



Law as an Instrument to Check Traffic in Narcotics and Drug Addiction

Khyati Singh ^{1*}, Rajat Pandey ²

^{1, 2} University of Delhi, National University for Study and Research in Law, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India

* Corresponding Author: **Khyati Singh**

Article Info

ISSN (online): 2583-6536

Volume: 04

Issue: 04

July - August 2025

Received: 16-06-2025

Accepted: 23-07-2025

Published: 03-08-2025

Page No: 108-114

Abstract

Drug trafficking is still a big problem in India. It puts people's health, the country's security, and social order at risk. India is especially vulnerable to drug trafficking across borders since it is located between the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle, two of the world's biggest opium-producing areas. India has put in place a full set of laws to fight this expanding threat. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act) is the main one. The goal of this Act, together with other laws and enforcement tools, is to make it illegal to make, sell, or use illegal substances. However, even though the law is very strict, drug trafficking is still becoming worse, which raises important concerns about how well the law works and how well it is enforced. This study aims to critically examine the laws that are in place in India to fight drug trafficking. It starts by looking at the history and changes to the NDPS Act over time, including important changes made in 1989, 2001, and 2014. It looks at important parts of the Act, like definitions, how drugs are classified, fines, procedural safeguards, bail conditions, and the burden of proof. The study also looks at the effects of special legislation like the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in NDPS Act, 1988, which lets the police hold criminals without charge, on basic rights and civil freedoms.

The study also talks about how enforcement organizations like the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), the Border Security Force (BSF), and the state police help stop the drug trade. Even though there is a strong institutional framework, problems including corruption, lack of coordination between agencies, abuse of power, delays in prosecution, and mistakes in the process often make it hard to carry out effectively. The paper also looks at important court cases, like *Tofan Singh v. State of Tamil Nadu* (2020), where the Supreme Court said that confessions to NDPS officers cannot be used as evidence. This had a big impact on how prosecutors plan their cases.

One big problem is that people who commit minor crimes, such first-time users or people who have little amounts of drugs, are being given too many criminal charges. Because the law is harsh and there aren't many ways to help addicts get better, they typically end up in jail instead of getting treatment, which makes the situation worse. The report makes the case for a more humanitarian and reformatory approach that finds a balance between tough law enforcement and public health tactics. The report looks at what other countries have done that has worked, such Portugal, where decriminalization and harm-reduction programs have worked well. It suggests changes to the law, fair sentencing, making drugs legal for personal use, and a drug strategy that focuses on public health.

The study finds that India's legislative framework for fighting drug trafficking is thorough on paper, but it needs a lot of changes in how it is put into action, how the courts interpret it, and what policies it follows. To deal with India's complicated and changing drug trafficking problem, we need a plan that includes changing the law, making institutions stronger, working together with other countries, and helping people in their own communities.

Keywords: Sanctions, Burning, A Forest, Land, Pontianak

Introduction

The rise in drug addiction, despite the government's attempts to control the opium trade and tough laws, seems to point to the involvement of powerful people. Linked to the drug cartel, breaking down the legal barrier, and causing drug addiction. The drug lords make a lot of money when people use more opium and other drugs. The drug cartel's wealthy leaders, who have connections around the world, are taking advantage of the bad economy and, more importantly, the unstable political situation to push drugs into society without caring about the health and well-being of the people.

The drug mafia and the crime world are giving more and more money to terrorist groups these days. There are a lot of different unlawful behaviours, and there are also a lot of ways that law enforcement can catch people doing them ^[1].

Drug trafficking, which is a type of white-collar crime, also challenges the stability and integrity of governments. The drug problem has gotten so huge that every country ought to be worried about it and do everything it can to make its laws stricter to defend its own interests.

India has a long history of growing legal opium for medical and scientific uses. The Narcotics Commissioner is in charge of growing it in three states: Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh. The Central Bureau of Narcotics gives licenses to qualified growers in the above States, but only if they follow the rules set by the Central Government. The control strategy includes: limiting the growth of opium poppy in certain areas, allowing only licensed growers to grow it, measuring the poppy fields 100% of the time, inspecting the fields closely, measuring and weighing the opium produce right after the latex is collected, buying the opium early by the Narcotics Department, paying the growers the price of the opium on a slab-basis, and having preventive squads keep a close eye on things.

The Narcotics Commissioner is in charge of the Central Bureau of Narcotics. The Deputy Narcotics Commissioner helps him or her with the three opium-growing states stated above. The Assistant Narcotics Commissioner helps the Deputy Narcotics Commissioner. Below him are the District Opium Officers. Every year, the District Opium Officer gives out licenses based on the rules set for that year. The District Opium Officer is in charge of growing and buying opium, with help from the field and preventive personnel. He takes steps to stop the illegal flow of opium into other channels. Also, there are Preventive Cells in weak locations to do checks ahead of time. Every year, the Indian government sends out a notice that lists the areas where poppy cultivation will take place. The policy also says how to give permits to different types of farmers and what land they should grow on. Narcotics are used to treat pain, cough, and diarrhea. They make people feel better by lowering stress, anxiety, and anger. These effects, which are helpful for treatment, are also the reasons for their misuse. Some of the bad consequences of using drugs are drowsiness, lack of interest, trouble concentrating, decreased physical activity, widening of the blood vessels under the skin, which makes the face and neck flush, pupils that are too small, constipation, nausea, vomiting, and respiratory depression. Using narcotic drugs again and over again makes you tolerant and dependent on them. When someone is tolerant, their pain relief, happiness, and sleepiness last for less time and are less intense ^[2].

The drug mafia and the crime world are giving more and more money to terrorist groups these days. The many different kinds of prohibited things shows a wide spectrum of vulnerability to police action³. Drug trafficking, which is a type of white-collar crime, also challenges the stability and integrity of governments. The drug problem has grown so large that every country needs to be worried about it and do

everything it can to make its laws stricter in order to safeguard its own interests.

Indian Drug Law Enforcement Agencies

Narcotics Control Division

The Department of Revenue has a Narcotics Control Division- helps the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), and the Chief Controller of Factories (CCF) work together and coordinate their work ^[3]. The Department of Revenue is in charge of enforcing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1986 and following through on international agreements, treaties, bilateral agreements, and MOUs ^[4]. The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (PITNDPS Act) made the anti-drug legislation more stricter in 19887. The National Crime Bureau (NCB), ^[5] which was set up by this Act, is in charge of gathering, sharing, enforcing, and coordinating intelligence with a number of Central and State enforcement bodies as well as international, regional, and foreign enforcement agencies. The main thing that CBN has been provided

CBN is mostly in charge of giving out licenses and keeping an eye on opium farming, getting opium from the farmers. The EXIM Policy also named it the competent authority for the following reasons:

- Sending psychoactive drugs and chemicals that are needed to make them.
- For working with foreign governments, UN authorities, and other international organizations besides Customs, Central Excise, and law enforcement agencies in other states
 - (iii) To make sure that the overseas trade deals are real, and
- To look into the shipments that are thought to be illegal in order to stop them from going to illegal routes. The trade links between drug traffickers and criminals began to weaken the country's social and national security. The Government of India set up a Special Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property with five divisions and head offices in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, and Lucknow to stop this kind of thing from happening.

The Tribunal can take care of the property of people who have been found guilty under the Customs Act, the NDPS Act, or COFEPOSA and PITNDPS: The Central government can take away the property of people who have been convicted and their family members if they can't establish that the property was not obtained through illicit means.

The assets include things like movable and immovable property, bank balances, and more. Before the Supreme Court, many questioned whether this provision was legal under SAFEMA. In the end, the Court maintained the rules, saying that the best punishment, which would stop people from doing it again, is to take away their stolen money.

The Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB)

The NCB, which is in charge of fighting drugs all over the

¹ Paul AK, Smith CM, Rahmatullah M, Nissapatorn V, Wilairatana P, Spetea M, *et al.* Opioid Analgesia and Opioid-Induced Adverse Effects: A Review. *Pharmaceuticals*. 2021;14(11):1091

² Benyamin R, Trescot AM, Datta S, Buenaventura R, Adlaka R, Sehgal N, *et al.* Opioid complications and side effects. *Pain Physician*. 2008 Mar;11(2 Suppl):S105-20

³ Ministry of Finance, National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Department of Revenue 2012)

⁴ NDPS Act 1985, Preamble and s 4

⁵ The Department of Revenue, under the Ministry of Finance, administers the NDPS Act, 1985, and oversees international treaty obligations

country, keeps an eye on the growth of drugs and the distribution of illegal drugs. The Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance is in charge of enforcing the NDPS Act, 1985, just like it was for the Opium Act, 1878, and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

The Medications and Cosmetics Act of 1940 is still in effect for products that include narcotic medications and psychotropic substances. The Border Security Force, Customs and Central Excise, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Bureau of Narcotics, and Central Economic Intelligence Bureau are all in charge of enforcing this law. The Department of Revenue is in charge of most of these entities. The Police, Excise, and Drugs Control Department are some of the state enforcement agencies that also help run the NDPS Act. The Narcotics Control Bureau was set up to help the different groups work together^[6]. The Bureau's job is to work with different Union Ministries, State Government Departments, and Central and State Law Enforcement agencies to make sure that the NDPS Act's regulatory, prohibitory, penal, and administrative provisions are followed. The Bureau is also the main point of contact between intelligence and law enforcement groups on one side and international, regional, and friendly-foreign law enforcement groups on the other^[7].

Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN)

During the time of the British East India Company, collecting taxes on opium was part of the government's budgetary policy. There were also different Opium Agencies. Over time, agencies like the Bengal, Benaras, Bihar, and Malwa were set up^[8]. Before 1950, the Provincial Government was in charge of enforcing the legislation about narcotics. The merger of these agencies led to the creation of the Opium Department in November 1950. It is now called the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) and is overseen by the Narcotic Commissioner. In 1960, the Central Bureau of Narcotics moved its headquarters from Shimla to Gwalior. The CBN has about 1,600 employees and is in charge of everything related to the opium industry and stopping the illegal trafficking of precursor chemicals. The main job of CBN is to provide licenses to and oversee the growing of opium, and then to buy opium from the farmers. In addition to dealing with foreign governments, UN authorities, and other international organizations, CBN is also the official body for the export of psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under the EXIM Policy. CBN is in charge of the following:

- Overseeing the legal growing of opium poppies in India.
- Looking into cases that fall under the NDPS Act, 1985 and filing a complaint in court.
- Taking steps to find and freeze property that was illegally obtained.
- Giving out permits to make synthetic narcotic drugs.
- Working with the International Narcotics Control Board in Vienna and the appropriate authorities in other countries to make sure the transaction is real before allowing the shipments.

The Constitution of India

The Constitution of India tells the government to improve the nutrition and standard of living of its people and one of its main goals is to enhance public health, and one way it does this is by trying to make it illegal to use drugs and alcohol that are bad for your health, unless for medical reasons. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985 gave this directive legal backing. It allows for strict control and regulation of operations involving narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. At the same time, it gives the Government the power to set up as many centers as it sees fit for identifying, treating, educating, after-care, rehabilitating, and reintegrating addicts into society. It also allows the Government to make rules for the establishment, maintenance, management, and supervision of these centers, as well as for the appointment, training, powers, duties, and functions of the people who work there^[9].

The laws in India are exceedingly strict. They allow for preventive detention, make it illegal to give drugs to minors, and even the death penalty in some situations. But the question of the death penalty for drugs has gotten the attention of non-governmental organizations all throughout the world^[10].

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966 allows nations that still employ the death sentence to make an exception to the right to life, but only for "the most serious crimes." The law has come to the point where human rights groups say that drug offenses are not among the "most serious" crimes. In fact, they say that the death penalty should only be used for intentional murder, and even then it should be a choice^[11].

In addition to this, thirty-two countries still have the death penalty on the books for some drug offenses. However, only six of them have carried out executions on a scale that could be called a "high commitment" to the practice: China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Viet Nam, Singapore, and Malaysia. It seems that Singapore and Malaysia have recently cut down on the number of people they execute each year, and Viet Nam may be seriously thinking about changing its policy and practice. In December 2007, the International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) released a big report about the death penalty for drug offenses. The report looked at how the death penalty was used for drug offenses around the world and said that it was against international law to use the death penalty for drugs^[12]. International human rights monitors, such as the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, have looked at it more closely and found that it breaks international human rights law. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has also made it clear that it is against the death penalty for drug offenses, based on the IHRA report. Amnesty International says that the death penalty is no longer legal or practiced in 139 nations.

In its 2007 report on the death penalty for drug offenses, IHRA discovered that, contrary to the worldwide trend toward the elimination of capital punishment, the number of

⁶ Attorney General for India v Amratlal Prajivandas (1994) 5 SCC 54

⁷ Ministry of Home Affairs, Annual Report 2022–23 (MHA 2023) 145

⁸ M L Mehta, The Opium Industry in India: Historical Perspectives (Oxford University Press 2005) 87–92

⁹ Harm Reduction International, The Death Penalty for Drug Offences: Global Overview 2023 (HRI 2023) 45–47

¹⁰ Harm Reduction International, The Death Penalty for Drug Offences: Global Overview 2024. 2025

¹¹ ICCPR, art 6(2)

¹² Lines R. The Death Penalty for Drug Offences: A Violation of International Human Rights Law. IHRA; 2007

states augmenting their domestic death penalty legislation to encompass drugs offenses had, in fact, risen during the preceding two decades^[13].

But, as seen in the Global Overview 2010, this trend seems to have reached its apex and is now starting to go the other way. It seems that fewer states are carrying out the death sentences for drug offenses that are required by law. Some states are also putting a stop to all executions. Even while things have changed, the fact is that the States that carry out the most executions of drug offenders have been doing so, and in some cases have even stepped up the practice. In other countries, drug offenders still make up a large part of all executions each year. The Global Overview 2010 has found that hundreds of people are put to death each year for drug offenses. However, the real number is probably higher than 1,000 because several of the states that use the death penalty don't make their execution numbers public.

The Law on the Control of Narcotic substances and Psychotropic Substances 2000 in Oman says that people who sell specific substances and people who commit drug crimes while working for the government, are repeat offenders, are minors, or are part of an international drug smuggling group can be put to death.

Within two years of the statute going into effect, Oman had put to death 14 people, 145 of which at least four were for drug crimes. Drug trafficking has likewise been a crime punishable by death in the United Arab Emirates since 1986, when Federal Law No. 6 of 1986 Concerning the Fight Against Narcotics was passed. Also, the law on the Countermeasures Against Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances says that breaking the rules about growing, bringing in, sending out, buying, or using these drugs will result in a prison sentence of at least ten years and at most fifteen years, as well as a fine of at least fifty thousand dirhams and at most two hundred thousand dirhams. The punishment for the crime will be death if it was done with the purpose to traffic or promote.¹⁴⁸ It is important to note that Oman and the UAE are not part of the ICCPR^[14].

The Law on Controlling the Use and Circulation of Narcotic Substances and Preparations in Bahrain allows for the death penalty for drug trafficking.¹⁴⁹ There have been reports of one person being sentenced to death in 1990,¹⁵⁰ but it is not clear if anyone has actually been put to death under this statute.¹⁵¹ There are different stories about Bahrain's stance on drug crimes and the death penalty. The Shura Council turned down a proposal in 2007 to change the law so that drug offenses would no longer carry the death penalty.¹⁵² But that same year, Human Rights Watch said that Bahrain passed a new Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law that makes the death penalty mandatory for some crimes.

Bahrain stopped executing people for any offense for ten years, but in 2006 the country started executing people again. Bahrain did sign the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 2006, nevertheless. In India, the 1989 change to the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act makes the death penalty mandatory for specified amounts of drugs, but only after a person has been found guilty of a crime.¹⁵⁵ In the last ten years, executions have been infrequent in India, and it is believed that no one has been put to death under this law. In 1979, India signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The numbers gathered for the Global Overview 2010 show that there are at least hundreds of executions around the world each year for drug offenses. When you include estimates from countries like China, Singapore, and Vietnam, which keep their death penalty data secret, the number is likely well over a thousand. Death penalties for drug offenses are still given in many more countries, even if actual executions are quite rare. Many academics, human rights groups, and UN human rights authorities agree that the death penalty for drug crimes is against international law. Even though this is the case, many places still use the death sentence as part of their drug control and criminal justice strategies.

In numerous nations, this infraction is exacerbated by associated human rights violations, such as obligatory capital punishment for drug offenses, coerced confessions obtained through torture, specialist courts for drug-related matters, or lethal drug trials devoid of fundamental protections. Still, not all countries who have laws that allow the death penalty for drug offenses apply these penalties with the same level of gusto. In fact, the way states do this is very different from one country to the next.

Even among States that actively execute for drug offenses, there is a significant disparity in the severity of their enforcement of the death sentence. There aren't many countries that are "highly committed" to carrying out the death penalty for drug crimes. These are countries that consistently give death sentences and carry out executions. It is well known that China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Vietnam kill a lot of people every year for drug-related crimes. In the past, Malaysia and Singapore have also killed a lot of individuals for drug-related crimes. Even though there aren't many of these high-commitment states, they are responsible for most of the drug-related executions that happen around the world every year.

It's also important to note that the number of states that have made drug offenses punishable by death has been growing at an alarming rate since the mid-1980s. However, this trend seems to have stopped and even started to go the other way. After IHRA's 2007 report came out, several states put unofficial moratoriums in place, and others got rid of the death sentence for drugs altogether. The death sentence for drug crimes is a big problem for human rights that needs the attention of those who want to end it, people who want to reduce harm, and people who want to change drug policy.

So, even though thirty-two states, including India, still have the death penalty for drug offenses in their own laws, the ratification of the ICCPR in 1966 made many of those laws less strict. As a result, many of the teeth and claws of those strict laws have been lost.

Conclusion

Drug misuse became a national issue in India in the 1980s. But no one knows how many people in the country abuse drugs.

The illegal drug business around the world needed a huge group of addicts to keep going by the 1960s. India's strange location makes it easy for drug traffickers to get to her: Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran, which are part of the Golden Crescent, make a lot of heroin and send it overland through the Middle East to European markets. India has been getting and selling illegal drugs from the Golden Triangle, which

¹³ IHRA. Global Overview 2010. 2010.

¹⁴ IDPC summary of IHRA Global Overview 2010; Death Penalty Info Center; 2010.

includes Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos, since the early 1980s. The Golden Hexagon is also an illegal source of opiates, which is still a problem for India because heroin smuggling is always on the rise.

India is now both a destination and a transit route for opiates made in the Golden Crescent, the Golden Triangle, and the Golden Hexagon. Nepal, which is a traditional supplier of both herbal (marijuana) and resinous (hashish) cannabis, makes things much worse. In addition, since the early 1980s, the border state of Punjab has been impacted by narco-terrorism linked to the smuggling of drugs and weapons across the border. By this point, drug traffickers using India as a stopover country has led to more drug consumption because of the spillover impact. Drug addiction in India isn't as bad as it is in certain western countries, but it doesn't mean people should be complacent.

People who take drugs in India are not simply on the edges of society; they are everywhere, regardless of caste, religion, or social and economic status. But the "brands" don't stay the same. Drug addicts have usually utilized opium and cannabis derivatives, LSD, mandrax, cocaine, barbiturates, and other drugs. But lately, "synthetics" with stimulants like methaqualone, acetic anhydride, eperidine, and others have taken over the market. One of the most important changes in drug use patterns over the past few years is the switch from smoking to injecting narcotics. India's most popular drug is heroin.

But in rural regions, opium became the substance that people used the most. In big cities, especially in the metros, drug and alcohol addiction among young people is growing at an alarming rate. The fact that seizures of cocaine, hashish, and other drugs are on the rise proves this. Pharmaceuticals are still being diverted from domestic distribution systems and sold without a prescription in pharmacies and other stores. The country is becoming more and more a part of the global network of online pharmacies. Most places employ cough syrups with a lot of codeine and buprenorphine as drugs of addiction. Some ayurvedic drugs are also being abused in Kerala. Cannabis is also grown illegally and used a lot in the area.

In India, it is legal to produce opium for medical and scientific purposes. The main places where it is grown are Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh, where the government strictly controls, licenses, and supervises the process. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Andhra Pradesh are the main places where cannabis-related drugs are made. In northern states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh, poppy (the plant that makes opium) is grown. But the pattern of drug trade only reveals a modest rise.

Even if the amount of drugs in the country hasn't gone increased too much in the last ten years, most of the terrorist acts are linked to drug traffickers. Narco-terrorism is a complex problem that is becoming more and more of a threat to the country. The illegal drug trade has three parts: making drugs, selling them, and using them. The current study has elucidated the correlation between drug production, abuse, trafficking, money laundering, and narco-terrorism. To stop this kind of farming from happening again, the government might take steps like providing farmers with legal ways to make a living and stepping up law enforcement. The government needs to be on the lookout for the risk of illegal opium production and its diversion.

Mumbai is thought to be the main place in India where drugs are sold ^[15]

The researcher comes to the conclusion that the mastermind is still far away, the people that were caught are low-level agents, and they don't know who their ultimate master is. This knowledge is still very important for figuring out drug trafficking tendencies in the subcontinent. When terrorism and drug trafficking are mixed, it gets even worse. The illegal drug trade is the major way that terrorist groups like the LTTE, JKLF, Bodoland Liberation Tiger Forces (BLTF), Al-Quida, and Deccan Mujahideens get money. It seems improbable that the current escalation of terrorism in India results from the unmet promises made by political leaders to the Indian populace, particularly in the northeastern region. The rise of terrorism and illegal drug trafficking networks is a sign of the growing anger with India's political and social systems.

So, we need to deal with this problem before we can figure out how to deal with the growing threat of narco-terrorism in India. The drug situation in the Golden Crescent and the direct involvement of Pakistani politicians and law enforcement officials have made the Indian continent less safe.

To fix the terrible situation, we need to look at what's going on in Pakistan, which has become a safe haven for both terrorists and drug traffickers. In other words, until the motives for financing narcoterrorism are investigated, an effective control over this issue cannot be worked out by the Indian Government. However, taking away the terrorists' money may stop them from getting advanced and deadly weaponry to some extent. This, in turn, relies on how well anti-money laundering procedures are put into place.

Because narcotic medications and psychotropic substances are still being diverted in India, the government should look into all cases of diversion and attempted diversion to find out what is new, catch the criminals, and put an end to the trafficking. To reduce demand, the right authorities should frequently check how many people are abusing drugs and how they are doing it. They should also make the steps to stop drug misuse and help drug addicts get better and back into society better.

Today, meanwhile, the government is still working to stop drug misuse and help people who are addicted, the resources for drug control are still not enough, and the agencies that are involved don't work together or coordinate their efforts. The government might provide these agencies more people, training, and equipment to make them work better. The government must also put in place rules that have zero tolerance for corruption. They must also make the law enforcement agencies and the court system more effective and open by giving them the right people and training. The connection between drug trafficking and money laundering is quite complicated. The Government needs to make sure that the law that went into effect in 2005 to stop money laundering is carefully followed. The fundamental point of the Act is that it makes a number of behaviours illegal and sets up a multi-disciplinary unit to collect information on questionable financial transactions and links to criminal activity.

It is stated that any efficacious system to combat money laundering must fundamentally adhere to the following three

¹⁵ Gallahue P, Lines R. The Death Penalty for Drug Offences: Global Overview 2010. London: International Harm Reduction Association; 2010

principles:

- More cooperation between countries;
- More help for each other in criminal cases; and
- A promise that criminals who launder money from illegal operations will be caught and sent back to their home countries if necessary.

Suggestions for lowering drug use and trafficking

A Strategy for Reducing Demand-A lot of people are focusing on demand-reduction measures these days. The enormous number of addicts who want drugs and frequent abusers in many parts of the world, promote both production and illegal trade. To reduce demand, addicts and abusers must receive treatment and put back into society as useful individuals.

Studies and surveys have also shown that drug usage is closely linked to the socio-economic situations or the social dynamics of the populace, and that Drug misuse is a psycho-socio-medical issue that is most effectively addressed through actions rooted in the community. This created a requirement for putting into action plans to stop drug misuse and teaching people about how bad it is and how to help people who are addicted. In the meanwhile, the UN .The materials said that "demand reduction" would be the main part of drug regulation.

strategy; and have told all Member States to act right away so that by the end of 2003, there will be a big improvement in regulating the need to use illegal drugs.

With that in mind, the Government of India has come up with a plan to reduce demand that includes:

1. Raising awareness, especially among people in the country and beyond the world tourists about how bad drug misuse is.
2. Putting programs into action, such as motivational counseling, treatment, follow-up, and getting people who have healed back into society people who are addicted.
3. Giving drug misuse prevention and recovery training to volunteers with the goal of creating a well-educated group of service
4. Giving the community and society the authority to deal with the issue of drug abuse.

In India, several counseling and awareness centers are involved in a lot of programs to raise awareness in different communities venues including schools, village panchayats, and so forth. The Government also has been using a variety of media platforms, including print and audio-visual, in a big way to teach individuals about the bad impacts of drug usage and also spreading information on how the service works. The general idea is based on the necessity to fully deal with the widespread lack of knowledge and not enough knowledge about the bad impacts of drug abuse, prevention, and recovery services and to create an environment of drug abstinence through awareness the community as a whole. But the efforts are still useless, and many, notably tourists don't know much about India's laws. So it is recommended that both domestic and international tourists should be informed about Indian rules on what you can and can't do to avoid breaking the law could get you in trouble under the NDPS Act.

Growth of Service Providers -The guarantee of quality in the delivery of services is the baseline, building the framework for highly trained service .Providers should be at the top of the list of things the government wants to do.

Understanding this, The National Center for Drug Abuse (NC-DAP) has been set up as the top an organization that is in charge of training, research, and development in the drug area. Also, to make sure that training is given in the country, eight Non-Regional Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been set up. Resource and Training Centers (RRTCs). These goals have been met under the joint projects of the Ministry of Social Justice and UNODC and ILO, often known as E40 and E41, are in charge of empowerment. The Center offers a three-month Certificate Course in De-addiction Counseling. and drug abusers' rehabilitation programs, in addition to the advocacy programs, working together to hold seminars, conferences, and training courses all throughout the country with the State Government, NGOs, and other groups to raise knowledge and sensitivity making and training. To make NC-DAP a Centre of Excellence, an in-house team of professionals as professors, with the help and assistance of well-known specialists and professions such guest faculty is needed.

Collaboration between sectors -Since drug demand prevention must be tackled at the level of India has taken a holistic approach to individuals, families, and communities.

by combining advocacy, preventative, and rehabilitation programs of all pertinent Government departments as well as various non-governmental things to do. The Indian government has been taking an integrated approach involve all relevant Ministries and Departments that could help and add to the efforts that everybody is doing. This coming together has been made real by adding drug-related topics to the curriculum of schools and universities, media programs that teach and enlighten, and activities of health programs, youth and sports groups, and health programs. There are programs being created to help teachers, parents, and peers understand each other better groups in a school setting by the involvement of the Non-

There are also government organizations. The media and other groups working together youth groups who work to spread the word about the bad impacts of drugs and alcohol and getting the community involved in good, healthy options, is a good thing. Also, the Government's infrastructure and services that are available have been combined with the services that NGOs give for dealing with linked health issues like TB, HIV/AIDS, and Hepatitis, among others. There are additional efforts to give health care workers in the health sector with the expertise on how to help people who have abused drugs and alcohol recover and get back on their feet dependents. At the same time, attempts have been taken to train the NGO workers on several medical inputs to help them do their jobs well helping clients. One of the effective efforts to bring together different sectors has been the inclusion of an HIV/AIDS prevention program. The integration of HIV/AIDS prevention programs has been a result of teamwork.

Into the substance misuse programs of 100 non-governmental organizations that conduct de-addiction centers with help from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. These These projects are quite good.

References

1. Paul AK, Smith CM, Rahmatullah M, Nissapatorn V, Wilairatana P, Spetea M, *et al.* Opioid analgesia and opioid-induced adverse effects: A review. *Pharmaceuticals.* 2021;14(11):1091.

doi:10.3390/ph14111091

2. Benyamin R, Trescot AM, Datta S, Buenaventura R, Adlaka R, Sehgal N, *et al.* Opioid complications and side effects. *Pain Physician*. 2008;11(2 Suppl):S105-S120.
3. Ministry of Finance (India). National policy on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. New Delhi: Department of Revenue; 2012.
4. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (India). Preamble and s 4.
5. Ministry of Finance (India). Administration of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, and international treaty obligations. New Delhi: Department of Revenue; 2023.
6. Attorney General for India v Amratlal Prajivandas. (1994) 5 SCC 54 (India).
7. Ministry of Home Affairs (India). Annual report 2022–23. New Delhi: MHA; 2023. p. 145.
8. Mehta ML. The opium industry in India: Historical perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press; 2005. p. 87-92.
9. Harm Reduction International. The death penalty for drug offences: Global overview 2023. London: HRI; 2023. p. 45-47.
10. Harm Reduction International. The death penalty for drug offences: Global overview 2024. London: HRI; 2025.
11. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Art 6(2). Adopted 16 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976.
12. Lines R. The death penalty for drug offences: A violation of international human rights law. London: International Harm Reduction Association; 2007.
13. International Harm Reduction Association. Global overview 2010: The death penalty for drug offences. London: IHRA; 2010.
14. International Drug Policy Consortium. Summary of IHRA global overview 2010: The death penalty for drug offences. London: IDPC; 2010.
15. Gallahue P, Lines R. The death penalty for drug offences: Global overview 2010. London: International Harm Reduction Association; 2010.