

Department of Economics - Field Trip - 2017-18

Institutional and Non Institutional Credit Resources

(14-12-2017)

To study the rural credit system, a study tour was organized by the department on 14-12-2017 to Pathipaka village of Shyampet mandal in Warangal district. The objective of the tour was to study the institutional and non institutional credit sources and also the accessibility of banking facilities to villagers.

It was found that still villagers were in the clutches of land lords and money lenders for their loan requirements and paying exorbitant interests. As the coverage of institutional credits resources like banks and cooperative societies was very limited and their loan amount was not sufficient to meet the requirements, the villagers mainly depended on local brokers (Dalal) for their loans.

Total 45 students of BA groups participated in the tour and interacted with the villagers. The faculty members Y. Narendra, Dr. M. Ravinder and Dr. A. Venkata Ramana acted as facilitators for the tour.



The students interacting with the villagers to know the credit resources in Pathipaka village of Shyampet mandal in Warangal district on 14-12-2017.

Field trip (14-12-2017)

Institutional and Non Institutional Credit Resources

Attendance of JMC II 2017-18

BA JMC I year

Department of Economics

Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda

| 1 | 6181301 | ADUNOORI RANADHEER | Group | Signature |
|----|---------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 2 | 6181302 | ALETI POORNACHANDAR | BA JMC II | A. Poornachandar |
| 3 | 6181303 | BHUKYA HUSSAIN | BA JMC II | Hussain |
| 4 | 6181304 | BHUKYA KAVERI | BA JMC II | B. KAVYU |
| 5 | 6181305 | BHUKYA RAKESH | BA JMC II | Bhukya Rakesh |
| 6 | 6181306 | BOGAM THIRUPATHI | BA JMC II | Bogam Thirupathi |
| 7 | 6181307 | BOJJA PAVANKALYAN | BA JMC II | B. Pavankalyan |
| 8 | 6181309 | CHERIPELLI PRASHANTH | BA JMC II | C. Prashanth |
| 9 | 6181311 | CHINTHAKULA BHARATH KUMAR | BA JMC II | Chinthakula Bharath Kumar |
| 10 | 6181312 | DADA RAJULU | BA JMC II | Dada Rajulu |
| 11 | 6181313 | DANDU KUMAR | BA JMC II | D. Kumar |
| 12 | 6181314 | EDLA HARI HARAN | BA JMC II | Edla Hari Haran |
| 13 | 6181315 | EDULA NAVEEN | BA JMC II | E. Naveen |
| 14 | 6181316 | ELLANDULA SRIKANTH | BA JMC II | E. Srikanth |
| 15 | 6181317 | GANDLA SAI KUMAR | BA JMC II | Gandla Sai Kumar |
| 16 | 6181318 | GANDRAKOTA ANIL | BA JMC II | Gandrakota Anil |
| 17 | 6181319 | GONELA VENU | BA JMC II | Gonela Venu |
| 18 | 6181320 | GUGULOTHU JANU | BA JMC II | Gugulothu Janu |
| 19 | 6181321 | GUGULOTHU NARESH | BA JMC II | GUGULOTHU NARESH |
| 20 | 6181322 | HANMAKONDA VIJAY KUMAR | BA JMC II | H. Vijay Kumar |
| 21 | 6181323 | KANAKAM RAKESH | BA JMC II | Kanakam Rakesh |
| 22 | 6181324 | KOLANUPAKA BHARATH | BA JMC II | KOLANUPAKA BHARATH |
| 23 | 6181325 | KONGA AKHIL | BA JMC II | K. Akhil |
| 24 | 6181327 | KOTTEM NAVEEN | BA JMC II | K. NAVEEN |
| 25 | 6181329 | LADELLA ABHISHEK | BA JMC II | L. ABHISHEK |

Department of Economics- Student Study Project 2017-18

Impact of Alcohol Consumption on Socio-Economic Conditions of People in selected villages of Warangal District (A comparative analysis between Alcohol & Non- Alcohol consumption families) –

This Jignasa Project was selected for state level presentation at Hyderabad

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kLSMJqTV8az1fmyW3thOmhlkrkGZd9ZP/view?usp=sharing>

Impact of Alcohol Consumption on Socio, Economic conditions of People in Selected Villages of Warangal District

(A comparative analysis between Alcohol & Non- Alcohol Consumption Families)

Introduction:

Alcohol consumption is drinking of beer, wine (or) distilled spirits such as gin, whiskey (or) vodka that contains ethyl alcohol. Today people drink alcohol to relax and socialize to get high or because they are physically addicted to it. Ethyl alcohol (or) ethanol is produced by yeast fermentation of natural sugars in plants such as grapes (wine), hops (beer), sugar cane (rum) agave (tequila) or rice (saki). The process of fermenting plants to produce alcohol is atleast 10000 years old and appears to have developed independently in many cultures.

The highest consumption rates of alcohol seem to be concentrated in Europe and other places in the Hemisphere of the globe. The highest rates can be seen in countries like Lithuania, Belarus, Estonia the Czech Republic, Ireland and France. World Health Organization report per the year 2014 released the global status report on alcohol and health about 38.3 percent of world's population is reported to consume alcohol regularly. On an average an individual consumption amounts to 6.2 litres of alcohol per annum of individuals over 15 years of age. Among all these Lithuania tops in the world where the average consumption of alcohol at around 14 litres per capita per year among total member countries 194 of WHO. Worldwide alcohol consumption per capita is 6.5 litres per year in 2005 and increased to 12 litres per year in 2017 per aged above 15 years and above.

Alcohol consumption in India

The drinking of beverages containing ethyl alcohol. Alcohol beverages are consumed largely for their physiological and psychological effects, but they are often consumed within specific social contexts and may even be a part of religious practices. Because of the effects that alcohol has on the body and on behaviour governments often regulate its use.

The average Indian consumes about 4.3 litres of alcohol per year. The rural average is much higher at about 11.4 litres per year. According to WHO report of 2010 about 30 percent of India's population consumed alcohol regularly. Some 11 percent are moderate to heavy drinkers.

Table.7 Chronic Diseases Details of the Respondents Households

| Name of the Disease | No of Respondent Victims |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.Liver cirrosis | 8 |
| 2.Thyroid | 2 |
| 3.Blood Pressure | 3 |
| 4.Diabetes | 5 |
| 5.Lungs Failure/TB | 6 |
| 6. Waist Problems | 2 |
| 7. Died with Alcohol | 4 |
| Total | 30 |

Source: Field survey; November -2017

Table 7 gives the complete information regarding the diseases that affected to the respondent households and their family members in the selected villages. There are roughly 30 respondents out 60 are victims of several diseases which accounts for 50 percent. A majority of respondents are suffering from liver cirrosis, which is directly root cause of alcohol consumption. Next health problem affected to respondents is lungs failure and finally led to TB with 6 respondents. There are 2 persons who died from multiple diseases either directly or indirectly attributed to alcohol consumption.

Summary and Conclusions

Worldwide alcohol consumption per capita is 6.5 litres per year in 2005 and increased to 12 litres per year in 2017 per aged above 15 years and above. The average Indian consumes about 4.3 litres of alcohol per year. The rural average is much higher at about 11.4 litres per year. According to WHO report of 2010 about 30 percent of India's population consume alcohol regularly. In Telangana about 53.9 percent of men and 8.8 percent of women consume alcohol. In Telangana drinking of alcohol is always a part of the local culture and people preferred toddy and local brews.

In 2012, about 3.3 million net deaths, or 5.9% of all global deaths, were attributed to alcohol consumption. There are significant sex differences in the proportion of global deaths attributed to alcohol, for example, in 2012 7.6% of deaths among males and 4% of deaths among females were attributed to alcohol. In India, during the period between 2008 to 2012, this figure saw a steep rise of 27% from the level of 4308 to 5478. A massive increase of 21% was alone

