

CHAPTER 6

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Muuss, E.R.(4th ed.) (1990). **Adolescent Behaviour and Society**. U.S.A

This explained the peers have been identified as one of the most important factors in the use of legal and illegal drugs by adolescents.

Spencer, P.C. and Navaratnam, V. (1981). **Drug Abuse in East Asia**. Oxford University Press, Malaysia

Contains more than half of those coming to the attention of hospitals and the police report that they had first experienced illicit drugs before the age of 21. And also contains age of first use of those seeking treatment was most commonly between 16 to 25, although the decision to seek help might not be taken for many years. For the majority, the opium was smoked often mixed with salicylate to enhance its potency. The use of drugs amongst urban youth is not limited to those who have personal, social, or economic problems, but would seem better described in terms of the lifestyles of youth culture in the capital and other cities.

Meiczowski, T. (1992). **Drugs, Crime, and Social Policy: (Research, Issues, and Concerns.)** U.S.A

It said that the high level of criminal activity among addicts and significant correlation between narcotics use and crime has raised considerable concern about the “direction” of causality between narcotics use and crime.

Jacobs, R. M. and Fehr, O’B.K. First (Ed.). **Drugs and Drugs Abuse.** Research Foundation. Canada.

Contains Amphetamine produced chemical synthesis by the pharmaceutical industry and by illicit laboratories.

Edwards, G. and Arif, A. (1980). **Drug Problems in the socio-cultural context.** WHO. (Geneva)

This described the reason usually given for drug use were curiosity and companionship.

Scarpitti, R.F and Datesmsn, K.S.&1977). **Drugs and Youth Culture.** London, Stage

It described most commonly reported problem among marihuana users. and the only problem area which consistently differentiated among frequent marihuana users; infrequent marihuana user, and drugs nonusers were boredom.

Martin, P. and Cohen, Y. A. (1971). **Understanding Drugs Use**. U.S.A. Harper and Row.

It explained misuse of drugs can affect behaviour and result in disorientation, increase in confusion, distrust, and rage.

Muisener, P.P. (1994). **Understanding and Treating Adolescent Substance Abuse**. U.S.A. Sage.

It said that the teenager's family and peer relationships can interact in four different ways in relation to chemical use: (a) both family and friends can collaborate to co-protect the teenager from developing a problem with drugs, (b) both family and friends can combine to co-influence a teenager's drug use (they can serve as precipitation and perpetuating environments for the teenager's drug use, (c) the family may conflict with the teenager's peers and attempt to act as a buffer against peer's influence towards drug involvement, or (d) peers may conflict with the family and try to be a buffer against the family's influence toward drug involvement.

Press release WHO. (1996). **World wide Amphetamine Abuse- "A Particular Concern for WHO"**

It contains the use of Amphetamine is not only widespread in Western Europe but also in South East Asia and production is increasingly in Eastern Europe. Also that Amphetamine-type psycho stimulants often have longer lasting effects than, for example, cocaine. They are frequently used by workers in certain professions, such as long distance lorry drivers, to increase endurance and delay sleep. Enforcement and public health questions, posing a threat to economic and social order the world over.

Final Report. (1990). National Commission on Drug-free Schools.

It said that many school and colleges wish to develop comprehensive drug prevention programs based on research and evaluation findings, but they do not have the expertise or resources to do so. It also recommended colleges should include drug prevention education in curricula for educators and other professionals who work with youth.

Rachin, L. R. (1990). Journal of Drug issues, Vol. 20, No (1).

Contains larger family size, higher birth order, parental alcoholism, parental absence were when they first left home and when they first used particular drugs regularly, on their level of tested academic achievement, and on their probability of tested academic achievement, and on their probability of juvenile detention.

Proceedings of the Sixth Asian-Pacific symposium on Juvenile Delinquency.

(1994). February. Taipei

It said that peer influence is an important factor in the understanding of adolescent drug use. It also showed that the nature of peer interactions predict a high degree of similarity in drug use among friends

WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence. (1974). Twentieth Report. WHO.

Contains age and sex factors, lower socio-economic status has traditionally been closely related to the initiation of the non-medical use of most drug other than alcohol probably the most cited reason for initiation drug use is curiosity about drug effects. The reason for continuing to drug use may or may not be related to the reason for continuing to drug use may or may not be related to the reason for its initial or experimental use.

Phillips, L. (1994). Drug Abuse. U.S.A. Marshall Cavendish corporation

This expressed that many teenagers who begin using drugs are depressed or lonely, and they often withdraw into a world of their own that is fortified by drug use. And also expressed that many over-the-counter drugs, such as diet pills that are sold without a doctor's prescription, are abused by millions of individuals, including teenagers.

The United Nations and Drug Abuse Control. (1989). UN

It said that all illegal drugs are dangerous and cause physical and psychological changes in the users. This common argument is used by drug users in an effort to gain acceptability for their deviant behaviour. And also that the permissive and fatalistic attitudes of the past have allowed the drug problem to reach the epidemic proportions which we face today. The scope of the current narcotics problem goes beyond law.