



DUJOHSS

**DUTSE JOURNAL OF
HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Volume 2 No. 2, September, 2017



DUTSE JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

**DUTSE JOURNAL OF
HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Volume 2 No 2, September, 2017

Dutse Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences

Volume 2, Number 2, September, 2017

Editor-in-Chief Amina Abubakar Bashir
Editor Ahmed Umar

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted and distributed in any form or by any means without the prior permission of the copyright owner.

© Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
Federal University Dutse, 2017
All Rights Reserved
dujohss@gmail.com

ISSN: 2545-5109

Printed by
Kabod Limited
NL 7 Lokoja Road, Kaduna
08030628933, 08094742213
kabodlimited@gmail.com

**Dutse Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences
(DUJOHSS)**

Volume 2, Number 2, September 2017

Editorial Board Members:

Prof. Amina A. Bashir	Chairperson/Editor-in-Chief
Dr. Ahmed Umar	Secretary/Editor
Prof. Ibrahim A. Kiyawa	Member
Dr. M.B. Umar	Member
Dr. Philip N. Ndubueze	Circulation Manager/Member

Editorial Advisers:

Prof. B. Antia	Department of Languages and Linguistics University of Cape Town, South Africa
Prof. R. W. Morgan	Department of Sociology, Cleveland State University, USA
Prof. C. Bassey	Department of Political Science, University of Calabar, Nigeria

Prof. D. Danju

Department of Economics,
Eastern Mediterranean
University, Cyprus

About the Journal

Dutse Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences (DUJOHSS), published biannually (by Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Federal University Dutse), is a multidisciplinary peer-reviewed journal that publishes significant advances and discoveries in all aspects of humanities and social sciences research. DUJOHSS is pleased to invite high quality articles, research notes and book reviews that are not under review for any other journal or conference for publication. If accepted, an article will be published in the next issue.

Guide to Submission of Manuscripts

Contributors submitting unpublished manuscripts are requested to abide by the following:-

1. Submissions to DUJOHSS should preferably be in MS Word format.
2. Articles should be typed using 12" font size, Times New Roman and double-spaced with 2.2" margins for top and bottom and 1.6" for left and right.
3. The cover page should contain information on the title (which must be very clear), author's name, department, institutional and e-mail addresses.
4. The article must contain an abstract which must be a brief summary of the content and should be followed immediately by 5 keywords which should not be a repetition of the title.

5. Contributors should submit three hard copies of their manuscripts for initial review.
6. Articles submitted for publication must be original and should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere. The Editorial Board wishes to be informed if the work has been made public in another form or language.
7. Manuscripts are accepted on the understanding that they have not been published elsewhere, and will not be, without the Editor-in-Chief's written consent.
8. The copyright of articles accepted for publication belongs to the DUJOHSS.
9. All photos, drawings, diagrams, illustrations and other images in the manuscripts should also be submitted in digital format, preferably as JPEG or GIF files.
10. Captions should be submitted in a list separate from the diagrams or photographs.
11. The position of any photos, drawings, diagrams, illustrations and other images should be clearly marked in the text.
12. Raw graph data must also be provided separately, in case it is necessary to reproduce the graph in another computer application program.
13. All references must adhere strictly to the American Psychological Association (APA) referencing style.

14. Contributors whose articles are accepted for publication are required to pay N12,000 or USD equivalent into the DUJOHSS Account.
15. All correspondence to: The Editor-in-Chief, DUJOHSS, c/o The Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Federal University Dutse. E-mail: dujohss@gmail.com.

Contents

Bivariate Causality between Human Capital Development and Economic Growth in Nigeria Clement A. Ighodaro	1
An Econometric Modelling of Health, Nutrition and Economic Growth in Nigeria: 1981-2014 Sede I. Peter	29
Economic Growth and External Debt in a Small Open Economy Aminu H. Jakada, Abubakar Hassan & Aminu M. Fagge	62
Impact of Volatility of Stock Returns on Investment in Stock Exchange Market in Nigeria Okweshine W. James & Mohammed Nuhu	84
Oil Price Volatility and Economic Growth in Nigeria Olabisi J. Olaposi	103
Cognitive Metaphoric Imaging and Mapping in Kanuri Figurative Expressions Mohammed L. Mele & Ahmed Umar	118
The Relevance of Information and Communication Technology [ICT] to the Teaching and Learning of English Language at Tertiary Level of Education in Nigeria Mohammed T. Sadiq & Muibat T. Sanusi	137

Enhancing Expression in English through Controlled Writing: A Case for the Junior Secondary School Lawan Shu'aibu	151
The Concept and Conditions of Contradiction between Sentences Chinyere U. Ekwueme	173
Communication and Fight against Political Thuggery among Youths: A Study of Doguwa Local Government Area of Kano State Maryam U. Mukhtar	183
Urbanization and Employment in Developing Countries: A Glance through Some Nigerian Cities Mubarak U. Jalingo, Abdallah Baba & Jamilu I. Mukhtar	205
Alcoholism and Alcohol Use: Promoting Social Deviance Amali S. Ewaoda, Issah Mashood, Suleiman Muhammad & Ado U. Lalu	223
Cyber Stalking Awareness and Perception among Undergraduate Students in Nigeria Philip N. Ndubueze, Mustapha D. Hussein & Zakariyya M. Sarki	244
Insurgency as a New Challenge to Nigeria's National Security	

Hamman A. Bashir	273
-------------------------------	------------

Alcoholism and Alcohol Use: Promoting Social Deviance

***Amali Sadiq Ewaoda,
Issah Mashood,
Suleiman Muhammad,
Ado Umar Lalu**

Department of Sociology, Federal University Dutse,

*Corresponding author: samali@ufh.ac.za

Abstract

Alcohol, a substance which is produced from the process of fermentation, should be consumed in minimal quantity as it is capable of intoxicating a consumer if taken in large quantities. To this effect, manufacturers have openly laid emphasis against the excessive consumption of the substance. The problem of excessive consumption of alcohol persists as there is a considerable growth of alcohol industries across the globe. In spite of significant public enlightenment against excessive alcohol use, consumers have abused the substance, thereby having a negative health effect on consumers and also leading to divergent social deviances among other social problems. In view of the above, alcohol use is seen to be a reason for the occurrence and re-occurrence of social deviance amongst its patrons. Among such social deviances include driving under the influence of alcohol, which can cause fatal automobile accidents, wife battery, fights and rape, among other deviances. With the anticipated health consequences of excessive consumption of alcohol, medical practitioners have advised against its excessive consumption as it is responsible for ailments such as anemia, liver cirrhosis, cardiovascular diseases such as blood clots, which may lead to heart attack or stroke and an increase in the risk of cancer. Even at that, consumption of alcohol remains high across the globe. With an exploration of academic literature on alcohol usage, this paper argues that excessive alcohol use is likely to increase social deviance amongst its consumers. Thus, the specific prominence of this paper is to objectively probe the negative consequences of excessive alcohol use and to establish its relationship with social deviance. An exploration of existing literature also reveals a

relationship between alcohol and social deviance. The paper also analyzed the consequences of excessive alcohol use, particularly focusing on the occurrence of social deviance amongst its consumers. In view of this, the paper begins with a background of alcohol and alcohol use, a theoretical explanation of the underpinning problem and methodology which was employed by the paper. This paper concludes that excessive alcohol consumption, leads to high prevalence of social deviance such as domestic violence, family instability and other forms of social problems. This paper recommends that alcohol should be taken in minimal quantity as excessive consumption of it leads to social deviance.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcoholism, Alcohol Use, Social Deviance

Introduction

Globally, alcohol as a fermented drink has been consumed for the purpose of relaxation and is also served during social events. But of late, there has been an increase of instances at which alcohol has been consumed, with patrons consuming it in excessive quantity. In respect of its consumption, there are divergent classification schemes which successfully separate the typology of drinkers which includes the frequency of consumption and quantity of alcohol that is being consumed. These classifications, therefore, differentiate who is addicted to alcohol and who is not. This is in line with the popular opinion that says; "I am a social drinker, but not addicted to alcohol". In view of this, some societies have tried to restrict the consumption of alcohol, especially in public places. Also, excessive consumption, could upsurge prevalence of violence and other forms of social deviance. Similarly, divergent cultural and religious norms also govern drinking behavior, which largely depends on the society. In view of the above, not all intake of alcohol will be labeled as a deviant behavior or social deviance, depending on which society it has been consumed. To this effect, drinking will not attract any

form of sanction if it is not prohibited by norms and values governing the society.

Alcohol, as a concept, has been defined by various scholars. For example, Nelson (2015), opines that it is an inebriating chemical substance which is normally derived from vinous starches, and also a fascinating substance prone to abuse. It is also a substance which has gone through certain processes such as fermentation of starch or sugar, thus capable of intoxicating the consumer. Some drinks, which are intoxicating and contain alcohol include, spirits, malt, whisky and liquor. Alcohol as an intoxicating substance; with regards to the above definitions, illustrates some adverse effect of alcohol consumption on prevalence of social deviance.

Due to the perceived adverse effects and the aftermath of alcohol, medical practitioners have warned against excessive consumption of alcohol. In spite of this advice, consumers across the globe have abused this fermented substance of late. The problem persists across the globe due to the proliferation of manufacturing companies and availability of the substance. Further cases of alcohol abuse persist as particular problems such as emotional and family difficulties, depression and loneliness tend to act as push factors that drive individuals towards the comforting allure of alcohol. This scenario can lead to divergent social deviances such domestic violence, fighting, strained relationships, anti-social behavior, crime and violence. All these problems listed above are good examples of social deviance as a result of excessive intake of alcohol. The uncertainty that exists is to what extent can excessive consumption of alcohol influence social deviance amongst its consumers? Thus, this paper intends to objectively review and analyze the perceived influence of alcohol on social deviance. Consequently, this paper's findings are important as they

provide an innovative approach and are also capable of enriching existing literature on alcoholism and alcohol use.

Methodology

The data collection tool used for this paper was the documentary source. The data were secondary and gathered mostly from journals, periodicals, magazines and chapters in books on pornography. Internet materials also served as a source. The documents were subjected to content examination where pertinent data were extracted and exploited for this paper.

Theoretical Explanation of Social Deviance

Several theories exist which can effectively explain phenomena and the reasons for deviant acts such as alcoholism, which is a form of social deviance. In view of this, theories attempt to put forward any evidence for some or an explanation for certain anti-social behavior, violation of morals. A theory is an explanation of a phenomenon. For the purpose of this paper, learning theory was employed to explain the underpinning problems of alcoholism.

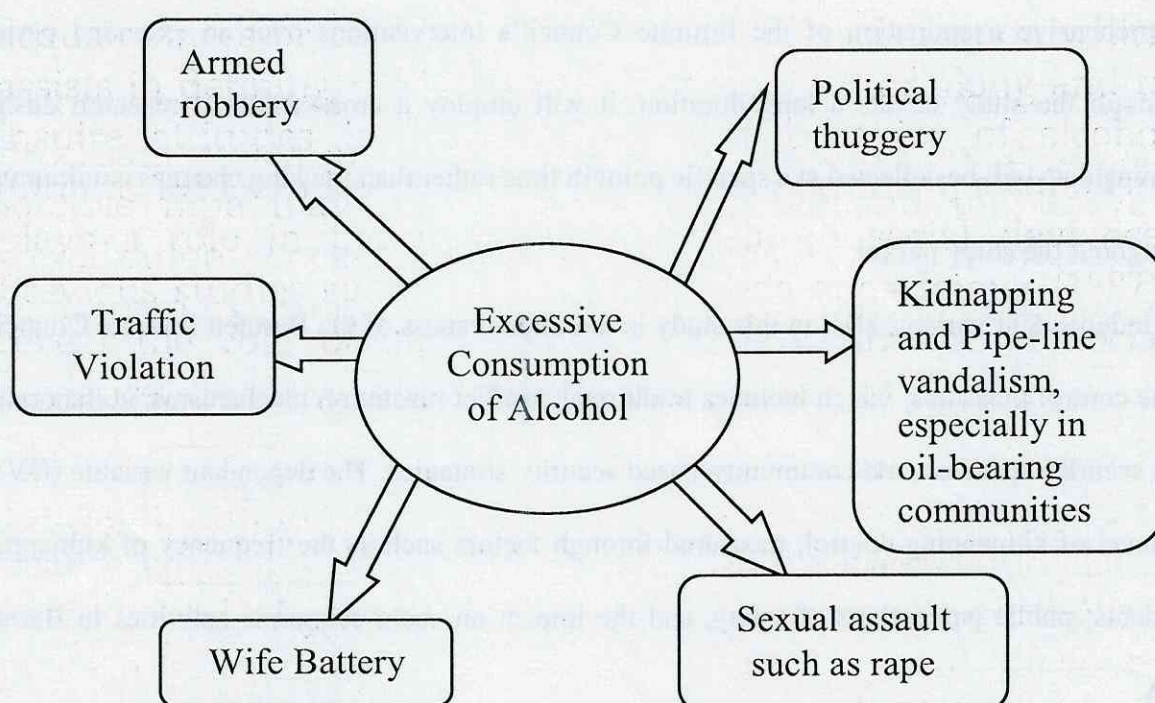
Learning Theory

Learning or socialization theories was propounded by Edwin Sutherland through the process of differential association. This theory, over the years has received a wide acceptance from sociologists across the globe. Previous studies have upheld the relevance of socialization theory due to the fact it is perceived as applicable to several forms of deviance, crime (Matsueda & Heimer, 1987), youth involvement in drug and alcohol use (Akers, 1992). The theory is important as it provides a good understanding of deviance processes and reasons for deviant acts. Thus, the concept of "differential association

appeals to theorists for its flexibility in simultaneously resolving both the sociological and social psychological aspects of deviance" (Clinard & Meier, 1998). Similarly, learning is also based on the theory of behavioural psychology, which assumes that a person's action is erudite and maintained by its effect (Bandura, 1973). In view of this, Akers and Sellers argue further by stating that individuals thus learn deviant and criminal behavior by studying other persons and attesting the incentive or the effect that their behavior would be given (Akers & Sellers, 2004). For example, if an individual had a view of some indulging in an act of larceny and was not apprehended and later observes that the act of larceny was beneficial to the perpetrator. Thus, the person that witnessed the act is likely to indulge in larceny too, having seen that it is rewarding. With specific focus of this paper, which is alcoholism and alcohol use, if an individual observes that a friend excessively consumes alcohol to forget about certain problems or uses it as a means to address loneliness and depression, that individual is also more likely to consume alcohol excessively having seen that it is beneficial to forget problems of depression and loneliness.

Furthermore, the social learning theory has succeeded in explaining divergent behavior between individuals and groups. To this effect, it has been credited for helping in the predictions to account for the differences between groups in rates of deviance. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (1996) revealed that the apprehension and conviction rate suggested high deviance among males, urban residents and persons who were from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. In view of the above, Sutherland's theory gives sound clarification of these patterns by noting alterations in exposure of deviant forms. This process will ascertain the potential with which a person will be drawn into a form of deviant behavior. Socialization

theory provides a universal explanation for several learning processes which are likely to lead to deviance. For example, forcible rape may arise from the distinct and the uneven socialization process for males and females, which interprets traditional masculine qualities (for example, power, dominance, aggressiveness, strength) into violent sexual behavior over females (Randall & Rose, 1984). Moreover, peers and drinking acquaintances or confidantes provide vital socialization which assists in defining the situation as suitable for drinking and to inspire attitudes in the direction and behavior of alcohol (Orcutt, 1991). In keeping with the above argument, alcoholism plays a role in individual involvement in social deviance. Previous studies such as that of Matsueda and Heimer (1987), reveal the role of alcohol use in the occurrence of social deviance.



Source: Authors Conception (2017).

The model above demonstrates the negative consequences of alcohol. As depicted, it is likely that excessive consumption of alcohol can lead to multiple social deviance as shown in the above model. Some notable social deviances highlighted in the above model includes traffic violation, wife battery, sexual assault such as rape, among others.

Alcohol Use

Alcohol use is believed to be a foremost global public health concern. In the year 2004, the World reported 2.3 million deaths and 4.5% of the problem of alcohol. However, the statistics above, may be a miscalculation of the genuine problem because in some developing countries, some of the consequences of alcohol may not be recorded (Dumbili, 2012). Intoxicating beverages are being consumed across the globe at several settings such as social activities among others. Alcohol has been abused of late by consumers, thus leading to numerous deviant acts. Alcohol use and intake are reported to have elating effects, because it is capable of altering the mood and relates to temporary relief of stress, thus, this makes alcohol intake as one mechanism for avoidance coping (O'Connor & Colder, 2005). In spite of the perceived negative consumers, it plays a positive role if taken in small quantities. It is usually accepted that day to day intake of alcohol in small quantities is useful for health, with specific reference to avoidance of heart attack (Gire & Shaahu, 2015). It could be consumed to ease tension, especially by depressed individuals. The addictive aspect of it occurs when a consumer frequently depends on alcohol to ease tension. Thus, the continued excessive consumption may become harmful to the consumer.

Reports have revealed that the rate of alcohol misuse significantly high. For example, a current report (Alcohol Focus Scotland, 2013), approximates that alcohol misuse cost the

Scottish government 97 million pounds per year and 227 million pounds in criminal justice services, which includes policing (Nelson, 2015). In view of the above, alcohol is approximated to cost the Scottish government 418 million per year in cut-price output and production, with an inclusion of workday lost as a result of alcohol related truancy (Nelson, 2015). Furthermore, the Australian government to relinquish wages and productivity of the consumer, as well as more than \$6 billion in imperceptible costs (Laslett *et al.*, 2011). Every year, more than 70,000 Australians become victims of alcohol-related assail, and 24,000 of some of the experiences are domestic related violence (Nelson, 2015). Nelson (2015), further revealed that, a figure of 20,000 children in Australia experience alcohol-related child abuse, while the death of 367 people was reported, while the hospital admitted cases of 14,000 people, cases of which can be blamed to someone else's drinking. Quite a number of individuals have been affected as a result of excessive alcohol consumption. For example, a survey which was conducted in the United States and Australia revealed that a substantial amount of respondents has been harmfully affected by others' drinking (Greenfield *et al.*, 2009).

Alcoholism: The Context, Content and Problem.

Alcoholism is a foremost public health problem in both developed and developing countries (World Health Organization, 1977). The 32nd World Health Organization Assembly stated that "problems related to alcohol and particularly to its excessive consumption rank among the world's major public health problems and constitute serious hazards to human health, welfare and life" (WHO, 1980). Furthermore, the World Health Organization (WHO), projected that there are about two billion consumers of alcoholic beverages and about 76.3 million people with diagnosable

alcohol-use disorders across the globe. Brewer (2006), describes alcoholism as a maladaptive pattern of drinking, which may lead to social, bodily and psychological problems. One characteristic of alcoholism is a failure to halt drinking once drinking has begun, and distressed individuals are often incapable of stopping drinking alcohol in spite of the continuous negative effect in every aspect of their life (Brewer, 2006).

Moreover, the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), clarifies that alcoholism is a severe form of "alcohol use disorder". In line with this definition, the NIAAA, suggests that alcohol use disorders are depicted by craving, loss of control, physical dependence and tolerance (NIAAA, 2013a). "Craving is a strong need or a strong urge to drink, loss of control means that one is unable to stop drinking once drinking begun, physical dependence means that when an alcoholic stops drinking, he or she suffers withdrawal symptoms such as nausea, shaking, sweating or anxiety" (Gedro 2014; 50). Tolerance, as also stated by Gedro (2014), is when an individual who is alcoholic consumes alcohol with an increase in quantity of alcohol whose motive is that of achieving the same effect. To this effect, alcoholism is believed to be a chronic and a deadly ailment. Alcoholism and problem drinking usually refer to an intense form of drinking behavior.

In view of the above, alcoholism and drinking problems could be ascertained through the frequency with which alcohol is being consumed by an individual. This suggests that alcoholism refers to drinking patterns by consumers in an alcohol consuming population. However, Clinard and Meier (1998) posit that problem drinking only considers alcohol intake through a wide classification that compromises a fairly huge proportion of the drinking populace. For example, Clinard and Meier (1998), submit that if alcoholism is being defined as

intake as 120 or more drinks per month, then some male and female drinkers may fall under this category, who may likely face a severe risk of developing their alcoholism and drinking problem. A divergent definition of alcoholism and identification largely depends on most drinkers or occasional users of alcohol.

Previous studies have revealed countries with very high estimates of alcoholics across the globe. According to the data, France has the highest rate of alcoholism, which is followed by Chile, Portugal and France (Clinard & Meier, 1998). Other research conducted in the past revealed lower rates in some countries, though they still remain in view of world standards. The affected countries include, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of South Africa and the former Yugoslavia (Keller and Efron, 1995: 634). There is no doubt that France having topped the chart of alcoholism across the globe, may be as a result of the country hosting the highest production and consumption of alcoholic drinks, even at that, the country has the lowest treatment and prevention programmes against alcoholism compared to the listed countries above (Mosses, 1992).

The issue of alcoholism, especially amongst workers who are consumers has caused several problems at divergent places of work. The consequences of the current excessive consumption of this substance include absenteeism, poor service delivery and incompetence at the place of work by consumers. Drinking problems have also resulted in workers reporting late to work and in some situations, appearing shabby during working hours. Alcoholism is seen to have also led to economic problems. For example, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (1993:255), reveals that "rough estimates of the annual economic cost of alcohol-related problems range between \$85Billion and \$116 Billion per year". In view of the above figure, it is likely that excessive alcohol consumption

could lead to violent crimes, loss of payable employment opportunities and decline in productivity at places of work. Similarly, alcoholism increases dangerous driving, high accident rates, mortality rates, resulting in injuries, and also suicide amongst its patrons. However, alcoholism has negatively led to some domestic problems which include;

- 1- Problems with infant and child care linked to drinking by one or both parents.
- 2- Marital problems and counseling for married couples struggling with alcohol problems.
- 3- Alcohol's contribution to acts of violence against children, spouses, and others.
- 4- Disruption or underachievement by school children whose parents drink excessively.
- 5- Eventual problem drinking by children of problem drinkers.

This list is long, and it omits an important cost: the simple but poignant human costs of emotional investments in relationships with people who drink too much (Straus, 1982:146). The DSM-IV criteria for abuse are: dangerous use of alcohol, problems with the law, the inability to carry out roles and responsibilities and the unrelenting use of alcohol, in spite of relationships and interpersonal problems (Hasin, Van Rossem, McCloud, & Endicott, 1997). Similarly, alcoholism is a harmful disease, which affects the wellness and health of those it troubles (Gedro *et al*, 2012) and also creates collateral impairment in the form of health care costs, place of work productivity, criminal expenses, and motor vehicle crashes (Centre for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2013).

Supplement to chronic diseases, such as cancer of the mouth, esophagus and larynx and social deviances which may include road-traffic accidents, family and domestic problems,

workplace-related problems, have received more public research interest in recent years (Duta *et al*, 2014). Several forms of extreme drinking behaviors are capable of causing considerable risk or hurt the consumer (WHO, 2002). Some may include high-level drinking every day, recurrent incidents of drinking to inebriation and a form of consumption that will make a person to be dependent on alcohol. Thus, the classification of drinkers with divergent types and degree of at-risk alcohol intake has an immense ability to decrease all kinds of alcohol-related harms (Babor *et al*, 2001).

Perspective and Distinction in Social Deviance

Deviance as a concept has been defined in divergent ways. For example; Sagarin (1975:9), defines deviance as a collection of conditions, persons or acts that society devalues. In another way, deviance, is an act which is deemed offensive. A statistical definition of deviance lays emphasis on deviance as a disparity or withdrawal from an average. In view of the above definition, deviance contrasts the average experience, thus making it an infrequent phenomenon. The statistical definition implies that the label deviants applies to persons who have never been involved in acts like theft or larceny, violation of law, never used marijuana or engaged in intake of alcohol, abstained from sexual relations (Rushing, 1975). An absolutist definition suggests that deviance occurs due to the disobedience of beforehand defined standards of conventional behavior. Another definition by the absolutist proclaims that the conception of what is deviant stalks eventually from the favourite and interest of elite segments of society (Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1977). The absolutist definition of deviance is upheld and supported mainly by psychiatrists and some psychologists who associate behavior to medical models based on forms of sickness (Clinard & Meier,

1998). To this effect, alcoholism, suicide and mental disorder are likely to become absolute disorders in line with physical diseases such as cancer among others. However, the definition by absolutists has overlooked some aspects of social life as illustrated thus;

The absolutist asserts that, regardless of time and social context, certain culture-freestandards, such as how fully persons develop their innate potential or how closely they approach the fulfillment of the highest human values, enable one to detect deviance. Thus, suicide or alcoholism destroys or inhibits the possibility of the actor's developing his full human potential and is, therefore, always deviant. The absolutist believes that he knows what behaviour is, what people should be, and what constitutes full and appropriate development (Lofland, 1969:23-24)

Departing from an absolutist viewpoint, the reactivist definition perceives deviance as a deed or conditions dubbed as deviant by others. As stated by reactivists, the "deviant is one to whom that label has successfully been applied, deviant behaviour is behaviour that people label" (Becker, 1973:9). Thus, the reactivist definition recognizes acts as deviant only according to social response to those acts, which is determined through labels applied by society or the agents of social control (Clinard & Meier, 1998). In line with the above proclamation, when an act is labeled deviant, it also stretches to the perpetrator of the act. The normative definition of deviance explains deviance as a contravention of a norm. A norm is a standard about what persons should or should not contemplate

on, meaning what persons should do under normal circumstances. Breach of norms often draws response or penalty from their social audiences (Clinard & Meier, 1998). These penalties constitute the pressure that persons experience due to desire to conform to social norms. For one to understand deviance as a concept, it is necessary for one to know how it contradicts the conventional way of behaviour.

Different views of scholars suggest that deviance is noticeable when it is seen. Some of those deviant acts include alcoholism, suicide, crime, domestic abuse, prostitution, pornography, among others. Some of the perceived deviant acts, depending on different views of persons, may not be labeled as deviant behaviour. For example, problem drinking may represent a deviant behaviour to one individual, but another view may contradict the first. The same can be said in acts such as prostitution, consumption of marijuana and cocaine (Meier & Geis, 1997). There are divergent reasons why individuals perpetrate social deviant acts. More often than not, social deviant acts are harmful. For instance, drunkenness and driving under the influence are likely to lead to antisocial behaviour, automobile accidents with the individual sustaining a varying degree of injuries, sometimes resulting in death. While in some cases it involves perpetrating it against a person, such as an act of domestic violence, family breakdown, child abuse and neglect. There are different types of deviance. For example, Best and Luckenbill (1982) forward, two distinct typological models.

Best and Luckenbill (1982), define "loners" as persons who are short of social relations with alike others. The loners usually perpetrate their deeds without the social assistance and support of related deviants. For example, sexual asphyxiates (O'Halloran & Dietz, 1993). These kinds of deviants usually do not know other individuals who perpetrate a divergent form of

deviance, and in a situation that they do indulge in deviance, they do not flock with these people and do not converse their deviance together. In almost all forms of deviance, loners are described as those most rooted in the normative subculture, and are probable, then to view their deviant deeds through the value system of conformism (Adler & Adler, 2005). They may have victims who they perpetrate their acts on, but in most cases they belong to divergent subcultures (Adler & Adler, 2005). Furthermore, Best and Luckenbill (1982) define "individual deviants" as persons who can perpetrate their individual acts by themselves: they perpetrate the acts for themselves, and also on themselves. For example, individual deviants such as homeless people (Biernacki, 1998), illicit drug users (Petrunik & Shearing, 1983), the depressed persons and alcohol abusers. In view of the above, this typology of deviants does not need the assistance of others in perpetrating their deviant acts. Thus, these deviants are independent, thereby violating societal norms on their own. In some scenarios, they may have a relationship with other sub-cultural colleagues, but they should be capable of perpetrating their deviant acts alone, in a situation that they wish or desire, irrespective of customers or victims. Thus, a span exists within individual deviance between those who perpetrate their acts only once, with reference to persons who abort their own fetuses or commit suicide.

Alcohol Use and Social Deviance/Crime: An analysis of their Convergence

Alcohol, as an intoxicant is responsible for some form of social deviance such as public drunkenness and alcohol-related crimes. These socially deviant acts cut across strata, especially the offence of public drunkenness. Persons, who have been arrested for public drunkenness, in most cases tend to have a

very high recidivism rate, that is, repeated crime perpetration. Due to this, they are often apprehended for divergent social deviances which causes them to have persistent contact with the criminal justice system. Tangential to the above, these wrongdoers seem to commit a never-ending cycle of apprehension, jail, release without treatment, and treatment (Pittman and Gordon, 1958). With the high rate of repeated apprehension, offenders may be incarcerated over and over, making them jail birds although, such social deviances attract mild incarceration such as two month imprisonment terms, while some cases may be a fine or solitary confinement for a few hours.

Moreover, the intake of alcoholic substances usually plays a part in the commission of other crimes (Room, 1983). In view of this, it is understood that the intake of alcohol could play a major role in several but not the entire violent crimes perpetrated against people, which include crimes like homicide and aggravated assault. For example, Wolfgang's classic study of homicide in Philadelphia confirmed that about two-third of the offenders were involved in drinking when they perpetrated their crimes and several other kinds of violent offenders committed their individual crimes under the effect of alcoholic substances. This study is upheld by Parker (1995), when he reaffirmed that alcohol is a well-known associate for homicide in the United States and other countries across the globe, this represents a vital component in a theory of homicide. In view of the above, the findings from a Department of Justice study revealed that 54 percent of persons who were apprehended for divergent violent crimes in 1983 were involved in drinking before their respective offences (Bureau of Justice, 1985). Consumption of alcohol may serve as a motivating factor in crime perpetration, although having offenders perpetrating crime after intake of alcohol does not necessarily mean that the

offenders were completely intoxicated before committing the said crimes. Other contrary views suggest that alcohol was not a motivating factor in crime perpetration and aggression. For example, Clinard and Meier (1998: 293), submit that:

Despite an unmistakable association between alcohol and violent crime, observers cannot clearly determine what role drinking plays in the commission of these crimes. They propose no direct, causal relationship with violent crimes, and alcohol use does not inevitably lead to aggression. In most alcohol-related criminal behaviour, the drug probably acts as a depressant, reducing the offenders' awareness of the probable consequences of the act. Analysis of crimes committed under influence of alcohol reveals no single pattern of criminality associated with drinking.

The above understanding, however, contradicts Room's (1983), opinion who opines that intake of alcohol frequently influences perpetration of crime. During litigation in law courts, it is well understood that suspects defend themselves by saying a crime or deviant act was committed under the influence of alcohol. Even at that, alcohol as a motivating factor to crime commission has been debated. Thus, there is a need for a thorough perception and understanding of the precise role of alcohol in crime and acts of social deviance.

Conclusion and Recommendations

With the review of existing literature on alcoholism and alcohol abuse, this paper upholds Room's (1983) view that alcohol is a well-known associate for homicide in the United

States and other countries across the globe, this represents a vital component in a theory of homicide. Thus, alcohol intake plays a role in deviant acts such domestic violence, violence, antisocial behaviour, child abuse and neglect. It is evident that alcohol consumption, and its excessive intake are a form of social deviance perpetrated across the globe. Excessive consumption can often lead to harmful ailments. This may likely lead to health-related ailments such as cancer, anemia, liver cirrhosis, cardiovascular diseases such as blood clot, which may lead to heart attack or stroke. This indicates a substantial relationship between alcohol use with social deviance, crime and health related problems. To this effect, the following recommendations are forwarded:

- 1- Manufacturers of alcoholic beverages should do more in terms of advising consumers about the implications of excessive consumption of alcohol. This is necessary due to the fact that alcohol is seen to have a negative implication on consumer health.
- 2- Sale of alcohol cannot be controlled, though it is sold to persons above the age of 18, but adequate measures should be taken to curtail excessive consumption of alcohol.
- 3- There should be adequate public campaign against the dangers of excessive consumption of alcohol on the mass media outlets such as billboards, television and radio stations.
- 4- There should be adequate advice to consumers to take alcohol in small quantities as literature explored in this paper revealed some negative consequences of excessive alcohol consumption. As stated in this paper, minimal consumption of alcohol is beneficial for health, with specific reference to prevention of heart attacks and other health related problems.

References

- Alcohol Focus Scotland (2013). *Alcohol harm to others*. Glasgow:AFS.
- Babor, T., Higgins-Biddle, J., Saunders, J., Monteiro, M. (2002). The alcohol use disorders identification test; guidelines for use in primary care. 2nd ed. Geneva: Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence, World Health Organization, 2001.
- Brewer, M. (2006). The contextual factors that foster and hinder the process of recovery for alcohol Dependent women *Journal of Addictions Nursings*, 17, 175-180.
- Dutta, R., Gnanasekaran, S., Suchithra, S., Srilalitha, V., Sujitha, R., Sivaranjani, S.S., Subitha, S., Dcruze, L (2014). A population based study on alcoholism among adult males in a rural area, Tamil Nadu, India. *Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research*. Vol 8 (6).1- 4.
- Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), (2013). Excessive drinking costs.
- Clinard, M., B. & Meier, R., F. (1998). *Sociology of deviant behaviour*. Tenth edition. Harcourt Publishers.
- Dumbili, E. (2013). Changing patterns of alcohol in Nigeria: An exploration of responsible factors and consequences. *Medical Sociology Online*, Vol 7, issue 1, Feb 2013.
- Gedro, J. (2014). Health and wellness concerns for racial, ethnic, and sexual minorities. Published online In Wiley Online Library.
- Gedro, J., Mercer, F., & Iodice, J. (2012) Recovered alcoholics and career development: Implications for human resource development. *Human Resource Development Quarterly*, 23 (1), 129-132.
- Gire, J., T. & Shaahu, A., I. (2015). A qualitative study of alcohol risk perceptions among drinkers in Benue State, Nigeria.

- Greenfield, T., Ye, Y., Keer, W., Bond, J., Rehm, J. & Giesbrecht, N. (2009). Externalities from alcohol consumption survey: implications for policy. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 6, 3205-3224.
- Hasin, D., Van Rossem, R., McCloud, S., & Endicott, J. (1997). Differentiating DSM-IV alcohol dependence and abuse by course: Community heavy drinkers. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 9, 127-135
- Keller, M., & Efron, V. (1995). The prevalence of alcoholism. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*.
- Laslett, A., Room, R., Ferris, J., Wilkinson, C., Livingston, M. and J. Mugavin. (2011). Surveying the range and magnitude of alcohol's harm to others in Australia. *Addiction*, 106, 1603-1611.
- Mosses, P. (1992). The rise of Alcoholism in France: A Monopolistic competition. 205-221 in *Cure, Care or Control: Alcoholism Treatment in Sixteen Countries*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.
- Nelson, E-U., E. (2015). Alcohol use, intimate partner violence and family well-being: A qualitative study in Oron, Nigeria. *African Journal of Drug and Alcohol studies*, 14 (2), 2015.
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). (2013a). Alcohol use disorders.
- O'Connor, R. M., & Colder, C. R (2005). Predicting alcohol patterns in first-year college students through motivational systems and reasons for drinking. *Psychology of Addictive behaviours*.
- Parker, R., N. (1995) "Bringing 'booze Back' in: The relationship between alcohol and homicide. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 32: 3-38

- Room, R.(1983). "Alcohol and Crime: Behavioural Aspects". 34-44 in *Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice* Vol. 1 Edited by Sanford H. Kadish. New York: Free Press.
- Pittman, D., J. & Gordon, C., W.(1958). *The revolving Door*. New York: Free Press
- Secretary of Health and Human Services (1993). *Alcohol and health: Eight Special Report to the U.S Congress*. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Government Printing Press..
- Straus, R.(1982). The social costs of Alcohol. 137-147 in *Alcohol, Science, and Society Revisited*. Edited By Edith Lisansky Gomberg, Helene Raskin White, and John A. Carpenter. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.