CHAPTER II
HISTORICAL RESUME
Many studies have been reported on the personality characteristics of the drug addicts. In this chapter the studies done in the area of drug abuse are being presented.

The importance of the level of stress in a given culture is shown in studies of preliterate societies. In pioneering study of 56 preliterate societies done by Horton (1943), it was concluded that the greater the amount of insecurity level of culture, the greater the amount of alcohol consumption. Research literature on the families of drug misuses indicates that the mother of drug addicts were overprotective and overindulgent while the fathers were or emotionally distant.

Roe and Mittenon (1945) found that children who were separated from their alcoholic parents and placed in foster homes were no more likely to become alcoholic than were children of non alcoholic parents. The study also demonstrates the invalidity of the arguments that alcoholism is a hereditary disease.
Riley and Morden (1947) conducted surveys for investigating the social patterns of alcoholic drinking in the United States. They found that approximately two thirds of all adults drink has some type of alcoholic beverages.

Knight and Prout (1951) showed that drug abusers are shy and alienated. Maxwell (1952) concluded by a study in United States that nearly three fourths of all men and half or more of all women indulge in drinking. The frequency of drinking was always significantly greater for men than for women. Bacan (1953) found that drinking at the college level is more frequent with 80 percent of the males and 61 percent of the females occasionally using alcohol beverages.

Lisansky (1960) noticed frustration to be one of the salient features among drug abusers. This high level of frustration is indicative of low stress tolerance among drug abusers. Laskowits (1961), Rosenberg (1968) and Williams (1968) reported high level of anxiety and neuroticism among drug abusers group of Ss.

Chajetz and Demane (1962) found that ethnically the Irish lead all groups in their propensity to consume alcohol. Millon (1964) has pointed out that the addiction to alcohol is found
in all sexes and nationalities but its incidence is unevenly distributed. A comparison done by Gilbert (1967) between a group of 45 young institutionalized male addicts or non addicts, found that addicts psychopathic traits, such as depression, tension insecurity and feeling of inadequacy are responsible for addiction. A youth who has an immature personality and faces a strong peer pressure is candidate for drug misuse.

Kleckner (1968) used cattell's sixteen personality - factor inventory and found drug addicts to be more anxious and paranoid and to have less ego or super ego strength. Many studies provide many facts but it is difficult to specify the role of personality factors. For the judgment of personality factors H.Z. Eysenck personality inventory which has four aspects-introversion, extraversion, neuroticism, psychoticism and criminal propensity. It is found that drug abusers were more extraverted and revealed more tendencies towards neuroticism, psychoticism than non drug abusers. Blocker and his associates (1968) found in one of their subject that he had been taken LSD when even he gets angry with his mother.

Rosenberg (1969) emphasized the importance of environmental factors and held the view that certain individuals
developed certain personality traits, especially during adolescence, which predispose them to subsequent drug abuse. Madan (1969) has pointed out that the use of intoxicating drinks in India dates back to ancient times. There is sufficient evidence to show that their consumption was looked upon with disapproval by Hindu scriptures and society.

Boyd (1970) is of the view that certain environmental factors play an important role in drug addiction. Though no personality type appears to be definitely predisposed to drug abuse, but psychologists accept the possibility of vulnerability in several different personality type.

WHO (1970) formulated certain important causes for drug addiction such as, it may be a manifestation of deviant behavior in which there is pursuit of personal pleasure in regard to social connection. It may be an attempt at self treatment of persons who suffer for either prijnic or physical distress and undergo character disorder in which immediate gratification is sought. Verma (1972), Ozhosky (1975) agree that the non users have better intelligence, attention and concentration, memory and vision - motor coordination.
It is apparent that longitudinal studies are needed to determine whether or not personality factors are responsible for drug abusing. Hoper, Koinneicr and Hoffman (1973) compared alcoholics on psychological test. It was found that during college time, alcoholics differed from non alcoholics classmates in being more immature, impulsive and antisocial. Frederic et al. (1973) reported that some personality traits are prevalent among drug abusers. He described the depressive and self destructive attributes in addicts.

Gesser et al (1974) using the E.P.I. found that though it did not clearly distinguish the addicts from non addicts. Psychoanalysts attribute drug addiction to fixation.

Goodwin et al (1974) compared the sons of alcoholic parents who were adopted by non alcoholic parents. Both adopted and non adopted sons later evidenced high rates of alcoholism - 25%, and 17% respectively.

Leitner (1975) studied, 340 Ss in Glasgow to assess the social psychological features of young drug abusers. There was clear distinctions between drug users or not user. Sloat (1975) also found nine personality factors that significantly
differentiated between young drugs users and non users on the 16-PF questionnaires such as - less intelligent —more in intelligent — humble — assertive, (ix) relaxed, and tense etc.

Glossop (1976) reported considerable deficiencies in self esteem among drug abusers. Malhotra and Murthy (1977) found relationships between drug addiction and neuroticism, extraversion, low intelligence, memory and higher cognitive impairment.

The only study of drug abusers in India using Eysenck's Personality inventory (EPI) was done by Shah Mugan (1977) between abusers and non abusers. The result showed that drug abusers were more extraverted, more neurotic and psychotic and more criminal propensities than non drug abusers. There were also personality difference between stimulant drug users and depressant drug users. Mendhiratta (1978) found that long term drug abusers users have higher neuroticism as compared to controls. Wig and Dang (1978) reported that cannalis was used by the ancient Chinese, who extollled its virtues as healthful and psychic librator.

Watson and Akil (1979) before the anatomical and physiological bases of addiction and drug tolerance can be understood. Many complex problem must be resolved. Several studies
supported to the genetic view point. Fulmer and Lapidus (1980) concluded that the three most frequently cited reasons for beginning to use heroin were pleasure, curiosity and peer pressure. Pleasure was the single most widespread reason given by 81% of addicts. Other reasons such as life stress, personal maladjustment, and socio cultural conditions were also given.

Gersick, Grady, Sexton and Lyons (1981) also reported that drug abusers have personality characteristic like social non conformation, low self esteem, depressive feelings, sensation seeking and external locus of control. Rastogi et al (1981) Kumar et al (1982), have found relationships between drug addiction and psychopathic personality. Parmeshwaran and Rao (1983) also found such relationship.

Alexander and Hadaway (1983) concluded that opiate users are at risk of addiction only under special circumstances namely when faced with severe distress. There are so many socio cultural, psychopathological and others reasons or causes which are responsible for the drug dependance.

Different authors have studied the relationship between various kinds of addiction and personality, socio economic factors and psychiatric diagnostic categories. Iermal and Youg

Jiloha and Munjal (1985) that increasing evidences are pouring in to suggest that a large percentage of students are being "hooked on" dependence producing drugs and have succumbed to the illusory panacea of drug.

Spotts and Shoutz (1985), Anderson and Stemmless (1985) in their research work found emotional unstable feelings among drug abusers group.

Steffenhagen and Steffenhagen (1985) found that low self esteem is not associated with drug abuse. The results also show that they are more religious than non abuser counterparts. They seem to have more faith in supernatural powers whereby they seek stability of life and satisfy emotional needs.

Singh and Lal (1985) reported that drug abuse has become one of those intense problems which requires serious attention and quick action due to its ill effects on overall personality.
Svanum and Schledenhauffen (1986) found impaired intellectual capacity among drug abusers. According to them this impaired intellectual capacity is the result of neuronal loss due to drug abuse.

Indu (1987) conducted a study in different parts of India and showed varied rate of drug abuse among the population of different parts of our country. Arneja and Sen (1990) found drug abusers to be emotionally immature, anxious, frustrated and conservative.

Walia (1993) reported that poverty, family environment, strains and stress of society and experimentations with drugs are the main factors which make the people addict.

Gupta (1994) reported that students are lured into the drugs by the dream that intoxicants would take them to a world of fantasy, free from pain and tension.

With this background, we may now pass on to the next chapter dealing with the problem and hypothesis.