

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Drug Abuse

Omar Nassib Suleiman¹, Dr. Prof. Kamal Singh Rathore², Dr. Prof. Yuvraj Singh Sarangdevot³

¹M. Pharmacy (Pharmaceutics), ²Supervisor & Head of Department, ³Principal Faculty of Pharmacy, Bhupal Nobles' University, Udaipur, Rajasthan (India) - 313001

ABSTRACT

Drug abuse is one of the major socio-economic problems affecting the physical and mental life of individuals and society. Substance Abuse or Drug Abuse means an over indulgence in a drug or other chemical substances. Addiction and use of drugs is increasing in the society day by day. This leads to a disease prone society and affects all aspects of human life. Drug abuse refers to the use of certain chemicals for the purpose of creating pleasurable effects on the brain. There are over 190 million drug users around the world and the problem has been increasing at alarming rates, especially among young adults under the age of 30. Drug abuse, the excessive, maladaptive, or addictive use of drugs for nonmedical purposes despite social, psychological, and physical problems that may arise from such use. Abused substances include such agents as anabolic steroids, which are used by some athletes to accelerate muscular development and increase strength and which can cause heart disease, liver damage, and other physical problems; and psychotropic agents, substances that affect the user's mental state and are used to produce changes in mood, feeling, and perception. Substance misuse is one of the most expensive and debilitating social and medical diseases of the 20th century. Today, the drug epidemic affects the entire world, including Bangladesh. Nearly all addictive substances overexcite the brain's reward system by oversupplying it with the neurotransmitter dopamine. This results in euphoria, and the brain may find that increased pleasure is so alluring that it craves that state repeatedly. Nonetheless, the brain undergoes extensive adaptive changes as a result of repeated exposure. Drug usage may thus develop into a compulsive behaviour. An estimated 184 million people, or 4.7% of the world's population between the ages of 15 and 64, use illicit drugs each year. Drug addiction has an impact on behaviour and the brain. It affects the patients' bodies, minds, and nervous systems in a variety of ways. To generate consciousness, a psychologically active drug is used. This may involve altering the user's thoughts, feelings, and emotions. When the body is exposed to psychologically active drugs, it causes a sedative impact. While some people may use drugs for recreational purposes or as prescribed by doctors without developing an addiction, many drug users eventually become emotionally and physically reliant on the drugs. Therefore, the reasons for drug abuse differ widely, based on the individual and the severity of their addiction. The amounts of endocannabinoids in the brain can be changed by a variety of drugs of abuse, such as alcohol, nicotine, opioids, and cannabinoids. According to recent research, the production of endocannabinoids in the ventral tegmental region has the ability to modify dopamine's reward-related effects, suggesting that this is a key neuronal mechanism driving drug addiction. Strong evidence suggests that the endocannabinoid system has a role in both the mechanisms behind relapse to drug use and drug-seeking behaviour (particularly behaviour reinforced by cues associated with drugs).

Keyword: Drug abuse, HIV, Drug addiction, Psychoactive substances, Dependence, Licit drugs, Illicit drugs, Alcohol, Cannabis, Opiate, Dopamine.

1. Introduction

Abuse of drugs is a serious social problem. Nowadays, drug misuse is a global problem that affects every region of the planet. India is likewise affected by this terrible issue of drug misuse. In addition to having a significant negative impact on human resources, drug addiction encourages the illicit manufacture and sale of substances. Drug misuse directly affects the country's social and economic aspects. The effects of drugs are felt at work, in the home, and in society. It leads to increased crime, domestic violence, gang warfare in urban areas, strain on the public health system, and a large number of young people who are drug addicts. It makes life dangerous. Drug addiction not only destroys family unity but also places a heavy financial strain on society. The financial costs associated with drug misuse are incalculable. A major concern facing humanity is the use, manufacture, and marketing of drugs, as well as the rise of a class of drug users. In the end, it causes unemployment, a lacklustre human capital, low cognitive ability, an unhealthy society, and an increase in general criminality. The expenditure incurred is linked to the socioeconomic impact. To stop drug misuse, a policy must be created. In addition to protecting human resources and educating the children, we must create a preventative plan. The effects are felt in many spheres of life, including the home, the workplace, the industry, and the national economy.

This document, which was prepared for the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in March 1995, examines the social dimensions of numerous major drug addiction and control issues that are of importance to United Nations agencies and other organisations that are intergovernmental. Originally commissioned by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), Jean Paul Smith, a former consulting psychologist and senior policy analyst at the National Institute on Drug Abuse in Washington, D.C., worked as an independent consultant to draft the study. Later on, an interagency group of the United Nations evaluated and amended it. The following list includes the names of the organisations

that supplied information for this article. The article has two goals: first, it looks at drug abuse's effects on society and the economy from an international standpoint. Second, to make recommendations for the constructive, unified approach to addressing drug abuse prevention and control issues in light of that analysis. The paper addresses mostly narcotics and psychiatric drugs, but it also contains information about issues with the addiction of other addictive substances like alcohol and tobacco when applicable.

2. The Drug Problem

2.1 The global context

The global rise in drug issues reflects and contributes to the world's challenges. Various factors are responsible for these issues. To clarify, there has been swift political transformation, a decrease in family and community unity, a rise in unemployment and underemployment, economic and social deterioration, and an increase in crime. While significant advancements are being achieved in certain areas, such as communication and technology, the quality of life for many people remains well below potential, and expectations are increasing for those who are aware.

The global rise in drug issues reflects and contributes to the world's challenges. Various factors are responsible for these issues. To clarify, there has been swift political transformation, a decrease in family and community unity, a rise in unemployment and underemployment, economic and social deterioration, and an increase in crime.

2.2 Growing plants to produce drugs

The production of drugs can be categorized into three groups: (a) processes using only plant products, (b) semi-synthetic processes involving natural materials partially transformed by synthetic substances to create the final product, and (c) processes utilizing only synthetic chemicals to manufacture consumable drugs. Examples of these categories include (a) collecting opium from fields for personal use, (b) processing coca bush leaves to produce cocaine, and (c) creating narcotic or psychotropic drugs entirely in a laboratory or factory. Well before the global economy experienced the effects of globalization on money, markets, and products, illicit drugs were being transported internationally from producer countries in less developed regions of the world to consumer countries that were generally more developed.

Some experts believe that the initial phase, where plants are cultivated in fields or drugs are manufactured in labs, is the weakest link in the illegal production, distribution, and consumption chain. Another crucial stage is the distribution phase, which some also view as an effective point for drug control. However, due to the ease of movement, disguise, and diversion of drug shipments, along with the high volume of small drug shipments, law enforcement efforts yield lower results. The third potential intervention point is at the consumption stage, especially when drugs are transferred from dealers to users.

2.3 Distribution and illicit trafficking

Illicit drug trafficking takes place in most countries of the world. Detection of unlawful importation and distribution, a criminal activity often involving individuals from other countries, is seen as less politically sensitive than purely domestic illegal production or consumption. The participation of external individuals makes smuggling or illegal transactions seem less of a domestically rooted issue. Drug abuse issues affect almost every country. In fact, in most countries, previously considered safe institutions such as religious, penal, or educational facilities are now known to have some form of drug problems. For instance, smuggling of drugs is now widespread in prisons due to a significant portion of inmates being drug users.

Control of drug supply generally focuses on organized groups or cartels, since individuals acting alone typically do not transport large amounts of drugs. Trafficking patterns are usually shaped by the type of drug and its country of origin. For instance, the trafficking of cocaine starts in the Andean region and then extends northward through Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean region before reaching North America, Europe, and other destinations. Significant heroin trafficking originates in South-west and South-east Asia, with the final processing of the drug typically occurring near its point of origin. The distribution route may encompass numerous countries and territories, including Malaysia, Thailand, Hong Kong, and China.

2.4 Consumption of drugs

Trends in drug use and abuse are reflected in respectable reports to the United Nations and unofficial reports from a spread of assets. Parties to the 1961 Single Convention have an obligation to file to the United Nations, even though an evaluation of this reporting manner over the past decade exhibits disappointing effects. The United Nations Secretariat shows that the records supplied with the aid of governments over the period 1983-1991 did now not meet facts collection targets (7 and eight). Only 13 of the countries said for each of the nine years worried. Over this same length, 25 international locations did no longer record at all (eight, p. Three). Information submitted become characterized via high variability from place to location and inconsistency within areas. There had been additionally primary nearby gaps in records in reputable reporting with admire to the 9-year duration 1983-1991. The common probabilities of countries without a doubt reporting over this 9-year period had been as follows: in Europe (74%), the Americas (five 1 %), the Near and Middle East (46%), Asia and the Pacific place (40%) and Africa (37%). In Africa, the region of the sector wherein the fewest countries file to the United Nations, handiest approximately one-third of the countries have suggested six or extra times within the last 9 years. The absence of

systematic reporting for this location makes it even extra vulnerable on account that trends that take place there may be unassessed or difficult to become aware of till lengthy when they have befallen.

Documents presented to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (8, section 11) indicate that an increase in drug abuse has taken place across most regions of the world, although the specific nature of this trend of increasing drug abuse varies by country and often within country. The regions where these trends for increasing abuse occur are Africa, Europe (especially eastern Europe) and the Americas (except for the Bahamas, Canada, Ecuador and the United States of America). In the Asian and Pacific region, a mixed trend emerged, with as many countries reporting stable or slight decreases as increases. In the Near and Middle East, increasing abuse was found in Egypt, Israel, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

3. Social Impact of drug

3.1 Impact of drug abuse on family and community

Family is the primary unit of the society. The harmony of the own family relies upon at the family individuals. When one member of own family becomes drug abuser then he disturbs the complete own family concord. Every family member suffers because of an unmarried drug abuser. It affects the lifestyles fashion, conduct, personality formation of the youngsters and additionally economic situation of the own family. The cash spent on pills can be positioned to better use. Amongst the terrible the spending on tablets deprives others from meals. The nation additionally pays heavy fee in terms of workforce and from economic point of view regarding absenteeism, loss of performance and injuries at work location are the common issues created with the aid of the drug abusers. The drug abusers display criminal mindset in own family. It in the end breaks down the circle of relative's bondage.

Parents of younger drug abuser go through loads. Parents cannot face the kid who's taking tablets and behaves abnormally. When the younger ones look at the elders' using pills, they wrongly count on that drug abuse is a well-known behaviour. The family participants in the long run be given this with anger, fear, disgrace and embarrassment. Drug abuser in own family typically shows socially unacceptable behaviours, violence, aggression, irresponsibility and selfishness. Many addicts also take pleasure in playing. Drug addicts inside the circle of relatives have an effect on youngsters negatively. They create fear among kids. When the youngsters grow up a lot of them take pills. The bad interest of the society also spoils baby's existence. This vicious circle of parent youngsters turning into drug addicts must be broken. The drug addicts and their children be afflicted by lack of identification, melancholy and coffee self- esteem. Only a healthy family creates a healthy society. Fast-paced social, economic and technological changes present a mission to the steadiness and have an impact on of the circle of relatives.

The family is frequently regarded because the primary source of energy, providing nurturance and assist for its character members in addition to making sure stability and generational continuity for the network and tradition. In truth, the own family is far greater complicated. At least four conceptual perspectives of the own family had been diagnosed. First, it can be visible as shielding and maintaining both strong and susceptible participants, supporting them to deal with strain and pathology at the same time as nurturing younger and extra susceptible contributors. Secondly, the circle of relatives may be a supply of tension, problems and pathology, influencing weaker participants in harmful approaches, which includes damaging drug or alcohol use. Thirdly, it could be considered as a mechanism for family participants to have interaction with broader social and community organizations, which includes peer organizations, colleges, paintings colleagues and supervisors and humans related to non-secular establishments. Fourthly, the circle of relatives may be seen as an important factor of intervention - a natural organizational unit for shifting and constructing social and network values.

3.2 Impact of Drug abuse on Health

Health is a crucial indicator of healthy family and society. Health is wealth. It is wisely stated that the closest friend of a person is his frame. We require a frame, a healthful frame. Hence each one of us has to attend to our body and mind. Healthy body and healthy thoughts make a person wealthy and wise. Drug abusers be afflicted by bodily and intellectual contamination. The drug abuser's behaviour and meals habits are not applicable. Their immunity condition or potential to fight diseases are low. The continuous use of any drug destroys brain cells and ends in different physical troubles. The physical effect of medication varies as per the chemical belongings. All sorts of capsules have aspect consequences. In reality, drug abuse leads to sick health. The damage to health depends on the following's factors:

- Drug intake quantity
- Drug type
- Period of drug use
- Amount of drug consumption
- Channel of drug use
- Alternant uses in drug
- High risk chemicals in the drug

Deaths as a result of drug abuse are a major source of concern. Recent informal estimates are that perhaps 200,000 drug-injecting-related deaths may occur per annum based on the estimated size of the current world population of injecting drug abusers of approximately 5.3 million (2, p. 4). So, it is evident that the drug has direct effect over the health and body system. The drug makes the person feel better, confident, free from anxiety, stress and worries. Subsequently after continuous use a stage will come it will not give any pleasure to the body and the drug abuser is not able to stop taking the drug rather addicted. The drug abuser requires it on regular basis. It directly affects the central nervous system of the body and results in weak cognitive functioning of the brain. It results in untimely death of the abuser.

3.3 Impact of Drug Abuse on Education

Education is the fundamental way of stopping drug abuse. In addition to instructional establishments, other settings are essential for the contributions they make to gaining knowledge of and socialization. Home, place of work and non-secular institutions, to call three examples, are settings for the training of old and young alike. Most officers support the full integration of drug abuse education into mainstream establishments, whether or not public and personal, non-secular or secular. Drug abusers are abnormal in attending university and university. They lose concentration and learning capability. Drugs negatively affect their overall performance in examination. Yet training is the most effective medium through which the society may be developed and enriched. It is typically believed that education and awareness is a critical device of intervention for prevention of drug abuse. To save you the poor impact of drug abuse, preventative education must be provided at each level of tutorial device.

Preventative training is a slow system so one can produce fine outcomes. There isn't any shortcut approach to the problem. Drug and alcohol abuse are vital troubles which influences the schooling of younger mass. Many educators found out that drug and alcohol abuse among students are huge limitations to the fulfillment of instructional targets. The fact is that school and colleges don't have the strength to prevent smoking, alcohol consuming and sex or other abuse. They can simply create awareness, educate the students about the prevention method and also try to manage college students' activities. One should reflect on consideration on the function of teachers, parents and mentors to save you drug addiction the various students or younger mass. The younger technology must be taught and inspired to steer a healthful existence and create a healthy society, loose from drug abuses.

The fitness trouble of the drug abusers to begin with impacts the individuals, himself, then it affects the family and in the end the society in widespread. The price of the drug is excessive and it includes a heavy charge. Most of the instances the person isn't always able to pay for it. And as such it becomes a strain on character and own family finances. De-addiction remedy may also contain a fee. Generally, the addict develops other fitness issues discussed in advance which includes a high-priced treatment. The public fitness device in India is already affected by aid crunch. This extra value is a pressure on public fitness device. It is sort of a vicious circle. Needle sharing through drug users results in AIDS and different illnesses. The younger mass who are addicts should understand the ill impact of drug on fitness and searching for session with medical doctors to shop their personal life.

3.4 Impact of Drug on Crime

Countries range in the way they outline crime. In the drug abuse area, but, a common conceptual structure is furnished with the aid of international drug treaties. Several of the treaties have obligations which require penal provisions in national law for illicit site visitors' offences (1, p. 4). Requirements concerning illicit call for are greater complicated. Countries put in force each deliver and demand obligations in extraordinarily various approaches. Crime and drugs may be associated in several methods, none of them easy. First, illicit manufacturing, manufacture, distribution or ownership of drugs may additionally represent a criminal offense. Secondly, pills may growth the probability of other, non-drug crimes going on. Thirdly, pills can be used to make money, with next cash-laundering. And fourthly, tablets can be carefully linked to different most important troubles, such because the illegal use of guns, numerous forms of violence and terrorism. Whether illicit drug use ought to be taken into consideration against the law, a disorder, a social sickness or some mixture of those is debated in many nations. Often, public coverage is ambivalent about the nature of dependency, with social attitudes toward drug abuse reflecting uncertainty approximately what causes abuse and who is ultimately accountable.

Crime and drug are like two sides of a single coin and are related. Illegal production, distribution, ownership, procurement and intake of illicit drug result in crook offences. Drug related crime consists of trafficking of drugs, violent conflicts, homicide, robbery and violent competition amongst competitors for manufacturing and advertising tablets. Data from 1975 to 1989 proves that drug related crimes are the quickest developing crimes. The drug abusers are generally worried in crook activities. These are five kinds of crime related to drug abuse

- Crime committed by drug abuser to obtain drugs
- Crime committed by drug peddlers/suppliers
- Crime by drug business owners to protect their business
- Financial crimes like money laundering, robbery, and murder for money
- Crime is the illegal manufacture and trade of drugs

Will create a movement of not touching tablets. There is an international situation to save you drug intake. Every country has begun working on this the front. The system starts with teaching the young and spreading awareness about the ill impact of medication. Prohibition legal guidelines and guidelines are the felony gear to guard the society but this isn't sufficient. Freedom from drug will be a dream till we create focus and a movement against the drugs.

The young must understand that their existence is the maximum treasured present of God and intended for true of the society, country and mankind. Let us work together to prevent pills and promote a criminal offense loose society.

3.5 Impact of Drug on Environment

Drug production impacts surroundings. The environmental damage located in any country will rely on the precise function of that us of a in generating illicit capsules. Opium poppy cultivation takes place in wooded area areas. The conventional slash and burn machine are utilized by the hill tribes to cultivate poppy vegetation. This effects in clearing of large wooded area regions. The reduction of forest vicinity is a environmental risk. Production of opium and other capsules from those plant components creates toxic waste. These wastes are not scientifically disposed. Mostly untreated poisonous waste is launched into the surroundings. The studies conducted via USA Government discover that "Cocaine processors inside the Andean region every year sell off into the water, a few 10 million Liters of Sulfuric Acid, 16 million litters of Ethyl Ether, eight million Liters of Acetone and from forty to 70 million Liters of Kerosene. These chemical wastes cause acute poisoning of water. These reduce the oxygen degree in water and additionally lessen fertility of soil. The fishes and different aquatic animals turn out to be toxic. Consumption of fish from such water reasons fitness troubles. The fundamental subject is restoring forests and preventing the illicit drug cultivation and protection of water sources.

4. Economic Impact of Drug

4.1 Impact of Drug on Public Safety

Drug abuse has direct impact on public health and protection. It hampers the peaceful improvement and easy functioning of the society. The protection of the society is negatively affected as drug abuse ends in crimes (as defined earlier). Even street protection is compromised because of dependency. Most of the road accidents occur because of consumption of alcohol and pills. Drug consumers as drivers are a threat at the roads. Pedestrian drug clients are also sufferers of accidents. In paintings region (i.e. Factories, offices and hospitals etc.) drug abuse results in accidents and different unlucky incidents. Even in home an intoxicated character can also purpose hearth and their action results in accidents. All those involve an excessive fee for the man or woman, family, society and the State.

The upkeep of safety measures fees closely to the government. And information of the financial charges of drug abuse is required to increase regulations, rules and guidelines. An estimation of expenses for implementation of guidelines to save you drug deliver to market, development of safety protocols and controlling the drug peddlers is enormously essential. Lot of public resources are wasted in containing drug abuse. This money may be diverted to monetary improvement supplied there may be no drug abuse. It is a assignment for every person to make sure public safety and easy functioning of the society by containing drug abuse.

4.2 Impact of Drug on Governance

All over the world the Governments discover it difficult to enforce the guidelines and laws regarding drug abuses. Corrupt officers in any respect stages of regulation enforcement during the world make it difficult to put in force legal guidelines. Political patronage and muscle energy of drug mafia hampers implementation of laws. In a few international locations the drug mafia are so robust even politicians are not able to govern the use of Illegal cultivation, drug trafficking and such other sports aren't without difficulty controlled by way of governments. The monetary implication is a burden on the government. In nutshell the government incurs lot of expenditure on the following heads:

- Regulating the drug consumption
- Drug abusers' treatment
- Rehabilitation centres
- Absenteeism at work place
- Poor and unhealthy work force
- · Training centres for professionals
- Substance abuse data base preparation
- Protecting the public
- Deployment of human resources for the public safety
- Operating counselling centres

The monetary impact of drug abuses may be decreased with the aid of the subsequent steps:

- Increasing tax on tablets
- · Preventative measures and strict rules

- Controlling the numbers of sale shops in particular regions
- · Time limit on starting and final of the shop
- Strict coverage for the unique age institution
- · Accountability of the drug supplier
- Provision for remedy of drug abusers
- Massive focus programs the various students and in alcohol susceptible regions.

These are the preventive steps so one can reduce the price of expenditure of the authorities.

5. Substance abuse has serious impacts on a family

- Parent's substance abuse trouble, affects child's improvement. This is especially severe in single-discern households where the youngsters have no one else to show to. Parents become divorced from their middle duties towards their children and the children's desires grow to be unmet. Many youngsters fail to enjoy their adolescence rights with substance-using parents. They pass over out on education, health care, and dietary support because of economic misery and the lack of parental interest. This impacts their intellectual and emotional improvement. Deprivation and disadvantages mar their destiny lives. There develops a sturdy correlation between addiction and an increased chance of toddler abuse. Research has revealed that youngsters with substance disorder dad and mom have a better threat of stepping into substance use and dependency later in life.
- Family lives on accept as true with. When a substance abuser emerges in a own family this accept as true with is lost and this proves dysfunctional for the family. This brings damaged marriages and damaged and disordered own family ties between parents and kids, spouses and siblings. Family stress remains very high while there are substance users in a circle of relatives. The consciousness is lost and the own family fails to discharge its normal and essential capabilities for the character inmates and the society at massive.
- Substance abuse is responsible for bringing economic instability and challenges to families. Addiction drains out the resources from the circle of relatives. Additionally, the substance abuse trouble is likely going to cause the individual to lose their task due to terrible overall performance or attendance. This brings a financial crunch for the households. The family fails to fulfil the simple needs of its participants. Many times, they get into debt traps. Substance abusers are likely to put all of us round them on facet. They take pleasure in bodily and emotional abuse. They grow to be the perpetrators of abuse and they themselves turn out to be liable to violence as victims. Child substance abusers get into crook sports.

6. Conclusion

Drug abuse is a big problem which can have a long way-attaining bad consequences on society. It can cause a variety of health troubles, each bodily and intellectual, in addition to dependency and other poor outcomes. Drug abuse is also associated with crook activity, lost productiveness, and financial expenses. It can create problems for households and social relationships, and can pose a threat to public safety. As such, it is crucial to deal with the problem of drug abuse via prevention, training, and remedy, in order. The developing global has made incredible social development for the duration of the beyond 30 years: "Infant mortality charges were cut in 1/2, general fertility charges were lowered by using 40 percent, and lifestyles expectancy has multiplied via nearly a decade ..." (1, p. 242). However, considerable variant exists across countries and truly basic problems still plague a majority of the arena's people. While progress in social and financial development has been sluggish but nice, the other has happened with troubles related to drug abuse and addictive disorders. Their quantity and complexity have increased frequently, and facts about their distribution and impact isn't any extra whole these days than it changed into a long time in the past.

REFERENCE

- 1. M. Venkataswamy, Arul B, Keerthi Sagar A, Dinesh Mohan S, Vanitha K, Ramesh Alluri "Preparation and Evaluation of a Mucoadhesive Polymer from the Extract of Seeds of Annona squamosa Linn" Asian J. Res. Pharm. Sci., A & V publications, 2017; Vol. 7: Issue 3.
- 2. Chiluveri Sanjuna, Pindrathi Pravalika, Chikoti Sneha Priya, M. Venkataswamy, Alluri Ramesh. The Insidious Disease from Insects: Lyme Disease. Research Journal of Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Technology. A & V publications 2018; 10(1): 17-22.
- 3. K. Prathyusha, Jaggareddy Gari Manasa Reddy, M.Venkataswamy, Alluri Ramesh "Pico technology: Instruments used and Applications in pharmaceutical field" Research Journal of Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Technology, A & V Publications, 10(1): January- March, 2018, (34-41).
- 4. Jaggareddy gari Manasa Reddy, K. Prathyusha, M. Venkataswamy, Alluri Ramesh, "Spreading of Swine flu disease: Past and Present" Research Journal of Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Technology, A & V publications, 10(2): April- June, 2018.
- 5. K. Vanitha. M. Venkataswamy, Sanam Niharika, Alluri Ramesh. Formulation Development and Evaluation of Mebeverine extended-release Pellets. Asian J. Pharm. Tech. A & V publications, 2018; 8 (2):71-77.

- 6. M. Venkataswamy*, M. Santhoshini, J. P. Priyanka, K. Prathyusha, Jaggareddy Gari Manasareddy and Ramesh Alluri "preparation and evaluation of biphasic bilayered buccal tablet containing ketorolac immediate release layer and domperidone maleate sustained release layer" World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, Volume 7, Issue 11, 905-949.
- 7. M. Venkataswamy1*, S.Naveen Kumar1, B.Ramesh1, G.Anantha Ramulu1, M.Bharath1, K.Sridivya Goud1 "Preparation And Evaluation of Mucilage from Fresh Leaves of Psidium Guajava" Research Journal of Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Technology, A & V publications, 10(3): July-September, 2018.
- 8. LaMond Tullis, Illegal Drugs in Nine Countries: Socioeconomic and Political Consequences, Draft report prepared for UNRISD at Geneva and the United Nations University at Tokyo, 23 December 1993.
- 9. United States Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics Matters, International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Executive Summary, April 1994.
- 10. World Bank, The World Bank Atlas 1994, Washington, D.C., 1994.
- 11. LaMond Tullis, Handbook of Research on the Illicit Drug Traffic: Socioeconomic and Political Consequences (New York, N.Y., Greenwood Press, 1991).
- 12. United Nations, "Women and drug abuse: a position paper by the United Nations", 11 February 1994.
- 13. Peter Reuter, "Can the borders be sealed?", article from Peter Reuter, Gordon Crawford and Jonathan Cave, Sealing the Border (Santa Monica, California, the Rand Corporation, 1988).
- 14. United Nations, "Report of the United Nations Secretariat. Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends", Prepared for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, thirty-seventh session, Vienna, 13-22 April 1994. (E/CN.7/1994/4, 21)
- 15. "Report of the United Nations Secretariat. Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends", Prepared for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Thirty-sixth Session, Vienna, 29 March-7 April 1993 (E/CN 7/1993/4).
- 16. D. Mohan et al., "Changing trends in heroin abuse in India: An assessment based on treatment records", Bulletin on Narcotics 37 (21-23): 19-23, 1985. Also see Sanjoy Hazarika, "Heroin addiction big new problem in India", The New York Times, 15 February 1987.
- 17. United Nations, "Women and drug abuse: A position paper by the United Nations", 11 February 1994.
- 18. D. Corrigan, "Drug abuse in the Republic of Ireland: An overview", Bulletin on Narcotics 38 (1-2): 91-97, 1986.
- 19. Anthony P. Jurich et al., "Family factors in the lives of drug users and abusers", Adolescence 20 (77): 143-159, 1985.
- 20. WHO, Programme on Substance Abuse, "Preventing substance abuse in families: A WHO position paper", Geneva, 1993.
- 21. Richard Blum et al., Horatio Alger's Children: The Role of the Family in the Origin and Prevention of Drug Risk (San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, 1972).
- 22. LaMond Tullis, Illegal Drugs in Nine Countries: Socioeconomic and Political Consequences, Draft report prepared for UNRISD at Geneva and the United Nations University at Tokyo, 23 December 1993.
- 23. James D. Wright, Donald Karninsky and Martha Wittig, "Health and social conditions of street children in Honduras", American Journal of Diseases of Children, March 1993, vol. 147, p. 282.
- 24. Centeron Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, The Cost of Substance Abuse to American's Health Care System. Report2: Medicare Hospital Costs, May1994.
- 25. D. J. Collins and H. M. Lapsley, "Issues and alternatives in the development of a drug abuse estimation model", Paper presented at the International Symposium on the Economic and Social Costs of Substance Abuse organized by the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, Banff, Canada, May 1994.
- 26. C.S.J. Fazey, and R.C. Stevenson, The Social and Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the UK. and the Netherlands, Commission of the European Communities, London.
- 27. James O. Prochaska, Carlo C. DiClemente and John C. Norcross, "In search of how people change: Applications to addictive behaviours", American Psychologist, September 1992.
- 28. LaMond Tullis, Handbook of Research on the Illicit Drug Traffic: Socioeconomic and Political Consequences (New York, Greenwood Press, 1991).
- 29. Patricia Bandy and Patricia A. President, "Recent literature on drug abuse prevention and mass media: Focusing on youth, parents, women and the elderly", Journal of Drug Education, 1983.
- 30. Colin Fraser, "Communication and social mobilization for drug abuse control What Prospects?" Paper for presentation to the senior management of UNDCP@ Vienna, 16 March 1994.
- 31. "The social impact of drug abuse" UNDCP, a position paper for world summit for social development, Number 2, Copenhagen, 6-12 march, 1995.

32. Anil Agarwal, Narcotic Drugs, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1995