

CHAPTER III
PROBLEMS AND HYPOTHESIS

3.1 Objectives of the study

3.2 Hypothesis

CHAPTER III

PROBLEMS AND HYPOTHESIS

The above review of literatures reveals that there have been many studies showing the relationship between Alcoholism and Causative variables like sensation seeking, stressful life events, social support and personality factors but the results of the studies have been contradictory to one another and it seems to be difficult to make any generalization. Further, since most of the studies reported in the preceding chapters have been conducted in Western Cultural Background, the task of generalization in our culture becomes more complicated.

At this juncture of gap in knowledge it will be interesting to conduct a study in our culture that can reveal some important contributing factors of alcoholism and the factors that make easy paced recovery of the treatment of alcoholics.

An understanding of these crucial aspect will help in the prevention of the alcohol addiction. Further it will give an insight for better treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics which in turn will improve the human value and the productivity of any organization. With this in mind the following objectives were framed for the present study.

3. 1. Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the contributing Psychosocial (causative) factors for alcoholism and recovery process.
2. To find out the relationships between the variables;
3. To find the factorial structure of personality factors in relation to causative factors.

The above objectives can be presented in the form of following questions:

i. Do the alcoholics differ significantly in sensation seeking variables from the recovering alcoholics and non-alcoholics?

ii. Are the life event stress differ significantly between alcoholics, recovering alcoholics and non-alcoholics?

iii. Do the alcoholics differ significantly in Hassles (negative life event stress) and uplifts (positive life event stress) from recovering alcoholics and non-alcoholics?

iv. Do the alcoholics differ significantly in social support from recovering alcoholics and non alcoholics?

v. Are the alcoholics differ significantly from recovering alcoholics and non alcoholics on various personality factors/variables?

vi. How do the sensation seeking, life events, hassles, uplifts and social support variables are related with the personality variables among alcoholic, recovering alcoholic and non-alcoholic groups?

vii. What are the factorial structure of causative factors in relation to personality variables among the three groups?

3. 2. Hypotheses

The following tentative relationships between the variables are anticipated. These hypotheses are testable within the limits of the present study. Care has been taken to frame them in such a way that they satisfy the scientific requirements of being testable, is in harmony with other hypotheses in the field, parsimony, relevant to the problem, simplicity; quantitatively stated and fertile for generating large number of deductions (c.f. Mc Guigen 1969). In all the hypotheses the direction of

anticipated differences have been spelled out as such that one tailed test of significance will be used for testing the significance of differences between variables. The minimum level of acceptable significance is 0.05.

The hypotheses developed are based on the literatures available in the field and that has been presented under the heading review of the literature.

- 1) Alcoholic group will score significantly high on total sensation seeking and disinhibition dimension than the recovering alcoholic and non alcoholic groups.
- 2) Alcoholic group will score significantly less on Thrill and adventure seeking and Boredom susceptibility dimension of sensation seeking than the recovering alcoholics and non alcoholic groups.
- 3) Recovering alcoholic group will score significantly high on experience seeking dimension of sensation seeking than the alcoholic and non alcoholic groups.
- 4) Alcoholic group will score significantly high on life event stress and hassles (negative life events) than the recovering alcoholics and non alcoholic groups.

- 5) Alcoholic group will score significantly less on uplifts (positive life events) than the recovering alcoholic and non-alcoholic groups.
- 6) Alcoholic group will score significantly less on total social support, social support from boss, social support from co-workers and social support from family, friends and relatives than the recovering alcoholic and non alcoholic groups.
- 7) Alcoholic group will exhibit significantly less on 16 P.F. factors, A, C, G, H, M and Q3 than recovering alcoholic and non alcoholic groups.
- 8) Alcoholic group will score significantly high 16 P.F on factors B, E, F, I, L, N, O, Q4 than recovering alcoholic and non alcoholic groups.
- 9) Recovering alcoholic group will score significantly high in 16 P.F. factor Q2 than alcoholic and non alcoholic groups.
- 10) Factorial structure of causative factors in relation to personality variables will be different among the alcoholic, recovering alcoholic and non alcoholic groups.