



Impact of Heroin addiction on Alienation

For examining the impact of heroin addiction on alienation of respondent, 200 (100 heroin dependents and 100 normal control, respondents were administered Alienation Scale (Patil 1989). The obtained data were subjected to t-test. The result confirmed the hypothesis. It was conducted that heroin dependents have scored comparatively higher mean score on Alienation Scale ($M = 48.38 \pm 9.56$) than the normal control group ($M=30.38 \pm 7.46$).obtained mean difference was found statistically significant at .01 level of significance.

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Introduction :

Heroin is a substance that is both illegal and extremely addictive. The substance derive from opium from the poppy plant before it is refined to morphine, then further chemically modified to become heroin. Despite its deserved negative reputation for its high risks, heroin continues to be commonly abused drug in the US.

Heroin is sold and used in a number of forms including white or brown powder, a black sticky substance (tar heroin) and solid black chunks. These different forms of heroin can be smoked, snorted or injected under the skin into muscle, or directly into the veins.

Regardless of the techniques of use, the drug delivers its potent effects quickly. As the strength of any street drug is hard to gauge from batch to batch, the potential to overdose on heroin is always a distinct possibility.

Heroin is abused for the immediate pleasurable feelings it can elicit, including a surge of enjoyable feelings called the "rush" 'a warm calm feeling; a heavy, slowed feeling in the arms and legs' and an increased sense of well being and confidence.

Heroin produces a "downer" effect that rapidly induces a state of relaxation and euphoria (related to chemical changes in the pleasure centers of the brain). Like other opiates, heroin use blocks the brain's ability to perceive pain. Heroin abusers, particularly those with prior history of drug abuse, may initially be able to conceal signs and symptoms of their heroin use. Loved one or co-workers may notice a number of signs of heroin use, which are visible during and after heroin consumption: Shortness of breath, dry mouth, constricted (small) pupil's, sudden changes in

behavior or action, disorientation, cycles of hyper alertness followed by suddenly nodding off and droopy appearance as extremities are heavy.

Various studies have been done to access the impact of heroin dependence on several variables of psychosocial importance e.g. personality types (Collins 1979), intellectual functioning (Penk, 1981) personality changes (Compass et al. 1984), personality structure (Craig, 1986), delinquency and crime (Burr, 1987), cognitive functioning (Rodriguez 1944), power relation structure (Bourgeois et. al 1997), GABA ergic system (Gerra et. al1 1998), social conformity (Gupta and Pradhan 1998), personality dimensions (Bhargava & Bhargava 1999) etc. It is evident from the review of researches that researches have been done in relation to several psychological variables. The present study was designed to show the relationship between heroin dependence and alienation. It was hypothesized that heroin dependents and normal controls would differ significantly on Alienation Scale. Heroin dependents will feel more alien as compared to normal controls.

Method :

Sample : A sample of 100 heroin dependents and 100 normal control respondents were selected following stratified random sampling technique. The age range of respondents was 20 to 45 years and education up to high school. Heroin dependents were selected from drug de-addiction centers and medical instructions from Varanasi and Delhi. Heroin dependents were selected following the diagnostic criteria proposed in DSM IV (4th edition). It was taken in to account that heroin dependents should not have any psychiatric, psychosomatic and other systematic disorders.

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Tools :

(1) Alienation Scale (Patil 1989).

Result and Interpretation :

Data obtained from heroin dependent and normal control groups were analyzed using t test of significance.

Table 1 : Showing Mean, SD and t values obtained on Alienation Scale

Respondents	N	M	SD	t value	Level
Heroin Dependents	100	48.38	9.56	15.00	.01
Normal Control	100	30.38	7.46		

It is evident from the above table that Heroin dependents have scored significantly higher mean scores on Alienation Scale (M=48.38+ 9.56) than the normal control group (M=30.38 + 7.46).The obtained mean difference was found statistically significant at respectable level of significance (t=15.00 df = 198, p= .01). It confirms the hypothesis of the present research. Present finding is consistent with some previous findings which indicate that alienation plays signification role in the genesis of Heroin dependence. Calmers (1993) investigated the relationship between personality disposition and heroin dependence. They predicted that Heroin dependents are more depressive, over control and alien. Amir (1994) reported that drug abusing groups scored significantly higher than nonabusers on alienation and discomfort. Gupta & Pradhan (1998) explored the relationship of alienation, locus of control and social conformity with development of Heroin dependence in youth. They found that alienation and social nonconformity was significantly associated with Heroin dependence. Result of this study indicate that heroin dependents experience themselves as an alien and isolated from the society. Such persons may be estranged from himself and his work.

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Impact of Parental Attitude on Personality of Their Children

At origination, the human egg and sperm meet and circuit into a zygote, the one cell start of human life. Instantly after origination, the zygote starts the interminable measure of mitotic divisions to deliver an incipient organism, embryo, and in the long run a child. All through each period of development and improvement, the DNA of the youngster straightforwardly impacts its advancement. The kid's genome will turn into its most recognizing highlight; its DNA is not quite the same as every other person's DNA.

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Subsequently, it is apparent that parents specifically impact the advancement of their child in the hereditary sense. Once the child is conceived, in any case, the child goes into another condition in which the parents are the sole methods for survival and cooperation with the world. Therefore, a key inquiry emerges; to what degree do parents impact the improvement of their youngster past hereditary qualities? How do the natural communications with parents impact the advancement of a kid? Studies demonstrate that parents enormously impact the advancement of their kid in all regions (Papalia et al., 2002); be that as it may, the parental effect on improvement is most remarkable in the regions of psychosocial advancement. Moreover parents assume an imperative part in the enthusiastic, good, and social advancement of their youngster or kids identity.

Psychologist Diana Baumrind (1971, 1991) distinguished four examples of Parenting styles in light of two parts of child rearing conduct: control and warmth. Parental control alludes to how much guardians deal with their kids' conduct from being extremely controlling to setting few guidelines and requests.

Parental warmth alludes to how much parents are ACCEPTING and responsive to their youngsters' conduct instead of being lethargic and REJECTING. At the point when the two parts of parenting conduct are joined in various ways, four essential parenting styles develop:

Authoritative Parents are warm yet firm. They urge their pre-adult to be free while keeping up cutoff points and controls on their activities. Authoritative guardians don't conjure "in light of the fact that I said" Rather, they will engage, tune in to, and consider their adolescent's perspective. Legitimate guardians take part in talks and civil arguments with their immature, extreme obligation dwells with the parent.

Authoritarian Parents show little warmth and are

very controlling. They are strict sticklers, utilize a prohibitive, reformatory style, and demand that their pre-adult take after parental headings. Authoritarian parents summon expressions, for example, "you will do this since I said," and "in light of the fact that I'm the parent and you are most certainly not." Authoritarian parents don't take part in exchanges with their high schooler and family guidelines and models are not talked about.

Permissive Parents are warm, however undemanding. They are liberal and latent in their trust that the best approach to exhibit their adoration is to offer into their immature's desires. Subsequently, teenagers are permitted to settle on numerous vital choices without parental information. Parents don't see themselves as dynamic members in forming their high schooler's activities; rather they see themselves as an asset, should the youthful look for their recommendation.

Uninvolved Parents are not warm and don't put any requests or run the show. They limit their collaboration time, and, at times, are uninvolved to the point of being careless. Uninvolved parents summon such expressions as "I couldn't care less where you go," or "for what reason should I mind what you do?". Research underpins that youths of uninvolved parents discover that parents have a tendency to be keen on their own lives and more averse to put much time in parenting.

Methodology :

Sample :

The specimen comprised of sixty youngsters chose arbitrarily learning at a moderate level from Gwalior division. On the premise of Q1 and Q3, the specimen gather was isolated into two groups to be accepted group and rejected group.

Tools :

A set of Differential personality inventory standardized

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by Dr. A.K. Singh (patna university) was administered on the sample to obtain the data on various personality dispositions.

Procedure :

In the present study the objective of research is to see the impact of parental attitude on personality of children. Therefore the investigator has administered parental acceptance rejection questionnaire (PARQ) on 60 children selected randomly. The accepted and rejected groups of parental attitude were classified followed by statistical procedure with the help of quartile division. Children scored more than Q3 value were classified as accepted group where as those who were scored less than Q1 value were identified in rejected groups. After this, calculation 24 children included in accepted and 18 in rejected group accordingly.

The students of intermediate level were contacted and explained the purpose of data collection. Every student was asked to fill in the student's information sheet on the first page of each test. The researcher administered the DPI scale. In each test students were asked to record their responses at the appropriate places. The test booklet, were collected from students, when they finished their work .The researcher was very careful to maintain the standard psychological testing situation, at the time of data collection.

Objective of Study :

The main objective of the present study is to see the impact of parental attitude i.e. parental acceptance and rejection on the personality of their children.

Hypothesis :

There is no significance difference between Accepted and Rejected groups of children with regard to their personality ten dispositions taken separately.

The data collected in this research is as follows :

Observation Table

Groups	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Accepted										
Mean	13.20	11	12	9.20	11.2	8.10	13	7.14	10	12.24
S.D.	4.12	6.20	7	4.28	5	3.32	6.12	2.18	5	6.10
N	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Rejected										
Mean	9.13	8.12	7.24	6.10	7.25	13	9	12.2	7.12	8.10
S.D.	3.17	4.38	4.38	3.20	3.18	3.48	5	4.18	4	5
N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Value of T	3.63	1.76	2.70	2.71	3.13	4.66	2.33	4.72	2.08	2.42
Significance Level	.01	NS	.05	.01	.01	.01	.05	.01	.05	.05

Details :

Ten dispositions of personality :

A = decisiveness B= responsibility C= emotional stability D= masculinity E=friendliness F=hetro-sexuality G= ego strength H=curiosity I= dominance J= self concept.

Conclusion :

The presence, of these dimensions, are to be found in more prominent degree in the accepted group of parental

attitude as compared with rejected group. In this manner, the encircled Null hypothesis is rejected. Only one personality variable namely responsibility is not found significant as compared with rejected group. Although, in this variable i.e. responsibility the mean of accepted group is greater than rejected group. Hence the presence of responsibility is also observed in accepted group

This exploration brief gives an outline of research on child rearing styles and their effect on immature identity improvement. It is expected essentially as a guide for parent teachers and different experts working with guardians of adolescents.

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Marital Adjustment of Working and Non-Working Women In Relation to Their Self Concept and Emotional Stability

With the objectives of investigating into the effects of employment, self-concept and emotional stability on marital adjustment of females, 'Marital Adjustment Inventory' constructed and standardised by Kumar and Rohtagi (1987) and 'Singh's Differential Personality Inventory (SDPI) constructed and standardised by Singh and Singh (2002) were administered on 100 working and 100 non-working married women of age range 30 to 45 years and educated at least upto graduation level. The sample was drawn from different government institutions, offices and Mohallas of Chapra town of Bihar. The analysis of data revealed that marital adjustment of females was not significantly influenced by their employment. But self-concept and emotional stability significantly influenced marital adjustment of both working and non-working women.

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In a country where the growth development and inner experiences of women are inextricably embedded in the socio-economic and cultural factors (Kakar, 1978), it would be reasonable to expect that any effort to secure gainful employment is likely to bring a change in the quality of life. In traditional India every woman is born into a well defined community of women within her particular family. The existence of this discrete sphere of femininity and domesticity gives women a tangible opportunity to be productive and lively, to experience autonomy and to exercise power. This world is free from patriarchal values of the outside world and other women are shields for those girls against male world and its patriarchal values (Nandy and Kakar, 1980). In a culture where feminine circle is strongly reinforced, the women's step outside home for gainful employment is a gigantic one.

Women education followed by Sex Revolution and strivings for women empowerment has increased significantly the number of married women who are employed outside home. Gainful employment has added to their roles and experiences. This condition of change in roles and experiences has drastically changed their outlook towards entire life including sex, marriage and family. The primary objectives of marriage and family are not being fulfilled properly. Marriages are facing threats from different corners and spouses are not satisfied with their married life. According to Landis (1954), "Marriage and family are not optional. They are necessary. They meet man's deepest needs." Marriage provides a person an opportunity

for a secure and protected satisfaction of his needs for companionship, affection and sexual expression. It involves the most intimate type of relationship between two individuals (Culeman, 1976). Marriage is perceived by sociologists as a system of role of a man and a woman whose union has been given social sanction as husband and wife.

Many Marriages suffer because the two partners fail to develop a relationship which is characterised by mutual acceptance, trust, care, concern, love, admiration and sharing of role responsibilities. The success in marriage depends partly on finding the right person and partly on being the right person (Ruch, 1970). This being the right person for succeeding in happy and successful marital life depends on personality traits of both husband and wife. Personality traits of partners play prominent roles in marital success and adjustment. As such the objectives of the investigation are to explore the roles of emotional stability and self concept in marital adjustment of working and non-working women.

In the light of these objective the following hypotheses were formulated :

- (a) Working and non-working women groups will differ significantly on marital adjustment.
- (b) There will be significant impact of emotional stability on marital adjustment of working and non-working groups.
- (c) There will be significant impact of self-concept on marital adjustment of working and non working groups.

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Methodology :

Sample : The sample of the present investigation consisted of 100 working and 100 non working women of Chapra town of Bihar. The age range of women was from 30 to 45 years and all women were married and living with their husbands. The educational level of both working and non-working women was graduation and above. Purposive-cum-random sampling method was adopted for selecting the sample.

Tools :

(a) Marital Adjustment questionnaire (MAQ) constructed and standardized by Kumar and Rohtagi (1987) was used for measuring and comparing marital adjustment of working and non-working women. The Questionnaire consists of 27 Yes-No type items. The range of scores can vary from 0 to 27. Higher score denotes higher marital adjustment and lower score denotes lower marital adjustment.

(b) Singh's Differential Personality Inventory (SDPI) constructed and standardized by Singh and Singh (2002) has been used to measure emotional stability and self concept of working and non-working women. The inventory consists of 150 items and measures ten personality traits / dimensions including emotional stability and self-concept. There are 15 items for every personality trait. This is a Yes-No type inventory and the range of every personality trait can vary from 0 to 15. Higher score denotes higher emotional stability or self-concept and lower score denotes lower emotional stability or self-concept.

Procedure : The data was collected from above mentioned samples with the help of the two scales. The data obtained from samples in MAQ were compared using 't' ratio. On the basis of combined scores of working and non-working women on emotional stability and self-concept median point was calculated. On the basis of median point high emotional stability / low emotional stability and high self-concept and low self-concept subgroups were demarcated. Marital adjustment scores of these subgroups of working and non-working groups were compared and 't' ratio was calculated.

Results and Discussion :

The analysis of data as presented in Table 1 reveals that working or non-working status of women does not bring significant variation on their marital adjustment. But their personality traits-emotional stability and self-concept-play prominent roles in their marital adjustment. The mean marital adjustment score of working women group is 17.28 while that of non-working women group is 17.00. The mean scores of the two groups are slightly different. So, there has been found very low value of 't' ratio, and this 't' ratio is insignificant. Since the obtained 't' ratio is insignificant, so it can be said with confidence that marital adjustments of both working and non-working women are of equal level.

Our findings support the findings of Kapur (1970), Singh (1994) and Brar (1997) who found insignificant difference between working and non-working women on marital adjustment.

Table 1 : Showing Means S.Ds. and 'T' Ratios of Marital Adjustment Scores Working and Non-Working Groups and Their Subgroups

Groups / Sub groups	N	Means	S.Ds.	df	't' ratios	Level of significance
WW	100	17.28	3.520	198	.565	NS
NWW	100	17.00	3.491			
HSC-WW	70	18.15	3.122	98	3.497	.01
LSC-WW	30	15.25	4.056			
NHSC-NWW	30	18.26	3.325	98	2.416	.05
LSC-NWW	70	16.46	3.612			
HES-WW	65	18.05	3.349	98	2.953	.01
LES-WW	35	15.85	3.659			
HES-NWW	35	18.65	3.525	98	3.561	.01
LES-NWW	65	16.11	3.162			

On comparing high self-concept and low self-concept (HSC and LSC) subgroups on marital adjustment, it is found that high self-concept subgroups has displayed significantly higher marital adjustment than low self-concept subgroup in both working and non-working women groups. The mean marital adjustment scores of high self concept (HSC) and low self-concept (LSC) subgroups of working women group(WW) are 18.15 (HSC-WW) and 15.25 (LSC-WW) respectively while those of HSC and LSC subgroups of non-working women group (NWW) are 18.26 (HSC-NWW) and 16.46 (LSC-NWW) respectively. The obtained 't' ratio for HSC-WW X LSC-WW and HSC-NWW X LSC NWW compared subgroups are 3.497 and 2.416 respectively. Both 't' ratio are significant either at .01 level or at .05 level. Since higher score denotes higher marital adjustment, so women possessing higher self-concept are significantly higher on marital adjustment than women possessing lower self-concept whether, they are in working status or non-working status. It is proved by the investigation that self-concept of women facilitates their marital adjustment.

Emotional stability of females also facilitates their marital adjustment. High emotional stability subgroup (HES) has been found significantly higher on marital adjustment than low emotional stability subgroup (LES) in both working and non-working groups. The mean marital adjustment score of high emotional stability subgroup of working women group (HES-WW) is 18.05 while that of low emotional stability subgroup of working women group (LES-WW) is 15.85. The mean marital adjustment score of HES subgroup of non-working women group (HES-NWW) is 18.65 while that of LES subgroup of non-working women group (LES-NWW) is 16.11. The obtained 't' ratios for HES-WW X LES-WW and HES-NWW X LES-NWW compared subgroups are 2.953 and 3.561 respectively. Both 't' ratios are significant at .01 level. So, there exists

significant difference between high emotional stability and low emotional stability subgroup in both working and non-working women groups; and, significantly higher marital adjustment goes in favor of high emotional stability subgroup. Due to higher or better emotional stability women properly understand and appreciate their surrounding environment. They appreciate their own emotional needs and those of their husbands and family members. An emotionally stable women understand the love and sex needs of their husbands. She provides healthy environment for sexual gratification of her own and that of her husband. The study of Kumar (1986) has demonstrated that sexual satisfaction and similar marital attitudes improve marital happiness. Our findings support the findings of Rogers (1970).

Conclusions :

(a) Working and non-working women do not differ on marital adjustment.

(b) Self-concept facilitates marital adjustment of both working and non-working women.

(c) Emotional stability facilitates marital adjustment of both working and non-working women.

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(4) अंग्रेजी माध्यम के शोधपत्र टाइम्स न्यू रोमन (Times New Roman), एरियल फॉन्ट (Arial) में टाईप करवाकर 'पेजमेकर 6.5' या 'माइक्रोसाफ्ट वर्ड' में भेजे जा सकते हैं।

(4) शोधपत्र की विधि - (1) शीर्षक (2) एबस्ट्रेक्ट (3) की-वर्ड्स (5) प्रस्तावना/प्रवेश (5) उद्देश्य (6) शोध परिकल्पना (7) शोध प्रविधि एवं क्षेत्र (8) सांख्यिकीय तकनीक (9) विवेचन या विश्लेषण (10) सुझाव (11) निष्कर्ष एवं (12) संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

(6) संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची इस प्रकार दें -

For Books :

(1) Name of Writer, "Name of Book", Publication, Place of Publication, Year of Publication, Page Number/numbers.

For Journals :

(2) Name of Writer, "Title of Article", Name of Journal, Volume, Issue, Page Numbers.

Web references :

<http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/interpret/exhibits/hill/hill.html>

(7) गुजराती माध्यम के शोधपत्र हरेकृष्णा (Harekrishna), टेरॉफॉन्ट वरुण (Terafont Varun), टेरॉफॉन्ट आकाश (Terafont Aaksah) में टाईप करवाकर 'पेजमेकर 6.5' में भेजे जा सकते हैं।

(8) शोधपत्र की साफ्टकॉपी रिसर्च लिंक के ई-मेल आईडी researchlink@yahoo.co.in पर भेजने के बाद हॉर्डकॉपी, शोधपत्र के मौलिक होने के घोषणा पत्र के साथ हस्ताक्षर कर 'रिसर्च लिंक' के कार्यालय को प्रेषित करें।

