CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY
CHAPTER 5

5.1 DISCUSSION

The present study was designed to compare drug addicts and normal individuals on perceived Home-Environment, Feeling of insecurity and Approval motive. Another main objective of the study was to see if drug-addicts and normal individuals differ on these variables with consideration of age.

With few exception findings were consistent with previous researches. With regard to first objective, there was significant difference between Drug-Addicts and Normal individuals on the mean score of deprivations privileges and on permissiveness dimension of Home-Environment as drug-addicts scored lower on permissiveness and higher on deprivation of privileges.

This finding was also consistent with the previous literature. According to Misrii (1983) the family is a social biological unit that exerts the great influence on the development and perpetuation of the individuals behaviour. Mendhiratta & Wig (1975) found that long term cannabis users have a relatively poor record in social and family adjustment. Similar findings were reported by Srivastava & Srivastava (1985) and Evans & Kantrowitz (2002). Ondersma, Steven (2002), also observed that substance abuse emerged as the significant predictor of neglect status as well as of parental disposition and inadequacy of Home-Environment.

In addressing the second objective it was observed of addict and non-addict participant were significantly different on most of the subscales of
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security-insecurity. That is drug-addict participants reported less scores on security and insecurity and its subscales in comparison of their counterpart in non-addict group. The same findings were supported by Irwin (1968), found alcoholics show low stress tolerance / negative self-image, feeling of isolation, anomie insecurity and Depression. Mohanty & Saraswat (1982), found that high anxiety / high insecurity subjects had pronarcotic attitudes whereas low anxiety / low insecurity subjects showed anti-narcotic attitudes. Also Srivastava & Srivastava (1985) observed that the tranquilizer user students have obtained higher mean score on inferiority and insecurity questionnaires than non-users students.

With regard to third objective, there was significant difference between the mean scores of addicts and non-addicts participants on approval motive and some of its subscales. That is non-addict participants scored higher in comparison of their counterparts in addict group.

Mitra & Mukhopadhyya (2000) studied depression, social anxiety and approval motive pattern of drug narcotic drug-addicts. It was found that level of depression and social anxiety component were higher among the drug addicts with low social approval motive when compared with normals. Similar findings were reported by Crowne & Marlome (1964) and Tripathi & Tripathi (1981).

Another objective of the study is to explore if three age categories in addicts and normal groups different on perceived Home Environment, feeling of insecurity and approval motives. The findings indicate that there was
significant inter group difference on most of the subscales of Home-Environment and security insecurity scale in the normal individuals in comparison to drug-addict group. However, on approval motive there was no significant inter group difference in both the groups. On scrutinizing the scores in various age group, particularly in the drug-addict group, we came across another important fact that older groups (26-35) (36-45) show a relatively higher scores than younger group (18-25) on rejection and deprivation of privileges of the Home Environment Scale and text context security and existence context security subscales of security-insecurity scale. The plausible explanation may be that for older group a prolonged impoverished environment is more chronically debilitating, which has made them more depressed and insecure as compare to people who experience for lesser years. However, some trend has been indicated which need to be further explored.

Another important observation which need to be stated here is that there was significant correlation between kind of approval motives (High and low) and addict and non-addict groups. A greater ratio of non-addict participants were allocated to higher level of motive. Furthermore, applying logistic regression analysis, approval motive was also found first important significant predictor, security-insecurity second and age as the third important significant predictor of drug-addicts and non-addict groups. Again the findings confirmed the significant relationship of these factors and age variable vis-à-vis drug behaviour.
If we were to summarize briefly what the present research has revealed, we can say that most clearly it has demonstrated that drug-addict group perceived Home-Environment as uncomfortable and disorderly that creates conflicts or strain among them. A significantly high score on the scale of deprivation of privileges shows that they are not given their right for love, respect and enough care from parents, and thus parental deprivation of such resources occur in drug-addiction form. Furthermore, their low scores on the subscale of permissiveness demonstrate that they are not allowed to express their views freely and according to their desires. Infact a permissive environment provides better context for the development and maintenance of social relationship and social relations by creating pleasant interacting spaces and its absence can have deleterious effect on physical health, mental health and well-being.

Drug addicts and normal individuals are also significantly different on most of the subscales of security and insecurity. Addict groups have scored less on these scales are thus have higher feelings of dissatisfaction, discontentment and are more apprehensive. They are emotionally unstable, have a feeling of rejection and isolation due to various self-esteem complexes. Thus feeling of insecurity that is pervasive and chronic in nature may leads to drug-abuse.

The result thus extend our knowledge that pathological family environment leads to increased association with feelings of insecurity and subsequently higher use of drugs.
As security is a prerequisite for a peaceful constructive and collective existence where individuals could live in a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. Because social network also influences on individuals drug or alcohol behaviour, it appears that perceived unhealthy Home-Environment, and feeling of insecurity inclined them to select a social setting and peer-groups that reinforce their drinking behaviour. Thus those who are not able to cope with stressful situation taken in drug that enhances positive mood and diminishes negative affect.

As the findings also indicates that drug-addiction and non-addict are significantly different on approval motive and its subscales. It is self-evident that normal individuals follow cultural norms of a society that determine their social desirable behaviour. Responding in a socially acceptable manner depicts their behaviour, attitude or dispositions that are in conformity with the norms, values and aspiration of the social spectrum of which they are a members. That is why, drug addicts groups scored significantly less on approval motive as they identify themselves with their selective social networking which reinforce their drinking behaviour. Khavari, Mabry & Humes (1977), also observed that certain social setting provides an opportunity for drug abuse as an escape, perhaps to avoid anxiety, isolation and alienation (anomie) or other problems. Thus becoming dependent on drug or alcoholic is not infact a personal choice, the decision of people to take drug and other substances interacts with their emotional problems, neurobiology, social setting, culture, other psycho-social and environmental factors which put them at higher risks than others. The
findings of the studies also revealed a solid belief that predisposing pathological home-environment and its associated feeling of insecurity make individuals disillusioned and frustrated, thereby inclined them to pleasure seeking activities such as affiliation with drug users peers and self drug use.

5.2 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present research aims, "to assess and compare perceived Home Environment, Feeling of insecurity, and Approval Motives of drug addicts and normal individuals with consideration of age." Drug abuse is one of the major problems of contemporary society, the enormity of which has caused researchers of various disciplines to converge and make concerted efforts towards its alleviation. This had been clearly enunciated in the introductory chapter.

The aims and objectives of study may be summarized as follows:

(1) To assess and compare perceived Home Environment of drug-addicts and normal individuals.

(2) To assess and compare feeling of insecurity of drug-addicts and normal individuals.

(3) To assess and compare Approval Motives of Drug Addicts and Normal individuals.

(4) To assess and compare perceived Home Environment, feeling of insecurity and approval Motive of drug-addicts and normal individuals with considerable of age groups.
(5) To find out significant predictors for prediction of drug addiction.

Empirical studies, reviewed in chapter 2, give a relatively comprehensive picture of findings in the area and provide for the justification for research on the particular topic selected by the researcher.

Based on purposive sampling procedure, 100 drug-addicts selected from various drug-addiction centre of Delhi and, 100 normal individuals were selected from Delhi University and Aligarh Muslim University. The age range was between (18-45) years in both groups.

The results obtain have been presented in chapter-4. The findings of the present study indicate substantial differences exist between the addicts and non-addicts for the Home Environment, feeling of insecurity and approval motives and their subscales. Final analysis of results revealed that while approval motive, security-insecurity and age were found to be significant predictor of drug abuse, Home Environment failed to be the significant predictor of drug abuse. More specifically, the results were in the expected direction and provide important information for future researches in the area.

5.3 IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

The findings of this study have important implications for parent education programmes. Improving Home Environment and providing Emotional support would prevent drug addiction. These findings can be subsequently used in devising a screening technique for high risk group of drug abuse and for planning group thereby and individual psychotherapy sessions of
drug addicts. Furthermore, social support, reassurance and encouragement to drug addicts as well as parental counseling for the effective parenting style would help in preventing drug addiction.

5.4 RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTIONS

Future studies in the area of drug-addiction may be carried out at the inter-disciplinary level by taking into account certain genetic and social learning factors of drug addicts.

Drug behaviour can also be studied among different ethnics and religious groups.

Certain demographic variables like – socioeconomic status, education, and marital position of drug-addicts could have been more intensively understood and synchronized and selected for future research, resulting this is more depth information about the phenomenon.