

# DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between Alcoholism among married men in India and the four (4) variables of Family Interaction, religious Practice, Family Finances, Social and Recreational Activities.

This is a Comparative, Correlational and Predictive Study. The subjects were 100 non-alcoholics and 98 alcoholics from India. Data for the study were obtained through the questionnaire on the level of alcoholism, questionnaire on family life, and general questions.

The result of the study revealed the following:

1. There is a moderate degree of relationship between the level of alcoholism and the four studied variables.
2. There is a significant difference between alcoholics and non-alcoholics in terms of the aforesaid four variables.
3. Religious Practice is the best predictor of alcoholism.

On the basis of the above findings, the following conclusions were drawn.

- A. Religious Practice can be used to predict alcoholism among married men in Kerala, India.
- B. Alcoholism among married men in Kerala, India is related to Family Interaction, Religious Practice, Family Finances, Social and Recreational Activities.
- C. Counselling, especially spiritual counselling may help in the preventive and recuperative aspect of alcoholism.

