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## Role Of Government And Voluntary Organizations In Prohibition Of Alcohol

*(References in Rajasthan State)*

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**Abstract:** This study has been undertaken to investigate the determinants of stock returns in Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) using two assets pricing models the classical Capital Asset Pricing Model and Arbitrage Pricing Theory model. To test the CAPM market return is used and macroeconomic variables are used to test the APT. The macroeconomic variables include inflation, oil prices, interest rate and exchange rate. For the very purpose monthly time series data has been arranged from Jan 2010 to Dec 2014. The analytical framework contains.

**Index Terms - Component, formatting, style, styling, insert.**

### I. INTRODUCTION

The role of voluntary organizations in de-addiction programs is commendable. Along with government institutions, voluntary organizations are also working for de-addiction. Voluntary organizations are those organizations whose workers may or may not be paid, but whose initiatives and activities are carried out by its members without heavy control. Social work based on sympathy, kindness and spiritual causes has been happening in India since ancient times.

In Geeta, Kotilya's Arthashastra and Jataka tales, emphasis has been laid on social qualities like charity, kindness, service etc. Even during the Muslim and British rule, voluntary organizations existed for social work. Mahatma Gandhi took many steps for the welfare of Harijans. Voluntary organizations operating in Rajasthan

Following is the description of the major voluntary organizations operating in Rajasthan with government assistance under the de-addiction program:

#### 1. Opium Free Medical, Training and Research Trust

This trust is located in Mankalav of Jodhpur district. It does treatment, training and research work to get rid of opium. It does the above work by organizing camps.

#### 2. Manohar Bal Mandir Committee

It was established in Ganganagar many years ago and is being operated under the scheme of the Government of India.

#### 3. Dantaur Vikas Public Charitable Trust

This trust is located in Dantaur town of Khajuwala tehsil of Bikaner district. Another de-addiction center with the same name is being operated here. The first is being operated for Bikaner district and the second for Jaisalmer district.

#### **4. Rajasthan Navchetna Samiti**

It is located on Bazarwada Road, Delhi Gate in Nagaur. There are 15 beds in this de-addiction center.

#### **5. Amrapali Training Institute**

It is situated in Deoli city of Tonk district. There are 15 beds under this institute where prisoners are specially treated.

#### **6. Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Women and Child Development Committee**

This cantonment is being operated near Municipal Corporation Colony in Kota. There are 15 beds in this de-addiction center. In this, assistance is provided by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India for the development and de-addiction of women.

#### **7. Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore Vidyalaya Samiti**

This is a committee with arrangements of 15 beds being run for de-addiction in Rawatsar town of Hanumangarh district. Where people addicted to opium, smack and alcohol are especially treated.

#### **8. Ounce Institute**

This de-addiction center with a capacity of 15 beds was established many years ago in Municipal Colony, Baran, near Chauthmata Temple. In this, people addicted to all types of drugs are treated.

#### **9. Jan Kala Sahitya Manch Sansthan**

This is a de-addiction center being run for Jaipur district where there are 15 beds. It is being operated near Gopalpura Pulia in Ambedkar Nagar in Jaipur. Here, drug addicted people are admitted and treated with medicines and counselling.

#### **10. GangaVision Institute**

This is a de-addiction center with a capacity of 15 beds located near Municipality Colony in Baran, which is active in the treatment of people addicted to all types of drugs.

#### **11. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Training Institute**

It is being operated in Ratangarh district of Churu district. In this de-addiction center, people addicted to ganja, cannabis, opium, smack and alcohol etc. are treated.

#### **12. Ganesh Manav Seva Sansthan**

This is a de-addiction center operating in Jhotwara area of Jaipur, where there is a provision of 15 beds to admit drug addicts. Many years ago, keeping human service in mind, this institute was established for the work of de-addiction.

#### **13. Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Public Awareness and Development**

It is situated in Brahyapuri near Mahalakshmi Temple in Nagaur. Its intake capacity is 15 beds. The objective of this institute is to create public awareness against drug addiction and to achieve de-addiction. It also works for the development and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

#### **14. Destitute Women Child Development Village Industries Education Committee**

This de-addiction center is being operated in Paibagh area of Bharatpur. It has 15 beds where drug addicts are admitted and freed from addiction.

#### **15. Jaipur Rural Health and Development Trust**

This trust for de-addiction has been running in Banipark in Jaipur for many years. It has the capacity to admit 15 beds.

## **16. Deepshikha Mahila Child Utthan Samiti**

It is located on Hatwara Road in Jaipur. There are 15 beds in this de-addiction center where drug addicts are admitted and freed from the addiction of various types of drugs like alcohol, opium, tobacco etc. and are inspired to live a drug-free life.

Apart from the institutions mentioned above, other non-government (voluntary) organizations are also working in this field, their details are given below:

### **1. Alcoholic Anonymous (AA)**

Many types of organizations are contributing for the treatment of people addicted to alcohol. One of these is the organization of alcoholics, known as Alcoholics Anonymous (A. A.) says.

### **2. Gayatri Shaktipeeth**

This voluntary organization is located near Vatika village in Jaipur which is being run by Gayatri Parivar Shantikunj Haridwar. It was established in 1998 as a de-addiction center which works on the principle that good health is essential to live life to the fullest.

### **3. Indian Asthma Care Society**

This society was established in 1985 by Dr. Virendra Singh in Jaipur, whose objective is to warn about the dangers caused by various types of drugs like tobacco, alcohol, opium etc. and to treat them. This organization helps in the treatment of people and prisoners living in slums, jails, police stations and slums by warning them about the harm caused by drugs.

### **4. Prajapati Brahmakumari Ishwariya Vishwavidyalaya**

This university is located in Mount Abu in Rajasthan which is famous for Rajyoga education and research. This is a type of medical institution established by researchers which provides inspiration to give up alcohol addiction and other types of drugs.

### **5. Human Welfare Society and De-addiction Counseling Center**

This organization was established a few years ago in Jaipur for human welfare from a humanitarian point of view. This organization is playing a leading role in the de-addiction program.

### **6. Sarvodaya Mandal**

Sarvodaya, imbued with Gandhian ideology, is also working on drug prohibition. With his invaluable thoughts, he keeps inspiring people to save their important lives by staying away from the addiction of alcohol etc.

There is an office of Sarvodaya Mandal in Bapunagar in Jaipur, where the accounts of the thoughts and programs of various thinkers related to de-addiction have been preserved.

### **7. Prem Niketan**

This voluntary organization is located in Durgapura in Jaipur. Many workers are working here who are contributing in keeping people aware against the evil like drugs.

### **8. Rajasthan Gauseva Sangh**

This organization has been dedicating its valuable time and thoughts for the welfare of the society for many years. It continues to inspire us to stay away from evil like alcohol. For this, this association keeps revealing its involvement in this evil by giving proper advice to the people from time to time. De-addiction Center (Sawaimansingh Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur)

Rajasthan government has been running a de-addiction center in a mental hospital for the last 25 years. It is located in Janta Colony in Jaipur. Similarly S. M.S. De-addiction ward was opened in the hospital, Jaipur in 1998 which has 20 beds. Every month around 70-80 patients are admitted here to quit drug addiction. Here, along with medical treatment, psychotherapy is given to the patient and his family so that they can know the measures which are necessary for both staying away from addiction and de-addiction.

Some people who have established voluntary organizations for de-addiction are being introduced and who have contributed a lot in the work of de-addiction. Along with this, the job description of the role of these voluntary organizations is also presented:

### 9.Narayan Singh Mankalav

He is a resident of Mankalav village of Jodhpur. He was a professor in college education, who has been decorated with Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan. This honor was given to him for his work in de-addiction. For this, he established 'Opium Free Treatment and Research Trust' in 1983.

She is a resident of Tamil Nadu state. Her husband died due to drug addiction. After the death of her husband, she decided that she would work to spread awareness to keep people away from this evil.

### 10.Action Council Against Tobacco (ACT) India

This institution has been functioning since 1991. Its main working area is Mumbai. Besides, it works for de-addiction in other areas also. It actively collaborates with other organizations to provide training literature and educational materials. Its main goal is to provide health education and training by advocating for tobacco control.

### 11.Greenmother land

This voluntary organization has been working in Chennai since 1995. Its main focus is health awareness and advocacy. It organizes World No Tobacco Day, health education activities, painting competitions for school children, recommends ban on smoking in public places and non-promotion of tobacco advertisements etc.

### 12.Health Action Network (Hridiyasana)

It is operational in Chennai (Tamil Nadu) since 1995. It works in collaboration with Rajasthan Cancer Foundation in Rajasthan. Its function is to provide tobacco control education and advocacy courses for youth.

It also distributes IEC materials (posters, postcards, films, fact sheets, etc.) as a counter to tobacco promotion messages. Voluntary Health Association of India (VHI)

This is an organization working in New Delhi which is working on health education support and litigation. This institution V.H.I. It has partnered with over 300 NGOs to organize regional workshops on 'Innovative Approaches to Tobacco Control' with the support of the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization.

**Table 5.1**

#### Classification based on familiarity with alcohol prevention rules

S.N	Vote	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	YES	124	41-33
2	NO	176	58-67
	TOTAL	300	100

It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that they are not well aware of the rules regarding prevention of alcohol consumption. 176 respondents believe that they are not well acquainted with the rules regarding prevention of drinking. Whose percentage is 58.67 and 124 respondents believe that they are well aware of the rules regarding prevention of alcohol, whose percentage is 41.33. It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that they are not well acquainted with the rules regarding prevention of alcohol consumption.

**Table 5.2**

**Classification based on the role of voluntary organizations in drug prevention**

S.N	Role	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	196	65-33
2	No	104	34-67
	Total	300	100

It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that voluntary organizations play a role in drug prevention. 196 respondents believe that voluntary organizations have a role in drug prevention. The percentage of those who are 65.33 believe that only the voluntary organizations do publicity at various places and tell about the rules and measures for drug prevention and 104 respondents believe that the voluntary organizations do not play a role in drug prevention, whose percentage is 34.67. It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that voluntary organizations play a role in drug prevention.

**Table 5.3**

**Classification on the basis of whether the habit of drinking gives rise to criminal tendencies**

S.N	Role	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	206	68-67
2	No	94	31-33
	Total	300	100

It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that voluntary organizations play a role in drug prevention. 196 respondents believe that voluntary organizations have a role in drug prevention. The percentage of those who are 65.33 believe that only the voluntary organizations do publicity at various places and tell about the rules and measures for drug prevention and 104 respondents believe that the voluntary organizations do not play a role in drug prevention, whose percentage is 34.67. It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that voluntary organizations play a role in drug prevention.

**Table 5.4****Classification on the basis of alcohol habit causing suicide**

S.N	Role	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	164	54.67
2	No	136	45.33
	Total	300	100

It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that the habit of drinking alcohol leads to suicide. 164 respondents believe that the habit of drinking becomes a reason for committing suicide, whose percentage is 54.67. They believe that most of the rickshaw pullers try to commit suicide by drinking alcohol due to financial problems and 136 respondents believe that the habit of drinking does not become a reason for committing suicide, whose percentage is 34.67.

It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that the habit of drinking alcohol leads to suicide.

**Table 5.5****Classification based on the method used in de-addiction centers**

Sl.S.	Method	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Counseling	134	44.67
2	By medicines	65	21.67
3	By movie or video	84	28.00
4	All of the above	17	05.66
	sum	300	100

It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that in de-addiction centers, efforts are made to give up alcohol through counseling method only. 134 respondents believe that in de-addiction centers, efforts are made to give up alcohol only through counseling method.

Whose percentage is 44.67, 84 respondents believe that in de-addiction centers, efforts are made to get rid of alcohol through films or videos, whose percentage is 28.00, 65 respondents believe that in de-addiction centers, efforts are made to get rid of alcohol through medicines only, whose percentage is 21.67. And 17 respondents believe that efforts are made to get rid of alcoholism through all the above methods, whose percentage is 05.67. It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that in de-addiction centers, efforts are made to give up alcohol through counseling method only.

**Table 5.5****Classification based on expenditure on liquor in income**

Sl.S.	Expenditure	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Rs 1000	23	07-67
2	Rs 1001-1500.	55	18-33
3	Rs 1501-2000	84	28-00
4	Rs 2000 more than	138	46-00
	sum	300	100

It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that they can save Rs. 2000 from their income. spends more on liquor. 138 respondents believe that they can save Rs 2000 from their income. 46.00 percent of which 84 respondents believe that they spend more than Rs. 1501-2000 out of their income. Whose percentage is 18.33 and 23 respondents believe that they can save Rs 1000 from their income. Spend it on alcohol. It is clear from the above table that most of the respondents believe that they can save Rs. 2000 from their income. spend more on alcohol than.

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