

## A Descriptive Study to Assess the Problems Faced by Wives of Alcoholic Dependents in Selected Areas of the City

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### Abstract

A Descriptive Study to assess the problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents in selected areas of the city. **Objectives of the study:** To assess the physiological, psychological, social, economical and educational problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependence, To find out the association between the level of problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependence with demographic variables like age, education occupation, income, and pattern of drinking alcohol. Also To find the Linear regression between demographic variables with problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependence such as physiological and psychological problems. **Research approach:** a qualitative research approach. **Sample:** 80 samples were collected who fulfilled the criteria. Sampling Technique: on probability convenient sampling technique was used. Conceptual framework: Modified Health Belief- Fishbone model was adopted. **Method:** self-administered questionnaire. Data collection procedure: Demographic data were collected through self-report. After that assessing problems faced by wives by using the questionnaire. Data was collected for 30 minutes for each participant. Data analysis was done with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics. Results: Regarding age, 32 (40%) were between the age group of 21 -30 years, 32 (40%) were between the age group of 31-40 years. 46 (57.5%) were educated up to secondary school. 46 (57.5%) were housewives. Regarding income, 68 (85%) were earning below Rs 5000/month. Regarding pattern of drinking alcohol, 50 (62.5%) were < 1years. In Physiological problems, 18 (22.5%) were facing moderate problems and 62 (77.5%) mild problems. In Psychological problems, 5 (6.2%) were facing severe problems and 52 (65. 2%) were facing mild problems.

In Social Problems, 2 (2.5%) were facing severe problems, In Economical problems, 41 (51.2%) were facing severe problems and 34 (42.5%) were facing moderate problems. In Educational problems, 27 (33.8%) were facing severe problems. There was no association between problems based by wives of alcoholic and their selected demographic variables except economical problems. Conclusion: due to alcoholism, the main sufferers are wives. Their mental health is socially shaken. Educating the public, individual, group and family therapies and diversion activities, discussion and investigation of public attitudes may result in measurable improvement.

**Keywords:** Wives; Alcoholics; Problems.

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## Introduction

The term alcohol refers to 'ethyl alcohol'. It is consumed as an alcohol in diluted concentrations of absolute (i.e., 100%) ethyl alcohol. There are various sorts of alcoholic beverages that are consumed round the world. One standard alcoholic beverage corresponds to 10 g of absolute alcohol. The quantity differs among the types of alcoholic beverages. The most commonly used alcoholic beverages are beer, wine, whiskey, rum, vodka, gin and brandy and locally brewed beverages like arrack and toddy. Alcohol consumption becomes a problem when the individual engages in problematic drinking pattern that puts him at the risk of developing adverse health events<sup>1</sup>

Alcohol has been consumed in India at least since the Vedic period of 2000–800 BC (Isaac, 1998) and was allowed in Hinduism, particularly among the ruling classes. However, Buddhism, Jainism, and Islam didn't allow their followers to drink. Although alcohol became more freely available within the Indian subcontinent under British rule, Indians didn't generally incorporate drinking alcohol into their social or religious activities (Bennett et al., 1998). When India became independent in 1947, Gandhi and therefore the Indian National Congress Party campaigned against liquor production and sales on the grounds that it had been injurious to health (Isaac, 1998).

However, the Indian states were able to set their own legal frameworks (Rahman, unpublished thesis 2003) and by the mid-1960s several states had lifted prohibition orders until by 1970 only Gujarat had prohibition. Although several states enacted prohibition again during the 1990s as a response to pressure from lobby groups concerned about the social and health consequences of consumption, the result has been mixed at best (Patel, 1998). Despite this emphasis on the restriction of sale and consumption of alcohol in India and evidence of the impact of harmful alcohol use (Benegal, 2005), little is known about the prevalence of alcohol problems in people attending their primary care doctor or the role of the doctor in identifying and managing the problem.<sup>2</sup> Alcohol dependence has been showing a rising trend all over the world. Alcohol dependence is a complex behaviour with far-reaching harmful effects on the family, work, society as well as the physical and mental health of the individual.

## Materials and Methods

Study design adopted for the present study was

a descriptive design, cross-sectional survey in approach. Sampling technique adopted for the study was a convenient sampling technique. The researcher had selected the wives of alcoholic dependents who were available for the present study based on the inclusion criteria. Data collection was done in the month of November 2020 by the researcher/investigator at various areas followed by the permission of concerned authorities.

The wives were briefed about the purpose of the research and were invited to participate in the survey. Assurance was given about anonymity and confidentiality. Collected data were statistically analyzed by the researcher to summarize, organize, evaluate, interpret and communicate numeric information. The collected data deals with demographic variables, to problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. The data which analyzed were tabulated and presented according to the objectives of the study.

The data collected were edited, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted. The findings were organized and presented within the following sections.

1. Section I; Frequency distribution and percentage on demographic variables among wives of alcoholic dependents
2. Section II: Level of problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents
3. Section III: Association between age and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.
4. Section IV: Association between education and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.
5. Section V: Association between occupation and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.
6. Section VI: Association between income and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.
7. Section VII: Association between pattern of drinking alcohol and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.
8. Section V: Linear regression on physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents in predicting with demographic variables.
9. Section IX: Linear regression on psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents in predicting with demographic

variables.

Write-up Section wise Not necessary to present all the sections in a paper.

**Table 1:** Frequency Distribution and Percentage on Demographic Variables among wives of Alcoholic Dependents N=80.

Dimensions	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Age</b>		
1.21 -30 years	32	40%
31-40 years	32	40%
41-50 years	15	18.8%
> 50 years	1	1.2%
<b>Education</b>		
Primary	9	11.2%
Secondary School	46	57.5%
UG Degree	20	25%
PG Degree	4	5%
Others	1	1.2%
<b>Occupation</b>		
Jobs worker	34	42.5%
House wife	46	57.5%
<b>Income</b>		
< Rs 5000 per month	68	85%
> Rs 5000 per month	12	15%
<b>Pattern of Drinking Alcohol</b>		
< 1 years	50	62.5%
1-5 years	19	23.8%
6-10 years	9	11.2%
>10 years	2	2.5%

Table 1 shows that frequency distribution and percentage on demographic variables using among wives of Alcoholic dependents. Regarding age, 32 (40%) were between the age group of 21-30 years, 32 (40%) were between the age group of 31-40 years, 15 (18.8%) were between the age group of 41-50 years and 1 (1.2%) was above 50years.

Regarding education, 9 (11.2%) were educated up to primary, 46 (57.5%) were educated up to secondary school, 20 (25%) were educated up to UG graduates, 4 (5%) were PG graduates and 1 (1.2%) was others. Regarding occupation, 34 (42.5%) were job workers and 46 (57.5%) were house wives. Regarding income, 68 (85%) were earning below Rs. 5000/month and 12 (15%) were earning above Rs 5000/month.

Regarding pattern of drinking alcohol 50 (62.5%) were drinking < 1yr, 19 (23.8%) were drinking 1-5 yrs, 9 (11.2%) were drinking 6-10 yrs and 2 (2.5%) were drinking above 10yrs.

**Table 2:** Frequency Distribution and Percentage on Level of Problems Faced by Wives of Alcoholic Dependents N=80.

Dimension	CHI-SquareX2	Df	t Value	NS/S
Physiological Problems	0.45	3	7.81	NS
Psychological Problems	7.49	6	12.59	NS
Social Problems	6.5	6	12.59	NS
Economical Problems	19.07	6	12.59	S
Educational Problems	15.28	9	16.92	NS

NS- Non-significant, S- Significant

Table 2 shows that frequency distribution and percentage on level of problems faced by wives of alcoholics.

Regarding Physiological problems 18 (22.5%) moderate problems and 62 (77.5%) were facing mild problem. Regarding Psychological problems, 5 (6.2%) were facing severe problems and 23 (28.8%) moderate problems and 52 (65 %) were facing mild problems. Regarding Social problems, 2 (2.5%) were facing severe problems, 40 (50%) were moderate problems and 38 (47.5%) were facing mild problems.

Regarding Economical problems 41(51.2%) were facing severe problems, 34 (42.5%) were facing moderate problems and 5 (6.5%) were facing mild problem.

**Table 3:** Association between age and Problems Faced by Wives of Alcoholic Dependents. N=80

Dimension	CHI-Square X2	Df	t Value	NS/S
Physiological Problems	0.45	3	7.81	NS
Psychological Problems	7.49	6	12.59	NS
Social Problems	6.5	6	12.59	NS
Economical Problems	19.07	6	12.59	S
Educational Problems	15.28	9	16.92	NS

NS-Non-significant, S-Significant

Table 3 shows that association between age and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding physiological problems, the Chi-square value was 4.5. The table value is 7.81 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between age and physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding psychological problems, the Chi-square value was 7.49. The table value is 12.59 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association

between age and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding social problems, the Chi-square value was 6.5. The table value is 12.59 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between age and social problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding economical problems, the chi-square value was 19.07. The table value is 12.59 and it is lesser than Chi-square value. So there is association between age and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding educational problems, the Chi-square value was 15.28. The table value is 16.92 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between age and educational problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

**Table 4:** Association between education and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Dimension	Chi-Square X2	DF	t Value	NS/S
Physiological Problems	1.29	4	9.49	NS
Psychological Problems	9.21	8	15.51	NS
Social Problems	3.84	8	15.51	NS
Economical Problems	5.32	8	15.51	NS
Educational Problems	11.8	12	21.03	NS

NS- Non-significant, S- Significant (only NS)

Table 4 shows that association between education and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding physiological problems, the Chi-square value was 1.29. The table value is 9.49 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between education and physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding psychological problems, the Chi-square value was 9.21. The table value is 15.51 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between education and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding social problems, the Chi-square value was 3.84. The table value is 15.51 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between education and social problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding economical problems, the Chi-square value was 5.32. The table value

is 15.51 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between education and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding educational problems, the Chi-square value was 11.8. The table value is 21.03 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between education and educational problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

**Table 5:** Association between occupation and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Dimension	Chi-Square X2	DF	T Value	NS/S
Physiological Problems	1.62	1	3.84	NS
Psychological Problems	2.61	2	5.99	NS
Social Problems	2.03	2	5.99	NS
Economical Problems	1.5	2	5.99	NS
Educational Problems	0.67	3	5.99	NS

NS- Non-significant, S- Significant

Table 5 shows that association between occupation and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding physiological problems, the Chi-square value was 1.62. The table value is 3.84 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between occupation and physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding psychological problems, the Chi-square value was 2.61. The table value is 5.99 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between occupation and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding social problems, the Chi-square value was 2.03. The table value is 5.99 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between occupation and social problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding economical problems, the Chi-square value was 1.5. The table value is 5.99 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between occupation and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding educational problems, the Chi-square value was 0.67. The table value is 5.99 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between occupation and educational problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

**Table 6:** Association between Income and Problems Faced by Wives of Alcoholic Dependents.

Dimension	Chi-Square X2	Df	t Value	NS/S
Physiological Problems	0.95	1	3.84	NS
Psychological Problems	3.17	2	5.99	NS
Social Problems	0.37	2	5.99	NS
Economical Problems	1.96	2	5.99	NS
Educational Problems	3.69	3	7.81	NS

NS- Non-significant, S- Significant

Table 6 shows that association between income and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding physiological problems, the Chi-square value was 0.95. The table value is 3.84 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between income and physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding psychological problems, the Chi-square value was 3.17. The table value is 5.99 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between income and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding social problems, the Chi-square value was 0.37. The table value is 5.99 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between income and social problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

**Table 7:** Association between Pattern of Drinking Alcohol and Problems Faced by Wives of Alcoholic Dependents.

Dimension	Chi-Square X2	Df	t Value	NS/S
Physiological Problems	0.74	3	7.81	NS
Psychological Problems	4.32	6	12.59	NS
Social Problems	7.30	6	12.59	NS
Economical Problems	2.26	6	12.59	NS
Educational Problems	8.5	9	16.92	NS

Only NS

Table 7 shows that association between pattern of drinking and problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding physiological problems, the Chi-square value was 0.74. The table value is 7.81 and

it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between pattern of drinking alcohol and physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding psychological problems, the Chi-square value was 4.32. The table value is 12.59 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between pattern of drinking alcohol and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding social problems, the Chi-square value was 7.30. The table value is and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between pattern of drinking alcohol and social problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding economical problems, the Chi-square value was 2.26. The table value is 12.59 and it is greater than Chi-square value.

There was no association between pattern of drinking alcohol and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding educational problems, the Chi-square value was 8.5. The table value is 16.92 and it is greater than Chi-square value. There was no association between pattern of drinking alcohol and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

**Table 8:** Linear Regression on Physiological Problems Faced by Wives of Alcoholic Dependents in Predicting with Demographic Variables.

Dimension	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	t Value	S
	Beta	Std. Error	Beta		
Age	.035	.063	.065	.557	.579
Education	-.060	.062	-.111	-.959	.341
Occupation	-.191	.104	-.226	-1.841	.070
Income	.252	.145	.216	1.740	.086
Pattern of Drinking Alcohol	-.017	.061	-.033	-.284	.777

NS- Non-significant, S- Significant (Only NS)

Table 8 shows that the standardized beta indicates that the relative contribution of all these dimensions predicting with the percentage of age (6.5%), education (11.1%), occupation (22.6%), income (21.6%) and pattern of drinking alcohol (3.3%). Thus these demographic variables having influence on physiological problems.

**Table 9:** Linear Regression on Psychological Problems Faced by Wives of Alcoholic Dependents in Predicting with Demographic Variables. (Small).

Dimension	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	t Value	S
	Beta	Std. Error	Beta		
Age	-.064	.092	-.083	-.700	.486
Education	-.054	.091	-.068	-.588	.558
Occupation	-.192	.152	-.156	-1.264	.210
Income	.216	.212	.127	1.019	.312
Pattern of Drinking Alcohol	-.059	.089	-.077	-.665	.508

Table 9 shows that the standardized beta indicates that the relative contribution of all these dimensions predicting psychological problems based on the percentage of Age (8.3%), education (6.8%), occupation (15.6%), income (12.7%) and pattern of drinking alcohol (7.7%). Thus these demographic variables having influence on psychological problems.

## Discussion

### *Discussions with major findings*

This chapter deals with the discussion of the study with appropriate literature, statistical analysis and the findings of the study based on the study objectives. The objectives of the study was To assess the physiological, psychological, social, economical and educational problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependence, To find out the association between the level of problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependence with demographic variables like age, education occupation, income, and pattern of drinking alcohol. Also To find the Linear regression between demographic variables with problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependence such as physiological and psychological problems. The first objective of the study was to assess the problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents in selected areas of the city.

Regarding Physiological problems, 18 (22.5%) were facing moderate problems and 62 (77.5%) were facing mild problems. Regarding Psychological problems, 5 (6.2%) were facing severe problems and 23(28.8%) were facing moderate problems and 52 (65.2%) were facing mild problems. Regarding Social problems, 2 (2.5%) were facing severe problems, 40 (50%) were facing moderate problems and 38 (47.5%) were facing mild problems. Regarding Economical problems,

41 (51.2%) were facing severe problems and 34 (42.5%) were facing moderate problems, 5 (6.2%) were facing mild problems. Regarding Educational problems, 27 (33.8%) were facing severe problems, 41 (51.2%) were facing moderate problems, 5 (6.2%) were facing mild problems and 7 (8.8%) were facing none.

Regarding physiological problems, there was no association between age and physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding psychological problems, there was no association between age and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding social problems, there was no association between age and social problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding economical problems, there is association between age, and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding educational problems, there was no association between age and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding physiological problems, there was no association between education and physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding psychological problems, there was no association between education and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding social problems, there was no association between education and social problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding economical problems, there was no association between education and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding educational problems, there was no association between education and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding physiological problems, there was no association between occupation and physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding psychological problems, there was no association between occupation and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding social problems, there was no association between occupation and social problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding economical problems, there was no association between occupation and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding educational problems, there was no association between occupation and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding physiological problems, there was no association between income and physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding psychological problems, there was no association between income and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding social problems, there was no association between income and social problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding economical problems, there was no association between income and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding educational problems, there was no association between income and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Regarding physiological problems, there was no association between pattern of drinking alcohol and physiological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding psychological problems, there was no association between pattern of drinking alcohol and psychological problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding social problems there was no association between pattern of drinking alcohol and social problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding economical problems, there was no association between pattern of drinking alcohol and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents. Regarding educational problems, there was no association between pattern of drinking alcohol and economical problems faced by wives of alcoholic dependents.

Table 8 shows that the standardized beta indicates that the relative contribution of all these dimensions predicting with the percentage of age (6.5%), education (11.1%), occupation (22.6%), income (21.6%) and pattern of drinking alcohol (3.3%). Thus these demographic variables having influence on physiological problems.

Table 9 shows that the standardized beta indicates that the relative contribution of all these dimensions predicting psychological problems based on the percentage of Age (8.3%), education (6.8%), occupation (15.6%), income (12.7%) and pattern of drinking alcohol (7.7%). Thus these demographic variables having influence on psychological problems.

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