

Drug Abuse and Crime: Can society break this connection with the help of laws?

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Drug abuse is the point at which you utilize legitimate or illicit substances in manners you ought not. It means taking more than the prescribed portion of pills or use another person's prescription or intake of some substance which is not the requirement of the body. Drug abuse is usually done to manhandle medications to feel better, ease the pressure, or evade reality. The Indian scenario shows that around half of deaths happening are through drugs. Drugs prompt depression and anxiety. Abuse of drugs ought to be likely found in the individual if an individual is so dependent on drugs. Such people who are addicted to drugs can hurt any individual like relative or companions or anybody. This is such a pity issue that somebody uses an overdose of drugs or those drugs that aren't prescribed, they get unconscious and will not be having a sound mind to decide what is correct and what isn't. They do crimes without even knowing that they are crimes. The other relation between drugs and crimes is that if someone is addicted to drugs, they will not be able to live peacefully without taking it. So, they have to get a continuous supply of those drugs. In this process, if he lacks money, he will not think twice to indulge in a crime to get money. We can relate drugs with the crimes since drug abuse is a criminal viewpoint in India, there are sure changes in the conduct, on the off chance that they don't have the cash they entertained themselves with a various approach to get cash. Drugs have the power to control the human psyche and conduct due to which either the individual turns out to be severally depressed or may either go on a trauma. Drugs have the immediate association with the mind of the individual and individuals appreciate the joy arising out of such abuse though they have an extremely unsafe impact on the body. we can straightforwardly see the result of it within a month or a week and the individual becomes addicted to it step by step, they begin acting like a frantic individual and numerous off-base or terrible changes may come in the conduct.

LAWS RELATING TO DRUG ABUSE IN INDIA

Drug abuse is a crime which often leads to violations of human rights of the drug abuser. it impacts their health and welfare. there are various dangerous outcomes of excessive drug use like Euphoria, stress, anxiety, depression etc. those who consume the drug would not be able to work at their workplace and addicted students could not attend to their studies. critical crimes like

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rape, corruption, bribery, these happen mostly under the influence of drugs. so, the drug is considered an immoral, anti-social substance and in a near future the drug abuse might turn out to be one of the sensitive and concerning matters for our country.

The dangerous drug act was initially, enacted in 1930. It deals with a drug like coca, cannabis and regulates their cultivation, possession, manufacture and sales. Later for manufacture and sales of a medical drug like cannabis and opium the drugs and cosmetics act was adopted in 1940. Our Indian constitution of India under Article 47 state about probation of the consumption of the drug and also the directive principles of state policy justify provision for drug policies. The laws which deal with Drug abuse are 'The narcotic Drug and psychotropic substances act' (1985) and 'The prevention of illicit trafficking in Narcotics drug and psychotropic substances act', which comes into force in 1985 and amended in 1987. This act is based on an international treaty, the single convention on Narcotic Drug which was drafted in 1961. The narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances act 1985 is a central legislation which deals with prohibition of production, consumption and transportation of drugs. This act provides a proper definition of all important terms and also states punishment and their durations. The authority over the provisions of NDPS act lies in the hand of central government. the punishment also states in this act is rigorous punishment for ten years and fine of 1lack, in some case, it may be extended up to 20 years and fine up to 2 lack. in case of repeated offence, the act provides fine of up to 1.5 lack and a minimum of 15 years of imprisonment. This act also deals with drug addicts and it lays down 1year imprisonment or fine or both for illegal possession and consumption of the narcotic drug. Another important act which related to drug trafficking is 'The prevention of Illicit trafficking in narcotics drug and psychotropic substances act'. it was passed in the year 1966 this act fights against the violation of narcotic drug and psychotropic substances act. the full implementation of both of these two acts was done by The Narcotics Control Bureau. It is chief law enforcement and intelligence agency of India work under Ministry of home affairs. So, it is controlled and fights for drug trafficking on all India level and it also handles issues related to smuggling activities in India with the foreign trafficker.

CONCLUSION

There are measures and prevention laws for drug trafficking in India which have achieved a partial success but do not help to solve this problem completely. the main reason for drug trafficking is lack of awareness, poor drug detention training, procedural delays are other factors that hamper the effectiveness of laws. nowadays drug trafficking is a serious ramification on the country's security. The law is effective if there is coordination in all its aspects and there are many

people not aware of the consumption of the drug because of this lack of awareness the accused request the court to allow him for treatment in a rehabilitation facility instead of the prescribed punishment. people do not take it seriously they do not understand its serious impacts and also sometimes refuse to file complaints. there are no proper facilities for rehabilitation and no correctional programs organized it gives rise to the consumption of the drug so there must be a strong provision, alert police investigation, social awareness and coordination with the legal system is much more needed. day by day increasing consumption of the drug by young people as well as by high profile celebrities is alarming. There are numbers of cases which pending and law enforcement agencies do not pay attention to obligations under the drug law. also, the numbers of treatment centers in the country is very low and inadequate so the punishment is ineffective sometimes and a drug abuse needs a specific treatment because addiction is a chronic brain disease so in most instances it requires treatment. also, the government needs to talk about many action plans and awareness campaigns at school and college level so that it helps to make Indian youth aware of the bad impacts of drug consumption. Government intervention in maintaining rehabilitation Centre for addicts is most important as it helps to maintain infrastructure and funding for these centers for the overall development of and for decreasing crime level in society a drug-free country it is necessary to take all the necessary precautions. By coordinating with each other, we can achieve a goal of the drug-free country.