ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to assess and compare perceived Home Environment, Feeling of insecurity and approval motives of Drug addicts and Normal individuals.

The non-medical use of drug is a menace for all the societies and has attracted the attention of the people from the different sections of the society. It has been reported that the use of drug may “interfere with normal cognitive, emotional and social development” (Guo, Hill, Hawkins, Catalore & Abott, 2002). Drug abuse is associated with psychological physiological and social implications. A large body of researches have shown that lack of emotional warmth, and feeling of rejection is associated with drug addiction (Gunthey & Jain, 1977) have also reported that rejection, isolation and possessing a feeling of inferiority promote drug addiction.

The present study has been conducted to better understand how perceived Home Environment, feeling of insecurity and approval motives are related to drug addiction. Therefore, the aim and objectives of the study were:

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 consideration of age.

5. To find out significant predictors for prediction of drug addiction.

The results of this study have important implications for drug addicts. Improving their home environment, enhancing feeling of security and reducing peer pressure to be given desired attention. The findings are also important for policy makers, medical practitioner and psychologist to take appropriate measures to deal with adverse emotional life and insecurities of drug addicts. The significance of the variables found in the study suggests that through detoxification and cognitive restructuring the problem of drug addiction can be managed.

To know if there are any significant difference on mean score of Home Environment, feeling of security-insecurity, approval motives and their subscales between drug addicts and normal individuals.
Since drug behaviour is also associated with age, therefore the objective of the study was also to assess and compare approval motive of Drug addicts and normal individuals with consideration of age.

Based on purposive sampling procedure, 100 drug addicts selected from various drug addiction center 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.

Home Environment Inventory (Dr. Karuna Shankar Misra, 1983) was used to assess perceived Home Environment while security-insecurity scale (Dr. (Miss) Beena Shah, 1989), assessed security-insecurity feelings and Approval Motive Scale (N.K.M. Tripathi; 1980) was used to assess Approval Motives.

With few exceptions analysis of results support the hypotheses, there was significant difference between two groups of drug addicts and normal subjects with respect to Approval Motive and feeling of security-insecurity and their subscales. On Home Environment Scale there was significant difference only on the deprivation of privileges and permissiveness scale, while on the rest of the subscales and total scale there were not significant differences with consideration of groups.
Abstract

Result revealed age categories also varied on these factors in drug addicts and normal individuals. There was significant difference on rejection subscales of Home Environment between (36-45) and (26-35) years old, on context security between in all the three categories of age and on existence context security of subscales of security-insecurity between (18-25) and (34-45) years old of addicts groups. Contrary to this no significant difference was found out an approval motive and to subscales with consideration of age categories in addict group. However, there was significant correlation between kind of approval motives (high and low) groups (addicts and non-addicts) was found. A greater ratio of non-addict participant was allocated to high level of approval motive.

Furthermore, applying logistic Regression analysis, approval motive also found first important significant predictor, security-insecurity second and age as the third important significant predictor of drug addicts and non-addict groups.

The results of this study have important implications for drug addicts. Improving their home environment, enhancing feeling of security and reducing peer pressure to be given desired attention. The findings are also important for policy makers medical practitioner and psychologist and for the society at large to see that they do not turn into drug addicts.