# A Study Of Drug Addiction With Academic Achievement Among Adolescent

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*Abstract: The purpose of this research was to investigate the drug addiction among adolescent. Three hundred male and female adolescents were selected from various educational schools of Kota district. Their age range was 13 to 19 years. The data was collected by employing Alcohol and Drug Attitude Scale by Sunil Saini and Sandeep Singh. For statistical analysis, mean, S.D. and "t" were worked out. The results showed that the adolescent students significantly differ regarding locality, and economic status but not regarding gender. Male and female students have same possibility to indulge in drug addiction. Urban adolescents did more drug addiction then rural. Rich adolescents did more drug addiction chances than poor. While academic achievement has negative relationship with drug addiction. It can therefore, be concluded that if the drug addiction increases then academic achievement will decreased and vice-versa.*

*Keyword: Academic Achievement, Drug Addiction, Economic status, Gender, Locality.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Adolescent is the inter-phase of childhood and adulthood. Adolescent is the period which begins with puberty and ends with the general recession of growth. It is measurable period of growing up, during which the child develops into a man or woman. In this stage, the primary function is to develop the mental and physical growth of the individual. Due to endocrine gland function, not only reproductive physical functions appears in this age, but also some mental functions too like moodiness, irritability, emotions, tension, stress, restlessness etc. According to G. Stanley Hall-"Adolescence is a period of great stress and strain, storm and strife." [Educational psychology and measurement, (2007) pg. no.79]. Psychologically definition distinguishes adolescence in terms of the developmental task to be accomplished, each of which related to the central task of achieving a personal identity. It may also say a self-development period according to their cognitive efficiency. In this study- emotional development of adolescent is measurable. Everything in this world is strong and puzzling to the adolescent. The psycho-social conditions of the person are disturbed and he is found to be emotionally unstable. Society and peers role how effect adolescents social behave that was revealed by a research of Deborah J. Laible & et al (2004) they study on pathway of self-esteem in late adolescent: the role of parents and peer attachment, empathy, and social behaviors, they finds that although close supportive relationships with parents and peer are related to adolescent self-esteem, females are more influenced with parents while males with peers. At this stage feelings are always very tender and overwhelming. They fluctuate very often and swing from elation to despair very rapidly. Along with that interaction with behavior of other people also manipulate their behavior too. They are faced with a varied configuration of reaction stimuli from adult and strangers alike. Though the individual has a built-in mechanism to combat the situation, the techniques they employ leave an indelible mark on his personality development. They want to experience everything which may or may not accept by society like batting, smoking, drinking, and drug taking etc. "Psychologically and a few researches have emphasized that the main cause of drug addiction is alleviation of stress or to escape himself from these difficulties which are result of inadequacy, difficulties in adjustment, helplessness, alienation, rejections, failure,

negative attitude towards the life etc. Stressful life events and inadequate social support were found to be an important factor for drug abuse (Shrivastava, 1991); (Das, 1992; Dubey, 1994). On other hand less of love and security from family, friend and society also develop hostile attitude towards them. Normal behavior is impossible when a student feel insecure. If an adolescent feels insecure, this may lead them, in the absence of any guidance, to revolting against the people, cutting classes, drug addiction, alcoholism, stealing, humbuggery, gangsterism, criminal behavior and other antisocial behavior. Stress for success, farness from family and friends, new peer pressure is circumstances of Kota region. Here in this study investigator tried to find out the effect of academic achievement with drug addiction of adolescent students.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A study of drug addiction with academic achievement among adolescent"

## II. RATIONAL OF THE STUDY

Drug addiction is also called substance use disorder, is a dependence on a legal, illegal or medication. Keep in mind that alcohol and nicotine are legal substance, but are also considered drugs. According to the study of Carson, Butcher & Coleman (1988) - the reason why people use drug can be – curiosity, thrill seeking & easy euphoria; peer pressure for doing the 'in thing' with a given group; desire for self-improvement though gaining new insights; helps in realizing one's potential; urge to diminish stressful conflicts, insecurities and anxieties. Chein, et.al (1964), Lawrance & Valleman (1970), Blum (1972) have reported some similarities in family background in the life histories of drug abusers. Rees (1970) has proposed that drug abusers succumb to sociological problems are-invariably victims of broken homes, one parent dead, an orthodox or strict father, unhappy relationship, a non-communicative family, lack of meaning and fulfillment in their lives. Drug addiction affect adolescent's academic achievement. A national youth risk behavior survey (2009) show a negative association between drug addiction and academic achievement. Some kind of drugs in use are heroine (way to escape), barbiturates (sleeping pills), amphetamines (pep pills), marijuana (intensities the original mood and make the use, feel bright and witty), LSD (increases sensory awareness, hallucination and a sense of unreality).

The graphs of these aspects rise up with boom. Year by year cases of drug addiction by adolescents increases in Kota. These aspects have a sure effect on their academic achievement. Because adolescent age is the milestone of future, since it is necessary to rise up them from above problems and diverted them on the bright way of good academic achievement.

The main aim of this research is to generate the knowledge and possibilities that how an adolescent students can get a good academic achievement and out of them from drug addiction.

## OBJECTIVES

✓ To study the effect of gender, locality, and economic status on drug addiction.
✓ To study the effect of academic achievement on drug addiction of adolescent students.
✓ To study the interrelationship between drug addiction with academic achievement of adolescent.

## HYPOTHESIS

✓ There will be no significant effect of gender on drug addiction of adolescent at .05 level of significance.
✓ There will be no significant effect of locality on drug addiction of adolescent at .05 level of significance.
✓ There will be no significant effect of economic status on drug addiction of adolescent at .05 level of significance.
✓ There will be no significant effect of academic achievement on drug addiction of adolescent at .05 level of significance.
✓ There will be no significant correlation of academic achievement and drug addiction of adolescent at .05 level of significance.

## METHOD

In this study ex-post facto method used for research. This kind of research is based on scientific and analytical examination of dependent and independent variables.

## SAMPLE

A sample consisted of 1200 (600 male and 600 female) adolescent students was selected from rural and urban regions from various educational institutes of Kota district. Their age range was 13 years to 19 years.

## TOOLS

✓ For data collection of drug addiction, Alcohol and Drug Attitude Scale by Sunil Saini and Sandeep Singh was used.
✓ For academic achievement data collection a Performa made by investigator from collecting annual result from selected samples schools.

## III. RESULT

| Variable gender | N | Mean | S.D. | t-test | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 600 | 64.0333 | 17.6927 | | |
| Female | 600 | 63.1667 | 22.1706 | 0.747796 | NS |

*T value at 0.05 level is 1.9619 response respectively on df =1198*

*Table 1: Significance of difference between mean drug addiction score of male and female adolescent students*

This can be observed from table-I that there was existed no significance difference between mean drug addiction score of male and female adolescent students. Because the obtained "t" value 0.7478 was less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance with df 1198. Since the null hypothesis of no

significance difference between drug addiction of male and female adolescent students was not rejected. Hence there was no significance effect of gender on drug addiction of adolescent students.

| Variable locality | N | Mean | S.D. | t-test | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural | 600 | 67.6333 | 15.82084 | 7.103678 | Significant difference at .01 level |
| Urban | 600 | 59.5667 | 22.84978 | | |

*T value at 0.01 level is 2.578 response respectively on df =1198*

*Table 2: Significance of difference between mean drug addiction score of rural and urban adolescent students*

This can be observed from table-II that there was existed significance difference between mean drug addiction score of rural and urban adolescent students. Because the obtained "t" value 7.103678 was more than the table value at 0.01 level of significance with df 1198. Since the null hypothesis of no significance difference between drug addiction of rural and urban adolescent students was rejected. Hence there was significance effect of locality on drug addiction of adolescent students.

| Variable economic status | N | Mean | S.D. | t-test | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rich | 600 | 66.3333 | 21.81641 | 4.760157 | Significant difference at .01 level |
| Poor | 600 | 60.8667 | 17.72142 | | |

*T value at 0.01 level is 2.578 response respectively on df =1198*

*Table 3: Significance of difference between mean drug addiction score of rich and poor adolescent students*

This can be observed from table-III that there was existed significance difference between mean drug addiction score of rich and poor adolescent students. Because the obtained "t" value 4.760157 was more than the table value at 0.01 level of significance with df 1198. Since the null hypothesis of no significance difference between drug addiction of male and female adolescent students was rejected. Hence there was significance effect of economic status on drug addiction of adolescent students.

| Variable | N | Mean | S.D. | t-test | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High achiever | 600 | 60.5666 | 21.9616 | 5.29422 | Significant difference at .01 level |
| Low achiever | 600 | 66.6333 | 17.4422 | | |

*T value at 0.01 level is 2.578 response respectively on df = 1198*

*Table 4: Significance of difference between mean drug addiction score of high and low academic achiever of adolescent students*

This can be observed from table-IV that there was existed significance difference between mean drug addiction score of high and low academic achiever of adolescent students. Because the obtained "t" value 5.29422 was more than the table value at 0.01 level of significance with df 1198. Since the null hypothesis of no significance difference between drug addictions of high and low academic achiever of adolescent students was rejected. Hence there was significance effect of academic achievement on drug addiction of adolescent students.

| Variable | r | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|
| Academic achievement | -0.0732 | Significant relation at .01 level |
| Drug addiction | | |

*Critical value of co-efficient of correlation is 0.060 at 99% level of confidence.*

*Table 5: Value of product moment coefficient of correlation between academic achievement and drug addiction*

It can observed from table-V that- the value of co-efficient of correlation between academic achievement and drug addiction of adolescent students was -0.0732.This value was found significant at 99% of level of confidence. Hence the null hypothesis of no significant correlation between drug addiction and academic achievement was rejected at .01 level of significance. It revealed that there was significant negative relationship between academic achievement and drug addiction of adolescent student. It means if academic achievement is higher, then drug addiction is lower and vice-versa.

## IV. DISCUSSIONS

✓ There is no significance effect of gender on drug addiction of adolescent. Because environment of Kota district is freedom based for both male and female adolescents. Equal level of loneliness and stress in both genders, responsible for the same range of drug abuse in them. Academic and future stability for both gender is same in amount for both also arise chance of drug abuse.

✓ There is significance effect of locality on drug addiction of adolescent. Rural has high level of drug addiction due to lake of awareness toward the health program. Rural adolescents are openly see drug abuse, since due to curiosity they try and become addicted of them. Cheap, easy and without legal concern they are able to grasp drug, which is a major reason for this difference.

✓ There is significance effect of economic status on drug addiction of adolescent. Rich adolescents are more addict of drug because drug products are very expensive so poor can't get that. Society status between adolescents also a reason of drug addiction. Peer pressure, busy schedule of parents in job and society functions, lake of parent's attention another reasons of drug addiction in rich adolescents.

✓ There is significance effect of drug addiction on academic achievement of adolescent. Drug addiction has effect over academic achievement in Kota district. This research find that low achievers feel high drugs addictions behave chances. Academic achievement fear induce adolescents to drug addiction, because in its hallucination low achievers can avoid the stress of low score.

There is significant relationship between academic achievement and drug addiction of adolescent student. Academic achievement has negative relation with drug addiction, Adolescents who have good achievements are never directed towards drug addiction. Low achievers can directed toward drug addiction to deny their failure. No study interest also may be a reason of adolescents to direct them at drug addiction.

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