



Drug Abuse Crime in India

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ABSTRACT:

While substance misuse is a worldwide problem, its scope and profile differ widely from one place to the next. A growing number of people in India are falling into drug addiction because of the Global epidemic. There has to be strict regulation and punishment for drug use if India is ever going to get a handle on its drug issue, of which marihuana (Ganja) is the most common kind. There are Millions of deaths and new HIV infections every year because of the worldwide addiction and drug Abuse epidemic. Drug addiction and criminal activity go hand in hand. Intoxicating various Substances' dosages and/or withdrawal symptoms further complicate the relationship between drugs and violence. Drugs and criminal activity go hand in hand. Adolescents with substance abuse Problems, including those who use alcohol or psychotropic substances, are more likely to engage in Criminal activity. Drug abuse and related criminal activity in India are examined in this research.

INTRODUCTION:

Substance misuse among India's teenagers has reached pandemic proportions. The introduction of Drug use is a result of shifting cultural values, rising economic hardship, and decreasing supporting Ties. The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines substance abuse as "the harmful use of drugs for non-medical purposes or for an extended period of time." If you look at the data from all across the globe, the drug situation is really bleak. It is the third biggest industry in the world, behind the Oil and armaments industries, with an annual revenue of around \$500 billion. About 190 million Individuals worldwide report using some kind of illicit substance. Addiction to narcotics is very Upsetting to humans, and the illicit drug trade has fostered crime and bloodshed all over the globe. Every year, June 26 marks the International Day for the Elimination of Drug Abuse and the Suppression of Illicit Trafficking. It's an effort by the international community to raise awareness About the dangers of drugs among the general public and young people in particular. Drug Trafficking and drug addiction have spread over the globe to the point that nothing is safe any There are millions of drug addicts all over the globe, and their lives are the worst of both worlds. The number of drug users in India is steadily rising as the country gets ensnared in the cycle of Addiction. Officially, there are one million heroin addicts in India, but the number may be as high as Have million, according to a United Nations investigation. What began as occasional usage among a Stan proportion of middle-class adolescents in the metro has spread to every stratum of society.

MEANING OF ADDICTION:

The American Psychiatric Association defines substance use disorder (often abbreviated as SUD) as A condition that occurs when an individual's se of a drug is out of control and has a negative effect on their life. Changes in the structure and function of the brain may induce changes in personality and behaviour, along with other effects, in individuals who suffer from substance use disorder (SUD). 1Circuitry and networks of neurons make up the brain; when a neuron in a network gets messages Rom other linked neuron's, it "fires up" and transmits its own signal to other neurons in the circuit.

PRE-HISTORY OF DRUGS AND HUMANS:

The majority of us are under the impression that evidence demonstrating human drug usage Stretches back far longer than it really does. Written documentation from the pre-classical (2,000 BCE – 1,000 BCE) and Classical (1,000 BCE – 500 CE) periods conclusively verify the use of Opium, cannabis, alcohol, tobacco, and various forms of fungi for religious, medicinal, and occasionally recreational purposes. However, discoveries in the past decade reveal the presence of Psychoactive – commonly known as mind-altering – substances in the human archaeological record Long before the practice of written records.² Elisa Guerra-Doce is a professor of Archaeology and Prehistory at the University of Valladolid in Spain.³ Her research, which was published in 2014, Investigates the existence of substances that contemporary people would refer to as intoxicants in

Four separate archaeological spaces:

- Plant fossils and seeds have been discovered near human skeletal remains.
- Traces of alcoholic drinks seen on objects like pottery psychoactive alkaloids found in the skeletal

- Bones of humans 'Creations artistries de scenes de consommation alcohol et d'hallucinogenes et leurs usages
- Rituels' These fossils, remnants, and chemical evidence have been dated all the way back to the Neolithic Period (12,000 – 2,000 B.C.E.). There are poppy seeds trapped between human teeth, burned Cannabis seeds in ceremonial bowls, alcohol residue on pottery drinking vessels, and abstract art.

That is considered to depict the usage of hallucinogenic mushrooms in holy ceremonies, according to modern scientific methodologies. Peyote buttons containing psychoactive alkaloids were Discovered in Neolithic sites in the Rio Grande in present-day Texas. Cocaine metabolites were Discovered in mummies in the South American Andes Mountains in present-day Chile. These Discoveries provide further confirmations that prehistoric humans used drugs for the purpose of Performing rituals.

In 900 years, Arab merchants came to India and brought the narcotic opium, which was meant to be used as a medication to heal disease, for example for its analgesic properties. However, later on, people started to use it as an addiction rather than a treatment to treat illness. After then, people began taking the medicine either in tablet form or mixed with water. In the latter part of the 1300s, Opium was first cultivated on the western coast of the nation. However, as the demand for the drug in the country and local farmers were unable to meet it, the substance had to be imported from the geographic centre of the world.

China was the first country to purchase this drug and imported around 14 tonnes of opium drug in the same year that the British invaded India in 1720. The British recognised this commodity as tremendous source of profit and started to export opium to other nations. China was the first country to do so. Opium use was outlawed in China in 1729, although the country did not prohibit the drug's importation at that time. Opium was made illegal in India by the Indian government in 1793.

Nevertheless, the British East India Company acquired control of opium growing in India at that time, and as a result, the export of opium has not stopped since then. It resulted in great profits for the British and facilitated the expansion of the opium trade and production. As a result of China's opposition to the importation of opium, the first opium war was fought between China and the British army, which the Indian army, between the years 1839 and 1842.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF DRUGS:

It is helpful to classify medications according to their chemical similarities since drugs that are chemically similar often have comparable effects and hazards. A person who is addicted to a certain substance is more prone to misuse another drug that has a chemical makeup that is comparable. In addition, the same therapeutic approach is often successful for the treatment of chemically related medications. Despite these generalisations, medications that are chemically identical might yet have extremely distinct effects on both the law and medicine. Many people organise medicines according to the mental and physical effects they have on the user.

The effects of some medications might cause the user to become active and energised, whilst the Effects of other drugs can cause the user to feel rested and tranquil. It's possible to use the terms "uppers" and "downers" to refer to these two categories of drugs. The majority of nations have some kind of drug categorisation system in place. These systems Specify the conditions, if any, under which that substance is lawful, as well as the different requirements for that drug, as well as any legal consequences that are linked with the possession, distribution, or manufacturing of it. In most cases, legal classifications are determined by weighing the recognised medicinal benefit of a substance against the considered risks and dangers associated with that substance.

- Beer.
- Wine.
- Liquor.

OPIOIDS:

Opioids, which are also known as opiates, may be generated from the substance opium or from compounds that are meant to imitate its effects. Opioids achieve their therapeutic impact by binding to certain receptors in the brain and, in some cases, by emulating the actions of neurotransmitters.

This not only makes it possible for opioids to be effective painkillers, but it also makes it possible for them to create sensations of great pleasure and lead to addiction. Addiction to opioids is one of the most significant crises that the United States is now facing. Opioids are among the most dangerous and addictive of any drugs that are currently known, and they also rank among the deadliest. The following are some of the most well-known types of opioids:

- Heroin.
- Fentanyl.
- Oxycodone.

BENZODIAZEPINES:

Benzodiazepines, sometimes known as benzos, are a group of medications that achieve their therapeutic effects via a specific interaction with the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid-A. (GABA-A). Because of the unique way that each benzo interacts with GABA-A, the effects that each benzo has on the body and the mind are also unique, even though benzos are given to treat a broad range of mental and sleep disorders, misuse of these medications is quite widespread. When not used correctly, benzos may result in a wide variety of physical and mental health complications as well as a significant risk of addiction. The following are some examples of benzos:

- Ativan.
- Valium.
- Xanax.

CANNABINOIDS:

Cannabinoids are a category of medications that have several chemical similarities with Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive component of cannabis. Cannabinoids are responsible for producing euphoric experiences, popularly known as a “high,” but they can have adverse effects on both mental and physical performance. Cannabinoids are the most often misused narcotics in the world, second only to alcohol, and they are gaining greater legitimacy in the eyes of the law. Cannabinoids may cause substantial harm to a person’s mental and physical health, even though they are seen as having a lower potential for addiction compared to other drug classes. The following are some examples of cannabinoids:

- Marijuana.
- Hashish.

BARBITURATES:

Barbiturates are drugs that have an effect on the functioning of the central nervous system by reducing its speed. The chemical barbituric acid is the starting point for the production of barbiturates. In the past, barbiturates were often used for the treatment of mental and sleep problems. Today, barbiturates are used for a variety of medical purposes, including anaesthesia and the treatment of illnesses such as epilepsy and headaches. 10 Because they cause many of the body’s processes to shut down, barbiturates provide very high danger of overdose in addition to the fact that they are very addictive. The following are some examples of barbiturates:

- Amytal.
- Luminal.
- Phenobarbital.

DRUG CLASSIFICATION BASED ON THE EFFECT OF DEPRESSANTS:

Depressants are more popularly known as “downers,” because they are responsible for producing sensations of relaxation as well as exhaustion. It is highly common for people to misuse these substances because they have the potential to produce euphoric experiences, even though many of them have legitimate objectives in the treatment of mental illness and lack of sleep. Not only are depressants among the most addictive substances known to man, but they also rank among the most hazardous and likely to result in an overdose. The following are some examples of depressants:

- Alcohol.
- Opiates.
- Barbiturates.

STIMULANTS:

Stimulants are sometimes referred to as “uppers,” and their main function is to improve one’s energy level, focus, and alertness. People often say that stimulants give them a “rush.” People think that short-term use of stimulants may boost productivity and performance while also providing a euphoric and pleasurable state of excitement. Stimulants have a very high potential for misuse and a very high likelihood of leading to addiction during the course of their usage. Some examples of stimulants are as follows:

- Adderall.
- Cocaine.

- Meth.

HALLUCINOGENS:

The users view of reality is changed when they use hallucinogens. Hallucinations, both aural and visual, are a common consequence of this phenomenon initial effects of hallucinogens are often more acute and hazardous than those of other classes of drugs, despite the fact that hallucinogens tend to be less addictive than other types of drugs.

- LSD.
- PCP.

LSD is one well-known example of a hallucinogen.

PCP, also known as Psilocybin Mushrooms.

INHALANTS:

Inhalants are a broad category of chemicals that are often consumed by taking deep breaths of the substance, sometimes known as “huffing.” The majority of substances used as inhalants are substances that are widely available but are in no way intended to be consumed by humans. Even though there is a huge amount of difference among inhalants, they all have the same effect: they make you feel euphoric. Fewer studies have been done on inhalants compared to other types of medications. The use of inhalants is very risky and may lead to a wide variety of adverse health consequences, even though, on average, they are less addictive than a great number of other Narcotics’.

The following are some examples of often overused inhalants:

- Thinner for paint.
- Polish remover for the nails.
- Gasoline.

TYPES OF DRUGS ADDICTIVES AND SYMPTOMS:

Dopamine is a neurotransmitter that is activated and lights up that network when drugs are introduced into the system. Dopamine is a neurotransmitter that reacts to actions that are enjoyable. The effects of each substance on the brain, including alcohol and cigarettes, as well as how they Lead to substance use disorder are outlined here. The ability to think is impaired Heart function and breathing that slowdown, which might potentially be fatal or lead to coma and Lasting brain damage.

ALCOHOL

Alcohol impairs functions that are necessary for maintaining equilibrium, including memory, Speech, and judgement. Heavy drinking over a long period of time causes changes in the neurons, as a decrease in their size, Abuse of alcohol may result in alcohol-induced blackouts, which can create memory gaps and temporarily impede the movement of memories from short-term to long-term storage. It so possible to overdose on alcohol if one continues to drink despite obvious indicators of major impairments.

Among the symptoms are:

- Confusion
- difficult to maintain consciousness.
- Vomiting
- Seizure
- Difficulty with breathing
- The slow beating of the heart
- Clammy skin
- Dulled reflexes like no gag reflex (which prevents choking)
- A temperature that is very low for the body
- Trauma to the brain that is permanent Death

HEROIN:

The extraction of morphine from the seed pods of certain poppy plants is the first step in the Production of heroin, it may be smoked, inhaled by the nose, or administered intravenously. When heroin is ingested, it attaches to certain receptors known as m-opioid receptors (MORS), which cause dopamine to be activated, resulting in a sensation known as a “rush.” Heroin consumption is associated with the following:

- Rosy glow that spreads throughout the skin
- The mouth is dry
- Some sensation in the limbs and hands
- Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, and intense itching
- Drowsiness that lasts for several hours

COCAINE:

Nine originates from the leaves of the coca plant, which is native to South America. Cocaine Hydrochloride is its form after it has been processed and refined. Cocaine may be administered to a user intravenously (by injecting it into a vein), nasally (by sniffing it), or via inhalation. Dopamine is released as a consequence of the stimulation of the brain’s reward system that occurs when Cocaine is taken into circulation. This causes the user to experience pleasure or a “high” after they take the substance. Cocaine usage on a chronic basis changes the way the neural circuits in the brain react to being stressed.

The following are some of the short-term physiological impacts of cocaine use:

Blood vessels that are too narrow Pupils that are dilated rise in internal temperature, as well as an increase in heart rate and blood pressure. Strange, unpredictable, and even aggressive conduct Agitation, irritability, anxiety, panic, and paranoia are some of the symptoms. Symptoms include tremors, vertigo, and twitches in the muscles knowing are some of the long-term physiological impacts of cocaine use:

- The inability to smell
- Nosebleeds
- Issues with the ability to swallow
- Irritation of the nasal septum that results in a persistently runny nose and inflammation of the Nasal passages.
- Physiological harm to the organs of the body may raise the likelihood of having a stroke or other
- Neurological issues.

METH:

Methamphetamine, sometimes known simply as “meth,” is a stimulant that is highly addictive and has an effect on the central nervous system. In addition to being taken orally in the form of a tablet, also be smoked, snorted, or injected as a powder mixed with either water or alcohol. Meth amplifies the quantity of dopamine that is produced in the brain once it has been absorbed into circulation and transported to the brain, which reinforces the feeling that one has to continue to take the drug.

The following are some of the short-term and long-term physical impacts of meth use:

- Enhanced levels of alertness as well as physical activity
- A diminished capacity for hunger
- A more rapid pace of breathing
- A heartbeat that is either erratic or very quick.
- Elevated levels of both blood pressure and temperature in the body
- A dramatic decrease in body weight
- Dental issues of such severity that they are referred to as “meth mouth.”
- Extreme itching may lead to open wounds on the skin
- Anxiety
- Alterations in both the structure and function of the brain

- Confusion
- Loss of memory
- Sleeping troubles
- Violent behaviour
- Hallucinations

TOBACCO

Nicotine dependency manifests itself in those who smoke on a regular basis. Nicotine, like other substances, causes the brain to produce dopamine, which reinforces the behaviour that leads to addiction and makes the activity more likely to occur. The chance of developing cancer in several different parts of the body is raised when a person smokes cigarettes, including the lung, mouth, pharynx, larynx, oesophagus, stomach, pancreas, Cervix, kidney, and bladder. In addition to this, there is a potential for an increased risk of developing acute myeloid leukaemia. In addition, it plays a role in the development of a variety of respiratory disorders, including bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). In addition, smoking has a negative impact on a person's cardiovascular system.

PAINKILLERS

In the same way that heroin may cause euphoria, so can painkillers that are obtained with a doctor's prescription. Opioids are the painkillers that are abused the most often. Opioids have an impact on the regions of the brain that are responsible for controlling emotion and may lessen the perception of pain. Opioid overdose is the major risk associated with opioid usage. This risk is created by substances that interact with the part of the brain stem that regulates respiration. Opioids available only by prescription include:

- Hydrocodone (Vicodin) (Vicodin)
- Oxycodone
- Oxymorphone
- Morphine
- Codeine
- Fentanyl
- Opioid consumption might result in sleepiness, disorientation, nausea, constipation, and

Respiratory depression, among other potential adverse effects (slow and ineffective breathing).

MOOD REGULATION DRUGS

Mood regulation medicines are a kind of psychiatric medication that is prescribed to patients Suffering from affective disorder, bipolar disorder, mania and hypomania, depression (recurrent and severe), and other forms of mood instability. Lithium, anticonvulsants, and Antipsychotics are the three primary types of medication that are administered. It is necessary to do consistent monitoring of the medicine's strength in order to keep an eye on any possible discomfort that the drug may produce.

MARIJUANA

This, also known as delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, is the principal molecule that causes changes in the brain and is derived from the Cannabis Savita hemp plant. When marijuana is smoked, THC and other compounds in the drug enter the circulation through the lungs. These chemicals then make their way to the brain, where they produce a feeling of calm. Anxiety, fear, and panic are all potential negative side effects that might occur. Large dosages of marijuana have the potential to create a transient state of severe psychosis (hallucinations, delusions, and loss of personal identity).

STIMULANTS

Stimulants are substances that raise alertness as well as other physiological processes such as blood pressure, heart rate, and breathing rate. The most common use for these medications is in the management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (ADHD). They have an effect on the monoamine neurotransmitter systems in the brain, which are responsible for the release of Dopamine and norepinephrine. These compounds' effects are amplified when combined with Stimulants. They have the potential to produce euphoric effects, similar to those produced by other addictive substances. Aside from elevating blood pressure and heart rate, stimulants are known to narrow blood vessels, raise blood glucose levels, constrict blood vessels, and

open up airways. When used inappropriately, these medicines have the potential to cause anger, paranoia, and psychosis. When large amounts are used, there is a risk of developing cardiovascular failure as well as seizures.

INHALANTS

It includes solvents and aerosols, and they are present in a variety of products that are often to the home, such as spray paints, markers, glues, cleaners, and nitrate medications. Inhalants taken in via the nose or mouth in several different ways, for as by sniffing fumes or by sink through the mouth while having a wet cloth stuffed in it. Inhalants are rapidly absorbed into circulation and make their way to the brain, producing an altered state of consciousness that is comparable to that produced by drinking alcohol.

Among the adverse consequences are:

- Slurred or jumbled speech
- A lack of capacity to coordinate actions or motions
- Euphoria
- Dizziness
- Symptoms including dizziness, hallucinations, and delusion include:

SEDATIVES

Depressants of the central nervous system include tranquilisers, sedatives, and hypnotics, all of which work by reducing the amount of activity in the brain. Drugs of this category are effective in treating anxiety as well as sleep disturbances. The following are some of the most often given medications: In the treatment of temporary sleep disturbances, benzodiazepines non-benzodiazepine sleep medicines (have fewer side effects and less risk of dependence) Barbiturates (used less for anxiety or sleep disturbances owing to their risk of Overdose) (used less for anxiety or sleep disorders due to their higher risk of overdose).

SIGNS OF ADDICTION:

Both the addict's conduct and their physical symptoms might be used to draw conclusions about their addiction. Keeping an eye out for the following signs and symptoms might be helpful if you concerned that a loved one may have a drug use disorder:

- To the point of being intoxicated from the use of drugs
- Unusual shifts in one's disposition
- Asks money from co-worker's, acquaintances, and family members.
- Does not show up for work or school.
- Relationships that have been harmed.

TREATMENT:

The National Institute on Drug Abuse asserts that recovery from addiction is possible, but that doing so is not a straightforward procedure. Because addiction is a chronic condition that cannot be cured in a matter of days, those who suffer from it will need therapy that is ongoing. On the other hand, not everyone responds well to a given therapy. In order to effectively treat addiction, treatment must focus not only on the drug use disorder but also on the underlying problems that lead to the development of the addiction. Some treatments are as follows:

- Counselling Behavioural Issues
- Medication
- Devices and software applications used in the medical field to relieve withdrawal symptoms or to
- Give skill-building content Evaluation and treatment of mental health conditions such as anxiety and depression

CHANGES HAPPENS ARE,

- Follow-up for a long period of time to reduce the risk of recurrence
- Secretive, defensive behaviour
- Alterations to one's food and sleeping patterns

AMONG THE PHYSICAL INDICATORS ARE:

- Rapid weight changes (gain or loss)
- Staggered walk
- Bruises or other markings that have no known cause
- Needle markings on arms
- An outbreak of acne or rash for no apparent reason an odd stench emanating from the body afraid or suffering from depression.
- deterioration in either one's personal hygiene or looks

LAWS WHICH TALK ABOUT DRUGS:

- Indian penal code, 1860
- Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- Narcotic drug and psychotropic substance Act, 1985
- Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
- The Drugs Act, 1940
- The Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940
- The Drugs Control Act, 1950

CONCLUSION:

The usage of alcoholic beverages and illicit substances has led to a large increase in morbidity and high rate among teenagers all over the globe. A considerable percentage of these young people are likely to develop substance use disorders as adults, and a large number of them will lose their lives to substances like alcohol and narcotics. There is a substantial amount of evidence-based research available to physicians, community leaders, and schools, which can be used to implement interventions that can decrease the rates of adolescent substance abuse. This is true even though the problems of substance abuse are both complicated and extensive in its scope. We acknowledge that individual solutions may not be helpful across the board because this problem is not exclusive to any one particular group or culture. As a result, we place a strong emphasis on the NIDA strategy of targeting modifiable risk factors and enhancing protective factors through family, school, and community prevention programmes. This serves as a generalised framework that healthcare professionals and community activists can use when researching which programmes and strategies are the most appropriate for their particular community. Opium is primarily grown in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh in India, where it is subject to stringent licencing, supervision, and control by the respective Government. The production of licit opium in India is authorised for medical research and scientific study. Poppy, which is used to make opium, is grown in the northern states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh. The southern states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, as well as Andhra Pradesh are known as hubs for cannabis and drugs connected to cannabis. On the other hand, the trend of the drug trade indicates only modest growth. Even while there has been an alarming increase in the supply of drugs inside the nation over the course of the last decade, the majority of terrorist attacks are related to illegal drug traffickers. The state faces a potentially Expanding threat posed by narcoterrorism, which has the potential to be a phenomenon with several dimensions.

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