CHAPTER-5
SUMMARY & CONCLUSION
Drug abuse is a great problem in every society throughout the globe. It has become a universal concern of society to be specific, and of the world in general during the past few years. Drug abuse is a multifaceted and multidimensional problem. A variety of socio-economic factors, which have been held responsible for this malady, are familial discord, social ostracism and emotional insecurity. Stress and strains of modern life, professional anxiety, erosion in social values and socio-economic changes.

The term "drug" refers to a wide variety of chemical substances consumed by men/women, not merely to narcotics or dangerous drugs.

A drug is a chemical substance that changes the normal body functioning. When a pharmaceutical preparation or naturally growing substance is used, primarily to alter the physical or mental functioning of an individual to experience or relief from stresses or enjoy its elation is termed as drug. There are habit-forming substances, which directly affect the brain or nervous system. More precisely it refers to any chemical substance which affects bodily function, mood, perception or consciousness, which has potential for misuse and which may be harmful to the individual and society.

The pharmacological interpretation of a drug is any substance, other than food; whose chemical and physical nature alters structure or functions in a living organism (Ray, 1987). Painful agonizing stresses, loneliness or inquisitive attempt provokes the initial use the individual is trapped.
Drug Addiction

Addiction as defined by WHO is "a behavioural pattern of drug use characterized by overwhelming involvement with the use of a drug, compulsive drug seeking behaviour and a high tendency to relapse after withdrawal". Besides it is viewed as a continuous relative to the degree when drug use affects the total quality of life to the drug user and to the range of circumstances in which it controls his behaviour.

Addiction may be explained with three important concepts; tolerance, physical dependence and psychological dependence. As the users body adapts to the drug it develops tolerance. Such person needs increasingly higher drug doses in order to become intoxicated when the users body becomes totally dependent.

On the drug with its prolonged use, the condition is defined as physical dependence. The body becomes so used to functioning under the influence of the drug that it functions normally only if the drug is present. Psychological dependence is a state characterized by emotional and mental preoccupation with the effects of the drug and by a persistent craving for it, the user gets mentally "hooked on" to the drug. If the intake is abruptly stopped the body becomes "Confused" and "protestes" discomforts through convulsion depending on the type of drug abused. Reckless (1971) highlighted the definition of drug addiction with its euphoric or analgesic effect. Ahuja (1982) is of opinion that body becomes so dependent to the toxic effects of the drug that one just cannot do without it.
CLASSIFICATIONS OF ADDICTIVE DRUGS

Narcotic analgesic
- Natural
  - Optimum
  - Semi Synthetic
    - Meperidone
    - Morphine
      - Heroin
      - Amphetamine
        - Buprenorphine
        - Brown Sugar
  - Synthetic
    - Meperidine
    - Methadone
    - Cocaine
EFFECTS: Euphoria, apathy, analgesia, Mental clouding, drowsiness, low blood pressure, nausea, vomiting, dysphoria loss of appetite, constipation moodiness.

Stimulant
- Semi Synthetic
  - Meperidine
  - Morphine
    - Heroin
    - Amphetamine
  - Synthetic
    - Meperidine
    - Methadone
    - Cocaine
  - Minor Stimulant
    - Caffeine
  - Barbiturates
    - Benzodiazepine

Depressant
- Alcohol
  - Sedative Hypnotics
    - Barbiturates
  - Benzodiazepine
EFFECTS: Euphoria, sedation, poor motor co-ordination, impaired concentration and judgment short-term relief from anxiety and tension, nausea abdominal pain, excitation.

Hallucinogens
- LSD
  - Psilocybin
  - Mescaline
EFFECTS: Insightful experiences, exhilaration, distortion of sense, alteration of mood synesthesia, psuedo hallucinations, mild euphoria.

Cannabis
- Marijuana
  - Hashish
EFFECTS: Mild euphoria increased perception possible psychological addiction, lung, memory and sexual damage.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION 143
Impact of Drug on Organism

Research reports during the past three decades have highlighted three principal dimensions to study, the impact of drug on organism, namely biological psychological and sociological components (Sahilt & Gomberg 1991). The biological explorations indicated the following facts.

Biological Aspects

The process of addiction involves alterations in brain functions. Neuroactive substances alter brain transmitter function. The drugs of primary concern are the opioids, stimulants (amphetamines, cocaine) and alcohol. Biological scientists attempted to reduce the extent of drug dependence. It was proved that drug addiction alters the brain function that results in positive changes in mood. This can be euphoric elevation in mood or reduction of dysphonic mood. Drugs that release dopamine or block dopamine reuptake presumably work by increasing dopamine concentration, which produces euphoria (Rothman et al., 1991). It is now possible to measure the dopamine uptake site in human beings with neuroimaging techniques (PET).

Psychological Aspects

The concept of psychological proneness towards addiction refers to characteristics within the addicts, which promote the use of drugs. Many studies, have demonstrated that some common personality traits are also prevalent among the drug abusers - they tend to score low on well being and self satisfaction, are inclined to be more non-firming more alone and isolated at home, less optimistic about vocational future and more disorganized under stress (Gautam et al., 1991; Craig 1979).
Heatan & Victor (1976); Martin et al., (1977) have prepared that detoxified opium addicts and long abstaining chronic alcoholic have significantly elevated scores on the psychopathic deviate (pd). Hypomania and depression scales of the MMPI literature demonstrated that addicts consistently have significantly elevated scores on the psychopathic deviate (p.d. scale).

Veeraraghavan (1980) reported that main reasons for starting on drug habit as "experimentation " or curiosity (61.6%) followed by "Kicks" (36.1%) and "to get over problems regarding family, personal failure etc" (33.4%). Other reasons such as "to feel confident" "to remove boredom", "peer group pressures", "to intensity perception" and "aesthetic awareness" etc, were also advanced, but by a very few range (3.14%) drug abusers.

In one of the most important studies, Dhillon and Pawah (1981) found that drug users felt emotionally very insecure and compared to their normal colleagues had strong feelings of rejection, isolation of being unloved, anxiety, hostility, inferiority helplessness and inadequacy.

Social Aspects

The taking of drugs is a culturally patterned behaviour. Both the prevalence and the consequences of drug use in society depend, on much upon social norms as well as on physiological responses to drugs or general psychological characteristics of drug users. In old days the use of drugs varied such as relief from pain, fatigue or anxiety, the celebration of social solidarity "kicks" and enhanced mystical experience. Beliefs about the effects of the substances used and the specific ends sought through such use are closely linked with more general cultural goals and orientation.
There is no evidence that addiction to drugs is favorably regarded in any society or culture but the status accorded to the addict varies markedly. It is important to mention here that in the United States, it has been defined as a criminal, stereotyped and a "dopefied". In most of Europe, on the other hand, the addict is viewed as an unfortunate person whose problem is primarily psychological and medical. It is a matter of fact that great differences exist in cultural orientation to specific drugs or drugs effects. We are however, far from being able to explain them. Opium and Hashish have been widely used in some specific society.

Review of the Literature done by the Investigator shows that many social researches have investigated many psychosocial factors responsible for drug addiction. Among psychological factors Depression, Anxiety, Stress, Aggression, Inferiority feelings and in social factors Normative Behaviour, Social Conformity, Social Responsiveness, Social Approval, Dependency, Defensiveness, Positive Self Presentation and in personality factor Self Esteem have been found highly correlated with Drug addiction. A review of such literature done in IIInd chapter as well concept used in research have been found quite effective in Drug addicts.

Problem

Problem of present investigation is "Some psycho-social factors in drug addiction".
Objectives of the Study

1. To study the personality aspect of drug addicts such as depression, anxiety, stress, aggression and hostility, insecurity, inferiority feelings, social norms belongingness.

2. To study the strength of motive of drug addicts to seek social approval of different social aspects, such as normative behaviour, social conformity, positive self presentation, defensiveness, dependency, social responsiveness and social approval.

3. To study the level of self esteem among drug addicts.

4. To study and compare the responses of the drug addicts with the normal subjects.

5. To make aware to the parents, society and social workers the consequences of Drug abuses among youngesters.

Hypotheses of the present study are:

1. Personality of drug addicts is significantly different from normal subjects.

2. Drug addicts group will score lower on different social approval aspects namely i.e. normative behaviour, social conformity positive self presentation, defensiveness, dependency, social responsiveness and social approval in comparison to normal subjects.

3. Drug addicts will score lower on "Self esteem" trait in comparison to normal subjects.
Variables covered in the present research study:

Independent Variable:
Drug addiction

Dependent Variables:
Psychological and social aspects of drug addiction.

Controlled Variables:
The following relevant variables are controlled in the present investigation i.e.:

1. Age
2. Sex
3. Duration of Drug intake
4. Fatigue
5. Monotony

Caste, Religion & SES, is assumed to have no effect or equal effect.

Sample in the present investigation:
The total number of sample in the present study was 150 male adults. The ratio of drug addicts & normal subjects (non-drug affected group) was 100:50. Only male drug addicts were taken into sample that were regularly taking narcotic drugs at least for the last six months and taking treatment at drug de addiction centers at least for last one week. As for as normal group was concerned, they were in the same age range and were not taking any sort of drug, alcohol. They were mentally and physically normal and healthy adults. The reason for taking a small number of the sample in the study is because of the use of Rorschach test. It is administered individually and requires a lot of rapport and time.
with each person. Selection of 50 normal adults as sample in control group will meet the need of the study. The sample was collected from the drug de-addiction centers located at Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhal.

**Tools:**

Following tools were selected to achieve the objectives:

1. Rorschach Ink Blot Test - Hermann Rorschach
2. Approval Motive Scale - Tripathi & Tripathi
3. Self Esteem Scale - Prasad & Thakur

**Procedure:**

After establishment of rapport with subject and explanation of the purpose of the study. Investigator individually administered all tests on them. Answer sheets of the measures filled carefully by subjects. All the subjects were co-operative in giving their responses. After the end of administration of tests investigator gave them thanks for their cooperation.

**Statistical Tools Used In The Study:**

Data obtained by using different measures were given statistical treatment. Following statistical devices were used for analysis the data of in the study i.e. Mean, SD and Analysis of Variance and Critical ratio.
Results

SECTION-A

Comparison of personality of drug addicts and normal subjects on the basis of Rorschach indices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Drug Addicts N=100</th>
<th>Normal Subjects N=50</th>
<th>Critical Ratio</th>
<th>'F' Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Responses</td>
<td>41.22</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>12.979*</td>
<td>148.44*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>8.79</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>1.319***</td>
<td>1.34***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>24.72</td>
<td>16.32</td>
<td>10.839*</td>
<td>101.47*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dd</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>8.824*</td>
<td>55.43*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>3.298*</td>
<td>56.29*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F+</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>3.66*</td>
<td>12.47*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-</td>
<td>14.67</td>
<td>7.96</td>
<td>14.36*</td>
<td>217.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4.92</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>9.00*</td>
<td>53.88*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>5.379*</td>
<td>22.84*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8.544*</td>
<td>37.33*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>11.269*</td>
<td>132.03*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>1.22***</td>
<td>1.2***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>18.05</td>
<td>13.26</td>
<td>7.3*</td>
<td>48.65*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.487**</td>
<td>5.59**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>2.443**</td>
<td>4.59**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bl</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>10.294*</td>
<td>76.89*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>10.686*</td>
<td>116.92*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sx</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>8.944*</td>
<td>62.92*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xy</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.153***</td>
<td>2.33***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fl</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>5.974*</td>
<td>22.45*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cg</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>4.709*</td>
<td>15.31*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popular Response</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>5.64</td>
<td>0.185***</td>
<td>1.94***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** Insignificant
** Significant at .05 level
* Significant at .01 level

It is apparent from results of section A that drug addicts have made more total responses in comparison to normal subjects. Critical
Graph Showing Comparison Between Drug Addicts and Normal Subjects on the Basis of Rorschach indices

**Total Responses**
- **Drug Addicts:** 41.22
- **Normal Subjects:** 27.8

**Popular Response**
- **Drug Addicts:** 6.06
- **Normal Subjects:** 5.64

**LOCATION VARIABLES**
- **W:** Drug Addicts: 8.79, Normal Subjects: 8.22
- **D:** Drug Addicts: 24.72, Normal Subjects: 16.32
- **Dd:** Drug Addicts: 4.59, Normal Subjects: 2.04
- **S:** Drug Addicts: 3.25, Normal Subjects: 1.22

**DETERMINANTS VARIABLES**
- **F+:** Drug Addicts: 12.6, Normal Subjects: 14.6
- **F-:** Drug Addicts: 14.67, Normal Subjects: 7.96
- **C:** Drug Addicts: 4.92, Normal Subjects: 2.22
- **Y:** Drug Addicts: 2.89, Normal Subjects: 1.4
- **M:** Drug Addicts: 3.39, Normal Subjects: 1.5
- **V:** Drug Addicts: 2.92, Normal Subjects: 0.7

**CONTENT VARIABLES**
- **H:** Drug Addicts: 7.49, Normal Subjects: 6.98
- **A:** Drug Addicts: 18.06, Normal Subjects: 12.28
- **An:** Drug Addicts: 1.89, Normal Subjects: 1.2
- **Na:** Drug Addicts: 1.17, Normal Subjects: 0.74
- **BI:** Drug Addicts: 1.7, Normal Subjects: 1.7
- **Ls:** Drug Addicts: 2.61, Normal Subjects: 2.81
- **Sx:** Drug Addicts: 2.15, Normal Subjects: 2.95
- **Xy:** Drug Addicts: 0.46, Normal Subjects: 0.46
- **Fi:** Drug Addicts: 0.97, Normal Subjects: 1.24
- **Cg:** Drug Addicts: 0.46, Normal Subjects: 0.46
ratio and 'F' ratio shows a significant difference in both groups. Higher number of total responses is not a indication of normal behaviour.

When we analyse the location variables. Analysis of Whole response (W) indicates that no significant difference has been found at any level. 'F' ratio and critical ratio of Detail (D), Rare detail (Dd) and Space (S) responses have been found significantly different in both groups at .01 level. In all the three area drug addicts have given more responses in comparison to normal subjects. Its shows inhibition of thought process, obsession and suspiciousness in drug addicts.

Analysis of Determinants variables shows value of 'F' ratio and critical ratio is significant at .01 level. Except for (F+) Form Positive response all responses (like, F-, C, Y, M, V) are higher in drug addicts in comparison to normal subjects. Low F+ responses of drug addicts show poor reality orientation and low ego strength in them. High number of Form negative (F-) responses shows feeblemindedness of drug addicts. High number of Colour (C) responses made, may be concluded that in habit drug addicts are compulsive and high number of Shading (Y), Movement (M) and Vista (V) responses shows that drug addicts have negative tendency, resignation inhibition are more anxious, depressed in mood and also have feeling of inferiority.

On the analysis of content variables we find in Human (H) and X-ray (Xy) responses there is no significant difference at any level in both groups. 'F' ratio and critical ratio of all other contents (i.e. A, An Na, BI, Ls, Sx, Fi, Lg) are significant at .01 or .05 level. These responses are higher in drug addicts in comparison to normal subject. Higher number of Animal (A), Nature (Na), Landscape (Ls) responses reveal isolation
maladjustment, feeling of emotional deprivation, anxious mood and loneliness in drug addicts.

Higher number of Anatomical (An) responses denotes the concernedness about inner body and strength without any physiological illness and high number of Blood (Bl) responses is expression of aggression and hostility in drug addicts. Similarity high Sex (Sx) responses indicate sexual intensiveness and sexual perversion with reference to space responses. Fire (Fi) and Clothing (Cg) responses have been found high in drug addicts, which indicates pre-occupation and less effective adjustment in them.

'F' ratio and critical ratio of Popular responses are insignificant. It means that both groups are same on social conformity.

On the basis of result obtained and conclusion made of section A framed hypothesis number 1 of the present investigation has been retained.

**SECTION-B**

Comparison between drug addicts and normal subjects on Approval Motive Scale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Drug Addicts N=100</th>
<th>Normal Subjects N=50</th>
<th>Critical Ratio</th>
<th>'F' Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normative Behaviour</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>5.64</td>
<td>5.473*</td>
<td>48.31*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Conformity</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>5.76</td>
<td>9.337*</td>
<td>84.29*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Self Presentation</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.24</td>
<td>9.231*</td>
<td>89.29*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defensiveness</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>6.22</td>
<td>9.874*</td>
<td>95.53*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>11.683*</td>
<td>132.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Responsiveness</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>3.312*</td>
<td>12.56*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Approval</td>
<td>11.12</td>
<td>14.04</td>
<td>11.879*</td>
<td>183.44*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** Insignificant
** Significant at .05 level
* Significant at .01 level
Graph Showing Comparison Between Drug Addicts and Normal Subjects on Approval Motive Scale
Finding of section B indicate that drug addicts have score significant low in comparison to Normal subjects on all aspects of Approval motive scale. Significant 'F' ratio and Critical ratio at .01 level has been found in all the seven areas of approval motive between two groups. Low scores of Drug addicts in all the seven areas indicate that.

1. They show lack of compliance tendencies and do not have norms shared by cultured groups.
2. They do not yield to group pressure and their operation is not smooth.
3. They are low in self-disclosure.
4. They are not able to adopt successful strategies to cope the situation.
5. They are not dependent and hence could not learn normal social norms, value, warmth and love relationship.
6. They respond to social situation at low frequency.
7. They do not seek approval from society.

SECTION- C

Comparison between drug addicts and normal subjects on Self Esteem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Drug Addicts N=100</th>
<th>Normal Subjects N=50</th>
<th>Critical Ratio</th>
<th>'F' Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personally Perceived Self</td>
<td>142.49</td>
<td>153.1</td>
<td>5.249*</td>
<td>8.64*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socially Perceived Self</td>
<td>141.15</td>
<td>135.2</td>
<td>2.429**</td>
<td>5.32**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPS~ SPS</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>36.718*</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** Insignificant
** Significant at .05 level
* Significant at .01 level
Graph Showing Comparison Between Drug Addicts and Normal Subject on Self Esteem Aspects

Graph Showing Difference of PPS-SPS in Drug Addicts and Normal Subjects

PPS: Personally Perceived Self  SPS: Socially Perceived Self
Analysis of section C, a comparison of two aspects of self-esteem is personally perceived self and socially perceived self of Drug addicts and normal subjects shows that significant 'F' ratio and critical ratio at .01 & .05 level has been found respectively. Low scores on personally perceived self indicate that drug addicts perceived themselves significantly low in self-esteem. Drug addicts have scored higher on socially perceived self. It means they have rated themselves more on undesirable items. When we analyse the difference between personally perceived self and socially perceived self we find Drug addicts have negative self esteem in comparison while normal subjects. Critical ratio of this difference is also significant at .01 level and this also indicate that Drug addicts have negative self while normal subjects are found to have positive self.

On the basis of above results our hypothesis no. 3 is also confirmed.

**Importance of the Present Study:**

In the present study an effort was made to evaluate the effect of few psychosocial factors to reach the roots of the problem. From the review of the literature it is apparent that a few of attempts have been made to explore the psychosocial variable with reference to drug addiction.

The importance of the study lies in the day-to-day value for society. From the counseling and guidance viewpoint this will give a direction to the parents, how to maintain a distance from drugs and its evil effects to their children. In short, I can say that this study will be useful to parents, social workers, psychologists, teachers and students to understand the concept of drug addiction.
Drug abuse is a multifaceted and multidimensional problem. A variety of socio-economic factors, which have been held responsible for the malady, are mainly family discord, emotional insecurity, stress and strains of modern life etc. Because of these multidimensional problems, Drug addiction is becoming popular right from school age in high, medium and low socio-economic society. Findings of the study are alarm to society, family and social workers. It is now an international problem. It is high time that we should deal this problem very seriously right from root level.

Limitation Of The Present Study:

On the basis of result and conclusion of the present study lead to the impression that it is taught with limitation. These limitations are:

1. The present study has been conducted on a small sample of 150 persons only.
2. In the present study few psychological factors have been taken that affect drug addiction.
3. In the present study demographical and personal factors have been not taken.
4. The present study is conducted in U.P. & Uttarakhand Only.
5. The sample of normal subjects has been takes is less in comparison to drug addicts.
6. There is no consideration about severity level of drug addicts.
7. Follow up study has not been made.
8. Effect of SES, Education etc. has not been considered separately.
Further Suggestion:

1. For getting more effective result sample size should be large.

2. More psychological factors should be taken and they should be studied in details.

3. In order to see the effect of demographical and personal factors on drug addiction each factors should be separately taken.

4. Besides U.P. & Uttaranachal the study should include other states also.

5. Follow up study should be made.

6. Besides Rorschach other measures should also be taken in the study.

Implication Of The Present Study:

The present study will be helpful in many spheres of knowledge to the people of society. It will expose the bad effects of the drugs to the youngsters who are the future of our nation. If they will go on in the right direction they will be able to take the country along with them.

In the changing social, political economic scenario of the world much emphasis has been given to take out the best out of our youngsters. Education for How to live well and become a good citizen of the country is the basis for national development. Psychologist will be helpful in this regard. They had endeavored to find out various factor that play a vital role in defining various level of self well being. Though few studies have been done to see how psychological factors are correlated with drug addiction and how this behaviour can be coped. Much such studies are needed.
This study will testify various personality factors of drug addicts. The knowledge of these factors can be utilized in upwarding the youth of the country. The statistics and personality characteristics as found in the present study will emphasize the need of opening more well established Drug De-addiction centers, NGO's to rehabilitate the drug addicts as youngsters and to make them understand its consequences. Social awareness at all level includes family, schools entertainment clubs and they should be made aware about its consequences.