



A Study Of Hysteria And Psychopathic Deviate Among The Youth Following Drugs And Substance Addiction

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to investigate the state of mental health disorder in drugs and substance addicted youth in National Capital Region (NCR) for hysteria and psychopathic deviate of different geographical regions in National Capital Region (NCR) of India. Another purpose of the study was to find out the significant difference in comparison of mental health disorders among drugs and substance addicted youth in hysteria and psychopathic deviate from East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) of India. 500 subjects for the study were selected from the East, West, North, South, Central region of NCR, 100 from each region of age range from 18 to 25 years. Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory used as criterion measure. To find out significant difference of psychological characteristics among national capital region rehabs of different geographical regions in NCR of India, the analysis of variance was used. The result reveals the analysis of variance that there was significant ($p > .05$) for hysteria and psychopathic deviate among the group east, west, north, south, central region of NCR in drugs and substance addicted youth were significant ($p > .05$) significant difference in comparison of mental health disorders among drugs and substance addicted youth in hysteria and psychopathic deviate from East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR).

Keywords: Addiction, Psychology, Substance abuse, mental health disorders, personality inventory, psychopathology, youth.

INTRODUCTION

Mental health is a state of wellbeing in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community (WHO).

Drug abuse or substance abuse refers to the use of certain chemicals for the purpose of creating pleasurable effects on the brain (Dr. Ananya Mandal, 2023).

Psychology is the logical investigation of the brain and conduct, as indicated by the American Psychological Association. Psychology is a multifaceted discipline and consolidates many sub-fields of concentrate such areas as human new development, sports, prosperity, clinical, social approach to acting and mental cycles.

The National Capital Region (NCR) is the designation for a conurbation or metropolitan area in India. It encompasses the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi, including New Delhi and urban areas surrounding it in neighboring states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan (thehansindia.com, 2016).

Substance abuse is a pattern of compulsive substance use marked by recurrent significant social, occupational, legal, or interpersonal adverse consequences, such as repeated absences from work or school, arrests, and marital difficulties. (APA dictionary of psychology).

Addiction is a state of psychological or physical dependence (or both) on the use of alcohol or other drugs. The term is often used as an equivalent term for substance dependence and sometimes applied to behavioral disorders, such as sexual, internet, and gambling addictions. (APA dictionary of psychology).

METHODOLOGY

Subject for the study were 500 drugs and substance addicted youth in National Capital Range (NCR). 100 subjects were selected from East NCR (Ghaziabad, G. B. Nagar, Hapur & Bulandshahr District), 100 subjects were selected from West NCR (Jhajjar, Rohtak, Rewari & Charkhi Dadri District), 100 subjects were selected from North NCR (Sonapat, Bhagpat, Meerut & Muzaffarnagar District), 100 Subjects were selected from South NCR (Gurugram, Faridabad, Palwal & Nuh District) and while another 100 subjects were selected from Delhi. The age level of subjects ranged from 18 to 25 years. All the subjects were the residents of National Capital Range (NCR) of India the analysis of variance was used. The required data for the research was collected by the Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory (Personality inventory, psychopathology). The level of significance was set at .05 levels.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Hysteria:

To find out hysteria among the means of East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, analysis of variance statistics was used and presented in table-1.

TABLE-01

Analysis of variance in hysteria among the means of East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth

Source of Variance	d.f	SS	MSS	F-ratio
Between Group	4	1527.35	381.84	12.965*
Within Group	495	14578.28	29.45	

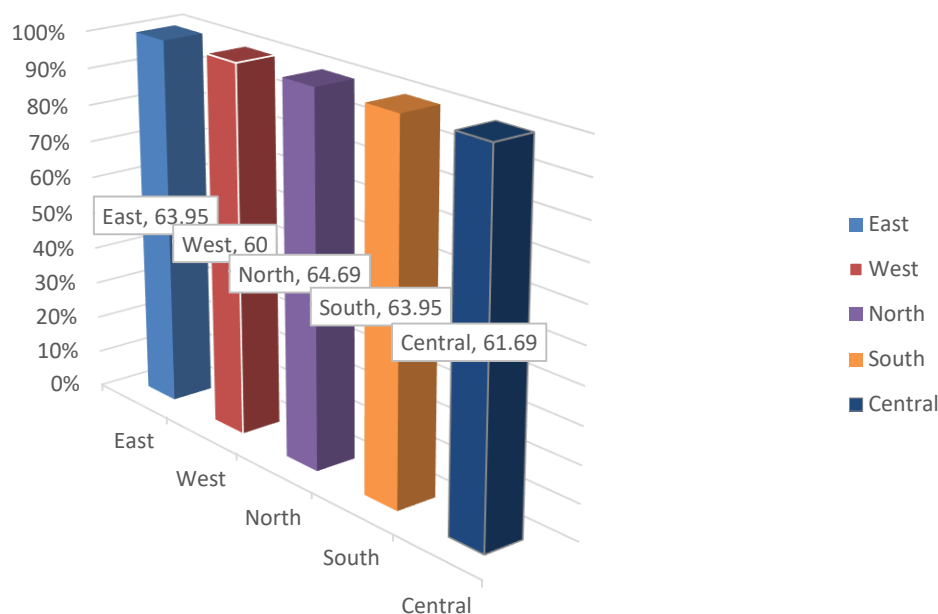
*Insignificant at .05 level

F-Value required to be significant at .05 (4, 495) = 2.389

The value shown in table-1 clearly indicates that the F-Value calculated was much higher than the required value to be the significant. Further the mean difference among East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth in relation to their hysteria levels.

The scores are also illustrated in the figure-I

Figure-I



Psychopathic-deviate:

To find out psychopathic-deviate among the means of East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, analysis of variance statistics was used and presented in table-2.

TABLE-02

Analysis of variance in psychopathic-deviate among the means of East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth

Source of Variance	d.f	SS	MSS	F-ratio
Between Group	4	3635.568	908.89	52.749*
Within Group	495	8529.030	17.23	

*Insignificant at .05 level

F-Value required to be significant at .05 (4, 495) = 2.389

The value shown in table-2 clearly indicates that the F-Value calculated was much higher than the required value to be the significant. Further the mean difference among East, West, North, South and Central

National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth in relation to their psychopathic-deviate levels.

The scores are also illustrated in the figure-II

Figure-II

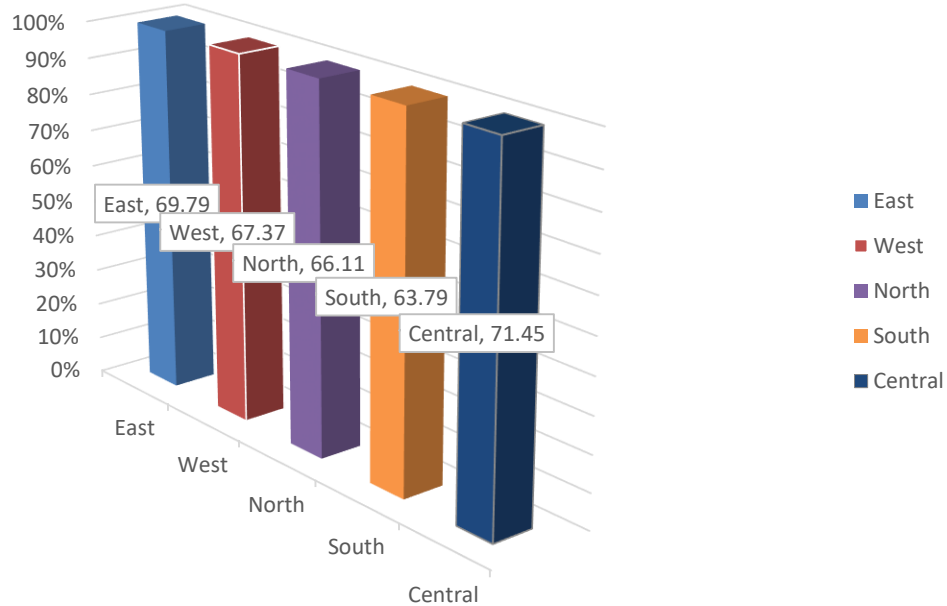


TABLE-03

Comparison of hysteria among the means of East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth

East	West	North	South	Central	M.D.	C.D.
63.95	60				3.95	1.504*
63.95		64.69			-.74	
63.95			63.95		0	
63.95				61.69	2.26	
	60	64.69			-4.69	
	60		63.95		-3.95	
	60			61.69	-1.69	
		64.69	63.95		.74	
		64.69		61.69	3	
			63.95	61.69	2.26	

*Significant at .05 level

*F-Value required to be significant at 05 (4, 495) = 2.389

The post hoc test was used to compare hysteria among the means of East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth. Where it has clearly revealed the significant difference was found between East and West National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, East and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, West and North National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, West and South National

Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, West and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, North and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth and South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, where the mean difference was found higher than critical difference. Where it has clearly revealed the insignificant difference was found between East and North National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, East and South National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth and North and South National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, where the mean difference was found lower than critical difference. The scores are also illustrated in the figure-III

Figure-III

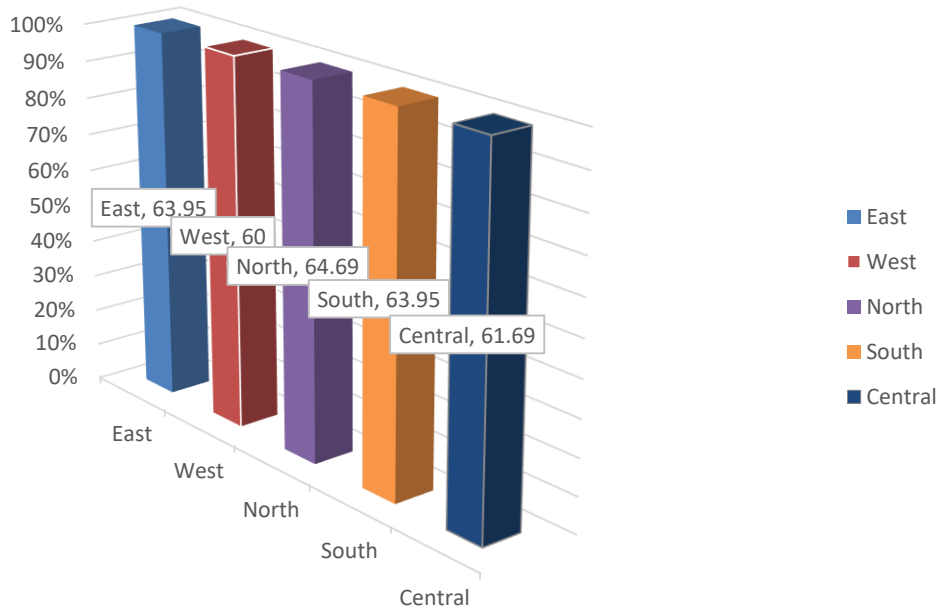


TABLE-04

Comparison of Psychopathic-deviate among the means of East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth

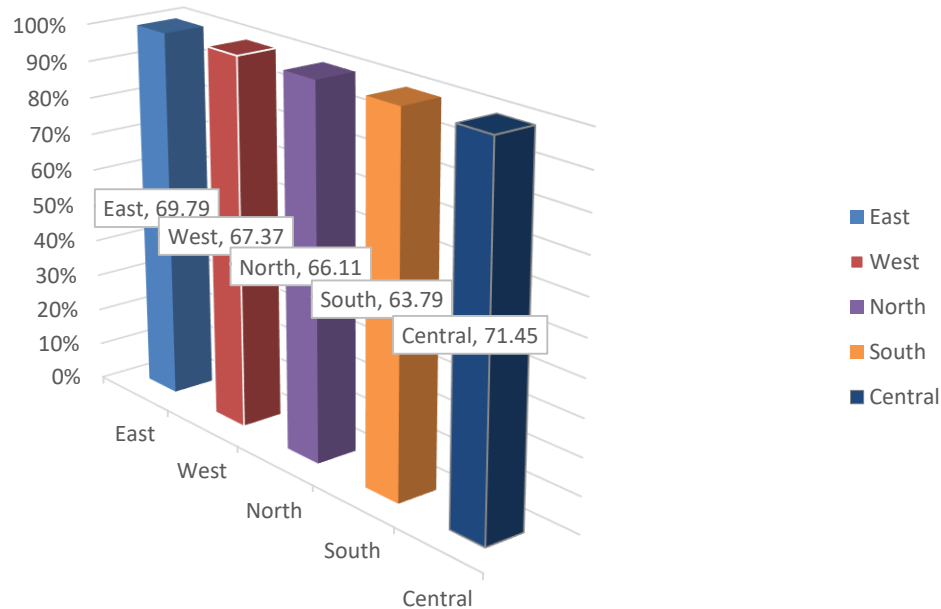
East	West	North	South	Central	M.D.	C.D.
69.79	67.37				2.42	1.150*
69.79		66.11			3.68	
69.79			63.79		6	
69.79				71.45	-1.66	
	67.37	66.11			1.26	
	67.37		63.79		3.58	
	67.37			71.45	-4.08	
		66.11	63.79		2.32	
		66.11		71.45	-5.34	
			63.79	71.45	-7.66	

*Significant at .05 level

*F-Value required to be significant at 05 (4, 495) = 2.389

The post hoc test was used to compare psychopathic-deviate among the means of East, West, North, South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth. Where it has clearly revealed the significant difference was found between East and West National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, East and North National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, East and South National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, East and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, West and North National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, West and south National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, West and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, North and south National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, North and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, and South and Central National Capital Region (NCR) drugs and substance addicted youth, where the mean difference was found higher than critical difference.

Figure- IV



DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

The present investigation was designed to know the mental health disorders among the youth following drug and substance addiction in Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR). The purpose of this study is many-fold and reveals some specific differences among the NCR youth. Though the research scholar did not tend to explore the personal life of the youth, some of the facts could not be unattended; hence, they found it necessary to know the mental health disorders among the youth following drugs and substance addiction in Delhi National Capital Region. The questionnaire or inventory used for the purpose helped to know the significant difference in youth following drugs and substance addiction in the Delhi and National Capital

Region of India (NCR). Before getting to the conclusion of the study, it should be understood. Their positive contribution certainly helps any society or country grow with the proper ratio.

In this present study, there is an indication that young individuals engaged in substance addiction may be more prone to experiencing symptoms of hysteria. The findings of the present study align with previous research, as indicated by **Robinson and Adinoff,(2016)**; found the historical evolution of how substance use disorders have been classified, taking into account the broader context and conceptual frameworks that have influenced their classification, **Höijer et al.,(2021)**; found the cognitive and personality factors vary between male and female patients with substance use disorder. It may assess cognitive functioning and personality traits, providing insights into potential gender-specific patterns within the context of substance use disorders, **Humenik et al.,(2021)**; found the the mental health implications for individuals participating in drug courts. The relationship between participation in drug courts and mental health outcomes. It may investigate how involvement in the drug court system influences the mental health of participants, including factors such as psychological well-being, stress, and coping mechanisms.

In this present study, there is an indication that young individuals engaged in substance addiction may be more prone to experiencing symptoms of psychopathic- deviate. The findings of the present study align with previous research, as indicated by **Schulz et al., (2016)**; found the connections between psychopathy and drug use, specifically examining gender differences this study investigates how psychopathy is associated with drug use and whether these associations differ between males and females. It may explore the nuances of how psychopathic traits relate to drug-related behaviors and patterns, providing insights into potential gender-specific variations in these associations, **Edwards et al.,(2016)**; found the interplay between psychopathy, drug use, and involvement in sex work and exchange, with a focus on gendered contexts. The study likely explores how psychopathy and drug use are associated with engagement in sex work and exchange, considering the influence of gender. It may investigate the nuanced relationships between these variables, shedding light on how psychopathic traits and drug-related behaviors intersect with gender-specific contexts, particularly in the context of sex work, **Matheson et al.,(2023)**; found the relationship between substance use and psychotic-like experiences in young individuals. The study likely synthesizes existing research to explore how substance use correlates with the occurrence of psychotic-like experiences among young people. It may involve analyzing a range of studies to identify patterns and associations between different types of substance use and the prevalence or severity of psychotic-like symptoms.

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