

Effect of Drug Abuse in Relationship

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Abstract

Drug is universal problem and Nepal is also affected from the prevalence of drug. Youths are mostly affected from the drug. The study aims to identify the effect of drug on relationship between drug users and their family and friends. The study was conducted in three districts: Surkhet, Banke and Dang of Nepal. The data was collected from the 252 drug users. Purposive sampling was used to select the drug users. Statistical analysis was used to analyze the data and presented in tabular form. The drug users accepted that there was some bitter effect in their relation with parents, spouses, siblings and children. Relationship with spouse was mostly affected than other it may be the reason that lives of spouses are directly connected to each other.

Keywords - Drug abuse, effect, relationship

that, "drug is a substance which, when introduced to the body, alters the structure or function of the organism (Dixon, 1987, p. 1). Similarly Weissman 1978: 44 have pointed out that "Drug is any substance (other than food) which by its chemical nature affects the structure or functioning of living organism" (Muhammad, 2003, p. 5).

Drug use was not seen as a problem in early days in Nepal; it only started to be seen as a problem for the first time in 1960s (Dhital, Subedi, Gurung, & Hamal, 2001, p. 6). The previous studies show that the great majority of drug users are male i.e. 93.1% and the highest number of drug users are from Kathmandu valley followed by Sunsari, Kaski, Morang, Jhapa, Rupandehi, Chitwan, Banke and Parsa. The youth from 20-24 holds the highest number of drug users in Nepal, followed by 25-29 years age group (Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Home Affairs, 2012, pp. 9-10).

I. INTRODUCTION

Technical development of society has changed the social structure also; people are using the global facility from any corner of world. Knowledge transformation through the online communication becomes very easy and fast. In such case, youth are much updated. Youth age is full with curious so they always search the new knowledge and want to apply in their daily life. In process of growth and development of physical and mental health of people; they learn many things from their environment without knowing its long-term effect in life. Drug is not only individual problem but it is the social problem. Drug is one of the most distortive intoxication of youth. People learns such things basically in teenage from peers, family, neighbor and online media also. It is neither good for health nor other social development. As Dixon defined the very word "drug" means different things for different people. For some people, drugs are those substances, which are illegal and socially disapproved of associated with stereo types images of "junkies" or solvent sniffers and not with everyday substances that ordinary people use, on other hand many people increasingly refer to a medicinal preparations as drugs, One useful definition suggests

The drug effects can be physiological as well as social and psychological. Being a drug user may lead one to remain embedded in a particular social context which would sustain nonconforming lifestyles, including non-participation in expected adult roles. In the absence of experimental laboratory and field data, it is virtually impossible to separate out these two processes empirically (Denise Kandel, 1987, p. 341). Substance use and abuse during adolescence are strongly associated with other problem behaviors such as delinquency, precocious sexual behavior, deviant attitudes, or school dropout" (Newcomb, 1989). Drug abuse has led to a detrimental impact on the society. Apart from affecting the financial stability, addiction increases conflicts and causes untold emotional pain for every member of the family. With most drug users being in the formative age group, the loss in terms of human potential is incalculable. The damage to the physical, psychological, moral and intellectual growth of the youth is very high. Adolescent drug abuse is one of the major areas of concern in adolescent and young people's behavior. The use of substances may compromise an adolescent's mental and emotional development by interfering with how young people approach and experience interactions (Ann Arbor, 1999). There is different effect of drug in drug users.

Drug users perform delinquent behavior after use of drug. Adolescents who use marijuana weekly are six times more likely than nonusers to report they run away from home, five times more likely to say they steal from places other than home, and four times more likely to report they physically attack people (Rockville, 1999). Similarly, the effect of drug produces juvenile crime. Adolescent drug use has led to increase in the crime rate. Addicts resort to crime to pay for their drugs (Anthenelli & Schuckit, 1990). Substance abuse can compromise an adolescent's psychological and social development in areas such as the formation of a strong self-identity, emotional and intellectual growth, establishment of a career, and the development of rewarding personal relationship (Merkiangas, Stolar, & Stevens, 1998).

Various previous literatures have claimed the different types of effect of Drug in personal and social life of individual. Drug and marijuana use has varied and speculative detrimental long-term effects, including 1) direct impact on the immune system, 2) impaired cognitive functioning, 3) impaired emotional stability, 4) impaired ability to maintain appropriate or supportive social relationships, and 5) the squandering of resources (Johnson & Kaplan, 1990, p. 278). On the basis of findings of previous studies, the present study also conducted the study among the drug users to know the effect in family and social relationship in Nepalese context.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study was based on the descriptive research design which describes the relationship between the drug users and their family and society. The study was conducted in the Surkhet, Banke and Dang districts of Nepal among the 252 drug users. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the respondent. The study visited the rehabilitation center to contact the drug users. Written consent was taken from the each respondent. Structured questionnaire survey was done to collect the data. Statistical analysis was done for quantitative data and presented in the tabular form.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Demographic characteristics of respondents showed among the 252 respondents, the age of respondents was 14-40 with the mean age 26.05 years. The data was collected from the three districts covering the rehabilitation centre as well as available drug user from the outside of rehabilitation center also. the district wise distribution of drug user shows that there was 41.7% were from the Surkhet district followed by 41.3% from Banke and 17.1% from Dang.

Below tables demonstrate effects in relationship of drug abuser with their family, Father, mother, sibling, children and spouse in Surkhet, Banke and Dang district. The response is measured in 5 point Likert's Scale (very good, good, moderate, bad, very bad).

Table no. 1 shows the relationship of drug abusers with their family in three different districts.

A. Relationship between Respondent and his family in general

Family members are the very close and care taker of each-other. One member directly associated with other member in each and every activities of life. One member has bound with duties to care other along with right to control other's activities also. In Nepal, still joint family system is in function and practice. One is identified as a family head that direct all, takes decision, control and care all. Family members are connected by love, trust and belief system so one must respect other.

But in case of some unusual behavior of one member of family may cause the disturbance on family relationship. It not only disturbs one or two members but destroy the whole family culture, trust, love and belief system. Family worried about the negativity of any family member because of the fear of losing the family tie. Considering the value of family in personal and professional development of life, the study asked the drug user about their relationship with their family in general as well as specifically with individual family members.

Table 1: Relationship Between Respondent and his Family

			Relationship with family					Total
			Very good	Good	Moderate	Bad	Very bad	
District	Surkhet	N	7	39	31	14	14	105
		%	2.8%	15.5%	12.3%	5.6%	5.6%	41.7%
	Banke	N	8	48	23	16	9	104
		%	3.2%	19.0%	9.1%	6.3%	3.6%	41.3%
	Dang	N	3	13	14	9	4	43
		%	1.2%	5.2%	5.6%	3.6%	1.6%	17.1%
Total		N	18	100	68	39	27	252

	%	7.1%	39.7%	27.0%	15.5%	10.7%	100.0%
Chi-Square Tests							
		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square		6.277 ^a	8	.616			

Sources: Filed survey, 2016

Above data shows that 39.7% respondents had good relationship with their family, followed by 27.0% had moderate relationship, 15.5 % had bad relationship, 10.7% had very bad relationship and only 7.1 % had very good relationship with their family.

During the survey, the respondents were asked about the relationship between you and your family. As a district wise distribution of effects of family relationship on the basic of Likert scale, (very good, good, moderate, bad, very bad) showed that in Surkhet district, out of 105 respondents' majority 15.5% responded the good relationship with their family, followed by 12.3% said moderate, equally 5.6 % said bad and very bad relationship and minority 2.8 % said very good relationship with their family. Similarly in Banke district out of 104 respondents' majority 19.0% responded they had good relationship with their family, followed by 9.1% moderate relationship, 6.3% said bad relationship, 3.6% said very bad relationship and minority 3.2 % said very good relationship with their family. In Dang district out of 43 respondents majority 5.6% responded very bad relationship with their family, followed by 5.2% said good, 3.6% said bad, 1.6% very bad and minority 1.2% said very good relationship with their family.

The relationship with family member can be affected from different behavior of drug abuser. Different socio-economic and environmental factors can be cause of family conflict. Because of the use of drug, people can be restricted from the school, out from the job, health problem ... which may create the conflict with family members. Similar types of effects are shown in previous study. A study conducted in Afghanistan by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime found that drug use led to domestic violence; over half of the family members interviewed said that

they had been hit by or had hit out at a drug-using relative during a confrontation regarding the latter's drug use. The link between drug use, unemployment and poverty is also clear; family members said that 60 per cent of drug-using relatives who had been employed prior to using drugs had subsequently lost their jobs. In addition, almost half of the family members interviewed said that they had been forced to borrow money as a result of drug use in the family and almost 70 per cent said that they had faced financial difficulties as a result of that drug use (UNODC, 2014 , p. 7). Drug abusers have to face the health problem also besides their weak relationship with family members. The previous study showed that the use of marijuana and hashish bring about forgetfulness, reduced attention span, animated behavior, and fatigue (Edwin R. Gerler, 1988, p. 140). Extended use of marijuana affects brain function, reducing a person's ability to form memories and to recall events that may affect learning skills (Klepinger, 2007, p. 811). Health problem increase the health expenditure of family which directly effect in the economic status. It may cause the disturbance in family relationship.

B. Relationship between respondent and his father

In Nepalese society, still father is known as the head of family so most of the decision related to the health and education of children is taken by the father. All family members depend on the income of head of family so in most of the cases handled by father. Parental relationship should be positive with their children to make the family happy and progressive. The drug abusers were asked about their relationship with their father after involving in drug use.

Below table demonstrate effects in relationship of drug abuser with father as an effect of drug in family relationship in Surkhet, Banke and Dang district.

Table 2: Relationship Between Respondent and his Father

			Relationship with father					Total
			Very good	Good	Moderate	Bad	Very bad	
District	Surkhet	N	8	29	28	17	19	101
		%	3.3%	11.8%	11.4%	6.9%	7.8%	41.2%
	Banke	N	11	59	14	10	7	101
		%	4.5%	24.1%	5.7%	4.1%	2.9%	41.2%
	Dang	N	2	16	11	5	9	43
		%	0.8%	6.5%	4.5%	2.0%	3.7%	17.6%
Total		N	21	104	53	32	35	245

	%	8.6%	42.4%	21.6%	13.1%	14.3%	100.0%
Chi-Square Tests							
		Value		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
Pearson Chi-Square		25.691 ^a		8	.001		

Sources: Filed survey, 2016

The respondents were asked about the relationship between you and your father. Table no 42 showed most of the respondents 42.4 % said that they had good relationship with their father, followed by 21.6% said moderate relationship, 14.3 % said very bad relationship, 13.1 % said bad relationship and very less 8.6 % said very good relationship with their father.

As a district wise distribution out of 101 respondents in Surkhet district majority 11.8 % said they had good relationship with their father, followed by 11.4 % said moderate relationship, 7.8 % said very bad, 6.9 % said bad and minority 3.3 % said very good relationship with their father as an effects of drug in family relationship. Similarly in Banke district out of 101 respondents majority 24.1 % said they had good relationship with their father, followed by 5.7 % said moderate relationship, 4.5 % said very good relationship, 4.1 % said bad relationship and minority 2.9 % said very bad relationship with their mother as an effects of drug in family relationship. In the context of Dang district out of 43 respondents maximum 6.5 % said they had good relationship with their father, followed by 4.5% moderate, 3.7% said very bad, 2.0% said bad and minimum 0.8% said very good relationship with their father as a family effects of drug abuse.

Family relationship is product of emotional attachment also. There is very close attachment between the father and children because of the sharing of emotional love and affection. If people become self-centered, selfish and impassive then it can effect in their family relationship as well as also effect in the growth and development of his life which effects were

observed in this present study also. The similar types of effects are reported in the previous study also. Jean Jacobson has stated that unfortunately for many youths, the dependence on various types of drugs will have the result of inhibiting their psychological and emotional growth. By abusing drugs, tensions, problems, and anxieties are usually lessened, resulting in the lack of necessity and the inability to experience the decisions and strains. Thus, the young drug user forfeits his opportunities to learn to cope with problems and his ability to develop capacities needed for advancement toward a greater maturity (JACOBSON, 1970, p. 97). If people cannot grasp the opportunity and cannot compete with their colleague then gradually family members will also loss the hope of happiness which causes the weak relationship.

C. Relationship between respondent and his mother

Mother is worshiped as a real form of god because of her sacrifice for the growth and development of her children. Mother never says 'no' for the happiness of her children. Mother always teaches right work, discipline and cultured life to her children so in this condition mother do not want to see the loss of her children. She always preys the god the welfare her children but sometimes mother has to face the difficult situation if her children go in wrong direction. The study asked the drug abusers about their relationship with their mother after involvement in drug use.

The below table shows the relationship between drug abuser with mother as an effects of drug in family relationship in Surkhet, Banke and Dang districts of Nepal.

Table 3: Relationship Between Respondent and his Mother

			Relationship with mother					Total
			Very good	Good	Moderate	Bad	Very bad	
District	Surkhet	N	10	45	28	9	11	103
		%	4.0%	18.1%	11.3%	3.6%	4.4%	41.5%
	Banke	N	14	56	17	10	5	102
		%	5.6%	22.6%	6.9%	4.0%	2.0%	41.1%
	Dang	N	5	15	9	12	2	43
		%	2.0%	6.0%	3.6%	4.8%	0.8%	17.3%
Total	N	29	116	54	31	18	248	
	%	11.7%	46.8%	21.8%	12.5%	7.3%	100.0%	
Chi-Square Tests								
			Value		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		

Pearson Chi-Square	19.047 ^a	8	.015
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Sources: Filed survey, 2016

Table no. 3 clearly showed the drug abusers' relationship with his mother. Majority 46.8% responded they had good with their mother as a family effect of drug abuse, followed 21.8% said moderate relationship, 12.5% had bad relationship, 11.7% said very good relationship and minority said 7.3% very bad relationship with their mother as a family effects of drug abuse.

As a district wise distribution Out of 103 respondents in Surkhet district majority 18.1 % said they had good relationship with their mother, followed by 11.3 % said moderate relationship, 4.4 % said very bad relationship, 4.0% said very good relationship and minority 3.6 % said bad relationship with their mother as family effect of drug abuse. Similarly out of 102 respondents in Banke district maximum 22.6 % respondents said they had good relationship with their mother, followed by 6.9 % said moderate relationship, 5.6 % said very good, 4.0 % said bad and minimum 2.0 % said very bad relationship with their mother as family effects of drug abuse. In Dang district out of 43 respondents majority 6.0% responded they had good relationship with their mother likewise 4.8% said bad relationship, 3.6% said moderate relationship, and 2.0% said very good relationship and minority 0.8% said they had very bad relationship with their mother as family effects of drug abuse.

Health is the main property of people so it should be cared in every time but in case of drug users; it gradually goes down because of their drug use

practice. From the very beginning of life when started from the womb, mother becomes worry about the health of her upcoming child so she regularly follow the doctor and frequently asks the experienced person. The deteriorate condition of health may cause the weak relationship with mother also because of economic burden, social stigma, problem of easy health facilities. There is very serious effect of drug use in health of drug user. One previous study showed that the effects of alcohol include decreased heart rate, blood pressure, and respiration, as well as impaired coordination, slurred speech, and fatigue. Long-term health problems related to alcohol abuse are psychological and physical dependence, liver damage, stomach problems, and vitamin depletion. Other hazards related to alcohol use are driving while intoxicated, incurring Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, and combining the use of alcohol with other drugs (Edwin R. Gerler, 1988, p. 139). Health should be good to maintain the good environment.

D. Relationship between respondent and his siblings

There is very similar characteristic in blood relation. One behavior can directly influence other as well as one behavior can represent the general nature of family member so everyone become the conscious on the behavior of other. In family, one member has right to know the activity of other and has duty also to support in every positive work. If any family member involve in negative activity then whole family members will be disturbed and relation will be effected. The study also tried to know the relationship between the drug abuser and their siblings. The response of participants are presented in the below table.

Table 4: Relationship Between Respondent and His Siblings

			Relationship with sibling					Total
			Very good	Good	Moderate	Bad	Very bad	
District	Surkhet	N	13	33	30	11	13	100
		%	5.4%	13.6%	12.4%	4.5%	5.4%	41.3%
	Banke	N	10	41	30	11	8	100
		%	4.1%	16.9%	12.4%	4.5%	3.3%	41.3%
	Dang	N	2	17	14	5	4	42
		%	0.8%	7.0%	5.8%	2.1%	1.7%	17.4%
Total	N	25	91	74	27	25	242	
	%	10.3%	37.6%	30.6%	11.2%	10.3%	100.0%	
Chi-Square Tests								
			Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square			4.317 ^a	8	.827			

Sources: Filed survey, 2016

The relationship of drug abusers with their siblings is affected. Above table No. 4 showed majority

respondent 37.6% replied they had good relationship with their siblings, followed by 30.6% replied moderate

relationship, 11.2% replied they had bad relationship and equally 10.3% replied they had very good and very bad relationship with their siblings.

District wise distribution of relationship of drug abusers with their siblings in three districts showed that in Surkhet out of 100 respondents maximum 13.6% responded they had good relationship with their siblings, followed by 12.4% said moderate relationship, equally 5.4% said they had very good and very bad relationship, and minority 4.5% replied they had bad relationship with their siblings. Similarly in Banke district majority 16.9% responded good relationship with their siblings, followed by 12.4% said moderate, 4.5% said bad relationship, 4.1% said very good and minority 3.3% said they had very bad relationship with their siblings. In Dang maximum 7.0% responded they had good relationship with their siblings, similarly 5.8% said moderate relationship, 2.1% had bad relationship, 1.7% had very bad relationship and minimum 0.8% had very good relationship with their siblings.

E. Relationship between respondent and his children

Children learn everything from their surrounding environment. Day to day interaction with family members, neighbor, friends, teachers and nature widen the knowledge of children. If children get the positive environment then they will grow up with positive thinking so learning environment should be positive and child friendly. Sometimes negative family environment can influence children to involve in negative activity. Parents should be very careful about their own activity, family environment, selection of school and peer group of children. These are the major sources to determine the way of life. If parents themselves involve in negative behavior: drug use then there is very high chances of child involvement in such bad culture. Parent's behavior and practices determines the nature of relationship with their children so the study asked the married drug users about their relation with children. Very few reported very worst condition of family relation.

Table 5: Relationship Between Respondent and His Children

			Relationship with children					Total
			Very good	Good	Moderate	Bad	Very bad	
District	Surkhet	N	7	23	6	6	4	46
		%	5.6%	18.3%	4.8%	4.8%	3.2%	36.5%
	Banke	N	19	23	10	13	1	66
		%	15.1%	18.3%	7.9%	10.3%	0.8%	52.4%
	Dang	N	2	8	4	0	0	14
		%	1.6%	6.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%
Total		N	28	54	20	19	5	126
		%	22.2%	42.9%	15.9%	15.1%	4.0%	100.0%
Chi-Square Tests								
			Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square			13.889 ^a	8	.085			

Sources: Filed survey, 2016

Table no 5 depicts relationship of drug abusers with their children as family effect of drug abuse majority 42.9% respondent replied they had good relationship with their children as effect of relationship of drug abuse, followed by 22.2% very good, 15.9% replied moderate relationship, 15.1% replied they had bad relationship, and 4.0% replied they had very bad relationship with their children as family effect of drug abuse.

Table no 5 depicts relationship of drug abusers with their children as family effect of drug abuse in three different district. Among 46 respondents in surkhet Majority 18.3% respondent replied they had good relationship with their children, followed by 5.6% very good, 15.9% replied moderate relationship,

equally 4.8% replied they had moderate and bad relationship with their children and minority 3.2% replied they had very bad relationship. In Banke district out of 66 respondents Majority 18.3% respondent replied they had good relationship with their children, followed by 15.1% very good, 10.3% had bad relationship, 7.9% had moderate relationship and minority 0.8% had very bad relationship with their children. In dang along with 14 responded Majority 6.3% respondent replied they had good relationship with their children, followed by 3.2% had moderate relationship, 1.6% had very good and minority 0.0% had bad and very bad relationship.

F. Relationship between respondent and his spouse

Sorrow and happiness is shared between the spouses. Spouses believe in the shared culture of their daily life activities. Once activity directly affects the other so that there is need to know each other very closely to make the happy journey of whole life. In Nepalese society, mostly wife depend on the economic resources of husband and wait for the decision of every activities. Husband is known as the head of family but the contribution of both wife and husband is equal for

the management of family life. If once behavior will be negative then it will destroy the happiness of family and also break the family structure. Negative behavior of husband or wife brings the disturbance in their relationship. The study asked the drug abusers about their relation with spouse after involvement in drug use. The below table shows the effect in relationship between drug abuser and his spouse in Surkhet, Banke and Dang district.

Table 6: Relationship Between Respondent and His Spouse

			Relationship with spouse					Total
			Very good	Good	Moderate	Bad	Very bad	
District	Surkhet	N	10	20	11	8	6	55
		%	6.8%	13.5%	7.4%	5.4%	4.1%	37.2%
	Banke	N	4	18	33	14	8	77
		%	2.7%	12.2%	22.3%	9.5%	5.4%	52.0%
	Dang	N	2	5	6	2	1	16
		%	1.4%	3.4%	4.1%	1.4%	0.7%	10.8%
Total		N	16	43	50	24	15	148
		%	10.8%	29.1%	33.8%	16.2%	10.1%	100.0%
Chi-Square Tests								
				Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
Pearson Chi-Square				12.670 ^a	8	.124		

Sources: Filed survey, 2016

Table No. 6 demonstrates majority 33.8% replied they had moderate relationship with their spouses as effect in relationship of drug abuse, followed by 29.1% replied good relationship, 16.2% replied they had bad relationship, 10.8% said very good relationship and very less 10.1% said they had very bad relationship with their spouse.

As a district wise distribution out of 55 responded in Surkhet district majority 13.5 % responded replied they had good relationship with their spouse, followed by 7.4 % replied moderate relationship, 6.8 % said very good relationship, 5.4 % said bad relationship and minority 4.1 % had very bad relationship. Similarly in Banke district out of 77 responded majority 22.3 % had moderate relationship, followed by 12.2 % had good relationship, 9.5 % had bad relationship, 5.4 % had very bad relationship and minority 2.7 % had very good relationship. In dang

district among 16 respondent majority 4.1 % responded that they had moderate relationship, followed by 3.4 % had good relationship, equally 1.4% had very good and bad relationship and minority , and 0.7% had very bad relationship.

G. Most affected group by drug abuser

The study tried to know the most affected group from the drug abuser. One person has multiple roles in personal and social life. One may have different responsibility in family and society so that their behavior can have multiple effects in family and society. It will effect in behavior and relationship. Drug users were asked about their experience of family and social relationship after involving in drug use. They were asked to response the name of most affected group from the behavior and activity of drug users. The following table shows the response of respondents:

Table 7: Most affected Group by Drug Abuser

			Most affected member from drug use		
			Most affected group		
			Family	Friends	Neighbor
District	Surkhet	N	86	48	22
		%	34.1%	19.0%	8.7%
	Banke	N	92	49	27
		%	36.5%	19.4%	10.7%
	Dang	N	43	26	27
		%			

		%	17.1%	10.3%	10.7%
Total		N	221	123	76
		%	87.7%	48.8%	30.2%

Sources: Filed survey, 2016

Table No. 7 showed the most affected group by drug abusers majority 87.7% replied family, followed by 48.8% friends and minority 30.2% said Neighbor. Family is made from the blood relationship; establish with birth of people so that also family may have direct effect of drug use of family member.

As district wise distribution of response shows that in Surkhet district majority 34.1% responded family are most affected followed by 19.0% friends and minority 8.7% said Neighbor. Likewise in Banke district majority 36.5% replied family, followed by 19.4% friends and minority 10.7% said Neighbor. In Dang district majority 17.1% responded family are most affected followed by 10.7% said Neighbor and minority 10.3% replied Friends.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

IV. CONCLUSION

The study found that there was significant different in experience of drug users about the effect of drug use in their relationship with family and friends. Respondents reported the moderate level relation with their family and relatives because of the effect of drug use. The drug effects on physiological as well as social and psychological growth and development of drug user. It effects on the emotional attachment which makes people emotionless.

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