CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. STUDIES RELATED TO ALCOHOL ABUSE AND PERSONALITY
2. STUDIES RELATED TO ALCOHOL ABUSE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There is a great need to review literature so that one can avoid duplication in doing unwanted research which has no application in the field. Although much work had been done abroad and National level but in Gujarat, research in the alcohol abuse is comparatively a new field. The studies available in India are few. They are mostly cross-sectional and not representative of the population studies. They have several methodological flaws and the investigators have used definitions and parameters which are not strictly comparable. The conclusions to be drawn from them can at best, be only tentative. This is also true of the data collected about alcohol abuse.

The abuse of alcohol is one of the most serious problems facing our society. The costs of alcohol abuse are astronomical; The prise 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.

Some researches has been made to discover whether the personality characteristics of alcohol abusers are different from normal.

1. STUDIES RELATED TO ALCOHOL ABUSE AND PERSONALITY

Mac Andrews (1983) reported that alcoholics are reward seekers, aggressive and helonistic. With regards to personality, alcoholics lend to score higher on the psychopathic deviance scale (Miller, 1976). Cox (1986) showed that alcoholics have poor impulse control, are bold, aggressive, pleasure seeking individuals, non conforming and have a strong need for immediate gratification. Colinger (1987) reported that alcoholics have three personality traits, novelty seeking have avoidance and reward dependence. Forsyth (1987) investigated the interaction between personality traits like neurotism, anxiety, depression, sensation seeking behaviour and extroversion and to drink alcohol in different situation like stressful events. Desire to drink was greater in stressful situation for those who scored higher on neurotism.
Rangaswamy (1983) compared the personality and life events of alcoholics and found that alcoholics are extroverted, neurotic and experienced much more life stress one prior to addiction than normals. Negalaxmi and Rao (1989) showed that alcoholics significantly differed on personal adjustment and social adjustment and that alcoholics have poor personal and social adjustment compared to normals. Fisteal (1983) reports that about 69% male alcoholics have high scores on depression. Neeliyara, Nagalaxmi and Ray (1985) found that alcoholics show a high psychopathic state. Donovan, (1986) found that alcoholics scored consistently high on psychopathic deviate scale of MMPI. Schukitt (1983) reports that home life of an alcoholics is confusing and unpredictable.

Schaefer (1971) concluded that alcoholism is conditioned response to anxiety. The individual presumably finds alcohol a means of relieving anxiety, resentment, depression, or other unpleasant feelings resulting from stressful aspect of his life situation. Each time he drinks and experiences relief of tension, his drinking pattern is reinforced: eventually it become his habitual way of coping with stress. Horton (1943) found that the greater the insecurity level of the culture, the greater the amount alcohol consumption-due allowance having been made for the availability and acceptability of alcohol.

Sharma (1995) concluded that the addictive personality precedes addiction and that addiction may not create the addictive personality. In a study by Helzer and Pryjbeck (1988) psychiatric diagnosis was more prevalent among alcoholics that none alcoholics. Alcoholics like depressives have higher incidence of suicide that normal population. (Conwell et. al. 1996; Ben;esohn & Rwsnik, 1974). The Co-occurrence of alcoholics very considerably from 16% to 68% (Hasinetal 1988. Hert et. al. 1990, Davidson, 1995;) One study of personality characteristics of alcohol-abusing adolescents found them to have negative feelings about themselves to be irresponsible, immature, impulsive, dogmastic, defensive, dependable, self-centered, distrustful and non-conformist (Mayer. 1998). Earlywine (1990) supported that individual characteristics as a stronger predictor of drinking behaviour.

Skinner, Jackson and Hoffman (1974) More typically a number or personality patterns are found among alcoholics. There is evidence that chronic drinking causes rather than results from impulsivity, low-self esteem, anxiety or depression.(Valliant & Milofsky 1982, 1983 ). Hurlburt (1994) examined
personality differences between native American and Caucasian alcoholics and supported to a theory or persistent personality traits or alcohol. Hesselbrock (1992) found that relationship of family history, antisocial personality disorder and personality traits in young men at risk for alcoholism. Ibatov (1991) found a sensitive premorbid state in cronic alcoholics.

Steer (1986) Loaks (1990) Haack (1989), Roosa (1989) Mcdermolt (1989) studies are related the depression studies are related the depression to alcoholism. Gustafson (1989) found no difference among groups and no interaction among been frustration and aggression. Chouhan and Chaudhary (1992) found significant difference between smokers, Alcoholics and Drug Addicts on certain personality variables. Schuckit (1990) found that the histories of primary alcoholic did non indicated an elevated incidence of either panic disorder or generalized anxiety that was independent of heavy drinking. Chesler (1991) found that the anxiety and the alcohol consumption arc directly related.

Bhavana Sandhu & R.K Gunthey concluded that alcoholism creates a different personality easily vulnenable to anxiety, insecurity, lacking close emotional ties and which tends to rationalize preference for uncontrolled drinking and makes one excessively emotional. Illoftman (1976) R.M Schwaez, B.R. Inkart. and B. Greens (1978) Alcoholics are found to be extrovert, sensation seeking and neurotic as compared to normal population. L. N. Suman and agalakshmi (1993), S.K. Majumdar (1996) Alcoholics have low level of self concept high anxieties in interpersonal relation, ambivalence towards authority and isolationism. Burno (1986) describes a frequently encountered variant of alcoholic patients personality with non Psychopathic premorbid features, i.e. kind heartness, faultlessness, cordiality, vulnerability. Zaninalli (1992) examined differences in 3D personality questions in males at high and low risk for alcoholics and found both insignificant differences on certain personality factors.

O' Hara (1991) studied knowledge, attitude and behaviour differences regarding alcohol use in a sample of undergraduate students at an urban university and observed that non addicts have negative attitude towards addicts. Whipele and Nobel (1991) found in comparative study of the sons of alcoholics were relatively more compulsive, insecure and fearless while being more subdued and detached than sons of non alcoholics. Wiseman, Eve J.. Souder Elaine & O'Sullivan, Patricia (1996) Hypothesized that denial of alcoholism because the older alcoholic had experienced more physical, emotional and social consequences of drinking. Denial of alcohol-related problems was
compared in 14 older (mean age 62.1 yrs) and 32 younger inpatients (mean age 45.1 yrs) with alcohol dependence. Data suggest that older Ss exhibited denial of alcoholism severity as frequently as younger Ss with the same diagnosis. Dude, K.C. and Handa, S.K. (1971) found that mental illness among alcohol users was significantly lower than among users of other drug use in psychotics was much higher than among psychoneurotics and normals.

2. STUDIES RELATED TO ALCOHOL ABUSE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Bales (1946) outlined three cultural factors that appears to play a part in determining the incidence of alcoholism in a given society; (a) The degree of stress and inner tension produced by the culture; (b) The attitude toward drinking fostered by the culture; and (c) The degree to which the culture provides substitute means of satisfaction and other way a coping with tension and anxiety. S.K. Verma (1975) All belonged to low SES class. Most experienced social disability and physical ailments and were suspicious of the motives of research staff. They experienced guilt, heeded the advice of the family members and were fairly motivated to change their drinking habits. Banu, Zakiya & Agrwal K.G. (1978) Suggests that not only socio-economic reasons but their are some psychological reason too like frustration, anxiety, etc. which compel them to take alcohol. Sonalkar, Wamhama. (1975) If adivasi women can take active steps to banish alcoholism from their villages, urban women can take a leaf out of their book and put right the injustices in their communities.

Agrawal S.M., Arora V.K., Pramanik K.B. (1982) Age, sex, extent and patterns of lesion in the lungs did not show any significant difference in the present study. Subjects were mainly from the low socio-economic group. Defaulters personality traits were found to be out going, less intelligent, venturesome, tough-minded, shrewd and have got more self conflicts within them. Usual motivation is ineffective on them. Psychotherapy on consultation by the psychiatrist is required. Somasundaram (1976) Studied on the 14 industrial workers, 5 suffered from tremulousnees, 2 from transitory tremuloushallucinatory state, 2 from auditory hallucinosis and one from delirium tremens. Sterk-Elifson, Claire (1996) Studied on 13 middle class cocaine users who participated in semistructured in depth interviews. The subjects were introduced 10 cocaine by a male or female friend. Although all women continued to use cocaine, they had to develop their own cocaine connections and their use become less linked to personal relationship.