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Research Article

An Analysis of Correlation Between Socioeconomic Conditions and Alcohol Consumption Among Adolescents Resulting in their Criminal Attitudes

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Abstract:

The interrelation between adolescent alcohol drinking, socioeconomic breakdowns, and the incidence of delinquent propensity among low-middle-class Indian families remains a subject for research and study. However, other potential health problems include those such as motor function impairment; intoxication accidents, and injuries; as well as violence. Here, economic deprivation leads to mental and psychological problems and, on the other hand, puts a person into substance usage disorders. Specifically, exposure to poverty during childhood has been related with higher risk of substance abuse and psychiatric disorders in adulthood. This paper is designed to assess the extent of the socio-economic burden under which families from the lower-middle-class category in India struggle and the way this increases adolescent alcoholism and criminal activity. The results suggest that financial stress, unmet needs, and emotional strain were the critical factors leading to mental health problems and also increasing the risk of alcoholism among adolescents, which deteriorated frustration and anger-driven criminal propensities. Findings were reported as indicating that family and social influences are of extreme importance and also of utmost urgency to develop targeted interventions. Although this research realizes its goals, it lacks longitudinal data. Such data can be very useful in analyzing the long-run impact of socioeconomic pressures on adolescent behavior. Future research with bigger sample sizes and longitudinal studies can gain deeper insight into the developing influence of such stressors.

Keywords: adolescent alcoholism, low-middle class stress, familial neglect, adolescent criminal attitudes, adolescent crimes

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1. Introduction

Adolescence is a crucial transitional phase for future health, impacting both the person and subsequent generations, during which numerous health-related behaviors are formed. Alcohol-related harm is increasingly seen as socially stratified. However, the social inequality in alcohol-related harm among teenagers is inadequately examined. Inequities in

alcohol-related harm have predominantly been examined in adults, with minimal attention given to youth (Skogen et al., 2019). Alcohol intake poses a considerable risk to teenage health and contributes significantly to young impairment.

Studies have confirmed that alcohol is linked to over 200 acute and chronic conditions and diseases; yet, since ailments like liver cirrhosis and cancer require

time to manifest, teenagers do not face an immediate risk of sickness. Conversely, adolescents are susceptible to harm from the immediate consequences of alcohol, including reduced motor abilities and intoxication, which can result in accidents, injuries, violence, self-harm, and alcohol poisoning (Tolstrup et al., 2023).

The significance of socioeconomic disparities on mental health is well-documented, suggesting that economic deprivation throughout one's life may influence drug consumption and substance use disorders (Manhica et al., 2020). This aligns with the 'self-medication hypothesis'. Moreover, those with substance abuse issues are at an increased risk of acquiring psychiatric disorders. If looked more specifically, unfavorable childhood experiences, including parental psychiatric problems, maltreatment, or exposure to violence, elevate the likelihood of substance use, substance use disorders, and other psychiatric conditions.

Nonetheless, the influence of early poverty within this sequence of correlations remains inadequately understood. Prior research has demonstrated that exposure to poverty in childhood correlates with heightened risks of psychiatric problems in adulthood, including mood disorders, anxiety, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, and substance use disorders. In this context, as we agree adolescent alcohol consumption, poverty burden and growth of criminal mindset is a subject that needs attention and immediate remedy.

Apart from the social and moral reasons that lead in encouraging the drive to make an alcohol-free society, we anticipate that indulging in addiction that result in corrupt, criminal psychology in the adolescent stage is an alarming social evil that needs immediate prevention. Thus, this research aims to make an evidence-based, analytical research on determining the relationship between adolescent alcohol consumption in middle- and low-income groups, their socioeconomic crises/insecurity and the connected conditions that develops criminal attitudes amongst them. Within the scope and limitation of this research, the study is done based on India's middle- and lower-middle class groups. The objectives that the research are:

1. To locate, assess and analyse the severity of socio-economic burden in India's families (particularly lower middle class families)
2. To relate and assess the rise of alcoholism amongst the teenagers as a result of socio-economic burden in India's families (particularly lower middle class families)
3. To locate and assess the severity of criminal attitude to develop amongst teenagers as a result of alcoholism caused out of family's socio-economic conditions
4. To locate family's/society's connection in teenager alcoholism and rise of criminal tendencies
5. To locate and assess the level to which society/family/personal intention of the respondent leads to minimization/eradication of alcoholism

2. Related Works

The section presents a relevant review of literature from which we gathered substantial resources and insights to conceptualize and design the study approach on the socio-economic conditions of low-income families, alcohol consumption amongst adolescent children and the growth in their criminal attitudes. Tremendous socio-economic, psychological, and behavioral impacts are exhibited by the Indian lower-middle-class families who drink alcohol and even more on the adolescents.

As cited by **Jane Brandt Sørensen et al. (2022)**, the increasing consumption of alcohol in LMICs such as India is culturally perceived together with poor systems of regulations that enhance it. The poverty-alcohol use relationship is how alcohol makes insecurity deeper over finances, further stresses relationships between family members, and stretches a cycle of economic uncertainty. It makes the long-term risks for adolescents' health and social stability related to early initiation into alcohol use among them factors that have led to it include parental substance use as well as academic challenges reported by **Nadkarni et al. (2022)**. About these findings adolescents begin to feel vulnerable to themselves because they can't face the socio-economic problems ahead.

Psychological impacts from alcohol use are relatively considerable in such settings. According to **Jaisoorya et al. (2018)**, adolescents who suffer harm through alcohol consumption have elevated levels of psychological distress, which is characterized by an elevated suicide risk and attention deficit problems. Furthermore, according to **Manhica (2022)** about the exacerbation of psychiatric disorders, alcohol is key in the mental health process as well. Psychotic disorders both are the cause and result of substance abuse among poor youths. It then goes ahead and explains the vicious cycle involving socio-economic problems compounded with mental illnesses that require targeted intervention.

Behaviorally, the use of alcohol is significantly positively correlated with criminal attitudes among the youths. According to **De Ribera (2019)**, alcohol consumption is a strong predictor of violent behaviors, such as fighting and carrying weapons, particularly in urban low-SES neighborhoods. Ingoldsby and Shaw (2002) have suggested that such behaviors are mostly associated with the lack of parental supervision, peer influence, and neighborhood risks. As mentioned by **Alex Mason et al. (2010)**, early alcohol consumption among young people leads to delinquent behaviors, gradually developing in adult crime and unsafe sexual behaviors, an effect stronger in low-income families. This shows that solving adolescent alcohol use might solve other problems faced by societies, such as crimes. Indian lower-middle-class families also face a challenging environment brought about by alcohol use, psychological stress, and socio-economic instability. Studies like **Lakshmi Chennapragada et al. (2023)** and **Jaisoorya et al. (2018)** have described how cultural norms, economic distress, and lack of mental health support create vicious circles in such problems.

Problematic drinking often turns out to be a mode of coping with stress thereby further deepening family and individual problems. Such effective measures of public health, considering the widespread effects of alcohol consumption, would include intervention at an early stage and community support along with stringent regulations towards alcohol use.

Research Gaps:

Despite all those studies conducted on the socio-economic, psychological, and behavioral effects of alcohol abuse in the lower-middle-class Indian families, huge gaps prevail in terms of redressing inadequacies in policy arrangements, legal controls, and social care. Such current studies, for instance, as Jane Brandt Sørensen et al. (2022), reveal that the regulatory system is feeble but do not offer a clue about how policies might be helpful in avoiding abuse of alcohol. However, as it would be noted, social support and integration remain overlooked in such scenarios, and the problems are carried in life to include mental issues and criminal behaviors among such teenagers and their families by Manhica et al. (2020) and De Ribera, 2019. Therefore, in such an event, this complicated scenario of alcoholism consumption in such deprived settings will require better research into community-based interventions, more inclusive policies, and stiffer legal instruments to take care of the issue.

3. Problem Statement

From the research gap, we can imply that developing countries like India, where large portion of families are from middle- and lower-middle class families are socially deprived and legally not given sufficient security. Social exclusion, lack of education, awareness and legal ignorance together with socio-economic insecurity are prominent factors that result in alcohol consumption in India and stimulate for criminal act/attitude.

Although India is home to the world's largest adolescent population, evidence about alcohol use among adolescents is hardly explored, and hence, policymakers lack insight into how they can design appropriate prevention programs (D'costa & Lavalekar, 2021). The most vulnerable segment of the population is adolescents who are already prone to adverse circumstances such as poverty, family conflict, and violence. Substance use initiation is most likely during this period of peak vulnerability. Alcohol use has been known to begin at age 13. Academic difficulties, parental substance use, and abuse all serve to compound the problem, but the focus of policy remains unduly focused on adult alcohol dependence and prevention efforts for adolescents are relatively neglected (Nadkarni et al., 2022).

This gap exacerbates both socio-economic and emotional ramifications for adolescents and their respective families and sustains more cycles of violence and unstable economic conditions. The active coping failure mechanisms, particularly adolescents trying to mediate or evade abusive situations, highlight

that interventions are needed, which attack the root causes of alcohol use among adolescents, and enhance parental awareness, as well as provide balanced community and legal support structures.

4. Research Hypothesis

The study aims to justify the following hypotheses:

H01: Socio-Economic conditions of household and familial neglect are stressors on adolescent child's mental health and can lead to their alcoholism

H02: Adolescent children from lower-income families are high on risk of alcoholism causing a growth in their criminal attitudes

H03: Alcoholism, along with mental stress out of family's socio-economic conditions are factors to aggravate adolescent child's criminal attitude

5. Methods and Tools

The three major streams of concerns-the social, the legal, and awareness-aspects-are considered and explored regarding the correlation between socio-economic insecurity, stress among the mind, underage alcoholism, and burgeoning criminal attitudes of lower-income families in India. Evidence-based analytical examination is chosen here as the investigation framework, and remedies have been identified and looked into within the Indian context to expose multifaceted relationships between the variables as they result in such outcomes.

Primary Data of sample size $n = 250$ is collected through a structured, pre-tested Likert-scale questionnaire so that the collected data would be reliable and precise. The questionnaire is divided into four prime sections: (1) socio-economic conditions of families; (2) mental stress levels and coping mechanisms among adolescents; (3) alcohol consumption patterns, including root causes, consequences, and seriousness; and (4) criminal attitudes, behaviors, and contributing factors.

Purposive sampling will be used to ensure that there is a good spread of respondents from lower-income families in the underdeveloped slums and suburban areas of India. The sample consists of male and female adolescents aged 13–19 years. This group is particularly targeted because of their vulnerability to socio-economic adversities and behavioral risks.

Data analysis is done using SPSS 24.0; therefore, descriptive and inferential statistical techniques will be used, including regression analysis between the key variables, which are articulated as follows:

1. Socio-economic condition, mental stress, and alcohol consumption.
2. Parental mistreatment, mental stress, and alcohol consumption.
3. Interaction of socio-economic insecurity, parental mistreatment, adolescent mental health, and criminal attitudes.

The study is planned to calculate means and variances to comprehend the strength and degree of these associations. Thus, there will be a firm statistical basis for the conclusion derived from the study. The mixed-method approach gives an all-rounded understanding of

determinants of adolescent alcoholism and criminal behavior in Indian families from the lower income strata and point out gaps in awareness, policy, and remedial measures.

6. Study Findings and Discussion

This section discusses the statistical results that were obtained from the analytical procedure as used for a quantitative survey based examination. The findings and discussion are presented here. Before establishing

the study objectives through the chosen computational scheme, the data is first arranged in Microsoft Excel and then processed using SPSS version 24.0. The study had a sample size of $n = 250$, and descriptive statistics were used to summarize the dataset. Variables are presented as mean $\pm$ standard deviation (mean $\pm$ SD). Correlation analysis was performed to determine the relationships between the independent and dependent variables.

Table 1: Distribution of personal information of the respondents

		Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age in years	8 – 14 years	75	30.0
	15 – 18 years	80	32.0
	19 – 22 years	95	38.0
Gender	Male	238	95.2
	Female	12	4.8
Educational qualification	Under 10th class	55	22.0
	10th class pass	62	24.8
	12th class pass	72	28.8
	Taking informal education	47	18.8
	Taking professional/skill	14	5.6
Family size	3 members	110	44.0
	4 – 6 members	109	43.6
	More than 6 members	31	12.4
Participate in family income	Yes	121	48.4
	No	129	51.6
Family's monthly earning	Less than Rs. 5000	52	20.8
	Rs. 5000 – Rs. 8000	54	21.6
	Rs. 8001 – Rs. 10000	51	20.4
	Rs. 10001 – Rs. 15000	50	20.0
	Above Rs. 15000	43	17.2
Receive pocket money for your personal expenses	Yes Always	24	9.6
	Sometimes	155	62.0
	Rarely	43	17.2
	No	28	11.2
	Total	250	100.0

Table 1 shows that majority were males, 95.2% where 32% are aged 19-22 years. Only 4.8% population chosen for the study are females. Most of the respondents, 28.8%, had completed 12th grade. The

respondent's family size is mostly of three members, that is 44%. Moreover, 51.6% of them contributed to the family income and 62% received pocket money occasionally.

Table 2: Distribution of Family's Economic Conditions on the Respondent's Attitudes and Mindset

		Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Family to run into financial crises	Yes frequently	21	8.4
	Sometimes	84	33.6
	Rarely	51	20.4
	No	94	37.6
Financial condition of your family impact on your daily need and expectations	Yes frequently	56	22.4
	Sometimes	22	8.8
	Rarely	80	32.0
	No	92	36.8
Try out any personal options of earning to meet your daily needs and expectations	Yes Always	86	34.4
	Sometimes	58	23.2
	Rarely	13	5.2
	No	93	37.2
Contribute to your family financially when it runs into financial crises	Yes Always	20	8.0
	Sometimes	124	49.6
	Rarely	20	8.0

	No	86	34.4
Feel a sense of responsibility at the time when your family runs into financial crises	Yes Always	49	19.6
	Sometimes	95	38.0
	Rarely	20	8.0
	No	86	34.4
Feel stressed/scared / insecure/ worried/ angry when your family runs into financial crises	Yes Always	36	14.4
	Sometimes	132	52.8
	Rarely	51	20.4
	No	31	12.4
Financial crises of your family impacted on your studies/career growth	Yes Always	29	11.6
	Sometimes	128	51.2
	Rarely	31	12.4
	No	62	24.8
	Total	250	100.0

Table 2 shows that 37.6% families of the respondents are facing financial crises. 32.8 respondents face problems in meeting their daily personal needs and expectations. 52.8% feel stressed, insecure, or angry when their families face financial crises 51.2% feel that

their studies or career growth is affected when their families face financial crises. Additionally, 38% felt a heightened sense of responsibility during such crises, reflecting the psychological burden they bear.

Table 3: Distribution of Tendency of Alcoholism in the Respondent and its Impacts

		Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Drink alcohol	Yes Always	51	20.4
	Sometimes	101	40.4
	Rarely	80	32.0
	No	18	7.2
Started drinking alcohol	Less than 6 months ago	60	24.0
	6 months – 1 year	94	37.6
	1 year – 3 years	73	29.2
	More than 3 years	23	9.2
Family member drink alcohol	Yes Always	48	19.2
	Sometimes	57	22.8
	Rarely	105	42.0
	No	40	16.0
Enjoy/ relieved/ feel eager/ excited drinking alcohol	Yes Always	77	30.8
	Sometimes	84	33.6
	Rarely	45	18.0
	No	44	17.6
Feel aggressive/ rude/ short-tempered/ rebellious/carefree after drinking alcohol	Yes Always	54	21.6
	Sometimes	80	32.0
	Rarely	76	30.4
	No	40	16.0
Drink alcohol at the time you feel frustrated/ scared/ angry/ humiliated/ helpless/worried of your family/personal problems	Yes Always	31	12.4
	Sometimes	122	48.8
	Rarely	97	38.8
Drink alcohol in insistence of anyone from your family/ known /friends/society contacts	Yes Always	39	15.6
	Sometimes	120	48.0
	Rarely	20	8.0
	No	71	28.4
	Total	250	100.0

Table 3 reveals that 40.4% of adolescent respondents reported drinking alcohol, 37.6% are drinking for 6 months – 1 year range that is found most convenient in this sample. 42% reported that it is rarely that family members who drink alcohol have influenced to develop their habit. Among respondents, 48.8% said they drank

as a means to control frustration, fear, or family problems, and 32% stated that they became more aggressive or rebellious after drinking. On the other hand, 33.8% respondents said that they feel relieved after drinking. Moreover, 48% expressed that they were driven by family, friends, or societal pressure to drink.

Table 4: Association between income and family to run into financial crises

		Family's monthly earning					Total	Chi Square (p value)
		Less than Rs. 5000	Rs. 5000 – Rs. 8000	Rs. 8001 – Rs. 10000	Rs. 10001 – Rs. 15000	Above Rs. 15000		
Family to run into financial crises	Yes frequently	6	3	3	4	5	21	16.052 (0.012)*
	Sometimes	15	19	14	20	16	84	
	Rarely	8	16	16	4	7	51	
	No	23	16	18	22	15	94	
Financial condition of your family impact on your daily need and expectations	Yes frequently	13	10	10	11	12	56	18.230 (0.042)*
	Sometimes	4	8	4	2	4	22	
	Rarely	15	19	16	20	10	80	
	No	20	17	21	17	17	92	
Total		52	54	51	50	43	250	

*p<0.05,

Table 4 clarifies the vulnerability of low-income groups in India to financial crises. A large proportion of families with incomes below ₹5,000 or ₹8,001–₹10,000 reported that they could not meet their daily

needs and expectations. The chi-square test (p<0.01) confirms a strong association between income levels and the likelihood of financial crises, emphasizing the socioeconomic strain on low-income households.

Table 5: Association between been penalized for criminal acts committed and criminal act out of revenge/jealousy/anger/frustration while drunk

Have you been penalized for your criminal acts	Criminal act out of revenge/ jealousy/anger/ frustration while you're drunk				Total	Chi Square (p value)
	Yes Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	No		
Yes frequently	6	0	34	17	57	65.081 (0.000)**
Sometimes	16	0	20	11	47	
Rarely	8	6	16	22	52	
No	0	21	33	40	94	
Total	30	27	103	90	250	

*p<0.05

Table 5 underscores the link between socioeconomic pressures, mental stress, and alcoholism in fostering criminal behavior among respondents from lower-middle-class families in India. A notable 94 respondents admitted to being penalized for criminal

acts, with many citing revenge, jealousy, anger, or frustration as triggers while intoxicated. The chi-square test (p<0.01) confirms a significant association between these factors, highlighting the role of emotional and socioeconomic stress in escalating criminal tendencies.

Table 6: Correlation between Socioeconomic Conditions and Alcohol Consumption among Adolescents Resulting in their Criminal Attitudes

Age	Gender	Education	Family Size	Income	Family's monthly earning	Receive any pocket money	Drink alcohol?	Start drinking in school?	Family member's drinking habit	Do you enjoy/relied/feel ease/r/excited drinking alcohol?	Do you feel aggressive/rude/short-tempered/rebellious/care free after drinking alcohol?	Have you committed any criminal act out of revenge/jealousy/anger/frustration while you're drunk?	Have you been penalized for your criminal acts?	Do you feel that your criminal acts are negatively impacting on your individuality/education/future life/family?	Has your alcohol habit changed?
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An Analysis of Correlation Between Socioeconomic Conditions and Alcohol Consumption Among Adolescents Resulting in Their Criminal Attitudes

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Mention your age	1															
Mention your gender	0.069*	1														
Mention your educational qualification	0.036*	0.089*	1													
State your family size (including you)	0.023*	0.060*	0.087*	1												
Do you participate in family income?	0.090*	0.067*	0.041	0.096*	1											
What is your family's monthly earning?	0.053*	0.012*	0.026	0.008*	0.061*	1										
Do you receive any pocket money for your personal expenses?	0.073*	0.0141**	0.102*	0.0034*	0.023*	0.020	1									
Do you drink alcohol?	0.094*	0.045*	0.079**	-0.00	0.069*	0.012*	0.062	1								

An Analysis of Correlation Between Socioeconomic Conditions and Alcohol Consumption Among Adolescents Resulting in Their Criminal Attitudes

	*	*		3 0												
From when you started drinking alcohol?	0.019*	.126*	0.026	-0.0228	0.022	0.033*	0.059	-0.118	1							
Does any of your family member drink alcohol?	0.040*	0.064*	0.051	-0.016	0.081*	0.043*	.166**	0.038	.184**	1						
Do you enjoy/relied/feel eager/excited drinking alcohol?	0.079*	0.042*	0.038	0.008*	0.0207**	0.051*	0.049	0.057	0.103	0.096	1					
Do you feel aggressive/rude/short-tempered/rebellious/carefree after drinking alcohol?	-0.054	0.027*	0.030	0.060*	0.023*	0.132*	0.009*	0.045*	0.106	0.067	0.113	1				
Have you committed any criminal act out of revenge/jealousy/anger/frustration while you're drunk?	0.101*	0.026*	0.018	0.096**	0.014*	0.047*	0.052*	0.059*	0.049*	0.091	.153*	0.045	1			
Penalized for their criminal acts	0.0239**	0.048*	.140*	0.070	0.070*	0.077*	0.0536**	0.104*	0.081*	0.001*	0.060	0.025	.132*	1		
Do you feel that your criminal acts are negatively impacting on your individuality/education / Future	0.061*	0.026*	0.025	0.011*	0.138*	0.003	0.050*	0.049*	.145*	0.071	.182*	.159*	0.013	0.078	1	

life/family?																
Has your alcohol drinking habit caused financial problems to you/your family?	0.003*	0.107	0.010	0.016	0.079	0.017	0.010*	0.017*	0.064	.132*	0.089	.134*	0.092	0.025*	0.051**	1

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Table 6 reveals the correlation between Socioeconomic Conditions and Alcohol Consumption among Adolescents Resulting in their Criminal Attitudes by using correlation analysis. It was found that, there is a positive relationship between Socioeconomic Conditions and Alcohol Consumption among Adolescents Resulting in their Criminal Attitudes.

Lastly, based on the findings, we justify the study hypotheses as:

H01: Socio-Economic conditions of household and familial neglect are stressors on adolescent child's mental health and can lead to their alcoholism

True. According to findings, mental well-being is affected as socio-economic pressure results as stressor for financial crisis situations and unfulfilled ordinary daily needs, as stressed by Table 6 here; there exists a relationship that is direct and positively associated between socio-economic conditions as well as alcohol consumption.

H02: Teenage children belonging to the low-income group features prominently on the list of risk-benefit for alcoholism as the cause of increased criminal attitude

True. Table 5 indicates considerable link between alcoholism and criminality motivated by emotional circumstances, which may arise from frustration, anger, or jealousy. Further support comes in table 6 where, there is positive correlation between a low socio-economic condition, alcoholism, and the criminal tendency.

H03: Alcoholism, coupled with mental stress from the socio-economic conditions of family, are factors to exacerbate the criminal attitude of adolescent child

True. The results of Tables 5 and 6 clearly reveal that mental stress due to socio-economic conditions and alcoholism is significantly responsible for criminal attitudes among adolescents. Chi-square and correlation analysis confirms this relationship.

The study findings and above mentioned justifications align with current significant researches where exposure of adolescents to household alcohol misuse and adverse socio-economic conditions has been related to heightened stress and emotional distress, thus enhancing their susceptibility to substance use as a way of coping with the negative factors.

According to Jokinen et al. (2020), generalised evidence across Lower-Middle Income Communities (LMICs) verify these results whereby exposure of adolescents to household alcohol misuse and adverse socio-economic conditions increases the mental disorders and risk behaviours. LMICs' research establishes a strong relationship between substance use and criminality. Emotional and socio-economic stressors have been identified as the catalyst for risky and antisocial behaviors.

Chi-square and correlation analysis confirmed here that there is an interaction between mental stress, substance use, and socio-economic challenges as multiple drivers of criminality in adolescence. The various studies, such as Sharma et al. (2016) on the subject suggest the same by pointing out that substance use is a direct trigger for criminal behavior and violence, often as a by-product of socio-economic strain, in vulnerable populations.

The research findings support cross-country work linking substance use to negative mental health outcomes, delinquency, and violence. However, this also speaks of a special socio-economic condition in India, where poverty, family neglect, and a lack of education add multiple dimensions to the risk of adolescence. This, in itself, calls for more critical interventions that take care of both socio-economic vulnerabilities as well as substance use within the context of LMICs like India, who have limited systemic support structures (Agarwal, Nischal, Agarwal, Verma, & Dhanasekaran, 2013).

Hence, socio-economic pressures, mental stress, and drug or alcohol use are all pieces in a vicious cycle that badly scars youths from lower-middle-class backgrounds and makes them more prone to criminal behavior. More such research and policy interventions across multiple sections are needed to help disrupt these patterns and effectively reach youths in need.

7. Conclusion and Future Scope

This research discussed above attains its objectives as it studied the impact of socio-economic pressures, familial neglect, and alcoholism on the behavior of adolescents in lower-middle-class families in India. The results come out to be that financial stress, unmet needs, and emotional strain lead to mental health issues and raise the possibility of alcoholism among teenagers. This increases criminal tendencies, and

emotional triggers like frustration and anger aggravate the situation.

On the other hand, the study pointed out that family and social influences had a strong effect on adolescents, and thus indicated the importance of interventions which are specially designed. Therefore, socio-economic vulnerabilities, strengthened family support, and systemic solutions shatter the cycles of drug abuse and criminality amongst at-risk youths.

This study however, consists some limitations: longitudinal data are not available to fully capture the long-term impact of socio-economic pressures and alcoholism on adolescent behavior. Further advancements could include more comprehensive studies with longitudinal designs and larger sample sizes to capture the evolving effects of these stressors over time.

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