measures needs to amend for the betterment and protection of the people for the promotion of welfare society.

Accordingly, the state government imposes prohibition on liquor with a view to promote stability and to maintain peace and order in the society. Moreover, liquor prohibition helps in reducing the crime and violence present in the society as because of the consumption of liquor. It also improves the health of the citizens and helps retain economy balance in the family as money spent on alcohol is utilized in a better way. Prohibition also is a cure of many diseases occurring due to alcoholism; it also helps the state as less economy is spent in

maintaining great health of its citizens. Education plays an important role in one's life which teaches us what is right wrong. Likewise lack of knowledge and education about education about the ill-effects leads is also one reason where an individual does not know about its side effects and fall into trap. The data shows that there is need of awareness program about the harmful and hazardous effects of consuming liquor to school children's ,college students and people respectively as they are the future of society who needs to taught about all the social issues prevailing in the society.

The present laws related to liquor needs revising as it promote corruption and illegal trade of liquor which is harmful for the economy as well as for the people. It has led to rise of different gangs and fuel the society with black marketing. The increases in taxes on liquor tempt poor section off society to choose local brew such as "hooch" "arrack" etc., which are for them. It is observed that there is rise in the illegal sale in the society but the officials hardly take any action to stop the sale of liquor and tend to neglect the rising problem. Moreover, the people themselves are encouraging the sale through their demand of liquor, there is lack of co-operation and support from the citizens. The study shows that one of the main reasons for the sale of liquor is the economic gain where the families have no other source to earn income for the daily survival as the state is still under-develop and fail to provide even daily wage programs.

On the Other hand, the people want the state to remain dry as a partial prohibition where liquor will be provided under a certain age in a certain place. There is need of a uniform National law and a legal age to avoid confusion with different legal ages and different laws pertaining to alcohol.

Liquor prohibition leads to decrease in crime rate and also reduces the health related issues promoting a healthy lifestyle. The Supreme Court has taken a tremendous step towards liquor where sale of liquor within 500 meters of the National highway is prohibited. More steps like this is a must for the society to control the flow of liquor and to save the citizens of the country from the hazardous effects of alcohol.

Hence, it can be concluded that there is a need of strict laws and regulation in the society with honest officials as people are suffering with numerous health issues due to the flaws in the rules of the government and illegal trade on liquor. Moreover, families also need to play an important role in guiding the children to right path.

## SUGGESTIONS

- The study shows that there is need to establish more awareness programs to aware youngsters about the ill-effects of alcohol consumption especially uneducated youngsters and school going children.
- Government should formulate a uniform National liquor law for all the states as well as same legal age for consumption of liquor in all the state of India.
- Government should amend strict laws and measures to protect the people from the problem of liquor consumption. Government should Set up more rehabilitation and de-addiction centers for the alcoholic people
- Government should introduce the system of reward for the people who inform about the illegal liquor trade and severe punishment should be enforced for the defaulters.
- Local bodies should also come with new programs in order to help the people suffering from the addiction and identifying the problems related to alcohol and provides proper treatment.
- NGOs and student's body like Nagaland Student Union should also be wise in tackling this issue as it is pulling state into the throes of corruption, destitute and chaos. They should also set aims and goals to make free alcohol society.
- Mass Media should also take initiative through various advertisements about the physical and physiological dangers of alcohol.
- Family plays an important role in brightening a child's future therefore family should give proper guidance and knowledge to drag him/her to a right path. Listening and understanding their child's problems is also a must.
- Youths are the backbone of the Country so youths should came in front line with total co-operation and support to promote alcohol free society.

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## APPENDIX

A Survey on the Perception of people with regard to liquor prohibition with special reference to Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition (NLTP) Act 1989

A case study of Kohima District, Nagaland.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Please spare few minutes of your valuable time to answer the given questions.

Here are some questions which you are required to answer them either by a tick mark or by filling up the required space. Please feel free to respond on all the questions without any hesitation. Your responses will be kept confidential and will be used for research purpose only. Your opinion matters.

\_\_\_\_\_



1. What do you think is the reason for consuming alcohol/liquor in the Naga Society?

(a) Depression

(b) Peer pressure

(c) Unemployment

(d) Lack of information about the effects of alcohol

(e) Curiosity

(f) Family problem

(g) Any others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you think that the culture of local rice beer of some Naga tribes drag youngsters towards liquor consumption?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

3. Would you agree that use of liquor in movies increases short term interest to consume liquor?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

4. Do you agree that consumption of excess liquor give rise to crime and violence in the society?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

5. Do you agree that most of the road accidents occur due to the influence of liquor consumption?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

6. Do you agree that Westernisation and Modernisation attract an individual to choose liquor as his/her lifestyle?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

7. Are you aware about the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

8. Do you support the ban on liquor consumption through Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1989 in the society?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

9. Do you think that prohibition of liquor is good for the maintenance of law and order in the society?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

10. Should Government have the right to control the level of consumption of liquor by declaring liquor prohibition in any form?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

11. Do you consider that there is need of public awareness programs about the ill-effects of liquor in the society?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

12. Do you think that there is availability of liquor in the society despite of its ban which in-turn is a hurdle in the way of prohibition?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

13. Do you agree that the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 is ineffective and has failed to control the consumption of alcohol?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

Give Reason:

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14. Would you say that the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 has resulted in illegal trade of liquor around the state?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

15. Why do you think the Government does not initiate proper measures to stop if any flow of liquor and illegal trade is there in the society?

(a) Weak policies (b) Corruption

(c) Negligence of the government

(d) Any others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

16. Would you say that in some way Liquor Prohibition Act undermines the progress of development of state since large amount of revenue is lost due to liquor ban?

YES  NO  CANT'T SAY

17. Do you think Liquor Prohibition Act also increases the problem of corruption because of illegal trade in the society?

YES  NO  CANT'T SAY

18. Is state Government and NGOs playing any significant role in prohibiting liquor in the Naga society?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

Give Reason:

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19. Does liquor prohibition helps to eradicate the social problem of alcohol?

YES  NO  CANT'T SAY

20. Do you think that the production/consumption of local rice beer should also be prohibited?

YES  NO  CAN'T SAY

21. According to you, what suggestion would you suggest to Nagaland Government with regard to Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989?

CONTINUE WITH THE PROHIBITION

PARTIAL PROHIBITION

LIFT THE PROHIBITION

22. Do you believe that the problem of alcoholism in the Naga Society will ever be solved?

YES

NO

CAN'T SAY

Give reason:

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23. Would you like to give any other suggestion to control the problem of alcohol in the Naga Society? \_\_\_\_\_

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