

DRUG ADDICTION SIDE EFFECT ON HEALTH: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN

ZAIN UL ABIDEN MALIK

Ph.D Scholar, Shanxi Normal University, China

ABSTRACT

Synthetic drug mistreatment is an growing phenomenon in Pakistan as opposing the developed countries, that have long been victims of this unrestrained menace. As a matter of fact, they are incapable to extrapolate what kind of coiled upcoming events could seize and alongside what repercussions. Synthetic drugs are obtainable in these states in abundance and atrelatively cheaper rates because of a industrialized pharmaceutical center, that leads to the establishment of clandestine laboratories. Socio-cultural setbacks encompassing joblessness, poor commercial conditions and illiteracy; loose communal and parental domination, juvenile delinquencies, fad of savoring new things and immoral tendencies are a little of the key provocations for drug mistreatment in a developing states setting like Pakistan's. Till a couple of years ago, synthetic drug abuse was an city cosmopolitan phenomenon. As these drugs were extremely expensive, their use was restricted to the higher strata of the society. No such distinction exists nowadays as these drugs are obtainable at cheaper rates and even people of moderately lower socioeconomic status can afford to use them, alongside the most vulnerable segment being youth. This scenario had managed to an development in the user cluster of synthetic drugs, thereby posing a larger menace to the society.

KEYWORDS: Drug Addiction, Drug Trafficking, Socio Economic

INTRODUCTION

History has shown that the human use of the drug is old phenomena. People get drugs from various types of plant. The psyche behind if use drug they get rid of worries and pain. Age of modernization day by day increase ratio of using drugs whole the globe. Huge number of people are affected by drugs. Now the drug addiction is a global issue. Drugs totally destroy human body part even people who use drugs his or her mind not work properly. (Prashant, 1991). Pakistan is the third world country Using of drug ratio is too much high in low income class as compared the elite class. In early 1960 use of bhang, chars and wine ratio was much too high in Pakistan. But in 1980 the title had given to heroin as a drug. (Qurashi, 2003). In 2005 11percent people were found in HIV positive due to using drugs the ratio was increased in 20011 about 40percent. (Qurely, 20015). Horrible figure in drug addiction of Pakistan 80 percent male uses but female ratio is too much low 20percent as compared to male. Mostly young male is involved in using drugs. (Mangan etal....2015)

The 'Drug Use in Pakistan Survey Report' a research effort initiated by Narcotics Control Division, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and UN Office on Drug Control (UNODC), is a first serious attempt of its kind to highlight level of drug use in Pakistan. The report estimates that 6 percent or 6.7 million adults in Pakistan, used drugs in the last 12 months with treatment and specialist interventions in short supply. The treatment services were available to less than 30,000 drug users. The survey, according to experts, was the first ever attempt aimed at providing baseline information on the prevalence and patterns of drug use among the population. The report will help the government, the civil society and private sector organisations design and implement a proper policy in this regard. Mian Zulqernain Amir, Joint Secretary Narcotics

Control Division, while inaugurating the launch of drug use survey 2013 said Pakistan had a serious drug use problem affecting every fiber of the society. "We are committed to eradicating the menace of drug use with special focus on youth," he added. Cesar Guedes, Representative UNODC, stated that National Drug Use Survey 2013 provided a comprehensive data of drug use and drug related HIV. The data provided in the report will form the baseline for future planning and designing of drug prevention and treatment programmes in Pakistan. Cannabis was found to be the most commonly used drug in Pakistan consumed by 3.6 per cent of the adult population or four million people, listed as users. Opiates, namely opium and heroin, are used by almost one per cent of overall drugs users (860,000 chronic heroin users), and the highest levels of use in areas bordering principal poppy-cultivating areas in neighbouring Afghanistan. According to the report, men predominantly use cannabis and opiates, whereas women rely on tranquilisers, sedatives and prescribed amphetamines.

Alarming, the report also shows high prevalence (1.6 million) of non-medical use of prescription drugs nationwide, particularly amongst women. The report says almost all surveyed women said they resorted to misusing opioid-based (morphine like) painkillers, and to lesser extent tranquilizers and sedatives, which are readily available in pharmacies. (Dawn, 2014)

METHODOLOGY

The research consist of quantative type. The data have collected from various research papers, books and government reports.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Ban on Cultivation

After independence in 1947, the alike regulations were pursued by the power until February, 1979 after the Hadood Ordinance was imposed. This ordinance allocated a bar on the cultivation, production, sale and use of narcotics inside Pakistan. Even though the ban closed down lawful outlets for drugs, unlawful potential and use continued. Till this era, the subject of drug mistreatment had not come to be a communal strategy thought or a national concern. The melodramatic rise in opium creation in Afghanistan made Pakistan an vital transit gateway for illegal drugs, exceptionally heroin. As a consequence, drug abuse within Pakistan came to be a extra marked problem. Since that period, the setback of drug mistreatment has not merely persisted but has unceasingly increased. This producing use of legal and unlawful drugs coerced the powers to seize the issue of drug mistreatment extra seriously. Assorted measures were adopted by the power of Pakistan to address the issue and leading nation-wide scutiny and surveys was one of them. The early Nationwide Survey on Drug Mistreatment (NSDA) was led in 1982 by the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB). The aftermath displayed that heroin use was expanding on a signification scale and it was forecasted that heroin consumption should tolerate to rise. Comparable NSDAs were led in 1984 and 1986. Both these subsequent surveys indicated a quick development outline of drug mistreatment in Pakistan (NSDA, 1986).

Drug Abuse by Women

The subject of women and drug mistreatment is an vital one and needs due attention. A find of obtainable research data exposed that pertinent data is jolt on drug mistreatment by women in Pakistan. There are insufficient scutiny studies conducted by associations or students of nationwide universities. One example, a survey undertaken in 1970, was statistical survey of two areas in the districts of Rawalpindi and Swat projected to examine finished attitudes considering the use of

opium. This discover discovered merely a insufficient women respondents (NSDA, 1986). According to an guesstimate nearly 5 million usual drug users are living in Pakistan. 40% live in city spans and 60% are living in rural areas. According to a report the number of Chars users children at the period 10 to 12 years were 7,700,000. In the globe the finished number of heroin addicts is eighty million and twenty billion rupees are spent on transactions of horoin in the globe every single year (Anonymous,2000)

Trafficking

Narcotics creation and refining in Afghanistan is a main encounter on Pakistan. According to the UNODC's Afghanistan Opium Survey 2007, concerning 70% of Afghanistan's opium was grown in five areas alongside the frontier alongside Pakistan includes Kandahar, Nirmoz, Nangarhar, Badakhshan and Helmand. Pakistan geographical condition provides a favorable corridor for trafficking (UNODCP, 2002).The ANF (Anti-Narcotics Force) has recognized the pursuing trends in the trafficking of illicit drugs across Pakistan Trafficking across unaccompanied baggage; Impregnated letters/soaked apparels; Trafficking of fluid heroin; Retaining of families as couriers; Use of air messenger services Convoys across Balochistan, Increased confrontation to interdiction efforts; Evening movement use of Satellite phones for coordination Through airports trend are concealment in luggage, Concealment by swallowing ingesting concealment by cloaking concerning bodies Heroin obscured in shampoo bottles; Increased trafficking of psychotropic injections. The public trends across seaports are trafficking employing container Increased trafficking employing boats. The porous borders in amid Pakistan and Afghanistan enable trafficking of afghan drugs to assorted portions of the globe across Pakistan. This situation enhances the vulnerability as a transit corridor. Open and scarcely inhabited spans of Baluchistan especially adjacent Zhob, Chaman, Taftan, Mand and Makran beach enable trafficking of drugs across vehicular convoys and animal transport from southern Afghanistan. These areas additionally furnish dumping locations antagonist the drugs beforehand these are trafficked beyond Pakistan. After crossing the Afghanistan Pakistan (Baluchistan) frontier alike drugs are transported across the Iranian area of Sistan, Balochistan for onward movement towards turkey and Western Europe. The coastal spans of Pakistan,(including Karachi, Port Qasim, and the tiny fishing seaports alongside Makran costal), Are additionally vulnerable to drug smuggling activities towards inlet states and beyond colossal hasish seizires effected in the area of Khyber Pakhtoon Khuwa (KPK) indicates that hasish is additionally trafficked from Afghanistan through FATA and next more trafficked to coastal spans employing earth paths, from where it is shipped abroad. Comparably heroin seizures outline suggests the colossal numbers are transit across KPK/FATA, from whereas it is trafficked to globe destination employing air and sea routes.

Condition in Neighboring Countries

The prosperous bar imposed on opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan on July 2000, was understood at the global level but the reprieve was short lived as cultivation resumed on a colossal scale in 2002, spiraling from 185 metric tons to 3,400 metric tons and registering a more rise by 8% in 2003 i.e. 3,600 metric tons. In 2004, opium poppy cultivation increased by 2/3, grasping an unprecedented 131,000 hectares, as described in the 2004 Afghanistan opium survey of the United States Workplace on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC). Cultivation stretched across all 32 areas, making the illicit industry the engine of commercial development and the strongest link of the Afghan nation. At present, the opium economy is valued US\$ 2.8 billions, equivalent to concerning 60% of Afghan GDP. The opium economy involves 2.3 million people meaning one in 10 of the Afghan population(UNODC. 2010). It caters to 90% of the world's demand for opium and heroin. Being in close proximity of Afghanistan, all local states, exceptionally Pakistan, are being

extensively utilized for the transit of Afghan opiates. It's approximated that opium creation in 2007, 2008, and 2009 stood at 8200, 7700 and 6900 metric tons respectively. Concerning 56% of finished opium production approximated to be trafficked as morphine and heroin. It is additionally trusted that 40 percent Afghan opiates are trafficked through/ into Pakistan. Cannabis is grown as cash crops exceptionally in the northern span of Afghanistan. UNODC grasped out first comprehensive survey in Afghanistan in 2009 and described cultivation of approx. 20,000 to 25,000 hectares (UNODC. 2009). With the rise in trafficking across Pakistan, the potential of Afghan drug also increased in the state correspondingly. The situation was aggravated by the inflow of Afghan opium in the tribal spans of Pakistan from across the border. The attendance of mobile clusters amid the 3 million refugees more complex the affairs. The consumption of opium and heroin has increased alongside the drug trafficking routes, which are steadily proliferating. Countless new paths have appeared supplementary than the historical Balkan path relating Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Europe. The Iran is placed in Middle East, adjoining the Inlet of Oman, the Persian Inlet and Caspian Sea amid Iran and Pakistan. The populace of Iran is 65,875,224 (2008) and the mature prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is 0.2% in 2005. On the supplementary hand people living with HIV/AIDS, 66,000 in 2005 (UNODC. 2009). Despite comprehensive interdiction efforts and substantial manipulation measures alongside the border alongside Afghanistan, Iran stays one of the main transshipment paths for Southwest Asian heroin to Europe; suffers one of the highest opiate addiction rates in the world, and has an rising setback alongside synthetic drugs; needs anti-money laundering laws; has grasped out to bordering states to allocate counter-drug intelligence. The span including Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and the Central Asian Democratic system has been observing the development and plummet of poppy cultivation for the last countless decades. This fluctuation has had ramifications on the socio-political milieu of these countries. Pakistan earned the rank of a "poppy-free country" in 2001-02 but the 2002-03 and 2003-04 crops periods were once more marked by resumption of opium far to the detriment of the country's had received rank (UNODC. 2009).

CONCLUSIONS

Synthetic drug mistreatment is an growing phenomenon in Pakistan as opposing the developed countries, that have long been victims of this unrestrained menace. As a matter of fact, they are incapable to extrapolate what kind of coiled upcoming events could seize and alongside what repercussions. Synthetic drugs are obtainable in these states in abundance and at relatively cheaper rates because of a industrialized pharmaceutical center, that leads to the establishment of clandestine laboratories. Socio-cultural setbacks encompassing joblessness, poor commercial conditions and illiteracy; loose communal and parental domination, juvenile delinquencies, fad of savoring new things and immoral tendencies are a little of the key provocations for drug mistreatment in a developing states setting like Pakistan's. Till a couple of years ago, synthetic drug abuse was an city cosmopolitan phenomenon. As these drugs were extremely expensive, their use was restricted to the higher strata of the society. No such distinction exists nowadays as these drugs are obtainable at cheaper rates and even people of moderately lower socioeconomic status can afford to use them, alongside the most vulnerable segment being youth. This scenario had managed to an development in the user cluster of synthetic drugs, thereby posing a larger menace to the society. No facts exist and no studies have so distant been led to notice the scale of indigenous creation of synthetic drugs. This ought to not be seized to mean that the menace will not stretch its wings. As youthful people are chiefly vulnerable, poor education exposes the whole populace to synthetic drug abuse. For instance, energy drinks encompassing ingredients usually utilized in the producing of synthetic drugs are available aplenty for consumption. Similarly, steroids and over-dosage of napping pills also reasons addiction, that is nothing but synthetic drug abuse.

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