CHAPTER-2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE
In the previous chapter concept of drug abuse, its prevalence in modern society, classification, habituation and drug addiction have been described. The present chapter deals with discipline of various researches done in the field of drug abuse. Enormous literature is available on drug addiction and alcoholism in reference to psychological, social & biological implications. Past three decades have registered various psychological and social problems of drug abuse. In the Para appended below a review of few important researches done in the field of drug abuse and alcoholism during last three decades have been mentioned briefly. Later on specific researches related to drug abuse and variables involved in the study have been described.

Attitudinal deviance, social values of drug addict's psychopathological problems of drug users delinquency and criminality were the highlights of the decades of 70's. Smart and Jones (1970); Oorbran (1970); Dubey and Handa (1971); Rosenberg (1971); Francies et al., (1973); Sutber and Allain (1973); Weckowiez and Janseen (1973); Hampton and Vogal (1973); Motto and Rathod (1976); Weissman and File (1976); Oames et al., (1979); Weipert et al., (1979); Shanmugam (1979).

Next decade reported centralized attempt to explore the personality components like sociopathy, sensation-seeking attitude, self-esteem, anxiety, depression, cognitive impairment etc., among drug addicts Wieland and Sola; Dorus and Sanay (1980); Galigio and Silen (1983); Blau et al., (1988); Dashion et al., (1988); Ahmad et al., (1989); Griffin et al., (1988).
In 90's Typological death anxiety, suicidal attempts and different temperament were reported by Maqbool (1991); Taylor & Deepilar (1992); Maqbool and Husain (1992); Craig & Olson (1990a) including alienation as an additional dimension focalized in the last decade Craig and Olson (1990b).

PERSONALITY ASPECTS

Brown (1943) found that Rorschach responses of drug addicts were generally constricted and immature; single dose of morphine reduced the degree of constriction and increased the occurrence of fantasy and human movement responses.

Kondas (1967); Fishman and Nawar (1973); Mitchell and Orr. (1974); Bander et al., (1975) assumed that social anxiety is conditioned with aversive social consequences. A strong evidence in favour of the classical approach is systematic desensitization as it has been shown to be quite affective in reducing social anxiety both in children and adults.

Klecker (1968) compared 40 drugs addicts with 40 non-addicts using Cattell’s 16 P.F. test and found drug addicts to be more aloof, anxious and paranoid.

Kleckner (1968); Barnes (1979) in their study found drug addicts have less ego and super ego strength. The personality of drug addicts to have the component of a weak ego structure.

Lense (1970); Blatt and Shichman (1981); Craig and Olsan (1990); Mukhopadhyay et al., (1996) observed that the opiate addicts have uniformity depressive traits. Sociopathic character disorder and depression is to be closely interrelated in case of drug addicts and much
of the antisocial behaviour of many sociopath were defined or masked with expression of severe underlying depression.

**Wieland and Sola (1970); Woody and Blaine (1979); Joe et al., (1991)** reported heroine addicts were exhibited with high level of depressive symptoms in the reports of proposed researches that intravenous drug users appeared to be more depressed.

**Martinson and Zerface (1970); Bruskin (1973); Bryant and Trower (1974)** examined the social anxiety is a prevalent and occasionally debilitating personal problem even in normal population.

**Sutker (1971)** highlighted that heroin addicts scored more on depression, pessimism, anxiety and concern for bodily ailments than normals.

**Schoolar et al., (1972)** indicated that drug addicts to be more hostile and idealizing.

**Francies et al., (1973); Hampton and Vogel (1973); Woody et al., (1975); Patton et al., (1977) ; Senay et al., (1978); Dorus and Senay (1980, 1997)** found that depression is linked to a number of different personality traits and behaviour including drug use. Addicts were reported to have scored higher on the depression, hysteria and social introversion scales.

**F. Frederick et al., (1973); Robbins and Nugent III (1975); Mukhopadhyay et al., (1996)** suggested that psychological difficulties - particularly feelings of anxiety and depression are common problem in drug abusers and also described committed addicts as depressive and self destructive.
De Leon et al., (1973); Fisch et al., (1973); Mirin et al., (1976) Steer et al., (1980) reported male heroine addicts are mildly depressed. They reported the prevalence of depression in heroine addicts. They observed that chronic opioid use results in the increased feelings of dysphoria and depression.

Wurmser (1974,1978) found that the substance abusers prove to becoming disorganized by painful effects, including rage, humiliation, shame, depression anxiety, fear boredom and guilt.

Kramer and Cameron (1975) reported multiple motivational factors underlying drug abuse among youth. They have enlisted other factors like curiosity to achieve a sense of belonging to express independence and hostility etc.

Kojak and Canby (1975) studied the heroine dependent group, and found in them lower intelligence and poorer work and social skills.

Thomos and Chers (1977) theorize that the persistent manifestation of this constellation of difficult temperament behavior contributes to negative social interactions.

Alterman et al., (1978) exploring moral reasoning in drug users, concluded that their deviant behaviour are derived from deficiencies in ego control rather than as inability the disconcern right from wrong.

Horlroyed (1978) compared the socially anxious males with non-anxious males. During a prearranged social interaction session when they were given liberty to drink alcohol, socially anxious males drunken considerably less alcohol (beer) than did subjects who were not labeled socially anxious.
Sutker *et al.*, (1978) examined a sample of 84 chronic illicit drug users. Finding proved that there is close relationship between sensation seeking and personality dimension.

Penk *et al.*, (1979); and Gersick *et al.*, (1981) observed depressive feelings in the personality characteristics of drug users. They reported that compulsive drug users are more depressed, anxious and introverted yet rebellious and distrustful.

Shanmugam (1979) reported drug users having high pathological personality factors i.e. neuroticism and psychoticism than normals.

Cassell (1980, 1990, 1991, 1994); Dubey and Cassell (1992); Pershad and Verma (1995); Dwivedi *et al.*, (1995); Rathee *et al.*, (1995) studied somatic awareness may be elicited through the projective technique. Such highly personalized responses help to respond to one's own inner personal components. The technique as means of projection has appeared on cardiac patients, Pregnant and non-pregnant women in different areas for therapeutic improvement and on schizophrenic's neurotics and normal subjects. The evidence reported that they have surveyed their inner feelings through anatomical imagery.

Keane and Lisman (1980) analyzed that socially anxious males had negative experiences when they tried to combine drinking and social interaction.

Robins *et al.*, (1980) observed drug addicts were reported to be "Socially outgoing". As the practice develops and the individual is recognized as "abuser" a feeling of discomfort in social situation along with a heightened avoidance of social situations may be observed. They observed heroine abusers face several social adjustment difficulties.
Dhillion and Pawah (1981) found that drug users felt emotionally very insecure, feeling of rejection, isolation of being unloved, anxiety, hostility, inferiority, helplessness and inadequacy.

Steer and Hassett (1982) examined the relationship between individual's syndrome and global psychopathology in mental health among substance abusers. The most salient syndrome for the substance abusers were found to be anxiety and paranoid ideation.

Lang (1983); Najam and Parveen (1992); found antisocial values and a sense of high tended stress in drug addicts. Stress is the main cause of relapse in drug addicts.

Jaffe (1988) found that the suicide rates among addicts are considerable higher as compared to general population.

Craig and Olson (1990) investigated the personality traits of cocaine abusers and heroine addicts. A comparative analysis revealed that cocaine abusers postulated more of antisocial personality traits, whereas heroine addicts evinced more problems with anxiety and somatic distress.

Lal et al., (1991) measured the level of adjustment in different areas of day-to-day functioning for two groups i.e. substance users and non-users. In the areas of healthy occupations and social adjustment non-users had comparatively better adjustment than substance users.

Mathur et al., (1992) revealed that the drug users are less adjusted in the social area than non-users.

Rathee et al., (1994); Dubey et al., (1995) defined typical responses as those, which are commonly perceived responses by normal subjects and reported low typical responses and high atypical, and
anatomy responses among coronary patients. Higher percentage of atypical responses in again found in schizophrenic patients as compared to normals and neurotics.

Mohan et al., (1994) found heavy drug abusers and moderate drug abusers both to be less adjusted. Heavy drug abusers are again found to be more maladjusted than moderate abusers. Available evidence suggests that adolescent drug addicts are likely to have an underlying personality disorder.

Dubey et al., (1994); Dwivedi et al., (1995) investigated that Rorschach is comparable with SIS measures. Common measured through both the tools highlighted that Rorschach has more psycho diagnostic potentials.

Mitra and Muphopadyay (1996) found that drug addicts namely, heroin, brown sugar and tidigesic were found to be highest in pathological anatomy score hostility and aggression, depression and paranoia came in subsequent order. They found heroine addicts to be more depressed than the other two groups i.e. brown sugar and tidiegisic and also highlighted that all the three groups are low in typical and most typical responses.

Mitra and Mukhopadhyay (1996) reported drug addicts with high human response scores and interpreted their internal identification with humans.

A.K. Sen and Anis Ahamad (1996) found drug users are more neurotic, more psychotic and have more criminal propensity than non-drug users.

Singh and Dubey (1997) compared 50 drug dependents, 50 alcoholics and matched 100 normal subjects. They reported that drug
addicts are high in human responses, animal responses and anatomical response than normals.

**SOCIAL ASPECTS**

The main social influences of drug abuse may be traced in the minority group status, parental loss, separation, disharmony or illness, low income, restricted opportunities for acceptable socialization defective socializing influences and drug availability.

Frankle (1967, 1972) assumed the primary motivational force in man in his need is to find and fulfill meaning and purpose in life and failing in this man experiences an "existential vacuum" marked by feeling of life's futility and emptiness and meaninglessness. This leads to alienation; hence a lack of purpose in life may promote drug involvement.

Blum (1969); Rosenberg (1969); Smart and Fejer (1972) reported substance users were also generally found to come from broken homes.

Hartmann (1969); Woody et al., (1975) Mirin et al., (1976); Weirs man et al., (1976); Blatt et al., (1984) focused that opiate addiction seems to serve as a defense against profoundly painful, neurotic feeling of inadequacy, guilt, shame, worthlessness and hopelessness that are the internalization of harsh judgmental parental figures.

Anker et al., (1971) found very poor parental relationship among drug addicts.

Rosenberg (1971) focused that the addicts as children had more moderate to severe neurotic symptoms than their male siblings; shyness, temper tantrums, dependency and nervousness were revealed to be
prominent in one third or more of the addicts. Study highlighted the high tended degree of personality disturbance shown by the addicts whom they could not identify in a positive way coupled with an over dependent bond with their mothers.

Shean and Fechtman (1971); Beck et al., (1984) reported the feelings of life's meaning lessness among young people who escaped the loneliness, anonymity and despair of a depersonalized, effluent society through drug usage.

Schoolar et al., (1972) found drug abusers were found to be more socially undesirable behave with distrust and non conformity and reveal significant degree of self deception

Sutper and Allain (1973); Zuckerman et al., (1975) reported social non-conformity has been found associated with chronic solicit drug use in men.

Hockman and Brill (1975) reported peer group influences were also found to be important factor in drug addiction.

Kojak and Canby (1975) observed that many of the heroin dependent men had difficulties related to distance or negative relationship to their father.

Schwartzman (1975) explored the role of family of drug addicts for the inability of the addicts to tolerate abstinence. Mothers of such addicts were found to be maintaining an intimate relationship with their children leading to over protection on infantilization. Drugs were considered to be a reinforcing factor to take care of them. A convert encouragement from family members focused in capability of addicts to resistances.
Platt (1975); Galigio and Stein (1983) indicate that drug addicts have higher scores in sensation seeking than normals.

Sloat (1975) identified the personality pattern of non-users who were found significantly more socialized practical, confirming and conservation than the personality pattern of the heavy drug users.

Verma and Wig. (1975); Shanker (1976); Shanmugam (1978); studied regarding physical and social conditions influencing drug abuse among youths.

Mohan and Arora (1976); Thomas, Mohan and Praphu, (1978) reported that drug used in cities is mainly by the middle and upper middle classes and by the young people from rich families.

Margulies et al., (1977); Corman, (1979) indicate problem faced by young adults, such as relationship problem, emotional distress, family problems and internal needs to reduce stress, combat negative feeling and various dysfunctional states were found to be the result of drug use.

Sedava and Forsyth (1977) found that initiation to cannabis use was largely due to social variables including social support, sibling models, and the like while personality variables were found largely responsible for the user's stopping the abuse. They found rather a contradictory results that subjects who were able to stop were less conforming and more independent and that social variables were not important.

Tripathi (1978); Crown and Marlowe (1984) have suggested that subjects with high approval motive show greater conformity and susceptibility to external influence in a variety of situations.
Key et al., (1978) compared some correlates of marijuana users and non-users. Non-users were considered to be labeled with conformity on the basis of measures of socialization maturity, responsibility and interpersonal structuring of values. They were found with higher scores on achievement and evidence along with more spontaneity and adventuresome.

Olive and Gerrard (1980) in a 10 years prospective psychological study of youth found social correlates to be more significant are related to eventual drug use. Past three decades have reported that social context of drug users (peers and family influences) and situational variables (drug availability, adolescent, cultural values) are more influential in the development of dependency.

Gersick et al., (1981) concluded the some characteristics of drug users to be social non-conformity, low self-esteem, depressive feelings and sensation seeking.

Lang (1983) reported "Significant personality factors that appear to contribute to addiction are impulsive, sensation-seeking behaviour a non-conforming and anti social values and a sense of heightened stress",

Plomin & Daniels (1985) focused that socialization conditions that faster such a concern may rest substantially with early family relationship. Yet others have even argued that genetic predispositions play a role in shyness.

Donovan and Jessor (1985); Necomb et al., (1986) reported drug use have been frequently found associated with deviation problem behaviour or non-traditionalism.

Cylcyn et al., (1988) categorized drug abusers as loners, rebels and pessimists when traits were compared with the general population.
Newcomb and Bentler (1988) indicated that the teenage drug abusers produce at least some impairment in physical, social and emotional functioning. The results highlighted the destructive effects of cigarette use than hard drugs. Teenagers were found to have develop a life style of drug use. They deduced that poor social and emotional coping skills are required to be improved.

Turner and Mayer (1990) attempted to explore the interpersonal types among alcohol abusers on "Calcyn and associates model of social withdrawal". Avoidance of responsibility and mistrust of others the all-interpersonal types were found to be heterogeneous among alcohol as well as drug abuser groups.

Basu et al., (1990) reported a case of buprenorphine abusers. The abuser initially addicted with crude opium and after several years due to financial drain converted to buprenorphine injection, which was prescribed originally by his physician.

Basu et al., (1995) assessed that opiate addicts are significantly higher in total sensation seeking and some of its components evaluated by subscale scores than in either of the control groups, both of whom were non-abusers (first was demographically matched and second group was decidedly high sensation seekers). The study also found a significantly higher degree of alienation in the experimental groups than in the control groups. The sample comprised of thirty addicts classified into 17 primarily heroin dependent, 10 primarily using buprenorphine injection (IM/IV), were taking pethedine injection (IM) and 1 was taking codeine tablets orally. Thus overall scores, of total sensation seeking, disinhibition and alienation are found to be significantly higher in the opiate dependent group than control groups.
Magbool and Johan (1995) suggested that high level of state anxiety is the source of the low sensation seeking state.

Mitra and Mukhapadhyay (1995) reported a higher motive for social approval seems to be an important incentive as this leads to attainment of acceptance, which is socially desirable.

Mohan et al., (1995) pointed out heavy drug abusers show a neurotic tendency whereas extraversion and social desirability components found in heavy and moderate drug abusers.

Kumar (1996) focused that 52% abusers ensured to have taken drugs for socio-cultural reasons, 44% for psychological reasons and remaining 4% addict population are trapped for the physiological reasons.

Mitra and Mukhopadhyay (2000) reported a dominance of social approval normative behaviour and defensiveness among the drug addicts.

**SELF ESTEEM**

Clark and Arkowitz (1975); Cacioppo et al., (1979); Glass et al., (1982) The cognitive self evaluation model states that socially anxious people tend to underestimate their social skills, rate themselves more negatively, expect to perform more poorly in social situation, and regard other's reaction to them as less positive even when they are not, than do non-anxious people.

Gupta and Nalwa (1986) found the family environment of heroin addicts were found to be centered around the problems with their father and their self-concept. The subcategories of self-concept reported of high scores on their fear, guilt and own ability in the past.
Blou et al., (1988); Dishion et al., (1988); Griffin et al., (1990) focused that low self-esteem or the lack of a feeling of personal worth or behavioural competence were reported to be commonly associated with drug use. People may resort to drug use to escape anxiety associated with a lack of faith in their ability to cope with life stress.

Fenley-James-M.; Williams-John-E (1991) compared the self-concepts among drug addicts and non-addicts. A large number of significant differences were found on self-concepts. The traits appear to be related to addiction rather than general maladjustment.

Fieldman-Nancy P. et al., (1995) in his study compared 42 heroin and 47 cocaine addicts at an inner-city inpatient drug detoxification unit using the schedule for normal personality all personality traits measured; positive & negative temperament, description of self-concepts and positivity & negativity of self concepts. Heroin addicts showed significantly higher levels of social deviance, with significantly more antisocial personality disorder diagnoses and lower propriety scale scores. Character pathology was more heterogonous among cocaine users. Heroin addicts had used significantly longer and showed less educational and occupational achievement. Personality psychopathology in drug addicts was associated with lower self-esteem, more negative self-valuation.

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