

## Drug Trafficking Law Enforcement

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**ABSTRACT**-Use of drug is as old as age of human. Drugs as medicine are meant to help sick people, but in drug abuse, people use drugs to alter their brain function in harmful and dangerous ways. Drug abuse is now become an emerging health hazard for the common man who is living in the country with population blast. Drug abuse means any use of drugs that causes physical, psychological, legal or social harm to the user or to others who are affected by the drug user's behaviour. India has a long and prosperous history of cultivation, production and use of drugs, particularly traditional and age-old use of locally produced plant based natural drugs like Amphetamine opium and cannabis. In present article, historical aspect of drug abuse, current trends in drug abuse and illicit trafficking, risk factors of drug abuse and involvement of youth, preventive measures to be used had been discussed  
**Keywords:** Drug abuse; Illicit drug trafficking, Human life

### I. INTRODUCTION-

Use of drug is as old as age of human. Drugs have been used for a range of reasons in diverse cultures, for religious purposes, for entertaining purposes, for altering the states of consciousness, as a matter of proud and for obtaining relief from pain, sadness and distress. Drugs as medicine are meant to help sick people, but in drug abuse, people use drugs to alter their brain function in harmful and dangerous ways. In India, drug use, illicit drug trafficking and associated problems are of major interest and concern as they are increasing day by day, but the research and genuine data on the awareness, interest and concern with respect to drug use has received less attention. Drug abuse is now become an emerging health hazard for the common man who is living in the country with population blast. Nowadays in developing country like India, drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking are real threats to society. The younger generation is being targeted

by advertisements of different harmful drugs and products which portray the usage of drugs as gorgeous and funny. A World Health Organization (WHO) study report on youth and drugs stated that, young people who first try drugs on an experimental basis or just for taste often get motivated largely by curiosity and peer pressure which ends up as abuse. Young people, children and adults have been involved in drugs, their illicit trafficking and their hazards as per the narcotic drug division of United Nation.

### What is Drug Abuse?

As per International Convention of 1961 for Narcotic Drugs, and International Convention of 1971 for psychotropic substances, drugs are defined as all substances and chemicals that should not be used for any purpose other than for medical and scientific research. If used for purposes otherwise, they are called illicit drugs.

Drug abuse is defined as a maladaptive pattern of substance use leading to clinically major, impairment or suffering as manifested by one or more of the following occurring within 12 months period: frequent substance use resulting in the failure to fulfil major roles like obligations at work, school or in the home; recurrent substance use in situation in which it is physically dangerous, for example driving vehicle under the influence of substances use; recurrent substance related legal problems and constant substance use in spite of persistent social, moral and interpersonal problems. Hence, drug dependence is based on three or more of the following criteria; a strong craving or compulsion to take the drug, subjective consciousness of impairment in one's capacity to manage the use of the drug, substance used to reduce withdrawal symptoms, withdrawal state, evidence of tolerance, a narrowing of the personal range of pattern of drug use and progressive neglect of different ways of happiness and persisting with drug used.

Drug abuse means any use of drugs that causes physical, psychological, legal or social harm to the user or to others who are affected by the drug user's behaviour. People have experienced the positive consequences as well as negative consequences of drug abuse, which the definition of drug abuse has captured

### Historical Aspects

India has a long and prosperous history of cultivation, production and use of drugs, particularly traditional and age-old use of locally produced plant based natural drugs like opium and cannabis. Opium cultivation and use in India appears to have been linked with the coming of the Arabs and Persians to India long time before the earliest mention of opium cultivation in India was found in 1516, in a letter to King Manuel of Portugal by a Portuguese historian named Pyres. However, opium cultivation had thrived during the British colonial rule before independence.

Opium was used not only as a pleasurable substance but also as very important self-administered household remedy for range of illnesses, i.e., diarrhoea, dysentery, chills, malarial attacks, asthma, chronic coughs, and rheumatic pains etc. It was also administered to the infant in wrong belief that it will keep them quiet, calm and healthy. As per Mahabharata, Lord Krishna was tried to be poisoned by evil Putna by applying opium on her nipple. In 1813, the first Indian regulation on opium consumption was introduced and later in 1878, all India Opium Act permitted only licensed vendors to cultivate and sell opium to registered users. The cannabis similarly had a long history and widely used in India and often not perceived as a drug. It was a traditional crop produced in some selected North western districts of India. Cannabis had been widely used by religious ascetics i.e., sadhus and fakirs for thousands of years considering it as a holy plant which bring their association with God. Customs of some form of cannabis use incorporated in different social and religious festivals like consumption of bhang on occasion of Mahashivaratri was believed to be originated in India. Beside opium and cannabis, alcohol in many forms had been used in different socio-cultural and religious functions particularly among indigenous communities in pure or impure form. Many of tribal people in the country still produce and consume alcohol traditionally which is more dangerous. There is no legal ban on alcohol except in Gujarat and few states of North east India and no social and

religious ban on any community on consuming alcohol.

### Trafficking of drug-

Actually, what is mean by trafficking of drug? Drug trafficking laws penalize the selling, transport, illegal import of unlawful controlled substances. Such as marijuana, cocaine, Amphetamine, heroin and other illegal drugs.

Drug Trafficking is a felony and is more serious crime than drug possession. In short drug trafficking law defined as the intentional sale, purchase, manufacturing, delivery, possession or transporting of a specific amount-controlled substance. There is various pharmacological action such as drug used as Stimulant category are- Amphetamine and cocaine and drug use as a Depressant category are -, morphine, codeine, barbiturate and drug used as Hallucination category are-marijuana(Ganja) LSD (Lysergic acid Diethylamide)

### References Channels of Trafficking of Drug

In early period drugs were supplied in Red light area i.e. Smuggling and now a day's drugs are booked through internet and come by panel from place to place. The drug's use by the various victims like the person who are addicted to use drugs for the Pleasure first time and which leads to Addiction for future (e.g Cannabis) or the person who want to get rid of Mental tension by taking drugs example-rich person become Bankrupt, failure or cheating in love and so on (e.g. Benzo diazepam) or person who think that drug help in Extending stamina example in Exam time students, truck driver, night watchman use to increase alertness and to awake for long time(e.g. Caffeine-No Doz Tablet) or person who for the Sake of fun, thinks that drug brings Mood and Behaviour example- fun in festival like Holi (e.g. Neer and Bhang-Ganja)

In this paper we are going to categorise only one type of stimulant drug i.e. AMPHETAMINE. Amphetamine is the least latest drug which is ban by our Indian government because it has many side effects. Now-a-days the youngsters and teenagers attract towards more cooler and more fashionable drugs such as Amphetamine. Amphetamine is also categorise as Amphetamine Type Stimulant [ATS] it is also subclassified in three types i.e dextro-amphetamine, meth- amphetamine, Amphetamine-Sulphate. These type of ATS are available in powder and pills form but usually they are smoked, swallowed, snorted and even injected also. The consumption of

ATS is not good for human health because it disturbs the person physically as well as mentally also. Amphetamines are a group of stimulants containing methamphetamine, d-amphetamine, and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy).

**Mechanism of Action-**

**Amphetamines** act by causing release of catecholamines such as dopamine and norepinephrine from the presynaptic terminals. Reuptake of dopamine may also be blocked by competitive inhibition causing increased postsynaptic concentrations. Amphetamines and ephedrine are chemically related to the

catecholamines and indirectly affect their metabolism, leading to a release of norepinephrine from sympathetic nerves and resulting in peripheral vasoconstriction and subsequent increased blood pressure. The action by amphetamines along the dopaminergic pathways leads to mood elevation, a boost in energy, and a decrease in response time. Amphetamines and stimulants are popular owing to the ease with which they are obtained, as well as their low cost. Many, like pseudoephedrine, are readily available over the counter, whereas others are prescribed for conditions like attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Other body systems also get affected-

**Table 1-Overdose symptoms by System**

| System          | Minor or Moderate overdose | Severe Overdose                 |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| CVS             | Abnormal heartbeat         | Cardiogenic shock               |
| CNS             | Confusion                  | Delusion                        |
| MUSCULOSKELETAL | Musclepain                 | Rhabdomyolysis                  |
| RESPIRATORY     | RapidBreathing             | Respiratory alkalosis           |
| URINARY         | Painfulurination           | Kidney Failure                  |
| OTHER           | Mydriasis                  | Elevated or low blood potassium |

**Therapeutic (normal), toxic and comatose- fatal blood plasma/ serum concentrates (µg/mL) in man**

**Substance Amphetamine**

Blood plasma concentration  
 (Therapeutic) (normal) 0.02-0.1  
 Toxic (from) 0.2  
 Comatose fatal (from) 0.5-1  
 t½ (h) 4-8

**Regulating and Controlling Authority**

The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is celebrated on June 26th every year. It is an exercise which has been undertaken by the world community to sensitize the people in general and the youth in particular, to the menace of drugs. About 190 million people all over the world consume one drug or the other. Drug addiction causes human distress and it has spawned crime and violence worldwide. Today, there is no part of the world that is free from the curse of drug trafficking and drug addiction. India too has been

caught in this vicious circle of drug abuse, and the numbers of the drug addicts are increasing day by day.

**Drug Regulating and Controlling Authority**

It is governed by both central and state government under the drug and cosmetic act 1940.  
 1. Main Bodies- Ministry of health and family welfare (MHFW)  
 2. Central drug standard drug Control organisation (CDSCO)  
 3. Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC)  
 4. National Pharmaceutical Pricing authority (NPPA)

**Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in India**

1. Narcotics Control Division
2. Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN)
3. The Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB)
4. Other Agencies-  
 -Directorate of Revenue Intelligence,  
 -Central Bureau of Investigation,



-Customs Commission.

## II. CONCLUSION

There is required to develop a practicable substance abuse preventive programmes and a wide-ranging data based on substance abuse among adolescents. So, we should stop human drug trafficking in India. As being a Pharmacist, we appeal to the people of community that we should co-operate our Government and we should not use the drugs which are Banned by our Government and we suggest the Government that they should take strict action towards drug trafficking.

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