Factors Influencing the Degrading of Alcohol Use: A Sociological Study Based On the Opinion of the Sri Lankan People

Ibrahim M. Nasrin, Gedara G. W. Ahmed, Abdul M. M. Aaqil, Ahmed S. Razik

ABSTRACT

Alcohol use is seen as a factor that destabilizes the social structure. The main purpose of this study is to identify the factors influencing the degrading of drug use and to provide a blueprint for the implementation of potential factors at the international level. This survey has been carried out as a quantitative study. Questionnaires and interviews are included as primary data. All data obtained were analysed by SPSS and the results have been obtained from it. Factors influencing the degradivity of alcoholism include the legal closure of liquor stores, the enforcement of systematic legal action, the continuation of the best outreach to all departments, the proper administration of the town, and the provision of medical and psychiatric treatment. Among them, the implementation of formal legal action on the factors that discredit the use of alcohol increases by 1%, while the use of alcohol can be degraded by 1.746% and this is the most influential factor, according to the study. Similarly, when looking at the results, none of the factors that can influence the degrading of alcoholism shows a negative value. Therefore, as the study results show that all the factors that have been presented as factors influencing the degradivity of alcoholism are in positive values, in can be concluded that they all can be the factors which influences the degrading of alcohol use.

Keywords: Alcohol Use, Degrading, Factors, Opinion, Sri Lankan People

I. INTRODUCTION

Alcohol use is seen as a factor that disrupts the social fabric. The Muslim community is no exception to the addiction to alcohol that pervades all regions, regardless of race or religion. Drugs are considered to be substances that disrupt the human behaviours, dull their minds and destroy their good and healthy life style (Helfan et al., 2017) It has an impact on all levels as an individual, family and community. Drug addiction leads to family breakdown and their involvement in illegal activities puts the whole family at risk. It also leads young people to drop out of school and university (Ahammed et al., 2019).

As a result, the family is isolated by the society, and large sums of money which are spent on drugs, push the family into poverty. A family addicted to drugs is isolated from society, and drug users waste large sums of money on family income.

Not only that, it can disrupt the health of the user and have various impacts on them. Addiction is a type of disease that affects a person’s body, his brain, behaviour and personality (Sattari et al., 2012). The impact of the drug affects all the organs in the human body. It weakens the immune system and makes it more susceptible to infections. This can lead to infections of the veins, blood vessels and heart valves. It may cause nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain (Njati, 2016). In addition, it leads to crimes such as mental retardation, irrationality, poor performance in school, sports and other outdoor activities, distraction, school dropouts, dangerous sexual behaviour, theft, violence, rape, poor health, exclusion from society and abandonment, dissociation with parents, teachers, siblings, and peers and excessive use of alcohol can sometimes leads a person to death (Njati, 2016). Not only that, beyond family and community, it reduces the opportunity for employment and may cause resource scarcity in the country. Drug addiction increases the risk of infectious diseases, such as AIDS and tuberculosis, and increases the mortality rate. It also leads to an increase in crime and problems such as unemployment (Sattari et al., 2012).

The religion of Islam, which sets an example for human life and teaches us how to live in this world, has
banned the substances that degrade man. Drugs affect religion, health, psychology, society and the economy. Their use contradicts Islamic teachings and abuses the five elements of religion, life, knowledge, honor, and money, which are essential for the preservation of the Islamic religion.

Thus, numerous studies related to drug use have been found out. Also there are many sociological and scientific studies have been carried out on the factors influencing drug use and drug abuse disorders and effects nationally and internationally. Many recommendations have been made in the study to prevent drug use. However, it is not possible to identify the symptoms of reduced drug use. Although there are plenty of researches related to this have been carried out, no practical recommendations have even been put forward.

II. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

Identifying the factors influencing drug abuse stigma and providing a blueprint for implementing the possible factors at the national level

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

This survey has been carried out as a quantitative study. Data were collected through questionnaires as the primary data. All the data obtained are analyzed by SPSS software and the results are obtained from it. For this study, samples and data were collected from 6 districts in Sri Lanka on the basis of the Convenience Sampling Method to obtain influences on factors that may influence alcohol abuse. The data collected are as follows:

| District       | Samples |
|----------------|---------|
| Colombo        | 80      |
| Kandy          | 100     |
| Kalutara       | 60      |
| Ampara         | 100     |
| Polanaruwa     | 60      |
| Batticaloa     | 100     |
| Total          | 500     |

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Five districts were selected to obtain data for this survey entitled "Factors influencing the degrading of alcohol use, a sociological study based on the opinion of Sri Lankan people." The dependent variable of this survey is degrade of drug use, and the independent variables are legally closing the liquor stores, enforce formal legal action, provide consistent awareness to all sectors, provide psychiatric treatment and the immediate actions by the administration. Relationships between the dependent and independent are analysed by SPSS software and results are obtained through it. Although many reasons have been found for degrading drug use, the most relevant factors have been considered as variables. The model for the detection of variables in that category is as follows.

\[ Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1(B) + \beta_2(C) + \beta_3(D) + \beta_4(E) + \beta_5(F) + U \]

Y: Alcohol use (Q)
A: Legal closure of liquor stores
B: Implementing formal legal procedures
C: Continuing to provide better awareness to all sectors
D: Providing medical and psychological treatment
E: Taking proper action by the town administration
U: Significance level

\( \beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5 \) : Dimensions

A. Selecting the Appropriate Model

The data were obtained from 300 participants from 6 districts on the basis of convenience sampling method on the influential factors in degrading alcohol consumption. To find out the relationship between the dependent and independent variables and to measure the impacts they have, multiple regression models such as Linear-Linear, Line-Logistic, Logistic-Linear, Logistic-Logistic have been used by SPSS software.
Various figures have been used to select their best model and the best model has been selected.

**B. Models / Samples**

| Model                | Variables                                                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Linear - Linear      | $\beta_0 + \beta_1(A) + \beta_2(B) + \beta_3(C) + \beta_4(D) + \beta_5(E) + U$ |
| Linear - Logistic    | $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \log (A) + \beta_2 \log (B) + \beta_3 \log (C) + \beta_4 \log (D) + \beta_5 \log (E) + U$ |
| Logistic - Linear    | $\beta_0 + \beta_1(B) + \beta_2(C) + \beta_3(D) + \beta_4(E) + \beta_5(G) + U$ |
| Logistic - Logistic  | $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \log (A) + \beta_2 \log (B) + \beta_3 \log (C) + \beta_4 \log (D) + \beta_5 \log (E) + U$ |

**C. Selecting the Model**

| Model            | $(R^2)\%$ | Adjusted $(R^2)\%$ | "F" Value | "P" Value | DW | VIF |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----|-----|
| Linear           | 98.9%     | 97.8%              | 4.369     | 0.00      | 1.081 | 1.021-1.005 |
| Linear - Logistics | 98.3%    | 96.7               | 2.886     | 0.00      | 1.519 | 1.021-1.006 |
| Logistic - Linear | 98.8%    | 97.7%              | 4.112     | 0.00      | 1.090 | 1.021-1.005 |
| Logistic - Logistics | 98.4%  | 96.9               | 3.057     | 0.00      | 1.447 | 1.021-1.006 |

In the table, the value of the coefficient ($R^2$) in the models Linear - Linear, Line-Logistic, Logistic - Linear, Logistic - Logistic is more than 60 percent. Among these, although the value of the coefficient is found to be higher in a Linear - Linear, the coefficient can be said to be significant based on other factors, such as variables taken to detect factors influencing drug use degradation based on 98.3% of the coefficient in the model linear-logistic.

Furthermore, in the linear-logistic model, the value of F is found to be 2.866 and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) is 1.021 - 1.006. Therefore, based on all the factors, it can be concluded that the linear-logistic model is sufficient in relation to this study. Thus, here the linear-logistic model is taken for analysis. Accordingly the following table 4.2 shows the values of the selected variables as influential factors in the degradation of drug use.

**D. Results of Regression Coefficient Study**

| Variables | Regression coefficient | "t" | Probability Value | Variance Inflation Factor |
|-----------|------------------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Stable (Q) | -0.469                 | -14.249 | 0.00              | 0.365                    |
| Log A     | 1.539                  | 44.192 | 0.00              | 0.492                    |
| Log B     | 1.746                  | 59.804 | 0.00              | 0.565                    |
| Log C     | 1.622                  | 67.774 | 0.00              | 0.565                    |
| Log D     | 1.065                  | 47.062 | 0.00              | 0.390                    |
| Log E     | 1.338                  | 56.898 | 0.00              | 0.476                    |

$R^2 - \text{Sq} = 98.3\%$

From the above calculation, the regression coefficient value 98.3%. Accordingly, all non-variables of triggering variable (dependent variable) describe the 98.3% of the impact. Furthermore, the F experiment shows that the model is statistically adequate because the probability (P - value) for F is less than 0.05 in variables A to E.

Furthermore, according to the above table it is possible to explain the variables taken for the study. Factors identified as aiding and abetting the use of alcohol were found to be 95 per cent objective at the level of trust, with the legal closure of liquor stores, the enforcement of formal legal action, the provision of excellent outreach to all departments, the provision of medical and psychological treatment, and the systematic action of the town administration. The regression equation formula for determining the influence of factors on the degradation of drug use according to the outcome is as follows.

In order to achieve the objective of the study according to Table 4.2, based on the above assessment of the public assessment of the factors influencing the devaluation of alcohol, the probability of legalizing the closure of liquor stores and the probability of legal closure of liquor stores is 0.9. Thus, there is a positive correlation between liquor stores being influential in terms of legal closure in terms of discrediting the consumer. Based on this, the legal closure of liquor stores can increase by 1 percent while drug use can be reduced by 1.539 percent. Key features of the legal closure of liquor stores include increasing the contract tax on liquor stores, allowing the opening of liquor stores several miles away from residential and public spaces, reducing the opening time of liquor stores, legally increasing the age limit for consumer vendors and the issuance of patent licenses.

Furthermore, probability of the "t" value in the relationship between the stigma of drug use and the
enforcement of legal proceedings is found to be 0.000. As well as the regression coefficient of implementing legal action is found to be 1.746, thus the correlation between alcohol abuse and the legalization of formal legal action can be increased by 1% and the alcohol consumption can be reduced by 1.746%. One of the main factors in the stigmatization of alcoholism was the strengthening of the systematic punishment of alcoholics through the constitution, the reckoning of convictions for alcohol-related accidents as attempted murder, and the denial of employment to drug addicts. These include levying higher taxes on those who use alcohol in violation of the law, or denying government benefits, and dismissing officials who bribe criminals.

One of the variables taken into account in the analysis is that when looking at the relationship between continuing to provide exposure to all sectors and denigrating alcoholism, the probability value of this variable is significance at the level of 5. In addition, the value of the regression coefficient of continuing to provide better outreach to all sectors is found to be 1.622. Thus, the connection between the stigma of alcoholism and the continued provision of better awareness to all sectors is a positive one. So continuing to provide better exposure to all sectors can be degraded by 1.622% while increasing it by 1%. One of the factors influencing the stigma of alcoholism is the continuing provision of better awareness across all sectors, mainly by state-wide awareness campaigns across the country, and age-appropriate awareness. These included providing the best possible awareness of the school itself, legally establishing a strong national anti-alcohol movement similar to colonial rule, and providing special awareness to each head of household.

Similarly, when noticing the relationship between the variables of providing medical and psychiatric treatment and degrading the alcohol use, the probability value of is found to be 000, which has a significant level about 5 percent. In addition, the cost-effectiveness of medical and psychotherapy treatment is found to be 1.065. The connection between the provision of medical and psychiatric treatment and the degradation of alcoholism is therefore a positive one. Thus the variable (factor) medical and psychiatric treatment delivery can be increased by 1 percent while alcohol consumption can be increased by 1.065%. Factors influencing the depravity of alcoholism include the provision of medical and psychotherapy, as well as the psychological approach to alcohol abuse, the handling of clinical approaches to treatment, and the direct highlighting of victims and efforts to correct those who are currently addicted to alcohol.

Moreover, while considering the connection between town administration taking actions and degrading the use of alcohol, the significant is at the level of 5%, with a probability of 0.000. In addition, the town administration's regression coefficient value is 1.338. Therefore the relationship between the 2 variables is found to be linear. Therefore, the town administration can reduce alcohol consumption by 1.338% while increasing the effectiveness by 1 %. Muslim leaders' efforts to bring Islam's position on alcoholism among the people, village welfare movements to focus more on it, to exclude public concessions from the school administration, and to impose penalties on those involved in the punishment of alcoholism are some of the main features that are included in the factors that influence in degrading alcohol use.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis described above, the variables like the legal closure of liquor stores, enforcement of formal legal actions, providing better awareness for all the sectors, providing medical and psychological treatments and systematic actions by the town administration have all positive values. All factors are in need of implementation as the best solutions and suggestions for degrading of alcoholism are based on the opinion of the people of the country. Therefore, efforts should be made to further increase such independent-variables that exhibit positive values. This can further increase the degradation of alcohol use in the form of variables that reflect positive values. As well as it will lead to create citizens who will build a better social structure by eliminating alcoholism that disrupts the family structure.

Islamic organization project presented by Researchers in order to discredit the use of alcohol (See Fig. 1 below):

Step 1: “They ask you about wine and gambling. Say, “In both there is great sin, and some benefits for people. And their sin is greater than their benefits.” (Surah Al-Bakara: 219).

Step 2: “Oh you who believe! Approach not prayers in a state of intoxication…” (Surah An-Nisa: 43).

Step 3: “Oh you who believe! Intoxicants and gambling, sacrificing to stones, and divination by arrows, are an abomination.- of Satan’s handiwork: eschew such abomination that you may prosper” (Surah Al-Maidah:90)
Authors declare that they do not have any conflict of interest.

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Ibrahim M. Nasrin is an Author completed her bachelor's Degree in Islamic Thought and Civilization in South Eastern University of Sri Lanka. Also she completed her Master's Degree in Islamic Studies in University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka. Her research interests were Multi Culturalism, Human Rights in Islam and Comparative religion etc.

Gedara G. W. Ahmed Jamaldeen Waleed Ahmed is an Author completed his bachelor's Degree in Islamic Studies in University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka. Also he completed his Master's Degree in Islamic Studies in University of Peradeniya. His research interests were Islamic Law, Multi Culturalism, Human Rights in Islam and Comparative religion etc.

Majeed A. M. Aaqil graduated from the Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka- Oluvil with a bachelor's degree in Honours in Linguistics and Translation. His research interests include Language, Linguistics, Translation, Islamic Law and civilization and the Humanities and Social Sciences. He has also part in more than four international research conferences nationally and internationally.

Ahamed S. Razik is an Author completed his Doctor of Philosophy in Malaysia. His research interests were History of Muslims in Sri Lanka, Majority-minority Relations in Sri Lanka, Social Interaction, Islamic thought and Civilization, and the Humanities and Social Sciences. He has authored several articles in prestigious journals and international journals indexed by Scopus. Moreover, he has also taken part in more international research conferences nationally and internationally.