

# **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS CRIME AMONG DRUG ABUSERS AND NON-DRUG ABUSERS.**

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*Submitted by*

**Arpreeta Hore**

*Registration No. 11508828*

*Under the supervision of*

***Mr. Pankaj Singh***

**UID-20332**

Assistant Professor

Department of Psychology

Lovely Professional University

*Phagwara, Punjab*

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the student namely Arpreeta Hore is a bonafide student of Department of Psychology and she has successfully completed her dissertation work entitled **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS CRIME AMONG DRUG ABUSERS AND NON DRUG ABUSERS** at Lovely Professional University, Phagwara

Pankaj Singh

Assistant Professor of Psychology

Lovely Professional University.

Phagwara, Punjab-144401

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the work entitled “**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS CRIME AMONG DRUG ABUSERS AND NON DRUG ABUSERS**” has been carried out by me under the supervision of Mr .Pankaj Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara. No part of this dissertation has found the basis for the Award of any degree or fellowship previously.

**Arpreeta Hore**

Registration no: 11508828

Lovely professional University

Phagwara,Punjab

Date-

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## ABSTRACT

Drug abuse records states drug abuse as an intense preference to obtain, and use, growing amounts or greater drugs. In this study we attempt to study the attitude towards crime among drug abuser and non-drug abuser. Anybody can turn out to be a drug abuser. Drug abuse records suggests that ethnicities, ages, social groups and genders will have drug abuse issues. Drug abuse isn't always a character flaw however instead a medical circumstance that has evolved through the years. Non drug abuser on the other hand refers to individual who are not into any kind of substance abuse. According to studies drugs plays an important role in one's inclination towards crime. To study that a sample size of 200 was selected out of which 100 belonged to the group of drug abusers and 100 to non-drug abusers. The group comprised of equal number of males and females. **The attitude towards crime scale** by S.K Bawa was used which comprised of 54 questions. After analyzing, it was seen that there is a significant difference between the attitude of drug abuser and non-drug abuser both in males and females.

# **INTRODUCTION**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Most people are unaware of the facts regarding why an individual take drugs. They may hold various misconceptions regarding those who take drugs as lacking moral ethics and principle or the willingness that could make them believe that they too can stop if they choose to stop. Drug addiction in reality is a complicated disease and leaving it takes strong intentions and good will. Taking drugs changes the brain iways that makes it hard for them to quit even if they want to.

## **DRUG ABUSE**

Drug abuse is a perpetual disease described by means of chasing of drugs and utilization that is urgent, or difficult to govern, regardless of dangerous results. The underlying choice to take tablets is intentional for majority, excessive utilization can spark off the thoughts adjustments that take a look at a dependent individual's manage and meddle with their potential to oppose extreme dispositions to take pills. These cerebrum adjustments can be diligent, that's the purpose drug. Addiction is regarded as a "backsliding" sickness—individuals in restoration from drug abuse relapses are at increased danger for coming again to drug utilization even after not taking the drug for some time. It's ordinary for a person to return, but this go back doesn't imply that treatment doesn't work. In addition as with different endless properly being situations, remedy is have to be continuous and must be balanced in mild of how the affected person reacts. Treatment arranges should be looked into often and altered to match the patient's evolving needs.

### **Drug Abuse.**

The compelling need for drug, drug use and craving which will persist and re-occur even once skipping it for extended time is termed as abuse. But from a psychological



and neurologic viewpoint, it's the disorder of the altered psychological feature. The square measures or the regions of the brain that are accountable for the daily psychological feature functioning like memory, learning, attention, reasoning and impulse management mostly overlaps with the areas and processes that perform throughout addiction. the conventional brain perform and structure is modified by medication that brings a couple of psychological feature shift which is triggered by the additional use of drug use through dysfunctional learning which usually hinders the acquisition of reconciling behaviour that support the act or apply of from indulgence. Hymen (2005) in a review stated that this neurologic conception of abuse was briefly expressed by that defined addiction as a malady of pathological learning.

### **Theories about Drug Abuse .**

Theories related to drug abuse such as the multi stage models (first stage- the drugs of abuse hyper activates the brains rewarding system that produces intense urge and this motivates them in the increase of drug uptake and promoting the mal adaptive drug stimulation association- (Feltenstein and See, 2008). In second stage additional clinical features are visible like withdrawal system during early self-control, persistent liability to relapse and alterations in proper decision making and other cognitive processes); views that abusers of drugs perceive their present surrounding as highly impressive and this makes a very strong mental connection between the surrounding features and agonising pleasure of the drug. Similarly when there is a concurrence of those pleasurable features, the powerful connection re-affirm themselves and promote the urge for further uptake of drugs (Robinson, 2000).

We can differentiate drug abuse and addiction by stating that addiction is a severe disease that is characterised by severe drug seeking behaviour that is very much uncontrollable which includes overlooking harmful consequences. The decision to indulge into drugs is unrestricted for most people; however, repeated use of drug can lead to changes in brain that challenges the self-control of the addicted person and do not allow them to resist themselves from the drug. It is common for a person to revert but this doesn't guarantee that treatment doesn't work.

On the other hand drug abuse also known as substance abuse is the use of drugs in which the individual takes in drugs in patterns of substance in amounts and using methods which are harmful to them or others. It is a substance related disorder.

Psychological and neurobiological researches states that young adults often lack the ability to make realistic judgements, control over impulses and the inability to weigh the outcomes of their deed and tend to impose it on other teens as seen by psychologist Laurence Steinberg during the Rocky mountain psychological association conference.

Several researches has been conducted which showed the delayed development in youngsters in making decisions for which the judiciary makes judgements weighing cognitive and psychosocial development of the individual of that age group (Koob, 2007).

Coupled with this, studies have shown that influence of peers lead one to take more inappropriate decisions. When youngsters indulge themselves into alcohol or other

drug use, the whole society suffer. Because of the strong bond formed between substance abuse and criminal activities.

### **Functioning of brain to Drugs.**

Maximum drugs have an impact on the thoughts' "reward circuit" by means of flooding it with the concoction emissary dopamine. This reward framework controls the body's ability to sense joy and persuades a person to copy the practices anticipated to flourish, as an instance, consuming and making an investment strength with buddies and circle of relatives. This overstimulation of the praise circuit reasons the strongly pleasant "excessive" which could lead people to take drugs time and again. As a person keeps on utilising drugs, the mind adjustments with the abundance dopamine by making much less of it or probably diminishing the capability of cells inside the praise circuit to react to it. This lessens the high that the character feels contrasted with the high they felt while first taking the drugs—an impact known as resistance. They'll take a greater amount of the drugs, attempting to perform a comparable dopamine excessive. It may likewise make them get less pleasure from different things they as soon as extremely joyful in, much like sustenance or social physical activities.

Long-time usage additionally reasons changes within the frameworks of the mind and circuits too, influencing the capacities b that consist of:

- The ability to learn
- To judge
- decision-making
- stress
- memory
- behaviour

In spite of monitoring these unsafe results, many individuals who utilize drugs keep on taking them, which is the way of addiction. The brain's reward circuit is affected by most drugs as it is flooded by the chemical messenger dopamine. The body's sufficient condition for the enhancement of his attitude toward it. Tesser (1993) has argued that hereditary variables might have an effect on attitudes –but mostly in an indirect way. For instance, Consistency theory, which focuses on what must be consistent in, our beliefs and values. As upon heredity, to determine if a particular trait has a basis in our genes, twin studies is utilised. The most famous is the principle of Dissonance, associated with Leon Festinger, which explains that when the components of an attitude (including belief and behaviour) are at odds an individual may adjust one to match the other (for example, adjusting a belief to match a behaviour). Other theories include balance theory, previously proposed by Heider (1958), and the attribution theory, by Daryl Bam's ability to feel pleasure and the motivation to repeat the behaviour is controlled by this reward circuit. Overstimulation of this circuit may lead people to take a drug again and again as it takes them to a highly pleasurable state.

### **Probable reasons why some are addicted to drugs while others are not?**

There is no specific factor that can foresee if a man will get to be dependent on drugs. A blend of variables impacts chance for addiction. The more hazard variables a man has, the chances of taking drugs becomes prominent. Some of the prominent factors are:

- *Biology*- The qualities that individuals are conceived with record for about a portion of a man's inclination for addiction. Sexual orientation, ethnicity, and

the nearness of other mental issue may likewise impact hazard for drug abuse and addiction.

- *Environment-* A man's situation incorporates a wide range of impacts, from family and companions to financial status and general personal satisfaction. Elements, for example, peer weight, physical and sexual manhandle, early introduction to drugs, stretch, and parental direction can enormously influence a man's probability of medication utilize drugs and addiction.
- *Development-* Hereditary and ecological elements interface with basic formative stages in a man's life to influence addiction hazard. Even though taking drugs at any age can prompt addiction, the prior that medication utilize starts, the more probable it. This is especially hazardous for youngsters. Since regions in their brains that control basic leadership, judgment, and control are as yet developing, high schoolers might be particularly inclined to unsafe practices, including attempting drugs.

### **Can drugs be cured or prevented?**

Similarly as with most other perpetual illnesses, for example, diabetes, asthma, or coronary illness, treatment for medication addiction by and large isn't a cure. Be that as it may, addiction is treatable and can be effectively overseen. Individuals who are recouping from an addiction will be at hazard for backslide for a considerable length of time and perhaps for their entire lives. Researches regarding drug demonstrates that consolidating addiction treatment pharmaceuticals with behavioural treatment guarantees the most obvious opportunity with regards to accomplishment for generally patients. Treatment approaches custom-made to every patient's medication utilize designs and any co-happening medicinal, mental and social issues can prompt proceeded with recuperation.

### **Difference between drug abuse and addiction**

While many individuals utilize the terms drug abuse and addiction reciprocally, abuse and addiction have partitioned and particular implications. One can mishandle drugs without essentially being dependent on drugs. The drug abuse definition concentrates more around the way a man utilizes drugs, while the drug addiction definition incorporates the utilization of drugs and furthermore the mental and physiological impacts the medication has on the body.

It's essential to comprehend what drug abuse (is an extraordinary craving to get, and utilize, expanding measures of at least one substance. Drug abuse is a nonexclusive term for the abuse of any medication, including liquor and cigarettes) and drug abuse (powerlessness to quit utilizing the medication despite various endeavours definitions in order to effectively distinguish issue) practices seen in friends and family. It's likewise essential to recall that liquor is additionally a medication and is incorporated into the meanings of medication manhandle and addiction.

It is essential to comprehend that despite the fact that these two definitions are distinctive, they are both destructive.

### **Causes of addiction-**

Analysts propose a few conceivable reasons for fixation. In the first place, individuals may take part in unsafe practices in view of an irregularity, or "psychopathology" that shows itself as maladjustment. Second, individuals may learn unfortunate conduct in light of their condition. Third, individuals' contemplations and convictions make their emotions. This thus decides their conduct. To the degree that somebody's considerations and convictions are implausible or useless, their conduct will be also influenced.

A number of these speculations have not been tried or connected to each particular kind of habit. Regardless, researcher and experts by and large expect these hypotheses apply somehow to all addictions. As research here proceeds with, we may take in a few speculations are more pertinent to particular sorts of enslavement.

**Psychopathological causes of addiction-** The psychopathological model sees mental disorders as the reason for addiction. These clutters may incorporate psychological challenges, disposition of mood, and other maladjustments. In other words, addiction and other psychological wellness issue generally happen together (called co-morbidity). Generally, half of the general population looking for compulsion treatment will likewise have another critical mental issue (Miller, Forchimes & Zweben, 2011).

Identified with psychopathology is the idea of an addictive personality. Certain personality attributes may be the basic figures every addictive disorder. These may incorporate the refusal of evident issues, issues with enthusiastic control, and issues with drive direction. There isn't adequate confirmation to propose an "addictive personality" as such. Be that as it may, addiction does most every now and again co-happen with a class of disorders called Personality Disorders.

As indicated by social learning theory, our perceptions of other individuals participating in addictive conduct can prompt the advancement of fixation. When we watch the conduct and responses of other individuals utilizing addictive substances (or exercises) we may wish to redo what we saw. For example, assume we watched an upset, fatigued parent getting back home from work. She drinks a couple drinks, then winds up noticeably casual and amusing to be around. We watched that liquor is a decent method for adapting to push.

## **Theories of addiction.**

There are a few theories of addiction. Every one of them is blemished. Every one of them has incomplete clarifications. However, every advisor holds certain inclinations.

- *Moral theories-* Addiction is a consequence of good shortcoming. Related character attributes include: sloth, envy, pride, gluttony and outrage. Recuperation is accomplished through resolutions and improvement of virtual way of life.
- *Death theory-* Addiction is created by physiological shortfall making the individual not able to endure the drug. The ailment is hopeless, dynamic and lethal if left untreated.
- *Learning and Behavioural Theory-* Addiction is found out both through perception/vicarious support and direct experiences. People learn through perception that addictive is utilized to: adapt to stress, misery, nervousness or outrage; feels more casual and friendly; escape from torment. Individuals who discover alleviation in a pleasurable conduct are more probable to take part in that conduct once more
- *Sociocultural theories-*. Sociocultural theories develop from learning theories. Initiation of addictive conduct is affected by the environment, the media and the group of friends (companion weight).
- *Cognitive behavioural theory-* Unreasonable musings and psychological bends can prompt negative feeling and response. Extra minute individuals learn or gain certain reasoning pattern .When issues arrive these negative pattern can prompt negative enthusiastic pattern.( anger, depression, stress, anxiety )
- *Psychoanalytic-*As in step with Freud, the originator of psychoanalytic hypothesis, identity accommodates of three segments: the identity, the superego, and the inner self. The identity is intuitive, imprudent, and virtuous. It wishes spark off fulfilment of necessities, inclinations, and yearnings. On account of the alcoholic, the identity longs for liquor. The superego is now and again considered because the discern or nonetheless,



small voice. It's far the moral a part of the identity. The superego knows "suitable" from "incorrect" and its ability is to manipulate the using forces of the identification. At remaining, the sense of self (ego) is just like the grown-up and it intervene the identification and superego. Anxiety is a prime impetus in psychoanalytic hypothesis. Anxiousness flags a danger yet it can overpower the feel of self. At the point whilst uneasiness is overpowering, a man depends on barrier devices, as an instance, dissent, shirking, defence, and relapse, projection, and so on as laid out in my beyond publish. Denial, mainly, is regular among substance abusers who each from time to time deny having an difficulty. One contemporary psychoanalytic attitude of substance mishandle is that it's far a barrier against uneasiness (Thombs,2006). Addicts mishandle liquor or special materials to make certain themselves against overpowering anxiety and different agonizing feelings, as an example, loneliness and sorrow. A normal acronym in dependency circles is h-a-l-t, this means that hungry, angry, lonely, and tired. Those are feelings prompting defencelessness and resulting substance mishandle. Shockingly, while liquor is utilized to live away from uneasiness inspiring instances, the abuser by no means grows up. He/she by no means creates suitable methods of coping with pressure (Thombs, 2006).

- *Family systems theory* – This theory says that the issues of one individual must be comprehended inside the setting of the family all in all. This is on the grounds that the family is a framework, one that is intricate and includes many sorts of connections. Family system theory is firmly identified with psychosocial theories of dependence, a model that takes a gander at the effect of psychological and social components on a man's enslavement. There are numerous psychosocial theories; however the most conspicuous one is social learning hypothesis, which says that people learn practices by watching others around them.

- *Disease theory*- The disease and natural speculations of addiction are fundamentally the same as. Be that as it may, the disease model of addiction highlights the contrasts between individuals with the disease, and those without it. Interestingly, the organic model concentrates on the hereditary hazard for building up the "disease" of addiction. As indicated by the disease model, addiction is a cerebrum disease. It is described by modified cerebrum structure and working. These cerebrum irregularities make people with this disease wind up plainly dependent on substances or exercises, once introduction to these substances or exercises happens. This model considers addiction irreversible once procured.

Different long term impacts on youthful grown-up drug utilize and abuse were tried inside an interactionist point of view utilizing inactive variable causal models. Intrapersonal impacts included early drug utilize and social similarity. Proximal interpersonal impacts were caught by seen peer drug utilize, saw grown-up drug utilize, and family disturbance. More distal impacts included view of group endorsement or objection for drug utilize. Result measures included utilization of drugs as well as problematic drug utilization (getting high at work or school) and self-conceded issues with drugs. Information was acquired from 654 members at three similarly divided time focuses amid an 8-year longitudinal review that started when the subjects were in middle school. Security impacts were found for all over and over measured inert factors over the 4-year ranges. Social congruity emphatically affected other idle factors crosswise over time. Early drug utilization and saw grown-up drug utilization were conspicuous indicators of youthful grown-up drug utilize, while earlier drug utilize anticipated troublesome drug utilize and an absence of social similarity anticipated issues with drug utilize. Early grown-up liquor utility anticipated later problematic drug utilization and issues with drug utility. Seen grown-up drug utilize for the

most part affected later liquor utilize, while peer drug utilize impacted later cannabis and hard-drug utilize. Suggestions for avoidance and treatment utilizing a multi causal interactionist viewpoint are talked about. (Wolfgang. 1958).

Surveys inquire about concerning the sociocultural and identity corresponds of degenerative immature utilization of liquor, hallucinogenic drugs, and opiates. Various reliably imitated discoveries with respect to both identity and sociocultural connects of immature utility were found. In the meantime, absence of extensive, efficient and hypothesis bound research, net absence of methodological rigor, and an absence of coordination of exertion and joining of discoveries among the different areas of drug utility research were noted. (Gorsuch,& Butler,1976).

## **CRIME-**

A crime is an unlawful demonstration deserving of a state or other expert. The expression "crime" does not, in present day criminal law, have any straightforward and all around acknowledged definition, however statutory definitions have been accommodated sure purposes. The most mainstream view is that crime is a classification made by law; at the end of the day, something is a crime if pronounced in that capacity by the important and pertinent law. One proposed definition is that a crime or offense (or criminal offense) is a demonstration hurtful to some person as well as to a group, society or the express ("an open off-base"). Such acts are prohibited and deserving of law.

The thought that demonstrations, for example, murder, assault and robbery are to be precluded exists around the world. What definitely is a criminal offense is characterized by

criminal law of every nation. While many have an index of crimes called the criminal code, in some custom-based law nations no such complete statute exists.

The state (government) has the ability to extremely limit one's freedom for carrying out a crime. In present day social orders, there are methods to which examinations and trials must follow. On the off chance that discovered liable, a guilty party might be sentenced to a type of reparation, for example, a group sentence, or, contingent upon the way of their offense, to experience detainment, life detainment or, in a few locales, execution.

As a rule, to be named a crime, the "demonstration of accomplishing something criminal" must – with specific exemptions – be joined by the "goal to accomplish something criminal" While each crime abuses the law, not each infringement of the law considers a crime. Breaks of private law (torts and ruptures of agreement) are not naturally rebuffed by the state, but rather can be implemented through common methodology.

His review (Helene Raskin White, Peter C. Tice, Rolf Loeber, Magda Stouthamer-Loeber) analyzed the proximal impacts of liquor and medication use on youthful illicit movement. Four years of longitudinal information from the Pittsburgh Youth Study were examined for 506 neighbourhood male teenagers. Members detailed conferring offenses against people more regularly than general burglary affected by liquor or drugs. Forceful acts were all the more frequently identified with self-revealed intense liquor use than to cannabis utilize. The individuals who detailed submitting illicit acts impaired announced conferring offenses with other individuals and being captured more regularly than the individuals who did not. Offenses impaired were more predominant among heavier liquor and medication clients, more genuine guilty parties, more imprudent youth, and youth with more freak companions.

There were no critical connection impacts of liquor and medication use with impulsivity or degenerate associates in foreseeing whether illicit acts were submitted impaired. The relationship between drug utilization and unlawful action amid puberty is committed impaired.

### **Theories related to the causation of crime-**

Numerous speculations have been created to clarify criminal conduct. While a few hypotheses are not as normal, others have developed and are utilized as a part of numerous criminal reviews today. Current criminologists join the most essential parts of human science, brain research, humanities, and natural speculations to propel their comprehension of criminal conduct.

Despite the fact that crime ponders have progressed past its field-particular establishments, the centre thoughts of these early methods of insight are as yet connected to current speculations. For example:

- *Classical idea:* Classical scholars accept as true with that area can deflect individuals from perpetrating criminal acts.
- *Marxism/conflict principle:* conflicted students believe that industrialist social orders make social and economic situations that inspire crime.
- *Organic Positivism:* organic positivists consider that precise organic and intellectual attributes showcase for the duration of childbirth make people greater inclined to crime.
- *Sociological theory:* Sociological students accept as true with that a man's financial well being interior circle of relatives, the scholarly international, and society are determinants of criminal conduct.
- *Mental idea:* clarified criminal behaviour, partially, as variables influencing humans, for instance, pessimistic childhood encounters, or fragmented highbrow development.

- *Anthropological idea*: clarify criminal conduct got from greater atavistic wondering (e.g. physical look – physiological contrasts in mind of the Italian faculty of Criminology and criminologists like Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, and Raffaele Garofalo).
- *Present day Theories*: modern-day theories hold the essence in their underlying foundations while developing beyond or limiting thoughts. there are numerous present theories, a few extra identified than others.
- *Rational choice idea*, hooked up in Classical principle, refers to a few "actors" (rational, fated, and misled) because the models for crook behaviour. The Rational Actor perpetrates crimes, which can be anticipated by stringent disciplines. The Predestined Actor can't control their desires and are urged by their condition to perpetrate crimes.

The Victimized Actor is the victim of an unequal society.

- *Contemporary Trait Theory's*- It starts from Biological Positivism and claims that criminality is the result of abnormal biological or physical traits. As indicated by this theory, there is a connection between conduct examples and compound changes in the brain and sensory system. Further, every criminal has a novel arrangement of qualities that can be utilized to clarify conduct. As indicated by Trait Theory, criminal propensities can be:

- Acquired
- Neurological issues
- Blood-science issue that uplift hostile to social actional public can be improved by means of enactment.

- *Psychodynamic trait theory*-As per Freud, we are included the id, ego, and super-ego:
  - The id is a man's primitive side administering requirement for sustenance and rest.
  - The ego controls the id by defining up limits.

- The super-ego judges circumstances through ethical quality.
- As per Psychodynamic Trait Theory, criminals have harmed egos. At the point when the ego loses control, the id assumes control. Youthfulness, absence of social abilities, and being exorbitantly reliant are pointers of a harmed ego.
- *Social Structure Theory* – Originating from Sociological Theory, takes an alternate position making one wonder that if biologic variables clarify crimes, then why does most crime happen in awful neighbourhood? Central purposes of this theory are: Urban conditions impact crime rates. Ranges with high unemployment, low-performing and underfunded schools, or subjects with low financial status will probably create offenders. Clash emerges between individuals' objectives and the methods used to acquire them. Crooks adopt whichever strategy is less demanding paying little respect to its lawfulness. Criminal conduct is an outflow of adjustment to lower-class subculture qualities and customs; it is not an insubordination to conventional society as some would think.
- *Social Conflict Theory*- The establishments lie in Marxism/Conflict Theory. The overarching conviction is that a man, gathering, or foundation can impact and control others. Criminals are viewed as a political idea proposed to secure the high society to the detriment of the lower. Worries of this theory are: The part of government in making a crimino-genic (tending to deliver wrongdoing) environment. The connection between a capitalist, free venture economy and criminal rates. The pervasiveness of predisposition in the equity framework.
- *Modern tactics*- while there are various other discipline-specific hypotheses that intend to clarify wrongdoing, the maximum current tactics seem to lean in the direction of crediting crook conduct to genetics. the superiority of Genetics, neurobiology and crook conduct-due to noticed racial inclination in past critiques, genetics were allowed

well enough by itself for the hypothetical situation for dissecting and translating wrongdoing for so long as two decades by means of maximum required in criminological critiques. Assessment of social reasons, for instance, addictive dispositions, get admission to weaponry, and neediness were completely at the reducing fringe of translating crook sporting activities. Be that as it could, as a result of human genome sequencing, satisfactory in elegance criminologists are currently endeavouring to peer how traits can amplify the chance of carrying out wrongdoings and regardless of whether or not such propensities can be obtained.

Researchers rush to warning that social or natural additives expect a considerable component in no matter whether or not hereditary wrongdoing supporters will ever be activated; anyways, contemplates have uncovered convincing records: relations thinks approximately validated that for children not presented to natural risk variables, genetics did not assume a component in savage conduct; but, for youngsters offered to at the least 8 danger components, genetics represented 80% in their brutality.

Adoptees whose natural guardians infringed upon the law were substantially more willing to take after a similar instance of criminal behaviour. In a long haul research of 1,000 toddlers, youngsters who confirmed less poise at 3 will possibly perpetrate wrongdoings 30 years after the reality. Not with standing this, criminologists console that there's no such component as a "criminal best"; instead, attributes which are linked to forceful or introverted behaviour that would prompt wrongdoing in particular conditions are the difficulty of research. Destiny evaluations in these regions should prompt gradually complicated inquiries in association development such as regardless of whether genetics need to expect a component inside the development or healing programs or if hereditary dispositions have to be calculated into sentencing criminals.



The usage of illegal psychoactive substances isn't a minority action amongst kids inside the United Kingdom. Comes approximately due to the present day British Crime Survey show that nearly 1/2 of children between the ages of sixteen and 24 years have utilized an unlawful medicine on no less than one event in their lives (lifetime predominance) (Ramsay & Partridge, 1999). Among 16–19 and 20–24 12 months olds the maximum common medicinal drug is cannabis (used by 40% of sixteen–19 12 months old and 47% of 20–24 12 months olds), trailed by way of amphetamine sulphate (18 and 24% of the two age gathers one after the other), LSD (10 and 13%) and rapture (eight and 12%). The lifetime commonness for cocaine hydrochloride (powder cocaine) use most of the age gatherings is 3 and 9%, individually. At the complete, these assessments are by way of and massive tantamount with other European countries (monitoring middle for capsules and Drug addiction, 1998) and the U.S (Johnston et al., 1997, 2000).

In a study made by Anna Richardson and Tracey Budd (2003) it was seen that the recurrence of intoxication is unequivocally connected with unlawful drug utilize. Fifty-nine percent of 18-to 24-year-old binge drinker conceded taking illicit drugs analyzed with 33 for every penny of the individuals who drank routinely yet did not do in excess. For all drug sorts, aside from LSD and heroin, 18-to 24-year-old excess consumers were altogether more inclined to concede use than other normal consumers. Frequency of inebriation remained a huge indicator of drug utilize notwithstanding when different variables were considered. An individual had three and a half circumstances the chances of taking an unlawful drug on the off chance that they got tipsy in any event once per week, contrasted and the individuals who got smashed not as much as once per month. The relationship was especially solid for cocaine and amphetamine utilize. Data from the qualitative meetings additionally showed that the individuals who drink liquor

frequently take unlawful drugs, now and again in blend. The vast majority of the interviewees felt liquor was more in charge of wrongdoing and turmoil in the evening time economy than any drug, with the conceivable exemption of cocaine.

The utilization of unlawful drugs is viewed as a criminal demonstration in about all nations around the globe, and drug utilize is consequently connected with criminal conduct. This demonstration alone implies that there is a connection amongst drugs and wrongdoing. Research suggests, notwithstanding, that the dominant part of illicit drug clients won't go ahead to perpetrate different violations, for example, thefts or ambush. At the end of the day, drug utilize does not really prompt an expansion in wrongdoing, even among individuals who are standard clients or who have built up a compulsion.

Of those people who do perpetrate wrongdoings, there is some connection between drug utilize and wrongdoing. Thefts are frequently carried out to bolster drug propensities; ambushes, assaults and rough violations are regularly connected to drug utilize. Be that as it may, there is some hazy area in understanding why a few clients will perpetrate these wrongdoings and others don't. Neediness, identity issue, social and social elements, relationship with different clients and past detainment or drug utilize are all elements. These issues all have a vital part in understanding the danger of culpability and drug utilization. Researchers have recommended that there is a solid connection between serious drug utilization and criminal conduct. This might be on the grounds that the client has a diminished impression of social support and diminished informal community. Other sociological elements are likewise vital in understanding why somebody swings to drugs or liquor or takes part in criminal practices. These incorporate living conditions, family, work, marital status and psychological wellness.

A review by Richard B. Felson, Jeremy Staff (2010) inspected the impacts of the sort and recurrence of drug use on whether guilty parties participate in monetary wrongdoing to get cash for drugs. Investigations depend on a broadly illustrative example of jail prisoners (5,371 property offenders and 4,588 drug guilty parties). Day by day clients of heroin, rocks, or powdered cocaine are well on the way to report that they submitted their offense for drug cash. Be that as it may, wrongdoers who utilized these drugs less every now and again and day by day clients of pot and methamphetamine announced this inspiration also. The inspiration was more typical among guilty parties who needed access to true blue wage. The discoveries recommend that monetary wrongdoings are utilized to bolster recreational drug use and additionally overwhelming utilization of heroin and cocaine.

**Relationship between illegal substance abuse and crime:**

The connection amongst tablets and wrongdoing is difficult, and one query is whether or not drugs utilize drives people into criminal motion or whether those who make use of drugs are as of now inclined to such action. Numerous unlawful drug customers perform no distinctive forms of wrongdoings, and numerous individuals who perpetrate violations by no means utilize illicit capsules. Be that as it may, and no more notable stages of drug utilize, tablets and wrongdoing are mainly and really corresponded and authentic drug make use of 2can open up and propagate previous crook movement.

There are basically three varieties of violations identified with drugs:

*Use associated crime:* these are violations that outcome from or encompass folks who ingest drugs, and who carry out wrongdoings in the end of the effect the drug has on their manners of thinking and conduct.

*Financial system associated crime.* Those are violations where an person perpetrates a wrongdoing with a particular give up goal to subsidize a drug propensity. These incorporate housebreaking and prostitution.

*Machine related crime:* Those are violations that final result from the shape of the drug device. They incorporate technology, fabricate, transportation, and provide of medicine,

and also brutality identified with the introduction or offer of drugs, as an instance, a turf conflict.

People with a drug make use of reliance will probably be captured for violations, as an example, thievery or store burglary, or for theft and taking care of stolen merchandise - violations often identified with "nourishing the propensity." for example, in 2004, 17% of nation detainees and 18% of government prisoners said they submitted their gift offense to gather cash for capsules. There are likewise close connections among drug make use of and women, guys and children who are protected in, or misused by using, the intercourse change, a massive number of whom are gotten up to the mark in the crook fairness framework. In any case, there's proof that drug make use of is both a pre-deciding variable in such sexual misuse and a techniques for adapting to it. There are exclusive mental elements which are normal to drug abusers, for instance, negative choice making, excessive hazard taking and absence of poise (Pinel, 2009). As opposed to the reward theory of dopamine, addicts will continue with quest for his or her drug of selection subsequent to constructing up a resistance to the influences.

In this way, even after a fiend does no longer come across an indistinguishable excessive from the main introductory usage, the individual who is addicted proceeds in quest for the drug. What's extra, albeit many individuals strive distinctive pills, not all move in the direction of turning into established. Within the event that the hidden reason is praise on my own, all who research have to end up addicts.

The majority who both drink or smoke don't take part in actual wrongdoing. Although, higher fees of substance dependence exist amongst human beings on post-trial supervision, parole or detained than most of the "all inclusive community (IDOC, 2009)". Wrongdoing and drug make use of each exhibit a person with decrease self-control.

The ones prepared to try drugs are greater indiscreet and can swing to road wrongdoing because of addiction. Drug make use of does now not make a crook perpetrator; despite the fact that, it'd increase such activities. Similarly, those who make use of tablets are less willing to have a real occupation or the training critical to discover a brilliant job ( Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2009). Way of lifestyles selections, natural components and additionally hereditary determinants calculate who will mishandle pills and moreover who will perform wrongdoing.

Theories of hyperlink-

1. *Psychopharmacological hyperlink-* many humans relate drug to criminal interest as a synonym. This psychopharmacological link states that humans may additionally dedicate crime after using positive materials recognised as making incorrect judgement and lacking willpower, getting paranoid ideas. Even though all capsules have aspect outcomes at the frightened gadget it could reason reactions, the researchers have shown that some capsules have greater sturdy relation than others with violence.
2. *Economic-compulsive hyperlink-* this theory makes a speciality of any other component that can provide an explanation for the link between drug use and crime,i.e the comparatively cheap compulsive link, which assumes that drug users devote crimes to fund the use of medicine. In step with this version of drug crime dating, the motivating and recurrent want for tablets and their excessive price lead abusers to devote crimes to fund the need for drugs.

#### **ATTITUDE-**

A bent or a propensity to react decidedly or adversely closer to a selected concept , question, person, or condition. Disposition impacts an person's decision of hobby, and

reactions to problems, motivating forces, and rewards (together called stimuli).four noteworthy segments of disposition are (1) Affective: emotions or emotions. (2) Cognitive: conviction or tests held intentionally. (3) Conative: slant for hobby. (4) Evaluative: wonderful or bad reaction to stimuli.

### **Attitude formation .**

As indicated by means of Doob (1947), gaining knowledge of can represent the more part of the mentalities we maintain. The investigation of disposition development is the investigation of the way people shape tests of humans, spots or matters. Speculations of conventional moulding, instrumental moulding and social studying are essentially in price of development of nation of thoughts. Not in any manner like character, are perspectives depended upon to exchange as an aspect of enjoy likewise, creation to the "disposition" articles may additionally have an effect on how a man structures his or her country of mind. This concept turned into considered because the "simple exposure impact". Robert Zajonc tested that individuals will probably have an inspirational disposition on 'manner objects' the factor at which they were offered to it as frequently as viable as though they were surely no longer. Simple rehashed presentation of the character to a surprise is an adequate circumstance for the development of his country of thoughts closer to it. Tesser (1993) has contended that genetic factors may additionally influence demeanours - however trusts that they'll do as such in a roundabout manner. As an example , consistency hypotheses, which infer that we ought to be steady in our convictions and qualities. Likewise with a heritability, to parent out whether a selected quality has a premise in our characteristics, dual researches are used. The maximum well known case of this type of speculation is dissonance-decrease hypothesis, in collaboration with Leon Festinger, which clarifies that when the

segments of a nation of mind (counting conviction and behaviour) are inconsistent and a character may additionally alternate one to coordinate the other (as an example, altering a conviction to coordinate a behaviour). Other perspectives contain adjustment hypothesis, to start with proposed with the aid of Heider (1958), and the self-recognition hypothesis, initially proposed by using Daryl Bem.

Attitudes may be characterized as a complete of feeling sentiments of playing or hating towards a query (which may be essentially something) that has an impact on behaviour. As Don Forsyth depicts in his texts (our social global), an attitude is not a tendency, a notion, or a form of behaviour; as an alternative, attitudes be a part of every one of the three segments in a "coordinated have an effect on discernment conduct framework." what this all methods is that attitudes are made from three components that each one effect each different. At the off danger that one section modifications, then it impacts the entire mindset structure. What's greater, every parts no longer just have an impact on the attitude structure in well known, moreover on every different section. Although many individuals think attitudes are truly sincere (you want something otherwise you do not), you may see that attitudes are very thoughts boggling and flow.

### **Theories of attitude.**

Studying speculations of attitude change, no longer as well-known as they as soon as were, deal with bolstered conduct as the essential issue in price of attitude advancement. Early research on thoughts-set trade drew on Festinger's cognitive dissonance concept, which places that, even as a man is influenced to behave in a way that isn't always regular with a preceding attitude, he or she may also additionally exchange the mind-set to diminish dissonance (Smith & Ragan, 1999). To make use of dissonance to supply attitude exchange, the persuader ought to first growth the dissonance, and after that provide a strategy to lessen it. In an ideal global, this could

encompass making the picked non-obligatory attractive, demonstrating a occasion with the coveted mind-set, displaying the issue's importance, giving free choice, and building up a enormous scope of acknowledgment via progressive estimate (Martin & Briggs, 1986).

Consistency hypotheses count on that humans want consistency among and amongst their attitudes and practices and could modify one or each to accomplish this adjust (Zimbardo & Leippe, 1991). Affective-cognitive consistency precept appears at the connection amongst attitudes and convictions and places that people are in a flimsy state when their attitudes closer to a protest, event or person and their belief approximately that query, event, or person are conflicting (Simonson & Maushak, 2001). The precept recommends that the affective segment of the thoughts-set framework might be modified through giving new information (changing the cognitive section) through an interesting message. As soon because the character has organized the brand new statistics, he or she will be able to enjoy an attitude alternate to deliver the data and have an effect on into congruity. Getting geared up the message calls for that the organization consciousness on and understand the message, then renowned and preserve it (Zimbardo & Leippe, 1991). Affective-cognitive consistency idea proposes that the affective phase of the mindset framework might be changed via first converting the cognitive component via giving new statistics.

Social judgment hypotheses intensify the part of in advance attitudes in molding mind-set improvement and change. They painting mind-set as a type of range with a "scope of acknowledgment" encompassing a gift thoughts-set; every other role will probably be recounted at the off risk that it falls inner this scope and more averse to be stated at the off chance that it does not (Smith & Ragan, 1999). This principle recommends that adjustment in thoughts-set function may be more noteworthy in slight of the



introduction of a right away convincing role than in mild of a more outrageous message. Further as with dissonance concept, social judgment concept offers mind-set exchange as a reaction to the receipt of a message that isn't always a lot harmonious with the proper now held mindset. Acknowledgment of the brand new characteristic depends upon its falling inside the scope of acknowledgment of the recipient. "the usage of revolutionary approximations can expand the scope of acknowledgment and on this way allow more noteworthy attitude change than may some way or each different be viable" (Bednar & Levie, 1993, p. 295). The scope of acknowledgment is similar to the region of proximal improvement in social development concept as tested in the phase on Vygotsky's constructionism.

Social studying idea concentrates at the development of comprehensions identified with the everyday result of conduct. This theory proposes that an character learns attitudes after watching the practices of others and showing or mimicking them (McDonald & Kielsmeier, 1970). A watched behavior does no longer want to be reinforced to be knowledgeable (Zimbardo & Leippe, 1991), and the version "can be added on film, with the aid of tv, in a unique, or by way of manner of different vicarious shows" (Martin & Briggs, 1986, p. 28). The model needs to be dependable to the supposed interest group (Bednar & Levie, 1993). Believability is to a tremendous quantity a detail of talent and reliability. Observational analysis is more noteworthy at the same time as models are visible as successful or probably warmth and steady, and "imitative behaviour is greater probable whilst there are considered one of a type fashions doing likewise" (Zimbardo & Leippe, 1991, p. Fifty one). Whilst "attitudes formed through direct involvement with the attitude protest or trouble are extra prescient of behavior than those framed all the greater in a roundabout manner" (Zimbardo & Leippe, 1991, p. 193), "Media can be substitutes for some stay encounters" (Wetzel et al., 1994, p.

26). Therefore, looking a model by way of video is a appropriate technique for getting to know any other attitude. For latent learners, tenet conveyed by media may also inspire the short securing of complicated affective practices greater successfully than live famous (Mcdonald & Kielsmeier, 1970). Notwithstanding, recipients may fit to intervened messages tons much less almost than the ones displayed straightforwardly, on this way lessening their viability (Bednar & Levie, 1993). Social studying hypotheses of mind-set exchange are firmly recognized with speculations that intensify the part of social analysis in cognitive development. See the sections on social constructivism and cognitive apprenticeship, as an example, for discourses of the significance of the social setting for cognitive development. Social mastering concept moreover shares cognitive apprenticeship's accentuation on displaying as a way for sharing records.

# **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

According to the Monitoring the Future concentrate (already called the High School Senior Survey), which has measured the utilization of liquor, tobacco, and different medications by the Nation's childhood since 1975, sedate use among twelfth graders topped in 1981.

**Ferracuti and Marasco (1994)**-this article seems at how the Italian felony framework manages the crook duty of people who've achieved offenses even as suffering from tablets or liquor. It calls attention to the lawful framework's constraints and the picks handy to the grasp close to simple management by way of the measurable therapist. By and massive, Italian law respects human beings who have carried out offenses at the same time as laid low with drugs as completely crook mindful. It bars just those whose demonstrations pick out with automatic utilization or to a situation of severe limitless inebriation. It compares the usage of medicine to the usage of liquor, and gives the court the selection of judging such practices as socially perilous, along these traces opening the doorways of unusual criminal mental foundations. The overall outcome is an extended manner from palatable and new and amended enactment is significantly required.

**Brochu et al.(1999)** moreover assembled beneficial records for breaking down the connection between the psychopharmacological influences of particular medications and criminal conduct. To have a look at, which controlled especially with illegal medicine make use of wrongdoings.

**Ramsey and Partridge (1999)** comes approximately the state-of-the-art English criminal evaluate which demonstrates that somewhere in the variety of 1/2 of children among the a while of sixteen and 24 years have applied an illegal remedy on no less than one event in their lives (lifetime pervasiveness).

**Drug Misuse Research Division (DMRD) (1999)** studied the attitude to drug and use of drug in Ireland in which they designed a questionnaire to study the attitude and belief in respect to drugs and drug users.

**Power et al., (1996); boys et al. (2000); Wibberley and Rate (2000)** propounds theories which states that clients regularly utilize tranquilizes simultaneously to beautify the impacts of any other medication or to cope with its bad affects.

**John, Marsden, and Strang** (2001) studied the beneficial viewpoint to check out the reasons youngsters talk to for utilising psychoactive materials. They have a look at take a look at involved 364 younger poly-tranquilize clients enrolled using snow ball analysis techniques

**Bennett and Holloway** (2005)-considers on the connection between drug-abuse and criminal behaviour have had an inclination to be founded on either accumulated facts (composite types of drug-abuse or culpable) or information on simplest maybe a couple styles of drug-abuse or crime. Such opinions can cloud types within the way of the connection among unique drug sorts and unique offenses. The present review utilizes disaggregated records were given from the brand new-adam (new english and welsh arrestee drug abuse tracking) software to research both institutions and non-institutions among drug-abuse and crime. The outcomes reveal a few sorts inside the dating relying upon the specific blends of kind of drug-abuse and sort of crime. The paper infers that the usage of disaggregated information can assist distinguish each textures and types within the courting and might recognize its complexities and educate government association

**Garland et al.**(2006) have makes a speciality of scholar's mind-set on pills use. The study makes a speciality of individual's attitude to drug use and its regulations.

**Alex Stevens (2008)**- This article investigates the linkage of criminal damage to drug utilize and challenges predominant overestimations of the extent of wrongdoing that can be causally credited to drug utilize. These assessments frequently utilize information from studied arrestees. This article utilizes information from the British Offending, Crime and Justice Survey to test the theory that drug clients are over-spoken to in arrestee tests, contrasted with different guilty parties. Self-announced, overviewed wrongdoers who had utilized illegal drugs were more than two times as liable to be captured as the individuals who did not, notwithstanding considering work status and the sort and recurrence of culpable. It is presumed that present techniques for evaluating drug-related wrongdoing jeopardize the legitimacy of estimations of drug-related mischief, with harming results for the examination of drug arrangement and the criticism of drug clients.

**Gottfredson et al** (2008)- this evaluation looks at the relationship among substance make use of and crime by demonstrating exchange inside subjects over a eleven

month time span in a specimen of 157 regular drug-utilizing guilty events. For this situation, increased substance utilize—cocaine or heroin use and further liquor utilize—turned into fundamentally identified with increments in self-reviews of wage growing however now not brutal crime. The assessment likewise famous a critical effect of drug treatment inside the most latest month on pay generating crime, yet no longer on rough crime and that the effect of drug treatment on profits growing crime is interceded by using diminishment in drug make use of. This work refines in advance work by way of demonstrating that drug utilize affects shift by crime sort and with the aid of giving extra proof that drug remedy lessens cocaine and heroin make use of, which prompts a lower in property crime. It's far the primary evaluation to investigate inconstancy after some time in every one of the three segments (drug treatment, drug make use of, and crime) whilst enough controlling for character stage inclination factors.

**Gottfredson and Soulé (2009)**-this assessment looks at the planning of adolescent antisocial conduct by crime sort. An research of 513 youngsters taking element in after-faculty applications demonstrates that crimes towards human beings are hoisted amid the after-faculty hours yet now not as a great deal as amid college. Property crime and drug make use of aren't in particular hoisted amid the after-school hours. Prior reviews both analyzed a solitary crime kind or accumulated numerous kinds of crime collectively and subsequently were deluding on the grounds that the planning of crime differs impressively with the aid of crime sort. These review discoveries advocate that one unwanted symptom of series children collectively to school and after-school writing computer packages are a selection in crimes in opposition to humans. Pointers for speculation, approach, and exercise are talked about.

**Quintero (2012-)**past due styles within the leisure utilization of prescription drugs amongst youthful grown-up United States of America the United States of America spotlight diverse troubles with admire to the problematization of medicine. Two trends of recreational pharmaceutical usage are investigated. From one perspective, directly out systems based totally upon epidemiological data are made with the aid of establishments and media and delineate leisure pharmaceutical use as illegal in undeserving, outright terms. That is done through talks that liken nonmedical pharmaceutical use with socially settled kinds of illegal drug utilize. Then again, clients' multi-dimensional traits of recreational pharmaceutical make use of underline

social putting, individual enjoy, and character threat observations. The problem of recreational pharmaceutical utilize focuses to intergenerational clashes, and similarly to battles over meanings of “drugs manhandle” and “difficult capsules,” and highlights the effect of pharmaceuticalization on leisure drug use amongst kids.

**Riley** (2012) research the impact of binge ingesting and drug abuse among college college students and in addition to this they have a look at assessed the need for drug, its prevention measures and intervention to alcohol with a pattern length of 193 students from a bay region college.

**Luthar and Goldstein** (2012) studied the excessive use of drugs and related behaviours among the early adults of the sub city regions

**Hirtenlehner et al.** (2016) evolved a concept named situational action concept and is the reason the boom in the quantity of criminal activity and he has based totally his have a look at on teenagers or teens.

**Phillips, Phillips and Davidson** (1975)-Thirty drugs taking and thirty non-drug taking delinquent immature young ladies were surveyed utilizing a psychiatric meeting procedure. Contrasts were seen between the gatherings on an aggressive passive-pulled back measurement. Drug takers were observed to be detached and pulled back while control assemble subjects were observed to be more forceful. These variables were distinguished inside the modular personality of the delinquent young lady. The outcomes upheld M.M.P.I. investigations of the drug taking personality and were viewed as a sign of etiology and its suggestions for appraisal and treatment.

**Silverman**(1982)- This paper is coordinated towards an examination of the connection between substance mishandle among females and related examples of crime. Females are still basically property offenders and adolescent guilty parties are still dominatingly arrested for burglary/robbery and fleeing from home. As opposed to guys, female addicts are probably going to be more youthful, white, and less reliant on unlawful exercises for money. Their decision of criminal exercises is predictable with their abilities and openings which clarifies their inclusion in prostitution, robbery/burglary, and drug deals .Assessments of the degree of female junkie interest in prostitution and in addition different offenses changes widely on account of the

inability to clear up whether these figures allude to restrictive, essential, or optional cooperation.

**Flanagan (2008)**-Growing human beings organization based choices for drug abusing girls is crucial for an assortment of reasons. One alternative that indicates assure is the remedy-organized drug court docket. Despite the fact that drug courts admire dazzling observational help, fairly few critiques have inspected the viability of this version for girls. The prevailing overview utilizes a semi test configuration to consider consequences between an instance of direct to excessive-hazard drug court participants (n=ninety one) and probationers (n=eighty). Via the span of a ordinary two 12 months comply with-up period, female drug court participants have been found to have altogether carry down quotes of recidivism than their probation companions. The outcomes of an event records investigation affirmed that drug court docket participants had been essentially more averse to react even subsequent to controlling for contrasts lengthy of improvement. These discoveries provide assist for the capability of drug courtroom tasks to correctly deal with drug-covered woman.

**Shaffer et al. (2009)**-creating people organization based totally picks for drug mishandling women is essential for an assortment of motives. One preference that shows guarantee is the treatment-arranged drug court docket. In spite of the truth that drug courts admire enormous experimental guide, fairly few critiques have analyzed the adequacy of this model for girls. The existing review makes use of a semi trial configuration to observe results between an instance of direct to excessive-chance drug court individuals (n=ninety one) and probationers (n=80). Thru the span of a ordinary year observe-up duration, woman drug courtroom contributors were located to have altogether deliver down fees of recidivism than their probation companions. The after-results of an occasion history examination affirmed that drug courtroom individuals were basically extra averse to recidivist even next to controlling for contrasts long of development. These discoveries offer assist for the ability of drug court docket initiatives to efficiently treat drug-covered women.

**Mateyoke -Scrivner .et al(2003)**-late research demonstrates that drug-included guilty parties take part in numerous wellbeing unsafe practices, yet generally little is thought about the effect of criminal history on the soundness of these people. In this review, criminal history and wellbeing data was gathered from 661 male drug-mishandling



detainees. Discoveries demonstrated that having a more broad criminal history was related with higher rates of general physical medical issues however not psychological well-being issues. Albeit no connection between emotional wellness and wrongdoing was watched, future research on the association between mental issues and criminal history is talked about. A long time of lifetime utilization of five unique drugs was decidedly identified with criminal history. As far as wellbeing administrations use, guilty parties with more genuine criminal histories will probably have gotten past therapeutic treatment in a healing facility crisis room and to have gotten treatment for drug or liquor mishandle.

**Nordstrom and Dackis** (2011)-Drug law infringement and different violations identified with substance mishandle bring about desperate expenses as far as both money related cost and human enduring. This survey of the present proficient writing addresses the ID of hazard variables and the longitudinal course of addiction and criminal conduct .Comes about demonstrate that neither criminally dynamic drug clients nor drug clients by and large are solid gatherings regarding indications of criminal conduct. Drug utilize and criminal movement are portrayed as commonly facilitative practices, with research results having a tendency to pass on that in spite of the fact that drug addiction does not transform peaceful lawbreakers into brutal crooks, dynamic addiction increases the recurrence of criminal action.

**Mateyoke-Scrivner et al.**( 2011)- Drug law infringement and different violations identified with substance manhandle acquire critical expenses as far as both money related cost and human enduring. This audit of the present proficient writing addresses the distinguishing proof of hazard elements and the longitudinal course of addiction and criminal conduct .Comes about show that neither criminally dynamic drug clients nor drug clients as a rule are solid gatherings as far as indications of criminal conduct. Drug utilize and criminal movement are delineated as commonly facilitative practices, with research results having a tendency to pass on that despite the fact that drug addiction does not transform peaceful crooks into savage offenders, dynamic addiction increases the recurrence of criminal action.

**Fink and Hyatt** (1978)-A diagram of addiction and offence, and additionally they endeavour to interface the utilization of drugs to the rate of criminal activity, is displayed. Specifically, offending of savagery, and sex violations, are diverged from

peaceful criminal conduct, when drug-associated. Conditional conclusions concerning the accompanying drugs and drug-gatherings are proposed; liquor, amphetamines, barbiturates, sedatives, cocaine, cannabis, psychedelic drugs, and unstable inhalants. In light of the confirmation, it is proposed that option strategies for managing drug abuse and criminal conduct be investigated, and that few beforehand disposed of techniques be reconsidered.

**Ball** (1991)-The comparability of criminal rates among 617 heroin addicts in New York City, Philadelphia and Baltimore was explored. It was found that total crime rates, cooperation rates and recurrence of crime among addicts in the three urban areas were surprisingly comparative. Hence, when "in the city" and dependent, the mean offense rate for addicts in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore were, individually, 603, 631 and 567 offenses for every year. Their individual mean wrongdoing days every year at hazard were 217, 269 and 227. Similarities and contrasts between offense rates and lifetime capture rates were additionally broke down.

**Mcclellane and Crouch** (1997)-Similar examination of the relative exploitation of 1,030 grown-up male detainees and 500 grown-up female detainees in Texas uncovers noteworthy sexual orientation contrasts in adolescence and grown-up abuse and consequent substance use and criminality. Female prisoners report altogether more abuse as youngsters than do male detainees. Besides, the abuse of ladies increments when they move toward becoming grown-ups, while the abuse of men drops strongly. The review observed adolescence abuse to be all the more unequivocally connected with grown-up discouragement and substance reliance among ladies than among men. The seriousness of substance misuse and issues related with it are more grounded indicators of female rates of criminal action than male rates. Late writing from the sociologies is exhibited to represent the discoveries. A female strengthening treatment model to help ladies achieve control over their lives is recommended.

**Bryant, Kristiansen, Fairbank & Hubbard** (1997)- His paper depicts vital sex correlations in medication and liquor use, illicit activity, physical and sexual abuse, and emotional well-being issues among a vast example of teenagers and early adults(N = 3,382) who were dealt with from 1993 to 1995 in youthful situated medication programs that partook in the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study of the

transitional age group. A large portion of the youths detailed general use of cannabis and liquor; guys had higher rates of illicit action and inclusion with the adolescent equity framework; females announced more sexual abuse, while guys revealed more physical abuse; and guys and females had meet rates of lead issue and consideration shortfall hyperactivity issue.

**Gossop, Marsden, Stewart and Rolfe (2000)** -The connection between greedy crime and drug misuse issues was studied among 753 customers enlisted to the National Treatment Outcome Research Study (NTORS). More than 17 000 offenses were accounted for amid a 90-day time frame preceding treatment. Half of the customers carried out no avaricious violations amid this period while 10% perpetrated 76% of the crime. At 1-year development, the quantity of crimes was decreased to 33% of admission levels, and criminal association was lessened by about half. Decreases in normal heroin use were unequivocally connected with reduction in wrongdoing. The decrease in wrongdoing taking after treatment is of extraordinary significance and gives quick advantage to society through the lessened financial expenses of wrongdoing.

**Recker ,Mitchell and Davison (2003)** -This review utilizes the unmatched number procedure (UCT) to gauge base rates for hate crime exploitation in understudies and contrasts the outcomes and evaluations discovered utilizing customary techniques. Hate crimes, criminal acts executed against people or individuals from particular defamed bunch, mean to express judgment, hate, dissatisfaction, abhorrence, or doubt for a gathering. The UCT is a promising instrument in the examination of hate crime since it doesn't oblige members to straightforwardly answer touchy inquiries. This may give more exact reactions than different strategies. The UCT uncovered higher appraisals for an assortment of genuine hate crimes, including physical and rape. These higher evaluations give a superior vibe to the level of hate crime exploitation and indicate the expanded requirement for hate crime casualties' help programs on school grounds.

**Pasupuleti, Pasupuleti, Lambert, Jiang, Bhimarasetty and Jaishankar (2009)**- Views toward crime, offenders, discipline, and treatment are formed by social powers, which vary crosswise over countries. The majority of the examination around there has been directed among subjects of Western countries, yet crime and reacting to it is

an overall event. This review analyzed the crime perspectives of Indian and U.S. undergrads. It was found that there were critical contrasts amongst Indian and U.S. respondents in their perspectives toward crime, hoodlums, discipline, and treatment. There were blended perspectives on discipline and restoration among both gatherings of understudies. In a multivariate investigation controlling for sex, age, scholastic level, and religious saliency, country of the respondent was one of the best indicators for these perspectives. The distinctions in perspectives were described somewhat to the social contrasts between the two countries.

**Lambert, Wang and Tucker (2007)**-The present review inspected whether there were sex contrasts in crime and discipline sees among Chinese individuals, a disregarded issue. On 3 out of 16 measures, there was a huge sexual orientation contrast, with men being more reformatory in their perspectives. Then again, there was not as incredible of a sexual orientation hole as has been found in investigations of individuals from Western countries. As displayed in the writing survey, there are three conceivable clarifications for the little size of the sex hole in China: a patriarchal culture, aggregate socialization, and legitimate instruction endeavours by the legislature.

# **OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESIS**

## **OBJECTIVES-**

- To examine the difference in attitude among the drug abuser and non drug abuser towards crime.
- To compare the attitude of male and female drug abuser towards crime.
- To compare the attitude of male and female non drug abuser towards crime.
- To examine the attitude towards crime among male drug abuser and non-drug abuser.
- To examine the attitude towards crime among female drug abuser and non-drug abuser.

## **HYPOTHESES-**

- There is no significant difference in attitude towards crime among drug abuser and non-drug abuser.
- There is no significant difference in attitude towards crime between males and female drug abuser.
- There is no statistical difference in attitude towards crime between male and female non-drug abuser.
- There is no statistical difference in attitude towards crime among male drug abuser and non-drug abuser.

There is no difference in the attitude towards crime among female drug abuser and non-drug abuser

**RESEARCH**

**METHODOLOGY**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Statement of the problem** -A comparative study of attitude towards crime among drug abusers and non-drug abusers.

### **Scope of the study-**

The present study concentrates on the attitude of drug abusers and non drug Abusers College going students towards crime. The group studied involves college going students between the age group of 17-30yrs. The late adolescent and adults are the one whose behaviour marks the change in the society.

The findings of the study will build up an insight towards the attitude to crime among abusive and non drug abusive college going students.

### **Research Design-**

The study is conducted by using inferential statistics. In the course of the study samples of drug abusers and non-drug abusers is taken to carry out the study. The sample includes a group of 100 drug abusers (50 male and 50 female) and another group of 100 (50 male and 50 female) non drug abuser each. Then to access the variables suitable scales is used. Statistical analysis is computed on the collected data and the results are demonstrated by preparing the graphs.

### **Sample:**

A group of people who take part in a given investigation is known as a sample. For this study, Snowball sampling selecting the subjects. A total of 200 subjects is taken in which 100 are drug abusers and 100 are non-drug abusers. The age group of the participants is be between 17 to 30 years. The study is conducted on both males and female (50 males and 50 female).

### **Tool-**

The following tool will be used for the study-

Attitude towards Crime Scale (2005) by Dr. S.K.Bawa at Lovely Professional University consisting of 54 questions with 5 options. The options provided are: Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly Disagree.



### **Statistical Technique –**

The statistical technique will be used as follows –

1. Student's t-test: to compare the inclination towards crime among both the groups.
2. ANOVA Test- to compare the attitude towards crime in between the groups.

# **RESULT DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

## RESULTS-

The aim of the research was to study the attitude towards crime among drug abusers and non-drug abuser towards crime. To analyse the data statistical measures like t-test and ANOVA was used. The tables and graph along with the discussions gives us the final conclusion. The table below shows the significance between the two groups. i.e drug abuser and non drug abuser.

Table 1- Attitude Towards Crime Among Drug Abusers and Non Drug Abuser

Crime	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6681.68	1	6681.68	11.37	0.001**
Within Groups	116277.2	198			
Total	122958.88	199	587.259		

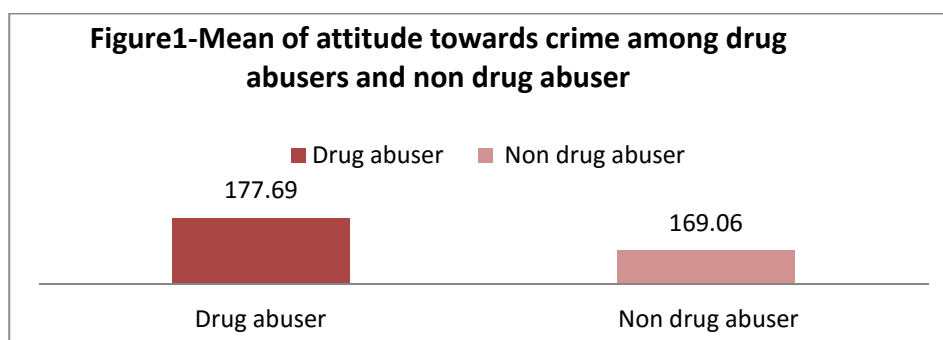
\*\*Significant at .01 level.

Table 2: Descriptive statistics of Drug Abuser and Non Drug Abuser

	N	Mean	SD
Drugs Abuser	100	180.62	27.59
Drugs Nonabuser	100	169.06	20.32
Total	200	174.84	24.85

Groups	Mean
Drugs Abuser	177.69
Drugs Non-abuser	169.06

The graphs shows the data as follow

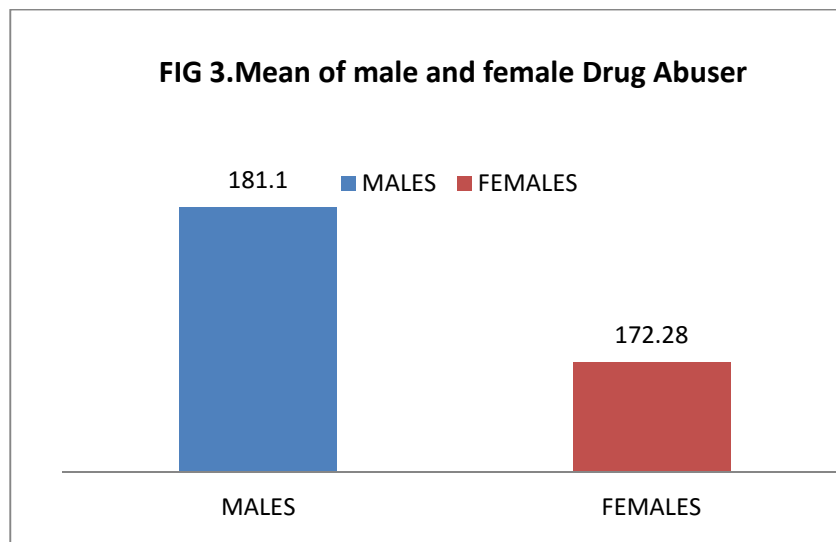


Another objective was to calculate the attitude towards crime among the male drug abusers and the female drug abusers towards crime. In this case also t-ratio was used to analyse the significant differences between the male drug abusers and the female drug abusers.

Table 3-Attitude towards crime among male drug abuser and female drug abuser

Serial no	Groups	Mean of drug abusers	SD of drug abusers	t-ratio	P value
1	Males	183.10	25.85	2.3020	0.0235
2	Females	172.28	20.90		
*significant at .05level of significance.					

The mean of drug abuser male was 183.1 with a standard deviation of 25.85 and t-ratio of 2.3020 and females was 172.28 with a standard deviation of 20.90. The difference of mean of male drug abuser and female drug abuser was 10.82 and the results are statistically significant. The standard error of difference = 4.700. The mean of the data is graphically represented below.



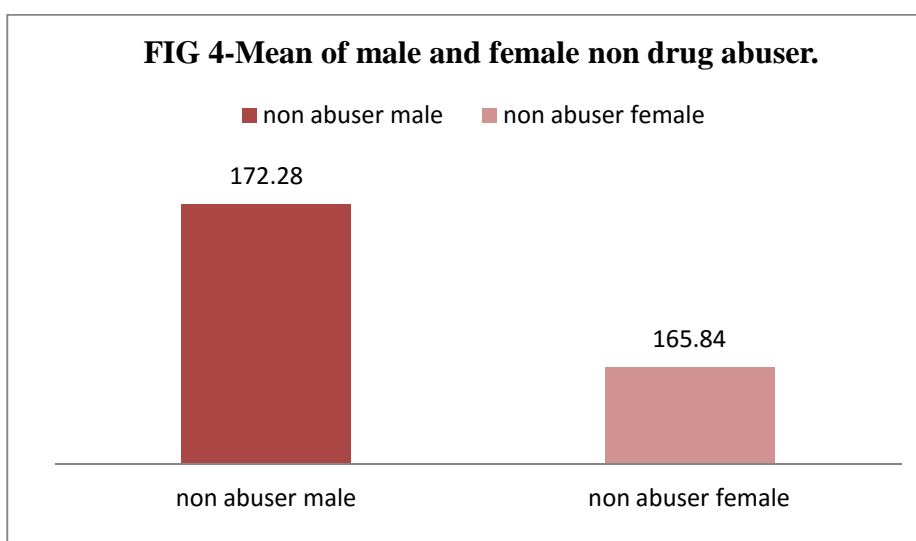
The third objective was to compare the attitude towards crime among the male and female non-drug abuser. To find the significance the t-ratio was used. The mean and the standard deviation also marked the difference.

The second table shows the attitude of drug abusers male and female towards crime.

Table 4- Attitude of Drug Abusers Male and Female towards Crime

Serial no.	Group	Mean of non abusers	S.D	T-ratio	P value
1	Males	172.28	20.90	1.5965	0.11(NS)
2	Females	165.84	19.41		
#not significant at .05 level of significance					

The mean of non-drug abuser male was 172.28 with a standard deviation of 20.90 and female was 165.84 with a standard deviation of 19.41. The difference of mean of male non drug abuser and female non drug abuser was 6.44 and the results are not statistically significant. ( $t=1.5965$   $p>.05$ )The standard error of difference is 4.034.The mean is graphically represented below.



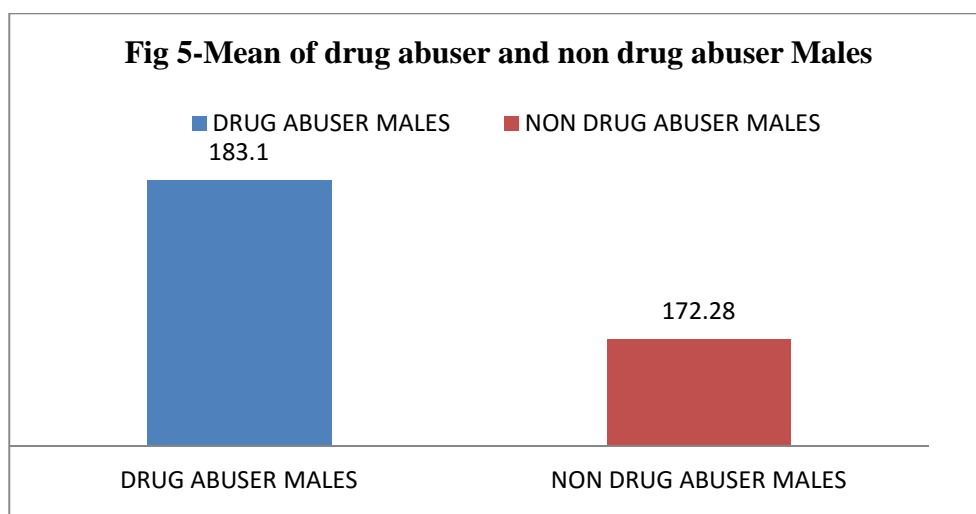
The fourth objective was to examine the attitude towards crime among male drug abuser and non-drug abuser. For this purpose t-ratio score was used to find the significant differences among male drug abusers and non-drug abusers. The following table shows the Mean, standard deviation and t-ratio of the male drug abuser and non-drug abuser.

Table 5-Attitude towards Crime among male drug abuser and non-drug abuser

Serial no	Groups	Mean of male	S.D	t-ratio	P value
1.	Drug abuser	183.1	25.85	2.3020	0.0235*
2.	Non-drug abuser	172.28	20.90		

\*Significant at .05 level.

The mean of drug abuser male was 183.1 with a standard deviation of 25.85 and t-ratio of 2.3020 and females was 172.28 with a standard deviation of 20.90. The difference of mean of male drug abuser and female drug abuser was 10.82 and the results are statistically significant. ( $t=2.3020, p<.05$ ). The standard error of difference = 4.700 .the mean of data is graphically represented below.

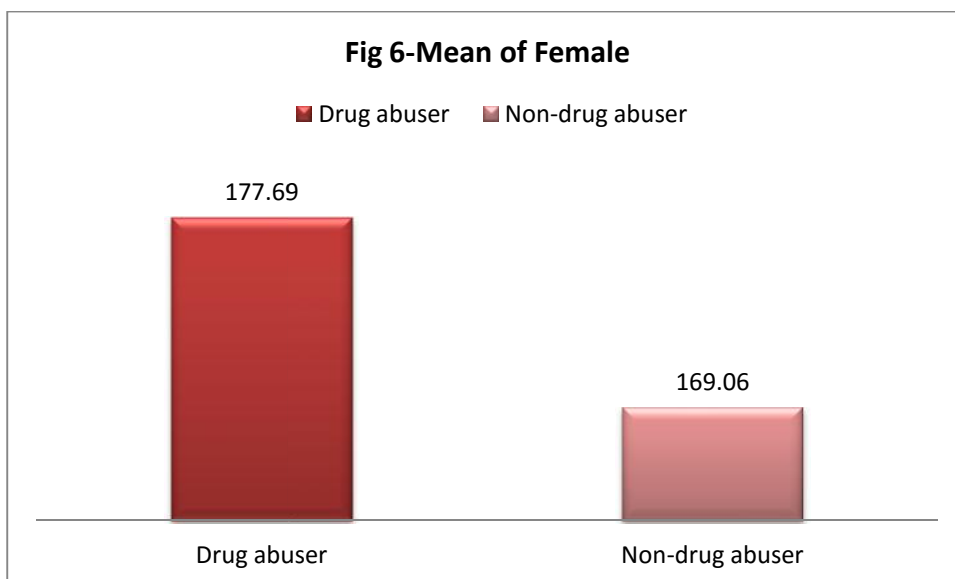


The fifth objective was to examine the attitude towards crime among female drug abuser and non-drug abuser. For this purpose t-ratio score was used to find the significant differences among female drug abusers and non-drug abusers. The following table shows the Mean, standard deviation and t-ratio of the female drug abuser and non-drug abuser.

Table 6-Attitude towards Crime among female drug abuser and non-drug abuser

Serial no	Groups	Mean of Female	S.D	t-ratio	P value
1.	Drug abuser	177.69	24.02	2.7435	0.0150*
2.	Non-drug abuser	169.06	20.33		
*significant at .05 level of significance.					

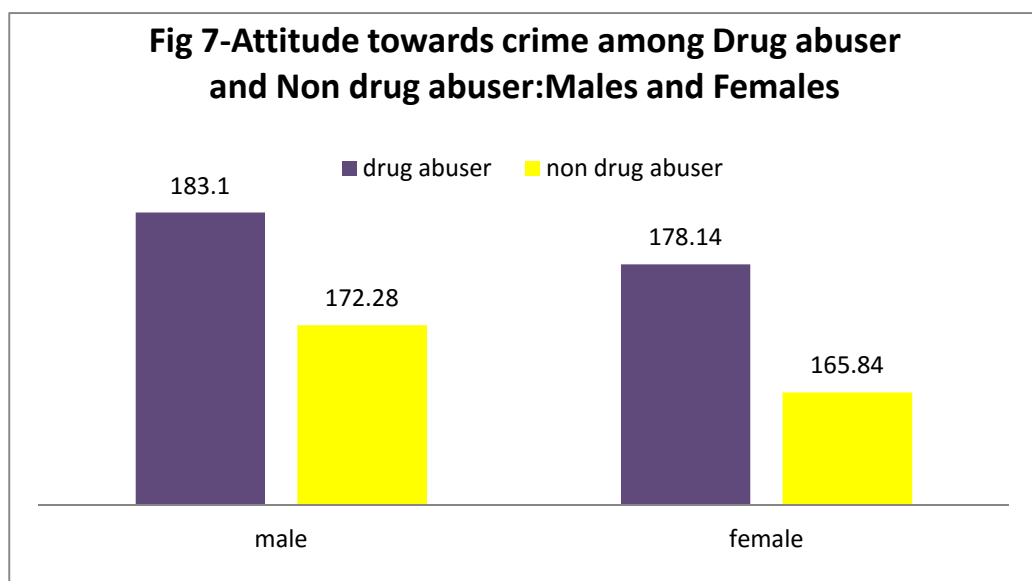
The mean of drug abuser female was 177.69 with a standard deviation of 24.02 and drug abuser female was 169.06 with a standard deviation of 20.33. The difference of mean of female drug abuser and female non-drug abuser was 10.82 and the results are statistically significant. ( $t=2.7435, p<.05$ ) The standard error of difference is 4.969. The mean of data is graphically represented below.



Thus we can summarise the whole research into a table 7.

Serial no.	Variables	Mean score	Mean	S.D	S.D
		Males	score Females	Males	Female
1	Drug Abuser	183.10	178.14	25.85	29.29
2	Non Drug Abuser	172.28	165.84	20.90	19.41

The graph represents the summary of the research.



### Discussion-

From the data analysis it was found that there is a significant difference in the attitude towards crime among drug abuser and non-drug abuser. This can be supported by the studies made by Ferracuti and Marasco (1994) which showed that there is a positive relation between drug use and criminal behaviour.



Brochu et al.(1999) additionally assembled helpful data for breaking down the connection between the psychopharmacological impacts of specific medications and criminal conduct. The study, which managed particularly with unlawful medication utilize and criminal activity.

From the second table it was found that there was a significant difference between the attitude towards crime among male drug abuser and female drug abuser .this can be supported by researches might also belong to fields inclusive of criminology (the scientific examine of criminal conduct), socio-biology (which attempts to demonstrate a causal dating between biological factors, in this example biological sex and human behaviors) , or feminist research. Regardless of the issue of decoding them, crime statistics can also offer a way to research such a dating from a gender variations attitude. An observable distinction in crime rates between males and females is probably due to social and cultural elements, crimes going unreported, or to biological factors (as an instance, testosterone or socio-biological theories). Taking the character of the crime itself into attention will also be a aspect.

The third data analysis also shows a significant difference between means in inclination towards crime among male and female non drug abuser in which the studies of testosterone becomes the reason of violent attitude among males.

In the fourth data analysis the male drug abusers are more inclined towards criminal activities than the male non drug abuser which can be supported by researches that has additionally surely proven that a large percent of crime is in no way mentioned to or investigated by way of police. This is all the much more likely to arise with crimes associated with unlawful drug use. In short put, the police can choose numerous interpretations and movements; those can encompass: finding out to do nothing because they believe the state of affairs does now not require criminal intervention.

The study between the attitude of female drug abuser and non drug abuser showed insignificant difference in their results. The reason may be no impact of drugs.

# CONCLUSION

## **CONCLUSION**

*Hypothesis 1*-There is a significant difference in attitude towards crime among drug abuser and non drug abuse .This null hypothesis was rejected as the results were statistically rejected

*Hypothesis 2*-There is a significant difference in attitude towards crime between males and female drug abuser. This null hypothesis was rejected as the results were statistically significant

*Hypothesis 3*: There is no significant difference in attitude towards crime between male and female non-drug abuser .This null hypothesis was accepted as the results were not statistically significant.

*Hypothesis 4*- There is a significant difference in attitude towards crime among male drug abuser and non drug abuser .This null hypothesis was rejected as the results were statistically significant.

*Hypothesis 5*: There is a difference in the attitude towards crime among female drug abuser and non drug abuser. This null hypothesis was rejected as the results were statistically significant.

### **Implication-**

After studying the data computed it is seen that there is a significant difference in the attitude towards crime among Drug Abuser and non drug abuser and the males are more inclined towards crime than the female.

### **Limitation-**

1.The age group chosen was between 18-30 years. Thus the study cannot be generalised on a large scale.

2.Snowball sampling was used in collecting the data instead of non-probability sampling.

3.The research was conducted in Lovely Professional University.

### **Scope In Future-**

Research is a continuous process. The chances of more researches in future is possible as the probability of many other doubts rises. More researches can be done with other variables and factors in the fields of criminology and sociology. It can be done in other

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# APPENDIX