

HIDDEN ADDICTION AND THEIR TRANSMISSION OF SOCIAL DISPOSITION

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Abstract

This study aimed to examine the effects of hidden addiction and carefully sought to clarify not only its appropriate mood setting, but also its most effective intervention to reduce the narrow cause that simply explain the complicated interaction of psychological and emotional, economic, social and moral factor involves in a deliberate balance of personality. Furthermore, to confront the vital element of personality that mobilizes the most and effective responsibility resources available in dealing with problem, and, subsequently glean the soundest and the best recommendation in easing the feeling, dismay, and uncomfortable situation and tolerance experience by individual.

The study employed descriptive type method of research using purposive techniques through check list questionnaire instrument. The profiling component of the study involved 220 professional male and female respondents who are subjected to compose the study process. The, the proper protocol is highly observed, so the data gathered are more reliable and complete. The instrument utilized in the study is a self-research made, and the items are selected and taken from related readings to contain the reliability of information.

Introduction

Arguments on the problems of addiction are abound in our society. Most people readily accept that hidden addiction is a scourge, and people tend to call this addiction a disease, a trail of devastating tragedy and undesirable behind.

Many uncovering studies and evidences reveal that addiction indeed does noted transcend into substances or chemical, but, it raises new sets of personality addictions. It develops as individual program differently according to the life styles that set the moods ideally and that entail a multitude of understanding and explanations. The attachment of addiction would un-equivocally state, that addiction enslaves our energy to the specific behavior things or people. The psychological dynamics of full fledges addictions are actively at work within every human being. Some processes that are responsible for addiction to alcohol and narcotics are believe responsible for addiction to ideas, work relationship, power moods, fantasies and endless variety of other things.

On the other hand, the spectrum addiction behavior is being presented in many quarters of our society, and in the context of examining the limits of the addiction carefully and seek to clarify not only its appropriate manifestation but its most effective therapy to the existing addiction. However, a strong evidence that the mechanism of hidden addiction goes far beyond the taking of some mind altering situation and realization has now led to seeing addiction as falling to process addiction showing a series of activities or interaction that hook a person becomes dependent.

Process addiction, is described quite accurately on what goes on in the addiction to behavior activities. It allows for a broad and accurate interpretation on how addictions are form. Most hidden addiction is more difficult to define than might suppose, particularly from a therapeutic viewpoint. The addicted is very general one, applying or devoting oneself habitually. This could even include good activities, although the term is commonly applied only the negative behavior. It may serve the purpose of removing individual from the true feelings and providing a form of escape. The underlying idea would have to be careful and provides problem and sought only occasionally and in moderation, although an addictive feeling continue to give pleasure, it eventually harm or destroy the mind and spirit. It also damages relationship and most of all devastates the modes balance of living.

The fact that individual experiences has its own unique process of initiations and maintenance, in understanding addictions in general, hidden addiction in particular would complete without understanding how obsession and compulsion relate to the addictive process. The addictive process is almost certain to be and provides pleasure, and after a while it may begin forming some psychological reaction that establishes a memory of pleasant experiences.

According to Schuckit (1998) people tend to think only of drugs, ignoring the other aspect where everyone is addicted to something or somewhere at any level. Furthermore, he pointed out that, there are a number of other practices that have considered for the inclusion of hidden addiction similarly that create the compulsion surrounding some forms of gambling with much of the feel of the obsessive behavior observed during the abuse. In other words, addicted to hidden is just a symptom which is visible, and equally harmful to life and personality of individual. The common expression, "don't rock the boat" aptly describe a system's need to maintain balance to every individual within any given system participate in the maintenance. However, if the natural balance of a system is dysfunctional, then the system serves to maintain dysfunctioning.

This is supported by Macionis (2001) which states that re-socialization means radically changing individual's personality through carefully controlling the environment. Re-socialization is a two – part process. First, the existing identity using what Goffman describes as a basement, degradation, humiliation, and profanations of self.” In the second part of the re-socialization process, the individuals tries to build a new self in the person through a system of activities that rewards a self-renewed.

Moreover, Ahuja(2003) states that hidden addiction is associated with distinct physical and psychological effects. It alters a person normal behavioral processes or function. But in a sociological context the term hidden addiction is a forming activities which affects the bodily , mood , perception , or consciousness. It has potential disturbances which may be harmful to individual or the society. Furthermore, he observes that hidden addiction has become a growing threat to individual's growth to humanity, and poses some complex problems besides remedies that strengthen individual perspective of development towards addiction problem.

Hawkins (2009) is of the view that hidden addiction may be most secretive addiction. Many are willing to admit to abuse before admitting to their cravings, which they perceived as shameful. Hidden addiction is a process whereby an individual is afflicted with more than type they might accumulation and be severely codependent. They might also have a co- occurring disorder, such as depression. Some hypothesize that when people give up one addiction, they are likely to develop another. Although little evidence supports this study, much evidence supports the existence of cross addiction. When dealing with any particular addiction, clinician should look closely for other hidden addiction as well.

The social scientist view of hidden addiction is generally more prevalent to all that ought to deal with problems by engaging in goal attainment as instrumental orientation, rather than by talking about difficulties expressive, nurturing or nurture- seeking orientation. Most of the addictive behavior is related to either physical tolerance or exposure to cues. People commonly compulsive in reaction to being stress, whether or not have a physical addiction. Since these psychologically and based addictions are not based on drugs, it can account for people frequently switch actions from one a completely different kind of behavioral manifestation and treating this kind of addiction that requires an understanding of how it works psychologically. It is important to recognize that its cause is not simply a search of pleasure and that addiction has nothing to do with one's morality or strength of character.

Theoretical Consideration

The study is anchored on the Expectancy Theory of Horvath (2017) which states that addictive behaviours are chosen over healthy behaviours due to our expectations. When a person expects the pros and cons of addictive behaviour favourably outweigh the pros and cons of healthy behaviour, they will choose addiction. For example, someone may (mistakenly) believe that craving, if not satisfied, will result in harm. Or, they may believe that healthier choices will lead to boredom. These expectations about addiction may develop by observing others. This can be through direct or indirect observation. For instance, a movie may portray a drug dealer as someone who is sexually popular with a glamorous and exciting life. Once these expectations develop, they are often resistant to change. This is true even in the face of new, more accurate information. To recover, people need to develop more accurate expectations of addiction and craving. A thorough and accurate evaluation of all the pros and cons is encouraged.

Another theory of Misra (2017) which is the Learning Theory of Addiction states that addiction is simply a learned behaviour. In other words, people learn to engage in addictive behaviour according to well-established learning principles. There are two fundamental types of learning that apply to humans and animals alike: 1) learning by paired association, called *classical conditioning* and 2) learning from the consequences a behavioural choice, called *operant conditioning*. The third type of learning is called *social learning*. Social learning occurs when we learn something by observing others. Unlike classical conditioning and operant conditioning, only humans and certain animals (e.g., dogs, horses) have demonstrated the ability to learn by observation.

People may learn addictive behaviour through *classical conditioning* by pairing the pleasure of addictive substances or activities, with environmental cues. For example, suppose someone always smokes marijuana in the car after work. The enjoyment of smoking marijuana forms a paired association with riding in the car. The timeframe "after work" also forms a paired association. By repeatedly pairing marijuana-with-car, and marijuana-after-work, both the car and after-work will become cues to smoke marijuana. Then these cues (getting into the car, getting off work) may create powerful cravings for marijuana.

Someone could practice riding in the car without smoking. The power of a cue is diminished through a process called cue exposure. Cue exposure repeatedly presents a person with the cue, without pairing. This diminishes the cue's power to bring about cravings. Therefore, riding in the car and not smoking pot will reduce powerful cravings over time.

Counter-conditioning is a special type of classical conditioning. An addictions recovery application of counter-conditioning is called taste aversion (a strong dislike of a specific taste). Toxic foods make us sick. They lead to the development of an aversion to the taste of that food. Taste aversion is somewhat more complex than classical conditioning. Classical conditioning pairs the stimuli together within seconds of each other. The association between a toxic food and subsequent nausea will indeed develop. However, these two events may occur several hours apart. Schick Shadel Hospital has developed and advanced this approach. Patients taste and smell alcohol or other addictive substances. This is followed by induced nausea. Patients receive medication to bring about the nausea.

Operant conditioning is a second type of learning. A system of rewards and punishments forms the basis for this learning. If the first use of a substance is a rewarding experience, we are more likely to return to it. Likewise, without unpleasant consequences to addiction, there is little reason to stop. We know that people can enhance recovery efforts by allowing natural consequences to occur. For instance, loved ones can stop shielding someone from the negative consequences of their addiction; i.e., they stop "enabling." Without the heroic efforts of their loved ones, an addicted person may lose their job or may become homeless. Similarly, we can reward healthy choices so they become more appealing than addictive behavior. For example, a person may be permitted to return to their family and comfortable home; but only if they have demonstrated a period of sustained abstinence. Moreover, the Psychopathological Model of (Miller, Forchimes & Zweben, 2011) sees mental disorders as the cause of addiction. These disorders might include cognitive difficulties, mood disturbances, and other mental illnesses. In fact, addiction and other mental health disorders commonly occur together (called co-morbidity). Roughly, half of the people seeking addiction treatment will also have another significant mental disorder.

Related to psychopathology is the concept of an addictive personality. Certain personality characteristics might be the underlying factors in all addictive disorders. These may include the denial of obvious problems, problems with emotional regulation, and problems with impulse regulation. There isn't sufficient evidence to suggest an "addictive personality" per se. However, addiction does most frequently co-occur with a class of disorders called [Personality Disorders](#). Psychotherapy would try to identify and resolve underlying psychological disorders. This might include restructuring the personality and/or improving a person's cognitive and emotional functioning.

Psychologists propose several possible causes of addiction. First, people may engage in harmful behaviors because of an abnormality, or "psychopathology" that manifests itself as mental illness. Second, people may learn unhealthy behavior in response to their environment. Third, people's thoughts and beliefs create their feelings. This in turn determines their behavior. To the extent that someone's thoughts and beliefs are unrealistic or dysfunctional, their behavior will be similarly affected. We will discuss each of these different psychological theories in more detail.

The Evolutionary Theory of (Epner, 2017) states that normal but compelling desires cause people to repeat pleasurable experiences. From an evolutionary perspective, acting on pleasurable desires was once adaptive. This is because it ensured our survival (e.g. eating and sexual reproduction). In today's modern world, survival is less of a problem than it was in ancient times. Therefore, acting on every compelling desire for pleasure may no longer be beneficial. Unless someone develops an advanced degree of self-control, most people's natural inclination is to act upon these desires for pleasure.

Unfortunately, in today's modern world we now have pleasurable substances that will kill us. Even worse, these substances or activities can be so compelling. They can override the natural, healthy desire for food, sex, and attachment to people. This is because these instinctive desires have become less rewarding. People are vulnerable to addiction because there has been insufficient time for our bodies to adapt to the availability of addictive substances or activities.

Recovery consists of increasing and expanding the rewards associated with relationships and productive activity. Healthier, short-term satisfactions ("having fun") strengthen the ability to eliminate rewards through addictive substances and activities.

Furthermore, the disease and biological theories of addiction are very similar. However, the disease model of addiction highlights the differences between people with the disease, and those without it. In contrast, the biological model focuses on the genetic risk for developing the "disease" of addiction.

According to the disease model, addiction is a brain disease. It is characterized by altered brain structure and functioning. These brain abnormalities cause persons with this disease to become addicted to substances or activities, once exposure to these substances or activities occurs. This model considers addiction irreversible once acquired.

Recovery consists of developing and maintaining complete abstinence from all addictive substances and activities. Abstinence arrests the disease. Once arrested, it remains dormant. Because complete abstinence is difficult to achieve, the disease model emphasizes the importance of peer group support. Research shows that peer support is helpful in the recovering from many diseases and

disorders. For instance, cancer support groups provide hope to people struggling with cancer. Cancer survivors share with the group their personal experiences of the disease and of recovery. Similarly, addicts and alcoholics support each other in groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous. They share their personal experiences of addiction and recovery and provide hope and inspiration to each other. When people support each other in this manner, they become more hopeful. Therefore, they are more motivated to take the necessary steps toward recovery.

Meanwhile this study aims to examine the effects of hidden addiction and carefully seek to clarify not only its appropriate mood setting, but also its most effective intervention to reduce the narrow cause that simply explain the complicated interaction of psychological and emotional, economic, social and moral factor involves in a deliberate balance of personality. Furthermore, to confront the vital element of personality that mobilizes the most and effective responsibility resources available in dealing with problem, and, subsequently glean the soundest and the best recommendation in easing the feeling, dismay, and uncomfortable situation and tolerance experience by individual.

Methodology

The study will employed descriptive type method of research using purposive techniques through check list questionnaire instrument. The profiling component of the study involved 220 professional male and female respondents who are subjected to compose the study process. The, the proper protocol is highly observed, so the data gathered are more reliable and complete. The instrument utilized in the study is a self-research made, and the items are selected and taken from related readings to contain the reliability of information.

The validation of instrument had undergone a series of evaluation from the expert to determine the reliability and the appropriateness of statement intended. The statistical treatment utilized the frequency and percentage computation to ascertain the number of response for each of the different question and to determine the description of the category of data. Computation and statistical tools are considered reference to reach the exact quantity and responses of the study

Result and Discussion

Profile of the Respondents

This portion unveils the quantified and qualified data that answered the problems of this investigation. The data are presented and analyzed in textual and tabular manners supplemented by its corresponding interpretation and adequately substantiated by the concept studies extracted from the literature.

Table 1 presents the profile of the respondents to highlight and focalized data that classified and describe as to Age, Monthly Income, and Sources of Income.

The female respondents belong to the age bracket 36-40 years with a slight difference of frequency as compared with the male respondents. This represents the entire number of the respondents, meanwhile, majority of both respondents under surveyed were presently receiving a salary with amount only at most 35,000 and below. The length of service dominantly categorized from 11 and below years of experience working, and with a slight difference from the male respondents. On the other hand female respondents have better educational attainment as compared to male respondents

as shown in the table. For the same group of respondent's majority were dependent on salary and presently working in the public agency.

Table 1 Profile of the male and femalerespondents according to Age, Monthly Income, Sources of Income, Length of Service, Educational Attainment, and Agency

Age	Male		Female	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
51 and above	0	0	0	0
46-50	7	6.36	4	3.64
41-45	18	16.36	14	12.73
36-40	23	20.91	30	27.27
31-35	27	24.55	26	23.64
26-30	19	17.27	21	19.09
21-25	16	14.55	15	13.63
21 and below	0	0	0	0
Monthly Income	Male		Female	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
71,000 and above	0	0	0	0
66,000 - 70,000	0	0	0	0
61,000 - 65,000	0	0	0	0
56,000 - 60,000	3	2.73	0	0
51,000 - 55,000	5	4.55	4	3.64
46,000 - 50,000	25	22.73	10	9.09
41,000 - 45,000	18	16.36	18	16.36
36,000 - 40,000	28	25.45	35	31.82
35,000 and below	31	28.18	43	39.09
Length of Service	Male		Female	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
31-35	0	0	0	0
26-30	14	12.73	8	7.27
21-25	33	30.00	15	13.64
16-20	18	16.36	35	31.82
11- below	45	40.91	52	47.27
Educational Attainment	Male		Female	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
EdD/ PhD	0	0	0	0
EdD/ PhD units	0	0	0	0
MS/MA	15	13.64	23	20.91
MS/MA units	38	34.54	42	38.18

Bachelor's Degree	57	51.82	45	40.91
Source of Income	Male		Female	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Salary	93	84.54	102	92.73
Business	17	15.45	8	7.27
Agency	Male		Female	
	Percentage	Frequency	Frequency	Percentage
Public	79	71.82	93	84.55
Private	31	28.18	17	15.45

Depicted in table 2 is the ranking of identified hidden addiction and classification according to a given responses of the respondents. The ranking revealed that the results are invariably different among choices of addiction. Majority of the male respondents identified and considered internet addiction number one which they spent much of their time, while the female's classified selfie as the most fulfilling activities and ranked number one of all addiction labeled.

Table 2 Classified Ranking Result of Addiction

Male Addiction	Freq	%	Rating	Female Addiction	Freq	%	Rating
1. music	18	16.36	2	1. selfie	19	17.27	1
2. movie	6	5.45	8	2. facebook	16	14.55	3
3. video games	14	12.73	4	3. travelling	5	4.55	10
4. texting	15	13.64	3	4. movie	8	7.27	8
5. selfie	8	7.27	6	5. television	10	9.09	5
6. internet	27	24.54	1	6. jewelry collection	13	11.82	4
7. television	9	8.18	5	7. personal grooming	17	15.45	2
8. party goer	7	6.36	9	8. eating	6	5.45	9
9. sports	5	4.55	7	9. cooking	9	8.18	6
10. sex love	3	2.73	10	10. music	7	6.37	7
Total	110	100%		Total	110	100%	

Table 3.A disclosed that addiction provides escape from our true feelings. From The initial data, it can be inferred that item no 4 perceived to be the highest with the frequency of 83 out of 110 male respondents on the matter of achieving the various needs and stimulate internal drives. While interesting to note also the result of the female respondent on the same table reflects the data on number 3, it can also infer from the result showing 83 or 75.45 percent response that triggered primarily through psychological factor. This means that the result were significantly different from one another in terms of feelings towards natural innermost desire of individual needs and time of experience .The indicators show a significant number of items describe differently. This implies that the underlying purpose remains true no matter what underlying mechanism creates the

addiction that serves the function of helping us avoid the real anxieties of life and disengaging from reality.

This is supported by the study of Baumeister and Heatherton (1990) the escape theories, which states many activities in which individual indulge help to get away from our lives or our characters with which are not happy. These can be relatively harmless, such as sport or hobbies. The hazardous and even fatal, including taking process addiction and even to the extreme committing suicide that may cause unhappy life.

It can be gleaned in **table 3.B** the data on the ground to totally control the addict transcending all logic and reason. The table reveals that both respondents are not in conformity with the conditions stipulated due to negative response. All respondents manifest their discomfort on how individual behave and try to show the reasonable action in the society as they perceived in stressing the individual composure that creates impact and negative disposition to society. Furthermore, it merely means the attachment is very strong and cannot be overcome or resisted. This means that all predisposing behavior that exists is controllable and manageable and increases their awareness that split the feelings from reality. This implies that addiction is solely on the basis of physiological dependence or brain when certain behavior meets some significant psychological needs, the person will tend to repeat the behavior. If the behavior is harmful and the need is very strong, an addiction can result.

This is corroborated with the study of Thomas I Seidman (2009) control theory which provides a powerful conceptual framework and mathematical armamentarium for modeling addictive behavior. It is particular appropriate for respective, rhythmic behavior that occurs over time, addictive behavior in theoretic terms provides example of quantitative simulations to lay the foundation for control theoretic analyses of addiction phenomena that attempts to account and specific aspect of feedback mechanisms.

Table 3.C reflects the descriptors on hidden addiction involving pleasures. As seen on the table data show a very positive response from the respondents that invariably provides pleasure of some kind of enjoyable and excitement feelings that is directly related to the experience and activity the pleasure not the problem that individual prompted with. This means that in every activity experienced by individual is gratifying well-being special searching for excitement and challenges in life and that some addictions have unique appetites that may be determined by a combination different factors that stimulate individual's needs. The implication of behavioral disposition is that it may crave for something.

This is supported with the expectancy theory of Victor Vroom (2010) that focuses on the importance of internalized cultural social expectations about the effects of substance on sexual behavior. In this theory, individual's expectation that processes addiction create inhibitions that enhances pleasure moderates its relationship to individual's behavior under the influence of more likely and more risky as such expectation increase. There is evidence that expectance alone, even in the absence of the actual performance change the people behavioral intention to engage unsafe activities.

As shown in the **table 3.D**, 79 or 71.82 of the respondents are responding overwhelmingly that addictions are destructive and unhealthy. It could be seen in the table the data showing significant effect to individual who is experiencing, it eventually harms and destroys the body, the mind and

erodes balance of living. Not surprisingly the content of this worry have never been enslave by an irresistible urge to do something which probably cannot appreciate the incredible force of the addictive urge. This means that addictions are indeed powerful and destructive. It leads to unhealthy and that confront individual into trouble and the assertions to stop every activities associated with negative implication and by dint power to control the feelings to commit the same. Moreover, one of the attraction of addiction is a promise of a short cut happiness and instant gratification that may cause personality disturbances and meaningless life that could lead some inner conflict or insecurity and that can never be easily cope with the totality of mental and relational traits.

Revealed in **table 3.E** is the data of addictions behavior that takes priority over all others life issue. Most of the female respondents believed and placed their addiction at the center of their lives and everything else revolves around it, the determine lifestyle is a form of recreation that possibly the results of society's transformation that interesting thing had begun to happen and it is very evident that some concern activities might actually have some underlying reason sometimes getting attention. These people tend to be very conventional and have a great need foe addiction compare with the issues that need attention; these are often driven by comparisons between respondents that are very much committed to look forward the success of life. This means that people who become addicts tend to be open to new experiences and are more likely explore to any form of horizon that lead to success even though how painful it could be they escape further and confronted with several happiness The implication is always searching for comfort and excessive use of defense mechanism to sustain their lifestyle over other issues and often possible to identify a distinct type of multiple personality to cover the impression that individual indulge with for no identifiable reason. Influenced heavily by Rokeach and Kluehohn (2013) the theories define the value of desirable Tran situational goals, varying importance, that serve as guiding principles in people lives. The crucial content aspect that distinguish among the type of priority and different content of value reasoning represent in the form of conscious goal as the requisite of coordinated social interaction, and demands of group survival. The individual represent the requirement cognitively as specific priority and issue to be talked and communicated in order to explain the rationalize behavior.

Disclosed in table **3.F** is the indicator that usually respondents deny their addiction. The expression exhibited by the respondents is the affirmation that to triggers primarily to deny the reality that may affect intensely to the personality of individual as a person. The frequency and percentage result of both respondents give a complete experience that connects into personal pleasure that scape the total complexities of a person. This means that the activities tend to be uncontrollable, the thoughts, feelings and tolerance effects are noted in certain addictive behavior manifest by individual through brain and feelings that may increase passivity and ignoring the authentic desire that induce the situation of relieving the sense of responsibility. This implies that the behavior leads to unfavorable outcomes elicited by their actions rather than an expression of ongoing social factors experienced by individual, and the result is deprivation of feelings and cannot able to function rationally.

This is supported by the study of Leon Festinger (2009) with the cognitive Dissonance theory, a great feeling of psychological discomfort produce by the presence of thought and behavior that are conflicting in nature. The theory suggests that if individuals act in ways that contradict their beliefs, then they typically will change their beliefs and thoughts to align with their action. Sigmund Freud describe how individual rejects something they find too uncomfortable to accept, such as addiction that has something to do with personality and death of love one. More on the denial theory has been used by the treatment to ensure even those who reject the idea they have addiction in life.

Table 3 Indicators of Hidden Addiction

Addiction Provide Escape from Our True Feelings	Male				Female			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
The body and mind working in unison can be stimulated through a variety of mechanism	38	34.55	72	65.45	45	40.91	65	59.09
Produces a pleasurable feeling and develop interpersonal contentment	64	58.18	46	41.82	76	69.09	34	30.91
Triggers primarily through psychological factor	76	69.09	34	30.91	83	75.45	27	24.55
Achieves the various needs and stimulate internal drives	83	75.45	27	24.55	35	31.82	75	68.18
Rising the challenge to be competitive and openness to others	41	37.27	69	62.73	48	43.64	62	56.36
B. Totally Control the Addict Transcending All Logic and Reason	Male				Female			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Strives and adjust constantly new routine system, and situation in achieving the goal	45	40.91	65	59.09	35	31.82	75	68.18
Dedicates and able to maintain composure in stress emerging behavioral conditions	38	34.55	72	65.45	58	52.73	52	47.27
Exhibit's the ability to vocalize the capacity to make intelligible sounds stimulated in the community	41	37.27	69	62.73	39	35.45	71	64.55
Recognizes the hinges in larger measure on the significance and dignity of man	73	66.36	37	33.64	62	56.36	48	43.64
Open to new experiences that establish a satisfying and conducive environment	58	52.73	52	47.27	48	43.64	62	56.36
C. Always Involve Pleasure	Male				Female			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Escape from worry and anxiety	71	64.55	39	35.45	69	62.73	41	37.27

Reduces guilt feelings	62	56.36	48	43.64	75	68.18	35	31.82
Sense of control and power in one's environment	75	68.18	35	31.82	71	64.55	39	35.45
Avoid from physical and psychological and spiritual complexities	64	58.18	46	41.82	64	58.18	46	41.82
Have order and constructive life free from confusion	73	66.36	37	33.64	77	70.00	33	30.00
D. Addictions are Destructive and Unhealthy	Male				Female			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Might learn to like it more than if only exposed and course trauma to it later	79	71.82	31	28.18	38	34.55	72	65.45
Combinations of sensory activities resulted from perceptual disposition and environmental factors	32	29.09	78	70.91	48	43.64	62	56.36
Conditioning of the mind through imitation which particular situations created	58	52.73	52	47.27	72	65.45	38	34.55
Some motives that set physical and psychological craving	63	57.27	47	42.73	63	57.27	47	42.73
Requirement of certain sustaining to provide unacceptable response and satisfy the feelings of body	64	58.18	46	41.82	32	29.09	78	70.91
E. Addictions Behavior Takes Priority Over All Other Life Issues	Male				Female			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Inabilities to stop oneself from fulfilling the individual desire	67	60.91	43	39.09	75	68.18	35	31.82
Uncontrollable responses arouse, and responses to a situational actions	48	43.64	62	56.36	61	55.45	49	44.55
Becomes reinforce with positive attitude to negative	31	28.18	79	71.82	25	22.73	85	77.27
Shows beyond reasonable control become insatiable	29	26.36	81	73.64	45	40.91	65	59.09
Satisfactions is short lives and quickly discomfort	72	65.45	38	34.55	81	73.64	29	26.36
F. Addicts Deny their	Male				Female			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	

Addictions	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Provides escape from true feelings	73	66.36	37	33.64	69	62.73	41	37.27
Totally control and transcending all reason	41	37.27	69	62.73	32	29.09	78	70.91
Always involved pleasure and satisfaction	83	75.45	27	24.55	93	84.55	17	15.45
Distinctive and explicitly unhealthy habits	50	45.45	60	54.55	77	70.00	33	30.00
Takes priority over all life issue and disregard other concern Takes priority over all life issue and disregard other concern	78	70.91	32	29.03	65	59.09	45	40.91

Data Interpretation of Social Disposition

Revealed in table 4.A are the transmissions of social disposition of respondents. Along the line of social interaction, the male respondents obtained 81 out of 110 considered the mere physical objects as human barrier with certain reflex which people act and react in relation to others. While 75 out of 110 express and emphasize weaving through the crowd is associated with certain with oriented. Almost human behavioral oriented towards other people since they are constantly aware that their action and reaction have effects upon others. On the other hand the responses of the female respectively are contrary were identified and definitely the ideas were noted the distinctive opposition. This means that the immediate level of understanding of the respondents on someone's behavior is based on the meaning attach to other action that shape by our perception and own evaluation. This implies that respondent signifies their expression through social system that denotes which indicator is dominant and actually high and where the process of relationship is very much apparent and identified.

This is corroborated with the study of Social context by Lindsmith and Strauss (2005) which described the idea of the place of group which give directions and meaning to individuals, with the primordial concern about social interaction that involves a reciprocal contact carried out through spoken or writing language. The individual respond to the existing norms expresses and become stimulus for others which can be perceived and interpreted the existing norms demonstrated. It is a process of responding the awareness of others and adjusting responses to the way individual and others are mediated through symbols and pattern that is influenced by the manner of response given through the degree of acquaintances.

The **table 4.B** shows that majority of the respondents express an overwhelming expression of certainty with regards' to the indicator presented, Social influence has a unique power to direct the individual mode adaptation and change the concept due to its causality that influence, the more openly triggered individual to relate and connect the existing condition . This means that the concept of social influence takes the system of reality and interest to explicate the structure relation that can be learned from others and need to understood the massive influence from the society. This implies that social influence affects us throughout our lives and is likely to continue long, if the society affects individual, then the individual also affects society.

The idea of social influence is supported by the theory of Mead and Fislinger (2010) which states that developmental symbolic of social comparison theory, provided the effective understanding of the role of social influence as they added insights into social milieu is both critical and fascinating piece. In each instance, the approach is to manipulate the aspect of social influence, thereby greater understanding of how the nuances forced in the social environment can affect individual. That validates the importance and complexities of social influences and inspire by the subsequent ideas in this exciting understanding and important role of social influence that affects the emotion and opinion or behavior in dealing the individual in the society.

Table 4.C disclosed the emerging expression of both respondents which shows the variations of data result as evidently showed particularly the experience exhibited about social status. The affirmation provides motivational factor a 83 or 75.45 with the percentage result particularly for female respondents shows the high response and the general impression geared towards stimulating the interest and creating personal identity factor and status in the society. Likewise the system of social status propelled through acquaintances and it may develop inherent interaction. This means that status hierarchies appeared to be universal across human society, affording value benefits to person holds and how it should be treated. This implies further that a status has exceptional importance for social identity, often shaping a person entire life. It is usually a crucial element of one's self concept and may be the result of any combination of ascription and achievement.

This is hooked on the study conducted by Lundberg (2004) which elaborated roughly the generalize description of the many statuses which an individual may have given a chance to acquire a set of value recognition afforded to individuals and more or less determines the peculiar places in the society. Serving as a differentiating index and plays a role as a member of society. Interestingly enough, the more complicated the society everyone belongs to the greater variety of statuses one likely to have, as a general rule each person is subjected to various own changing and sometimes reciprocal statuses that may result to a different role.

The result reflected in table 4.D for social economic development. The table evidently showed the data from both respondents that have a slight indication of their expression with variation of response that social security conveying the people setting as the onset result of stability develops strong relationship with other people and are most closely involved in the society. It enables to describe the social processes that entail a sense of security through the possession of material resources, achievement and other qualities defined by society as desirable and able to exert power in their social relationship. It is the way they manifest an appropriate developmental economic security that contributes a positive response and effectively regards.

This describes and encourages acquiring mutual benefits and even at the expense of other in order to satisfy their own desire and economic gain. This implies that the result aroused considerable interest with regards to economic security that provide stability and useful approach through which different objectives can be carried out to individuals.

This is supported by the study of Wallerstein (2013) social development theory that attempts to explain qualitative changes in the structure and framework of society. That helps the individual better realize the objective. Development can be a manner that is applicable to individual as an ascending movement feature into greater level of efficiency and productivity with enjoyment mechanism of social change leading to better life and opportunities for progress.

Presented in **table 4.E** is the social formation result that shows that both respondents described the indicators as a diverse form of expression with a striking consideration to social formation. The data revealed that all indicators significantly conform to the individual behavior that tends to define and exhibits as a social beings. The pertinent effect on other emerges from inner and inters class as the totality of the relations. This denotes that individual promotes better understanding that serves as the base framework on how respondents diligently enjoy the experience of life and worth living. This means that the influences of individual take place through interaction and transcend into social formation that facilitate at all levels are directly and indirectly internalize to produce the dynamic impact to individual.

Furthermore this implies the concept of social formation. It enables the environmental relation to be the total awareness which create a different social formation that has distinct and significant meaning in relation to their natural sphere.

Table 4 Transmission of Social Disposition

A. Social Interaction	Male				Female			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Dodges and weaves through a crowd is associated with certain physical oriented behavior.	35	31.82	75	68.18	95	86.36	15	13.64
Involves expectation about others act and action	48	43.64	62	56.36	33	30.00	77	70.00
Intents to evoke self-taken into certain experience	75	68.18	35	31.82	67	60.91	43	39.09
Considers as mere physical objects as human barriers with certain reflex	81	73.64	29	26.36	73	66.36	37	33.64
Pushes through a crowd recognizing, believing and trying to get out from situation	76	69.09	34	30.91	56	50.91	54	49.09
B. Social Influence	Male				Female			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Changes person perceived in relationship that influence individual	41	37.27	69	62.73	38	34.55	72	65.45
Behaves to be more belonging and seek approval friendship that conformity within	78	70.91	32	29.09	61	55.45	49	44.55
Thinks of social reward and punishment may lead to compliance	57	51.82	53	48.18	68	61.82	42	38.18
Represents peer pressure the concept status is relevant	38	34.55	72	65.45	65	59.09	45	40.91

thoughts and action of individual									
Proportionate the content as a strong driver it comes to people action and engagement	83	75.45	27	24.55	79	71.82	31	28.18	
C. Social Status	Male				Female				
	Yes		No		Yes		No		
	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	
Develops a functioning relationship as social being and emerges with positive relationship	64	58.18	46	41.82	83	75.45	27	24.55	
Encourages to conform to the ways of the group internalizing the norms	58	52.73	52	47.27	76	69.09	34	30.91	
Directs at the problem explicitly and directly seek attention and admiration	51	46.36	59	53.64	43	39.09	67	60.91	
Provides range of leeway to one's action and make member to conform	41	37.27	69	62.73	70	63.64	40	36.36	
Provides certain motivation of pulling away in charging interpersonal environment	45	40.91	65	59.09	73	66.36	37	33.64	
D. Social Development	Male				Female				
	Yes		No		Yes		No		
	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	
Satisfies the various economic needs and develop security and prosperity	75	68.18	35	31.82	88	80.00	22	20.00	
Develops financial security in the course of time in various occasions	81	73.64	29	26.36	83	75.45	27	24.55	
Demonstrates the important determination and factors in social comfort and prestige	54	49.09	56	50.91	68	61.82	42	38.18	
Shows guide in the daily activity and set a standard of living	85	77.27	25	22.73	77	70.00	33	30.00	
Manifests a source of instability and optimism of resources that change social condition	89	80.91	21	19.09	97	88.18	13	11.82	
E. Social Formation	Male				Female				
	Yes		No		Yes		No		
	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	
Develops the actual experience of	71	64.55	39	35.45	62	56.36	48	43.64	

enjoying a describe objective for stable life								
Gives a striking reason or justifications for doing the right things that consciously promote better understanding	51	46.36	59	53.64	71	64.55	39	35.45
Serves as important mechanism to know the complexities that necessary in knowing the value as expected	65	59.09	45	40.91	78	70.91	32	29.09
Conforms the standard requires and function to direct things towards acceptable rules	51	46.36	59	53.64	63	57.27	47	42.73
Organizes and interpret the context of labeling our action formation	58	52.73	52	47.27	66	60.00	44	40.00

Table 5 Chi-Square Test of Significant Difference in the Indicators of Hidden Addiction when data are Analyzed in terms of Gender

Variable	DF	Chi-Square Value	P-value	Decision
Gender and Escape from True Feelings	4	21.635	0.00	Reject Ho
Gender and Total Control	4	6.971	0.137	Do not reject Ho
Gender and Pleasure	4	1.306	0.860	Do not reject Ho
Gender and Destruction	4	26.537	0.000	Reject Ho
Gender and Takes Priority All Issue	4	3.657	0.451	Do not reject Ho
Gender and Denial	4	8.532	0.074	Do not reject Ho

The Chi-Square Test of shows that hidden addiction of males and females in terms of indicators escape and health did significantly vary (Chi-square = 21.635, df=4, p-values = 0.00 < 0.05 alpha). This implies that body and mind working among females and males vary in terms of stimulation through a variety of mechanism, pleasurable feeling and interpersonal contentment as well as rising the challenge to be competitive and openness to others. Liking of males and females also significantly differ, so is with combination of sensory activities resulted from perceptual disposition and environmental factors, conditioning of the mind through imitation which particular situations created, some motives that set physical and psychological craving and requirement of certain sustaining to provide unacceptable response and satisfy the feelings of body.

Meanwhile, since the Chi-square values of 6.671, 1.306, 3.657 and 8.532 were all less than the critical value with p-values all greater than the 0.05 alpha, the null hypotheses those indicators of hidden addiction, to wit: Total Control, Pleasure, Takes Priority All Issue and Denial of males and

females, were rejected. This means that hidden addiction of males and females to do no significantly differ on total control, pleasure, takes priority all issue and denial indicators.

Table 6 Chi-Square Test of Significant Difference in Transmission of Social Disposition when data are Analyzed in terms of Gender

Variable	DF	Chi-Square Value	P-value	Decision
Gender and Social Interaction	4	34.247	0.000	Reject Ho
Gender and Social Influence	4	10.020	0.040	Reject Ho
Gender and Social Status	4	7.686	0.104	Do not reject Ho
Gender and Social Development	4	2.355	0.671	Do not reject Ho
Gender and Social Formation	4	3.823	0.430	Do not reject Ho

In terms of transmission of social disposition indicators, there exist significant differences in the transmission of males and females in terms of social interaction, and social influence (Chi-Square values = 34.247 and 10.020, p-values = 0.00 all). This means that social interaction among males like dodging and weaving through a crowd associated with certain physical oriented, expecting about others act and action, evoking self-taken into certain experience, considering physical objects as human barriers with certain reflex and pushing through a crowd recognizing, believing and trying to get out from situation, vary from females' social interaction.

The Chi-square test further divulges that there is also big or significant difference in the behavior of the males and females in terms of behaving to be more belonging and seek approval friendship that conformity within, thinking of social reward and punishment that may lead to compliance, representing peer pressure the concept status is relevant thoughts and action of individual, and proportioning content is a strong driver it comes to people action and engagement.

However, in terms of social status, social development, and social formation, there exist no significant difference of the males and females (Chi-square, 7.686, 2.355, and 3.823 with p-values 0.104, 0.671, and 0.430).

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study. It is often possible to identify a destructive type of personality behind every hidden addiction. Some factors contribute to the problems of addiction that clearly shows the relationship to be is complex. Some predispose behavior to certain addiction is quite complicated to understand, while some behavioral traits can lead to other form of predisposing pattern of individual. The effective beginning to overcome hidden addiction is to understand the cycle of addiction works and to respond in a different strategic intervention. It would instigate changes that take place tot fully develop better understanding on how individuals behave for the effective solution and attempt to change.

Meanwhile, individual addiction has its own unique process of experience that excites human behavior for pleasure that resulted to curiosity behind all the fundamental needs. The hidden

addiction, therefore, may be sustained by many underlying motivations for self-fulfillment and become factors in sustaining the life of the respondents, and sometimes high conformity and reward seeking that are often seen both before and after the problem of addiction takes and develops. However, the high standard of living has a profound effect on the development of behavior stimulation that gradually becomes accustomed as that experienced by individual. The stimulation continuously almost affect the senses with exciting activities demanding a challenges, but this hidden addiction problem can be rectified pretenses that works involving great deal of pain that inherently humiliating and inevitable. While, when it became addictive it is considered unquenchable and the result is vicious cycle of wanting, feeling and obviously increase tension and craving more of what one can have.

It is a mistake to assume that a hidden addiction is less serious or easier to overcome just because it is hidden and in the realm of behavior rather than external substance, therefore, the process addiction which resolved psychological dependence can be devastating and even more resistant to change.

At some points the individuals that are tend to be addicted are opened to a new experience and are likely to take another horizon that can satisfy their desire and will bring precisely ordinary experience

Recommendation

Based on the results, the researcher hereby recommends the following:

Individual respondents should slow down and take time to bring themselves to a full understanding of reality and add caution in gaining clean conscience that hidden addictions bring distraction to life.

There should be a mechanism that helps individual of dealing with addiction, and may find ways to continue to take personal inventory where individual went wrong, which brings reformation and proper disposition of personality.

The individual may adopt discretionary measure to take appropriate action in dealing with unhealthy ways of going about things that may resulted into frustration and by choosing situations that are not suited and acceptable.

The concern individual must develop an alternative ways in dealing with pressure that requires assertiveness; thus one needs to learn to say no to insist that every demanding situation that crave addictions.

Respondents should pay attention to the triggered mechanism that serves as stimulant to an addictive cycle.

Individual must seek psychological healing and therapy from a competent psychiatrist to resolve the complex learned response involving problems and predicament prompted by hidden addictions that destroy complex connection the content of thought.

The predominant excitement seekers should be contented with the ordinary and develop an appetite for satisfaction rather than stimulation, whether the addiction is maintained by drive of excitement seeking tension reduction or both.

There should be a concept of understanding and explanation of hidden addiction and the nature of social life in any given situation and the context that involves a variety of social mobility under which an action of individual upon and shared that prescribe limits of acceptable behavior.

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