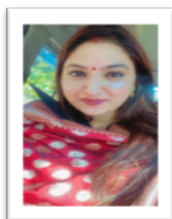


# Illicit Drug Trafficking In India :A Socio-Legal Aspect

Paper Submission: 10/12/2021, Date of Acceptance: 21/12/2021, Date of Publication: 24/12/2021



**Tanvi Sharma**  
Research Scholar,  
Dept. of Laws  
Panjab University,  
Chandigarh, India

Narcotic Substance often proved to be the problem or menace in the public-health or social-welfare sector. Drug is a substance or medicine which easily gets mix with the blood of consumer and makes person numb. The excess intake of the drugs' effects the functioning of the human body such that the physical and mental health is deeply affected. The supply of drug is the biggest route of trafficking. Drug trafficking is one of the most serious problems for most countries all over the world. Drug smuggling means production, distribution and sale of illegal drugs. The addiction of drugs not only destroys the life of the individual but also of the family and dependents of the addicts. Drugs are being captured by Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Indian Ocean, for which there are various consumer countries. While referring particularly to India, the most drug addicted age group is 18-35 years. As a result, the major population of India is involved in drug consumption. India's closeness to two of the world's largest producers of opium and synthetic drugs and its large pharmaceutical base has made the country not only a channel but also a source for drug trafficking. This illegal movement of narcotics and drugs pose threats to national security: breach of security of the international borders and the country, money generated by the sale of drugs and narcotics are used for terror funding and criminal groups engaged in drug trafficking develops connection with terror networks.

**Keywords:** Drug Trafficking, Narcotics, Borders, Opium, Heroin, Cannabis, Consumption, Smuggling, National Security, Illicit.

## Introduction

Narcotic Substance often proved to be the problem or menace in the public-health or social-welfare sector. India is one of the biggest market adda for drug consumers. Here the supply is fulfilled according to the demand and need of the consumer. India's history shows that Indian people have been tolerant towards the use of drugs since ages. Drugs used in India were Charas and Ganja. From Vedic Times, cannabis was popularly known as Marijuana and had been used for medicinal purposes and religious ceremonies and festivals. It is mentioned in Vedas as a sacred plant and was known as 'Vijaya'. Captivatingly, Lord Shiva was also known as Lord of Vijaya, and his followers used to smoke Ganja, drink ghota or have Charas to reach a trance-like meditative state. In 330 BC, Alexander had introduced opium to the people of India and at that time it was widely used for its medicinal purposes. From the Mughal Era onwards, opium became a popular and widely used as an entertaining drug. The British East India Company took total control of opium cultivation and started trading it where it was legal and smuggling it where it was illegal. Then it became the business of British colonial rulers. Unfortunately this type of business brought good profit but sooner or later governments had to restrict it in order not to worsen the situation with addicted people. The 1940s brought prohibition of opiates and in 1960s there was prohibition of marijuana in India. Later on after independence, the story was no different. It remains the same. It has been restricted but now these are getting trafficked from one place to another through illegal manners. The point is that drugs were illegal but unfortunately could not restrict the actual sale and distribution.<sup>1</sup> Then in 1985, NDPS (Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) Act came into existence to curb this menace from the society. This Act prohibits the consumption, purchase and sale of drugs. The Act provides for severe punishment to person who is violating this Act and sometimes the death penalty could be awarded to the offender. Also, to finish it worldwide, India is signatory to three conventions: Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substance, 1971, Convention against illicit traffic in NDPS, 1988.

Thus, it has been seen that the drug problem is an evil that needs to be uprooted. The most popular drugs used these days are synthetic drugs like Amphetamine and Methamphetamine, morphine, Rohypnol, etc. and other drugs like opium, bhang, ganja, chitta and heroin which come under the category of narcotics and are also smuggled into India. However, time has changed and so has the pattern. Today smoking cannabis is in the same league as smoking tobacco. It's the synthetic drugs that are now ruling the markets all over the world.

**Objective of the Study**

1. To identify the problem related to illicit drug trafficking in India.
2. To highlight the problem of drug sale, consumption and trafficking.
3. To provide a socio-legal analysis for the cause of illicit drug trafficking in India.
4. To provide the information regarding the situation of offences related to illegal drugs.
5. Focus on the administrative and judicial lacuna related to drug related problem.

**Legal and illegal drugs****Drug**

Drug is a substance which when consumed; it gets mixed in the blood of a person and relieves the stress, pain, makes him numb or used to treat major health issues. It changes the mental and physical state of a person. It is used in diagnosis, treatment or cure of a disease. Drugs are made by plants (like cannabis, opium), by processing plant products (alcohol) and by synthetic chemicals (amphetamines). There are two types of drugs: legal and illegal drugs.

**Legal Drugs**

Legal Drugs are those drugs which are permitted for use and prescribed by the medical practitioner. They are also known as Prescription drugs, written as Rx. These are easily available on the licence holder medical shop. So when a doctor prescribes a medicine, Rx is always written in front of the medicine. They are used to treat the pain, relieve the pain or major health issues. These drugs are usually safe when consumed according to the directions labeling on it. In the cover/strip of medicine, each ingredient is mentioned with its quantity. And if there is some warning, directions or caution related to it then that is also mentioned on it. The potential for misuse and abuse is low. The examples of legal drugs are Alcohol, caffeine etc. but they are subject to some restrictions based on the age, while driving or sale regulations. *The categories of Prescription drugs are* Pain Killers: these are used to treat severe pain. The drugs used are opioids, morphine etc. Antidepressants: drugs like benzodiazepines and alprazolam used to treat insomnia, panic attacks, that controls the central nervous system of a human. The drugs are called legal because they meet the safety standard and quality of drugs.

**Review of Literature  
Illegal Drugs**

Sometimes, people especially young generation mistakenly believe that the drugs they are consuming are safe drugs but the reality is totally different. Illegal drugs are those which are not prescribed by the doctor or licensed medical practitioner. Their use is unlawful and prohibited by the laws. The sale, possession, use or its making is prohibited by law. There can be adverse effect on the health by their consumption like failure to perform daily day functions/routine, including going to work, conflicts with family or interpersonal conflicts or away from the reality of the life. These drugs are generally prescribed by the friends, classmates, peer groups etc. for relieving the stress, frustration or any kind of pain. Some youngsters used them in excitement to see what happens after consuming it. The use of these drugs can lead to psychological dependence. And consuming these drugs almost every day can build a tolerance towards the drugs and make a person addicted. These drugs are generally obtained by fraudulent or dishonest means. For this, he does illegal work like stealing money, doing wrong work to get money for buying these drugs from drug dealers. Keeping relations with drug users/dealers can put a person in problem that he may get involved in the legal system if he possess, sale or do drug trafficking. Therefore, it does not affect the person alone but society at large. Overdose of these drugs can cause major health defects or sometimes it can cause death of a person. The different ways of consuming these drugs are by swallowing the tablets, smoking, injecting, inhaling or by drinking liquid drugs. In some cases, diseases can be tapered by its use like sharing needles of drugs causing Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis B-C, and other infections. The example of illegal drugs are cocaine, heroin, cannabis, marijuana, chitta etc. (In this marijuana is a drug which enjoys the status of both legal and illegal drugs because of its therapeutic properties).[1] The other most common drugs are acid, magic mushrooms which may cause the person to see and hear the things which are not really there in present. Recently in 2021, there are some of the drugs which are approved are 16 in number. Some of them are Gadoteridol used for the MRI purpose, Cariprazine used to treat bipolar disorder, Lemborexent for the treatment of sleeping disorder and Rucaparib for the prostate cancer.

**Data of illegal drugs**

Internationally, UNODC estimates that between 200 and 300 million people and 3.7% to 5.5% of the population aged between 14-70 year had used illegal drug substances at least once in their lifetime. Marijuana users are the largest number of users around 120-180 million people. Synthetic drug users are the second most common drug users. However, in terms of harm associated with use, opiates would be ranked at the top. [1]In Europe, the rate of drug users are most, then the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain are on the higher end of the range. Whereas, Greece, Germany and Hungary are countries with low rates of drug abuse. In the United States, 7 million people - or 2.8% of the population aged 12 and older – were considered substance dependent or abusing illicit substances.

According to National Centre for Drug Abuse Statistics (NCDAS) Report 2021, *Youngsters* involving in drug abuse is a high-profile public health concern, with at least 1-in-7 adolescents abusing an illicit substance in the last year. Drug use increased 63% between 2017 and 2020. By the age of 15-17 years, 63% of youths have abused alcohol. 60% of youngsters have misused a drug at least once. 66% of college students use illicit drugs. 86% of people aged between 20-70 years are someone who smokes, drinks, or uses drugs. Marijuana is one of the most commonly used illicit substances among people.[2]

In India, According to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, Approximately 2.7crore people in India have used or use opioids, Over 77 lakh people inject drugs into themselves and are addicted, Approx 1.18 crores people use sedatives and inhalants and About 15.3% of the total population of India (approx. 19crore people) are users of alcohol, for every one women there are 16 men who are using alcohol.[3]

**Data of states where illegal drugs are rampant**

The drug use has become one of the biggest problems in India. It has effect the millions of people especially youngsters in the country. The most targeted states in India are Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Mizoram, Manipur, Goa and Himachal Pradesh. Even our national capi According to NCRB Report 2019, Punjab recorded the maximum no. of NDPS cases though it is considered to be one of the most developed states of the country and 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in the Kerala state. According to Punjab's Government survey, 85% of drug addicts are educated and 78% of drug addicts in Punjab have jobs. The most common drug consumed is Heroin (chitta powder). Even our national capital is not sheathing behind. Delhi is also facing the problem of drug abuse. Around 95,000 street children are in the habit of consuming drugs in any form whether its chitta or bhang. Also, being a border state to drug addas like Punjab and Haryana, Himachal Pradesh is now facing the problem of drug abuse. According to NCRB Report 2018, HP was 3<sup>rd</sup> highest crime state for trafficking of drugs after Punjab and Kerala. Cases related to NDPS have been increased at 7.2% in Himachal Pradesh per year.

**How drugs enters into india**

The Drugs are trafficked all over the world using various modes of transportation and the country's borders with the help of the poor, uneducated Indians living on the borders of India, traffickers are able to move these illegal drugs with ease. This trade is now rising using the sea routes by Bay of Bengal, the Rann of Kutchor by the Mumbai port. These are all important points for entry of drugs in the country. Also, Air routes are used by traffickers. Although they are risky but they use to smuggle various drugs through personal carriers, postal services, etc. Drugs arrive in India from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Thailand, Iran, Myanmar and Bhutan through its shared borders. Depending upon the nature and geography of the border, as well as the production, demand and supply of drugs, different borders have different trafficking patterns.

**Indo-Pak Border**

The largest producer of opium and cannabis in the world has made it vulnerable to the trafficking of heroin and hashish. General global pattern of the flow of illegal drugs showcases that among all drugs, heroin and cocaine are trafficked for much longer distances while hashish is smuggled for a comparatively shorter distance.

**India-Nepal Border**

Marijuana/Ganja and psychotropic substances like Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), which are widely popular and consumed locally travel the shortest distance among all drugs. Nepalese and Bhutanese cannabis is smuggled into India and pharmaceuticals containing psychotropic substances prescribed as painkillers and anti-anxiety drugs such as diazepam, alprazolam, proxyvon, buprenorphine, etc. are trafficked from India to Nepal and Bhutan.

**India-Myanmar Border**

Around 85% of the total opium produced in the Golden Triangle region is produced in Myanmar. Almost 60 to 65% enters the international market through Myanmar-Thailand route; the remaining enters India through the poorly guarded India-Myanmar border. From there, they smuggled heroin and psychotropic substances in Indian states of Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland.

**Indo-Bangladesh Border**

It has been vulnerable to the smuggling of various kinds of drugs ranging from heroin, marijuana/ganja, hashish, brown sugar, cough syrups, etc. There is a well-developed network of railways and river routes that has enabled the smuggling of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations from India to Bangladesh. Moreover, drugs are traffic across the border by individual carriers who largely consist of poor women and children employed by brutal drug lords. As these individuals do not raise any suspicions, they can easily cross the borders undetected. Over the last few years, sea routes are also being used to smuggle consignments of heroin and ketamine to East and Southeast Asian countries like Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and China. Seized packages have been traced back to Chennai, Trivandrum and Calicut which signifies that drugs are being trafficked in large container vessels from these ports. Kolkata and Chennai ports are also used to traffic Manipuri Ganja.

*Nowadays, Courier and postal services* have appeared as a favourite mode of transportation of drugs by traffickers due to the concealment associated with its use. Directorate Revenue Intelligence has been able to upgrade itself in terms of intelligence development and investigation skills to counter the ever new methods being adopted by the drug traffickers.

*Case illustration:* There was an officer of DRI Chennai, who busted a modus-operandi of use of international courier company for smuggling the narcotics substances outside India. Based on specific intelligence, the officers had seized a package of Alprazolam tablets, a psychotropic substance, which was getting exported to USA in the name of herbal Ayurvedic medicines. Then the officers were able to finally locate the international call centre in Jaipur and run by one of the customer who used to order tablets like Alprazolam, Tramadol from buyers in USA and were able to apprehend the master mind behind the cartel.

**Effects of illegal drugs on society**

1. Use of illicit drugs can increase the chances of compromising the safety of the people because when person drives rashly under the influence of drugs, he is compromising the safety of himself and other road users.
2. Drug abuse has been a factor in divorce, family violence and related problems.<sup>[1]</sup>
3. Drug Addiction can become an expensive affair to the family. In extreme situations, people addicted to drugs try anything from selling household goods to illegal activities like theft and robbery, to secure money to get their next dose. Drug addicts also tend to behave violently for the need of money, with family members, often ending up with in doing crimes.
4. Drugs can increase the likelihood of violent behaviour. This behaviour can lead to serious injury to the drug users and to others. Serious crimes like murder or rapes could be committed unknowingly under the influence of drugs.
5. Spending most of the money on drugs would make a person poor and he was left with no money to cover the basic living expenses like rent, food or utility bills.
6. Buying, selling, possessing or making illicit drugs is illegal. It's also against the law to give prescription drugs to people who don't have a prescription from a doctor, yet several prescription drugs are routinely abused. Getting caught in possession of illicit drugs or in violent acts can land the drug user in jail or mental rehabilitation centre.
7. Drug lords and people in the drug trade bribe politicians and police officers with hefty ransom for securing their trade. Traffickers try to corrupt or intimidate officials for removing blocks in the drug transit and often have private armies. Even police officers are lured into the trap of corruption because of illicit drug trade. Honest officials initiating courageous campaigns against the drug traffic are often killed or kidnapped
8. Illicit production, manufacture, distribution, possession and consumption of illegal drugs constitute criminal offences in most countries making condition worse for civil society.<sup>[2]</sup>

**Health issues faced by the addicts**

India today is suffering with so many health issues which include mental and physical health and this is due to the youth wearing the blanket of drugs. There are so many steps taken by the government and the active people of the country to promote and positively aid the consequences of the drug abuse such as, in Cinema halls before

## *Remarking An Analisation*

the movie starts a small social video is played, also in YouTube, twitter and much more channels are working towards resolution of this serious issue by making social experimental videos so to spread the awareness in the society.

Opioids are, as we said, the leading cause of health burden from drug use disorders, in terms of disability-adjusted life years, globally. They also contribute to illicit drug use and dependence in India. According to the 2019 Report of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, around 34.1% of India's population aged 10 years to 75 years are engaged in illicit use of opioids. This is twice than the occurrence rate of drug-use worldwide (0.9%) and four times than the Asian average (0.7%).<sup>[1]</sup>

Specific Health issues faced by the use of drugs are:

1. It weakens the immune system of a person and increases the chances of infections.
2. Injected drugs can lead to collapsed veins and infections of the blood vessels and cause heart attack.
3. It causes nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. Also, the liver has to work hard and it can cause damage or liver failure.
4. It results in stroke and brain damage that can have effect on all facets of daily life, like problems with memory, attention and decision-making, including sustained mental confusion and permanent brain damage.<sup>[2]</sup>

### **Socio-economic impact of drugs**

Illicit drugs are now moving internationally from less developed countries to more developed countries, where most drug abuse takes place. In recent years, just as the growth of industrialization and global business expansion, drug smugglers have also taken advantage of the opportunities presented by the changing macro-economic environment. They have organized themselves on a global scale and put a significant proportion of their drug profits in financial centres offering secrecy and attractive investment returns. Their adoption of high-tech computer and communications technology has facilitated the expansion of their trade and the protection of industrial secrets. Drug smugglers are now able to get illicit profits by moving money electronically with few national controls. They are aided by porous borders due, in some cases, to policies intended to encourage trade and investment, and in other cases to weak governments and weak or unenforceable laws against money laundering, fraud or organized crime. The consumption, production and trade of illicit drugs have a wide variety of adverse socioeconomic and political effects. These activities can at times undermine the legal economy. They contribute to increased crime and social disruption on all levels, and their adverse effects can in fact be intensified by drug control laws. Most of the benefits and liabilities associated with the production and trade of drugs ultimately derive from illegality itself. Illegality provides what has been called the *icrimetaxi*: the difference between prices in legal and illegal markets. This *itaxi* is reaped principally by traffickers, but they pass on a sufficient proportion to peasant growers to create incentives for drug crop production. In many cases, moreover, drug control initiatives have actually contributed indirectly to social dislocation, corruption, militarization and abuse of human rights. It follows that money spent on drug enforcement is money not spent on education, public infrastructure, or given to the public in the form of lower taxes.<sup>[1]</sup>

It also generates the employment. The drug has impact on *employment status and productivity* because it occurs most frequently among young people in the 15-35 age group, with a particular concentration in the 18-25 age group. It thus includes those who have entered or who are just about to enter the workforce. Given the high unemployment rates in many countries, entry into the workforce is often a major problem. Consumption of illicit drugs limits chances of entering or remaining in the workforce, while frustration caused by failure to find adequate employment favours drug consumption.

### **The drug impact on national security**

India is a traditional customer of opium and cannabis offshoots like ganja, bhang, hashish, chitta etc. Earlier most of the demand was met locally with only a fraction of them being smuggled from Indo-Nepal and Indo-Pak Border. The quantities of the narcotics being smuggled in were very less and it did not raise any alarm in the political formation of the country. India has been on the verge of receiving end of terrorism since the 1970s and is among the top ten countries in the world affected by terrorist actions. Terrorism requires a lot of money and more often they are funded by drug trafficking processes. As opium or cannabis cultivation areas of the world are also home to terrorist organizations like the Lashkar-e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Al Badr&HizbulMujahideen, ULFA, Naxalites and Maoist. Therefore, there is a large scale inflow of heroin and hashish from Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle to

## *Remarking An Analisation*

India. In subsequent decades, large scale availability of synthetic and medical drugs added a new dimension to the drug trafficking problem of the country.

Major Challenges faced by the India:

1. Drug smuggling is considered as an easy source of income for rebels who work in partnership with criminal gangs to smuggle drugs across the border.
2. The illicit drug cultivation causes environmental changes in the form of river pollution. Toxic chemical wastes generated are silently dumped into rivers flowing in the region. Pollution of rivers flowing from one place to another will endanger the marine ecosystem.
3. The region is near the Naxal affected areas who exploit the passage for expanding their revenues and arms smuggling. Due to lack of infrastructural development, they illicitly grow opium and cannabis providing them ready money. So, Indian Government has taken several steps to deal with drug trafficking problem:
4. The 'NashaMukt Bharat Abhiyan' was flagged off on 15th August 2020 across 272 districts of the country found to be most vulnerable based on the data available from various sources.
5. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has begun implementation of a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025.
6. The government constituted the Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) in November, 2016.
7. The government has constituted a fund called "National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse" to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with combating illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs; rehabilitating addicts, and educating the public against drug abuse, etc.

### **Impact of covid-19 on drug trafficking in india**

The drug trafficking has been severely affected due to movement restrictions imposed during this pandemic. The borders were closed and as a result, the important route for drug trafficking was closed. Heroin is now trafficked by land, cocaine mostly by sea, and synthetic drugs by air. The biggest impact has been on countries where most of the drugs were trafficked through the air because of the air restrictions imposed by several countries. The trafficking of synthetic drug to countries like Japan, Korea and Australia has been affected to a great extent. There is increased seizure of opium and cocaine through sea indicates trafficking through these routes to Europe. The reduced trafficking of the drugs has led to the storing of the drugs. This can be inferred by the fall in the prices of drugs. This also means that once restrictions are over, there would be an over-supply of drugs and can also lead to an overdose of drugs. There has been an increased demand for cannabis. However, the cannabis supply will not be affected as much as heroin or cocaine as they are produced mostly near the consumer markets.

There are many countries who reported drug shortages at the retail level. There is a shortage of drug supply which eventually affects its consumption. An increase in the use of pharmaceutical products such as benzodiazepines and buprenorphine has also been reported, to the extent that their price has doubled in some areas. This shortage has led to increased use of injecting drugs. This can be very harmful as they can lead to various risks of diseases like HIV and Hepatitis C. Injecting drugs also carry the risk of drug overdose. The economic problems caused by the COVID-19 can change the drug consumption level. The change however would be for the worse. People who lost their jobs are more vulnerable to enter the illicit drug trade sector to make a living. They can enter the drug trafficking business due to the lack of finances.

### **Conclusion**

The trends and patterns of drug trafficking these days explain that there is a shift of drugs from traditional/natural drugs to synthetic drugs that are being trafficked and consumed in the country. Earlier, a large quantity of heroin and hashish were smuggled from the source areas into the country through various borders. But now the situation is no different, these drugs still trafficked, although, in lesser quantities, the share of synthetic drugs such as codeine based pharmaceutical preparations has gone up tremendously. Various research and newspaper reports indicate that drug consumption and trafficking are increasing at a great extent. To deal with the problem of drug trafficking and to protect the country's borders against such infringements, India has employed a mix of procedures. On one hand, it has enacted stringent anti-drug laws and sought to strengthen the physical security of its borders by various means, on the other hand, it has also been seeking the cooperation of its neighbours

## *Remarking An Analisation*

and other countries through several bilateral and multilateral agreements. These efforts have only been partially successful in dealing with the problem.

### Suggestions

Prevention of drug trafficking has to be accorded greater priority. Special measures need to be formulated to check trafficking of drugs through the borders.

1. Firstly, step up the efforts to reduce the demand. It is done by limiting the opioid distribution through prescriptions and this will limit the need for illegal or illicit opioids.
2. There should be special task force officers assigned for the reduction of drug trafficking in each community and this would limit the number of individuals involved in this trade. Adding more personnel to this, emphasizes these communities' great support.
3. "Say No to Drugs" campaign against drugs is just one version of education that could be offered to children. One should utilize energy in some other activities like sports, music, reading, yoga and other extracurricular activities.
4. Offer counseling, therapy to addicts. There should be more and more addiction services like rehabilitation centres for the drug users. Because Drug trafficking may seem like a victimless crime to some, but addiction can cause whole communities to suffer.
5. If someone finds that any friend, family member are using drugs or alcohol then they should bring this to the notice of the family so that appropriate measures would be taken to diagnose the illness and the causes. This would help in taking proper remedial steps or treatment.
6. Prevention programs work at the community level with civic, religious, law enforcement, and other government organizations to enhance anti-drug norms and pro-social behaviours. Community-based programs also typically include development of policies or enforcement of regulations, mass media efforts, and community-wide awareness programs.
7. Then, gather information regarding drug trafficking, doing its analysis and dissemination capabilities which need to be strengthened.
8. The issue of corruption in the border guarding forces as well as in other concerned agencies has to be dealt with in a practical manner. If any officials found guilty of drug trafficking then they should be punished severely and there should be suitable reward systems to personnel who work diligently towards preventing drug trafficking.
9. Above all, countries should maintain greater cooperation with neighbours on matters of drug trafficking.
10. Therefore, enactment of various legislations has indeed provided the government with the means to achieve the twin goals of reduction in drug supply and demand. However effective implementation of the laws has to be ensured by the executing authority so as to not let the law be a mere theory.

### References

1. *Research scholar, department of laws, panjab university, chandigarh*
2. *Drug Trafficking in India, Nisha Prajapati, Retrieved from: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-2839-drug-trafficking-in-india.htm>*
3. *Ibid*
4. *What is Drug, Retrieved from: What are drugs? | Australian Government Department of Health*
5. *Lesson-1: Legal and Illegal Drugs, Retrieved from: Microsoft Word - Module E Lesson 1.doc (gov.mb.ca)*
6. *Legal and illegal drugs, Retrieved from: Legal and Illegal Drugs - Recovery Hope Treatment[1]Drug Statistics and Trends, Retrieved from: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR\\_2010/2.0\\_Drug\\_statistics\\_and\\_Trends.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2010/2.0_Drug_statistics_and_Trends.pdf)*
7. *Drug Use Among Youths, Retrieved from: <https://drugabusestatistics.org/teen-drug-use/>*
8. *Statistics: Drugs and substance abuse in India, retrieved from: <https://www.developmentchannel.org/2019/06/26/statistics-drugs-and-substance-abuse-in-india/>[1]Drug Problem: The Government's Survey in Punjab and Delhi, Retrieved From: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/my-india/government/drug-problem-the-governments-survey-in-punjab-and-delhi>*
9. *Drug Trafficking in India, Retrieved From: <https://rehab.in/learn/drug-trafficking-in-india/>*

*Remarking An Analisation*

10. Golden Crescent, Retrieved from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden\\_Crescent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Crescent)
11. JWhat is the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle? Know about its effect on India, Retrieved from: <https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/what-is-the-golden-crescent-and-golden-triangle-1607520756-1>
12. Smuggling in india report 2019-2020 Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Retrieved from: [https://dri.nic.in/writereaddata/dri\\_report\\_dat\\_1\\_12\\_20.pdf](https://dri.nic.in/writereaddata/dri_report_dat_1_12_20.pdf)
13. Physiological, Social & Economic Effects of Drug Abuse, Retrieved from: <https://classroom.synonym.com/the-effects-of-homelessness-on-society-12084361.html>
14. Retrieved from "drug abuse on health and society", <<http://www.medindia.net/patientinfo/impact-of-drug-abuse-on-health-and-society.htm>> accessed on 12/12/2019 at 12:17 PM.
15. India's illicit drug trade is being fuelled by prescription drugs and controlled chemicals, Retrieved from: <https://scroll.in/article/1000811/indias-illicit-drug-trade-is-being-fuelled-by-prescription-drugs-and-controlled-chemicals>
16. *ibid*
17. Illicit Drugs: Social Impacts and Policy Responses, Retrieved from: [https://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/4C3D0BE90FAD550480256B6400419B57/\\$file/bp2.pdf](https://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/4C3D0BE90FAD550480256B6400419B57/$file/bp2.pdf)
18. Economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, retrieved from: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/archive/technical\\_series\\_1998-01-01\\_1.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/archive/technical_series_1998-01-01_1.pdf)[1] Drug-trafficking as a Non-traditional Security Threat: Emerging Trends and Response, Retrieved from: [file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/2178-Article%20Text-4047-1-10-20191228%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/2178-Article%20Text-4047-1-10-20191228%20(1).pdf)
19. VK Ahluwalia, *Red Revolution 2020 and Beyond: Strategic Challenges to Resolve Naxalism*, (New Delhi: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2013) p. 211
20. Drug Trafficking in India, Retrieved from: <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2021/08/17/drug-trafficking-in-india/>[1] Impact of COVID-19 on illicit drug supply : UNODC report, Retrieved from: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/impact-covid-19-illicit-drug-supply-unodc-report/>