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	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>LESSON PLAN : SA 6</u> <u>DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING</u></p> <p>Period - One</p> <p>Type - Lecture</p> <p>Code - SA 6</p> <p>Term - II (SD/SW)</p> <p>Training Aids</p> <p>1. Computer, Projector, Charts, Pointer, Black Board & Chalk.</p> <p>Time Plan</p> <p>2. (a) Introduction - 05 Min</p> <p>(b) Types of Drugs - 15 Min</p> <p>(c) Drug Abuse and Trafficking - 15 Min</p> <p>(d) Conclusion - 05 Min</p> <p><u>INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>3. A `DRUG` is a substance-solid, liquid or gas that brings about physical and / or psychological changes. Drugs affect the central nervous system. They act on the brain and can change the way a person thinks, feels or behaves. These drugs are known as psychoactive drugs. Drug menace is one of the most serious problems facing the world. Drug trafficking and drug abuse are considered as a greater problem than drug consumption.</p> <p><u>AIM</u></p> <p>4. To acquaint the cadets about the Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking.</p> <p><u>PREVIEW</u></p> <p>5. The lecture will be conducted in following parts:-</p> <p>(a) Part I - Types of Drugs.</p> <p>(b) Part II - Drug Abuse and Trafficking.</p>

(a)

PART I : TYPES OF DRUGS

6. Types of Drugs. There are three main types of drugs affecting the central nervous system:-

(a) Depressants. Depressants are drugs that slow down the function of the central nervous system. Depressant drugs do not necessarily make a person feel depressed. They include:-

(i) Alcohol.

(ii) Cannabis.

(iii) Barbiturates, including Seconal, Tuinal and Amytal.

(iv) Benzodiazepines (Tranquilisers), Benzos, Tranx, such as Rohypnol, Valium, Serepax, Mogadon, Normison and Eupynos.

(v) GHB (Gamma- hydroxybutrate), or Fantasy.

(vi) Opiates and Opioids, including Heroin.

(b) Stimulants. Stimulants act on the central nervous system to speed up the messages to and from the brain. They make the user feel more awake, alert or confident. Stimulants increase heart rate, body temperature and blood pressure. Other effects include appetite, dilated pupils, talkativeness, agitation and sleep disturbance. Mild stimulants include:-

(i) Ephedrine used in medicines for bronchitis, high fever and asthma.

(ii) Caffeine in coffee, tea and cola drinks.

(iii) Nicotine in tobacco.

(c) Hallucinogens. Hallucinogens affect perception, People who have taken them may believe they see, hear and perceive things that are not really there or what they see may be distorted in some way. The effects of hallucinogens vary a great deal, so it is impossible to predict how they will affect a particular person at a particular time. Hallucinogens include:-

(i) Dhatura.

(ii) Ketamine.

7. Legal Drugs. These are those where laws and regulations control the availability, quality and price of the legal drugs. For example tobacco may not be sold to persons below age

of 18 years.

8. **Illegal Drugs.** Because they are illegal there are no prices or quality controls on the illicit drugs such as heroin. This means that a user can never be sure that the drug they are taking is in fact what they think it is. The user also cannot be sure of a drug's strength or purity. Various batches of an illegally manufactured drug may have different mixtures of the drug and additives such as poisons, caffeine or even talcum powder.

(b)

PART II : DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING.

Drug Abuse

9. **What is Drug Abuse.** It is a patterned use of a substance (drug) in which, the user consumes the substance in amounts or with methods, neither approved nor supervised by medical professionals. Drug abuse is not limited to mood-altering or psycho-active drugs. If an activity is performed using the objects against the rules and policies of the matter (as in the case of steroids for performance enhancement in sports), it is also called drug abuse. Using illicit drugs - narcotics, stimulants, depressants (sedatives), hallucinogens, cannabis, even glues and paints, are also considered to be classified as drug abuse. Continuous and prolonged abuse of drugs may make a person an addict.

10. It was found that all the addicts either take cannabis or heroin. 72% percent of addicts are in the age group of 20-24 years,

And females comprise only 2% of the addicts. 78% of addicts come from the families which are facing problems such as, loss of one or both parents or separation of the parents.

11. Drug addiction is found to be most common in peer group. The other reasons are curiosity (19.85%), pleasure seeking (12%) and mental tension (5%). Majority of addicts (84%) mention that the drug is easily available to them. Education and occupation has no significant effect on the habit. The problem of drug addiction appears to be common amongst youths (20-24 yrs). High incidents in youth may be due to their emotional immaturity.

Drug Trafficking

12. India, due to its geographical location has become a transit route base for illicit heroin, hashish and morphine from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Nepal and Burma. This area is known as Golden Crescent. Cannabis smuggled from Nepal is mainly consumed in India. Most heroin transiting through India is bound for Europe.

13. A peculiar system of supply and demand that characterizes the Indian drug market is that the user and traders are often the same. To fund drug consumption many users resort to crimes and thefts. The drug syndicates often use poor people, especially youth to carry their illicit products from one place to another, at a hefty price, which makes the youth fall for this easy money. The youth do not understand the dangers of this illegal activity.

14. The Law. Control over cultivation of opium and all matters relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are regulated by the “Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act and Rules”, which provide for:-

- (a) Punishment of upto 20yrs Rigorous Imprisonment and fine up to Rupees TwoLakhs for indulging in trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- (b) Death sentence in case of repeat of this offence.
- (c) Forfeiture of property of smugglers.
- (d) Regulating of legitimate trade and commerce of NDPS for medicinal and scientific purposes. The “Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances” (PITNDPS) provides for detention of persons indulging in trafficking of narcotic drugs for 1 to 2 years by an executive order.

CONCLUSION

15. Drug trafficking and consumption has become a global menace. To eradicate this, it requires mobilisation of international communities through a comprehensive approach in combating illicit production, trafficking and consumption of drugs. Government and NGOs should