PSYCHO-SOCIAL RISK FACTORS OF HEROIN ABUSE IN PAKISTAN

BY

KHALIDA SHAFI
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
GOVERNMENT KARACHI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
KARACHI - PAKISTAN

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS,
INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI
KARACHI - PAKISTAN.
1989

(i)
THIS THESIS, SUBMITTED BY
- MISS KHALIDA SHAFI
IS ACCEPTED BY THE
INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN PSYCHOLOGY

Farrukh E. Ahmad
Sept. 28. 1989

APPROVED BY
PROFESSOR MISS FARRUKH Z. AHMAD
PH.D (STANFORD U.S.A.)

DIRECTOR
INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI
KARACHI - PAKISTAN

Dated:

(ii)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my gratitude and sincere appreciation to Dr. Farrukh Z. Ahmed under whose guidance this research has been completed. I am extremely thankful to her for the constant advice and encouragement without which this project could not have been completed.

I am very grateful to the Psychiatrists and a Psychologist of the Civil Hospital Karachi who allowed me to collect the data on Heroin abuse at the Psychiatry Ward of the Hospital.

My gratitude is also extended to my colleagues, to my brothers and to my nephew Mughis Ahmed whose knowledge of computer technology made it possible to make a successful presentation of the dissertation.

(iv)
CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS iv
LIST OF TABLES vi
LIST OF GRAPHS viii
MAPS x
ABSTRACT xi

Chapter I
INTRODUCTION 1
Chapter II
PROBLEM 51
Chapter III
LITERATURE REVIEW 57
Chapter IV
HYPOTHESES 153
Chapter V
METHOD 156
Chapter VI
RESULTS 170
Chapter VII
DISCUSSION 229

REFERENCES 254
APPENDICES 329
LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

I. D-Tables (1 to 10) represent the Demographic Characteristics of Abusers and Non-Users. 180

II. T-Tables (1 to 3) represent the total raw score under Three Modes of Testing Procedure. 201

III.C-Tables (1 to 8) represent the testing results:-

1. The effect of Perceived Parental Relationship on Abusers and Non-Users. 213

2. The effect of Perceived Psychological Stress on Abusers and Non-Users. 215

3. The effect of Perceived Self-Esteem on Abusers and Non-Users. 217

4. The effect of Perceived Achievement Motivation on Abusers and Non-Users. 219

5. The effect of Perceived Sensation Seeking Behaviour on Abusers and Non-Users. 221

6. The effect of Perceived Peer Use of Substance on Abusers and Non-Users. 223

7. The effect of Perceived Need for Play on Abusers and Non-Users. 225
Tables

8. The effect of Perceived Need for Affiliation on Abusers and Non-Users. 227

IV. R-Table represent the Rational Responses given by Non-Users. 248
LIST OF GRAPHS

Graphs

I. D-Graphs (A to J) represent the Demographic Characteristics of Abusers and Non-Users.

II. T-Graphs (A to C) represent the comparative view of scores (with three levels) under three modes of Testing procedure.

III. C-Graphs (A to H) represent the testing results:–

A. The effect of Perceived Parental Relationship on Abusers and Non-Users.

B. The effect of Perceived Psychological Stress on Abusers and Non-Users.

C. The effect of Perceived Self-Esteem on Abusers and Non-users.

D. The effect of Perceived Achievement Motivation on Abusers and Non-Users.

E. The effect of Perceived Sensation Seeking behaviour on Abusers and Non-Users.

F. The effect of Perceived Peer Use of Substance on Abusers and Non-Users.

G. The effect of Perceived Need for Play on Abusers and Non-Users.

(viii)
Graphs

H. The effect of Perceived need for Affiliation on Abusers and Non-Users.

IV. R-Graph represent the Rational Responses given by Non-Users.
MAPS

I. PAKISTAN with provinces and KARACHI. 18

II. Changing Patterns of Heroin Epidemic
    1983 vs 1986. 32

III. KARACHI CENTRK representing the areas
     of Heroin Abusers. 169
ABSTRACT

This dissertation studies the Psycho-social risk factors of Heroin abuse in Pakistan. After conducting a pilot study the research design was formulated and the Psycho-social variables i.e Parental relationship; Psychological stress; Self-esteem; Achievement motivation; Sensation seeking behaviour; Peer use of substance; Need for play; and the need for affiliation were selected for this research.

In order to study the Psycho-social risk factors a structured Interview, a Questionnaire, and TAT cards were administered.

A Sample of hundred subjects comprising of fifty Heroin abusers and fifty matched non-users was taken. The data was collected from the Psychiatry Ward of the CIVIL Hospital, Karachi. A chi-square test of Independence was applied for the statistical analysis of the data.

It was concluded that abusers tended to perceive low positive parental relationship; high psychological stress, low self-esteem; low achievement motivation; high sensation seeking behaviour; high peer use of substance; and high need for affiliation. While non-users tended to perceive high positive parental relationship; low
psychological stress; high self-esteem; high achievement motivation; low sensation seeking behaviour; low peer use of substance and low need for affiliation.