



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Engineering

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR RECOVERED ALCOHOLICS – BINARY BASED NETWORK APPROACH

KEY WORDS: Knowledge Management, Self-awareness, Emotional Intelligence, Self-interest to quit alcohol, Binary, weighted approach

Mrs.Manju.E

Assistant Professor, PSNA College of Engineering and Technology, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu. India

Dr.KChandrasekar

Assistant Professor, Alagappa Institute of Management, Alagappa University. KaraiKudi, Tamil nadu

ABSTRACT

In this paper, the adherence of knowledge management is discussed for recovery from alcohol addiction. Factors that help to overcome the alcohol are self-awareness, emotional Intelligence and self-interest to quit alcohol. These factors are discussed through binary based weighted approach to connect the scenario with following networks to complete the recovery rate of alcohol society with different categories of skills rating.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper covers three main factors namely Self-awareness, Emotional Intelligence and Self-interest to quit alcohol. In this study, the linkage between the above said factors are found and the most influencing variables of these three factors are extracted. A binary approach is used to find out the combinations of skills set required for the recovery from alcohol.

a. Self-awareness

According to Deakin Crick (2008), Self-awareness is a complex combination of knowledge, skills, understanding, values, attitudes and beliefs.

b. Emotional Intelligence

Emotional Intelligence is a combination of competency, which allows a person to recognize and understand one's own emotions and how to control the same, and also understanding other's emotions and use this knowledge for the success.

As per Gardner (1993) Howard's theory of Multiple Intelligence Matrix, Emotional Intelligence has four main elements called, Self Control, Social Awareness and Relationship Management.

c. Self-interest to quit alcohol

John F Kelly (2003) listed the best qualities of recovered alcohol, and discussed about level of recovery with respect to self interest. Among all factors self interest to quit alcohol plays vital to become sober. Since absence of this factor makes all remaining factors performance null. It was proved in various studies about alcoholism.

Hans selye (1956) has argued that the desire to maintain oneself and stay happy is the most ancient – and one of the most important – impulses that motivates living beings. Selye positioned out that this begins with our basic biological make-up, in that the various cells in our bodies only cooperate with each other to ensure own survival and to overcome from your addiction stress.

II.RESEARCH DESIGN

This study based on analytical research design. By using the mean score of the variables, Weighted Binary based network analysis is used to extract the combination of the skill set required to overcome alcohol. Primary data was collected using questionnaire method. 300 questionnaires consists of set of 49 questions were distributed among 30 AA meeting conducted in Tamil Nadu state in India

Sample elements were selected based on stratified random sampling. AA meeting in Tamilnadu state was first categorized into two homogenous strata's: South Tamil nadu and North Tamil nadu. Then by random sampling method 300 recovered alcoholics were selected as sample elements.

Among 300 samples, 252 completely filled questionnaires were

considered for further analysis. The derived mean scores for each variable listed under the three main factors: namely Self-awareness, Emotional Intelligence, Self-interest to quit alcohol, is shown in Table 1 of Annexure 1.

III.RESEARCH VERIFICATION USING BINARY APPROACH

Fig 1: Variables of Self-awareness

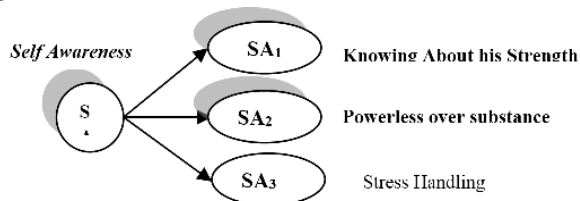
Fig: 1 shows the variables under self-awareness, from which the highly influencing variables are highlighted based on the mean scores. Knowing about his strength and Knowing about his powerlessness over substance is extracted as the deciding variables for the factor Self-awareness.

Table 1 demonstrates the self-awareness level using binary approach, considering 1 for existence and 0 for non-existence of self-awareness.

Among three variables of Self-awareness, first two variables namely knowing about his strength (c1) and Knowing about his powerlessness over substance (C2) are found to be the most influencing variables.

Existence of C1 and C2 gives a high self-awareness level, absence of any one the above said variables gives a moderate or low level of self-awareness and absence of both the variables denotes lack of Self-awareness.

Further fine tuning the results, among C1 and C2, C1 is most influencing variable having high mean score. If C1 is present and C2 is absent then the self-awareness level is moderate, Vice versa gives low self-awareness level.



III.RESEARCH VERIFICATION USING BINARY APPROACH

Fig 1: Variables of Self-awareness

Fig: 1 shows the variables under self-awareness, from which the highly influencing variables are highlighted based on the mean scores. Knowing about his strength and Knowing about his powerlessness over substance is extracted as the deciding variables for the factor Self-awareness.

Table 1 demonstrates the self-awareness level using binary approach, considering 1 for existence and 0 for non-existence of self-awareness.

Among three variables of Self-awareness, first two variables namely knowing about his strength (c1) and Knowing about his powerlessness over substance (C2) are found to be the most influencing variables.

Existence of C1 and C2 gives a high self-awareness level, absence of any one the above said variables gives a moderate or low level of self-awareness and absence of both the variables denotes lack of Self-awareness.

Further fine tuning the results, among C1 and C2, C1 is most influencing variable having high mean score. If C1 is present and C2 is absent then the self-awareness level is moderate, Vice versa gives low self-awareness level.

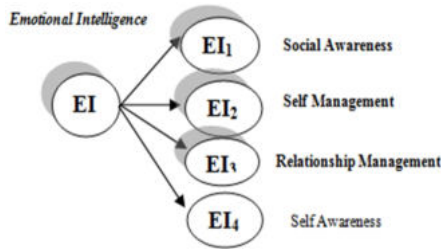


Fig 2: Variables of Emotional Intelligence

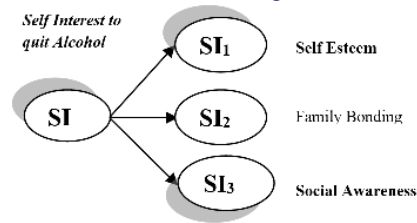


Fig 3: Variables of Self-interest to quit alcohol

Fig: 2 leans the variables under Emotional Intelligence, three variables namely Social Awareness, self management and rational decision making are considered to be the most influencing variables for the factor Emotional Intelligence.

Fig: 3 list the variables under Self-interest to quit alcohol. From the mean scores, self esteem and family bonding plays an imperative role to overcome the problem of addiction.

TABLE 1: BINARY EVALUATION FOR SELF-AWARENESS ©

KNOWING ABOUT HIS STRENGTH (SA1)	Knowing about his powerlessness over substance (SA2)	Able to handle Stress(SA3)	Result	Self-awareness Level
0	0	0	0	Absence
1	0	0	0	Moderate
0	1	0	0	Low
1	1	0	1	High
0	0	1	0	Absence
1	0	1	0	Moderate
0	1	1	0	Low
1	1	1	1	High

TABLE 2: BINARY EVALUATION FOR EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE (EI)

Social Awareness (EI 1)	Self Management (EI 2)	Relationship Management (EI 3)	Self awareness (EI 4)	Result	Emotional Intelligence Level
1	1	1	1	1	High
0	1	1	1	0	Moderate
1	0	1	1	0	Moderate
1	1	0	1	0	Moderate
0	1	0	1	0	Low
0	0	1	1	0	Low

1	0	0	1	0	Low
0	0	0	1	0	Absence
1	1	1	0	1	High
0	1	1	0	0	Moderate
1	0	1	0	0	Moderate
1	1	0	0	0	Moderate
0	1	0	0	0	Low
0	0	1	0	0	Low
1	0	0	0	0	Low
0	0	0	0	0	Absence

TABLE 3: BINARY EVALUATION FOR SELF INTEREST TO QUIT ALCOHOL (ITA)

Self Esteem (ST 3)	Family bonding (ST2)	Social awareness (ST1)	Result	Level of Self-interest to quit alcohol
0	0	0	0	Absence
1	0	0	0	Moderate
0	1	0	0	Absence
1	1	0	0	Moderate
0	0	1	0	Low
1	0	1	1	High
0	1	1	0	Low
1	1	1	1	High

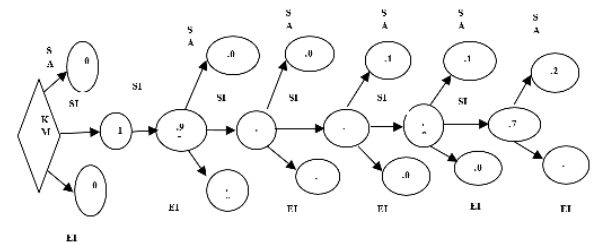


Fig 4: Connected Network of C, TE, EI for Future Work

IV.CONCLUSION

Knowledge management is discussed through Self-awareness, Emotional Intelligence and Self-interest to quit alcohol. Binary based weighted approach is adopted to derive the best combination of skill set required. A Network diagram is constructed to have an in-depth insight of skills rating.

REFERENCES

- Alford, G. S., Koehler, R. A., & Leonard, J. (1991). Alcoholics Anonymous -Narcotics Anonymous model inpatient treatment of chemically dependent adolescents: A year outcome study. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 52(2), 118 – 12
- Borman, P. D., & Dixon, D. N. (Fall 1998). "Spirituality and the 12 steps of substance abuse recovery". *Journal of Psychology & Theology* 26(3): 287–291.
- Brown JD, McGill KL (1989) The cost of good fortune: when positive life events produce negative health consequences. *J Pers Soc Psychol* 57: 1103-1110.
- Brown JD, McGill KL (1989) The cost of good fortune: when positive life events produce negative health consequences. *J Pers Soc Psychol* 57: 1103-1110.
- Deakin Crick, Ruth: 'Key Competencies for Education in a European Context: narratives of accountability or care' *European Educational Research Journal* Volume 7 N° 3 2008
- Hans selye (1956) "The stress of life"
- The cost of good fortune: when positive life events produce negative health consequences. *J Pers Soc Psychol* 57: 1103-1110.
- Deakin Crick, Ruth: 'Key Competencies for Education in a European Context: narratives of accountability or care' *European Educational Research Journal* Volume 7 N° 3 2008
- Hans selye (1956) "The stress of life"
- John F. Kelly(April 2003) Self-help for substance-use disorders: History, effectiveness, knowledge gaps, and research opportunities. Center for Health Care Evaluation, Stanford University School of Medicine, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA
- Uthayakumar, C K. Sarukesi, "An Adaptive E-Learning System using Knowledge Management", *Trendz in Information Sciences & Computing (TISC2011)*, 2011
- Vik, P. W., Grizzle, K. L., & Brown, S. A. (1992). Social resource characteristics and adolescent substance abuse relapse. *Journal of Adolescent Chemical Dependency*, 2(2), 59 – 74.
- Geetha.U et all knowledge Management-Binary based network approach, *International journal of applied engineering and technology* E-ISSN 0976-3945.
- Warburg, M M; Cleary, P D; Rohman, M; Barnes, H N; Aronson, M; Delbanco, Residents' attitudes, knowledge, and behavior regarding diagnosis and treatment of alcoholism *L Journal of Medical Education*: June 1987
- Etheridge, R. M., Craddock, S. G., Hubbard, R. L., & Rounds-Bryant, J. L. (1999). The relationship of counseling and self-help participation to patient outcomes in DATOS. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 57, 99 – 112.

8. John F. Kelly (April 2003) Self-help for substance-use disorders: History, effectiveness, knowledge gaps, and research opportunities. Center for Health Care Evaluation, Stanford University School of Medicine, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA
9. Uthayakumar, C. K. Sarukesi, "An Adaptive E-Learning System using Knowledge Management", *Trends in Information Sciences & Computing (TISC2011)*, 2011
10. Vik, P. W., Grizzle, K. L., & Brown, S. A. (1992). Social resource characteristics and adolescent substance abuse relapse. *Journal of Adolescent Chemical Dependency*, 2(2), 59–74.
11. Geetha, U. et al. knowledge Management-Binary based network approach, *International journal of applied engineering and technology* E-ISSN 0976-3945.
12. Warburg, M. M.; Cleary, P. D.; Rohman, M.; Barnes, H. N.; Aronson, M.; Delbanco, Residents' attitudes, knowledge, and behavior regarding diagnosis and treatment of alcoholism. *Journal of Medical Education*: June 1987
6. Etheridge, R. M., Craddock, S. G., Hubbard, R. L., & Rounds-Bryant, J. L. (1999). The relationship of counseling and self-help participation to patient outcomes in DATOS. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 57, 99–112.