

Review Article

Crafting Responsibility: Strategies for Balancing Economic Growth with Public Health and Environmental Sustainability in India's Liquor Sector

Gourav Verma¹, Vipan Pal Singh², Govind Singh Rajpurohit³, Sushma Singh⁴, Shafia Nazir Shah⁴, Rekha Kumari⁵, Madhu Bala⁶, Lochan Gupta⁶, Raj Rani⁷, Neha⁷, Raj Kumar Yadav^{1*}

¹Department of Law, Central University of Punjab, India

²Department of English, Central University of Punjab, India

³Department of Law, University of Rajasthan, India

⁴Department of Law, Sharda University, India

⁵Department of Law, Lovely Professional University, India

⁶Department of Law, Maharishi Markandeshwar (Deemed to be University), India

⁷Department of Law, Baba Mast Nath University, India

*Address Correspondence to Raj Kumar Yadav, E-mail: rajkumar.yadav@cup.edu.in

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Abstract

India's liquor industry has grown significantly, boosting the economy and creating jobs opportunities. However, this growth has also led to significant health and environmental impacts. The study explores the relationship between liquor factories and social welfare in India, focusing on consumption patterns, health hazard, and environmental effects. It highlights the need for strict safety precautions and effective pollution management strategies. The industry generates large volumes of waste and contaminates air and water, necessitating stringent regulations and pollution management strategies. The narrative emphasizes the importance of addressing public health, environmental conservation, and social advancement simultaneously. This research will pave the way for future research to assess the effectiveness of policy interventions and sustainable habits. The narrative concludes that collaboration, responsibility, and unwavering pursuit of the common good are necessary for the liquor industry to balance economic growth and social welfare. All parties involved must collaborate, accept responsibility, and remain unwavering in pursuing the common good.

Keywords: Public health; Environmental sustainability; Health risks; Occupational hazards; Safety protocols; Water pollution; Air contamination; Waste generation; Pollution control measures; Societal well-being; Holistic strategies; Shared accountability; Collective welfare

Introduction

The liquor industry in India is significant to the country's GDP because of its long history and capacity to meet modern tastes. Various types of liquor are frequently served during social gatherings, festivals, and ceremonies in India [1]. Fermenting grains and fruits was a traditional indigenous method for producing alcohol, utilized for ceremonial and social occasions. However, the arrival of colonial control

and the subsequent industrial revolution brought about a dramatic shift in the liquor industry, paving the way for the creation and commercialization of modern distillation techniques [2].

The alcohol market in India is worth several billion dollars and is supported by a wide range of businesses, from industrial distilleries to small-scale craft breweries. Consumers' increasingly globalized tastes have led to the entry of international brands and luxury items into the market, expanding industry possibilities and boosting competition. Furthermore, the extensive building of liquor factories around the country has aroused significant concerns regarding the impacts on public health and the environment [3]. Alcoholic beverage demand is rising with concerns about the environmental impact of distilleries, health risks from drinking, and social issues caused by alcoholism. Juxtaposed with the industry's financial advantages and the necessity to safeguard public welfare and environmental sustainability, policymakers, corporate stakeholders, and civil society organizations face a formidable challenge. This study sets out to address those above by exploring the myriad ways in which the liquor makers of India impact both human and environmental health. This will delve into various facets of the issue, including trends in alcohol use, occupational risks, water and air pollution, and more, to help readers better comprehend the effects of the liquor industry on Indian culture. To further reduce negative consequences

and foster a more balanced relationship among the alcohol industry, public health, and the environment. It will also examine regulatory frameworks, mitigation techniques, and opportunities to promote sustainable practices. The proliferation of small-scale distilleries, boutique brewers, and wineries in India has contributed significantly to the country's position as a global leader in the alcohol business. Societal attitudes regarding alcohol usage, shifts in consumer preferences, and lifestyle choices all affect the sector's progress [4].

Addressing the complex issues raised by the alcohol business, as discussed, requires a strong commitment to sustainable development goals. Several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are highly congruent with efforts to improve public health, reduce pollution, make workplaces safer, and strengthen communities. Initiatives to reduce energy use, recycle water, and minimize waste in alcohol production, for instance, SDG 12 (Responsible Usage and Production) is about ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, which is key to sustain the livelihoods of current and future generations [5]. SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) seeks to guarantee healthy lifestyles and promote well-being for all ages, which aligns with actions taken to combat the negative effects of alcohol consumption on public health, such as education and awareness campaigns [6]. To promote safe and inclusive working environments and support sustainable economic growth, workplace safety rules and responsible drinking practices overlap with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Community engagement programs targeting alcohol-related social issues align with SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities and Cities) by encouraging inclusive and sustainable urban development. The SDGs build a fairer, healthier, and sustainable future for everyone; stakeholders must tackle these challenges holistically and follow sustainable development principles.

Objectives

1. Analyze the impact of liquor factories in India on public health, including consumption patterns, worker risks, and regulatory effectiveness.
2. Assess the environmental impact of the alcoholic beverage industry, focusing on waste, pollution, and sustainability efforts.

How Liquor Plants Pose a Serious Threat to Human and Environmental Well-being

The operations of liquor factories have far-reaching repercussions for the environment, including the generation of trash, consumption of energy, and contamination of the air and water [7]. In producing alcoholic beverages, distilleries significantly impact the environment due to the large amounts of water required for processing, washing, and cooling. The high levels of nutrients, pollutants, and organic matter in the effluents produced by distillation threaten aquatic habitats and water quality [8]. Distillation processes also contribute to air pollution and respiratory

diseases by generating hundreds of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) emitted from the human body, and the components of VOCs usually reflect the metabolic condition of an individual [9]. Therefore, contracting an infectious or metabolic disease often results in a change in body odour, greenhouse gases, and particle matter [10]. The production of alcoholic beverages increases the burden on existing waste management systems. It exacerbates water and land contamination due to by-products, such as abandoned grains, sludge, and packaging materials [11]. Given the complexity of the issues at hand, swift measures must be taken to reduce the harmful impacts of liquor factories on human health and the environment [12].

Environmental impact of liquor production

Producing alcoholic beverages has far-reaching negative effects on the environment, including pollution, habitat loss, and resource depletion. Water consumption is a major issue throughout manufacturing, from the irrigation of grapes and barley to the massive amounts of water needed for distillation and fermentation [13]. Extremely high water usage like this burdens already-scarce water sources and exacerbates water shortages in some areas. Another issue with recycling and disposal is the variety of waste materials produced by the liquor manufacturing process. These include spent grains, vinasse, and packaging materials. Soil and water contamination, which worsens environmental deterioration and threatens ecosystems, can result from improper management of these waste streams. The energy-intensive mashing, boiling, and distilling procedures that are part of making liquor add to the problem of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions [14]. With these negative environmental effects, people are working to recycle water, use energy-efficient technology, and spread the word about the circular economy, which aims to cut down on waste and save resources. The alcohol business can lessen its environmental impact and help ensure a greener future by responding to these environmental problems with sustainable practices and creative solutions [15].

Pollution effects in water

Because of the effluents they release into the water supply, liquor manufacturers are a major source of water contamination. Organic materials, fertilizers, suspended particles, and chemicals utilized in equipment production and cleaning are among the contaminants found in these effluents. Liquor industries often contribute to water contamination by producing [16]. There may be much organic material, cleaning chemicals, and microbiological pollutants in the wastewater from these cleaning processes. The vinasse, or spent wash, that remains after distillation is a powerful pollutant due to its high concentration of organic chemicals, dissolved particles, and residual sugars. Liquor plants use much water to condense vapours and keep fermentation and distillation at the right temperatures. Discharging the heated cooling water back into bodies can cause water temperatures to rise, harming aquatic ecosystems, particularly in vulnerable environments [17]. Rivers, lakes, and even underground water sources can

be negatively impacted by the discharge of untreated or insufficiently treated effluents from alcoholic beverage producers. Algae bloom and eutrophication is caused by the organic waste in effluents, which provide nutrients to microbes and algae. Depletion of oxygen levels in aquatic bodies due to these blooms leads to fish mortality, habitat degradation, and biodiversity loss. Heavy metals, herbicides, and disinfection by-products are just a few examples of toxic compounds that have the potential to bio-accumulate in aquatic food chains, endangering both wildlife and humans in the long run.

Kasaragod region in Kerala: Numerous case studies from around the globe show how water pollution from distilleries affects the ecosystem. Several water contamination accidents associated with distilleries and breweries have occurred in India's Kasaragod region in Kerala [18]. A major example is the contamination of surface and groundwater sources due to the discharge of untreated distillery effluents into the Karamana River [19]. This had a significant impact on residents' access to clean water, as well as on agriculture and fisheries [20].

Godavari river: The Godavari river in Maharashtra is another river contaminated by industrial effluents, particularly from booze industries. The degradation of water quality and aquatic habitats due to high levels of organic pollution and hazardous pollutants has put human and environmental health at risk. Protecting water resources from the harmful effects of liquor factory operations requires immediate action, and these case studies demonstrate the critical necessity for strict laws, enforcement procedures, and pollution control measures. Aquatic ecosystems, biodiversity, and human health are all endangered due to water contamination from liquor companies [21].

Pollution in the Air

Aspects of the distillation process contribute to the emission of assorted air pollutants. The many air pollutants released during the distillation process harm humans and the environment. The main thing that makes liquor manufacturers release pollutants into the air is fuel combustion.

Fuel combustion

To power machinery, heat boilers, and generate steam, many distilleries rely on fossil fuels like coal, oil, or natural gas. When these fuels are burned, they discharge harmful gases into the air, including Particulate Matter (PM), Carbon monoxide (CO), Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). Alcohol manufacturing by-products, such as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), are evaporated and discharged into the air during distillation and fermentation. Chemicals with VOCs like acetone, methanol, and ethanol add to air pollution and can combine with other contaminants to create secondary pollutants like smog and ozone [22].

A liquor factory's ventilation system's fans, ducts, and exhaust stacks can disperse airborne pollutants into the atmosphere, including steam, vapours, and smells [23].

Fermentation and distillation processes can release various gases, including volatile organic compounds, ammonia, and hydrogen sulphide. The distillation process may cause air pollution that harms human and environmental health [24]. Workers and local populations can suffer from respiratory disorders, cardiovascular ailments, and other health issues due to exposure to air pollutants emitted by liquor manufacturers. Particulate matter and volatile organic compound inhalation can aggravate allergies and asthma, raising the risk of lung illnesses and infections [25]. Nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds are among the air pollutants released by liquor manufacturers. These pollutants can amplify the creation of ground-level ozone and smog, which pose significant threats to human and environmental health [26]. Children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing health issues are more susceptible to the negative effects of ozone pollution, which can include inflammation of the respiratory tract, reduced lung function, and worsening of cardiovascular disorders [27]. Air pollution from distillation has negative effects on ecosystems, habitat degradation, and biodiversity, in addition to human health [28]. Soil and water bodies can get acidified due to sulphur dioxide emissions, which harms plant growth and aquatic life [29]. Governments regulate pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and volatile organic compounds through emission standards and limitations [30].

Producing garbage: The production process at liquor factories generates a wide range of waste materials, including organic, inorganic, and toxic substances [31]. Many variables, like the kind of alcohol made, the processes used, and the size of the facility, influence the amount and composition of waste [32]. The most typical garbage that distilleries produce is as follows.

Grain residues: Grain residues are the solid by-products that remain after fermentation. After barley, wheat, corn, or rice has been mashed to extract sugars, the resulting by-products are known as spent grains [33]. Although discarded grains have several potential uses, such as in animal feed and agriculture, they are often produced in enormous numbers and must be handled with care.

Grape juice or by-product: The process of distillation separates alcohol from fermented mash and produces vinasse, which is also called stillage or distillery effluent [34]. Vinasse can be a powerful pollutant without the right treatment due to its high concentrations of organic materials, dissolved solids, and residual sugars. The manufacturing of alcohol results in the generation of large quantities of vinasse, which must be treated to minimize their environmental implications [35]. Liquor manufacturing produces several by-product liquids, such as cleaning solutions, wash water, and process effluents [36]. If these liquids are not treated before being released into bodies of water or municipal sewer systems, they could contain organic compounds, chemicals, and microbiological pollutants, all of which could harm water quality and ecosystems [37]. Glass bottles, plastic containers, cardboard boxes, and metal cans

are just a few examples of the packaging materials from which liquor firms generate much trash.

Chemicals that pose a health risk: Cleaning supplies, hand sanitizers, and insecticides are just a few examples of the many chemicals used in liquor production [38]. Issues related to garbage disposal and recycling. These chemicals can harm humans and the environment if not disposed of correctly.

When it comes to Recycling and Trash Disposal, Liquor Producers Encounter Several Obstacles, such as

Waste from liquor manufacturers can be difficult to manage and dispose of properly due to the large variation in volume and composition [39]. For instance, specialist handling and treatment facilities may be necessary for spent grains and vinasse because of their bulkiness. Likewise, improper handling of hazardous chemicals and packing materials can compromise waste management systems [40].

Effects on the environment

Waste from liquor companies, if not disposed of properly, can contaminate water and soil, destroy habitats, and degrade ecosystems. Soil and groundwater contamination by harmful chemicals endangers human and environmental health, while organic waste such as discarded grains and vinasse adds to water bodies' nutrient discharge and eutrophication.

Regulatory compliance

Liquor manufacturers must adhere to all applicable local, state, and federal laws and ordinances regarding proper disposal, recycling, and waste management. Investment in compliance procedures and monitoring systems is necessary to avoid fines, penalties, and legal obligations that might arise from failing to meet regulatory standards.

Liquor factories can only afford to waste resources on efficient recycling and waste management methods [41]. Sustainable waste management solutions may be out of reach for small-scale manufacturers or facilities in resource-constrained areas due to the high treatment, transportation, and recycling expenses [42].

Methods to Lessen Trash Production while Advancing the Concepts of the Circular Economy

1. Liquor factories may tackle waste generation head-on by adopting circular economy ideas, reducing waste, and increasing recycling rates. One possible approach is minimizing waste. Liquor companies can minimize waste by reducing raw material utilization, increasing efficiency, and optimizing manufacturing procedures. Improving resource efficiency and reducing waste at its source is possible with process optimization, product redesign, and material substitution techniques.
2. The liquor industry can find new uses for its by-products by investigating possibilities for resource recovery. For instance, repurposing spent grains into animal feed, compost, or biofuel can reduce our reliance on raw materials and increase recycling

throughout manufacturing.

3. Recovering and reusing materials, including glass, plastic, cardboard, and metal packaging, is possible through recycling programs that liquor companies can establish. Rather than sending recyclables to a landfill, liquor producers should encourage closed-loop recycling systems by sorting their waste streams and forming partnerships with recycling centres or vendors.

Initiatives for waste-to-energy

Anaerobic digestion and biogas production can employ organic waste streams like discarded grains and vinasse as feedstock, producing renewable energy while reducing emissions of greenhouse gases [43]. The same holds for gasification and biomass combustion, 2 methods that can transform organic waste into usable heat, steam, or electricity for local power generation [44].

To come up with creative waste management and recycling solutions, liquor companies can work with their suppliers, consumers, and other industry stakeholders [45]. Businesses may promote sustainable development through the supply chain and move closer to the circular economy by exchanging information, tools, and knowledge [46].

A complete plan is required to handle the problem of waste creation in spirit manufacturing. This approach should include recycling, resource recovery, stakeholder involvement, and waste minimization. The spirits industry may contribute to a more sustainable and robust sector by embracing circular economy principles and implementing innovative waste management strategies. In addition to reducing expenses and improving the environment, this will also make better use of waste materials [47].

Energy usage

Throughout the production cycle, much energy is consumed by the several energy-intensive procedures that go into making liquor [48]. Liquor production involves several energy-intensive steps, including

1. The mashing, boiling, and distillation processes all involve heating basic materials like grains or fruits to extract sugars and tastes. It takes much thermal energy to get things boiling and distilling [49].
2. Fermentation, storage, and packing require cooling to keep the product at the ideal temperature. The fermentation tanks, storage vessels, and packing lines are cooled and controlled by refrigeration systems, chillers, and cooling towers, which use electricity or other energy sources to remove heat [50].
3. Liquor production necessitates the facility-wide pumping and transfer of various liquids, raw ingredients, and completed goods [51]. The movement of fluids, materials, and goods is aided by pumping systems, conveyors, and transport vehicles, all of which contribute to the overall consumption of energy.
4. Production, storage, and office facilities rely on well-

designed lighting and ventilation systems to provide enough illumination, air circulation, and temperature regulation [52]. Reduce energy consumption and enhance interior environmental quality with energy-efficient lighting technology, including HVAC systems and LED fixtures.

5. Energy usage in liquor manufacturing contributes to environmental impacts such as air pollution, resource depletion, greenhouse gas emissions, and energy consumption.

Greenhouse gas emissions

When fossil fuels provide heat, they chill the air or power buildings and release gases into the atmosphere that contribute to climate change and global warming [53]. These gases include Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and Methane (CH₄) [54]. Furthermore, when fossil fuels are used to power energy-intensive operations like distillation and refrigeration, it can lead to substantial carbon emissions [55]. Smog, acid rain, and respiratory illnesses are all caused by air pollutants that liquor manufacturers can emit due to their energy consumption and production. These pollutants include Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), Particulate Matter (PM), and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) [56]. Air pollution, ecosystem damage, and health concerns can all result from energy-related activities [57]. Manufacturing alcoholic beverages necessitates using finite resources such as fossil fuels, electricity, and other forms of energy [58]. All of which contribute to the depletion of these resources through extraction, processing, and transportation. Environmental consequences are worsened by the extraction and combustion of fossil fuels, which lead to land degradation, water pollution, and biodiversity loss [59].

Energy audits and process optimization

Liquor production can benefit from energy audits by discovering areas for process optimization, energy waste reduction, and increased efficiency [60]. Insulation, heat recovery, and process optimization are all energy-saving techniques that can be implemented to lower operating costs and energy usage [61].

Liquor companies can integrate renewable energy sources like solar, wind, biomass, and hydropower to fulfil their energy demands and lessen their dependency on fossil fuels [62]. Clean, renewable energy can be generated on-site by installing solar panels, wind turbines, or biomass boilers, reducing environmental impacts and greenhouse gas emissions [63].

Compared to traditional power production methods, cogeneration and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) facilities are more efficient and emit fewer pollutants since they can generate heat and electricity from the same fuel [64]. Condensing Heat Pumps (CHPs) can maximize resource use and energy recovery by converting distillation waste heat into steam, hot water, or electricity [65].

Optimizing energy usage, monitoring performance, and

identifying potential for energy savings in liquor production can be achieved by implementing Energy Management Systems (EMS) and advanced control mechanisms [66]. Automation systems, smart meters, and sensors are all part of an EMS that can track, analyze, and optimize energy use in real time [67]. Liquor manufacturers may help fight climate change and increase the use of renewable energy by implementing energy efficiency techniques and switching to renewable power [68]. This will also boost their sustainability efforts and lessen their environmental impact [69]. In addition, with the ever-changing energy market, investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency can boost long-term viability, resilience, and competitiveness [70].

Regulatory Framework and Safety Measures in the Liquor Industry

The current rules and regulations in India control the production of alcoholic beverages [71]. Environmental protection, public health, and sustainable development are the overarching goals of India's extensive regulatory framework for the liquor industry [72]. Alcohol production in India is mainly regulated by:

1. Standards for wastewater discharge from industrial activities, including liquor manufacture, are laid down by the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, which governs water pollution. In order to release effluents into bodies of water, liquor manufacturers must comply with effluent discharge criteria and receive consent from State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) [73].
2. The government passed the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in 1981 to combat air pollution. This law mandates certain emission limits for various industrial processes, including combustion, ventilation, and waste incineration. Emission restrictions for pollutants like sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter must be met, and liquor producers must get authorization for air emissions from SPCBs [74].
3. This comprehensive law, known as the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986, allows the federal government to implement policies that safeguard the environment, preserve natural resources, and promote sustainable development. Liquor production and other industrial operations can be governed by environmental standards, laws, and policies based on this legislation.
4. Industrial activities, such as producing alcoholic beverages, are subject to the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) laws, 2016. These laws govern the creation, processing, storage, transportation, and eventual disposal of hazardous wastes. Classifying and managing hazardous wastes by established protocols and standards is an essential function of liquor manufacturing facilities.
5. Liquor companies must treat wastewater created during production procedures to meet the effluent

quality criteria set by SPCBs. In order to stay within the boundaries set by regulators, it is necessary to keep an eye on and manage parameters, including Total Suspended Solids (TSS), pH, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).

6. Pollutants in the air include sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and volatile organic compounds. Thus, liquor factories must regulate the air emissions from combustion, ventilation, and process vents to comply with emission codes. Emissions must be monitored, tested periodically, and reported to prove regulation compliance.
7. The production of alcoholic beverages generates a great deal of solid and hazardous waste, which must be appropriately managed to ensure its safe handling, storage, transportation, and eventual disposal. Regulatory criteria must be followed to properly manage waste streams, including spent grains, vinasse, packaging materials, and chemical residues, to protect workers and the environment from contamination.

Eco-friendly Methods

1. Sustainability initiatives are gaining traction in the liquor industry to lessen negative effects on the environment, maximize the use of available resources, and fortify operations against disruptions [75].
2. The treatment and reuse of wastewater for non-potable uses like cleaning, irrigation, and cooling is being done by liquor industries through water recycling systems. Water recycling has many benefits, including lowering operational costs, reducing the need for freshwater, and minimizing wastewater outflow.
3. Liquor companies are making efforts to lower energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases through the installation of energy-efficient technology, the improvement of existing equipment, and the optimization of processes. Energy management systems, heat recovery, and cogeneration are some of the measures that can reduce operational costs, increase efficiency, and lessen negative effects on the environment.

Advantages of Reducing Waste, Increasing Efficiency, and Recycling Water

1. Liquor companies can benefit from sustainable practices like water recycling, energy efficiency, and waste minimization [76]. A decrease in operational expenses related to water, electricity, and waste management and a decrease in resource consumption are all benefits of adopting sustainable methods [77]. Liquor companies can achieve significant cost savings and improved financial performance by improving operations and decreasing resource inputs.
2. Reduced ecological footprint from liquor production and mitigation of externalities, including water pollution, air emissions, and waste generation, are 2

ways sustainable practices contribute to environmental stewardship [78]. The liquor industry may do its part to improve ecosystem health and environmental sustainability by encouraging resource conservation and reducing pollution.

3. Environmental requirements, emission standards, and corporate responsibility can all be better met by liquor manufacturers that implement sustainable processes. Liquor plants can improve their image and standing in the community and stay out of hot water with regulators if they take environmental issues seriously and apply industry best practices.

Enhanced operational resilience

By lowering reliance on limited resources and mitigating risks related to resource shortages, regulatory shifts, and market fluctuations, sustainable practices enhance operational resilience through more diverse energy [79].

Partnerships and Collaboration

To increase public health initiatives' reach and impact, many organizations work together, including healthcare providers, educational institutions, community groups, government agencies, and non-profits [80]. Campaigns can provide thorough, evidence-based interventions by collaborating with relevant parties to pool resources, knowledge, and networks [81].

Changes in alcohol-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours are key performance indicators that public health campaigns rigorously evaluate and monitor to determine their efficacy [82]. Efforts can be fine-tuned, message quality enhanced, and long-term impact increased by gathering data and feedback from intended audiences [83].

Reasons why Alcohol Taxing Measures are Important for Cutting Down on Consumption

Improving public health, decreasing alcohol consumption, and avoiding alcohol-related damage are all possible with the implementation of alcohol taxation laws. Raising the price of alcoholic drinks is one way to raise money for public services and programs while simultaneously decreasing their affordability and demand [84]. Alcohol consumption is price elastic, meaning people drink less when prices increase [85]. This is particularly true for young people and heavy drinkers. Governments can reduce alcohol consumption and related harms, such as alcohol-related diseases, injuries, and social problems, by increasing taxes on alcoholic beverages [86].

Reductions in alcohol-related mortality, morbidity, and societal costs are among the many public health advantages demonstrated by studies examining the effects of alcohol pricing schemes [87]. The health and welfare of a population are improved when taxes on alcohol are raised because fewer people suffer from alcohol-related disorders such as liver cirrhosis, alcohol dependence, and traffic deaths. Funding public health, alcohol prevention, healthcare, education, law enforcement, and social welfare

programs are all possible outcomes of alcohol pricing policies, creating cash for government budgets [88]. Governments can back all-encompassing plans to lessen the negative effects of alcohol and improve public health by setting aside a portion of tax revenues for alcohol-related programs [89]. Policies regarding alcohol taxes can be crafted to advance social justice and equity by directing price hikes towards less expensive, stronger alcoholic drinks that vulnerable communities and heavy drinkers tend to prefer [90]. To alleviate health disparities and address disparities in alcohol-related harm, progressive taxation schemes, differential tax rates depending on alcohol content or beverage type, and minimum unit pricing policies can be implemented.

Assisting the local community

Community engagement is crucial to address concerns about liquor factories' operations, create trust, and encourage discourse. In addition to fostering openness, accountability, and social responsibility, liquor manufacturers can gain a better understanding of community needs, objectives, and viewpoints through stakeholder and community engagement. Liquor producers communicate with nearby towns, citizens, and companies to get their thoughts and opinions to mitigate any negative social, economic, or environmental effects. Liquor manufacturers can increase support for their operations, decrease conflict, and reach consensus by including stakeholders in decision-making processes [91].

Sharing information

Liquor manufacturers can inform locals and stakeholders about their operations, environmental management policies, and other activities through community participation. Liquor manufacturers may foster mutual understanding, remove myths, and earn the community's trust *via* honest and open communication. Liquor factories must connect with the communities in which they operate if they want to gain the social license to operate, which allows them to legally and ethically sell alcohol to consumers [92]. Liquor manufacturers can gain community support and favourable relationships by actively participating in environmental protection, corporate citizenship, and community development [93].

Liquor factories can take many approaches to resolve community issues and build rapport with neighbourhood residents and other interested parties. Methods for involving the community and resolving conflicts include [94]. Communicating openly and regularly with local communities, people, and stakeholders enables liquor factories to hear their voices, answer questions, and resolve problems honestly and promptly [95]. By becoming known for their accessibility and responsiveness, liquor factories can establish reputation and trustworthiness in the community [96]. To reassure the community about the factory's environmental performance and compliance with regulatory standards, it is important to implement environmental monitoring programs and share data on air

quality, water quality, noise levels, and other environmental indicators. Accountability and openness to the community are shown by public publication of monitoring results and regular reporting. Residents and stakeholders can have a say in the policies, projects, and initiatives that impact their communities and livelihoods when involved in decision-making processes, advisory committees, and community forums [97]. To create partnerships, encourage ownership, and promote shared responsibility for sustainable growth, liquor factories can include the community in planning and decision-making-business programs to improve society (CSR) [98]. Putting money into community development projects and corporate social responsibility programs shows you care about the people and the world around you [99]. To make a beneficial impact and meet local goals, liquor firms can donate to causes that include healthcare, education, infrastructure, the environment, and cultural preservation [100]. Liquor factories may generate positive relationships, strengthen social license to operate, and create shared value for the community and the enterprise by following these tactics and fostering meaningful involvement with local stakeholders [101].

Workplace Hazards

There are a lot of potential hazards for employees to deal with on the job at liquor factories when it comes to making, processing, and packaging alcoholic drinks [102]. Some things that can lead to these issues are repetitive motion, high temperatures, hazardous chemicals, and heavy machinery. Liquor factory workers also worry about ergonomic risks from physical handling, lifting, and long periods of sitting or standing. Also, workers may be more vulnerable to injuries, illnesses, and other occupational health issues because of how quickly things move in industrial settings. Ethanol, methanol, and cleaning agents are the potentially dangerous chemicals used in production [103]. Exposure to these substances can lead to skin irritation, chemical burns, and respiratory difficulties. Long periods in the hot, humid conditions of distillation sites can lead to heat exhaustion, dehydration, and other heat-related illnesses. Operating machinery or lifting heavy barrels are 2 examples of the kinds of manual jobs that put workers at risk of Repetitive Stress Injuries (RSIs), Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs), and back strains [104]. The fast-paced and demanding nature of the job can lead to stress, fatigue, and mental health issues among workers. Without sufficient safety regulations and safeguards, these health issues can potentially impact the long-term health and productivity of employees in liquor factories. Liquor manufacturers may demonstrate their commitment to corporate social responsibility and sustainable business practices by prioritizing worker safety [105].

Health Impact of Alcohol Consumption

Different demographic groups and regions have significantly different drinking habits. Culture and religion dictate that some communities abstain from alcohol altogether. In contrast, others include it in their festivities, social gatherings, and recreational activities on a more regular or

seasonal basis [106]. Even if the gender gap is narrowing as societal norms change, gender is still a factor in alcohol consumption. Men still drink more than women. Alcohol overconsumption is correlated with an elevated likelihood of developing a wide range of acute and chronic illnesses and disorders [107]. In the near term, alcohol abuse can impair judgment, motor skills, and brain function. These disabilities heighten the likelihood of accidents, injuries, and aggressive behaviour. Heavy drinking has terrible short-term impacts on numerous body systems, but the long-term consequences on the brain, heart, liver, and pancreas are much worse. Cirrhosis of the liver, alcoholic hepatitis and liver cancer are all greatly increased by prolonged alcohol consumption, which contributes significantly to India's high disease burden. People who drink to excess are more likely to suffer from cardiovascular disease, hypertension, and stroke, and they are also more likely to suffer from mental health difficulties like depression, anxiety, and alcohol use disorder. The danger of infectious infections is already high for people whose immune systems are weakened by chronic alcoholism [108]. The data that is currently available sheds light on the frequency and seriousness of alcohol-related health issues in India. In 2021, there were 708 instances of unlawful or tainted liquor drinking in the nation, which resulted in 782 fatalities. The highest numbers of these deaths were recorded in Uttar Pradesh (137), Madhya Pradesh (108) and Karnataka (104), then Punjab (127). Punjab had the second-highest number of deaths from the use of illegal or fake alcohol in 2021, (127) after Uttar Pradesh, according to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report on Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI) [109]. Alcohol is classified as such by the World Health Organization (WHO) responsible for Psychoactive, toxic alcohol can cause dependence. Many modern folks drink alcohol socially [110]. This applies especially to people who drink alcohol in high-profile national and international social contexts. Drinking's social and health costs are easy to overlook in this context. Every year, 3 million people die from alcohol-related causes, and millions more are impaired and sick. Dangerous alcohol use causes 5.1% of global sickness. Harmful alcohol use causes 7.1% of male diseases and 2.2% of female diseases worldwide. Alcohol is the leading cause of early death and disability in the 15-49 age groups, accounting for 10% of deaths [111]. Poor and vulnerable people had more alcohol-related deaths and hospitalizations. This indicates that alcohol consumption significantly increases the risk of disability and premature mortality. Despite being much more prevalent among men, rates of alcohol use disorders differ among states and socio-economic categories. A disproportionate number of traffic accidents in India are caused by drunk driving, making it one of the top causes of these mishaps. Additionally, domestic violence and child abuse are also linked to drinking, which compounds social disparities and endangers community health [112].

Programs for the public's health

Responsible drinking and education about the dangers of alcoholism are 2 of the most important goals of public health

initiatives. These initiatives seek to enlighten communities, families, and individuals on the risks of alcohol misuse so that they can make better decisions when it comes to drinking. Public health campaigns often incorporate the following elements.

1. Public health campaigns aim to educate the public about the negative effects of alcohol on health, establish safe drinking guidelines, and offer measures for reducing harm. The goal of these efforts is to encourage healthier lifestyles and alter people's perspectives on alcohol by making them more aware of the dangers of alcohol consumption. The lack of awareness about drug abuse risks and inadequate law enforcement contribute to the problem [113]. The need for integrating clinical legal education into law school clinics, technology for awareness programs, debunking false news, targeted rehabilitation programs, peer support groups, mentoring programs, and mental health services [114,115]. There is importance of a multidimensional empowerment system for individuals and highlights the effectiveness of drug law awareness clinics in India [116]. Advocates can also play an important role if BCI fix the accountability of law students and advocates for conducting awareness programs at regular intervals [117].
2. Public health campaigns use demographic information like age, gender, socio-economic level, and cultural background to craft messages more likely to resonate with their intended audiences. Campaigns may use diverse communication channels to effectively reach different parts of the population, such as mass media, social media, community events, and educational programs.

Discussion

Impact of alcoholism on communities and society

In affecting people's physical and mental well-being, alcoholism also weakens communities and society at large. One of the major socio-economic consequences of alcohol addiction is its contribution to crime and violence [118]. The damage that alcohol-fuelled violence creates goes beyond physical harm. It also undermines the stability and trust within families and communities. This can exacerbate socio-economic inequalities, negatively affecting household income, nutrition, and access to resources like schools and jobs. It could be even more challenging for families and individuals impacted by alcoholism to seek help because they may feel ostracized and alone. Drunken brawls and other public disturbances are all too common, posing a threat to community safety and peace. Alcohol abuse has several negative effects on productivity and efficiency in the job, including absenteeism, presentism, and poor performance. Workplace conflicts, misunderstandings, and low morale might result from an alcoholic's impaired ability to maintain healthy interpersonal relationships [119].

Conclusion

This research study explores the impact of India's booze

industries on human and environmental health. It highlights the serious dangers of alcohol use, including addiction, liver disease and serious social issues such as domestic abuse, violence and traffic accidents. This not only hinders development due to social inertia in many aspects of society but also affects the responsible young generation of the future; those who could have been helpful in the development of the country become hindrances due to drug addiction. The study also emphasizes the importance of workplace safety measures in liquor production plants. Strict laws and pollution control measures are necessary to protect natural resources and ecosystems, as liquor manufacturers significantly contribute to water and air pollution and waste creation. Solving health and environmental problems in alcohol manufacturing is crucial. Addressing alcohol misuse and encouraging healthy drinking practices is essential from a public health standpoint to lessen the negative impact of excessive alcohol intake on health and society.

Methods that decrease pollution and resource depletion in liquor production must be developed to preserve ecosystems and natural resources and reduce climate change impacts. A comprehensive approach to these problems is needed to ensure communities' health and sustainability and generations' well-being. Policy interventions and research should evaluate sustainable practices, public health campaigns, and regulatory measures to reduce alcohol-related damage and pollution. Longitudinal research should track alcohol use, health outcomes, and environmental indicators to inform policies and decisions. A comprehensive view of the liquor industry is needed to account for its impact on society, the economy, and the environment. Encouraging ethical business practices, corporate citizenship, and stakeholder involvement can help promote sustainable development and reduce harmful effects on health and the environment.

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Conflict of Interest

Authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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