

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

¹HIRA TUFAIL, ²SAIMA MAJEED, ³ALTAQ QADIR KHAN

¹ University of Sargoda, Canal Campus. Lahore.

² Clinical Psychologist, Punjab Institute of Mental Health, Lahore, Pakistan.

³ Associate Professor, Lahore General Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan.

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: SAIMA MAJEED Saimamajeed57@yahoo.com & **ALTAQ QADIR KHAN** altafqadir@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE

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

STUDY DESIGN

It was a correlational study followed cross sectional research design.

PLACE AND DURATION OF STUDY

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

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

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 Shah Depression Scale and Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale Urdu Translated Version were administered to measure the variables.

RESULTS

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's rejection.

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 are more prone towards Depressive Symptoms and low Self Esteem.

KEYWORDS

Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Depression, Self Esteem, Substance Abuse Disorder.

INTRODUCTION

Parental acceptance reflects love, warmth, care, friendship, backing, and all other positive parts of parental practices for their kids, while parental rejection mirrors the inverse which demonstrates it is a bipolar measurement¹. Most of the looks onto substance abusers portraying useless families and change issues as a result is reliable with the suppositions of parental acceptance-rejection hypothesis². Parental Acceptance-Rejection Theory (PAR Theory) targets to anticipate and clarify the significant forerunners and impacts of parental acknowledgement and dismissal upon individuals around the world^{1,3,2}.

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 that are low self- esteem, depression, solitary conduct, forcefulness, wrong doing, misconduct, truancy, and poor school execution^{4,5}.

Nonexistence or inadequacy of acknowledgement is characterized as dismissal in Parental Acceptance-Rejection Theory^{1,2} The rejected individual is the person who is on edge, forceful, unreliable and impulsive 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 wellbeing⁵. Requesting and lethargic child rearing has associated as a danger component for the improvement of youth low respect towards oneself and sadness further down the road². 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 oneself⁶.

Past researches concluded that misuse of drugs resulted because of a broken family failing in warmth, love and acknowledgement^{7,8}. Where fathers were dismissing, heartless and forceful⁹, and mothers were frequently ascribed as candidly delicate, overprotective, or antagonistic towards their youngsters^{10,11}. The driving pathways towards substance use and misuse are extremely mind boggling relying on numerous situational, interpersonal, and intra psychic elements¹². In the present study, endeavors were made to investigate the parental connection styles and its 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 parental acceptance-rejection may be a predictor of depression and level of self-esteem in patients with substance abuse disorder.

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, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Services Hospital, Jinnah Hospital, Punjab Institute of Mental Health and Fountain House.

MEASURES

Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire Adult Urdu Version¹³

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 from almost always true to almost never true.

Siddiqui Shah Depression Scale (SSDS)¹⁴

Saddiqui Shah Depression Scale was developed by Salma Saddiqui and Syed Ashiq Ali Shah (1999). It contains 36 items. This is a validated self-report scale to measure depression in both clinical and non-clinical Pakistani populations. SSDS was simple and easy to administer on 4 point rating scale¹⁴.

Rosenberg self-esteem scale Urdu Version (RSES)¹⁵

Rosenberg self-esteem scale was developed by Morris Rosenberg in 1965. It is simple and easy to administer with 10 items answered on 4 point rating scale. Urdu version of RSES was used for the measure of self-esteem.

Ethical Considerations

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 taken from authorities of hospitals. Brief description of nature and purpose of the study was provided to the participants. Consent was taken from participants who showed their willingness to participate in the research and they were also allowed to withdraw at any time from research. Participants were assured that their identity will not be disclosed to anyone. Confidentiality of the information was also ensured to participants. Participants were also told that no monetary reward is associated with research participation.

PROCEDURE

First of all, permission for using the translated tools for data collection 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 Institute of Mental Health (PIMH), Head of Psychiatric Department of Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Director of Fountain House, Head of Psychiatric Department of Services Hospital, Head of Psychiatric Department of Services Hospital and Head of Psychiatric Department

of General Hospital. Then data collection was initiated and completed within 2 months. Written informed consent was taken from each participant. Brief description of nature and purpose of the study was provided to the participants and they were also informed that the collected information was kept confidential and was only used for academic and research purpose. All measures were administered individually to each participant.

RESULTS

Table 1
Demographic Description of research participants (N=100)

Marital Status	F	%
Married	56	56
Unmarried	43	43
Widow	1	1
Profession		
Employed	94	94
Unemployed	6	6
Family System		
Joint	53	53
Nuclear	47	47
Psychological problem?		
Yes	1	1
No	99	99
Physical problem?		
Yes	2	2
No	98	98

Table 2
Inter correlation between dispositions of PARQ Mother and Father.

Dispositions	Father	Father	Father	Father	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother
	W/A	H/A	I/N	U/R	W/A	H/A	I/N	U/R
Father W/A	-	-.74**	-.90**	-.73**	.92**	-.59**	-.72**	-.53**
Father H/A	-	-	.84**	.85**	-.68**	.66**	.61**	.66**
Father I/N	-	-	-	.82**	-.83**	.64**	.73**	.60**
Father U/R	-	-	-	-	-.69**	.67**	.64**	.74**
Mother W/A	-	-	-	-	-	-.75**	-.88**	-.67**
Mother H/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-.88**	.91**
Mother I/N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.81**
Mother U/R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note. *P<0.05, **<0.01. Note: W/A=Warmth/Affection, H/A=Hostility/Aggression, I/N=Indifference/Neglect, U/R=Undifferentiated/Rejection

Table 3

Correlation between Parental Acceptance Rejection (Father and Mother) its dispositions, Depression and Self Esteem (N=100).

Measures	SSDS	SES
PARQ (father)	.43**	-.41
W/A (father)	-.49**	.55**
H/A (father)	.54**	-.59**
I/N (father)	.55**	-.59**
U/R (father)	.56**	-.56**
PARQ (mother)	.64**	-.59**
W/A (mother)	.57**	.62**
H/A (mother)	.65**	-.64**
I/N (mother)	.66**	-.66**
U/R (mother)	.67**	.65**
SSDS	-	-.68**
SES	-.68**	-

Note. *P<0.05, **<0.01, Note: SSDS=Saddiqui Shah Depression Scale, SES=Self Esteem Scale, PARQ=Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire, W/A=Warmth/Affection, H/A=Hostility/Aggression, I/N=Indifference/Neglect, U/R=Undifferentiated/Rejection

Results indicated that there is relationship between Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and depressive symptoms and self-esteem in patients with substance abuse disorder¹⁷. This means that there is significant positive relationship of PARQ (father and mother) with SSDS and significant negative relationship with SES. There is also significant negative relationship between SSDS and SES.

Table 4

Multiple Regression analysis of PARQ (mother and father) with SSDS and SES (N=100).

Measures	Predictors	B	β	P
SSDS	PARQ (Father)	-.01	-.00	.94
	PARQ (Mother)	.76	.65	.00
SES	PARQ (Father)	-.01	-.02	.79
	PARQ (Mother)	-.20	-.57	.00

Note: SSDS=R=.47 R²=.41, Δ R²=.40, SES=R=.59, R²=.35, Δ R²=.34

Results of Table 4 depicted that, SSDS and SES is a strong predictor of Mother's rejection rather than Father's rejection. Mother's rejection has significant impact on individual's Depression and Self Esteem which leads to Substance Abuse Disorder.

DISCUSSION

Results revealed that parental rejection applied impacts on depression through low self-esteem. Discoveries likewise uncovered that respect toward oneself ended up being a go between in the relationship between saw parental warmth and melancholy. Heroin abusers see less positive parental relations, high stretch, low self-esteem, high exciting practices and high requirement for fondness when contrasted with the ordinary populace¹⁸. These finding had a solid connection with present examination finding that, parental rejection prompts psychopathology that are sorrow and low self-regard as opposed to those people who experienced solid parental warmth, bolster, friendship and acknowledgement.

Young people with high self-esteem are more averse to have tobacco and liquor allow, or utilized cannabis^{17,18}. 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 oneself its belongings can be minimized. Social learning scholars proposed that people are administered by the associations of their practices, comprehensions, and logical occasions¹⁹.

Present examination demonstrated 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 singular's melancholy and self-regard. Addicts see their mothers as additionally dismissing, more threatening and demonstrating more inner conflict than non addicts. The addicts additionally see their fathers as all the more dismissing, more ignoring with less warmth and acknowledgement than their moms. While making correlation with non-addicts, the addicts' fulfillment level with their moms and families reported underscored²⁰.

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 speculation 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 acknowledgement in their adolescence²⁰.

CONCLUSION

The present study measured 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's rejection as opposed to Father's rejection. Mother's rejection has critical effect on individual's dejection and self-regard. It uncovered from the outcomes that those grown-ups who saw their mothers as giving dismissal in youth were discovered to be more maladjusted when contrasted with those grown-ups who saw their mothers giving acknowledgement in adolescence and they are more inclined towards depressive manifestations and low self-esteem. This additionally shows the significance of Parental Acceptance Rejection in identity improvement and weakness

towards psychopathology.

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

Results of present study will turn the center of psychological well-being experts upon negative early youth encounters of their patients 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 administration 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 results of their disregard and dismissal toward their youngsters. This may help them to get their youngsters up a much healthier way.

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