



Research Article

RURAL WOMEN'S ROLE IN AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES: A STUDY OF KADAPA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Alcohol is not a single, simple explanation for why some individuals develop problems with alcohol. One of the central findings of the large body of research that has examined the psychosocial causes, or etiology of alcohol use is that there are multiple pathways to behavior that involves alcohol consumption. The study involves qualitative research approach and descriptive research design was adopted. The study was conducted in selected villages, puducherry .50 samples of children's of alcoholics were selected for the study. 50 children's were selected for the study by using convenient sampling technique for age group 6-12 years of children. It reveals that the mean value are 18.4 with the standard deviation of 25.74 and the 't' value 0.715. which is statistically significant. Out of 50 samples none of them has normal level, 11% of them has mild psychosocial problem, 50% of them has moderate psychosocial problem, 28% of them has severe psychosocial problem. The overall result shows that significant and non-significant relationship with the demographic variables the level of $p < 0.05$.

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INTRODUCTION

Alcohol is not a single, simple explanation for why some individuals develop problems with alcohol. One of the central findings of the large body of research that has examined the psychosocial causes, or etiology of alcohol use is that there are multiple pathways to behavior that involves alcohol consumption. Children of alcoholics (COAS) are a population at risk for development and interpersonal problems (west and prinz, 1987). Perhaps the most common explanation for the adverse effect of parental alcoholism has been characterized as the general environmental mechanism. According to this explanation, parental alcoholism is thought to produce disturbed family relationships and dynamics that impact negatively on the psychosocial well-being of children who grow up in such environments.

Statement of the problem: A study to assess the psychosocial problem among children's of alcoholics at selected villages, pudhucherry.

Objectives

•To assess the level of psychosocial problems among children's of alcoholics.

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•To associate the level of psychosocial problems among children's of alcoholics with their selected demographic variables

Assumption

It is assumed that:

- The children's of alcoholics may have some psychosocial problems.
- The children of alcoholics have high risk.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study involves quantitative research approach and descriptive research design was adopted. The study was conducted in selected villages (kalitheerthalkuppam, thirubhuvanai). 50 samples of children's of alcoholics were selected for the study. 50 children's were selected for the study by using convenient sampling technique for age group 6-12 years of children.

Description of tool

Section A: This section consist of socio- demographic variables such as age, sex, education, religion, birth order, number of siblings, type of family, occupation, important care giver of your family. psychosocial problem, 14(28%) of them are severe psychosocial problems.

Scoring interpretation of the instrument

SCORE	LEVEL OF PSYCHOSOCIAL
0-7	Normal Psychosocial Problem
8-14	Mild Psychosocial Problem
15-21	Moderate Psychosocial Problem
22-30	Severe Psychosocial Problem

Table 1. Frequency and percentage wise distribution to access the level of psychosocial problems among children of alcoholics

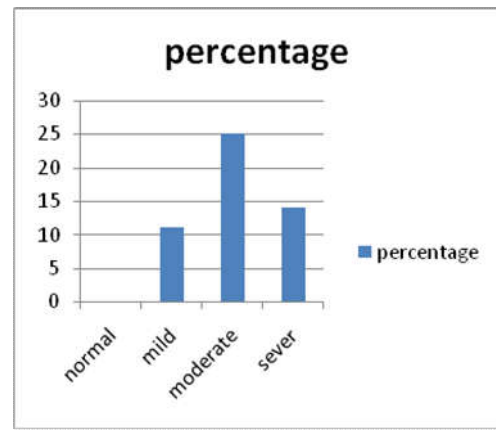
Sl.No	Level Of Psychosocial problems	Frequency	Percentage
1	Normal	0	0
2	Mild	11	22
3	Moderate	25	50
4	Severe	14	28

Table I reveals that frequency and percentage wise distribution of psychosocial level of problems among children of alcoholic's. Out of 50 samples 0(0%) of them had normal level, 11(22%) of them mild level of

Table 2. Mean and standard deviation level of psychosocial problems among children of alcoholics

Over all Psycho	Mean	Standard deviation	Paired "t" test
	18.4	25.74	0.715

Table II reveals that mean and standard deviation of level of psychosocial problems of children's of alcoholics. The mean score was 18.4 with the standards deviation of 25.74 with the paired "t" test value is 0.715.



Level of psychosocial problems

Section B: This section consists of psychosocial problem questionnaire prepared Psychosocial problems among children's of alcoholics, this questionnaire consists of 30 questions where the each question has score 1 total score of 30 and minimum score 10. The questions were translated in two different languages (Tamil and English) and designed in a manner that they can be self-evaluated by the patient them self. based on the total score in the 30 questions, the score interpretation was done.

Table 3. Association on level of psychological problem among children of alcoholics with their selected demographic variables

Demographic Variables	Normal		Mild		Moderate		Severe		x2	P value DF
	N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%		
1. Age in year									0.558	0.905
▪ 6-9 year	0	0	3	27	10	40	5	36	Df=3	NS
▪ 10-12 year	0	0	8	73	15	60	9	64		
2. Sex									23.614	3.05
▪ Male	0	0	9	82	10	40	6	43	Df=3	S
▪ Female	0	0	2	18	15	60	8	57		
3. Education									80.944	0.0001
▪ Illiterate	0	0	0	0	24	96	1	7	Df=6	S
▪ Upto high school	0	0	11	1000	1	4	13	93		
▪ Higher secondary	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
4. Religion									251.496	0.0001
▪ Hindu	0	0	6	55	24	96	13	93	Df=9	S
▪ Christian	0	0	3	27	1	4	0	0		
▪ Muslim	0	0	2	18	0	0	1	7		
▪ Others			0	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Residence									12.50	0.0058
▪ Urban	0	0	11	100	25	100	14	100	Df=3	S
▪ Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6. Birth order									2.313	0.888
▪ First	0	0	7	64	16	64	6	43	Df=6	NS
▪ Middle	0	0	2	18	4	20	3	21		
▪ Last	0	0	2	18	4	16	5	36		
7. Number of your siblings									3.405	0.333
▪ 0	0	0	4	37	14	56	5	36	Df=9	NS
▪ 1	0	0	2	18	6	24	4	29		
▪ 2	0	0	3	27	3	12	4	28		
▪ 3	0	0	2	18	2	8	1	7		
8. Type of the family									10.257	
▪ Nuclear family	0	0	10	91	17	68	8	57	Df=3	0.0615
▪ Joint family	0	0	1	9	8	32	6	43		S
9. Occupation of parents										
▪ Agriculture	0	0	6	55	17	68	11	78		
▪ Non government sector	0	0	1	9	5	20	2	14		
▪ Business			1	9	1	4	0	0	254.89	0.0001
10. who is the important care giver in your life									Df=9	S
▪ Father										
▪ Mother	0	0	10	91	21	84	12	86		
▪ Brother	0	0	1	9	4	16	2	14		
▪ others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.318	0.999
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Df=9	NSS

Table 3 Reveals that association of the level of psychosocial problems among children of alcoholics. It was statistically found that education is significant at p<0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It reveals that the mean value are 18.4 with the standard deviation of 25.74 and the 't' value 0.715. which is statistically significant. Out of 50 samples none of them has normal level, 11% of them has mild psychosocial problem, 50% of them has moderate psychosocial problem, 28% of them has severe psychosocial problem. The overall result shows that significant and non-significant relationship with the demographic variables the level of $p < 0.05$.

Recommendation

A similar study can be conducted by large number of sample in future. Comparative study can be conducted between children's of alcoholics.

Conclusion

Therefore the findings of the study revealed that the psychosocial problem among children's of alcoholics were samples none of them has normal level, 11% of them has mild psychosocial problem, 50% of them has moderate psychosocial problem, 28% of them has severe psychosocial problem. The children's of alcoholics are mostly affected by psychosocial problem.

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