

A Comparative study of parent-child relation of drug addiction among students of North and South Bihar.

UDAY KUMAR SAH

(Vill+Post – Jogiara, Ps- Jale, Dist- Darbhanga, Bihar 847303 India.)

Abstract: -

The problem of drug addiction has been a case of national concern not only in our society but also in most countries throughout the world. It has assumed a serious magnitude during recent years causing mental, physical, social, moral and ethical problems. It is more dangerous than many incurable diseases like AIDS and Cancer, such diseases can kill one person but drug abuse can kill the addict as well as add great deal of and suffering to his near and dear ones. Once and individual is enslaved to these satanic drugs, it becomes very difficult for him in get out of the whirlpool of drug addiction. These drugs can annihilate entire generation and thus it is no less perilous than nuclear weapons. Addiction means continuous taking drugs. Over dosages of drugs affect the normal life style like depression, guilt, fatigue, stress etc. The objectives of research are found out the mood state of drugs addicted people. Maximum addicted person's behavior is different from normal person.

INTRODUCTION: -

Today drugs are the most widely used and discussed problem in the world. Drug addiction denotes dependence on drugs both physically psychologically. Drug abuse is used to indicate the excessive consumption of drug. Drug abuse often leads to drug dependence (Coleman 1976). In the beginning, body and mind begin to depend on drug to feel normal, without certain intake of drug the addicted individual cannot function in normal way. The pleasure experienced through drugs is very temporary. Very soon all fast fun gets converted into suffering and agony. The drug addiction starts in social setting but soon after the onset of addiction, drugs are taken individually. The most unfortunate part of drug abuse is that some innocent persons fall into its trap without their knowledge. For some selfish motive, drug is given keeping them in dark.

Drug addiction has reached an alarming and unprecedented dimension. People from all walks of life are suffering from huge addiction on a horrendous scale but it is more prevalent in youths belonging mainly to 15 – 25 years age group particularly university students. The rampant use of drugs in educational institutions requires not only the special attention of parents and authorities concerned but also of professional psychologists and researchers. Its most horrible aspect is that in spite of all preventive, punitive and persuasive efforts of the different government and non-governmental agencies, this epidemic is alarmingly on increasing pace. Thus, the menace of drug abuse in its present form is really a challenge for all of us. So, the problem of prediction has become main concern of social scientists and medical practitioners.

The coverage areas of present study are abnormal psychology, clinical psychology and counselling psychology. Impact of drug addiction on social aspects shall be investigated.

The concept of parent-child relation: -

If a human right exists at all, it is the right to be born with a normal body and mind, with the prospect of developing further to fulfillment. This statement throws light, directly or indirectly on the importance of family members and their interaction. Because relation of husband-wife at first stage, is responsible for giving a sound normal body, and second stage their relation with the child helps in shaping and reshaping of personality. Family exists as the most important agency in the process of socialization of the child. He perceives mother and father as his own status, possession and aspiration. Several attempts have been made to relate specific Parent-Child relation to the development of specific personality traits. "The essence of P-C relations.... lies more in how a parent feels than in what a parent does." (Symonds, 1949).

Parent-child-relations have various dimension of interactions and as such remain basic to socialization of the child. On this back-ground, the personality of child is developed, in this context several studies have been conducted to know its major dimensions.

The status of personality and research is summarized in the annual review of psychology commencing in 1950, for example Carlson 1975; Dahistrorn, 1970; Edwards and Abbott, 1973; Holzman, 1974.

Objective: -

The main aim of this research are to find out-

1. Does drug influence parent-child-relation?
2. Does nature and kind of drug influence parent-child-relation?

Methodology: -

The present investigation is related to two randomized group block design, viz, drug addicts of north Bihar and South Bihar because only these two groups would be taken into consideration. Drug addicts would be identified and compared to North and South Bihar drug addicts and non-drug addicts with respect to personality and backgrounds, such as, parent-child relations.

Tools: -

1. Parent Child Relation Questionnaire (PCRQ):

- a) M Form
- b) F Form

-R.A. Singh /Govind Tiwari

2. Personal data sheet.

Hypothesis: -

1. There would be significant difference between drug addicts and non-drug addicts.
2. There would be significant difference between North Bihar and South Bihar drug addicts.

Samples: -

The samples of the study shall comprise of 400 youths' respondents (200 North Bihar and 200 South Bihar) of age group 15 to 25 years will be selected on the basis of incidental sampling technique of their willingness to participate in the study.

So that suitable therapeutic models would be decided and used for the treatment of the data.

Location of the samples: -

Data will be collected from colleges students of North Bihar and South Bihar. Mainly the data collection will be based on verbal report technique followed by observation interview where needed. The test will be administered on the subjects individually or in small groups in two phases having a break of 30 minutes in between. At first preliminary information relevant to the study will be recorded from the subject with the help of the Information Schedule.

Result and discussion: -

The analysis was made on the basis of the aims of the present research these were

1. Mean scales and SD. Of each subgroup were also calculated.
2. The "t" tests had been used to compare the subgroups. Based on age, sex and socio-economic status.

A following broad of hypothesis are formulated for empirical verification.

Hypothesis No – 1:

There would be significant difference between parent-child relation for drug addicts and non-drug addicts.

S.NO.	Sample Category	N	M	SD	t	P-value
1.	D, A	200	46.57	7.66	4.68	<.01
2.	N-D, A	200	47.68	8.43		

D, A – drug addicts, N-D, A – non-drug addicts.

The data obtained in the table show that the drug addicts and non-drug addicts on parent-child relation scale in significant even at .01 level of confidence.

Hypothesis No – 2:

Showing a compression of parent child relations of NBDA and SBDA.

S.NO.	Sample Category	N	M	SD	t	P-value
1.	NBDA	200	60.82	10.07	8.25	<.01
2.	SBDA	200	50.62	10.36		

NBDA – North Bihar drug addicts, SBDA – South Bihar drug addicts.

The data obtained in the table showing that the South Bihar drug addicts and North Bihar drug addicts on parent-child relation scale in significant even at .01 level of confidence.

Conclusion: -

While epidemiological research has now provided us with figures for national-level prevalence, it would be prudent to recognize that there are regional differences in substance use prevalence and patterns. It is also prudent to recognize the dynamic nature of substance use. There is thus a need for periodic national surveys to determine changing prevalence and

incidence of substance use. Substance use is associated with significant mortality and morbidity. Substance use among women and children is increasingly becoming the focus of attention and merits rather research. Pharmaceutical drug abuse and inhalant use are serious concerns. For illicit drug use, rapid assessment surveys have provided insights into patterns and required responses. Drug related emergencies have not been adequately studied in the Indian context.

Biological research has focused on two broad areas, neurobiology of vulnerability and a few studies on molecular genetics. There is a great need for translation research based on the wider body of basic and animal research in the area.

Despite considerable research effort, the basic mechanism responsible for physical dependence of odious and general CNS depressants is still unclear. A number of studies have been reported in last few decades prolonged intake of such substances (Bowman and Phil 1973, Mendhitra, wig and Verma 1978, Nicholi 1973). A large number of drug users and non-users however little work has been done in the area of parent-child relation of drug addicts. Though clinically the most important many gestation of brain pathology and physical pathology in drug users.

Substance use and abuse wear out individuals, families, and communities. Prevention is the most important component of the “war on drugs” which is fulfilled by qualitative scientific research on those areas crucial to the advancement of prevention science. Progress should be made in identifying precursors to use, understanding the developmental progress of alcohol and drug use disorder, and designing prevention programs that successfully avert substance use and abuse.

Main finding of the research work: -

1. The addictive group and non-addictive group did differ significantly parent-child relation on mean score, SD and t-test.
2. The difference North Bihar drug addict and South Bihar drug addict in their parent-child relation was significant on mean score, SD and t-test.

Reference: -

1. Varma(19738: Clinical psychology and medical oxford university press Great Britain.
2. Browman (1973): An instrument for evaluating suicide potential parleying study. American journal of psychoses.
3. Mendhitra (1978): personality correlated of cigarette smoking of psychology.
4. Nicholi (1973): Action styles an interpretive manual New York.
5. United Nation office on Drugs and crime. World drug report 2009.
6. Colman: Hazards alcohol used in rural southern India. Nature, prevalence and risk factors. Natl med J India, 2009.
7. Carlson (1973): Psychology behavior in perspective New York.
8. Holzman (1975): The dictionary of psychology London.
9. Edward (1985): Source of anxiety in drug addiction journal of clinical psychology.
10. Phil: A study of prevalence and patterns of drug abuse in industrial workers. Int J Soc Psychiatry. 1997.