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Comparative psychopathological analysis of young druguser and non-druguser of Darbhanga District of North Bihar

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Abstract
Drug abuse is the world's major health concern and has reached epidemic proportions. Youth are the asset of the nation and very often they become drug-abusers and drug addict. They have various reasons such as frustration with life, peer pressure, just for fun or even a rebellion gesture towards the norms of civil society, any one is good enough to led them to the world of drugs.

In recent years, the problem of drug abuse among youth has reached epidemic proportions. India has become a country of drug culture. They use drug on awaking (coffee or tea), throughout the day (cigarettes, certain soft drinks) as a way to relax (alcohol) and to reduce pain (aspirin). In our youth group become more attractive toward substance abuse and different types of drug for pleasure and entertainment. They do not know the impact of substance and drug abuse. Drug abuse can lead to drug dependence or addiction. Drug dependence arises out of a maladaptive pattern of substance use, leading to a cluster of behavioural, cognitive and psychological phenomenon that develops after repeated intake. It includes a strong desire to take the drug, difficulties in controlling its use, persisting in its use despite harmful consequences. Higher priority is given to drug use than other activities and obligations, increased tolerance, and sometimes a physical withdrawal state.

Total 400 (200 Drug users and 200 Non-drug users) were taken from different four colleges situated in Darbhanga district of north Bihar area. The age ranges of sample were from 18 to 25 years with an average age range of 22 years. The purposive sampling technique was adhered during sample selection time.

Keywords: Psychopathological, Frustration, Aggression, Anxiety

Introduction
Drug addiction also called substances dependence or chemical dependency, is a disease that is characterized by a destructive pattern of drug abuse that led to significant problem involving tolerance to or withdrawal from the substances, as well as other problem. Use of the substance can cause for the sufferer, either sociality or in terms of their work performance. More than 2.6% of people suffer from drug addiction at some in their life. A drug will be defined as "Any substances other than food which by its chemical or physical nature affect the structure or function in the living organism"(Ray, 2004). Drug is defined by WHO (2004) as "Any substances that when taken into the living organism, any modify one or more of its function".

In addiction to alcohol, the psychoactive drugs most commonly associated with abuse and dependence in society appear to be:
(a) Narcotics, such as opium and its derivatives.
(b) Sedatives, such as barbiturates.
(c) Stimulant, such as amphetamines.
(d) Mild tranquilizers, such as metrobamates.
(e) Hallucinogens, such as marijuana, caffeine and nicotine.

Drug addiction causes immense human distress and the illegal production and distribution of drug have spawned crime and violence worldwide. All over the world, millions of drug addict are leading miserable lives between live and death. So June 26 is celebrated as international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking every year in worldwide. Drug abuse is a complex phenomenon which has various social, cultural, biological, geographical,

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historical and economical aspects. India too is caught in this vicious circle of drug abuse and the numbers of drug addict are increasing day by day.

The study centers around drug taken by young generations & its psychopathological effect on their affective state in terms of aggression, frustration, anxiety and adjustment. Aggression, according to social scientists means behaviour intended to harm or injure (physically and mentally) other. Freud (1933) explained it as manifestation of death instinct. Frustration has an important place in the study of drug abuse of youth as it has been evinced that frustration generates tension which is often released through aggression or violent behaviour.

Youth have become maladjusted due to unemployment, living away from home, relaxed parental controls etc. The environments most conductive to drug use in large cities, especially areas where crime and vice are common and drugs are easily available. They lack adjustment. It refers to the degree of harmony between individual & its surroundings.

Objective of study
1. To assess the level of aggression among young drug abusers and Non- drug users of Darbhanga district.
2. To find out the magnitude of frustration among young drug abusers and non-drug users.
3. To assess adjustment problem of drug abusers and non-drug users.
4. To find out the magnitude of anxiety among drug abusers and non- drug user

Study area
Darbhanga town north Bihar represents in administrative commissionaire as a geographical unit of Bihar. So far the student concern this Mithila region of Darbhanga district is known for its high population density. Young student could be done by creative education activity which is primarily concern with their employment activities. Some for their own requirements, so they are led to frustration which is one of the causes of drug abuse in young age.

Sample and research concern proposal of study area was Darbhanga district. We have selected one +2 high school, two colleges and coaching institutes on the basis of purposive sampling method.

The selected sample centres are
1. + 2. Govt. High School, Kolhanta Patori, Darbhanga.
2. C.M. Sc. College, Darbhanga.
3. C.M. (Arts) College, Darbhanga.
4. Coaching Institutes of Darbhanga.

The sample of the study comprised 50 students belongs to drug abuser group and also 50 students are selected from non-drug abuser group of mentioned +2 school, colleges and coaching institutes. Students are belongs to the different areas of Darbhanga district. Thus, 100 students have been selected from each centre, accordingly the total number of students are 400. The selected students composite age range of sample was 18-25 years.

Materials and methods
For collecting required data the following study tools were used:
1. Personal data sheet (P.D.S)- (Self prepared).

2. Buss – Durkee Hostility inventory by Buss-Durkee (1977).
3. Frustration scale by Chauhan and Tiwari (1972).
4. Sinha W.A Self-Analysis form by Khan and Hassan (1981).
5. Adjustment inventory by Mohsin, Shamshad and K. Jehan modified version (2001)

Result and discussion
In present context of drug abuse and its psychological analysis of Darbhanga District area has become problem among youth as well as general young population. The comparative analysis between different variable were used in this work.

Comparative analysis
The comparative analysis between different variable were used in this research work. The findings according to objectives that made earlier given as under:

Comparison of frustration between drug users and non-drug users
An attempt was made to examine the effect of drug use on respondent's frustration level. For this purpose, scores obtained by both (drug users and non-users) respondent's on frustration measure were analysed and treated with t-test method. The findings are given in the table -1

Table 1: Comparison of frustration between drug users and non-drug users

Group	N	Mean	SD	S.E.	t-value	p-value	df
Drug users Respondents	200	52.21	7.11	0.44	5.34	< 0.1	398
Non-drug users Respondents	200	41.72	4.34				

An inspection of above table 1 revealed that, respondents belonging to drug-users obtained greater mean (52.21) and SD (7.11) while respondents belonging to non-drug users obtained lower mean (41.72) and SD (4.34) on frustration measures. The obtained t-value (5.34) was found significant at <0.1 level of confidence. These findings shows that use of different types of drugs and substances are responsible for frustration problem among drug-users respondents.

Comparison of aggression between respondents belonging to drug users and non-drug users
The comparison was also made to examine the mean difference between drug user and non-drug users in term of their aggression. The findings are presented in the following table no.-2:

Table 2: comparison of aggression between drug users and non-drug users

Group	N	Mean	SD	S.E.	t-value	p-value	df
Drug users Respondents	200	65.47	6.32	.54	5.32	<.01	398
Non-drug users Respondents	200	50.11	4.72				

The obtained result revealed that, respondents belonging to drug users show more aggressive than those of aggression level of respondents belonging to non-drug users. Because of drug-users respondents had obtained high mean and SD (65.47 and 6.32 respectively) scores on aggression measures while non-drug users respondents had obtained low mean and SD (50.11 and 4.72 respectively) scores on aggression measures. The calculated t-value (5.32) was found

significant at <.01 level of confident. This result clears that the different types of substances and drug habits are responsible of aggressive problem among drug users respondents.

Comparison between respondents belonging to drug users and non-drug users in term of their anxiety
Researcher has also examined the effect of drug abuse on respondent's anxiety between drug users and non-users. For this purpose, t-test was calculated on the scores on anxiety measures. Findings are displayed in table- 3

Table 3: Comparison of anxiety between drug users and non- drug users

Group	N	Mean	SD	S.E.	t-value	p-value	df
Drug users Respondents	200	58.64	5.32	0.62	3.84	<.01	398
Non-drug users respondents	200	45.96	4.61				

The analysis of the results in the above table 3 indicate that respondents belonged to drug users had higher mean (58.64) and SD (5.32) scores on anxiety measures than those of non-drug users respondent's mean (45.96) and SD (4.61). The calculated t-value (3.84) was found significant at <.01 level of confidence. This result revealed that the respondent's anxiety was increased with their drug taking habit. In another words, due to drug taking habit respondents affected from anxiety.

Comparison of adjustment between respondents belonging to drug users and non-drug users
In order to examine, respondents belonging to drug users differ significantly from the respondents belonging to non-drug users on adjustment measures. For this purpose, t-test was calculated to obtain significant differences on the scores of adjustment of both groups.

Table 4: Comparison of adjustment between respondents belonging to drug users and non-drug users

Group	N	Mean	SD	S.E.	t-value	p-value	df
Drug users Respondents	200	58.24	5.15	0.05	3.35	<.01	398
Non-drug users Respondents	200	41.42	4.65				

Comparison of adjustment between drug users and non-drug users
Result presented in the above table-4 revealed that drug taking habit influenced respondent's adjustment level. Respondents belonged to drug user showed higher mean (58.24) and SD (5.15) whereas the respondents belonged to non-drug user showed lower mean (41.42) and SD (4.65). The obtained t-value (3.35) was found significant at less than <.01 level of confidence. This result also cleared that, the respondents belonging to their drug habit, become more maladjusted in comparison to their counterpart non-drug user habit.

Conclusion
To conclude, It can be said that drug user's of Darbhanga district were more psychologically disordered than respondents belonging to non-drug users Finding result t-value 5.34 shows that drug substance are responsible for frustration among drug users. The discussed value t- 5.32 result clear that drug habits are responsible for aggressive problem among drug user respondents. The result in the table – 3 indicate that respondent belonged to drug users had

higher mean–58.64 and SD- 5.32 scores on anxiety measures. The level of respondent's adjustment, as shown in table – 4 was found significantly differed than non-drug users. In this context respondent belonging to drug abuse were found poorly adjusted than those of non- drug abused respondent.

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