

**PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND ITS RELATION WITH DEPRESSION AND SELF ESTEEM IN PATIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER**

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**ABSTRACT**



# OBJECTIVE

The existing research aimed to investigate the relationship between Perceived Parental Acceptance­ Rejection, depression and self -esteem in patients with Substance related AddictiveDisorder.

**STUD'\' DESIGN**

It was a correlational study followed cross sectional research design.

# PlACl AND DURATION orSTUDY

The study completed within 12 months and data were drawn from Psychiatric departments of six different Govl.Hospitals of Lahore.

## SUBICCTS AND MCTJ-100S

The sample of 100 participants with Substance Abuse Disorder diagnosed according to DSM-IV-TR Criteria were Included in the study. Urdu version of Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire,Siddiqui ShahDepression Scafe and Rosenberg Self EsteemScale Urdu Translated Version were administered to measure thevariables.

### RESLILTS

Results revealed that there is significant relationship between Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection, depressive symptoms and self-esteem In patients with substance abuse disorder. There is significant negative relationship between SSDS and SES. SSDS and SES is a strong predictor of Mother's rejection rather than Father'srejection.

# CONCLUSION

It is obvious from the results that those adults who perceived their mother's as giving rejection in childhood were found to be more maladjusted as compared with those adults who perceived their mother's as giving acceptance In childhood and they aremoreprone towards Depressive Symptoms and low SelfEsteem.

## KCYWOR0S

Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Depression, Self Esteem,Substance AbuseDisorder.

## INTRODUCTION

Parental acceptance reflects love, warmth, care, frlendshlp, backing, and all other positive partsof parental practices fortheir kids,while parental rejection mirrors the inverse which demonstrates it is a bipolar measurement'.Most of the looksontosubstance abusersportraying uselessfamilies andchangeissues as a result is reliable with the suppositions of parental acceptance-rejection hypothesis'. Parental Acceptance-Rejection Theory (PAR Theory) targets to anticipate and clarify the significant forerunners and impacts of parental acknowledgementanddismissal uponindividuals aroundtheworld!J1

Standard Theory endeavors to clarify and foresee significant results of parental acceptance -rejection for behavioral, cognitive and emotional improvement, and for the later identity working. Various studies have secured relationship between pre-adult medication utilization and some disguising and externalizing practices thatare low self- esteem, depression, solitary conduct, forcefulness,wrongdoing,misconduct, truancy,andpoorschool execution'-'

Nonexistence orinadequacy of acknowledgementischaracterized asdismissal in Parental Acceptance-RejectionTheory"Therejected individual istheperson who is on edge, forceful,unreliable andimpulsive and debases his sentiments of respect and competency towards oneself. They as a rule sum up these emotions to the whole world as being hostile and threatening. Exploration confirmations display that an unapproachable, dismissing, or antagonistic guardian is exceptionally harming for youngsters' mental wellbeing'. Requesting and lethargic child rearing has associated as a danger component for theimprovement of youthlow respect towards oneself andsadness further down the road'. Respect towards oneself is a term to mirror an individual's general attribution or examination of his or her own value and competency.It was deciphered as a disposition towards the self and is like assessment of oneself.

Past researches concluded that misuse of drugs resulted because of a broken family failing in warmth, love and acknowledgement" Where fathers were dismissing, heartless and forceful9, and mothers were frequently ascribed as candidly delicate, overprotective, or antagonistic towards their youngsters"·'1.The driving pathways towards substance use and misuse are extremely mind boggling relying on numerous situational, interpersonal, and Intra psychlc elements". In the pre,ent study, endeavors were made to investigate the parental connection styles and1ts association with depression and self-esteem in patients with drug addiction. The study hypothesized that there is a relationship between perceived parental acceptance-rejection, depression and self-esteem in patients with substance abuse disorder and perceived parentalacceptance-rejectionmaybe apredictor of depression and level of self-esteem in patientswithsubstanceabusedisorder.

### METHOD

Participants

The research sample was comprised of 100 male patients with substance abuse disorder. The sample was collected from six different hospitals of Lahore;Lahore General Hospital, SirGanga Ram Hospital, Services Hospital. Jinnah Hospital, Punjab Institute of MentalHealthand FountainHouse.

## MEA$1.J ES

#### Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire Adull Urdu Version'''

The Adult-PARQ (Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire) is a 60-item self-report instrument designed to measure individuals 'perceptions of parental acceptance-rejection. It has four subscales: Warmth/Affection (WA). Hostility/Aggression (HA), Indifference/Neglect (IN) and Undifferentiated Rejection (UR). Individuals respond to statements on a 4-point Likert-type scale

ranging fromaImost always trueto aImostnever true.

Siddiqui Shah Depression Scale(SSDS)"

Saddlqui Shah Depression Scale was developed by Salma Saddiqul andSyedAshlq AliShah(1999).Jtcontains36items.Thisisavalidated self-report scale to measure depression in both clinical and non­ clinical Pakistani populations. SSDS was simple and easy to administer on 4 pointratingscale"

Rosenbergself-esteemscale Urdu Version (RSES)"

Rosenberg self-esteem scale was developed by Morris Rosenberg in 1965.ltissimple and easy to admlnisterwlth10 itemsanswered on 4 point rating scale. Urdu version of RSES was used for themeasure of selfesteem.

of General Hospital. Then data collection was initiated and completed within 2 months. Written informed consent was taken fromeachparticipant Brief description of nature andpurpose of the study was provided to the partlcipants and they were also informed that the collected information was kept confidential and was only used for academic and research purpose. All measures were administeredindividuallytoeachparticipant,

### RESULTS

**Table L**

Demographic Description ofresean::h participanls(N= I()0)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **M11r1till St11tus** | **F** | % |
| Mnrried Unmarried Widow | 56  43  I | 56  43  I |
| Profession |  |  |
| Employed | 94 | 94 |
| Un mployed | 6 | *6* |
| l' mily System |  |  |
| Joint | 53 | 53 |
| Nuclear | 47 | 47 |
| Psychological problem'/ |  |  |
| Yes  No | I  99 | l  99 - |
| -- |  |
| Physical problem? |
| Yes | 2 | 2 |
| No | 98 | 98 |

Tahld

Intercorrelation between Jjsposition of PARO M11ll1er and Father.

EthicalConsiderations

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In order to conduct this research following ethical considerations was strictly followed according to APA. First of all permission was sought from the authors and translators of the tool.Permission was

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taken from authorities of hospitals. Brief description of nature and purpose of thestudy was provided to the participants. Consent was taken fromparticipants who showed their willingness to participate in the research and they were also allowed to withdraw at any time fromresearch. Participants wereassured thattheir identity willnot be disclosed to anyone, Confidentiality of the information was also ensured to participants. Participants werealso told that no monetary rewardIsassociated withresearchparticipation.

### PROCEDURE

Firsrofall,permission for using the translated tools fordatacollection was taken from the original authors *as* well as the authors of Urdu versions. Permission for data collection was taken from the

authorities of the institutions, which includes Director of Punjab Instituteof Mental Health (PIMH),Head of Psychiatric Department of

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Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Director of Fountain House, Head of Psychiatric Department of Services Hospital. Head of Psychiatric Department of ServicesHospitalandHeadof Psychiatric Department



Note. •P<0.05, ••<0.01. Note: W/A=Wam1lh/AITection. IUA5Ilostility/Aggression. 1/N=lndifti'lrence /Neglect. U/Ull ndiffcrcntiutcd/Rcjcclion

Table 3



Correlation between Parental Acceprnncc Rejection (Fa(her and Mother) its dis ositions, Denression and Self Esteem (N= I00).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Ji,Jeu.mres* | ***SSDS*** |  | I | ***SfiS*** |
| **PARQ (father)** | .4.)'\*" |  | -.41 | |
| W/A (father) | -.49\*\* |  | .55\*\* | |
| H/A (father) | .54\*\* |  | -.59\*\* | |
| JIN (father) | .55\*\* |  | -.59\*\* | |
| U/R (father) | .56\*\* |  | -.56\*\* | |
| **PARQ (n:iother)** | .64\*\* |  | -.59\*\* | |
| *WI*A fmolber) | .57\*\* |  | .62\*"' | |
| H/A (111othel') | .65\*"' |  | -.64\*\* | |
| JIN (mother) | .66\*\* |  | -.66\*\* | |
| CJ/R (mother) | .67\*\* |  | .65\*\* | |
| **SSDS** | - |  | -.68\*\* | |
| **SES** | .68\*\* |  | - | |

Note.\*P<Q.05,♦+<O.Ol. Note: SSOS Saddiqui Shah Depression Scale, SES=Self Esteem Scale, PARQ-"'Pnrcn1al A ceptance Rejectiou Ques1ionnairc. W/A=WamHh/Affrc1ion. H/A=Hos1ility/Aggrcssion.

1/N=Indit'fcrcncc/Ncglcct, U/R=Undiffcrc111ia1ccl/Rcjcc110n

Result indicated that there is relationship hctwccn Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection am! tleprl-ssive symptoms und self-esteem in patients with substance abuse disorder". This means that !here is significant pus11ivc relalionsh.ip of PARQ (father and mother) with SSDS and signiticanl negative rela1ionship with SES. There is also signific-ant neguliv<:: rdatlonshir between SSDSand SES.

Tablr 4

M11ltiple Rcgrcssiot1analysis of l'ARQ (mother nnd father) with SSDS and SES (N=IOO).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Measurer* | *Predie1ors* | *B* | *'fl* | *p* |
| SSDS | PARQ (l'athcr) PARQ (Mother) | -.01  .76 | -.00  .65 | .94  .00 |
| SES | PARQ (father) PARQ (Mother) | -.OJ  -.20 | -.02 | .79 |
| -.57 | \_()() |

Note. SSDS=R=.47 R2=.41, t'.R2•.40, SES=R= .5<>, R2=.35,

6R2=.34

Results of Table 4 depicted 1hat, SSDS und SES is a strong prediclor of Mother's 1·ejectJon ralher than Fathe1's rejection. Mother's re1ection hos stgniticnntimpact on individual's Depression and Self Esteem which leads to Substance Ahusc Disorder.

## DISCUSSION

Results revealed that parental rejection applied impacts on depression through lowself-esteem.Discoveries likewiseuncovered that respeCT toward oneself ended up being a go between fn the relationship between saw parental warmth and melancholy. Hero1n abusers see less positive parental relations, high stretch, low 5elf - e5teem, high exciting practices and high requirement for fondness when contrasted with the ordinary populace". These finding had a solid connection with present examination finding that, parental rejection prompts psychopathology that are sorrow and low self - regard asopposed to those people who experienced solidparental warmth,bolster,friendship andacknowledgement.

Young people with high self- esteem are more averse to have tobacco and liquor allow, or utilized cannabis"·". The study likewise recommended that in spite of the fact that push is a potential indicator of substance ill-use however In those youths who had high self,esteem oneselfits belongingscanbe minimized.Social learning scholars proposed that people are administered by the associations of their practices,comprehensions,andlogical occasions".

Present examination demonstfated that SSDS and SES is a solid indicator of Mother's rejection as opposed to Father's rejection, Mother's rejection has noteworthy effect on slngular's melancholy andself- regard. Addicts seetheirmothers asadditionally dismissing, morethreatening and demonstrating more inner conflict than non addicts. The addicts additionally see their fathers as all the more dismissing, moreignoring with less warmth and acknowledgement than their moms. While making correlation with non-addicts, the addicts' fulfillment level with their moms and families reported underscored'".

These discoveries had a connection with this examination extend thusly that, the moms who are additionally dismissing in Pakistani society their youngsters are more discouraged, having low respect toward oneself and are more powerless towards substance misuse issue. Present examination spenilation demonstrated and discoveries reliable with past looks into. Grown-ups who saw their

fathers as dismissing and disregarding, their mental modification

was sub-par compared to of the individuals who were given acknowledgementin theiradolescence'".

## CONCllJSION

The presentstudymeasured saw Parental Acceptance-Rejection and its effect upon depressive Symptoms and self -esteem in patients with Substance Abuse Disorder. Results demonstrated that there is positive relationship of PARQ (father and mother) with SSDS and noteworthy negative association with SES. There is negative relationship in the middle of SSDS and SES. SSDS and SES is a solid indicator of Mother'srejectionasopposed to Father'srejection.

Mother's rejectionhascriticaleffecton individual'sdejection andself

-regard. It uncoveredfrom the outcome.s that thosegrown-upswho saw theirmothers asgiving dismissal in youthwere discovered to be more maladjusted when contrasted with those grown-ups whosaw their mothersgiving acknowledgement in adolescence andthey are more inclined towards depressive manifestations and low self­ esteem. This additionally shows the significance of Parental Acceptance Rejection in Identity improvement and weakness

towardspsychopathology.



#### CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

Results of present study will turn the center of psychological well­ being expertsuponnegative early youthencounters of theirpatients as a causative component of their current sorrow, low self -esteem and substance misuse issue. Subsequently by knowing the best possible etiology it is conceivable to apply intercessions and translations of their depressive indications, low self •esteem and substance ill-use issue all the more properly, which can be valuable for helpful adminlstratfon of their customers. Parental directing and workshops ought to be led for folks to show them suitable child rearing styles and thusly they can get to be mindful of the negative resultsof their disregard and dismissal toward their youngsters. This mayhelpthemto get theiryoungsters up amuchhealthier way.

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