

The Impact of Addiction on Women and Men in Slums in Marathwada

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Abstract: The prevalence of addiction is very high among women and men in the slums of Marathwada. We cannot differentiate between men and women having more addiction and women having less, and therefore the socio-economic and family status of women and men in the slums of Marathwada is extremely low. These people are backward in every respect.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Marathwada is known as a backward and drought-prone region. Marathwada consists of eight districts: Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, Latur, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded, Hingoli, and Dharashiv. This region is prone to frequent droughts, unemployment, migration, and economic inequality. The number of slums in Marathwada is increasing rapidly.

II. DEFINITION OF SLUM

There is no definite definition of slum. Queen Thomas uses the word "diseased" as an alternative to slums.

According to the Slum Areas Act 1956, the central government -defines a slum as a residential area where the dwellings are dilapidated or overcrowded. The design of the settlement is very flawed. Due to a combination of factors, lack of sunlight, light, and cleanliness, etc., the sun's rays are harmful to health and morals.

According to the United Nations - a slum or slum is a house or a group of houses or an area characterized by overcrowding, poor health standards, lack of facilities, and due to this condition or any of these conditions, the residents there are at risk of health problems. or poses a health, safety, and moral hazard to community members.

According to the Slum Abolition Association Mumbai - a slum is a settlement where dilapidated houses are developed in a haphazard manner and are overcrowded and such houses are not repaired.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

- Primary Data Collection Information was obtained through direct interviews and questionnaires
- Secondary Data – Government Reports NGO Reports Research Articles –
- Sample Size - Information was collected through questionnaires and interviews of 50 women and 50 men from slums in Marathwada
- What is addiction - Addiction is a continuous and uncontrolled habit of anything, especially a substance or activity that affects the body or mind, which affects the mental, physical, social and economic life of the person. Addiction is not a habit, but it begins to feel like a necessity without which the person feels uncomfortable.

Common types of addiction are alcohol, brown sugar, mobile internet, social media, gambling, and pornography are also addictions.

Generally, both men and women in slums are addicted. Although the types of addiction are similar, to some extent men are more addicted to alcohol and drugs, while women are more addicted to alcohol and sleeping pills. In some places, drug addiction has increased. Online addiction is more common among women. Causes of addiction in women in slums Men's stress, social pressure, influence of friends and family, bad company, mentality of showing masculinity, women's family stress, problems in marital life, sexual abuse, loneliness, bad company. Generally, men's addiction is considered natural, while women's addiction is criticized. Women's addiction is associated with prestige.

- Causes of addiction - When asked about the reasons for people in slums' addiction, social reasons are given:
- Addiction is considered normal in the slum environment - that is, addiction is not a big deal. Most men get addicted or addicted men are considered to be an identity of masculinity. Number two: Ancestral habits: Addiction in slums is considered an ancestral habit.
- Fathers used to drink - now sons also drink, so people in slums do not think it is wrong to be addicted. Number three: Pressure from friends and family.
- Friends and family are bad company in slums. - How is it good for a friend to drink alcohol? And let's all drink together. A friend is pressured to drink alcohol. A friend is made addicted
- Addiction is done as a way to relax after work - Addiction is done as a way to relax after coming home tired from work. Domestic violence.
- Domestic violence between women and men - Loneliness. Increasing loneliness among women and men is also leading to addiction. Domestic violence among women is also leading to addiction among women.

IV. ECONOMIC REASONS

- Unemployment - Low wages: Since people in slums are less educated, they do not get proper work and are unemployed or underemployed. Even the basic needs of the family are not fulfilled by them. Then these people become depressed and turn to drugs.

- Job instability - Stress - People in slums do not have a permanent job. People work wherever they can. There is no job security. Therefore, people in slums live under stress due to job instability and turn to drugs.
- Spending on addiction even when they do not have money - then they turn to theft and crime. People in slums turn to theft and crime to fulfill their addiction even when they do not have money.
- Lack of savings - People in slums have low salaries and because these people are addicted to it, there is a lack of savings among them.

V. MENTAL CAUSES

- Stress, Depression, Lack of Self-Esteem - Stress is very common in slum dwellers. These people lack self-esteem, so people get stuck in addictions like alcohol and gutkha.
- Ignorance of mental illness - If a mentally ill person does not know that he is mentally ill, then such a person can also fall prey to addiction.
- Self-loathing, disappointment - disappointment of self-loathing, these reasons can also lead to addiction. In this way, we have seen the various reasons that lead to addiction. In reality, when a survey was conducted of addicted men and women in slums, its proportion was on average among men and women in slums in Marathwada.

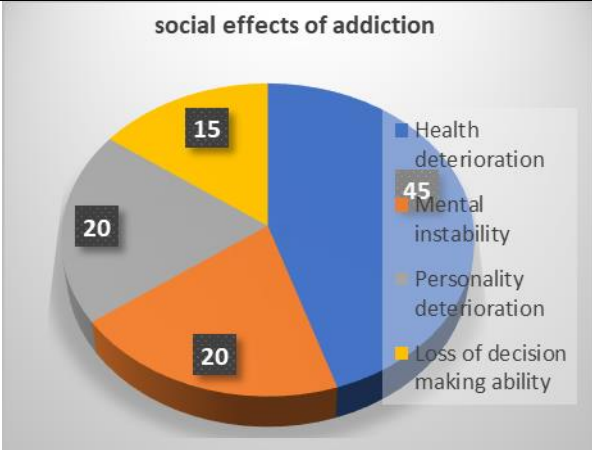
Table 1 The Prevalence of Addiction Among Women and Men in Slums in Marathawada

Class	Average	Percentage
Male	98	100
Women	97	100

The bar chart displays the prevalence of addiction among men and women in slums in Marathwada. The Y-axis is labeled with values 96, 98, and 100. The X-axis has two categories: 'male' and 'women'. The bar for 'male' is at the 98 mark, and the bar for 'women' is at the 97 mark. The title of the chart is 'The prevalence of addiction among women and men in slums in marathawada'.

- Effects of addiction at the individual level - At the individual level, addiction has many effects such as deterioration of health, including cancer, liver disease or respiratory diseases. In addicted people, mental irritability, suicidal thoughts occur. The personality of addicted people deteriorates, their decision-making ability decreases. When a survey was actually conducted in slums, the effects on their personal lives are given in the table above. Personal level: Deterioration of health, mental instability, personality deterioration, decrease in decision-making ability

Table 2 Social Effects of Addiction

Personal level	Average	
Health deterioration	45	
Mental instability	20	
Personality deterioration	20	
Loss of decision making ability	15	
Total	100	

- Effects of addiction at the family level - Addiction has a profound impact on the family life of people living in slums. Domestic violence, beatings, divorces occur in the homes of addicts. Children of addicts living in slums are adversely affected. Children are not given attention in their education. Due to the large amount of income spent on addiction, there is financial difficulty and financial stress in the family. When a survey was actually conducted on 100 people in slums, the effects on the families of addicts are given in the table below. Family effects: Domestic violence, beatings, divorces, adverse effects on children, financial stress, mental distress

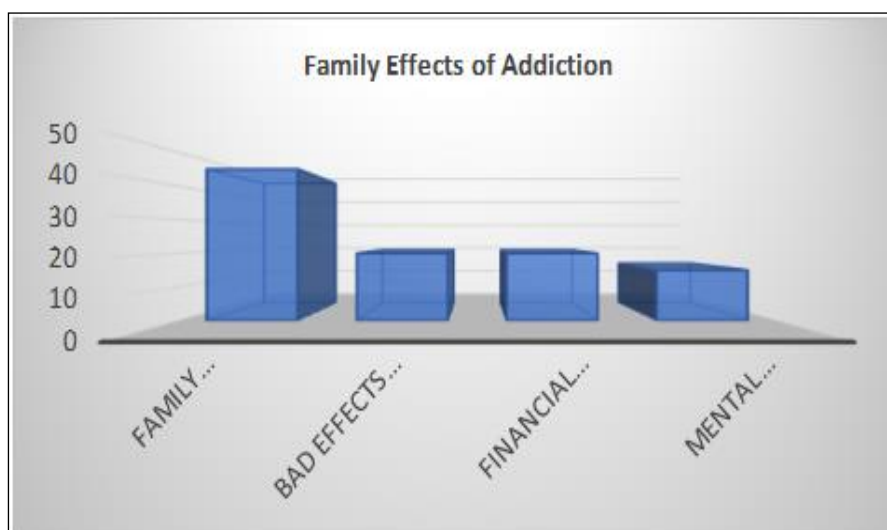
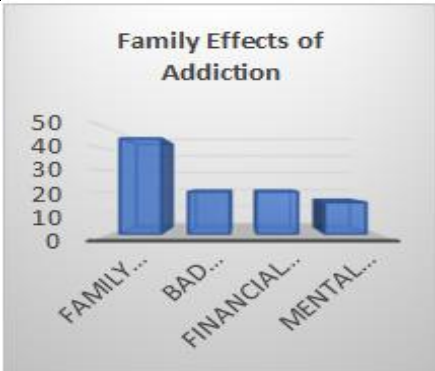


Fig 1 Family Effects of Addiction

- Social impacts - The increasing addiction in slums leads to an increase in crime. Addicts engage in various activities such as theft, molestation, murder, drug sales, etc. The health of the addicts in slums is affected, which creates instability in the society. Due to the wrong behavior of adults, the next generation of young people may fall into the trap of addiction and their youth may be destroyed. Impact on social life: Instability in the criminal society, negative impact on children. In this way, the personal mental and social life of the people in slums is affected, and families are destroyed due to this addiction. The future of the children is quadrupled, but the addicts do not give up addiction. Thus, the condition of the addicts in slums is very bad and we can take some measures to change this situation.

Table 3 Social Effects of Addiction

Personal level	Average	
Health deterioration	45	
Mental instability	20	
Personality deterioration	20	
Loss of decision making ability	15	
Total	100	

Some Government Schemes are as follows:

- Drug-Free India Campaign:
- Arogya Setu: Counseling service in health centers, Support centers through the Women and Child Development Department.
- Some work can be done through NGOs such as : running a de-addiction center, rehabilitation through skill training, counseling of women's groups, training of women's self-help groups, participation of youth organizations in social work – use of counsellors.

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VI. CONCLUSION

Men and women in slums are trapped in the cycle of addiction. There are socio-economic and psychological reasons behind this. To solve this, efforts must be made at all three levels, the government, society and individuals. De-addiction is not just a treatment, but a process of sensitive cooperation and continuity.

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