CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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1. SUMMARY:

The abuse of alcohol is one of the most serious problems facing our society. The costs of alcohol abuse are astronomical; The price is paid in the form of lost productivity as well as higher costs for health care aid, to families and law enforcement. Alcohol abuse is called a deviant behaviour among the members of the society which ultimately deteriorates the personality organization. They loose adjustment possessing lack of social responsibilities and self analysis and become emotionally immature.

Abuse of alcohol or drugs is one kind of faulty coping mechanism such alcoholic figures person gets affected according to their sex, age, socio-economic status, culture, genetic factors, occupation, media, peer group pressure etc. Novacek, Raskin & Hgan (1991) found that in their sample of 2637 6th -12th grade American students, the ten most frequent reasons for using drugs are 'because I was depressed' 'to escape from my problems,' 'to see what effect they would have,' 'to relax,' to have a good time 'to relieve nervousness, and because it was a habit.'

The use of alcohol also play a significant part albeit indirectly, in the commission of more serious crimes. such as homicide, aggravated assault, forcible rape and other violent crimes. It has been found that alcohol was associated with 64 percent of all murders, 41 percent of all assaults, 34 percent of all forcible rapes and 29 percent of all other sex crimes. Those who commit these expressing their aggression, especially in view of the popular belief that heavy drinking can turn a pussycat in to a tiger. (Morton Isaaes, 'College students' Expectations of the Results of drinking Journal of studies on Alcohol (May 1979): 476- 479.

When any substance-naturally occurring or pharmaceutically deried is used Primarily to bring about nay change Physiological, Psychological or biochemical as known as DRUG. It may or may not have medical usage, when used either too much or too long or too often than needed for medical use or it is used in a totally wrong way, we call it DRUG Abuse.
The purpose of the present research is 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: (1) What are the personality dimensions among alcohol abusers and non-abusers? (2) What is the pattern of relationship between the level of SES and alcohol abusers and non-abusers? (3) What is the personality pattern duration of 1 to 5 years alcohol abusers and 10 years and above alcohol abusers (4) To determine the relationship between personality attributes and different socio-economic status of 1 to 5 years and 10 years and above alcohol abusers.

The following hypothesis have been formulated: (1) Alcohol abusers will behaving 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 of alcohol abusers on different 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.

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 core must taken in preparing and expecting the plan to arrive a definite and valid conclusions. In the present research work 2 x 3 factorial design is used, in which two level of abusers (alcohol abusers and non-abusers) and three level of SES (Higher, Middle and Low level of Socio-Economic Status) are taken as a set of independent variables. Apart from this, duration of alcohol absue is also taken as independent variable. Different personality dimensions of alcohol abusers are taken as a set of dependent variable.
With the help of purposive sampling technique 270 male subjects were taken for the present investigation in consists alcohol abusers of three different socio-economic status group. More than 400 subjects were selected from different de-addiction clinics. But because of dropout 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.

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<th>Socio Economic Status</th>
<th>Abusers</th>
<th>Non Abusers</th>
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<td>Alcohol Abusers</td>
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<td>HSES</td>
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<td>MSES</td>
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<td>LSES</td>
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<th>Socio Economic Status</th>
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<td>1 to 5 years Alcohol Abusers</td>
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<td>HSES</td>
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<td>MSES</td>
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<td>LSES</td>
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**Tool Used**: The following tools were used in the present research work (1) Western Personality Inventory by Morse P. Menson was used to assess personality dimension. (2) Socio-Economic Status Scale by Rajeev Bhardwaj was used to determine socio-economic status.

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.

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
collection 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.

Alcohol abuser and non abusers are differ significantly on personality
dimension-A-Anxiety. Alcohol abusers have shown higher level of anxiety than non-
abuser. Alcohol abusers among various SES group are differ significantly on personality
dimension-A-Anxiety. HSES alcohol abusers group have found highly anxious than other
two groups. MSES alcohol abusers group was less anxious than other two groups.
Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found significant on personality
dimension-A-Anxiety. Abuse x SES level effects on anxiety.

Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality
dimension-B-Depressive Fluctuation. Alcohol abusers have shown more depressive
fluctuation than non-abuser. Alcohol abusers among various SES group were differ
significantly on personality dimension-B-Depressive Fluctuation. HSES alcohol abusers
group have shown more depressive fluctuation than other two groups. Interaction effect
between Abuse x SES have found insignificant on personality dimension-B-Depressive
Fluctuation. Abuse x SES level do not effects on depressive fluctuation.

Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality
dimension-C-Emotional Sensitivity. Alcohol abusers have round emotionally sensitive
than non-abuser. Alcohol abusers among various SES group were do not differ
significantly on personality dimension-C-Emotional Sensitivity. Socio-economic status
do not play significant role on emotional sensitivity. Interaction effect between Abuse x
SES have found insignificant on personality dimension-C-Emotional Sensitivity. Abuse x
SES level do not effects on emotional sensitivity.

Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality
dimension-D-Resentfulness. Alcohol abusers have found more resentful than non-
abuser. Alcohol abusers among various SES group were do not differ significantly on
personality dimension-D-Resentfulness. Socio-economic status do not play significant
role on resentfulness. Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found insignificant on personality dimension-0-Resentfulness. Abuse x SES level do not effects on resentfulness.

Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality dimension-E-Incompleteness. Alcohol abusers have shown more incompleteness than non-abuser. Alcohol abusers among various SES group were differ significantly on personality dimensions Incompleteness. HSES and LSES alcohol abusers group have shown more incompleteness than LSES alcohol abusers group. Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found significant on personality dimension-E-Incompleteness. Abuse x SES level effects on incompleteness.

Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality dimension-F-Aloneness. Alcohol abusers have shown more aloneness than non-abuser. Alcohol abusers among various SES group were differ significantly on personality dimension F : Aloneness. HSES and LSES alcohol abusers group have shown more aloneness than LSES Alcohol abusers group. Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found significant on personality dimension-F-Aloneness. Abuse x SES level effects on aloneness.

Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality dimension-G-Interpersonal Relations. Alcohol abusers have shown poor interpersonal relations than non-abuser. Alcohol abusers among various SES group were do not differ significantly on personality dimension-G-Interpersonal Relations. Socio-economic status do not play significant role on interpersonal relations. Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found insignificant on personality dimension-G-Interpersonal Relations. Abuse x SES level do not effects on interpersonal relations.

10 years and above alcohol abusers from HSES group have found more anxious, depressive fluctuations and aloneness. 1 to 5 years alcohol abusers from HSES group have shown more incompleteness. 10 years and above alcohol abusers from MSES group have shown incompleteness and poor interpersonal relations. 10 years and above alcohol abusers from LSES have found more depressive fluctuations, emotionally sensitivity, resentful, alone and poor interpersonal relations. 1 to 5 years alcohol abusers from LSES have found high level anxiety. 10 years and above alcohol abusers have found to be more anxious, depressed, incompleteness, aloneness, and poor interpersonal relations.
For HSES alcohol abusers, significant relationship shows that depressive fluctuations has positive associations with emotional sensitivity and aloneness has positive association with interpersonal relations. For MSES alcohol abusers, significant positive relationship is found between depressive fluctuations and emotional sensitivity, incompleteness and interpersonal relations, aloneness and resentfulness, aloneness and interpersonal relations. For LSES alcohol abusers, significant and positive relationship is found between depressive fluctuations and emotional sensitivity, incompleteness and interpersonal relations, aloneness and resentfulness, aloneness and interpersonal relations. For duration 1 to 5 years alcohol abusers, significant and positive relationship is found between anxiety and aloneness, emotional sensitivity and resentfulness, resentfulness and incompleteness, incompleteness and aloneness. For duration 1 0 years and above alcohol abusers, significant and positive relationship is found between anxiety and incompleteness, depressive fluctuations and emotional sensitivity, emotional sensitivity and resentfulness, emotional sensitivity and aloneness, resentfulness and aloneness, incompleteness and interpersonal relations. For non-abusers, significant and positive relationship is found between anxiety and depressive fluctuations, emotional sensitivity and aloneness.

2. CONCLUSION :

The following conclusion were tend to emerged out from the present study.

The following conclusion were tend to emerged out from the present study.

(1)

(i) Alcohol abuser and non abusers are differ significantly on personality dimension-A-Anxiety. Alcohol abusers have shown higher level of anxiety than non-abuser.

(ii) Alcohol abusers among various SES group are differ significantly on personality dimension-A-Anxiety HSES alcohol abusers group have found highly anxious than other two groups. MSES alcohol abusers group was less anxious than other two groups.

(iii) Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found significant on personality dimension-A-Anxiety. Abuse x SES level effects on anxiety.

(2)
(i) Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality
dimension-B-Depressive Fluctuation. Alcohol abusers have shown more
depressive fluctuation than non-abuser.
(ii) Alcohol abusers among various SES group were differ significantly on
personality dimension-S-Depressive Fluctuation. HSES alcohol abusers group
have shown more depressive fluctuation than other two groups.
(iii) Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found insignificant on
personality dimension-B-Depressive Fluctuation. Abuse x SES level do not effects
on depressive fluctuation.

(3)
(i) Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality
dimension-C-Emotional Sensitivity. Alcohol abusers have found emotionally
sensitive than non-abuser.
(ii) Alcohol abusers among various SES group were do not differ significantly on
personality dimension-C-Emotional Sensitivity. Socio-economic status do not
play significant role on emotional sensitivity.
(iii) Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found insignificant on personality
dimension-C-Emotional Sensitivity. Abuse x SES level do not effects on emotional
sensitivity.

(4)
(i) Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality
dimension-D-Resentfulness. Alcohol abusers have found more resentful than
non-abuser.
(ii) Alcohol abusers among various SES group were do not differ significantly on
personality dimension-D-Resentfulness.
(iii) Socio-economic status do not play significant role on resentfulness. Interaction
effect between Abuse x SES have found insignificant on personality dimension-D-
Resentfulness. Abuse x SES level do not effects on resentfulness.

(5)
(i) Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality
dimension-E-Incompleteness. Alcohol abusers have shown more incompleteness
than non-abuser.
(ii) Alcohol abusers among various SES group were differ significantly on personality dimension-E-Incompleteness. HSES and LSES alcohol abusers group have shown more incompleteness than LSES alcohol abusers group.

(iii) Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found significant on personality dimension-E-Incompleteness. Abuse x SES level effects on incompleteness.

(6)

(i) Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality dimension-F-Aloneness. Alcohol abusers have shown more aloneness than non-abuser.

(ii) Alcohol abusers among various SES group were differ significantly on personality dimension-F-Aloneness. HSES and LSES alcohol abusers group have shown more aloneness than LSES alcohol abusers group.

(iii) Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found significant on personality dimension-F-Aloneness. Abuse x SES level effects on aloneness.

(7)

(i) Alcohol abuser and non abusers were differ significantly on personality dimension-G-Interpersonal Relations. Alcohol abusers have shown poor interpersonal relations than non-abuser.

(ii) Alcohol abusers among various SES group were do not differ significantly on personality dimension-G-Interpersonal Relations. Socio-economic status do not play significant role on interpersonal relations.

(iii) Interaction effect between Abuse x SES have found insignificant on personality dimension-G-Interpersonal Relations. Abuse x SES level do not effects on interpersonal relations.

(8)

(i) 10 years and above alcohol abusers from HSES group have found more anxious, depressive fluctuations and aloneness.

(ii) 1 to 5 years alcohol abusers from HSES group have shown more incompleteness.

(iii) 10 years and above alcohol abusers from MSES group have shown incompleteness and poor interpersonal relations.

(iv) 10 years and above alcohol abusers from LSES have found more depressive fluctuations, emotionally sensitivity, resentful, alone and poor interpersonal relations.
(v) 1 to 5 years alcohol abusers from LSES have found high level anxiety.

(vi) 10 years and above alcohol abusers have found to be more anxious, depressed, incompleteness, aloneness, and poor interpersonal relations.

(i) For HSES alcohol abusers, significant relationship shows that depressive fluctuations has positive associations with emotional sensitivity and aloneness has positive association with interpersonal relations.

(ii) For MSES alcohol abusers, significant positive relationship is found between depressive fluctuations and emotional sensitivity, incompleteness and interpersonal relations, aloneness and resentfulness, aloneness and interpersonal relations.

(iii) For LSES alcohol abusers, significant and positive relationship is found between depressive fluctuations and emotional sensitivity, emotional sensitivity and resentfulness, emotional sensitivity and aloneness, incompleteness and interpersonal relations.

(iv) For duration 1 to 5 years alcohol abusers, significant and positive relationship is found between anxiety and aloneness, emotional sensitivity and resentfulness, resentfulness and incompleteness, incompleteness and aloneness.

(v) For duration 10 years and above alcohol abusers, significant and positive relationship is found between anxiety and incompleteness, depressive fluctuations and emotional sensitivity, emotional sensitivity and resentfulness, emotional sensitivity and aloneness, resentfulness and aloneness, incompleteness and interpersonal relations.

(vi) For non-abusers, significant and positive relationship is found between anxiety and depressive fluctuations, emotional sensitivity and aloneness.

3. LIMITATIONS

1. As the present study was time bounded it was conducted within a limited area of Gujarat, and since total sample was 360 which is not enough to make wide generalization for the personality dimensions of alcohol abusers.

2. In the present study only alcohol abusers were included which is limitation and may effects the results.
3. For observation of alcohol abusers a more systematic approach and longer schedule for every functionary would have improved its authenticity.

4. The study may be repeated with a few more dimensions of personality under observation to reach conclusive decisions.

4. SUGGESTIONS:

Keeping in view the aforesaid limitation of the study, the following suggestions are proposed. The psychological and social environment for the alcohol abusers need special attention to improve this:

1. Alcohol abusers need to be evaluated on psychological aspects. Their personality factors must be studied to determine from where the personality is disintegrated.

2. Educative programme for awareness of alcohol abusers is needed for de-addiction.

3. Elders as well as general laymen should be aware of ultimately goes towards alcohol abuse.

4. Government and non-government functionaries should highlight the negatives effects of alcohol abuse.

5. Laws should be made very strict.

6. More counselling and De-addiction centres should be opened.

7. Social environment needs to be more dynamic and cheerful.

8. Each religion, tribe, cast should accept that alcohol abuse is a symbol of sin.

9. Problems of alcohol abusers should be solved as unemployment, depression, frustration, anxiety which causes irritation and finally addiction.