



A comparison of extraversion, introversion and sensation seeking scale to addicts and non-addicts

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A comparison of extraversion, introversion and sensation seeking scale to addicts and non-addicts

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Abstract

Genetic and the environment have significant influences on behavior and personality. Personality is behavior patterns and ways of thinking which determine adaptability to environment (Atkinson by Karimi 2004). As Jung's view, personality divides into extraversion and introversion types. Personality psychology can be useful in preventing disorders specially personality disorders (Azizi 2002). Addiction is one of disorders and dangerous behaviors which these days researchers are studying and investigating. Addiction and personality have mutual relation, according to Eysenck's theory sensation seeking can be a factor which tends to high-risk behaviors such as addiction. sensation seeking is a personality trait defined by the search for experiences and feelings, that are "varied, novel, complex and intense", and by the readiness to "take physical, social, legal, and financial risks for the sake of such experiences." (Santrock 2004) People who are high sensation seekers involve into drugs and alcoholic drinks more than others. This research is an ex post facto research, The volume of community is 30 thousand and measure of addicts are about 3 thousands people. The sample includes 100 people which 50 addicts and 50 non-addicts. This research attempts to find the effects and consequences of addiction to have best social reactions on it.

Key words: Extraversion, Introversion, Sensation seeking, Addiction.



INTRODUCTION

Drug addiction is an egalitarian and frequent drug that causes physical and psychological dependence. An addict is referred to as an addict in a variety of ways, such as eating, pulling, injecting and inhaling one or more drugs continuously and, if stopped, encountering physical or behavioral problems, (nabipour, ayu, Hussain, 2014). Today, the problem of addiction has become a national problem, nation and governments around the world face drug and addiction problems (Denis, Gelernter, Hart, Kranzler, 2015). Personality psychologists start their studies based on investigating behaviors. Behavior can refer to human reactions to internal and external stimuli caused by psychological and environmental effects (Ganji 1999). There are many factors that can affect behavior. Genetic and the environment have a significant role on determining people's personality. "Personality" is a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by a person that uniquely influences their environment, in other words it is like a mask which people present their particular pattern of behavior in a variety of situations. The study of personality has several types and classification for people and each group designed to particular traits (Karimi 2004). Jung suggests that everyone has an extraverted or introverted side, according to attention focusing on inside and outside." Extraversion is the act, state, or habit of being predominantly concerned with obtaining gratification from what is outside the self. Introversion is the state of or tendency toward being wholly or predominantly concerned with an interest in one's own mental life" (Karimi 2004). Recognizing personality, traits, factors involved in its formation and such issues can be useful in preventing conflicts and personality disorder (Karimi 2002). Abnormal or dysfunctional behavior is a subjectively defined behavioral characteristic which are personal distress, disability or dysfunction and unexpected behaviors (Davison, Neale, Kernig 2005). Abnormal behavior has several varieties, including mental illness, crime, corruption, sexual perversion and addiction. One of these abnormal behaviors is "addiction" which means the fact or condition of being addicted to a particular substance, thing, or drug such as morphine, cocaine, heroin, cannabis and alcohol (Akbari 2002). Addiction has many dimensions, we can't pay attention to one regardless of other aspects. Conditions and various factors of personal, social, and political can affect on addiction. By classic category people are motivated in different ways, Arousal is a physiological and psychological state of being awake or reactive to stimuli. Arousal level is not equal. In fact,



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emotions are physiological responses which influences our performance and learning (Parsa 2002). Those who have sense of sensation seeking are at risk, dangerous tasks, jobs and adventure more than others (Parsa 2002). Sensation seeking means the need for a variety of fresh and complex situation and experiences also it predicts drug consumption and drug consumption predicts aberrations (Newcom and McGee 2004). Those who have more sensation seeking suffer from addiction and drug use more that those who have normal emotions. Although, recently and universally extensive measures has been done to prevent addiction, but considering to items mentioned above researching in causes of addiction is priority for countries and world health organization give significant attention to it. Therefore, in this research attempted to find effects and consequences of addiction also compare of extraversion, introversion and sensation seeking scale on addicts and non-addicts to detect problems an offer appropriate social reaction on them.

Importance

Statistics related by the World Health Organization, International Narcotics Control Committee and UNESCO warn increasing drug use at the global level. Optimal production in the Golden Crescent area since 1945 to 1962, increased from 40 tons to 400 tons per year (Azizi 2004). Addiction to drugs among adolescents is much more than other people, also addicts includes young people in society (Azizi 2002). Unpleasant consequences of addiction and its side effects convinced authorities to pay more attention on these issues. High blood pressure, heart disorders, impaired memory and intelligence, organic and physical development of cancer, reducing activities of genital system are the most common physical symptoms of addiction. Its is no exception from the economic sphere, according to the words of the director of Tabacco Company in Tehran: "Due to smoking more than 1000 billion dollars of national income goes to waste, which means eliminations of 200 job opportunity." (Azizi 2002), Beside high risk, disadvantages, financial and moral damages, its effect on adolescents who just following adults blindly and tends to smoke is irreparable. For teens and adolescents smoking is a symbol of adulthood (Azizi 2002). As a sample "66 percent of 20 thousand people in Iran infected by HIV are addicts." (Azizi 2002). Researches show that antisocial behavior in addicts is too much and sensation seeking has a relationship with drug consumption or addiction (Schultz, 1998). people may turn to addition due to the specific situation of individual personality, needs and failures., lack of emotional stability and dependence on emotions. We hope by identifying the causes and



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risk factors of drug addition in adolescents and youth can take steps towards their reluctance to take opioids, also present new strategies to organizations and institutions, in order to prevent increasingly tend towards drug addiction.

Sample and society

This research is an ex post facto research. Ex post facto research is a systematic empirical inquiry in which the scientist does not have direct control of independent variables because their manifestation has already occurred or because they are inherently not manipulated. Using 100 mals as a case study. They includes 50 person addicts and 50 were non-addicts,

Data Collection

In this research we use two tests, one is the most common psychological instrument for measuring sensation seeking scale was created by Marvin Zuckerman. zuckerman created the scale with the purpose of better understanding personality traits in 6 different from of determining sensation seeking. The examiner in this research utilized 5 from of this scale. In our country and relative our culture this scales have been standardized by Dr Majid Mehvari Shirazi. The result can be practically used to measure individual sensation seeking. Each test has two parts and participants would be required to respond to one of them. They will get one score for each answer when their answer is accordance with key scoring. After counting, the score varies from 0 to 40. Nest test used in this search is Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) That is a questionnaire survey to assess the personality traits of a person. He made a connection between different aspects of personality and behavior of abnormal behaviors in the areas of learning, education, social behavior and other aspects of psychology. It's Iranian type of questionnaire has been extracted by Dr. Mohammad Naghi Braheny.

Eysenck's scale includes three factors. Two factors related to the vitality and sociability, and the third factor is related to entertainment and sense of humor. Scoring in questionnaire has three keys for scales of E,N,L. After counting the correct answers and calculate the raw score was can find the percentile ranks. Reliability of Eysenck's studies for extroversion in Cronbach's alpha is equal to 42 percent and 43 percent reported for using the "Bisection method".

Findings

Hypothesis 1: There is a significant differences of introversion among addicts and non-addicts.

Table 1



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Groups	Number	Average	T	T Chart	Alpha	DF
Addicts	50	16.65	5.122	2	0.05	98
Non-Addicts	50	12.68				

According to the observations “T” is greater than “T chart” at the alpha level of (0.05) is DF= 98, So null hypothesis is rejected here and prove significant differences of introversion among addicts and non addicts. As stated in chart average of addicts is more.

Hypothesis 2: There is correlation between introversion and sensation seeking of addicts.

Table 2

Groups	Numbers	rxy	Alpha
Addicts	50	+0.31	0.05

Based on results correlation between introversion and sensation seeking of addicts is +0.31 and due to it sign, we can find that there is a positive correlation

Hypothesis 3: There is correlation between extroversion and sensation seeking in all people (addicts and non-addicts).

Table 3

Group	Numbers	rxy	Alpha
All people	100	+0.25	0.05

Based on results “rxy= +0.25”, we can conclude that there is little correlation between extroversion and sensation seeking of addicts and non-addicts.

Conclusion

Addiction issue has many dimensions. We can never achieve t the desired results by paying attention to one aspects without considering other aspects. Drugs have been abused for years all over the world, But in the last two or three centuries also excessive expansion of using drugs made it a complex social problem. Some experts believe that character and personality of addicts is involved in their addiction, because accessibility to drugs for all people in the society is possible while some people are addicted.

In fact, it can be conclude that relationship between personality and addiction is a mutual relationship. Also, it means persons engage in addiction due to their specific character, needs, failure, lack of social skills, Inability to deal with the problems and failure of life, emotional



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instability. Addiction causes the person to lose their emotional psychological integrity. These outcomes have authenticity to Sahasi, Chavla, Barat and Kacher' research. In this test addicts people get more scores in psychodynamics, neuroticism and lying scales and less scores in extroversion compared with the control groups. It shows that addicts fail to cope with stressful situations unlike extroversion people. In reference to Eysenk' questionnaire "Addicts have weakness." Several researches show that there is a direct relation between extroversion and sensation seeking, also sensation seeking is a component of extroversions. Extroversions are more interested in risk and adventure at sports, jobs, hobbies such as skydiving, dangerous activities, variety of sexual experiences and drug.

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