CHAPTER -III
METHODOLOGY

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CHAPTER -III

METHODOLOGY

The abuse of alcohol is one of the most serious problem facing our society. Media reports, research reports and official sources have shown the seriousness of the problem. The problem of alcohol abuse has became a matter of serious public concern, especially on account of its proliferation among the youth and young adults in various socio-cultural and economic strata. There is also evidence to suggest that alcohol abuse is no longer limited to traditional user groups—slum dwellers, industrial workers and high stress prone persons belonging to the different socio-economic status.

2. PROBLEM

"A comparative study of some personality dimensions of alcohol abusers and non-abusers in relation to socio-economic status"

The problem can be further spelled out as follows:

- What are the personality dimensions among alcohol abusers and non-abusers?
- What is the pattern of relationship between the level of socio-economic status and alcohol abusers and non-abusers?
- What is the personality pattern of duration of 1 to 5 years alcohol abusers and 10 years and above alcohol abusers.
- To determine the relationship between personality attributes and different socio-economic status of 1 to 5 years and 10 years and above alcohol abusers.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major objectives of the present study are as under:

- To study and compare the personality dimensions of alcohol abusers and non-abusers.
- To study and compare the personality dimensions of alcohol abusers and non-abusers in relation to socio-economic status.
- To study the effect of duration of alcohol abuse on personality dimensions of alcohol abusers.
4. HYPOTHESIS

1) Alcohol abusers will be having higher score on different dimensions on Western Personality Inventory for e.g. anxiety, depressive fluctuations, emotional sensitivity, resentfulness, incompleteness, aloneness and interpersonal relations.

2) Significant difference will be observed among all the group or alcohol abusers on different personality dimensions. HSES group will obtain high score on anxiety, depressive fluctuations, emotional sensitivity, resentfulness, incompleteness, aloneness and interpersonal relations. Where as lower group of SES will be having higher scores on anxiety, depressive fluctuations, emotional sensitivity, resentfulness, incompleteness, aloneness and interpersonal relations.

3) Different personality pattern will emerge among the group of 10 years and above alcohol abusers than their counterparts.

4) Different levels of association will be found between personality dimension and time duration among the 3 groups of SES.

4.1 RATIONAL OF THE HYPOTHESIS

In many cases, alcohol serves as an outlet for some reaction that is primarily psychogenic with inherent personality factors. Alcohol abusers have very high rates of other psychiatric disorders, especially antisocial personality disorders, depression and anxiety disorders (Roy, et. al., 1991). Excessive drinking may itself creates further psychological distress, such as anxiety, guilt, depression, aloneness etc. Cronic drinking causes rather than results from impulsivity, low self-esteem, anxiety or depression (Valliant & Milofsky 1983). Alcohol abuse as well as the type of status in which they live, socio-economic status may put different personality depending upon different socio-economic status.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Design

Many experimental designs would satisfy the objectives of this research but factorial design would satisfy all the sundry objectives of the researcher. There are also drawbacks of the factorial design in considering the cost and large number of sample size required for investigation. The present study was not possible experimentally because of the nature of investigation. The variable like personality and alcohol abuse can be studied through co-relation field type of research. The present research is multi-
dimensional study. Hence, every care must be taken in preparing and executing the plan to arrive at definite and valid conclusions.

**Name of the Variables and their Levels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the Variable</th>
<th>Nature of Variable</th>
<th>Number of Variable</th>
<th>Name of the Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abusers</td>
<td>Independent Variable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Abusers, Non Abusers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Independent Variable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less than 5 years, 10 years and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Status</td>
<td>Independent Variable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>HSES, MSES, LSES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Personality Dimensions</td>
<td>Dependent Variable</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scores of Personality Dimension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the help of purposive sampling technique 270 male subjects were taken for the present investigation it consists alcohol abusers of three different socio-economic status group. More than 400 subjects were selected from different de-addiction clinics. But because of drop out cases, non-co-operation and incomplete answer sheets finally it is reduce to 270 subjects, apart from this 90 non-abusers were selected as control group from different level of SES respectively.

To make the sample more reliable and representative the researcher has divided Gujarat state in for unites i.e., the South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, Saurashtra region and North Gujarat. Ahmedabad District, Gandhinagar District, Rajkot District, Kheda District, Bharuch District, Banaskantha District, represent the respective units. The sample was obtained from 9th de-addiction clinics. The list of the clinics are shown in Appendix.
### 5.3 TOOLS

Personality is a very wide and complicated concept. Hence, various disciplines are involved in its complete study. As a result, there exists various meanings and doctrines of personality. These variations also reflect in the methods of personality measurement. Allport and Edward (1961) Rosenzweig (1944) and many others have tried to classify the methods of personality measurement. Rosenzweig suggests ordering methods under three rubies, the subjective, objective and projective techniques.

Subjective methods would include any form of self-report, whether in autobiography, in self rating, in an interview or via a paper and pencil personality test. Objective methods include physiological measures as well as behaviour observed in the laboratory or in everyday situation rating by acquaintances and experiments of many kinds. Projective methods are of three types mowtor-expressive (e.g. gesture and handwriting), perceptive structural (e.g. Rorschach ink blot) appreciative dynamic (picture interpretation, word association and so on).

### 5.3.1 THE REASON FOR THE SELECTION OF THE TEST

Western Personality Inventory is one of the best standardized test it possesses following outstanding features.

The western personality inventory is designed to:
1) Identify individual whose behaviour and personality structure indicated they are alcoholics or have serious alcoholic problems.

2) Identify non-alcoholic individuals with personality characteristics often found in alcoholics. Perhaps such individuals would become alcoholics if placed under certain conditions of stress.

3) Obtain understanding of the psychodynamics involved in alcoholic or potential alcoholic personalities in order to assist such men and women in their rehabilitation.

The identification of alcoholics or potential alcoholics, prior to employment or training, is of great value both of the employer and the employee. The evaluation may provided new insights to clinicians, personnel administrators and others working with alcoholic personalities.

• MEANING OF THE FACTORS MEASURED BY THE TEST

In order to gain psychological understanding and statistical prediction, the psychologists would be equipped with individuals standard score.

To diagnosis, to predict, to counseled and need (To determine) of psychotherapy etc. The psychologists take help of a profile sheet.

By acquiring real-feeling for the meaning of traits the psychologists can also make good prediction regarding the whole personality structure. Accordingly, the psychological meaning of the factors set out in term of general behaviour.

Clinical studies show that alcoholics have many psychoneurotic and psychopathic traits. The studies leading to the construction of this test indicated seven traits frequently scored low by non-alcoholic personality. The traits are given here in their usual alphabetic order.

FACTOR-A-AN-ANXIETY

High scores would indicate an excessive number of fears, worries, feeling of insecurity and inadequacy, undue over health, easily fatigued.

FACTOR-B-DF-DEPRESSIVE FLUCTUATIONS

High score would indicate easily depressed, sadness, frequent mood swings toward depression, prone to quick disappointment.
FACTOR-C-ES-EMOTIONAL SENSITIVITY
High scores would mean extreme emotional sensitivity with an inability to make satisfactory social or emotional adjustments, extreme ability with poor defenses, touchiness.

FACTOR-D-RE-RESENTFULNESS
High scores would indicate strong and bitter feelings of resentment toward society and individuals, easily irritated, paranoid ideas.

FACTOR-E-IN-INCOMPLETENESS
High scores would indicate a series of failures to corpora commonly accepted social objectives, such as; education, work-mastery, steady employment, marital adjustments, community participation, religion, philosophy of life, restlessness, unsteadiness, mobility and frequent changes.

FACTOR-F-AL-ALONENESS
High scores indicate feelings of being alone in the world, isolated, unique, unwanted, under socialized, feeling as if there were a barrier between the individual and the world or society.

FACTOR – G-IR-INTER PERSONAL RELATION
High score would mean lack of close personal and emotional ties, poor family relations, parental rejection, unhappy childhood, lack of real friends, shallow emotional relationships.

Traits A-B-C are frequently noted in psychoneurotics and might be considered as a trait of psychopaths. It thus becomes possible to recognized areas of personality maladjustment of defection and develop programs of therapy with these areas in mind.

RELIABILITY:
The Shorter approximation to the Richardson – Kuder formula was used. This always underestimates slightly the reliability of a test found by the split-half method and the Spearman-Brown correlation. The coefficients of correlation for the male and female groups were .94 and .94.
Validity:

The validity of the evaluation was determined by four methods: (1) Selection of highly diagnostic items through an item analysis. Approximately 66 of the 72 items were above the 1% level of confidence, and the remainder were above the 5% level of confidence; (2) Correct prediction or diagnoses of 79% of the male group (66 alcoholics versus 166 non-alcoholics); (3) Highly significant critical ratios between mean scores of the alcoholic and non-alcoholic groups (critical ratio of 14.30 for males and 12.37 for females); (4) Use of the phi-coefficient techniques resulted in phi-coefficient of .71 for the males and .60 for the females when the dichotomous variable of alcoholic and non-alcoholics was compared with the continuous variable of test scores, indicating that alcoholics consistently made higher scores and non-alcoholics consistently made lower scores.

Adaptation of the Test

After selecting Morse P. Menson’s Western Personality Inventory for the study of alcohol abusers and non-abusers. It was necessary to examine whether the Western Personality Inventory in its original form is suitable in our social, cultural, educational and economical conditions. It is in English language so it can not be suitable in our social, cultural and educational condition. Thus it was necessary and desirable to adopt Western Personality Inventory to our conditions.

For the adaptation (simple translation in Gujarati) of the total toll the following procedure was performed.

Western Personality Inventory is a composite tool prepared to study 7 dimension of the personality. It consists of 72 statements. All these statements are in English and hence were translated into Gujarati. The translation into Gujarati was verified and scrutinized with the help of the teacher of psychology and the teachers of Gujarati and English languages.

The rank, nature, content and construction of the statements were kept as much as similar to the original. A sample of 50 alcohol abusers and 50 non-abusers from the de-addiction centres from Ahmedabad was selected for the pilot study for adaptation of the tool. Words were not changed because, replacement of words by other words would affect the meaning of the statement and validity of the test as well, so care was taken to retain the original words and give their explanation wherever necessary.
5.3.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS SCALE

After the survey of the literature of test and scales for measuring socio-economic status the investigator found the socio-economic status scale by Dr. Rajeev Lochan Bhardwaj and N.S. Chauhan published by National Psychological Corporation, Agra as an appropriate tool for the present study.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCALE

The present scale of ‘Socio-Economic Status’ has been developed for literate people. It can be administered illiterate people also, but only by personal interviews. At preliminary stage fifteen areas of ‘Socio-Economic Status’ were selected with the careful study of the recent literature and from some popular test in field. The list of fifteen areas were submitted to twenty judges to know the most important areas which can measure the socio-economic status of the individual in society. Opinion of the twenty judges pointed only seven areas to provide the desired information. Items for each area than selected and were again submitted to fifty experts to determine the hierarchy or ranking with reference to their importance of the seven selected areas and items related to different areas along with alternatives to each items rank value and alternative rank value. With these three rank-values we calculated the proportion rank scale value and then determined the weighted scores for each item. Many items and their alternative items, which were not approved by the experts found a very little scale value were then discarded.

The first form of the scale was then developed with the help of hierarchies as determined by the experts. This first form of the scale was administrated on a sample of twenty students, which indicated the different types of difficulties in the process of administration, scoring, etc. By removing and minimizing these difficulties in the different aspects of the scale, the final form emerged for the purpose of scaling. This form of the scale can be understood easily with the help of the Table given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Alternative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5 for each item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 for each item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Doctors</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. College Principals 3  
C. Administrators 3  
D. Forces (4) 2  
E. Officers 1  
F. Lawyers 1  
G. Teachers 3  
H. Writers 3  
I. Business Personnel 7  
J. Artists 3  
K. Engineers 2  
L. Leaders 4  
M. Managers 2  
N. Miscellaneous 5  
5. Caste * 3  
6. Total assets 6  
7. Monthly Income 6

The subjects or testees are asked to give responses for father, mother and himself (case) separately in the scale.

Reliability and Validity

The reliability of the test has been calculated by test and retest methods. The scale was administered on a sample of 100 students and after 21 days it was re-administered on the same sample. The correlation between two scores was calculated by Spearman-Brown formula. The following reliability coefficient correlation were found in seven areas and of the scale as a whole.

Table B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Coefficient and Correlation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Caste</td>
<td>.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Monthly Income</td>
<td>.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Scale (as a whole)</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Caste is one of the areas of 'Social Status' and is meant only for ascribed status. In achieved social status caste is not an area.

The content validity of this scale, since areas and then item are solely based on research proven items is expected to be high and promising.

**ADMINISTRATION**

It is a self-administering scale. It gives better with individual testing rather than with group testing. In group situation the tester also can get quite appropriate results only after establishing good rapport with the testees. The tester should discuss here the desired purpose; And should be explain the description and instructions of the test. The instructions should be read loudly by the tester, while subjects read them silently along with him. The test can be started only after clear understanding has been established. There is no time limit for the testees to record the responses in this scale. Ordinarily an individual takes about 10 to 15 minutes to record his responses.

**SCORING**

Scoring of the test is very easy and of a quantitative type. Scoring key provides the weightage score for each item. Every alternative of any of the item has only one weighted score which will serve to provide the score if any ticked mark (✓) is present in the horizontal plane for father, mother and case (i.e. the testee). The scoring key has to be placed vertically between the two assigned points of the test. The separate scores for each area are then to be totaled vertically. These totals of the scores for each separate area are there after to be put in big boxes provided at the vertical and of each area for father, mother and case.

The same process of scoring has to be followed in respect of each page of the scale. It has to be borne in mind very clearly that there are separate scoring keys for each page of the test and the keys have been numbered accordingly.

When scoring of each page has been completed, the area wise total score of father, mother and case is to be transferred on the last page of the test in Table 1.
5.4 PROCEDURE

The data of the study has been collected during the period of Jan. 2000 to 2001. The director of the dedication center were contacted with request of extent their help in the research work. The director of the clinics put the researcher in contact with the social workers concerned with alcohol abusers. A brief meeting was arranged with the social workers and they were also explained the purpose of the study.

Each subject has been given the instruction in the same wording which can be seen on the first page of appendix no. 1. Each subject was given the test in different sessions individually by the investigator in the same sequence to control the order effect and carry over effect. Both the test administered under proper and adequate testing condition. All the instructions were strictly followed which are given in the respective manuals. Each session of the test end with an expression of thanks to the subjects for their co-operation.

6. SCORING AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Scoring of the obtained data was done with the help of stencils and manuals available for the test in the present study. The data had been arranged in respective tables according to the statistical test applied. These scores were subjected to adequate statistical techniques for analysis; (a) Analysis of variance in order to study the contribution of two independent variable of Abusers and SES, i.e., to examine their main and interaction effects on personality dimensions (b) Least Significant Difference (LSD) gap-test in order to examine the significant difference between any two specific means of subgroups of one variable at any one level of the other variable (i.e., simple effect) (c) t-test in order to examine the significant difference among all the different socio-economic status (d) Product moment correlation technique in order to examine the patterns of relationship among different variable of each group.