

Current scenario of Illegal Drug Trafficking in India: An overview

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ABSTRACT

Despite having paramilitary forces and multiple organizations that work on drug abuse control day and night and still, we are hearing news about illegal drug trafficking every other day. It often focuses on the production, migration and distribution of illegal drugs, by involving more people and by eventually making a large group of the population, drug addicts. Routes are varying from time to time but trafficking is being committed very often. These drugs are imported mainly from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar - countries less developed than India and follow different trafficking patterns each time. This paper will put its limelight on this serious issue by giving the readers a theoretical and statistical approach including all the feasible and practicable ways for an improvised tomorrow.

Keywords: Drug, trafficking, control, Illegal, India.

INTRODUCTION

Drug is any substance other than food and nutrition products that produce effect on individual's physiology and psychology. Whereas Narcotic Drugs are the substances that are used to cause effect on pain and provide instant relief and feeling of relaxation through the consumption They can be classified and categorized under two main categories as per there legal use practices in India as legal and illegal narcotic drugs. Because these substances are useful in curing many diseases and play a key role in health care practice, they can't be completely prohibited in India considering the public welfare (Mangai Natarajan, 2019). But their wrongful use is destructive in individual person's life and can also cause lethal effects on individuals' life and hence it's one of the prime concerns of government, and to maintain fair practice of these substances and to counter the illegal motives India has its Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act popularly known as NDPS act in force since 1985 which is responsible for monitoring the Production, transportation, Distribution, Consumption and other related activities. But despite heavy monitoring by corresponding

authorities and strict majors from Government entities, some people try to violet the act and use these substances for wrongful causes. Some get success but many of them get caught by security and Law enforcement agencies. This study is based on Data available on public platform made available by Government of India. Its main purpose is to study the ways opted by the people violating the laws to supply illegal drugs in India and through international routes.

Effect of drugs On Human Body

There is very harmful effect of illegal drugs on human body. The accurate and exact effect of drug varies among individuals and also depends on the type of drug. Few of them are short – term and few of them are long – term. Let’s discuss them one by one -

Short – Term Effects:

Short term effects of drug on human body are –

- Change in appetite
- sleeplessness / insomnia
- increase in heart rate
- cognitive ability changes
- temporary sense of euphoria
- loss of coordination.
- Difficult to maintain personal hygiene
- Extreme weight loss
- Loss of interest in formerly enjoyable moments.

Long – Term Effects:

Long – term effects of drug on human body are –

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Disorders
- Increase in aggression
- Paranoia
- Hallucination
- Cardiovascular disease
- Respiratory problem

Meaning of Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking is the illegal transportation of drugs from one place to another which is against internal and international legislation for such activities (Dr. Sirisha Yellayi & Jamie Eske., 2020). Drug trafficking is common developed and undeveloped countries which le ds to the imprisonment of many people. Examples of drugs are: cocaine, heroin and marijuana.

Reasons for Trafficking in Drugs

- 1 Ignorance
- 2 Greed
- 3 Unemployment
- 4 Negative peer pressure
- 5 Lack of self-discipline

Drug trafficking is a worldwide problem, especially in the Indian Ocean region. The Indian Ocean is bordered by 24 regions, and contributes for about one third of the world's oceans. In the past such as the Somali crime and international activities. However, the usage of Southern route by drug traffickers and it resulting problems, has led to increased focus on how to deal with this issue. The Southern borders is increasingly used for a variety of reasons. Afghanistan increased the poppy harvest in recent years, lead to greater supply of opioids. Corruption and a lack of testing in the ports of East Africa and Southeast Asia, has made them as popular as shipping establishments. The Southern Route has also become popular due to issues in traditional land routes, such as the North and North Balkan Routes, due to wars in all of these countries and increased law enforcement. The combination of these elements has affected countries to take action against drug traffickers throughout the Indian Ocean. The international situation of the high seas they have decreased management skills, making the oceans vulnerable to the illicit drug trade (Charles et al., 2001). Apart from the in the local waters, law enforcement vessels can do very little in terms of police until the vessel is registered in their home country. problem. This problem has been solved in the past, as laws have been enacted to allow for sailing with other maritime crimes, such as robbery, but this has not yet been successfully implemented with respect to drug trafficking. In fact, this means that ships suspected of smuggling these illegal items cannot be boarded by law enforcement, and thus face legal issues in trafficking and have seized this opportunity, and they are increasingly benefits from the illegal trade in sea routes.

DRUG POLICY IN INDIA

The 2001 Amendments of NDPS Act 2001

The criminalization of drug use and the increased levels of arrests for having the small drugs have led officers, social scientists and others to question the rules of law. According to one’s opinion the Act failed due to delays in

the implementation and weak bail law that made the poor in prisons, failure of investigative agencies to command with the requirements of the NDPS Act and misunderstanding of the problem of addiction as a result of this issue which included those from the National Institute for Addiction Research, a review of the Act in 2001 led to amendments with the length of removal and the number and types of drugs seized. This made that, when traditional drugs were affected, only people with a large amount of druggist could be arrested for drug trafficking and arrest. Other changes to the law in 2002 create two phases based on deducted amounts. This can be defined as the minimum price and the transaction amount. For commercial trafficking, the penalty is imprisonment for more than 20 years and fine range in between 100,000 and 200,000 INR. The dose of distribution depends on the substance taken the minimum value is divided as less than 100 grams and the commercial value as 1 Kilogram and more for the heroin the minimum amount is less than 5 grams and the sale value is more than 250 grams. We can say it has more value than the previous law which differentiated those weight as drug traffickers. Despite of efforts made to review the Act, one argument remains This is because any form of trafficking remains a criminal offense, which can lead to imprisonment for a period of six months. Such as scenario seems impossible in a country where the use of marijuana and opium preserves the expanded cultural acceptance in many parts of the country (Annuradha K V I N., 2001). The National Drug Policy follows the lines drawn by laws needed for prevention and treatment, as well as the reduction of assets through law enforcement activities. However, there has been a clear importance on political support and the grant of resources to reduce supply. example of this is related to one of the 2001 amendments to the law, which created the National Drug Abuse Fund. This was designed to support the growth of demand reduction programs, but will still work NDPS Act, 2003 presently efforts on the need side are focused on prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and conditions and service programs within institutions and communities. Currently there are 450 institutions all over the country for homicide and counselling (Hasan A Khwaya, 1975). National level Drug Abuse Programs have also been developed understand the trends in drug use and their implications for drug control. Many efforts in the area of reduction have been funded by the Department of Social

Justice and Empowerment and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Charles M et al., 2002).

CONCLUSION

Government has implemented so many rules and legislation to reduce the usage and supply of drugs but they are not implemented properly first of all this should be implemented properly the victims mostly the students should be educated in their schools and colleges and they should bring new laws to increase the penalties or fines, imprisonments to the suppliers. Government should open more rehabilitation center in all towns and cities. They should advertise the disadvantages of usage of this drug and their negative effects so that they Won't involve in these activities.

- Kidney damage
- Liver disease
- Overdose

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