



The Indian Journal for Research in Law and Management

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Editor-in-Chief – Prof. (Dr.) Muktai Deb Chavan; Publisher – Alden Vas; ISSN: 2583-9896

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EXAMINING THE INTERSECTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND CRIME: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY

"Drug abuse doesn't just destroy lives; it fuels criminal activity, perpetuating a cycle of harm and despair". In order to fully understand the complex relationship between these variables and public health, this blog will include a number of different aspects, such as psychological, sociological, and economic aspects. First of all, producing, distributing, or possessing illegal drugs may be considered misconduct. Second, drug use may increase the likelihood of additional non-drug-related infractions. Thirdly, the use of drugs for financial gain could lead to unlawful tax evasion. Fourth, there is a good chance that drug use is closely linked to other core problems, such as the illegal use of firearms, other forms of violence, and psychological oppression. Substance misuse and criminal activity are inextricably linked. Notably, the severity of the cruelty and guilt is increased by the use of drugs. In essence, there are various points of view that can be investigated. Crimes related to abuse: Offences resulting from drug usage have an impact on attitudes and behavior. For example, assault, killing, stealing, and so forth. Crimes with a financial component are those in which a person commits an offence in order to fund their drug addiction. For instance, grasping, blackmail, prostitution, robbery, and so forth. Crimes connected to the drug framework: Crimes involving the production, distribution, manufacture, and purchase of drugs, such as turf wars, are brought about by the framework.

The relationship between drug usage and crime has been supported by numerous studies. For instance, the long-term National Youth Survey discovered that young people who commit delinquency index crimes have a significantly higher likelihood of using cocaine compared to minor or non-delinquent offenders. More serious offenders also tend to take drugs more heavily, (according to findings from other longitudinal studies of teenagers). A survey of 700 adult cocaine users revealed that, in the 90 days prior to their interview for the study, users had engaged in "an

amazing amount of criminal activity (excluding drug law violations)," which is consistent with research on drugs and crime among youths.

The idea that heavy drug use exacerbates and prolongs prior criminal activity is one of the correlational results about illicit drug use and crime that has the strongest supporting evidence in the literature. In particular, a motivating element for drug users who are also criminals is the need for money to buy narcotics. According to a 1989 jail poll, almost 40% of cocaine-using offenders said they had committed their crimes in order to get money to purchase drugs. It is crucial to understand the legal framework that regulates drug crimes when looking into them. Different jurisdictions have different laws, which results in a wide range of methods for dealing with drug offences.

It is essential to comprehend the legal classifications and consequences related to drug crimes, ranging from possession to trafficking. Examining the evolving viewpoints on drug decriminalization and its possible effects on crime rates and public health is part of this.

Drug crimes have far-reaching repercussions that go beyond just legal issues. Drug-affected communities frequently experience higher rates of poverty, crime, and social upheaval. Examining the socioeconomic ramifications of drug-related offences highlights the difficulties experienced by people and families entangled in a cycle of addiction and criminality. In addition, the stigma attached to drug users makes recovery and reintegration into society more challenging. Examining the effects of drug offences on public health is essential to a thorough investigation of these crimes. Drug addiction is frequently accompanied by substance misuse disorders, infectious diseases, and mental health problems, creating a complicated nexus that need a multidisciplinary approach. In order to create harm reduction policies and intervention programmes that work, it is imperative that the relationship between drug offences and public health consequences be investigated.

Drug-related offences have a significant financial impact, including costs associated with detention, court cases, and law enforcement. In addition, the entire effect of drug offences on a country's economic well-being is influenced by the indirect economic repercussions, such decreased production and overburdened social services. Drug crimes are transnational in nature, thus understanding them from a global viewpoint is crucial to understanding their complexity.

Analyzing the approaches taken by other nations in dealing with drug offences offers important insights into the efficacy of different policies and the possibility of international cooperation in resolving this complex issue. Comparative studies of drug-related crime rates, legal systems, and methods of enforcement provide a more comprehensive picture of the issues at hand. Beyond harsh penalties, a multipronged strategy is needed to prevent drug-related crimes. Investigating successful preventative measures, such as community outreach, education, and rehabilitation initiatives, is essential to ending the link between addiction and criminality. By comprehending the elements that lead to drug-related offences, society can create focused treatments that deal with the underlying issues.

CASE STUDY

Raju: A Former Drug Addict in Recovery

Raju, whose name has been withheld to maintain confidentiality, is a 25-year-old employee of Society of Promotion for Youth and Masses. With his family, he has been living a clean and sober life for a few years now. Raju opened up about his experience with drugs, how his occasional use turned into a dependency, and how it led him down a path towards criminality. During his youth, he had used narcotics like alcohol, marijuana, and smack to perpetrate several robberies, thefts, and murders. He became so dependent on narcotics that he began spending between INR 4,000 and 5,000 a day on them. He had been to many Indian states, including Kashmir, Delhi, Mumbai, and Assam, in order to find the best pharmaceuticals and arrange financing for drug purchases; He began committing crimes, working both alone and with gangs to carry them out. After his rehabilitation, he recognized how terrible drug misuse had made his life, and that if he hadn't received early rehabilitation, he would have died. He currently preaches against drug misuse while working at Society of Promotion for Youth and Masses.