inventory when administered to the present sample was found to be 0.807.

Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT)

Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) by the World Health Organization is a very reliable and easy screening tool that is prone to early detection of unsafe and high risk (or hazardous and harmful) drinking. It has three questions on alcohol consumption (1 to 3), three questions on drinking behavior and dependence (4 to 6) and four questions on the consequences or problems related to drinking (7 to 10). The Supplementary Questions do not belong to the AUDIT and are not scored. They provide valuable psychological information related to the client's understanding of whether they have an alcohol problem and their confidence that change is possible in the short-term.

Ten studies were found which assessed the AUDIT's internal consistency. The mean value of Chronbach's alpha was.80 in those trials, suggesting a strong internal consistency. The AUDIT presented excellent discriminatory validity of .98.

The Cronbach's alpha for AUDIT screen tool when administered to the present sample was found to be 0.591.

PROCEDURE

Translated the English version of aggression inventory and AUDIT screening tool scale into Malayalam. Malayalam translation of 16 PF form C was available. It was translated by Rema and Anita. A Pilot study done in order to find the reliability and validity of the questionnaires, and availability of the participants. An informed consent form given to all the participants before collecting data. The individual participants contacted and briefed about the common theme of the research, and those who agree to participate for the research were requested to fill a Google form. Each participant was filled with personal information forms, Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire Form C, aggression Inventory and Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). The participants were given full freedom to quit the study at any point of the time.

Analysis of data

The data was entered into an excel file for review after the data collection was completed. The data was transferred to IBM SPSS ver.21 for analysis. The first step of the analysis was a review of the data to eliminate any cases that did not met the criteria for inclusion. The cases were examined to determine the completeness of data. If a participant left more than one scale unanswered, her responses were eliminated. Depending on the nature of the data non-parametric tests is used for the analysis of data. The normality test was done using Kolomogorov Smirnov test of normality. The data analysis was divided into 2 sections. The first section used frequency distributions and descriptive statistics. The second section also included correlation analysis to describe the relationships among the variables.

Table 1 shows result of Kolomogorov- Smirnov test of normality of aggression and alcohol use among theyyam performers. The Kolomogorov- Smirnov test indicates that the variables aggression and alcohol use follow a normal distribution since p > 0.05. That is, a small deviation has a high probability value or p-value and a larger deviation has a low probability value.

Table 1. Result of Kolomogorov- Smirnov test of Normality of Aggression and alcohol use among theyyam performers (N=60).

Variables	K	*p*
Aggression	0.057	0.200
Alcohol use	0.105	0.094

Table 2 shows the result of Kolomogorov- Smirnov test of normality of dimensions of 16 PF: Warmth (A), Reasoning (B), Emotional Stability (C), Dominance (D), Liveliness (F), Rule Consciousness (G), Social Boldness (H), Sensitivity (I), Vigilance (L), Abstractedness (M), Privateness (N), Apprehension (O), Openness to Change (Q1), Self-Reliance (Q2), Perfectionism (Q3), Tension (Q4), Motivation distortion (MD). The Kolomogorov- Smirnov test indicates that the dimensions of 16 PF do not follows a normal distribution since p < 0.05.

The normality test results pointed out that among three variables, aggression and alcohol use follows a normal distribution and dimensions of 16 PF does not follow a normal distribution. Hence in order to find out the relationship between alcohol use, aggression and personality factors, both Spearman correlation and Pearson correlation were used.

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics includes the frequency of demographic variables and description of alcohol use history and measures of central tendency such as mean, standard deviation was used.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation is a bivariate analysis that measures the strength and association between two variables and also the direction of their relationship. In terms of the strength of relationship, the value of the correlation coefficient varies between +1 and -1. A value of +1/-1 indicates a perfect degree of association between two variables. As the correlation coefficient value goes towards 0, the relationship between the two variables becomes weaker. The direction of relationship is indicated by the sign of the coefficient; a '+' sign indicates a positive relationship and a '-' sign indicates a negative relationship. Pearson r correlation is the most

widely used statistic to measure the degree of the relationship between linearly related variables. For the Pearson r correlation, both variables should be normally distributed. Spearman's rank correlation was used to test the relationship between variables when they are non-normally distributed.

Ethical consideration

Participants will be provided with the appropriate information about the research. An informed consent form will be obtained from all the participants. The participants were free to quit from the study at any point of time. Confidentiality is maintained throughout the study. The anonymity, protection and privacy of the research participants and the concerned institution were ensured before administering the research tools. It was also ensured that the data will only be used for research purposes. All the information's given to the participants of the study were done with honesty and transparency. Affiliations in any forms, sources of funding, as well as any possible conflicts of interests were declared. Any kind of misleading information was avoided from the researchers 'side.

Table 1. Result of Kolomogorov- Smirnov test of Normality of Aggression and alcohol use among theyyam performers (N=60).

Variables	K	p
Aggression	0.057	0.200
Alcohol use	0.105	0.094

Table 2. Result of Kolomogorov- Smirnov test of Normality of 16 personality factor questionnaire (N=60).

Personality Factors	K	P
Warmth (A)	0.122	0.026
Reasoning (B)	0.202	0.000
Emotional Stability (C)	0.155	0.001
Dominance (E)	0.118	0.037
Liveliness (F)	0.113	0.056
Rule Consciousness (G)	0.135	0.008
Social Boldness (H)	0.137	0.007
Sensitivity (I)	0.155	0.001
Vigilance (L)	0.118	0.037
Abstractedness (M)	0.145	0.003
Privateness (N)	0.123	0.024
Apprehension (O)	0.161	0.001
Openness to Change (Q1)	0.123	0.024
Self-Reliance (Q2)	0.122	0.027
Perfectionism (Q3)	0.141	0.005
Tension (Q4)	0.150	0.002
Motivation distortion (MD)	0.148	0.002

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics includes the frequency of demographic variables and description of alcohol use history and measures of central tendency such as mean, standard deviation was used.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation is a bivariate analysis that measures the strength and association between two variables and also the direction of their relationship. In terms of the strength of relationship, the value of the correlation coefficient varies between +1 and -1. A value of +1/-1 indicates a perfect degree of association between two variables. As the correlation coefficient value goes towards 0, the relationship between the two variables becomes weaker. The direction of relationship is indicated by the sign of the coefficient; a '+' sign indicates a positive relationship and a '-' sign indicates a negative relationship.

Pearson r correlation is the most widely used statistic to measure the degree of the relationship between linearly related variables. For the Pearson r correlation, both variables should be normally distributed. Spearman's rank correlation was used to test the relationship between variables when they are non-normally distributed.

Ethical consideration

Participants will be provided with the appropriate information about the research. An informed consent form will be obtained from all the participants. The participants were free to quit from the study at any point of time. Confidentiality is maintained throughout the study. The anonymity, protection and privacy of the research participants and the concerned institution were ensured before administering the research tools. It was also ensured that the data will only be used for research purposes. All the information's given to the participants of the study were done with honesty and transparency. Affiliations in any forms, sources of funding, as well as any possible conflicts of interests were declared. Any kind of misleading information was avoided from the researchers 'side.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter comprises the results that examine the relationship of Personality profile, aggression and alcohol use using Pearson r correlation and spearman's rank correlation.

This chapter was divided into 2 sections. The first section used frequency distributions and descriptive statistics. The second section included correlation analysis to describe the relationships among the variables.

Section 1: Descriptive Statistics

This section details the frequency distributions and descriptive statistics to provide a profile of the participants and baseline information about the scaled variables.

Table 3 shows the descriptive statistics of the demographic variables. Among the total participants 59% of them were from 45- 50 years, 27% from 51-55 years, 6.3% from 56-60 years and 7.9% from 61-65 years. Educational qualification distribution showed that schooling, under graduation, and post-graduation were with percentages of 81, 11.1 and 3.2 respectively. The percentage of the participants belongs to upper class, middle class and lower class is 15.9, 57.1 and 22.2 respectively.

Demographic information provided by the participants indicates that nearly 81% were married, 12.7 were unmarried and 1.6 of them were divorced. Approximately 90% of the participants were living in a nuclear family, and 6.3 percent living in a joint family. 81.3% participants were from Kannur district and 14.3% were from Kasargod district. About 57.7% participants were Malayan, 33.3% were Vaṇṇan and 4.8% were belonging to Pulaya community. Out of the 60 participants 50.8% were daily wage workers, 14.3 were drivers, 7.9 % were clerks and 4.8 were teachers and 17.5% of them are not doing any other work than performing theyyam.

Table 4 shows the demographic information provided by the participants. Results indicates that almost every participant were consuming alcohol and 23.8% of them using substances like cigarette also. The results also shows that 44.4% of their family member's also consuming alcohol like father, brother and son with the percent of 28.6, 9.5 and 6.3 respectively. Among 60 participants, 4 of them reported physical illness such as high blood pleasure, arthritis and asthma with the percent 1.6, 3.2 and 1.6 respectively. The percent of participants who had the history of accidents while performing theyyam was found to be 42.9. As reported by the participants none of them have the diagnosis of mental illness. But one of the participant's brother is diagnosed with mental illness (1.6%).

Table 5 shows the mean and standard deviation of dimensions of 16 personality factors among theyyam performers. The results shows that self-reliance (Q2) has highest mean score of 8.383 (SD=1.5348) among 16 personality factors. Also factors like Vigilance (L), Reasoning (B) and Privateness (N) have high mean scores of 6.417 (SD=2.0109), 6.317 (SD=1.5348), and 5.967 (SD=1.8316) respectively. The factor Dominance (E) has lowest mean score of 4.200 (SD=1.6753). The factors such as Tension (Q4) and Openness to Change (Q1) have also lower mean scores of 4.733 and 4.750 respectively.

Table 6 shows the mean score of aggression inventory were found to be 86.90 which indicate an average score. The mean score of subscales such as physical abuse, verbal

abuse, impulsive /impatient and avoidance were 2.950, 2.950, 2.790 and 3.075 where 5 is the highest possible score, higher score reflecting more aggression.

Table 7 shows the alcohol use screening tool mean score found to be 11.17 which indicates a lower score. The means

scores of consumption score, dependence score and alcohol related problem score were 4.83, 3.15 and 3.07. The subscales mean scores shows that the participants are low risk of alcohol related harm.

Table 3. Result of descriptive statistics of demographic variables of participants.

Variable	Group	Frequency	Percent
Age	45 -50 years	34	54.0
	51- 55 years	17	27.0
	56-60 years	4	6.3
	61- 65 years	5	7.9
Educational qualification	Schooling	51	81.0
	Under graduation	7	11.1
	Post-graduation	2	3.2
Socio-economic status	Upper class	10	15.9
	Middle class	36	57.1
	Lower class	14	22.2
Marital status	Unmarried	8	12.7
	Married	51	81.0
	Divorced	1	1.6
Types of family	Nuclear	56	88.9
	Joint	4	6.3
Place	Kannur	51	81.3
	Kasargod	9	14.3
Caste	Malayan	36	57.1
	Vaṇṇan	21	33.3
	Pulaya	3	4.8
Occupation other than theyyam	Nil	11	17.5
	Daily wage	32	50.8
	Driver	09	14.3
	Teacher	03	4.8
	Clerk	05	7.9
Years of experience in the field of theyyam	30 -35	23	36.5
	36- 40	25	39.7
	41-45	12	19.0

Table 4. Result of Information related to alcohol use of the participants.

Variables	Groups	Frequency	Percent
Alcohol use	Yes	60	100
	No	0	0
Any other substance use	Yes	15	23.8
	No	48	78
If yes name of the substance	Smoking	15	23.8
	NA	48	78
Any other family member consuming alcohol	Yes	28	44.4
	No	32	50.8
if yes who	Father	18	28.6
	Brother	6	9.5
	Son	4	6.3
	NA	32	50.8
Any diagnosed medical illness	Yes	4	6.3
	No	56	88.9
If yes name of the illness	High BP	1	1.6
	Arthritis	2	3.2
	Asthma	1	1.6
	NA	56	88.9
Any history of accident while performing theyyam	Yes	27	42.9
	No	33	52.4
Any diagnosed mental illness	Yes	0	0
	NA	60	100
Family history of mental illness	Yes	1	1.6
	No	59	95.2

Table 5. Mean and standard deviation of dimensions of 16 personality factors questionnaire of the participants.

Factors	Mean	Standard deviation
Warmth (A)	4.800	1.5924
Reasoning (B)	6.317	1.5348
Emotional Stability (C)	4.983	1.5784
Dominance (E)	4.200	1.6753
Liveliness (F)	5.517	1.4320
Rule Consciousness (G)	5.417	1.4177
Social Boldness (H)	5.283	1.4508
Sensitivity (I)	5.733	1.3513
Vigilance (L)	6.417	2.0109
Abstractedness (M)	5.283	1.9580

Privateness (N)	5.967	1.8316
Apprehension (O)	5.783	1.1802
Openness to Change (Q1)	4.750	1.8377
Self-Reliance (Q2)	8.383	1.4740
Perfectionism (Q3)	5.233	1.8167
Tension (Q4)	4.733	1.6861

Table 6. Mean and standard deviation of dimensions aggression inventory of the participants.

Variables	Mean	Standard deviation
Physical abuse	2.950	0.699
Verbal abuse	2.950	0.589
Impulsive /impatient	2.790	0.6509
Avoidance	3.075	0.7856
Overall Aggression	86.90	13.723

Table 7. Mean and standard deviation of dimensions of alcohol use of the participants.

Variables	Mean	Standard deviation
Overall alcohol use	11.17	4.770
Consumption score	4.883	2.4012
Dependence score	3.15	2.146
Alcohol related problem score	3.07	2.564

Section 2: Correlation analysis

This section details the correlation analysis to describe the relationships among the variables. Both spearman's rank correlation and Pearson r correlation were used.

Table 8 shows the Spearman's correlation between personality profile and aggression among theyyam performers. It shows that the correlation between Rule Consciousness (G) and aggression is 0.459 which indicates that there is positive correlation at 0.01 level of significance. The correlation between Rule Consciousness (G) and physical aggression is 0.428 which indicates that there is positive correlation at 0.01 level of significance. Table 8 shows correlation between Rule Consciousness (G) and verbal abuse is 0.308 which indicates that there is positive correlation at 0.05 level of significance. Results also shows positive correlation between Rule consciousness (G) and impulsive /impatient which is found to be 0.307 at 0.05 level of significance. It shows that correlation between Rule Consciousness (G) and avoidance is 0.278 which indicates a positive correlation at 0.05 level of significance. **Table 8** shows correlation between and self-reliance (Q2) and

aggression are 0.378 which indicates a positive correlation at 0.01 level of significance. It also shows that correlation between self-reliance (Q2) and verbal aggression is 0.385 which indicates a positive correlation at .001 level of significance.

Table 9 shows the Spearman's correlation between 16 personality factors and alcohol use among theyyam performers. Table shows that the correlation between Reasoning (B) and alcohol use is -0.264 which indicates that there is a negative correlation at 0.01 level of significance. It shows that the correlation between Dominance (E) and consumption score is 0.298, which indicates that there is positive correlation at 0.01 level of significance. The factor Liveliness (F) is negatively correlated with both alcohol use and its subscale of consumption score that is -0.281 and -0.254 respectively at 0.01 level of significance. The correlation between Rule consciousness (G) and consumption score is 0.352, which indicates that there is positive correlation at 0.05 level of significance. **Table 9** shows that the correlation between Privateness (N) and dependence score is -0.311 which indicates that there is negative correlation at 0.05 level of significance. It shows

that the correlation between Tension (Q4) and Dependence score is 0.341 which indicates that there is positive correlation at 0.01 level of significance.

Table 10 shows the Pearson r correlation between alcohol use and aggression among theyyam performers. The table

shows that the correlation between Dependence and avoidance is 0.275, which indicates that there is positive correlation at the 0.05 level of significance.

Table 8. Result of Spearman's correlation between personality profile and severity of aggression.

Personality factors	Overall Aggression	Physical Aggression	Verbal aggression	Impulsive/Impatient	Avoidance
Warmth (A)	-.116	-.031	.027	-.223	.076
Reasoning (B)	.120	.104	.112	.006	.178
Emotional Stability (C)	.089	.097	-.021	-.028	.093
Dominance (D)	-.025	-.092	-.139	-.013	.147
Liveliness (F)	.097	.110	.091	.062	.068
Rule Consciousness (G)	.459**	.428**	.308*	.309*	.278*
Social Boldness (H)	-.106	-.075	-.047	-.131	.031
Sensitivity (I)	.002	.130	.060	-.066	-.062
Vigilance (L)	.079	.136	.130	.132	.038
Abstractedness (M)	.220	.182	.207	.077	-.173
Privateness (N)	.005	.128	-.021	-.078	-.142
Apprehension (O)	-.017	.099	-.104	.019	-.016
Openness to Change (Q1)	.147	.088	.117	.195	-.117
Self-Reliance (Q2)	.378**	.208	.385**	.180	.228
Perfectionism (Q3)	.217	.193	.220	.048	.014
Tension (Q4)	-.210	-.209	-.221	-.122	.023

** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)
* Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 9. Result of Spearman's correlation between personality profile and alcohol use among theyyam performers.

Personality factors	Overall Alcohol use	Consumption	Dependence	Alcohol related problems
Warmth(A)	-.217	-.175	-.040	-.132
Reasoning (B)	-.264*	-.224	-.134	-.083
Emotional Stability (C)	-.069	.049	-.110	-.069
Dominance (D)	.198	.298*	-.007	.144
Liveliness (F)	-.281*	-.254*	-.102	-.176
Rule Consciousness (G)	-.021	.352**	-.173	-.189
Social Boldness (H)	-.110	-.088	-.125	-.075
Sensitivity (I)	-.059	-.204	.089	.112
Vigilance (L)	-.158	.016	-.106	-.205
Abstractedness (M)	-.125	.005	-.128	-.136
Privateness (N)	-.247	-.094	-.311*	-.055
Apprehension (O)	.131	.085	.242	.074

Openness to Change (Q1)	089	-.082	.108	.139
Self-Reliance (Q2)	-.067	-.025	-.121	-.039
Perfectionism (Q3)	-.108	-.126	-.070	.004
Tension (Q4)	.253	.116	.341**	.121

** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)
* Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 10. Result of Pearson's r correlation between aggression and alcohol use among theyyam performers.

	Alcohol use	Consumption	Dependence	Alcohol related problems
Overall Aggression	.083	-.001	.056	.147
Physical aggression	-.191	-.031	-.164	-.142
Verbal aggression	-.135	-.078	-.143	-.041
Impulsive /impatient	.187	.052	.151	.204
Avoidance	.241	.068	.275*	.174

* Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

DISCUSSION

The performer in theyyam is different from the actor in a theatre. Here, the performer is prepared not to perform the creation before an audience, but he kind of performs it out of the construct of dedication to the deity. He is gone into a divine being while in performance. Proper conventional preparing is important for successful ritual art which works essentially as a method for joining one's actual self with the unending power of nature [5]. So here the performer's personality and lives are quite different than normal people. This study was conducted in an attempt to find the relationship between personality profile, aggression and alcohol use among theyyam performers.

From the current study it is found that the theyyam performers characterized as m self-reliant and vigilant. They have good reasoning ability with less self-disclosure. This can be because of their traditional training starting from childhood and their strong social orientation. The performers become more self-sufficient, resourceful and self-opinionated. The results also shows that their intellectual abilities are above average than expected. This outcome affirms early findings that theyyam performer's early trainings in combative techniques like kalaripayattu and their insight in Veda's and mantra's, their capacities of change and transportation to become divinity and an ordinary individual and their sensory capacities assumes a significant job as a part of their character advancement [12, 13].

The lower scores on dominance, tension and openness to change demonstrates that these performers are not ready to change their established ideas about their ritual's art forms and very tolerant of customary challenges, also they are relaxed and less frustrated. It can in light of the fact that they wanted to conserve their ritual as it is. Their less dominant might be due to the traumatic effects of caste system and associated violence is making them submissive and that keep on obstructing their personality development. Yet theyyams healing power provides a safe outlet for individual and community responses to repressed trauma. This also supported by Ahammed [35] that folk rituals like Theyyam may have neuro-physiologically informed restorative and psychotherapeutic functions which help people cope with and heal from traumatic experiences.

When considering the correlations between the sixteen factors of personality and aggression, rule consciousness is positively correlated with over all aggression physical aggression, verbal aggression, impulsive or impatient and avoidance. Thus, people who obtained high scores on rule consciousness are more likely to present aggression. When people have weaker super ego strength people become expedient, evades rules and feels few obligations, but stronger superego strength leads to rule bound. But in theyyam performers shows an average rule consciousness which indicate sometimes they are restricted by rules and sometimes they are not. According to Menon [88] Theyyam sought to create a moral culture by setting limits in social norms - so far and no further. By deifying the victims, it generated a collective imagination of just and unjust acts. This could also affect the personality of the Theyyam performers. In the performance also we can see that theyyams like pottan theyyam are not restricted by rules.

Pottan Theyyam misuses, revolts, and even genuinely mal-treat the most noteworthy authority with an unusual aggressive temper. He calls out the landlords to kneel and lie within the dust. In Pottan Theyyam performance, an element is enacted in fire. When the theyyam starts to

perform, he is believed to be strengthened by the spiritual power of God and starts to perform by lying and moving on the fire [8].

The self-reliance factor of personality is positively associated with overall aggression and verbal aggression. This indicates that people who obtained high scores on self-reliance are more likely to present aggression. Thus, theyyam performers scored high on self-reliance, they prefer own decisions, resourceful and self-sufficient. When others interfere with their decisions, they become more frustrated and express their anger verbally.

The use of alcohol is positively associated with personality dominance, consciousness of power and tension factors, which means that the higher scores on these factors would increase alcohol consumption and dependency. Consequently, the results from previous studies by Nerviano and Gross [17] corroborate that alcoholics consume alcoholic beverages to relieve tension. The performer's exposure to injury, illness, or extreme temperatures, submissiveness can cause stress to the body. So, they drink in order to experience relief from the tension.

Alcohol use is negatively associated with personality factors like reasoning, enthusiastic and non-disclosing; i.e., the higher the scores on this factor, the lower will be the scores for alcohol consumption. This also means that, when performers are braver and more cautious, they drink only a small amount of alcohol. Because they are concerned about their health and can regulate their alcohol consumption. But they may drink more alcohol when they become emotional, realistic and honest. The results are also supported by the findings of previous studies [17]. The current study found that avoidance, the dimension of aggression is positively associated to alcohol dependence. This suggests that greater avoidance of warnings about potential harm may increase alcohol usage. This also assumes theyyam performers avoid confrontation while warned about the risk of alcohol use. This might have an impact on their physical as well as psychological health. If there is a sense of confidence, love and respect in the relationship with family, friends, and colleague they can use confrontation in a helpful manner. If these features are absent confrontation should be avoided because it is not usually perceived as helpful. Earlier researches also corroborate the current findings of the study. The result also shows that aggression like physical aggression and verbal aggression that shown in performance of theyyam are only the part of performance. Because they are not aware of what is happening, when they are in a trance state. The theyyam performers average score on aggression and its dimensions shows that consumption of alcohol is not causing verbal and physical aggression among them. So previous studies shows that aggressive personality traits only predicted aggression. Research study by McFarlin [89] suggest that, alcohol use is positively related to verbal and physical aggression and victimization in work

place. The results do not confirm the findings of previous studies [84, 85]. The present study found that aggression dimensions: physical aggression, verbal aggression, impulsive and avoidance is positively associated with dutiful, individualistic, self-reliant and solitary personality traits. It suggests that theyyam performers might show aggression when someone disobey the rules or someone takes decisions for them. While alcohol use is positively related to rule conscious, forceful, assertive, and placid personality characteristics, and negatively related to fast-learning, enthusiastic, discreet and non-disclosing factors. Aggression dimension: avoidance is positively related to alcohol dependence. So, avoiding confrontations might increase their alcohol dependence. Hence, we can conclude that there is relationship between personality profile, aggression and alcohol use among theyyam performed.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The chapter comprises the summary of the study, major findings, conclusion, implications, limitations and suggestions for the future research. The current research investigation is to delve into the relationship between personality profile, aggression and alcohol use among theyyam performers. Theyyam is a socio-religious ritual depicting mythological, divine, ancestral, animal, serpent or heroic characters, each with its distinct physical form and story of origin. Bodies of theyyam specialists become the vehicles (in dance, possession, speech, and act) for the manifestation of deities [12]. People see and adore the theyyam as God. Performance is only a part of theyyam worship. The manifestation of the theyyam in its most complete and ordering form is achieved in events when the theyyam performer is masked and dressed in the regalia of the deity [12]. The religious, economic, political, social and cultural activities of humans, and even nature-human interactions in a-given space and time‖ are much grappled with in every aspect of theyyam [9]. Theyyam is a magico-religious observance which is highly conditioned by myth, says Damodaran [9]. Continues trainings in the ritual may have an effect on the development of personality. Alcohol is part of theyyam performance. Several Theyyam performers of the previous few generations were alcoholics [14]. So, it is more likely to have an effect on their personality and to develop aggressive behavior. In some theyyam, performer also do aggressive acts [15].

The objectives of the present study were:

1. To study the personality profile, severity of alcohol use and level of aggression of theyyam performers.

2. To find out the relationship between alcohol use and aggression in theyyam performers.

3. To find out the relationship between personality profile and alcohol use in theyyam performers.

4. To find out the relationship between personality profile and aggression among theyyam performers.

The hypotheses of the study were:

1. There will be a significant relationship between level of aggression and severity of alcohol use.

2. There will be a significant relationship between personality profile and severity of alcohol use.

3. There will be a significant relationship between personality profile and level of aggression.

The sample of the study encompassed 60 theyyam performers within the age group of 45-65. Sample was collected using snowball sampling method. All the participants were given information about the study and informed consent was obtained using Google forms. The anonymity, protection and privacy of the research participants were ensured before the filling the forms. The following data collection tools were used:

1. Socio-Demographic data sheet

2. 16 personality factor questionnaire - Form C

3. Aggression inventory

4. Alcohol use disorder identification test (AUDIT)

The statistical analysis was done using the software SPSS version 21.0. Scoring of the variables was done in Microsoft Excel 2013 and tables were constructed using Microsoft Word 2013. Depending on the nature of the data non-parametric test was done for data analysis. For the analysis of the data the following statistical methods were used:

1. Descriptive statistics

2. Kolomogorov- Smirnov test of Normality

3. Spearman rank correlation

4. Pearson *r* correlation

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The following are the major findings of the study:

1. Rule Consciousness (G) is having a positive relationship between overall aggressions among theyyam performers.

2. Rule Consciousness (G) is having a positive relationship between physical aggressions among theyyam performers.

3. Rule Consciousness (G) is having a positive relationship between verbal aggressions among theyyam performers.

4. Rule Consciousness (G) is having a positive relationship between impulsive /impatient among theyyam performers.

5. Rule Consciousness (G) is having a positive relationship between avoidance among theyyam performers.

6. Self-Reliance (Q2) is having a positive relationship between overall aggressions among theyyam performers.

7. Self-Reliance (Q2) is having a positive relationship between verbal aggressions among theyyam performers.

8. Reasoning (B) is having a negative relationship between overall among theyyam performers.

9. Dominance (E) is having a positive relationship between consumption among theyyam performers.

10. Liveliness (F) is having a negative relationship between overall alcohol uses among theyyam performers.

11. Liveliness (F) is having a negative relationship between consumption among theyyam performers.

12. Rule Consciousness (G) is having a positive relationship between consumption among theyyam performers.

13. Privateness (N) is having a positive relationship between dependence among theyyam performers.

14. Tension (Q4) is positively related to dependence among theyyam performers.

15. Avoidance is having a positive relationship between dependence among theyyam performers.

CONCLUSION

The current study focused on relationship between personality profile, aggression, and alcohol use among theyyam performers. The personality profile of the theyyam performers shows that theyyam performers are more self-sufficient, more vigilant, fast learner and have high abstract abilities, cooperative, traditional and more relaxed. The finding of the study suggest that the factor rule-consciousness is positively related to aggression and its dimensions. The factor Self-Reliance is positively related to overall aggression and verbal aggression. The study also suggests that there is negative relationship between reasoning with overall alcohol use. The Dominance and rule consciousness is having positive relationship between consumption. On the other hand, factor liveliness is having a negative relationship with overall alcohol use and consumption. Privateness and tension is positively correlated with dependence of alcohol among theyyam performers. The findings also shows that there is positive relationship between avoidance and dependence of alcohol among theyyam performers.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study revealed that there exists a relationship between personality profile, aggression, and alcohol use among theyyam performers. The findings of this study have the following implications:

1. The studies on theyyam performers are necessary for understanding the underlying individual issues.

2. Psychologists and counselors can predict the occurrence of behavioral problems among theyyam performers by identifying the kind of attribution they have.

3. They can provide proper training programs to prevent the occurrence of behavioral problems because of alcohol use.

4. Future studies on personality, aggression and alcohol use among theyyam performance should use multivariate designs in an effort to better identify the complex nature of this relationship.

5. Continued research on theyyam performers is clearly needed.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Issues of temporal directionality between personality and alcohol use in theyyam performers need to be further answered.

2. Comparative studies not performed between general population and theyyam performers to find out what makes them different.

3. Findings could be affected by small sample size.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Further research can be done including impulsivity, risk taking behavior and positive variables like psychological mindedness, psychological capital in theyyam performers. Longitudinal studies on the topic will yield more results on the impact of theyyam performance on performers. Moreover, this research will help future research to be inspired researching on this field and further research can be done qualitatively. This study provides a frame work for further research in this area.

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