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# STUDY OF MOOD STATE OF MALE DRUG ADDICTS

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Abstract:-

Good health requires for everyone to sustain their life. But people are addicted to the poisonous things or drugs. Addiction means continuous taking drugs. They require larger and larger dosage to achieve the same effect. According to the popular myth, withdrawal from flarin is painful that addiction is usually “hooked” for life yet. Here on evidence of soldiers returned home, and they try to reduce the drug’s use but can’t do properly due to social and environmental factors. Use and strongly influence physical and psychological dependence on 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. The definition of mood in psychological dictionaries (Driver 1971; English and English 1958) views it as states of emotion or affective arousal of veering but not permanent duration. Clarifying the nature of mood buss and pluming (1975).

Maximum addicted person’s behaviour is different from normal person. 26-30 years age group response are more addicted to the drugs and business profession persons involved in drugs effectively.

### **Interest:-**

- Does drug influence mood states.
- Does nature and kind of drug influence mood states

### **INTRODUCTION:-**

Everyone wants to live healthy life. But people are bounded to take drugs for short time reliving the pressure or stress. It is due to the factors of social environmental, physical, mental etc .Continuous taking of drugs is termed as addiction.



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According to Alexander and headway1 (1982) “ The concept of drug addiction of the word ‘addiction’ is slowly being replaced by the more natural expression, ‘drugs dependence’ in principle, physical addiction and physiological dependence or habituation are clearly distinguishable in practice.”

However the dividing line is not nearly so sharp the most widespread type of drug dependence in western societies is undoubtedly cigarette smoking. Although smokers are not physically addicted but they are technically addicted. People who try to give up smoking usually find the habit extremely difficult to break this habit. Their physical addiction and result from physical addiction affect health condition. Consequently, relapses are common Heroin on the other hand, it is physically addicted a person builds up a tolerance for it. They require larger and larger dosage to achieve the same effect. According to the popular myth, withdrawal from florin is painful that addiction is usually “hooked” for life yet. Here on evidence of soldiers returned home, and they try to reduce the drugs use but can’t do properly due to social and environmental factors. Use and strongly influence physical and psychological dependence on drugs.

Many questions have been asked about different addictive behaviour including?

1. What causes someone to start smoking?
2. What causes drinking behaviour to become a problem?
3. Why can some people just smoke socially with other need of smoke first thing in the morning?
4. Is it possible for an alcoholic of term to normal drinking?
5. Do addictions run in families?

### **The Concept of Mood State.**

Mood states concern with the affective aspect of our behaviour, feeling and emotion are basic feature of man’s vital activates, perception learning, remembering and the whole range of man’s complex activities show the directing and sustaining force of emotion in human life was so compelling That William Jams (1902) wrote .....conceive yourself, if possible, suddenly stripped of all the

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emotions with which your world now favourable and unfavourable, hopeful or apprehensive comment. It will be all most impossible for you to realize such a condition at negativity and deadness.

The definition of mood in psychological dictionaries (Driver 1971; English and English 1958) views it as states of emotion or affective arousal of veering but not permanent duration. Clarifying the nature of mood buss and pluming (1975).

**Objective :-** The main aim of this research are to find out:-

1. Does drug influence mood states.
2. Does nature and kind of drug influence mood states.

### **Methodology.**

The sample consists of 64 subjects, 32 drug addict and 32 non drug addict cases. All these drug dependent cases were taken from ‘Disha drug addiction Rehabilitation centre, Patna and drug addicts subject or cases taken from Darbhanga, Bihar.’

### **Eight state Questionnaire (8SQ)**

For measuring mood stat exam the normal as well as drug addicts. Test was decided to use Hindi version of eight states Questionnaire by Kapoor and Bhargav constructed and standard is led by Curran and Cattell (1975). The eight emotional states measured by & SQ have been shown by factor analysing change score to be distance but interrelated contracts. As pointed out by the authored as this question are most human mood status are complain and the status are coplanar and the SQ has been designed to include the best defined & among them. This questionnaire too alternative forms both at which contain 96 item.

This test is for intellectual efficiency suitable for the use with adults of average or more than intellectual capacity.

On 8SQ scale it was fond Drug addicts mean score was low in comparison to normal healthy tests. The two group (Experimental and control) show significant

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difference while comparing the mean at drug addicts with normal group. We could find significant differences on Depression, Regression and Guilt on the rest dimension no significant differences could be found, show his significant difference on Depression.

While comparing the mean scores at drug addicts group with normal group we observed significant difference on 0.01. Level and 0.05 level at confidence solar findings were registered by drug addicts and normal group. No other significant difference could be found in drug addicts in normal group. It show that there is no major difference within experimental groups. It is possible that prolonged use at drugs.

### **Hypothesis.**

In pursuance of above aims certain specific hypotheses have formulate:- This hypothesis was formed keeping in view that mood states concerned with the affective have been found to play a significant role in the causation of addictive disorder.

The above hypothesis was further broken into eight part Hypotheses as follows:-

1. There would be significant difference on anxiety.
2. There would be significant difference on depression.
3. There would be significant difference on guilt.
4. There would be significant difference on stresses.
5. There would be significant difference on regression.
6. There would be significant difference on fatigue.
7. There would be significant difference on extraversion.
8. There would be significant difference on arousal.

### **Sample:-**

The sample is the present study consisted of two groups one is Drug



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addict (experiments group) and other is normal (control group). Both group have 35 numbers each.

The sample covers the age range from 20 to 45 with mean age only male cases. This age range selected to achieve a homogeneous age grouping in normal and drug addict. All the patients' belonged to middle socio economic group. Those patients who belong to either high or low socio economic groups were extended in this research. Most of the patient belonged to married group. The educational of the sample ranged from matriculation to post graduate including few of them professionally qualified. Most of them were implored durations taking drug or drinking ranged from 1 to 20 years.

Thus we have sample sub cells and cases were selected to represent each sample sub cell.

1. Addictive male 32 cases.
2. Normal male 32 cases.

### **Location of the sample:-**

Cases of the present study were taken from the 'Disha' drug addiction centre Patna. This is non-governmental organization sponsored by ministry of social justices and empowerment (government of India) I. L. O. and UNODC.

Those drug addicts who report to Disha D. addiction centre for detoxification and willing to participate in the study have been included in the study. 32 healthy voluntaries with the same age, educational status and socio economic status were taken.

### **Tools:-**

Following main tools were used in the present research.

1. Personal data questionnaire – it was prepared by the investigator. This questionnaire was used to obtain information. Regarding the age, sex, caste, socio-economics status and level of education of the respondent.
2. 8 SQ questionnaires who used to (Bhartiyaanukulan Shree Malay Kapoor



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(New Delhi) and Doctor Mahesh Bhargava, Agra) measure to eight mood state of the normal as well as addicted patients description.

### **Result and Discussion (Analysis):-**

The analysis were 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.
3. Graphic representation of the see had also been done where it was form memory.

### **Hypothesis 1 –**

There would be significant difference on anxiety. To test this hypothesis the mean and SD of scores obtained by drug addicts and normal on a nicety test were calculated sparely.

To test the significant at their mean differences test was run and the results obtained are presented in table.

### **Table-I**

Comparison of the mean ‘SD’ and ‘t’ value at ancient scores at drug addict and Normal.

| Group     | N  | Mean | SD   | ‘t’  | P value |
|-----------|----|------|------|------|---------|
| D. addict | 32 | 6.84 | 1.70 | 0.80 | >.05    |
| Normal    | 32 | 6.78 | 1.62 |      |         |

The data obtained in the table show that the drug addict normal did not deference significantly on mean score in anxiety test.



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### **Hypothesis 2 –**

There would be significant difference on stress. To test this hypothesis the mean and SD of scores obtained by drug addicts and normal on a nicety test were calculated sparely.

To test the significant at their mean differences test was run and the results obtained are presented in table.

#### **Table-II**

Comparison of the mean ‘SD’ and ‘t’ value at ancient scores at drug addict and Normal.

| Group     | N  | Mean | SD   | ‘t’  | P value |
|-----------|----|------|------|------|---------|
| D. addict | 32 | 5.41 | 1.93 | 1.13 | >.05    |
| Normal    | 32 | 5.68 | 1.37 |      |         |

The data obtained in the table show that the D. addict normal did not deference significantly on mean score in stress test.

### **Hypothesis 3 –**

There would be significant difference on depression. To test this hypothesis the mean and SD of scores obtained by drug addicts and normal on a nicety test were calculated sparely.

To test the significant at their mean differences test was run and the results obtained are presented in table.

#### **Table-III**

Comparison of the mean ‘SD’ and ‘t’ value at ancient scores at drug addict and Normal.

| Group     | N  | Mean | SD   | ‘t’  | P value |
|-----------|----|------|------|------|---------|
| D. addict | 32 | 6.82 | 1.07 | 8.27 | < .05   |
| Normal    | 32 | 5.62 | 1.36 |      |         |



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The data obtained in the table show that the drug addict and normal on depression scale is significant even at .05 level of confidence.

#### **Hypothesis 4 –**

There would be significant difference on regression. To test this hypothesis the mean and SD of scores obtained by drug addicts and normal on a nicety test were calculated separately.

To test the significant at their mean differences test was run and the results obtained are presented in table.

#### **Table-IV**

Comparison of the mean ‘SD’ and ‘t’ value at ancient scores at drug addict and Normal.

| Group     | N  | Mean | SD   | ‘t’  | P value |
|-----------|----|------|------|------|---------|
| D. addict | 32 | 6.66 | 1.37 | 4.38 | <.05    |
| Normal    | 32 | 6.09 | 1.56 |      |         |

The data obtained in the table show that the drug addict and that at normal on regression scale is significant even at .05 level of confidence.

#### **Hypothesis 5 –**

There would be significant difference on fatigue. To test this hypothesis the mean and SD of scores obtained by drug addicts and normal on a nicety test were calculated separately.

To test the significant at their mean differences test was run and the results obtained are presented in table.

#### **Table-V**





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Comparison of the mean 'SD' and 't' value at ancient scores at drug addict and Normal.

| Group     | N  | Mean | SD   | 't'  | P value |
|-----------|----|------|------|------|---------|
| D. addict | 32 | 6.34 | 1.62 | 0.62 | >.05    |
| Normal    | 32 | 5.25 | 1.32 |      |         |

The data obtained in the table show that the drug addict normal did not deference significantly on mean score in fatigue test.

### **Hypothesis 6 –**

There would be significant difference on guilt. To test this hypothesis the mean and SD of scores obtained by drug addicts and normal on a nicety test were calculated sparely.

To test the significant at their mean differences test was run and the results obtained are presented in table.

### **Table-VI**

Comparison of the mean 'SD' and 't' value at ancient scores at drug addict and Normal.

| Group     | N  | Mean | SD   | 't'  | P value |
|-----------|----|------|------|------|---------|
| D. addict | 32 | 6.18 | 1.40 | 4.22 | < .05   |
| Normal    | 32 | 5.75 | 1.52 |      |         |

The data obtained in the table show that the drug addict and normal on guilt scale in significant even at .05 level of confidence.

### **Hypothesis 7 –**

There would be significant difference on extraversion. To test this hypothesis the mean and SD of scores obtained by drug addicts and normal on a nicety test were calculated sparely.

To test the significant at their mean differences test was run and



the results obtained are presented in table.

### **Table-VII**

Comparison of the mean 'SD' and 't' value at ancient scores at drug addict and Normal.

| Group     | N  | Mean | SD   | 't'  | P value |
|-----------|----|------|------|------|---------|
| D. addict | 32 | 4.72 | 1.83 | 0.39 | > .05   |
| Normal    | 32 | 4.75 | 1.72 |      |         |

The data obtained in the table show that the drug addict and normal did not deference significantly on mean score in extraversion test.

### **Hypothesis 8 –**

There would be significant difference on arousal. To test this hypothesis the mean and SD of scores obtained by drug addicts and normal on a nicety test were calculated sparely.

To test the significant at their mean differences test was run and the results obtained are presented in table.

### **Table-VIII**

Comparison of the mean 'SD' and 't' value at ancient scores at drug addict and Normal.

| Group     | N  | Mean | SD   | 't'  | P value |
|-----------|----|------|------|------|---------|
| D. addict | 32 | 5.56 | 1.49 | 1.68 | < .05   |
| Normal    | 32 | 5.46 | 1.59 |      |         |

The data obtained in the table show that the drug addict and normal on arousal scale in significant even at .05 level of confidence.

### **Main finding of the research work:-**

The overall main finding can be summarized as follow:-

1. The addictive group and normal group did not differ significantly on mean score & SD test.
2. The difference addictive and normal in their mood state at anxiety, stress,



Fatigue, Extraversion & Arousal was not significant But the difference in the mood state, Depression, Regression and guilt they did differ significantly.

3. Addictive group have more depression, guilt and regression feeling. Age incidence.

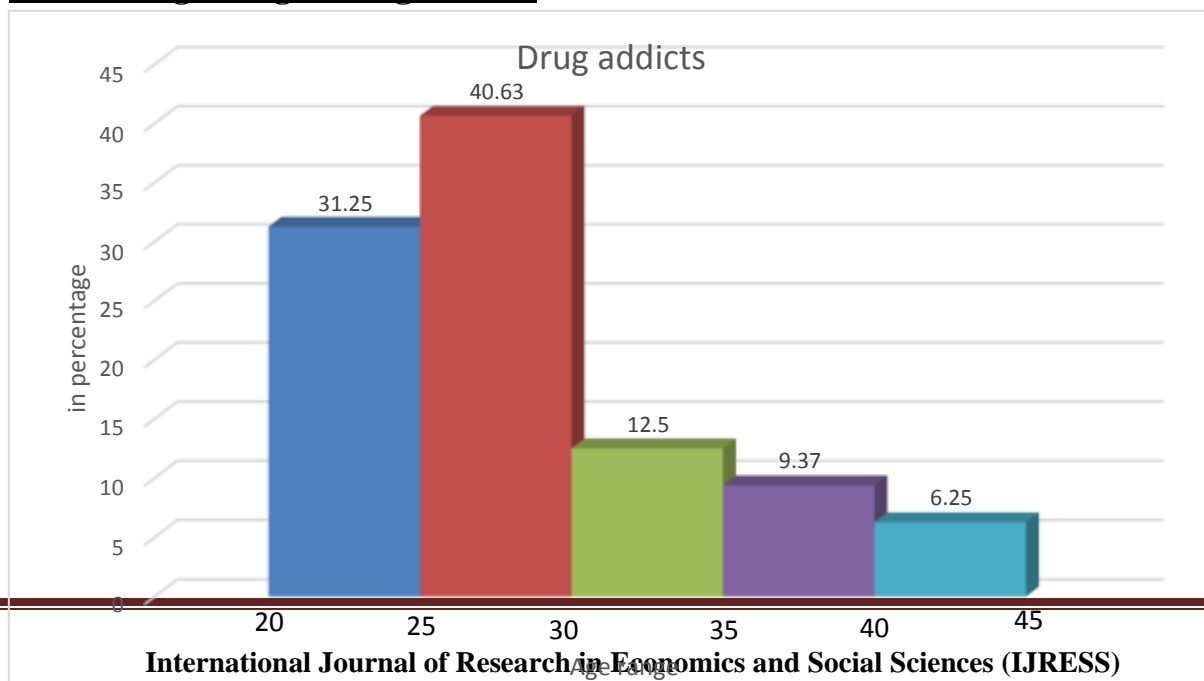
**Age range Status:-** In the present study cases are in the age range of 20-45 years. All the cases included in the study were Male.

**Table no- I.**

show majority of the drug addicts lies in the age range of 26-30 year of age I-e- more than 40.63% each has been registered in the range of 41-45 years more than 6.3%.

| Age range (inverse) | Experiment No. | %(percentage) |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 20-25               | 10             | 31.25         |
| 26-30               | 13             | 40.63         |
| 31-35               | 04             | 12.5          |
| 36-40               | 03             | 9.38          |
| 41-45               | 02             | 6.25          |
| Total               | 32             | 100.00        |

**Table I (Age range) Drug addicts**

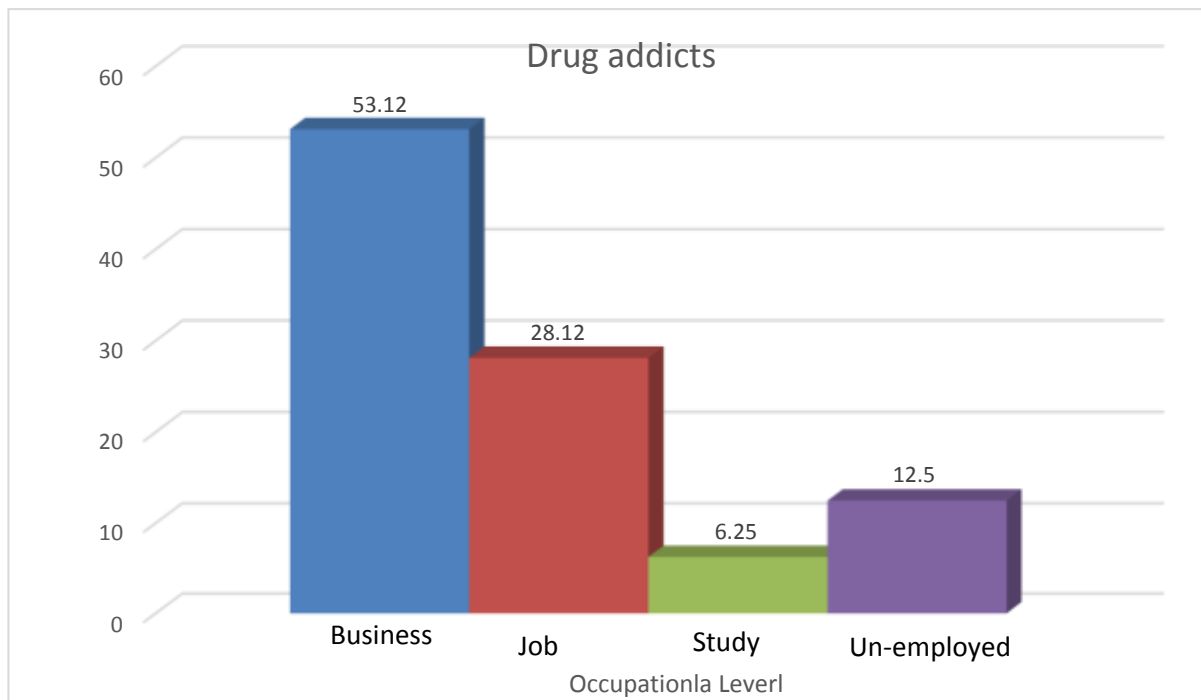




Source:- Disha drug addiction centre, Patna 2018

### **Occupational Status:-**

In addition no dimension line may be made for a specific job it may be found in all type of job or profession Approximately 80% at cases were having their own business 16.25 Majority of the job cases have also been registered





in every drug group in 12.50% the occupational status cases were very major drug addicts i.e. 53.12% and study were more than 6.25%.

| Occupational status | Experiment group(D. addict) | %(percentage) |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Business            | 17                          | 53.12         |
| Job                 | 09                          | 28.12         |
| Study               | 02                          | 6.25          |
| Un-employed         | 04                          | 12.50         |
| Total               | 32                          | 100.00        |

**Table II (Occupational status) Drug addicts.**

**CONCLUSION:-**

A behavioural pattern of compulsive drug use are characterized by overwhelming involvement with the use of drug the securing of its supply, and a high tendency to relapse after withdrawal. Addiction is thus viewed as an extreme and a continuum of involvement with drug use and refers in a quantitative rather than users.

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 mood state of drug addicts. Though clinically the most important many gestation of brain pathology and physical pathology in drug users, unvalued the impairment of one or other mood functions including, Anxiety, Stress, Depression and Arousal,. Hence in view of these studies and observation, this study was an attempt find out the effects of different type of drugs on different mood states of individual's dimension.

All the subjects were male their ages rouged from 20-45 years and they all belongs to middle class families. The consisted of 32 subjects who never had drugs of any kind. They were comparable in age, sex, education, occupation, and socio-economic status with the forges users. All cases were educated from 10th standard t post graduate level. 53.12% cases (Experimental group) 28.12% were in job. There were 4% un-employed cases.



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The psychological tests given below were used for assessment at overall Mood is of the subject.

Hence, it may be said that addiction to other drug are similar our finding are in support to previous studies in regard to mood state at tests. Our study shows that drug dependent was found to depression, regression, and guilt. Thus the hypothesis is my present research conclusion.

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