

## Sociological Analysis of Violence and its Association with the Impact of Drug Addiction on Relatives in Family

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**Abstract:** *Neglect, avoidance, physical violence, psychological violence, bloodshed, upheaval, and group violence, all increase the risk of substance use and assault among all the relevant members. This research probe has been carried out to know about the prevalence of violence and its association with drug addiction along with issues faced by other family members. The primary objectives of this research probe are to know how violence leads to drug use and drug addiction, to find out the association of violence with drug addiction and to know how it affects other family members. The conceptual framework is composed of variables such as violence and drug addiction are labelled as independent variables while effects on other family members have been categorized as dependent variables. The data has been collected through a structured interview schedule in district swat with a sample size of three hundred and seventy-five in a total population of six thousand drug addicts. The data was collected through a simple random sample technique which was then entered into social sciences software. After analysis, the study found that most of the drug addicts had faced familial violence, aggression and stress in their familial lives. In the same way, in the step of bivariate, the variable "violence" demonstrated a highly significant and positive association with the impacts of drug addiction on relatives in the family.*

### Introduction

Violence refers to any type of somatic, deflowering, or glowing pressure exerted via one person about another, at any rate in the past or present. It is the somatic, deflowering, or glowing exploitation of every member of society while aggression is described as "any action taken with the intent of injuring someone else. Aggression means any action taken that has adverse consequences (Bushman, 1990). The members in society are facing violence in some forms or other forms. According to Brennan (2002), there is a substantial link between substance abuse and violent behaviour.

Alcohol and other substance have been recognized as severe significant factors for violence (Hoaken, 2003). Research studies show that most criminal activities are instigated by the strong use of alcohol. It has been identified that aggressive behaviour is pushed up by alcohol in most cases (Bushman, 1990). In a poll, 597 teen lassies were treated for drug abuse in nine stations, and 35% of them said they had been sexual predators in the past (Edwall, 1989). In medical reports on 150 teens hospitalised for psychoactive substance addiction and mental disorder, 61 percent had a history of confirmed or suspected violence, with physical and sexual harassment being the most common forms of abuse (Van, 1992). Teenagers who had been mentally disturbed, sexually harassed, bullied, or whose family had opioid or alcohol addiction problems were more likely to develop substance abuse/dependence. Emotional mistreatment ignores a child's emotional needs which may be yet

involuntary or intended, as in (Kalland, 2005). Emotional violence is a component of all forms of violence. Emotional violence takes many forms, including family abuse and provocation (Soderholm, 2004). Itapuisto (2008) claims that observing feelings is necessary because it influences a child's well-being and health. These negative effects can be summarised by three main emotions: terror, dislike, and guilt, which are balanced out by other bad feelings like shakiness and agitation. These emotions are more than just sensations; they can lead to bug and subconscious symptoms (Itapuisto, 2008).

Violence and drug addiction are the issues that cause disruption in the social and familial lives of people. Keeping in mind the country's predicament, rapid boom and existing results, i.e. Six Thousands registered drug users in the region, the researcher planned to investigate the factors association between drugs and violence. Therefore, the current research study focuses to know about the violence faced by drug addicts in physical or psychological forms.

#### **Objectives of the study**

- To know about violence and how it leads to drug use and drug addiction,
- To find out the association of violence with drug addiction
- To explore its impact on relatives in family

#### **Methodology**

Methodology refers to the methods and procedures used in doing empirical research (Wiersman, 1999). The research population consists of all those who use drugs. According to Naway Jwand (an organization that works to rehabilitate drug addicts), there are around Six Thousands drug users in the area, which served as the population for this research study. Sampling is the process of selecting a sample from population, whereas a sample is a smaller or subset of a population that shares features with the larger population and produces conclusions that are applicable to the larger population from which the sample was selected. Data were collected using a simple random sampling technique. Yamane's (1973) formula,  $n = N / (1 + Ne)$ , will be used to calculate the sample size from a population of 6000 drug abusers. Where "n" is the sample size, "N" is the population size, and e<sup>2</sup> is the confidence level (95%-0.05). After calculating  $n = 6000/1+6000(.052)$ , the sample size for this study will be 375. Furthermore, data were collected using a pre-tested interview schedule. The raw data was organized and after coding it was entered in SPSS and relevant statistical tests were performed to derive acquired results, including univariate, bivariate (Chi-Square, logistic regression), and multivariate analysis. The examined data was tabulated, interpreted, and backed by relevant literature.

#### **Results and Discussion**

##### **Association of Violence with EDAFM**

Drugs and violence are connected words. Table 01 displays the statements requested of respondents about violence, cross-indexed with EDAFM's indexed statements DV.2 The questioned assertions, violence in early age, parental hatred, and relatives aggression, were found to be highly significant ( $P = 0.000$ ), although with a weak negative ( $Tb = 0.011$ ), weak positive ( $Tb = 0.328$ ), and positive ( $Tb = 0.456$ ) association. Similarly, parental hatred and discrimination led to an individual's criminal behavior, and discrimination itself is a form of violence that had a highly significant ( $P = 0.000$ ) association with a positive relationship ( $Tb = 0.377$ ), relative aggression was highly significant ( $P = 0.000$ ) with a weak positive association ( $Tb = 0.263$ ), and neighbor violence had a highly significant ( $P = 0.000$ ) and positive ( $Tb = 0.330$ ) relationship with EDAFM. Similarly, rage over the lack of drugs and the beating of relatives such as children, etc. were likewise shown to be very significant ( $P=0.000$ ), with positive ( $Tb =0.314$ ) and ( $Tb = 0.496$ ), respectively. According to Macmillan (2001), exposing children to substance use during their childhood has both immediate and long-term consequences on them, causing them to become hooked to substance usage; however, Murg (2009) claimed that drug use is strongly connected with school conflict and violence. According to Edwall (1989), a survey of 597 females with drug addiction found that 35% of these girls had a history of sexual assault as a result of their addiction. According to Brennan (2002), there is association between drug use and all forms of violence, including sexual, emotional, physical, and intellectual.

**Table 1 Association of Violence with EDAFM**

Statements	Response	Violence			Total	Statistics $\chi^2$ , P & T <sup>b</sup>
		More effects	Moderate effects	Less effects		
Facing violence in childhood.	S.A	227 (61)	15 (4)	1 (1)	243 (64)	$\chi^2 = 123.510$ P = 0.000 T <sup>b</sup> = -0.011
	A	56 (15)	16 (4)	20 (5)	92 (24)	
	N	3 (1)	3 (1)	0 (0)	6 (1)	
	D	7 (2)	7 (2)	12 (3)	26 (7)	
	S.D	3 (2)	2 (1)	3 (9)	26 (7)	
Aggression of parents.	S.A	102 (27)	12 (3)	1 (1)	115 (30)	$\chi^2 = 122.822$ P = 0.000 T <sup>b</sup> = 0.328
	A	177 (47)	17 (5)	9 (2)	203 (54)	
	N	3 (1)	3 (1)	5 (2)	11 (3)	
	D	11 (3)	9 (3)	17 (4)	37 (10)	
	S.D	3 (1)	2 (1)	4 (1)	9 (2)	
Aggression of family members.	S.A	72 (19)	16 (4)	1 (1)	89 (23)	$\chi^2 = 145.463$ P = 0.000 T <sup>b</sup> = 0.456
	A	205 (55)	9 (2)	8 (2)	222 (59)	
	N	5 (1)	2 (1)	3 (1)	10 (2.7)	
	D	10 (3)	14 (4)	21 (5)	45 (12)	
	S.D	4 (1)	2 (.5)	3 (1)	9 (2)	
Parental hatred and discrimination.	S.A	99 (26)	10 (3)	0 (0.0)	109 (29)	$\chi^2 = 115.439$ P = 0.000 T <sup>b</sup> = 0.377
	A	153 (41)	6 (2)	8 (2)	167 (44)	
	N	4 (1)	8 (2)	3 (1)	15 (4)	
	D	32 (9)	16 (4)	19 (5)	67 (18)	
	S.D	4 (1)	8 (2)	3 (1)	15 (4)	
Aggression of relatives.	S.A	75 (20)	9 (2)	0 (0.0)	84 (22)	$\chi^2 = 57.046$ P = 0.000 T <sup>b</sup> = 0.263
	A	134 (36)	8 (2)	7 (2)	149 (39)	
	N	8 (2)	4 (1)	1 (.3)	13 (3)	
	D	51 (14)	18 (5)	21 (5)	90 (24)	
	S.D	28 (28)	4 (1)	1 (.3)	13 (3)	
Neighbour's violence.	S.A	39 (11)	8 (2)	0 (0.0)	47 (12)	$\chi^2 = 76.662$ P = 0.000 T <sup>b</sup> = 0.330
	A	150 (40)	6 (2)	1 (.3)	157 (41)	
	N	7 (2)	6 (2)	1 (.3)	14 (3.)	
	D	70 (19)	18 (5)	24 (6)	112 (23)	
	S.D	30 (8)	5 (1)	10 (3)	45 (12)	
Furiousness on the unavailability of drugs.	S.A	61 (17)	19 (5)	5 (1)	85 (22)	$\chi^2 = 75.548$ P = 0.000 T <sup>b</sup> = 0.314
	A	216 (57)	11 (23)	18 (5)	245 (65)	
	N	4 (1)	5 (2)	1 (.3)	10 (2)	
	D	11 (3)	8 (2)	10 (3)	29 (7)	
	S.D	4 (2)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.5)	6 (1.)	
Beating of relatives, siblings and children when drugs are not available.	S.A	46 (13)	13 (3)	1 (0.3)	60 (16)	$\chi^2 = 163.253$ P = 0.000 T <sup>b</sup> = 0.496
	A	229 (61)	10 (3)	8 (2)	247 (66)	
	N	1 (.3)	6 (2)	2 (1)	9 (2)	
	D	15 (4)	13 (3)	18 (5)	46 (12)	
	S.D	5 (2)	1 (.3)	7 (2)	13 (3)	
Upon beating them, they lock and chain you.	S.A	36 (10)	12 (3)	0 (0.0)	48 (13)	$\chi^2 = 140.072$ P = 0.000 T <sup>b</sup> = 0.499
	A	230 (62)	10 (2)	7 (2)	247 (66)	
	N	5 (1)	2 (0.5)	1 (.3)	8 (2.1)	
	D	17 (5)	13 (3)	19 (5)	49 (13.3)	
	S.D	8 (2)	6 (2)	9 (2)	23 (6)	

**Conclusion**

Family is one of the easy targets for violence in traditional societies. In this regard, familial violence is more precarious than all other forms. Therefore, suppression and victimization bounce back them for violence. Furthermore, it suffers drug addicts and their relative members in post-traumatic stress disorders. All these sufferings are multiplied further when the family members have low literacy and income which lead them to deplorable conditions.

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