

Self Esteem, Locus of Control and Vulnerability to Drug Addiction: A study on Govt. and Private school students

Dr Sunil Kumar

Department of Psychology, H.P. University, Shimla.

ABSTRACT

In order to see the relationship of Self – Esteem and locus of control (external) with the vulnerability to addiction correlation design was used followed by the t-test, the present study was conducted on the 100 students of govt schools and private school using standardized tools of Self-esteem and locus of control. The result showed the significant and negative correlations between the self-esteem and vulnerability to addiction while the correlation of locus of control came out to be significant and positive with the vulnerability to addiction among the participants and the students of govt school outperformed the students of private schools in terms of these variables.

Students in India have more recently been the subjects for investigation of prevalence and patter of drug abuse. Bannerjee (1963) has reported prevalence of abuse of tobacco in 26% and amphetamine in 11.4% among students. Dube (1972) reported 5% of all students in one university to be regular cannabis user. Chisems (1974) observed a prevalence of 19.7% among Bombay University to drug user. He found that cannabis is most commonly used in students. Despite the fact that all individual live in the same social, circle, some people find themselves vulnerable to drug addiction where as some people stand apart from the drug addiction, so become very crucial to high light or identify the factor that influence people differently. Taylor, et al. (2005) conducted a study with sample of over 870 boys from diverse racial and ethnic group for a period of nine year and showed, that eleven-year-old boy who displayed evidence of low self-esteem were more likely to vulnerable to drug addiction at age 20 than the boys who did not have low self-esteem. Taylor (1992) evaluated the relationship between self-esteem, anxiety, and drug use in a nonclinical sample of 30 men, ages 16 to 43 years and showed a significant negative correlation between self-esteem and drug use and a significant positive correlation between trait anxiety and drug use. Significant negative correlation was found between self-esteem and trait anxiety.

It may be self-esteem which leads one to drug addiction. Self-esteem is person's overall evaluation or appraisal of his/her own worth. Self-Esteem is very important because it affects how you think, act and how you relate to other people. High self-esteem is if one will be confident, happy, highly motivated and have higher attitude. Low self-esteem reflects poor confidence and that also cause negative thoughts which mean you are likely to give up easily rather than face challenge. So, Self-esteem may play a role in drug addiction. In addition, Hotmen (1982) found that students with external Locus of control are likely to smoke than the students with high self-esteem of an internal Locus of control and high self-efficacy. Locus of control is important variable of personality. When teen and adolescent fall in circumstances or environment which is confused or tumultuous, It would aspects that the personality variable such as locus of control would change as teenagers. Unstable locus of control would indicate anxious, depressed, loneliness neurotic and drug dependence because is associated with both positively or negatively characteristic of personality. Locus of control may play an important role to drug addiction. Locus of control refers to an individual perception about underlying main of events in his/her life. It is two type external locus of control and internal locus of control. In external locus of control individual believe that his/her behaviour is guided by fate luck or other external circumstance. Internal locus of control individual believes that his/her behaviour is guiding his/her personal decision and efforts.

Drug addiction has led to a detrimental impact on the society. In present circumstance of our society number of individual easily become vulnerable to drug addiction which affect their physical, biological and psychological growth. A person's vulnerability to addiction is unknown and may be varying. It has been found that certain environment variable based higher vulnerability. Besides it family dysfunction and disruption low social class rearing, poor parental monitoring rampant social drug use may greatly be lead one to vulnerable to drug addiction. Vulnerability to Drug addiction is a commonly severe problem among people all over the world. With its intoxicating effects, a significant amount of research has been devoted to understanding the effects of vulnerability to drug addiction on the human being, understanding what type of people indulge in drug addiction, and understanding who is at risk for developing drug addiction. Although there is a significant amount of research devoted to drug addiction, there are still many questions yet to be investigates. Hence present research is conduct on how self-esteem, locus of control influences vulnerability to drug addiction.

Therefore, the aim of present research is to explore the relationship of self-esteem, Locus of control and vulnerability to drug addiction among secondary school students. Therefore, on the basis of above discussion and view of related literature the present endeavour have the following objectives:

- To study the relationship of self-esteem with vulnerability of drug addiction.
- To study the relationship of locus of control with vulnerability of drug addiction.
- To study the difference among Government and Private secondary school students, in term of self-esteem, Locus of control and vulnerability to drug addiction.

METHODOLOGY

Design: In the present study correlation design was used in order to see the relationship of the self-esteem, Locus of control and vulnerability to drug addiction among government and private secondary school students. Further in order to see the difference between Govt and Private school students T-Test was computed.

Participants: In total hundred (100, Plus two level) secondary school students fifty (50) each from the Government school and private school were taken for the study from Shimla city of Himachal Pradesh.

Tool used:

The following tools have been used in the present study to observe the Self-Esteem, Locus of control and vulnerability to drug addiction among the government and private secondary school students:

Self-Esteem Inventory

For measuring Self-Esteem, the multidimensional Self-Esteem Questionnaire developed by Parasad and Thakur (1977) was used among the participants of the Government and Private Senior Secondary Schools. It has 30 items, out of 30 item seventeen are socially desirable and thirteen are socially undesirable. The low score shows high self-esteem and high score shows low self- esteem

Locus of control scale

In the present study the Hindi version of Locus of control scale that were developed by Kumar and Nath (1977) was used which is the translated version of Rotter (1966) locus of control scale. The scale consists of 29 pairs of statements.

Measurement of Vulnerability to Drug Addiction

A 50 items scale was developed having five sub-factors namely, vulnerable environment, Peer pressure, Attitude, Future Intentions and Past experience with regard to Addiction was used to assess the vulnerability to drug addiction among secondary school students. These sub-factors are discussed briefly as:

- Vulnerable environment refers the environment in which a person find himself/herself inclined toward drug addiction. Vulnerable Environment is the one of the reasons to indulge in drug addiction mostly teen and adolescent more vulnerable than any other group.
- Attitude refer to belief feeling and behaviour tendency towards an object. attitude towards drug is also one of the reasons getting drug addiction. Many researchers have brought attitude towards drug under focus several factors influence individual risk perception and attitude of young people towards drug addiction.
- Peer pressure refers to the influence exerted by peer group in encouraging a person to change his /her attitude value or behaviour in order to conform the group norm. Peer pressure is the one of the important factors of teenagers to indulge in addiction.
- Intention refers a determination to act in a certain way or to do a certain thing purposely. In drug addiction intention also play important role finding highlight that often individual are aware of negative effect of drug addiction however they take it sometime individual circumstance force him to do so.
- Past experience refers to happening or existing earlier time. Past experience is the one reason by which one may be trapped in addiction. Individual who was engaged in drug addiction in his past or come of the environment or family or peers who were deeply indulge in addiction may be more possibility to vulnerable to drug addiction.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Self- Esteem and Vulnerability to Addiction

Table 1 showed the significant and negative correlation on the scores of personally perceived self-esteems with the score of vulnerability to drug addiction in terms of peer pressure (.583**, $p < .01$), vulnerable environment (.502**, $p < .01$), attitude (.554**, $p < .01$), intentions (.651 **, $p < .01$), past experience (.569**, $p < .01$) and overall vulnerability to addiction (.580**, $p < .01$) among the government school students. The correlation is also significant and negative between the scores of socially perceived self-esteems and the peer (.530**, $p < .01$) pressure (.530**, $p < .01$), vulnerable environment (.450**, $p < .01$), attitude (.538**, $p < .01$),

intentions (.604**, $p < .01$), past experience (485**, $p < .01$) and overall vulnerability (512**, $p < .01$) to addiction among the government school students (See Table 1).

Table 1.
Correlation Table of the Govt. secondary school students
on their Self-Esteem, Locus of Control and Vulnerability to Addiction

Variables	PPS	SPS	LOC	PP	VE	ATT	INT	PE	OV
PPS	1.00	-.935**	-.428**	-.583**	-.502**	-.554**	-.651**	-.569**	-.580**
SPS		1.00	-.383	-.530**	-.450**	-.538**	-.604**	-.485**	-.512**
LOC			1.00	.704**	.551**	.710**	.688**	.654**	.673**
PP				1.00	.829**	.899**	.944**	.925**	.973**
VE					1.00	.873**	.856**	.830**	.904**
ATT						1.00	.901**	.836**	.919**
INT							1.00	.895**	.942**
PE								1.00	.913**
OV									1.00

*=.05 level ($P < 0.05$)

**=.01 level ($P < 0.01$)

PPS=Personally Perceived Self-Esteem, SPS=Socially Perceived Self-Esteem, LOC=Locus of Control, PP=Peer Pressure, VE=Vulnerable environment, ATT=Attitude, INT=Intention, PE=Past Experience, OV=Overall Vulnerability to drug addiction

Among the Private school group, the result showed that the scores of personally perceived self-esteems are significantly and negatively correlated with the scores of peer pressure (.828**, $p < .01$), vulnerable environment (.758**, $p < .01$), attitude (.753**, $p < .01$), intentions (.770**, $p < .01$), past experience (.762**, $p < .01$) and overall vulnerability to addiction (.636**, $p < .01$) in these students. The scores of socially perceived self-esteems are also significant and negative with the scores of peer pressure (.784**, $p < .01$), vulnerable environment (.705**, $p < .01$), attitude (.700**, $p < .01$), intentions (.718**, $p < .01$), past experience (.711**, $p < .01$) and overall vulnerability to drug addiction (.568**, $p < .01$) in this group (See Table 2).

Table 2.
Correlation Table of the Private secondary school students
on their Self-Esteem, Locus of Control and Vulnerability to Addiction

	PPS	SPS	LOC	PP	VE	ATT	INT	PE	OV
PPS	1.00	-.988**	-.602**	-.828**	-.758**	-.753**	-.770**	-.762**	-.636**
SPS		1.00	-.532**	-.784**	-.705**	-.700**	-.718**	-.711**	-.568**
LOC			1.00	.688**	.667**	.673**	.678**	.678**	.623**
PP				1.00	.973**	.934**	.960**	.923**	.909**
VE					1.00	.941**	.953**	.907**	.959**
ATT						1.00	.926**	.916**	.929**
INT							1.00	.969**	.940**
PE								1.00	.904**
OV									1.00

*=.05 level ($P < 0.05$)

**=.01 level ($P < 0.01$)

PPS=Personally Perceived Self-Esteem, SPS=Socially Perceived Self-Esteem, LOC=Locus of Control, PP=Peer Pressure, VE=Vulnerable environment, ATT=Attitude, INT=Intention, PE=Past Experience, OV=Overall Vulnerability to drug addiction

The result of the t- test analysis showed that there is a significant difference between Govt. and private school students on personally perceived self-esteem (9.484**, $p < .01$), socially perceived self-esteem (9.735**, $p < .01$), and overall vulnerability to drug addiction (2.257*, $p < .05$). But the difference has not emerged significant on the sub factors, peer pressure (.024), vulnerable environment (.741), attitude (1.10), Intentions (.95) except past experience (3.88**). Further, the result of the t-test showed the significant difference between Govt. and Private school students on their personally and socially perceived self-esteem and as well the scores of overall vulnerabilities to drug addiction in terms of its sub factors. This shows that Government School students outperformed the private school students in terms of self-esteem (the low score shows high self-esteem and high score shows low self-esteem) and Low overall vulnerability to drug addiction in terms of its sub factors as well i.e., Higher (positive) the self-esteem lower the vulnerability to addiction.

The results of the present study do find support from earlier study directly and indirectly. Corbin et al (1996) examines the relationship between level of alcohol consumption and self-esteem for college males and females. Study of 130 males and 130 females at a major state university indicates that this relationship was moderated by gender, with females at greater risk for low self-esteem associated with heavy alcohol consumption. Crump et al (1997) studied the influence of self-esteem on smoking and the result showed that self-esteem is associated with the likelihood of smoking. In a sample of 1,256 children, those with lowest levels of self-esteem were twice as likely to have ever smoked as those with highest level of self-esteem (95% C.I.=1.10-7.78). Girls, more so than boys, have an increased risk of smoking at the lowest level of self-esteem. Girls with the lowest level of self-esteem were 2.8 times (95% C.I.=3.85-16.59) as likely to have smoked when compared to girls with higher self-esteem. Hence, the result of the present study confirmed Self-Esteem is significantly and negatively correlated to vulnerability to drug addiction among Govt. and Private school secondary students.

LOCUS OF CONTROL and VULNERABILITY TO SADDICTION.

The locus of control score (External) are also significantly and negatively correlated with the scores of peer pressure (.704**, $p < .01$), vulnerable environment (551**, $p < .01$), attitude (.710**, $p < .01$), intentions (.688**, $p < .01$), past experience (654**, $p < .01$) and overall

vulnerability (.673**, $p < .01$) to drug addiction among the Govt. school students (see Table 1).

While among the private. school students the correlation values of locus of control (External) are also significant but positively correlated with the overall vulnerability (.623**, $p < .01$) to drug addiction and its sub factors, peer pressure (.668**, $p < .01$), vulnerable environment (.667**, $p < .01$), attitude (.673**, $p < .01$), intentions (.678**, $p < .01$), and past experience (.678**, $p < .01$) in this group (See Table 2). Besides, the result of t-test showed that there is a significant difference between Govt. and private school students on their locus of control (4.672**, $p < .01$) and overall vulnerability to drug addiction (2.257*, $p < .05$).

Table 3

t- Test Table of Govt. and Private School students in terms of Their Self Efficacy, Locus of Control and Vulnerability to Addiction.

Variable	Private Secondary School Students		Government Secondary School Students		t-Value
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	
Personally Perceived	135.80	17.16	175.87	23.11	9.484**
Socially Perceived	132.81	16.61	174.43	24.54	9.735**
LOC	8.94	3.33	5.87	2.81	4.612**
Peer Pressure	11.00	10.33	10.95	7.40	.024
Vulnerable environment	14.48	4.80	13.60	6.39	0.74
Attitude	28.28	9.33	26.36	6.53	1.10
Intention	1.36	1.49	1.07	1.34	0.95
Past Experience	1.52	.994	.4146	.59	3.88**
Overall Vulnerability To Addiction	68.66	16.309	65.78	15.50	2.257**

*=.05 level ($P < 0.05$)

**=.01 level ($P < 0.01$)

But the difference has not emerged significant on the sub factors, peer pressure (.024), vulnerable environment (.741), attitude (1.10), Intentions (0.95) except past experience (3.88** $p < .01$).

The result of the present study showed that the scores of loci of control (External) were significantly and positively correlated with the overall vulnerability to drug addiction in terms of its sub factors i.e. Peer pressure, Vulnerable Environment, Attitude, Intention and Past experience among Govt. and Private school secondary students and as well in the total sample (see table 1 and 2). This shows that Locus of control (external) is significantly and positively

related to overall vulnerability to drug addiction in terms of its sub factors. Further the result of t-test showed that there is significant difference between Govt. and Private school students on the scores of their locus of control (external) and vulnerability to drug addiction. The mean scores of the Private school students on are higher than the scores of Govt. school students on locus of control (external) and as well on the vulnerability to drug addiction. The result shows that Government secondary school students scored low on locus of control as well as overall vulnerability to drug addiction in terms of its sub factor and have low vulnerability to drug addiction than private secondary school students. The Private secondary school students scored higher on Locus control (external Locus of control) and overall vulnerability to drug addiction in terms of its sub factors and have high vulnerability to drug addiction in terms of its sub factors, clearly exposed that higher the locus of control (external) and higher the vulnerability to drug addiction and thus, showing positive relationship between the two variables. Thus, repealed the positive and significant relationship between locus of control (external) and vulnerability to drug addiction in terms of its sub factors.

Although locus of control is one of the most sought constructs in psychological and social science, however, its use in substance abuse researchers has been limited. The larger studies show: a significant correlation between internal locus of control and greater personal treatment motivation (Murphy & Bentall, 1992) and no relationship between 12-step spiritual beliefs and an external locus of control over drug use (Christo & Franey, 1995) besides, a significant correlation between a more internal locus of control and abstinence has been found (Sadava, 1986) with a significant shifts toward an internal locus of control during treatment (Abbott, 1984; Walker, et al., 1979). Whereas among children of alcoholics, external orientation was significantly and positively correlated with having a parent who drank heavily and scores on the Beck Depression Inventory and significantly and negatively correlated with the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Inventory (McNeill & Gilbert, 1991); Churchill, Broida and Nicholson (1990) worked on locus of control and self-esteem in adult children of alcoholics. The study found the relationship between parental alcoholism and low self-esteem and external locus of control. The battery was given to 497 college students. Female adult children of alcoholics (ACOA's) were found to have lower self-esteem and external locus of control than male adult children of alcoholics (ACOA's). Clark and Hotmen (1982) found that students with external locus of control were likely to smoke than the students with high self-Esteem and internal locus of control. The result of the qualitative analysis also revealed that

that those students who have reported negative self-regard and high Locus of control (external) reported high vulnerability to drug addiction in term of its sub-factors.

Based on the above discussion, the results of the present study confirmed the significant and positive relationship between locus control and vulnerability to addiction among Govt. and private school students and require further research i.e., Higher the locus of control (External), higher the vulnerability to addiction,

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