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A STUDY ON IMPACT OF ALCOHOLISM ON WIVES OF ALCOHOLICS WITH REFERENCE TO COIMBATORE

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INTRODUCTION

Alcoholism is a broad term for problems with Alcohol and it's generally used to mean compulsive and uncontrolled consumption of Alcohol beverage. And it's a form of individuals and social disorganization. Nowadays it's a burning issue in the society and also considered as a major social problem. Women experiences some form of domestic violence in their life time, specifically the wives of Alcoholics are threatened socially, physically and psychologically and they consequently develop depression, guilt, loss of trust, low self-esteem and high suicidal risk Which generally occurs in all socio-economic and cultural sub groups. Nowadays women are socializing but even then, instead of stressing on self recovery, feel it convenient to be a co-addict/ co-dependent and remain silent about it and simply become the victim of her husband's addictive habit and behavior.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the survey is to get an impression on the range of problems experienced by the wives and to know those factors which makes the wives to suffer extremely.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The problems faced by wives are common in all socio-economic and cultural sub groups. Being the wife of an alcoholic is an emotional whirlwind. Alcoholic husbands often experience random shifts in mood depending on their alcohol level; this in turn creates an unpredictable and extremely stressful situation and relationship. And the sad fact is, the number of wives of alcoholics is getting increased in the population of India. Alcoholism is often termed as the family illness, referring to the tremendous impact an active alcoholic has on those around him(Fox .R(1968)).

A study on the wives status of alcoholics revealed that 80% from 50 respondents of the wives of alcoholics were encountering problems of less or no social and public respect.(Dayananda A.D and G.D Narayana, 2015).

A survey "Exposure to Alcoholism in the family", conducted in 1988 suggested that alcoholism is a major factor of premature widowhood. It is supported by a recent news on a Tamil daily about the protest by around 150 young widows before an TASMACH shop near Virutachlam, Tamil Nadu.(A Tamil daily dated 24th june,2014)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The required data was collected through a survey and was conducted among the wives of alcoholics belonging to in and around the city of Coimbatore.

Primary data: Survey method based on Likert point scale (5 scaling point)

Tools used for the analysis: Percentage analysis, chi square analysis, and Factor analysis.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Age		Frequency	Percent	
	Below 21 years	11		15.7
21-25 years	24		34.3	
26-30 years	16		22.9	
31-35 years	5		7.1	
36-40 years	5		7.1	
41-45 years	4		5.7	
46- 50 years	3		4.3	
Above 51 years	2		2.9	
Total	70		100	
Place of living	Rural	47		67.1
	Urban	23		32.9
	Total	70		100
Education	Illiterates	2		2.9
	Primary /middle	25		35.7
	Secondary /degree	23		32.9
	Higher education	20		28.6
	Total	70		100
Occupation	Agriculture	7		10
	Labors	26		37.1
	Government employee	16		22.9
	Business	16		22.9
	House wives	5		7.1
	Total	70		100
Monthly income			Frequency	Percent
	1 to3000		11	15.7
	3001-6000		8	11.4
	6001-9000		13	18.6
	9001-12000		16	22.9
	Above 12000		22	31.4
	Total		70	100

Residential status	Own house		9	12.9
	Rental house		27	38.6
	Others		34	48.6
	Total		70	100
Types of family	Nuclear family		45	64.3
	Joint family		25	35.7
	Total		70	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows about percentage analysis of various demographic profile of the study. Out of 70 respondents 15.7% are from the age group of 15 to 20 years, 34.3% are from the age group of 21-25 years, 22.9% are from the age group of 26-30 years, 7.1% are from the age group of 31-35 years, 7.1% are from the age group of 36-40 years, 5.7% are from the age group of 41-45 years, 4.3% are from the age group of 46-50 years and 2.9% are from the age group of above 50 years. In analyzing about place of living 67.1% are from rural area and 32.9% are from rural area. 2.9% are illiterates, 35.7% are from primary and middle school, 32.9% have completed their degree, and 28.6% have completed their post graduation. In analyzing about the occupation of the respondents 10% are agriculturist, 37.1% are labors, 22.9% are government employees, and 7.1% are house wives. In analyzing about monthly income 15.7% are earning from 1 to 3000, 11.4% are earning from 3001-6000, 18.6% are earning from 6001-9000, 22.9% are earning from 9002-12000. In analyzing about residential status 12.9% are owning own house. 64.3% are from nuclear family.

CHI SQUARE

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES VS LEVEL OF ACCEPTANCE

The relationship between demographic profile of the respondents and the level of acceptance on the study is analyzed using Chi-Square analysis.

TABLE 2 SHOWING DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES (AGE) AND LEVEL OF ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONDENTS

H0: There is no significant relationship between age and level of acceptance of respondents.

Level of acceptance of respondents	CHI-Square Value	P Value	Result
Financial problems	37.229	0.016	Reject
Problems in rearing and educate the children and maintain the family and insecurity.	33.870	0.205	Accept
Encountered the conflict and domestic violence.	45.447	0.020	Reject
Loss of social respect	57.965	0.001	Reject
Husbands Became sick as a result of drinking	23.572	0.314	Accept
Personality problems of wives	51.180	0.005	Reject
Poor quality of life	38.927	0.082	Accept
Children are also becoming alcoholics due to the impacts of alcoholic parents	23.377	0.714	Accept
Alcoholics are encountering Mental and physical illness	33.168	0.044	Reject
Problems in marriage of their children due to the loss of respect in the society	46.776	0.014	Reject
Children facing personality problem	56.638	0.000	Reject

INTERPRETATION

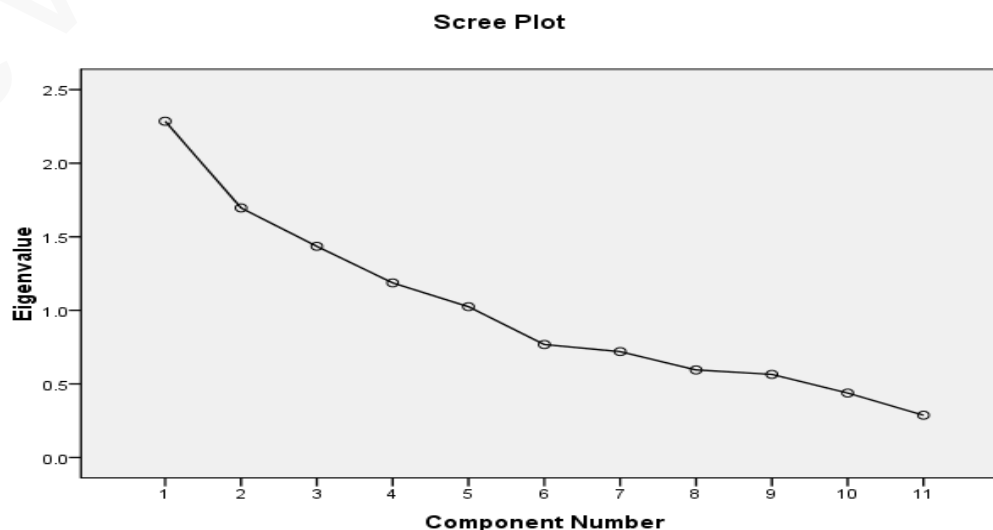
The above table shows about the relationship between demographic profile age and level of acceptance of respondents. The factors acceptance on financial problems in the family from alcoholic husband and other alcoholic members of the family, encountered the conflict and domestic violence with alcohol such as abusing. Beating wife, children, parent and other members of the family, less of social respect, personality problems of wives, mental and physical illnesses of husbands, problems in marriage of their children and Lose of respect for their children in society are taken in to consideration for the decision making process of the study as the level of significance is less than 0.05.

FACTOR ANALYSIS

A total of 12 variables were identified for the purpose of collecting acceptance of respondents towards various factors. In order to reduce the number of variables and to identify the key factors contributing towards the level of acceptance, factor analysis is performed. KMO and Bartlett's test is conducted to identify the sampling adequacy.

KMO and Bartlett's Test	
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.549

KMO of sampling adequacy value for respondent's level of acceptance measures is 0.549 and it indicates that the sample is adequate to consider the data as normally distributed. The number of factors as identified by performing the screen plot. The results are shown below,



Screen plot shown the above figure gives a pictorial view of the number of components to be shortlisted and to become factors based on Eigen value. So from the above chart become three factors have been shortlisted.

Rotated component matrix is used to identify the factors after data reduction. The results are shown below,

Rotated Component Matrix					
	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
Financial problems	.809	.228	-.104	-.125	.129
Problems in rearing and educate the children and maintain the family and insecurity.	.084	.780	-.229	-.035	-.048
Encountered the conflict and domestic violence.	.022	.772	.371	.013	.112
Loss of social respect	-.191	.559	.483	.330	-.108
Husbands Became sick as a result of drinking	.002	.023	-.017	.172	.919
Personality problems of wives	.139	.026	.750	-.340	.201
Poor quality of life	.276	.238	.093	.671	-.032
Children are also becoming alcoholics due to the impacts of alcoholic parents	-.037	.068	.641	.278	-.216
Alcoholics are encountering Mental and physical illness	-.083	-.135	-.036	.754	.296
Problems in marriage of their children due to the loss of respect in the society	.463	-.121	.374	.331	.250
Children facing personality problem	.835	-.128	.087	.182	-.179
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.					
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.					
a. Rotation converged in 7 iterations.					

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, factors above the common values above 0.5 are considered and those factors are taken for decision making process of the study.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

- Most of the respondents are from the age group of 21-25 years and locality wise they belong to rural area
- Most of the respondents are from primary and middle school.
- Maximum of the respondents are labors in our study.
- Most of the respondents are earning from 9001-12000.
- Maximum of the respondents are from nuclear family

From the above survey it was confirmed that wives of alcoholics experiences more problems than the normal wives. The results of the analysis confirms that though they put up with a list of troubles, the four factors such as difficulty in nurturing and educating the children, family conflicts and violence, personality problems of self and husbands' poor physical and mental health makes them be troubled always and a lot. The factors wives of Alcoholic having the Problems in rearing and educate the children and maintain the family and insecurity so on due to the alcohol addiction of their husband, encountered the conflict and domestic violence with alcohol such as abusing, beating wife, children, parent and with other members of the family, shame and guilt problems of wives of alcoholic to go to the neighbors functions, and alcoholics are encountering Mental and physical illness can be taken for decision making process of the study.

CONCLUSION

The main objective of the study to get information about alcoholic person wives in Coimbatore and to find the research challenges at the time finding the problems the wives of Alcoholics, on the conflict perspectives. It's concluded that the factors which play a crucial role in creating problems to the wives of alcoholics are identified. Drinking is not individualistic there are so many reasons may be at the back, with the same view the effects does not simply end with that individual alone. So the present findings could help the planners to develop strategy/ intervention for both, for the most part to effectively make sober the alcoholic and to reduce problems of domestic violence in general and to improve the positive identity of the wives of alcoholics.

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