



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development



IJMIRD 2014; 1(7): 401-406
www.allsubjectjournal.com
Received: 12-12-2014
Accepted: 27-12-2014
e-ISSN: 2349-4182
p-ISSN: 2349-5979
Impact Factor: 3.762

Shruti Marwaha
*Home Science Department,
MCM DAV College,
Chandigarh, India.¹*

*Child Development Department,
Govt Home Science College
Panjab University Chandigarh,
India.²*

Comparison of Socio-Demographic Data of Addicts and Non-Addicts & Analysis of Clinical Profile of Addicts

Shruti Marwaha

Abstract

In the present research, the sociodemographic* data of addicts** and non-addicts was compared followed by assessment and analysis of the clinical profile*** of the addicts. The study was conducted in Chandigarh which was a purposive selection, covering the Non addicts in three Educational Institutes –Punjab University, Sector 14, D.A.V. College, Sector –10 and Institute for Hotel Management Sector 42. Addicts were covered from three De-addiction centers; Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Sector-32, Lala Lajpat Rai Bhawan Sector-15 and Alcoholic and Narcotics Anonymous. The subjects were 100 in number, (50 Addicts, 50 Non-addicts) all males, in the age group 17-21 years.

Keywords: *sociodemographic data - describes lifestyle, **addicts - habitual of drugs, ***clinical data - describes drug inclination

1. Introduction

The value of life lies not in the length of days, but in the use we make of them; an Individual lives long, yet lives very little. It is inferred that detachment from loved ones, stressful life events and depression are all predisposing factors leading to addiction. This in fact forms a vicious cycle where all these factors lead to addiction and addiction leads to them. Therefore it becomes very persistent here to study these factors in addict and see whether they are also present in non-addicts. That adolescence is the age that is most prone to stress & depression and when peer group play very important role in the life of the individual. Therefore there is a need to know much about stress depression strong inclination towards peer group so that their potential & vast sources of knowledge and experiences can be utilized effectively leading to betterment of society.

2. Method

2.1 Locale of the Study

The study was conducted in Chandigarh, which was a purposive selection. The study covered the non-addicts in three institutes of Chandigarh; Punjab University, Sector 14, D.A.V. College, Sector 10, and Institute for Hotel Management, Sector 42, Chandigarh. Addicts were covered from three de-addiction centres; Government Medical College and Hospital, Sector 32, Chandigarh; Lala Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Sector 15 and Alcoholic and Narcotics Anonymous. (Table 1).

Table 1: Sample selection

Subjects	S. No.	Name of Centre	No. of Subjects
Drug Addicts	1.	Govt. Medical College & Hospital	11
	2.	Lala Lajpat Rai Bhawan	14
	3.	Alcoholic & Narcotics Anonymous	25
Non-Addicts	1.	Panjab University	20
	2.	D.A.V. College	15
	3.	Institute for Hotel Management	15

2.2 Design of the Study and Sampling Procedure

The study was conducted in two phases.

Phase -1

Selection of sample

The first phase included sample selection. The sample for addicts was selected from three de-addiction centres.

Correspondence:
Shruti Marwaha
*Home Science Department,
MCM DAV College,
Chandigarh, India.¹*

*Child Development Department,
Govt Home Science College
Panjab University Chandigarh,
India.²*

The sample for Non-addicts was selected from three educational institutes. The selected sample covered the age

group 17-21 years, and their total family income ranged from Rs. 10000 – 25000 per month.

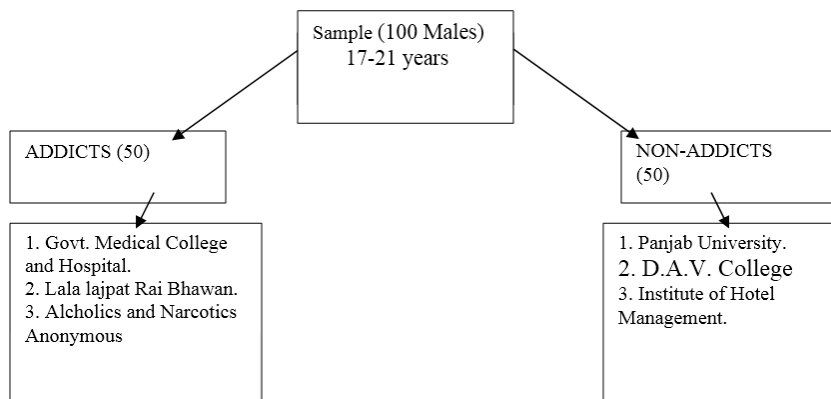


Fig 1: Sampling Procedure

Phase-11

Socio demographic data sheet and clinical profile sheet (only for addicts) were given to the subjects.

Table 2: Variables and their tools

S. No.	Variables	Test
1.	Background Information	Socio demographic data sheet
2.	Clinical Profile	Clinical profile sheet (only for addicts)

Brief description of variables and their assessment is as follows:

2.3 Socio Demographic Data

Sociodemographic data used in the present study includes the brief description of the subjects in terms of their age, family background, and their educational status. Sociodemographic data sheet included S. No., Date, Name, Age, Sex, Religion, Caste, Marital status, family type, Residence, Family size, Birth order, Education of self and parents, occupation of self and parents and total family income. For all these variables, various categories were made, and the subjects had to tick mark the one applicable to him. It helped to obtain maximum possible background information about the subject

2.4 Clinical Data

Clinical profile of the addicts as used in the present study, obtains information regarding the subjects’ inclination, towards drugs, its causes, and possible effects of the perception of the self. Clinical data sheet was prepared only for addicts, it included various variables like number of family members using drugs, drug used by them, its effect on family environment, awareness of parents about their drug use, drugs used, age of onset of first substance used, duration of substance used, age of onset of first substance dependence, duration of substance dependence, reasons for drug use, effects of drug used, disclosure of feelings, and

inclination to stop using drugs. For all these variables various categories were made and the subjects were to tick mark on the applicable one. This has helped to obtain the information regarding the drug use and dependence by the subjects.

2.5 Procedure

The first step included taking the permission from the Heads of the de-addiction centres, and the Principals of the Educational institutes selected for the study. After seeking the permission, rapport was formed with the subjects. The subjects were assured that the result and any information they would give would be kept strictly confidential. Investigators told them that there was a chance for them to spell out their ideas and opinions. They were also requested to cooperate and answer truthfully. On the scheduled dates, the subjects were administered the tests in group. Before administering every test, standardized instructions were given to the subjects. The socio-demographic data sheet was administered to non-addicts as well as addicts. The clinical data sheet, however, was only administered to addicts to see their clinical profile. Questions were answered and the doubts were removed. Great care was taken to inhibit oneself to suggest or give directions or to give indication of the investigators own bias.

3. Results and Discussion

The present study was undertaken to get an insight into Socio demographic profile of addicts and non-addicts and the Clinical profile of addicts. Results were calculated and their discussion was carried out as under:

3.1 Socio demographic profile of addicts and non-addicts

The frequency and the percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of the subjects was calculated using socio-demographic data sheet as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Socio-Demographic Variables of Addicts and Non-Addicts

N = 100
 ↙ 50 Addicts
 ↘ 50 Non-addicts

Variables	Category	Addicts		Non-addicts	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Age of subjects	21	8	16	1	2
	20	18	36	19	38
	19	5	10	18	36
	18	6	12	1	2
	17	13	26	11	22
Family type	Nuclear	36	72	40	80
	Joint	14	28	10	20
Birth order	1	12	24	16	32
	2	15	30	17	34
	3	6	12	8	16
	S	17	34	11	22
Educational qualification	Matric	13	26	4	8
	Graduation	31	62	45	90
	P. Graduation	6	12	1	2
10 th Grade	1 st Division	22	44	25	50
	2 nd Division	20	40	22	44
	3 rd Division	8	16	3	6
12 th Grade	1 st Division	3	9.67	23	51.1
	2 nd Division	1	3.2	14	31.1
	3 rd Division	27	87.09	1	2.2
Graduation	1 st Division	0	0	1	100
	2 nd Division	3	37.5	0	0
	3 rd Division	5	62.5	0	0
Total Family Income Per Month	10,000-15,000	32	64	27	54
	15,000-20,000	12	24	18	36
	20,000-25,000	6	12	5	10

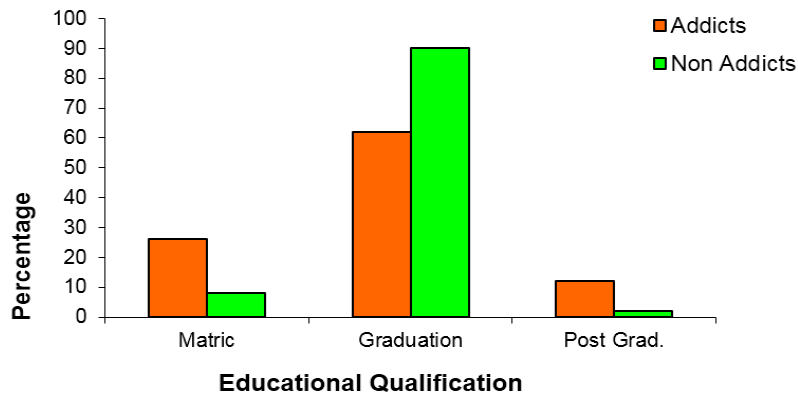


Fig 2: Frequency distribution of Educational qualification of Addicts and Non Addicts

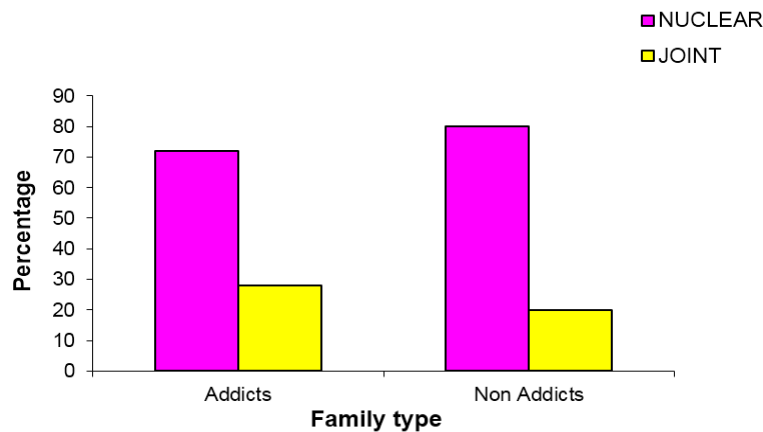


Fig 3: Percentage distribution of family type of Addicts and Non Addicts

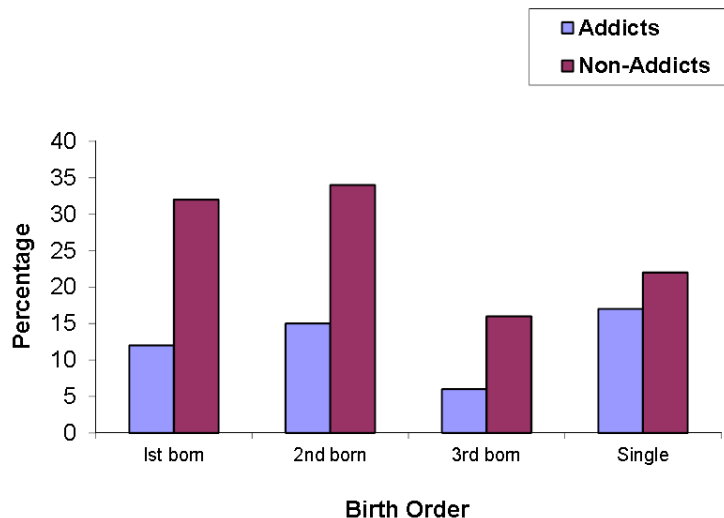


Fig 4: Percentage distribution of Birth order of Addicts and Non-Addicts

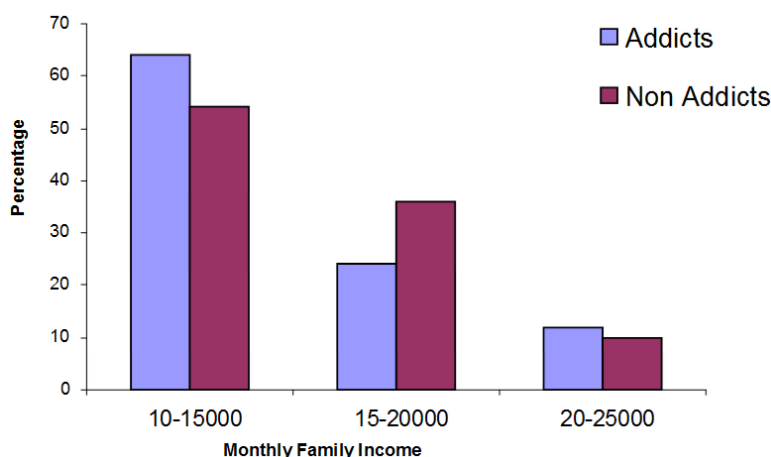


Fig 5: Percentage distribution of Monthly Family Income of Addicts and Non-Addicts

The Table 3 shows that majority of addicts (36%) as well as non-addicts (38%) aged 20 years, belonging to nuclear families. Majority of addicts (34%) were the only sons of their parents and had no siblings and were graduates. Majority of addicts obtained first division in tenth grade (44%), third division in twelfth grade (87.09%) and graduation (62.5%). Majority of non-addicts (34%) were second borns and were graduates. Most of them obtained

first division in tenth grade (50%), twelfth grade (51.1%) and graduation (100%). Majority of addicts (64%) as well as non-addicts (54%) reported their monthly family income 10,000-15,000.

3.2 Clinical profile of the addicts

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Clinical Variables of Addicts was found using Clinical Profile Sheet.

Table 4: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Clinical Variables of Addicts

N = 100
 ↳ 50 Addicts
 ↳ 50 Non-addicts

Variable	Category	Addicts	
		Freq.	%
No. of members using Drugs	0	16	32
	1	18	36
	2	10	20
	3	6	12
Effect on family environment as reported	Yes	28	56
	No	22	44
Parental awareness	Yes	29	58
	No	21	42
Age of onset of 1 st substance use	14	4	8
	15	9	18

	16	17	34
	17	12	24
	18	8	16
Drugs used	Alcohol	93	30
	Smoking	43	13.87
	Tobacco	34	10.96
	Cannabis	4	1.3
	Cocaine	16	5.16
	Heroine	25	8.06
	Codeine	19	6.12
	Morphine injections	25	8.06
	Sleeping pills	32	10.32
	Any other	19	6.13
	Reasons for Drug use	Relax Peer Pressure	27
Curiosity Parental use		90	40
Parental dispute		45	20
Get rid of stress		6	2.67
Any other		18	8
		36	16
	3	1.33	
Disclosure of Feelings	Parents Friends	33	22
	Rehab. Centre	81	54
	Siblings	15	10
		21	14
Inclination to stop drugs	Yes	45	90
	No	5	10

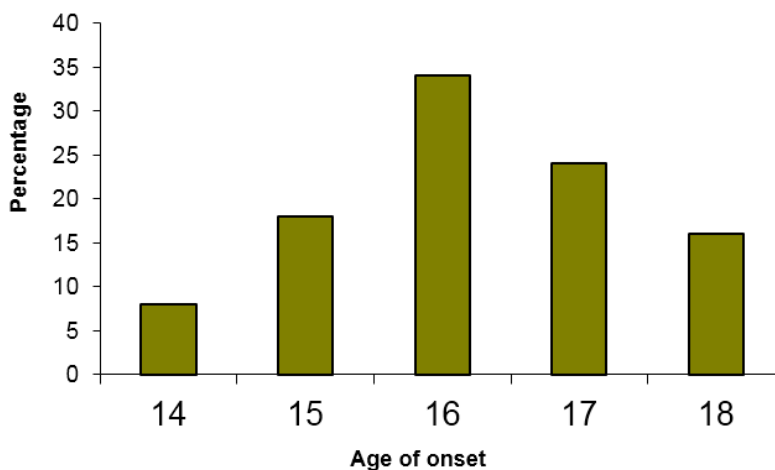


Fig 6: Percentage distribution of age of onset of 1st substance use

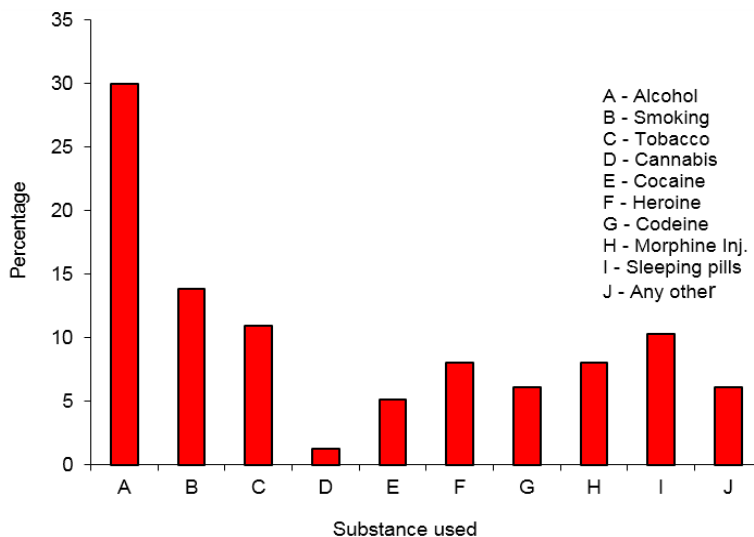


Fig 7: Percentage distribution of substance used

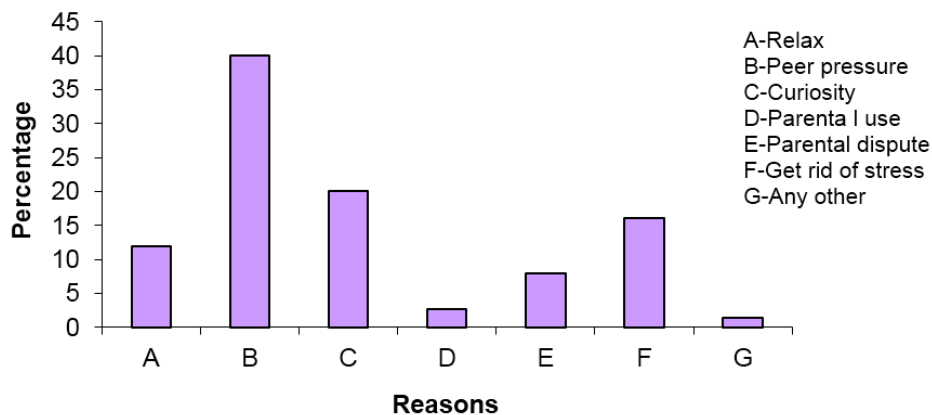


Fig 8: Percentage distribution of reasons for substance used

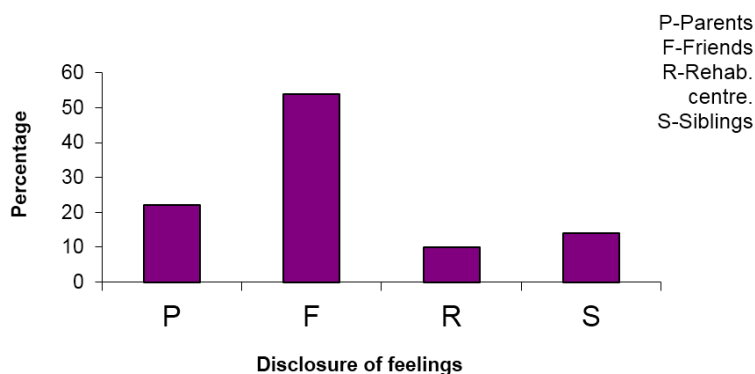


Fig 9: Percentage distribution of disclosure of feelings by addicts

3.3 Conclusion

The results of the study indicate that the maximum addicts (36%) reported having only one member using drugs, and agreed that it effected their family environment (56%). 58% reported awareness of their parents regarding their drug use. Majority (34%) reported having started taking drugs at the age of 16 and reported that maximum used substance was Alcohol (30%) followed by Smoking and Tobacco. The reported reason for drug use was peer pressure by maximum (40%) followed by curiosity and for wanting to get rid of stress. Majority disclosed their feelings to friends followed by parents. 90% of them reported having an inclination to stop drugs.

4. Acknowledgment

Author expresses indebtedness to the Almighty who is the apostle of her strength. Author is inevitably grateful to her parents Sh M D Marwaha and Mrs ChandraKanta Marwaha for their unconditional support and guidance. Author is extremely thankful to Mrs Reetinder Brar, Govt Home Science College, Chandigarh, for her skillful guidance at every step which has made this research work a real success. Author is extremely grateful to the incharge of de-addiction centres and educational institutions for their help and cooperation

5. References

1. Ashraf SH. Personality characteristics of heavy and mild cigarette smokers. *Indian Psychological Review* 1992; 38(6-7):31-33
2. Aziz S, Shah A. Home environment and peer relations of addiction and non-addicted university students.

3. Chadha SK. *Dark World of Drugs*. Jammu: Jay Kay Book House, 1990, 124-128.
4. Einstein S. *Beyond Drugs*. New York, Pergamon, 1975.
5. Fields R. *Drugs and Alcohol in prospective*, New York, 1992.
6. Gordon AM. *Psychosocial aspects of Drug Abuse. Recent Advances*, 1985, 5.
7. Green HI. *Drug misuse.....Human abuse*. New York; Marcel Dekker, 1976, 21-25.
8. Gunthey R, Jain M. Use of drugs in relation to family environment, ego-strength and life stress. *Journal of Personality and Clinical Studies*, 1998; 14(1-2):59-62.
9. Kuruvalla. *Management of drug addiction in India*. Bombay; SPARC, 1987, 88-90