

# [Before whole social order, and so drinking](https://assignbuster.com/before-whole-social-order-and-so-drinking/)

Before recorded history, human beingsdiscovered that grape juice, when exposed to naturally occurring yeasts, becomes wine (Torr, 1974: 14) and it is the process called “ Fermentation”.

As aresult it has this unique flavor that satisfies individuals. Therefore as yearpassed by alcohol plays a vital role and has become a culture in any type ofoccasions such as weddings, birthdays, Christmas and a lot more. Obviously, anoccasion will not be complete without alcohol. In many societies, drinking behavioris considered important for the whole social order, and so drinking is definedand limited in accordance with fundamental motifs of the culture (Mandelbaum, 1965: 281).

Unfortunately, alcohol can result to anegative approach to other. Aside being one of the harmful causes to health, itcan also be dangerous to our society even to other individuals.  ALCOHOLICS are for the most part dissocializedpeople; people who are somewhat dependent, over sensitive, shy, frightened; whofeel isolated, guilty, and remorseful; people who increasingly have dropped outof their emotionally meaningful groups; who have increasingly lost interest inthe values and attitudes that are most important to their society (Bacon, 1957: Vol. 10 (10), 35-44). When a person drink alcohol withoutself-consciousness, with emotional problem and the inability to make the rightdecision most likely to commit aggressive criminal offenses such as homicides, sexual abuse, assaults, child abuse, robbery, murder and more. This section will discuss the flow ofthe study and explain and understand the relationship of crime to alcoholconsidering the definition of variables and its relationship with each other. The problem most often associated withheavy drinking, however, is alcoholism.

Simply put, alcoholism is addiction toalcohol, but beyond this basic definition the symptoms of alcoholism can bedifficult to pinpoint. They include a craving for alcohol, lack of self-controlwhen drinking, a high tolerance for the effects of alcohol, and physicalwithdrawal symptoms, such as sweating, shakiness, and anxiety, when alcohol useceases (Torr, 1974: 14). According to Robins & Przybeck (1985), alcohol initiation occurs earlier and earlier, on average adolescents now taketheir first drink at the age of 12 years. This problem seems to be wrongfullyunderestimated, despite the fact that it holds numerous negative consequences: onset of drinking at an early age has been found to be associated not only withlater alcohol dependence, but also with drug abuse, law violations, riskysexual behavior and aggressive behavior during adolescence (Psychiatria Danubina, 2013; Vol.

25, Suppl. 2: pp 99–101). The drinking population can berepresented by a continuum ranging from those who drink alcohol withoutproblems, through those who drink with problems at a level which allows them tofunction relatively normally, through to those who are dependent drinkerssuffering withdrawal symptoms.

In between there are many shades of grey. While, without doubt, crime can be associated with dependent problematic use ofalcohol, many of the problems the police deal with are not a result ofdependent drinkers but are ordinary drinkers who have ‘ binged’ and cannotcontrol their behavior (Dehan, A, 1999: p. 1-2)However, alcohol dependence accordingto the ICD-10 criteria (three or more have to be fulfilled) was diagnosed in94. 1% of the alcoholics with an early onset (? 25 years), but only in 62. 2% ofthose with late onset (P < 0. 0001).

Significant differences between thesegroups were found for the following criteria: preoccupation with drinking (P < 0. 0001), impaired capacity to control drinking (P < 0. 01), strongdesire to drink alcohol (P < 0. 01), and a trend towards a lower rate oflifetime psychiatric comorbidity. The alcoholics with late onset reported fewerprevious detoxifications and a lower actual alcohol consumption (EuropeanPsychiatry 18 (2003): 112–118)Also according to Peter Bjerregard andT. Kue Young (1998, p. 158), Misuse of alcohol has many effects on health butin Inuit the most important are accidents and violence resulting in cuts, bruises, fractures, head injuries, etc. Drownings, falls, frostbite, burns andpneumonia are other results of intoxication and there is a direct associationbetween alcohol misuse and suicides.

In a longer perspective, drinking alsoleads to social problems in the home such as spouse and child abuse or familybreakup, and to economic problems and loss of jobs due to instability at work. Finally, fetal alcohol syndrome is a serious condition of infants whose mothershave consumed large amounts of alcohol during pregnancy. Because alcohol is a primary factor insuch a large variety of problem behaviours and consequences, the focus is onalcohol specifically rather than on related issues such as fetal alcohol disordersor other abused substances (Korhonen, 2004: 2).

According to Klingemann & Gmel, (2001), Alcohol consumption is linked to many harmful consequences for the individualdrinker, the drinker’s immediate environment and society as a whole. Suchsocial consequences as traffic accidents, workplace-related problems, familyand domestic problems, and interpersonal violence have been receiving morepublic or research attention in recent years, indicating a growing interest ina broader concept of alcohol-related consequences. As for Gmel & Rehm, (2003), On the other hand, however, social consequences affect individuals other thanthe drinker e. g. passengers involved in traffic casualties, or family membersaffected by failure to fulfill social role obligations, or incidences ofviolence in the family. Ultimately, however, these events have an impact onsociety as a whole insofar as they affect economic productivity or require theattention and resources of the criminal justice or health care system, or ofother social institutions ( World Health Organization, 2004: 59). According to Oxford Dictionary ofSociology, an offence which goes beyond the personal and into the publicsphere, breaking prohibitory rules or laws, to which legitimate punishments orsanctions are attached, and which requires the intervention of a publicauthority.’Society regards the victim of alcoholas possessing free will and capacity to understand his relations to society, hence his failure is regarded as vicious.

This condition has been acceptedwithout question until very recently. Both the decision of the courts andmodern teaching assume that the irresponsibility of persons who commit crimeunder the influence of spirits, is a subterfuge to diminish responsibility. Crimes committed by persons intoxicated, or under the influence of alcohol areconstantly increasing (T. D Crothers, 1914: p. 859). Its harmfulness for health is known and thisfeature of it is a reasonably big burden on the Hungarian public health care.

At the same time consumer satisfying services are not considered to be criminalactivities and even consuming itself is legal, not illegal. So being under theinfluence of alcohol (to be drunk) is not regulated by the legislatures in thefield of criminal law, but crimes committed under the influence of alcohol areevaluated and sanctioned separately. If the consumption of alcohol leads tocommitment of crime, the influence of alcohol will be direct or indirect (Deres, P, Ph. D: p27). The social understanding of the studyof deviance and crime examine cultural norms; how they change over time, howthey are enforced, and what happens to individuals and societies when norms arebroken. In sociology, social deviance or deviance means those behaviours orcharacteristics that violate significant social norms and expectations and arenegatively valued by a large number of people ( Nalah, Bala, A, Ishaya &Daniel, L, 2013: p, 1)We all know that alcohol vital role isfor individual’s satisfaction but nowadays alcohol seems to be problematicsituation for all over the world not because of its increasing rate but becauseof its new definition. Eventually, a lot incidents have been reported relatingto alcohol and it is definitely a deviance for its violating the norms ofdrinking alcohol which is only for celebration and a violence free.

Alcohol has this positive and negativeapproach, positive for it has been stated at the old testaments that wine as asacraments, also Greek for they worshiped Dionysus which is the God of Wine andlastly as time passed by, for alcohol plays an important role to everycelebrations. For the negative approach, too much alcohol can lead to inabilityof self-control or discipline. Secondly, due to the loss of self-control, itcan harm other individuals in different crime. Also, it may contributesatisfaction yet can cause illnesses and deseases such lung and kidney cancerworst death.