

**Non-Traditional Security and Drug Trafficking: An Analysis of  
Pakistan's Drug Trafficking Countermeasures**



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**Registration No: 00000330396**

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
degree of MS Peace and Conflict Studies

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**(2022)**

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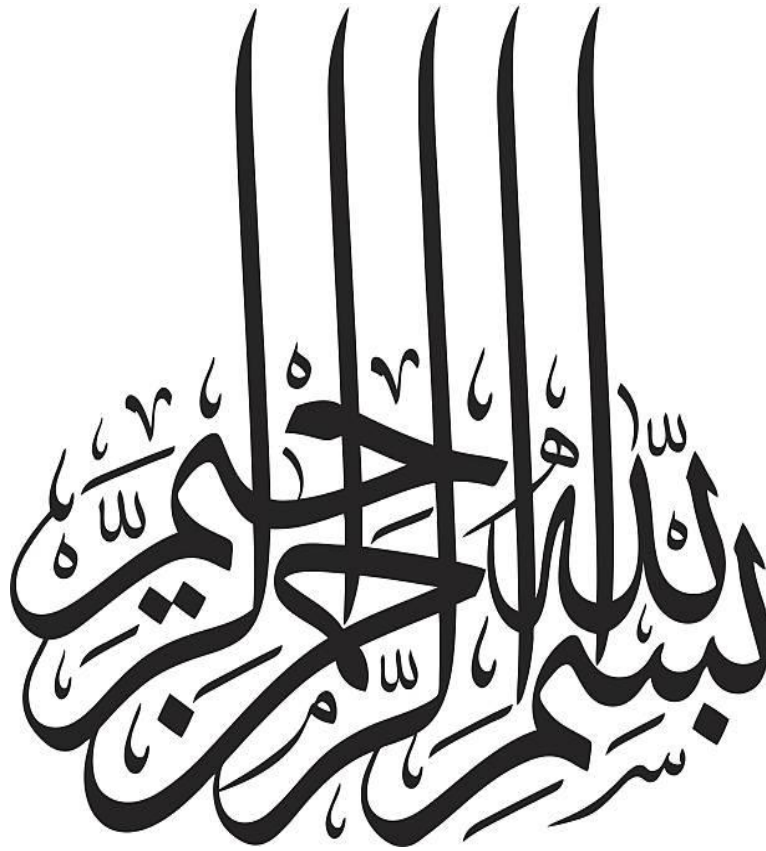
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Date: 31<sup>st</sup> August 2022



**"In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful".**

## **Dedication**

This work is dedicate to my Mom & Dad

*Mr. & Mrs. Muhammad Saeed*

It is with genuine gratitude and warm regard that I dedicate this work to my Mom & Dad. Without their unparalleled love and support, this will not be possible. They have continued to support me and tell me that I can get through the difficult moments. For both of you, I did it. I finished!



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## **ABSTRACT**

This study focuses on contributing to the field of peace and conflict studies, under the domain of Non-Traditional Security (NTS). The purpose of this research is to critically explore the effectiveness of drug trafficking countermeasures in Pakistan and approach of the society towards the menace of illicit drug. Pakistan's longest shared border with Afghanistan, a favored destination for drug export and cultivation, has a significant impact on Pakistan's security as a nontraditional security issue. The illegal drug trade leads to drug addiction and abuse, resulting in a dysfunctional society. Methodologically, the study used a qualitative research approach that involved in-depth interviews with government representatives from three Pakistani institutions to acquire insight into the phenomena. The data gathered from the interviews were analyzed to make a sense of the subject matter. Additionally, the study employs a quantitative approach, which involves the survey of young people including children. SPSS was used for the data analysis. The research findings expose numerous flaws in current drug-trafficking policies and approach of the society towards the menace of illicit drug. Given the menace and the social ramifications, it suggested that the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) should pursue strict penalty for drug offenders, though impossible with a reform and revamping of the Pakistani LEAs vis-à-vis maladministration, inadequate, undertrained, and poorly run institution. The study also reveals several gaps in both the institution dealing with drug trafficking and the country. This study demonstrates the irresponsible behavior and ignorance of society and the system towards the menace of illicit drug addiction and trafficking. The relevant laws must be reviewed and revised to address the issues that now face the sector. This research concludes some areas should be focused and prioritized by the concerned ministries to cater for the drug menace timely, otherwise, the results could be extremely unsafe for the impending fate of Pakistan.

## Table of Contents

ABSTRACT.....	10
1. INTRODUCTION.....	14
1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT.....	16
1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	16
1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES .....	16
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE.....	17
2. CHAPTER 1: LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.....	18
2.1 NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREAT.....	18
2.2 HUMAN SECURITY.....	19
2.3 DRUG TRAFFICKING AS NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREAT .....	20
2.4 DRUG TRAFFICKING AS THE GLOBAL ISSUE & GLOBAL RESPONSE.....	20
2.5 STATES RESPONSE TO DRUG TRAFFICKING .....	21
2.6 DRUG TRAFFICKING AS A REGIONAL ISSUE .....	22
2.7 REGIONAL CONTERMEASURES .....	23
2.8 NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY AND DRUG TRAFFICKING: AN ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN’S DRUG TRAFFICKING COUNTERMEASURES .....	24
2.8.1 DRUG TRAFFICKING AS DOMESTIC ISSUE .....	25
2.8.2 PAKISTAN’S DRUG TRAFFICKING COUNTERMEASURES.....	26
2.8.3 ANF POLICY .....	27
2.8.4 ANF POLICY 2019 .....	29
2.8.5 DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION BY ANTI NARCOTIC FORCES: .....	30
2.8.6 DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION BY ANTI NARCOTIC FORCES: .....	30
2.8.7 DRUG ADDICTS.....	30
2.9 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.....	30
2.10 ROLE OF RELIGION AND MEDIA.....	32
2.11 META NARRATIVES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING .....	33
2.12 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.....	34
3. CHAPTER II: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	35
3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	35
3.2 RESEARCH APPROACH .....	35
3.3 QUALITATIVE METHOD:.....	36
3.4 QUANTITATIVE METHOD: .....	37
3.4.1 REGRESSION MODEL.....	37

3.4.2	CORRELATION MODEL .....	38
3.5	RESEARCH DESIGN: EXPLORATORY RESEARCH .....	38
3.6	SAMPLING: PURPOSIVE SAMPLING .....	38
3.7	DATA COLLECTION: .....	39
3.8	DATA ANALYSIS: DESCRIPTIVE & EXPLORATORY .....	39
4.	CHAPTER III: QUALITATIVE RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS .....	41
[OBJ]		
4.1	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION (DDR) .....	41
4.2	DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION (DSR).....	42
4.3	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (IC) .....	44
4.4	DRUG ADDICTS.....	44
4.5	SECURITY THREATS .....	45
4.6	POLICY GAP .....	46
4.7	FOCUS .....	46
4.8	HUMAN RIGHTS .....	47
4.9	MINISTRIES.....	47
4.10	NO RESEARCH .....	48
4.11	SURVEY 2013.....	48
4.12	AFGHANISTAN DRUG TRADE .....	49
4.13	SUBJECT EXPERT: MARIA SULTAN – DG SASSI .....	49
4.14	INTERVIEW AND DISCUSSION WITH SUPERINTENDENT CUSTOMS, ISLAMABAD. ....	51
4.15	DRUG LORD – HAJI AYUB AFRIDI.....	52
5.	CHAPTER IV: QUANTITATIVE RESULTS AND ANALYSIS .....	57
5.1	REGRESSION MODEL.....	57
	Table 1: Model Summary .....	57
	Table 2: Coefficients of Regression .....	58
	Figure 1: Histogram of Regression Analysis	Figure 2: Normal Plot of Regression..... 60
5.2	CORRELATION .....	60
	Table 3: Correlations Model # 1.....	61
	Figure 3: Correlation Model # 1 .....	61
	Table 4: Correlation Model # 2 .....	62
	Figure 4: Correlation Model # 2 .....	62
6.	CONCLUSION.....	63

7. REFERENCES .....	64
8. APPENDIX .....	64

# **Non-Traditional Security and Drug Trafficking: An Analysis of Pakistan's Drug Trafficking Countermeasures**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Drug dealing is a social disorder that has an impact on most contemporary social structures. It can be characterized as generation or development of prohibited drugs at the universal or intra-national level, the city level, or coordinate offering to clients. Drug trafficking structures are usually set in mild systems. The non-traditional security issues are called different to traditional security threats and refer to factors other than equipment and political conflicts, although they can also pose a threat to the survival and advancement of a free state and the human species.

Securing a state from any form of existential threat is a paramount prerogative of every serious government. Traditionally, threat to state security is always located outside the state's border and usually accorded a military response. Since the last several years, the concept of security and threat have embraced new complexions and meanings – contemporary security debates now include issues such as environmental pollution, climate change, immigration/refugee crisis, drug trafficking, all coming under the umbrella of non-traditional security (NTS), (Behera, 2013) Such are threats that military solution(s) do not have immediate solution for.

Drug trafficking is considered as one of the foremost profitable (illicit) commerce, alongside oil and arm industry, profit from this illicit business of much more that the latter (UNODC). The menace of drug trafficking has reached a height to be considered an integral part of human security – within the larger NTS.

While the state of Pakistan has long been enduring and grappling with the strategic (traditional) threats emanating from its Eastern - India, Western – Iran, and Northwest – Afghanistan borders, the mounting challenges posed by NTS such as cross-border drug trafficking and its domestic consumption enlarges and exacerbates the threat scope confronting Pakistan. Combined with its insecurity, Afghanistan is the world largest opium producer, about 90% of the produce comes from this landlocked country (Malloch-Brown, 2008; Pain, 2012). An interdiction of cross-border drug trafficking from the Afghanistan to Pakistan has been difficult, though predicated on many factors which include but not limited to porosity of border. As a proximal neighbor, Pakistan has long been exposed to the results of unlawful opium cultivation, production, and trafficking emanating

from Afghanistan. The degree and gravity of the issue is however a matter of fluctuation, if appraised through the lack of a uniform approach of successive Afghan governments toward opium production and trafficking (Clemens, 2008; Gul, 2022; Pain, 2012).

Given the proximity, Pakistan is one of the transit nations for drugs from Afghanistan, in addition to the transitory routes for drugs from Afghanistan, over the last several years, Pakistan society has also been grappling with the menace of drug. The huge increases in drug addiction especially amongst the youth (students) (Ahmed, 2021 Khan 2020), drug related sickness and proscribed behaviors were the corollary of drug proliferation at different level of Pakistani societies. Placed in context, these are concerns both for human and health security and by extension matter of national security. To this end, Pakistan's countermeasures for drug smuggling, trafficking and domestic use requires appraisal. To place the discussion in perspective, the research is structured as follows. It briefly addresses the scholarship on non-traditional security threat – human security within the larger canvas of security threats, drug trafficking its global, regional, and domestic context. The research then shows briefly drug trafficking as NTS, keeping in view the conceptual framework of human security. After that, in the methodology section, the paper explains. It is then followed by the results and discussion section, in this section, predicated on the data gathered from the interviews, we analyzed the governance mechanism associated with Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) and Drug Supply Reduction (DSR) policies of Pakistan's Anti-Narcotic Force (ANF). The analysis also includes an examination of existing international cooperation vis-à-vis drug smuggling and trafficking into and out of Pakistan. Lastly, we assess the extent to which drug trafficking and drug addiction constitute security threat for Pakistan. The research argues that drugs trafficking as a form of NTS can be improved through policy governance characterized by transparency, effective implementation of law, and efficient coordination amongst the sub-unit of the system.

The three main causes of the global drug problem are production, trafficking, and abuse and gets more complicated upon the synergy of the three, hence the severity of its adverse effects (Maqbool 2015). Unfortunately, this has become an increasing issue for the state of Pakistan.

Due to its proximity to Afghanistan, the largest producer of illicit opium in the world, Pakistan is vulnerable against both drug trafficking and drug abuse. Plans for the use, distribution, and abuse of illicit drugs vary because of social, economic, and political advancements. Therefore,

understanding new routes and innovative trafficking tactics is essential for effective interdiction. The utilization of certain opium poppy and cannabis items features a long history and has procured a degree of mental and socio-cultural acknowledgment.

### **1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Today, Pakistan faces the synergy of drug production, trafficking, and abuse. Besides, it is one of the transits for drug trafficking, given its proximity with Afghanistan. In addition, Pakistan has long been unable to effectively combat these synergy, however there have been multiple steps and policies towards these challenge, domestically, regionally, and globally. How efficacious are these policies does not merely qualify as a researchable topic but also imperative as a societal issue.

### **1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

This research proffers answers the following research questions:

1. Does there exist any form of lacunas in the current policy regarding drug trafficking?
2. What are the essentials needed to improve enforcement agencies coordination and by extension improve state capability towards addressing the threat of drug trafficking and its associates?
3. What explains why the state and society of Pakistan, do not acknowledge the menace of drug trafficking, drug production, drug crime, drug abuse as a non-traditional security threat?
4. Is there any urgency upon which the state (Pakistan) should consider drug trafficking as a threat and exigency for solution?

### **1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The research examines drug trafficking as a non-traditional security threats through the lens of Pakistan's countermeasures to the threat.

1. It examines the lacunas within the current policy regarding drug trafficking
2. It analyses how law enforcement agencies coordination can effectively translate into state's capabilities towards addressing the associated threats of drug trafficking.



3. This research probes into the laxity of the society and state in recognizing the menace of drug trafficking, drug production, drug crime, drug abuse as a non-traditional security threat.

#### **1.4 SIGNIFICANCE**

This research aims to propose targeted solutions for improvement of counter-measures for drugs trafficking, and ways that law enforcement agencies coordination and transparency can reduce Pakistan's vulnerability to the threats of non-traditional security. The clear identified problem area will justify the need of more effective policy implementation. Thus, this study will recommend the approaches towards the betterment of Pakistan's national security. The question of national security remained at the core of the project because what matters is state survival. This research will discover the new routes in the countermeasures and policies.

1. Stringent law should be promulgated by the parliament on drug production, trafficking, and abuse.
2. The parliament should also pass a law to inculcate and enforce civic curriculum vis-à-vis drug issue in the secondary and tertiary curriculum.
3. Based on the preliminary interviews conducted, the research uncovers the nonchalant attitude of drug agencies towards drug addiction at early age.

## **2. CHAPTER 1: LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1 NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREAT**

Numerous studies have assessed the efficacy of nontraditional security threat, since Cold War ended, there has been growing awareness of the need to broaden the concept of security and acknowledge the distinctions and hazards between "hard/conventional" and "soft/non-conventional" security. This is progressively acknowledged, regardless of whether the execution of methodologies to confront "soft or non-traditional" security dangers has been less prominent. The execution has worked on over the most recent couple of years, regardless of whether there is a lot to be expected. One of the new difficulties presently faced is the scholarly partition among hard and soft security dangers; a detachment which has been absolute and from numerous points of view, forged. The attention on nontraditional security challenges has been a positive pattern as far as raising the soft security dangers. Whatever the case, it has also been disappointing to observe how conventional and unconventional security risks overlap and reinforce one another from various angles. Non-traditional (transnational) security risks have become more prominent, particularly in developing and post-socialist nations, and more recently, in Greater Central Asia. Among these, the exchange illicit drugs convey the biggest cultural, political, and monetary results in numerous spaces. It compromises the texture of social orders through compulsion, wrongdoing, and infection (Swanström, N. 2010).

Numerous studies have sought to explain non-traditional security threats as challenges to the survival and prosperity of populaces and expresses that mostly result from non-military factors, including as environmental change, a lack of resources, irresistible infections, catastrophic events, unpredictable mobility, food shortages, human trafficking, drug trade, and transnational misbehavior. These risks are frequently transnational in scope, opposing one-sided cures and requiring extensive – political, financial, social – reactions, just as philanthropic utilization of military power (NTS Asia, 2016).

Non-traditional Security, on the other hand, recognizes both the state and the individual as security objectives, whereas Human Security prioritizes people over the state. Both referents must feel safe, because an insecure state will be unable to ensure the safety and well-being of its citizens.

## 2.2 HUMAN SECURITY

Numerous researchers characterize human security as a basic liberty. As per the report of The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) human security alludes to the security of people, networks, instead of safety of states. It is a group focused methodology. Human security perceives that there are a few measurements identified with having a sense of security, like independence from dread of war, independence from dread of need and independence from dread of insult. Human security tends to supportable harmony by perceiving the social, financial, and political complaints that are frequently the underlying drivers of contention and cultural savagery (GPPAC). As of late, there has been an expanding measure of writing on the investigation of human security, it very well may be exceptionally interesting, since it is a diverse develop. The alternate method of deciphering human security is conceptualized in the expansive school. This methodology incorporates independence from dread methodology, yet in addition grows to a wide range of dangers and threats to a human's existence. The expansive school attaches human security with political and monetary plan, like natural and biological issues, issues of underdevelopment and human opportunities, since these sorts of dangers imperil a human's existence as much as political brutality (Kerr, 2007, p. 95). The rationale of this school envelops a wide scope of safety issues and consequently urges us to take more extensive measures (Burgess and Gräns, 2012, p. 93). At last, the significant reality is that expansive definitions give an equivalent degree of need to a danger (Thakur 2004).

As indicated by past research, the idea of human security not just underscores the person as the referent of global security through the converging of the beforehand free issues of advancement and security, it makes the security of "those around there" a worldwide matter and inseparably connected to "us here". "The connection between human instability and worldwide uncertainty has been animated" (MacFarlane and Khong, 2006)

Many studies have attempted to explain the concept of risks, and security discussions are constantly evolving. This expanding security plan has gone beyond governmental and military security. The global vital climate has been steadily changing because of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the shift away from communism. This shifted the focus from using military force as the primary factor in determining global demand and security to a few non-traditional areas with a significantly improved role for monetary, political, and cultural capabilities. Since then,

proponents of an optional approach to security studies have closely examined the claim that security must revolve upon tactical analysis. Following the conclusion of the cold war, a non-traditional methodology has been adopted for the evaluation and investigation of global security and demand.

These are transnational concerns that necessitate a multinational response to non-traditional security concerns. Drugs and drug trafficking are such issues that, as a hazard to human life, they cut beyond country borders (Behera, B. 2013).

### **2.3 DRUG TRAFFICKING AS NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREAT**

Past research has set up that the trade in illicit drugs has the greatest cultural, political, and monetary outcomes. It cripples the surface of social orders through spread of fixation, unruly behavior, and ailment (UNRISD 1994). It intensifies degradation in effectively fragile states, blocking their monetary and political working. Further through its linkages to revolutionary and dread based abuse, drug trade is an expanding hazard to regional and all-inclusive security in fact inside the most conventional and military feeling of the term.

Different investigations have evaluated the adequacy of the customary idea of safety is excessively tight and incorporates military security alone, and the state was its just and extreme reference point. Promoters of non-traditional security dangers moved the reference point of safety to individual and a definitive goal of both security and state is to furnish people with a climate inside which he can be at his best self. A large group of issues identified with a person's cultural, financial, and political lives along these lines turned out to be essential for the new security talk taking steps to weaken the idea of safety in a customary" military sense. Notwithstanding philosophical contrasts, certain issues were respected to have direct ramification for people sharing every single political philosophy and all worth frameworks. These issues are transnational in nature and involve a transnational way to deal with address the non-traditional security concerns. Dealing with drugs are such issues that as a danger to human existence rise above public limits (Behera, B. 2013)

### **2.4 DRUG TRAFFICKING AS THE GLOBAL ISSUE & GLOBAL RESPONSE**

Human trafficking is a worldwide prodigy which has been dependent upon expanding international consideration lately. Hostile to dealing drives have expanded, around the world and territorially, and dealing projects have gotten a significant thing on worldwide improvement organizations' plans (Marshall, 2001).

As indicated by Diaz, Evaluating the piece of coca and cocaine and the illegal drug promote is about as muddled as assessing the historical backdrop of the Colombian clash and viciousness. The underlying foundations of violence transcend the presence of coca and cocaine; in any case, the idea of the hardship these days cannot be assessed disregarding the effect that drug age and dealing has on the struggle. The presence of coca and cocaine changed the components of the battle - giving fighting gatherings with resources for elevate their exercises and debilitate the closeness of the state. Dealing with this issue is fundamental in orchestrate to ensure a long suffering harmony in Colombia. The presence of illegal drug dealing and age has impacted the limit of the Colombian state to get its essence through its area. The hardship and violence in Colombia existed before to the section of poppy, coca, and cannabis regions. One part has been vital to the kinds of hostility: the weakness of the Colombian state. The difficulty in guaranteeing the impressive plan of action of viciousness through the state gadget, the nonappearance of a viable legitimate system and the (need of) legitimacy of the state entirely unexpected districts mirrors a failure of the Colombian state, and is more outstanding inside the locales where battle and unlawful harvests flourish (Diaz Andres, F. 2014).

The costs that the illegal drugs trade powers on the United States have been assessed at a dazzling \$70 billion every year (S. 89, 2001). Mexican drug dealers are the fundamental carriers of the significant drugs brought into the U.S. The 2,000 mile divided line among Mexico and the U.S. is the section point for a far reaching pace of these drugs. During FY 2000, 89 million vehicles, 4.5 million trucks, and 293 million people entered the U.S. from Mexico. Every one of these methods of transportation have been used by cure dealers to dispatch their items over the line. For case, a semi-truck moving certifiable freight may too contain concealed bundles of cannabis; a legitimate specialist may bring covered bundles of heroin through a line designated spot; or an explorer vehicle might contain packs of cocaine in a tire or other secret compartments. In extension, dealers have snuck drugs into the U.S. on flying machine, high velocity "go-quick" vessels, and load ships. Whatever the technique, dealers have used different and various customs to avoid area of moved drugs (National Drug Control Procedure 2000).

## **2.5 STATES RESPONSE TO DRUG TRAFFICKING**

The ordinary parcel of drugs and psychological warfare counter measures and offices has ceaselessly obscured since 9/11. The consolation for extended investment between law

authorization and experiences workplaces is upheld on a public, regional and global level. This could successfully be seen when investigating the various gatherings, gatherings and customs set apart on cure and mental fighting related security issues. Shows contain conditions on the requirement for investment on battling drugs and dread in show, fighting that since the two frameworks are interlinked in sharpen, they are undefined in approach considerations. Worldwide and regional organizations advocate that dismissing the interface among drugs and psychological oppression will prompt the disappointment of beating either criminal substance. This line of reasoning was show to be sure some time as of late 9/11 as seen inside the Tashkent meetings in 1999 and October 2000, where the need to organize tries to fight drugs, immoral behavior and terror based abuse since they were totally interlinked, was brought up. After 9/11, the meaning of strategy collaboration was upheld by the UN related to the drafting of Determination 1373 when the Security Council renowned that "the close to relationship between widespread mental fighting and transnational figured out bad behavior, unlawful drugs, tax evasion, illegal arms-dealing, and illicit advancement of nuclear, substance, natural and other potentially lethal materials, highlights the should further develop coordination of attempts on public, sub provincial, regional and general levels to strengthen an overall response to this genuine test and hazard to overall security" (Bjo"rnehed, E 2004).

The U.S. response to tranquilize dealing along the Southwest line has included communitarian tries among five essential government divisions – the Departments of Equity, Defense, State, Treasury, and Transportation – and different other government associations. Areas of drugs control have included "drug ban, against cash washing, drug and movement prerequisite, arraignments, counter-drug support, and counter-drug participation with Mexico" (Office of National Drug Control Arrangement, 2000).

## **2.6 DRUG TRAFFICKING AS A REGIONAL ISSUE**

Various examinations have endeavored to clarify that Central Asian states have been a casualty of developing global drug dealing, which present genuine dangers to the bigger locale, including China, India, and Russia. In this background, this article attempted to concentrate how drug dealing, as a non-customary security danger, represent a genuine danger to the public safety of the Central Asian Republics specifically and the bigger area overall. The analysis intends to investigate what the opiates exchange has meant for public and transnational security in the area.

South Asia incorporates: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Information from a few sources have distinguished the expanded that Asia has as of late arose as a significant worldwide drug dealing focus. As indicated by United Nations drug control specialists, 80% of heroin devoured in Western Europe starts in Afghanistan and Pakistan. One portion of these drugs (around 120 tons of heroin identical each year as per a few assessments) goes to Europe by means of Central Asia, a hazardous load to pass along the restored old Great Silk Road.

South Asian countries share worries concerning transnational composed unruly behavior, explicitly the managing of illegal drugs dealing, including heroin, designed meds, cannabis, and drug game plans containing drug substances, similarly as of precursors like ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. All countries in the space have solid public establishment and instruments to address drug managing, in any case, there is a critical need to cooperate across lines and offer continuous information, given the transnational thought of drug managing and various sorts of composed unruly behavior. Commonplace information sharing stages can help with invigorating support in criminal issue related to tranquilize managing and various sorts of transnational organized crimes (TOC) including tax avoidance (UNODC report, 2021).

Despite the way that heroin conveyed in Afghanistan is managed to countries all throughout the planet, basic totals are headed for Eastern Europe and Central Asia where use is higher than the overall ordinary. Surplus Afghan heroin is managed to China, yet most of the this current country's advantage is satisfied by Myanmar. Afghan heroin has shown up at new business areas, specifically countries in Oceania and South East Asia (IDPC).

## **2.7 REGIONAL CONTERMEASURES**

Under the system of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1990, 1993) extensively flagged the requirement for collaboration, data trade and normal lawful structures to handle drug issues in the locale. However frail organizations, deficient financing, local enmity, and outfitted struggle have all assumed a part in the bombed acknowledgment of this Convention. Practically speaking, SAARC does not assume a functioning part in the locale and has as of late been torpid. Worldwide associations and common

society have assumed a particular part in advancing proof and basic liberties based arrangements, as opposed to customary cruel corrective methodologies in the area.

Drug trafficking strategy in South Asia depends on a zero-resilience approach with reformatory enactment that inclines intensely on detainment for individuals engaged with drug offenses. In India, late entry of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill expanded the discipline for the unlawful ownership of little amounts of drugs from a limit of a half year detainment to 1 year. Drugs use is additionally deserving of as long as a half year or one-year detainment as well as a fine.

Despite the way that drug subordinate people can choose to go through treatment instead of prosecution in India, the shortfall of prioritization and earnest use of this treatment plan by courts has inferred several people, expecting to be any, have benefitted with this instrument. In the Maldives, an examination from 2011 found that 66% of detainees were completing a discipline for a drug related offense, 70% of which were condemned for direct medicine use. Another outline drove in Nepal found that 47.1% of considered young people who use drugs had experienced catch and police authority and confinement due to their prescription related offenses.

Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka license the use of the death penalty for drug offenses by law. Regardless, given the circumstances, capital punishment is not used. Since the easygoing restriction on executions in 2008, executions for drug offenses have seized in Pakistan. Despite the way that capital disciplines for drug offenses continue to be given, no executions have happened since 2007. Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka have legal plans to use the death penalty for drug-related charges (IDPC).

## **2.8 NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY AND DRUG TRAFFICKING: AN ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN'S DRUG TRAFFICKING COUNTERMEASURES**

Cannabis cultivation, manufacturing, extraction, preparation, preparation for use, distribution, sale, purchase, are all prohibited under Pakistan's Control of Narcotics Substance Act of 1997.

While the punishment for trafficking in opium, coca leaf, and opium or coca derivatives is from two years to life in prison, flogging up to thirty stripes, and a fine

A critical social issue facing current Pakistani society, which has one of the largest percentage of young people in the world, is the rapid rise in drug addiction among students of academic



institutions. In Pakistan, 645 million (5%) people aged among 15 and 64 used either prescription drugs or plant-based or synthetic pharmaceuticals for non-medical purposes in the preceding years, according to the Drug Use in Pakistan 2013 Report.

According to the incidence rate from the study, (3%) people in Pakistan that would be around four million people aged between 15 and 64 reported using marijuana. Opiates (1.02 million, nine percent), heroin (around 1 million, and painkillers around 15 % were also often utilized substances. Additionally, there are 423 000 (0.4%) injectable drug users. Regular injectors of opiates reported sharing a syringe in 73% of cases (Farhat 2013).

One of the main writers of The Lancet Series is Sania Nishtar, who once served as a federal minister in the Pakistani government. With a growing population, high unemployment, a lack of social safety nets, and dim prospects for young people, she says, "Drug use is out of control. There is a demand and a continuous supply."

Nishtar also draws attention to the difficulty of finding a solution to this issue. Although we have institutions, policies, and regulations, there are a lot of institutional inefficiencies. Transplanting regulatory systems is significant. Institutionalized inducements exist for ignoring behavior that can compel accountability. The future of initiatives to reduce drug usage is not promising given these governance methods.

Several professionals agree that Pakistan has seen an increase in drug use, in part because it has been accepted. Tariq Khosa, a former secretary of Pakistan's government's drug control agency, admits that "government and bureaucracy neglected drug usage in society due to stigma or lack of empathy." A method akin to the ostrich has caused the problem to spread to both urban and rural areas. "Treatment and continuation still remain big challenges in our society, which seems to be resigned to the viewpoint that a drug addict is lost in the social context," he says, even though the situation is changing and "drug addicts are now being viewed as victims who require care and empathy" (Yaqub. 2013).

### **2.8.1 DRUG TRAFFICKING AS DOMESTIC ISSUE**

There is a huge volume of distributed investigations depicting the job of the huge Afghan heroin creation has found an unyieldingly appealing region course in the past limits of the Golden Crescent (molded by Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the Islamic Republic of Iran), particularly clearly

out of Pakistan. An addition in heroin seizures since 2009 shows that Pakistan is expecting a huge part in managing Afghan heroin. Likely because of extended limit control in Iran, Pakistan is as of now the second most alluded to country of provenance for heroin universally, with 44% of Afghan heroin being managed through its lines (IDPC, 2021).

The Balkan ROUTE, which goes through Iran, is at this point an essential heroin managing course interfacing Afghanistan to the European and Russian business areas, the usage of the southern course, which moves heroin through the space south of Afghanistan and the Near and Middle East and Africa to show up at Europe, has been developing. India has been alluded to on occasion as the wellspring of heroin appearing in the United States and Canada. Privately made heroin in India is managed to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka (IDPC).

Close by Iran, the inescapability of drugs use in Afghanistan and Pakistan is among the most critical worldwide at an ordinary of 1.5% of the adult people. This is on separate occasions the regularity of people who use drugs from one side of the planet to the other. Pakistan saw an upsetting development in the yearly transcendence of opiate use among its general population, with rates moving from 0.7% in 2006 to 1% in 2013 to 7 million of year 2021. In Afghanistan, there is a critical level of drug use in the metropolitan people, with a recurrence speed of 2.6%. People who are dependent upon drugs in Afghanistan will routinely move between various kinds of the drugs, joining heroin or opium with drug painkillers. The tremendous level of drug uses and dependence in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran is undoubtedly related to the openness from the gigantic production of these substances in Afghanistan. For instance, Pakistan's most raised familiarity of drug use (in degree with the general population) is in domains coating the Afghan improvement locales (UNODC and IDPC).

### **2.8.2 PAKISTAN'S DRUG TRAFFICKING COUNTERMEASURES**

According to Pakistan's constitution, "Cannabis cultivation, production, extraction, preparation, possession, offering for sale, sale, purchase, or distribution are all prohibited under Pakistan's Control of Narcotics Substance Act of 1997". Even relatively lesser amounts of illegal drug possession can result in detention. Drug trafficking is punishable by death. The broader perspective on the penalties of drug trafficking is defined in Pakistan's law are, "To finance the import, export, transportation, manufacture or trade of opium or coca leaves or opium or coca

derivatives. Life imprisonment or not less than two years imprisonment and not more than 30 lashes and a fine”

The Ministry of Narcotics Control is the prime institute to deal with drugs and its aspects. It has three further departments;

1. United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC)
2. International Narcotics Control Board
3. Anti-Narcotics Forces Pakistan

Ministry of narcotics control’s goal is to ensure effective enforcement against drug trafficking, foster global collaboration, and help drug users recover by reducing reliance

Since more than 35 years ago, UNODC has been working in Pakistan in close cooperation with the government and civil society to solve development issues, particularly those relating to crime and narcotics. The UNODC and the Government of Pakistan have created their second country programme to make sure that their assistance is clearly targeted toward strategic priorities and satisfies Pakistan's needs.

The application of the worldwide drug control treaties of the United Nations is monitored independently and in a quasi-judicial capacity by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). In compliance with the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, it was founded in 1968. Its predecessors date back to the League of Nations era and the previous drug control treaties.

### **2.8.3 ANF POLICY**

The Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) experts agree that precursor drugs are transported through the United Arab Emirates, Central Asia, China, and India into Pakistan and then shortly afterward to Afghanistan. Additionally, Pakistan's Law enforcement agency acknowledge that unauthorized containers of acid anhydride structure made up a portion of the cargo in the Afghan travel trade.

Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) was set up on 21 February 1995. The Anti-Narcotics Force is the central office for fighting natural market reduction of illicit drug cures that enter Pakistan on a considerably basic level through the long porous limit with Afghanistan. These drugs are then brought out of Pakistan through the Pak-Iran line, long Makran coast or by means of sea and air.

The public framework on drug boycott imagines dynamic and fruitful coordinated effort from other law prerequisite workplaces as the ANF is pitifully spread on account of its insufficient numerical strength.

Pakistan has a solid law execution system set up. It ranges across various workplaces honestly of regulatory and normal governments. There are various regulatory instruments set up to denounce the managing and use of a wide range of sedatives substances. Holding fast to laws cover the scope of abuse of drugs:

a) Control of Narcotics Substance Act (1997)

b) Customs Act 1969

c) Pakistan Penal Code 1860

Under the CNSA 1997, responsibility for and a more noteworthy measure of heroin, cocaine or another opium and coca subordinate passes on an everyday presence term or the death penalty. The discipline shifts for opium and some other substance not assembled under the Act. Predecessor artificial materials fall under this dubious order inside the Act. LEAs answerable for drug bans: There are four central government services/divisions, which are commanded to prohibit illicit drugs. Additionally, all common police powers likewise convey something remarkably similar order under the lawful structure. Keeping is the rundown of law requirement device:

1. Anti-Narcotics Force working under Narcotics Control Division
2. Pakistan Customs working under Federal Board of Revenue
3. Air terminal Security Force under Ministry of Interior
4. Pakistan Rangers under Ministry of Interior
5. Outskirts Corps under Ministry of Interior
6. Pakistan Coast Guards under Ministry of Interior Outskirts Constabulary under Home Department KP
7. Common Police Departments

As per a report by United Nation Office on Drugs and Crimes, the worldwide issue of drug utilization and illegal drug dealing has extreme ramifications for all areas of society in all nations. It has negative wellbeing results, builds wrongdoing, brutality, and defilement, and channels

human, regular, and monetary assets that could be utilized for social and financial turn of events. It causes opposing effects on prosperity; an upsurge in unruly behavior, mercilessness, and degradation; the exhausting of human, typical and money related resources that may somehow be used for social and monetary new development; the pulverization of individuals, families, and networks; and the undermining of political, social, social, and monetary plans.

The worldwide drug abuse issue has filled in size because of a quick changing social and financial environment, expanded accessibility and advancement of drugs, and rising interest for them. Changing examples of drug abuse, supply, and conveyance have added to the issue's intricacy. There has been an addition in well-disposed and financial components which make people, especially youth, weaker and responsible to take part in drug use and medicine related peril taking behavior. Hence, in solicitation to gainfully resolve this issue, drug demand reduction (DDR) methodologies and ventures should be unequivocally expected to remember all spaces of society for the free.

The best strategy for dealing with the dependence on drugs incorporates an extensive, changed and formed technique, that watches out for both stockpile the board and request decrease, which build up one another, just as the legitimate utilization of the common obligation idea.

Governments, global associations, and non-administrative gatherings are endeavoring to battle the illegal assembling, dealing, and conveyance of drugs. drug demand reduction projects ought to be coordinated to cultivate collaboration among key partners, cover a wide scope of applicable drugs, and advance individual wellbeing and social prosperity, consolidate a wide grouping of appropriate interventions; advance prosperity and social flourishing among individuals, families, and networks; and should moreover lessen the ominous results of substance compulsion for the individual and for society running free.

#### **2.8.4 ANF POLICY 2019**

In 2019, the most recent national anti-drug policy was created. The time between policy updates was extremely long. The most recent policy, which was revealed in 2019, is more elaborate than the previous one, which was a standard policy. The last policy before 2019 was announced in 2010, and there are no other differences between the two. The definition of new and old pharmaceuticals is the difference between the policies in 2010 and 2019. The regional and provincial partners are also under contract.

### **2.8.5 DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION BY ANTI NARCOTIC FORCES:**

Using treatment, rehabilitation, and aftercare programs to reduce the demand for illicit drugs and other substances of abuse means discouraging and preventing initial drug use, intervening early with occasional or non-dependent drug users, and treating the negative health and social consequences of dependency.

The Government of Pakistan through the Ministry of Narcotics Control will guarantee to upgrade endeavors focused on drug request decrease, with specific accentuation on further developing proof based counteraction, early intercession, treatment, care, recuperation, restoration and social reintegration administrations and offices in the country.

### **2.8.6 DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION BY ANTI NARCOTIC FORCES:**

Pakistan was declared poppy free country in 2001 was acclaimed as an example of overcoming adversity for showing that annihilation of illegal poppy development is conceivable. Illegal development of opium poppy and coca shrub are offenses under the CNS Act, 1997. The in general obligation of keeping up with the without poppy status of Pakistan and handling the issue of illegal development will lie with the Federal Government as a team with Provincial Governments where these regions are found.

### **2.8.7 DRUG ADDICTS**

Following the revelation of worrying data on drug use among university and college students by Pakistan's anti-narcotics agency.

According to the 2020 assessment article published by Elsevier, smoking is the first step towards long-term drug usage. The usage of drugs in movies, according to scientists, has an impact on how youngsters behave when using drugs.

## **2.9 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

For more than 35 years, UNODC has operated in Pakistan under numerous guises. To address Pakistan's development difficulties, particularly those related to drug and crime issues, the UNODC Country Office in Pakistan collaborates with the Government of Pakistan (GOP), civil society stakeholders, and partners.

UNODC planned three phase country programme to encounter the challenges related to governance, public health and security issues faced by Pakistan Government. Building on the

successes, contributions, and lessons learned during phases I (2010-2016) and II (2016-2019 — extended until 2021 due to COVID-19), the third phase of the country programme for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) country office in Pakistan (COPAK) has been prepared. It is an extensive country programme approach that builds on the One UN ethos, has the full support of civil society and the GOP, and will assist with bringing the globe closer to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UNODC Corporate Strategy 2021–25 is also modified to meet the needs and objectives of the Pakistani government and the Member States that support Pakistan.

The Second Country Program (CPII) is intended to support the GOP's rule of law efforts by building on the knowledge and experience of its predecessor, First Country Program (CPI). GOP and UNODC contribute to peace and stability, support GOP policies and programs, assist Pakistan in meeting its international obligations, and deliver results that address UNODC's mandate to achieve consonance and effectiveness was jointly established. Like its predecessor, the development process was based on mapping exercises, strategic donor dialogues, and baseline assessments. CPII is a dynamic framework that can change during deployment to reflect changing needs and priorities.

UNODC has worked to promote "a safer community, free from risks posed by organized crime and drug use, and confident in the ability of the criminal justice system to offer access to justice" since its founding.

The Acting Secretary of the Ministry of Narcotics Control, Mr. Sabino Sikandar Jalal, noted that "Given the intricacy and global interconnection of illicit drug trafficking, no government can fight this war alone. International cooperation is needed to combat this threat more successfully.

Dr. Jeremy Milsom, Country Representative of UNODC COPAK, presented focus area in Pakistan regarding drug trafficking in the new UNODC CP-III 2022–2025:

Illegal trafficking and border management - aid to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) on land/sea border management, counter narcotics and other types of contraband smuggling, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and cybercrime. Pakistan serves as a place of transit and ultimate destination for narcotics and chemical precursors. Additionally, it serves as a transit, source, and destination nation for migrants who are being smuggled and trafficked. The management of

borders, a crucial issue for economic growth and national security, is severely hampered by this illegal trade in both drugs and people.

Sub-Programme III (SPIII) aims to increase vulnerable groups' with a focus on populations living in prisons as well as mothers and children who use illegal drugs. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) and the UNODC Country Office in Pakistan will work together to strengthen partners' abilities to offer evidence-based drug use avoidance and drug preventive treatment.

According to UNODC, a special high-level conference between Afghanistan and Pakistan focused on promoting trade while preventing undesired flows was conducted in Tokyo, Japan in November 2019. Aiming to advance mutual confidence, trust, and operational collaboration between the law enforcement agencies (LAEs) of Pakistan and Afghanistan. Numerous success stories were presented, and numerous innovative tactical options were considered to stop the smuggling. The Afghan Taliban overthrew the Afghan Government, nevertheless, and they took control of the nation in August 2021. They reconstruct the entire system, including the laws, the government, and everything else. They are working to dispel the notion that Afghans control most of the world's opium production as time goes on. The Taliban government in Afghanistan has started a drive to end poppy farming to stop the nation from producing substantial amounts of opium and heroin, despite farmers' fears that their livelihoods will be destroyed at a time of rising poverty.

## **2.10 ROLE OF RELIGION AND MEDIA**

To the new expansion in heroin maltreatment in the region, the Green December Movement has prevailed with regards to including the two people in local area endeavors to diminish illicit drug use. Accentuation has been put on the contribution of religious scholars in chronic drug use counteraction exercises, especially in making the populace aware of ongoing drug habits, just as in giving profound and psychosocial backing to detoxified addicts, which assists them with avoiding drugs (Mufti 1986).

The current Pakistani media is fundamental, intense, genuine, and exciting. Pakistani media simply analyzes and further upgrades the diverse social issues and deferrals in proposing their answers. Maybe than going as a protection against the assault of friendly and Western media, it occasionally obliges them in extra enlarging the current or saw divisions in the overall population. The present inescapable examples among the overall population, if not properly would in general will have sweeping unfriendly results on open association and adequacy (Awan, M. Y. 2019).



## **2.11 META NARRATIVES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING**

Drug dealing contrarily affects Pakistan's every Institution whether it is economy, religion, governmental issues, society, family, and training. Pushing on monetary area the greatest wages in the unlawful drug industry are made from the transport networks in the made countries. Considerable confirmation from Pakistan and verbose verification from other producer countries with some local use recommend that the impact of illicit drugs on pay allocation is U-formed, or, even more certainly, as a pivoted J twist (for instance ongoing drug use is high among upper and lower pay packs yet less high among the past than the last mentioned. In various countries, the most insignificant compensation packs show a higher than-ordinary use of drugs. Among the common laborers, illicit drug usage will in general be not so great. Nonetheless, rising again among the more significant salary social events, it really remains underneath that of the lower-pay get-togethers. The sociological explanation for this marvel is the overall conflict about the mistake of dejection and the weariness of extravagance.

There are a few compositions on how the fast amicable, money related, and imaginative changes, typical for the current age, sway families and organizations. A huge piece of the composing is abstract in nature. While there are no ifs, ands or buts various associations between the disclosures of such composition and the issues of substance fixation, researching these associations is past the ambit of the current assessment. A significant parcel of the issues material to the association between unlawful drug use and families are summarized in two position papers prepared by UNDCP and the World Health Organization (WHO). The going with discussion simply a few pointers to extra assessment.

The separating of the family emits an impression of being associated, some way or another or another, to issues of drug abuse. The country study did by UNRISD and the United Nations University on Mexico, for example, shows that unlawful illegal drug use relates even more immovably with the separating of the family weakness. Disregarding the way that families sway framing the viewpoints, qualities, and lead instances of children and in this manner hindering drug abuse, peer packs oftentimes show to have a significantly more grounded impact. The adverse consequence of partners appears to augment when security guards leave their customary managerial positions. Family factors thought to incite, or fortify, constant medication utilize fuse drawn out or awful parental nonappearance, merciless request, powerlessness to pass on an

energetic level and parental usage of drugs. Nonappearance of family constancy set off by low and irregular compensation and joblessness may construct the load on the family and its shortcoming to ongoing medication use. This opens a wide field for government movement to decrease such shortcoming (ABUSE 1998).

## **2.12 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

There has been a growing interest in security concerns that arise from a variety of transnational dangers to human well-being and state capability, rather than through intra- or interstate violence. This has been no different in the Asia-Pacific area, where, because of these risks, there has grown an appreciation that state collaboration is required to confront such difficulties. This concept encapsulates the term Nontraditional security (NTS) (Collins, A. 2011). The nature and extent of non-traditional security threats are non-military and multinational. These difficulties are related to the population's ability to endure. Non-traditional security concerns jeopardize a state's sociopolitical and financial stability. In today's security environment, states must address both classic and non-traditional dangers, such as environmental degradation, demographic shifts, and international organized crime such as Drug trafficking (Imran, M., Mustafa, G., Saleem, F., Haider, S., & Arslan, M. 2021).

### **3. CHAPTER II: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

A problem can be solved systematically using research technique. It is the science of learning how to conduct research. Research methodology is the general term used to describe the processes researchers use to describe, explain, and forecast events. It can also be described as the study of knowledge acquisition techniques. Its objective is to provide a research work plan (Rajasekar 2014).

In the research methodology chapter, research methods, approaches, and designs are described in detail, with a focus on those that were used throughout the study. I justify my choice by describing the benefits and drawbacks of each approach and design, considering how applicable they are to our research.

According to O'Leary (2004), methodology refers to the framework that will be used to carry out our research and is linked to a certain set of paradigmatic assumptions. According to Allan and Randy (2005), a research technique should adhere to the following two standards:

First, the methodology should be the most effective at achieving the research's goals. Second, it should be possible to replicate the methodology in other similar studies.

#### **3.2 RESEARCH APPROACH**

Both a qualitative and a quantitative method are used in this investigation. Non-numerical information such as interview transcripts, notes, videos, audio recordings, photographs, and text documents are examples of qualitative data. Researchers can use qualitative case study methodologies to explore complicated phenomena in their surroundings (Baxter & Jack, 2008).

In-depth, open-ended interviews, written documentation, and direct fieldwork observations are all used in the analysis of qualitative research data. Naturalistic inquiry is used by qualitative researchers as they build case studies and create rich narrative descriptions of real-world environments. The output of qualitative research is patterns and themes produced by inductive analysis across cases (Patton, 2005). In qualitative approach, the researcher views settings, and individuals as a whole; settings, persons, or groups are not reduced to variables but are instead seen in their entirety. The context of people's histories and current circumstances are studied by the qualitative researcher (Marshall & Rossman, 2011; Tracy, 2013; Yin, 2011).

Comparatively, quantitative data is defined as the value of data expressed as counts or numbers, where each data set is given a specific numerical value. This data is any quantifiable information that can be used for mathematical calculations and statistical analysis, such that real-life decisions can be made based on these mathematical derivations. Quantitative data is used to answer questions such as “How many?,” “How often?,” “How much?” This data can be verified and can also be conveniently evaluated using mathematical techniques. To gather quantitative data for statistical analysis, a specified segment of the population is typically sent surveys, polls, or questionnaires. It is possible to establish the results throughout a population.

### **3.3 QUALITATIVE METHOD:**

Qualitative examination is a course of naturalistic request that looks for a top to bottom comprehension of social peculiarities inside their normal setting. It centers on the "why" rather than the "what the future holds" depends on the immediate encounters of people as significance making specialists in their consistently lives. Qualitative researches use a variety of systems of inquiry, including biography, case study, historical analysis, and discourse analysis, rather than logical and statistical procedures.

Through, subjective qualitative approach this examination investigated the countermeasures of drugs dealing/drug trafficking within Pakistan. Meetings were designed for the concerned reason with the authority of opiates division. The attention was additionally on security dangers on large scale and miniature levels which added to the account of the story. The chose authorities addressed huge issues identified with drug dealing within the Pakistan. The concerned institutions are ANTI NARCOTIC FORCES (ANF), United Nations (UN), Custom officers. Qualitative researches use a variety of systems of inquiry, including biography, case study, historical analysis, and discourse analysis, rather than logical and statistical procedures (SASSI). And for interviews purpose the research went to the location that is ANF Regional directorate north, Kahuta road, Islamabad and ANF Headquarters Rawalpindi. Due to Covid restrictions few interviews were conducted via Calls, emails.

### **3.4 QUANTITATIVE METHOD:**

Google Docs' Survey programme is the instrument utilized in this study's quantitative methodology. The goal is to pinpoint the discrepancy between the policy's implementation and public knowledge. Regardless of gender, the sample was done based on each person's work, marital status, and academic standing. The poll was distributed to young people mostly centered in Islamabad, as well as other Pakistani cities. SPSS was used to aid in the analysis. In which regression and correlation model analysis was used to generate the authentic results. About 80 people were included in the sample, and 23 questions were followed by numerous factors. The analysis was carried out by regression and correlation model. The sampling for the quantitative survey was done randomly. The main aim was the youth who are most affected by drugs. The demographic details was obtained by asking about qualification, age, gender, marital status, and location. Keeping in mind that the target audience is youth who are aware of contemporary, social issues. The survey was distributed among college and universities students.

#### **3.4.1 REGRESSION MODEL**

Regression is a statistical technique used in the fields of finance, investing, and other disciplines that aims to establish the nature and strength of the relationship between a single dependent variable (often represented by Y) and several independent variables (known as independent variables). The most popular variation of this method is linear regression, which is also known as simple regression or ordinary least squares (OLS). Based on a line of best fit, linear regression determines the linear relationship between two variables.

The method of least squares, which was first presented by Legendre in 1805 and Gauss in 1809, was the oldest type of regression. Legendre and Gauss both used the technique to solve the issue of figuring out the orbits of objects around the Sun from astronomical measurements (mostly comets, but also later the then newly discovered minor planets). A variant of the Gauss-Markov theorem was included in a later development of the theory of least squares that Gauss published in 1821.

Francis Galton first used the word "regression" to describe a biological process in the 19th century. The issue was that descendants of tall ancestors typically have heights that are closer to the average (a phenomenon also known as regression toward the mean)

### **3.4.2 CORRELATION MODEL**

A correlation coefficient is a statistical term that expresses a correlation, or a statistical link between two variables, in numerical terms. The variables could be two columns of a specific data set of observations, sometimes known as a sample, or two parts of a multivariate random variable with a predetermined distribution.

There are various kinds of correlation coefficients, each having their own definition, range of applicability, and traits. All of them presuming values between -1 and +1, where -1 represents the strongest possible agreement and 0 represents the strongest possible disagreement. Correlation coefficients are problematic as analytical tools because they tend to be distorted by outliers in some cases and can be mistakenly utilized to imply a causal relationship between two variables.

### **3.5 RESEARCH DESIGN: EXPLORATORY RESEARCH**

For the concerned investigation, the research design opted for this study is exploratory research. Exploratory research is described as research conducted to learn more about a problem that is not well defined. It is carried out to gain a better knowledge of the current problem, but the results will not be conclusive. For this type of study, a researcher begins with a broad concept and uses the research to discover difficulties that can be the subject of future study. A key consideration here is that the researcher must be willing to shift course if added information or insight becomes available. When a problem is still in its initial stages, such study is frequently conducted. It is also known as grounded theory or interpretive research since it is used to answer questions like what, why, and how. Exploratory study is not structured study. It is typically low cost, interactive and open ended.

### **3.6 SAMPLING: PURPOSIVE SAMPLING**

A purposive sample is a non-probability sample that is chosen based on population characteristics and the study's goal. Purposive sampling, also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling, is distinct from convenience sampling. Because it is looking into drug trafficking policies on a federal level, this study has several limitations. Having stated that, the officers' availability is the most significant aspect of the purposive sampling process. However, the restricted interaction was achieved, ensuring that the interviewers' remarks did not contradict one another. In addition, 5 to 7 officer's interviews are being done for the necessary study and 5 case studies of drug addicts.

### **3.7 DATA COLLECTION:**

To address the research topic, verify the hypothesis, and evaluate the findings, data collecting is the process of acquiring information from all pertinent sources. The two types of data gathering techniques are secondary data collection techniques and primary data collection techniques.

**Primary data** is information that has never been seen before. Primary data refers to your research's original findings. When opposed to secondary data study, primary data collection and analysis often takes more time and effort. Qualitative research, on the other hand, does not rely on numbers or calculations. Words, sounds, feelings, emotions, colors, and other non-quantifiable aspects are fundamental to qualitative research. Interviews, questionnaires with open-ended questions, focus groups, observation, game or role-playing, case studies, and other qualitative data gathering methods are used to assure a deeper level of depth of understanding. But, to identify the gap between the policy and implementation quantitative method was also used, particularly survey questionnaire via Google Docs.

The primary data for the study identified four institutions: ANF, UN, SASSI, and Custom, while secondary data was gathered from policy documents, as well as existing literature such as books and articles.

**Secondary data** is information that has previously been published in books, newspapers, magazines, journals, and other online resources. These sites have a wealth of information about your study topic in business studies, independent of the nature of the topic. As a result, using a suitable set of criteria to pick secondary data for use in the study is critical in terms of boosting the research validity and reliability. These criteria include, but are not limited to, the date of publication, the author's credentials, the source's reliability, the quality of the discussions, the depth of the analyses, the degree of the text's contribution to the growth of the research area, and so on. The Literature Review chapter goes through secondary data collection in greater detail. Secondary data gathering methods have several advantages, including the ability to save time, effort, and money. They do, however, have a significant disadvantage. Secondary research does not contribute to the expansion of the literature by generating fresh (new) data.

### **3.8 DATA ANALYSIS: DESCRIPTIVE & EXPLORATORY**

In qualitative research, data analysis refers to the process of carefully searching and organizing interview transcripts, observation notes, and other non-textual resources gathered by the researcher

to better understand the phenomenon. Qualitative data can take several forms. Interview transcripts from open-ended, targeted, but exploratory interviews make up the database in many qualitative nursing studies. However, there is no limit to what can be included in a qualitative database, and we are seeing increasingly inventive uses of sources like video and participatory observations, focus groups, texts and documents, multi-media or public domain sources, policy manuals, photographs, and lay autobiographical accounts.

The major goal of **exploratory research**, as the name implies, is to investigate a problem to gain insight and understanding to conduct a more detailed examination. It focuses on the exploration of concepts and ideas. The exploratory research approach is appropriate for investigations that are flexible enough to allow all parts of the problem to be considered.

As a result, the primary focus of the research is on drug trafficking policies. To explore why drug trafficking has not been eradicated from Pakistan by analyzing the policy, initiative, strengths, weaknesses, and loopholes of the policy document.

The word "**descriptive research**" refers to a form of conclusive research study that focuses on describing the features of a certain person or group. It comprises study into specific forecasts, a person's or group's characteristics or functions, the narration of facts, and so on. Because the goal of descriptive research is to collect complete and correct data for the study, the method used must be carefully planned. What should the researcher specify exactly what he or she intends to measure? What method of measurement does he or she wish to use? They need to be awfully specific about the population they are studying.



#### **4. CHAPTER III: QUALITATIVE RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The interviews were conducted from Anti-Narcotic Forces officials via face to face meetings, calls, and E-mails. The interviews were classified into five categories.

1. Drug Demand Reduction (DDR)
2. Drug Supply Reduction (DSR)
3. International Cooperation (IC)
4. Drug Addicts
5. Security Threats

##### **4.1 DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION (DDR)**

Officials from the ANF outlined their DDR plan, its implementation, and its success. When asked, they emphasized global evolution, i.e., modernization, urbanization, and socialization. Drug interest is attributed to the changing patterns of every organization, including family, religion, politics, education, and the financial department. For example, a key alteration in family structure is that today both parents choose to work to divide responsibilities, yet amid all this commotion, they are unable to keep a close eye on their children as they formerly did. Similarly, the communication distance between a student and his or her teacher or mentor is widening every day. Restricted and restrained communication between the student and the teacher might result in a variety of problems.

According to the statement, ANF and other educational institutions are not cooperating. The need of collaborative efforts is critical for widespread awareness. Smart strategies and procedures should also be employed to educate the youth via Tiktok, Instagram, and other social media platforms, but academicians, regrettably, show no interest. Furthermore, the media is not doing its job and has not had an impact on mindfulness, even though media is critical for narrative development and change. Leftists/liberals and rightists/conservatives were mentioned in the conversation. They explain that it is more like a war between liberals and conservatives rather than evaluating it morally. Unfortunately, morals are dying with every single passing day. The idea of classism rules out over the war between the mentioned two. As it is said by Karl Liebknecht, that, "For Capitalism, war and peace are business and nothing but business."

Further, the occasional addicts were discussed. Officially defined periodic addicts are people who start using drugs at an early age and stop after a few years. He does not seem concerned about

being an occasional addict, but consider this: narcotics started at an early age can develop into a habit, and it eventually becomes a part of the character.

While discussing the DDR approach and outcomes, it was brought out that the ANF had control over the drug trade and the country's progress. Surprisingly, it was also mentioned throughout the debate that they had encountered some situations where drug access began as early as secondary school.

Both scenarios stated previously were incompatible, which raised a lot of issues and exposed a lot of flaws.

Moving further towards the slogan behind the DDR strategy for example "*Maar nahi, pyaar*".

The focus of ANF in terms of Drug Demand Reduction is on the mercy approach to addicts in coping with their difficult nature. On the other hand, the educational sector has been told to hold seminars to raise awareness, but the students' response to this strategy has been disappointing. They left the workshops or seminar in the first half of the agenda and all the efforts go in vain. When we examine the talks, we find that the clarity and reaction to such a situation is unclear and perplexing. Society is becoming more dysfunctional, and social fabrics are being torn because of a cloudy grasp of how to cope with the challenges, particularly by a significant institution

#### **4.2 DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION (DSR)**

While discussing drug supply reduction and its efficacy, it was stated that Drug Supply Reduction is producing outstanding outcomes. According to the concerned authority, the amount of drugs wasted in Pakistan in 2020 exceeded the full practical year budgetary plan. Also, keeping an eye on drug traffickers so that the supply of drugs can be regulated. He stated that Pakistan is a major area, with 90% of the drugs coming from Afghanistan and the other 10% being supplied in labs using substances found in 'Heroin' to make manufactured narcotics such as Ice, NDMA, Ecstasy, and LSD, among others. These drugs are dangerous and can easily lead to death.

Due to the ever-increasing variety of combinations being delivered, Potential drug buyers have no way of knowing what their substance might include. The production and distribution of synthetic drugs such as Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) and benzodiazepines is minimal in Pakistan. Happiness is the most well-known ATS, and it comes from a variety of places in Pakistan. Benzodiazepines, on the other hand, are either licitly compounded or imported in Pakistan. While

Pakistan shares the longest border with Afghanistan at 2670 kilometers, it is a vital nation for the exchange of illegal substances from Afghanistan. When it comes to questions like the methods for securing the Pak Afghan border, it is apparent that we share the longest line with Afghanistan, and it is tough to keep an eye on everything.

The inquiry lead to why, even though the lines were closed during the current Coronavirus outbreak, the most significant use of drugs in Pakistan was seen in the 2020 report on drugs: to which authorities' "focus on the traditional strategies used for exchanging from Afghanistan to Pakistan are by that ordinary exchange is done on donkeys with stacked trucks with almost no check" and this was deeply astonishing. They likewise referenced the boundary fencing done at Pak afghan line as a strategy to control dealing.

During the dialogue, the questioner learned about air or air terminal dealings, including where the check and balance is located, and what the consequences are if criminal/trafficker is detected?

*"Have you ever been to airport?"* the official responded? *"Have you noticed how people change as they travel through airports? How do we make sure that everyone is okay? We simply double-check the doubtful based on our knowledge."* Consider a scenario in which a single dealer is successful in achieving his or her primary purpose of drug exchange. We have gotten a hundred more. In such a crowded environment, it is tough to manage.

The questioner was referring to aviation transactions between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The Saudi punishment for a dealer caught in the act was simply a day to day existence. Why it is that Pakistan does not follow these rules?

The precise justification issue, to which the official responded, is that we cannot give the sellers capital penalty. The human rights activists show up in person, which generates a lot of attention. This is profoundly distressing, implying that criminals are immune to such punishments, which is why they wander the streets and are given second opportunities, resulting in the demise of society and the nation.

The officials also discussed another legal dilemma. ANF or police are only allowed to apprehend dealers or vendors who are caught in the act. ANF guarantees the recce and manages the dealer to get him/her in the act for research purposes. However, in the case that we discover someone transporting drugs and upon approaching him, he throws them away or does something else that

does not render him blameworthy, the ANF cannot presume that the person is a dealer until or unless the dealer is detected committing an offence.

ANF also has its own police headquarters and courts to deal with all the opiate issues, according to the officials.

#### **4.3 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (IC)**

When asked about international collaboration and Pakistan's role and participation in such organizations and forums, the responder responded,

Pakistan is seeking international assistance in combating drug trafficking. Pakistan will work to strengthen ties with all its neighbors, regional and international forums, and organizations, as well as major bilateral, regional, and international organizations and multilateral projects. Pakistan is committed to continuing to contribute to UN-led global efforts to confront and combat the complex and transnational issue of illegal narcotics, as mandated by the established guideline of normal and shared responsibility. Pakistan has ratified all three UN drug control agreements, as well as the SAARC Drug Control Convention, due to the unique circumstances. This clearly illustrates Pakistan's close cooperation with the United Nations Commission on Opiate Drugs, which is the United Nations' main strategy-making organization.

#### **4.4 DRUG ADDICTS**

Pakistan has around 7.6 million drug users, according to the UNODC. These number in the tens of millions, among the most for any nation on the earth, are addicted. Ice (crystal methamphetamine) is a synthetic substance that has infiltrated schools and colleges. Drugs wreak havoc on a child's character, discipline, health, and future. According to a report published in 2020, drug addicts has increased by millions in Pakistan. It further led to crime, violence, domestic violence, and societal discomfort on macro as well as micro level. Unfortunately, there are extremely limited numbers of rehabs in Pakistan. The authorities have limited beds in rehabilitation centers whereas the NGOs (non governmental organizations) and INGO's are awfully expensive and far away from the drug addicts in terms of finances.

According to a 2013 UN report, there are 6.7 million drug users in Pakistan, 78% of whom are men and the remaining 22% are women. As the number of these addicts rises by 40,000 per year,

Pakistan may be the country with the greatest drug influence on the planet. The use of drugs is steadily rising. More than 800,000 people in Pakistan are drug reliant.

As this study reveals, there has been no drug addiction survey since 2013, which is incredibly concerning that such problems are taken so lightly and that there is no solid research data. In terms of research, the system has been working on their instincts. Their research department is weak and lacks concentration.

#### **4.5 SECURITY THREATS**

According to the conversation,”

It was explained that drug dealing generates a hefty sum of money that can be used to buy anything. As a result of the money generated by drug dealing being used for anti-state plans, those in power have complete control over everything. For example, when a dealer is apprehended, he is given bail rather than facing discipline. This is because those in power, such as senators, continue to dismiss the possibility of discipline, making it impossible to change the laws because they pay off the authorities in every office because they have complete control over everything through the money generated by drug dealing.

This is a huge threat to a country's, societies, and societal structures. It is possible to implode the social structure. This is a substantial impediment to law enforcement groups ensuring or working on the law. The focus of the debate is on the outliers in each organization. These sheep provide financial support to dissenter groups within the country, causing turbulence, ceaseless annihilation, and vulnerability in the country.

The drug market is more than a few obnoxious characters making a lot of money: similar individuals have the potential to destroy society." Drug traffickers use their stashes to attack weak countries through corporate acquisitions, defilement, and brutality. These cycles eventually converge because the issue at hand is more than unlawful tax dodging and terrorizing: drug cartels buy more than land, banks, and businesses. They buy decisions, up-and-comers, and gatherings briefly, they buy power.

This is the point at which the drug trade becomes a security risk. Not only are narcotics sourced from conflict-ridden areas of Asia and Latin America, but they also finance and perpetuate rebellion and related humanitarian disasters.

The Andes, Central America, the Caribbean, West Africa, the Balkans, and Central Asia have indisputably more assets than states in poor and weak travel zones. These areas are caught in a crossfire that scares away tourists, business owners, and financial backers alike, making their financial problems insurmountable. Either more is done to assist these areas in adapting to the challenges posed by drug trafficking, or drug control will become even more politicized for causing major problems in countries that have already faced emotional deprivation and medical disorders.

Anti-Narcotics forces officials, however, listed down some other issues.

#### **4.6 POLICY GAP**

There has not been a policy since 2019; the previous ANF policy was introduced in 2010 and was a conventional policy. The policy for 2019 was created after 9 years, and the main distinction between the two was how drugs were advanced. In comparison to the prior policy, this one was more detailed. The provincial and regional partners were bound by this policy, and ANF was then requested to create an action plan for the 2019 Policy. In 2021, the action plan was introduced.

Meetings between law enforcement agencies are held for implementation purposes, but there is a gap in that it has only occurred at the major levels and not the local ones. A comprehensive strategy to the eradication of narcotics from society at the state level is needed. The mission will only be successful if minors from the society who are responsible for enforcing the law are included in the sessions.

#### **4.7 FOCUS**

The concentration of the institution is on drug seizures, and there is no doubt that they have been apprehending and seizing drugs with twice the force. The decrease in drug demand loses importance. Only 80 percent of the work is done with the core problems being ignored in favors of enforcement. It is comparable to a doctor simply prescribing painkillers to a cancer patient rather than going into the disease's specifics and causes.

According to the Pakistani authorities, seizures of illegal drugs have surged in recent weeks to reach levels never seen at one of Pakistan's main border crossings with Afghanistan.

According to information Pakistan Customs provided to TRT World, police at the Torkham border post recovered almost 524 kg of hashish, 255 kg of heroin, 280 kg of opium, and 22 kg of methamphetamine between December 2021 and January 2022.

The Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) of Pakistan has also made significant seizures. In operations around the nation, the agency seized more than 2.2 tons of drugs, including heroin and meth, in late December. In January, they seized more than 3 tons of drugs.

#### **4.8 HUMAN RIGHTS**

Human rights ministry collaborated with Anti-Narcotic Force (ANF) and shared the responsibility. Human rights are meant to fill the gap between the police and the prosecution so that people can be protected and have access to their basic rights without fear of repercussions from either the police or the threat to their lives posed by criminals. Knowing that they are protected by specific organizations no matter what crime they commit may have a detrimental effect on offenders.

Human rights violations against drug users as well as how drug policy manifests as human rights violations against narcologists themselves, who lose their independence as professionals and their capacity to act in accordance with professional standards and ethical norms. Drug users and narcologists should collaborate to guarantee that drug policy does not jeopardize patients' health and human rights because both groups suffer from severe drug policies.

Applying human rights principles to the setting of drug dependent is referred to as "human rights in patient care." This idea, which emphasizes the responsibility of the state in respecting, defending, and fulfilling the human rights of patients and healthcare professionals, is founded on the recognition of the interdependent and interconnected nature of such rights. The idea of human rights in patient care focuses on the most disadvantaged and vulnerable patients, such as those who are drug dependent, in addition to placing more emphasis on patients' agency and autonomy.

#### **4.9 MINISTRIES**

A list of ministries that are affiliated to ANF and are expected to collaborate strategically with the institutions is provided below. Ministry of Commerce; to stop drug-related money laundering. A budget of 2,757,469,000 was granted in the future by the Ministry of Finance for the ANF and the Ministry of Narcotics Control. The ANF has a force of approximately 6,000 men. This budget covers the Anti-Narcotics Force's operating expenses. Then the Ministry of Information and

broadcasting is not giving its due time or releases which create a larger impact. There are 17 federal partners and 5 provincial partners, however there is little to no communication between them and very few meetings. The work relating to drug control has not been released by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics or the Ministry of Training and Statistics. There are gaps in every department that is relevant, which results in a lack of effectiveness in eradicating these problems from society and the state.

#### **4.10 NO RESEARCH**

The Anti-Narcotics department lacks a research wing. That is the primary flaw in the system. The policy's benefits and drawbacks cannot be examined. The research bridges the gap between the public and LEAs. We learn about the success and failure of the policy through study. How effective is the policy and what else is required to improve the country? Every aspect of life can benefit from research. To increase the effectiveness of the relevant department, it is advisable to strengthen or expand the research wing.

#### **4.11 SURVEY 2013**

Since 2013, there has not been a drug addict survey conducted. There has not been a report on drug abuse in 9 years. It is obvious that drug abuse leads straight to drug trafficking. The concerned departments are bound to answer several questions due to the absence of information. Since it has been recognized that drug addiction is constantly on the rise and is easily visible in schools, colleges, universities, and other places, According to a 2013 drug survey, Pakistan has 6.7 million drug addicts. With a prevalence of 3.6% of the population, or four million users nationally, cannabis is the most often used substance.

One in five people report using more than one controlled substance in the last year, indicating that poly drug use is widespread. According to estimates, 320,000 people (0.3%) and 860,000 people (0.8%), respectively, use opium and heroin regularly. Overall, 1.06 million persons (1.0 percent of the population between the ages of 15 and 64) use opiates. Most of the drug users in this study were between the ages of 25 and 39. The age group using cannabis most frequently was 30 to 34, whereas the age group using heroin most frequently was 35 to 39. Trace amounts of methamphetamine, which were previously undetectable in the nation, are now being reported, and it is estimated that 19,000 persons took this stimulant in the last year.



Punjab has the highest percentage of drug users and injectors due to the size of its population, with 2.9 million persons taking illegal drugs in the last year and about 260,000 injecting drugs right now. In Punjab, cannabis was reported to be the most widely utilized drug (3.1 %). Due to injecting drugs, there is also a significant risk of contracting HIV and other blood-borne infections.

#### **4.12 AFGHANISTAN DRUG TRADE**

Despite the Taliban's pledge to outlaw narcotics, the trade is flourishing while they are in power. This planting season, farmers reported growing opium poppy production, and there is indications that methamphetamine production has increased as well. Many Afghans rely on illicit drugs for their economic survival as their nation descends into a grave humanitarian crisis because of the NATO war's end, the withdrawal of foreign aid, sanctions against the Taliban, and other factors.

Afghanistan looks to be a major source of trafficking. Both the Southern Route, which goes through Pakistan and the Indian Ocean, and the Balkan Route, which is used to transit Afghan heroin through Iran and Turkey to Europe, have seen significant and frequent seizures.

Azlan Aslam, a representative of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province's department of excise, taxation, and narcotics control, claims that the amount of drug trafficking coming from Afghanistan is rising. According to Azlam, "the seizures are increasing as we are dealing with enormous quantities of narcotics."

Akbar Durrani, who just resigned as Pakistan's federal secretary for drug control, claimed that the situation in Afghanistan is "fluid" and that the country is facing "many obstacles." "For that reason, similar situations occur."

Afghanistan's importance for regional connectivity is one of the main points. Promoting domestic and regional stability requires economic development and regional integration.

#### **4.13 SUBJECT EXPERT: MARIA SULTAN – DG SASSI**

The South Asian Strategic Stability Institute University, in short SASSI University, is an exploration establishment and a research organization situated in Islamabad. Previous Deputy Director Maria Sultan took over as Director-General and Nick Robson as Chief Coordinator. Sultan has been subsidiary with the Government of Pakistan, explicitly filling in as a regular citizen protection specialist at the Ministry of Defense. Maria sultan has done massive work on drug

trafficking and drug related issues. Fortunately, the researcher had an interaction with the renowned Sultan.

In a conversation, upon asking the question about the loopholes in the current policy concerning drug trafficking.

To which she responded and shared few issues and mentioned few points that are

1. Missing legal mandate.
2. Capacity issue of the force dealing with narcotics that is 4000 in numbers around the country.
3. No witness protection.
4. No officer protection.
5. No anonymity.
6. No incentives.
7. Demoralizing for the force.
8. National denial & recognition of the issue.
9. National emergency.
10. Lack of political support.
11. Lack of national understanding.
12. Lack of religious awareness.

These are the major roadblocks in the fight against drug trafficking. She had a view of the missing lawful order that was focused on prohibiting and stopping drug trade. The ANF does not have the authority to halt the trade outside of Pakistan. When it comes to drug dealings, there does not appear to be any genuine authority. Furthermore, discussing the power restriction issue. The ANF is a simple and important office that deals with narcotics crimes, with a total workforce of 4000 people across the country. With this amount of influence, it is difficult to oversee such public wrongdoings. With a population restriction of 4000 individuals, it is tough to regulate rapidly developing drug abuse. This is a genuine issue as well.

Moving on to the no observer insurance, the observer's recounting of the story is exceedingly dangerous due to the hazards present. If the observer discovers someone who is criminal, there is no guarantee that he or she will be punished. There is no official insurance. Officials in charge of

such mafias, couriers, and vendors face a lot on their own and with their families. They are forced to give up everything and are in danger. In most cases, the lack of obscurity causes competitions, and it can lead to the most unfavorable of circumstances. She concentrated on the motivating forces, as there are none for people to disclose such violations and hoodlums.

The motivating factors play a key role in convincing people to report such violations. There should be motivators for police, authorities, and the public so that they are more motivated to see such violations. Without a doubt, it is beneficial to the country. Demoralizing for the force, zero incentives and appreciation demoralizes the forces as they put in long hours. There are no incentives or prestige to be had.

The country has chosen to be ignorant. They would rather avoid acknowledging the fact that this is a public problem. There is a lack of recognition for such difficulties. It is not so much that they do not know, but that they are attempting to claim ignorance. The narco-trafficking and violations are growing in number, but because of the story of ignorance, we need this problem to go away on its own, which could have profound consequences.

The lack of political assistance is a direct result of evil that goes unnoticed by the public. They are preoccupied with filthy legislative matters and keeping silent about them, never allowing law enforcement organizations to advocate laws against drug trafficking and other offences.

One of the key issues is a lack of religious consciousness. The youth are unconcerned with religious values. They are particularly bad for themselves and for society when they follow west and try to be cool. Islam expressly forbids the use of drugs and chemicals.

#### **4.14 INTERVIEW AND DISCUSSION WITH SUPERINTENDENT CUSTOMS, ISLAMABAD.**

The Anti-Narcotics Force, Pakistan Customs, and other concerned departments are just a few of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) that have been given legal authority to combat illegal drugs in their respective jurisdictions.

Customs is a government organization in charge of tax collection and managing the flow of commodities into and out of a nation, including animals, vehicles, people, and hazardous materials.

The protectors of economic frontiers are customs. The prevention of smuggling, smuggling of products, smuggling of narcotics, and the negative list of banned items is one of the most significant duties outside of revenue collection. Which connects with the ministry of commerce to learn more about imports that could harm our economy. It might involve the import of goods like clothing or other things that have an impact on the nation's economy both directly and indirectly. Customs are complex in many ways. Items added to the negative list are those that are done so purely for the benefit of the local economy, businesses, and materials. Items like cigarettes and gutka from India are prohibited. The Pakistan Narcotics Control Board used to have air ports, sea ports, dry ports, and customs stations with drug interdiction of arriving and outgoing whether it was personal concealment or it was concealed in the appearance of imported commodities until 1996 when ANF was not founded. After the establishment of ANF in 1995, the seizure of drugs was prohibited due to the existence of a completely new department. As a result, there were low drug control regulations at the time at the end of customs.

Drugs are always hidden while being smuggled. Making cases was far simpler than carrying them through to their conclusion. There were session courts to handle these situations, but they were unable to comprehend how much authority they had to punish because of the law's imposition. The CNSA courts were divided when it arrived. Back then, if someone were found in possession of 1 kilogram or more of drugs, they could receive a death sentence or a life term. ANF is carrying out their own work, but if customs seize drug cases, they will prepare the cases, seize the traffickers, and bring them to justice. Customs will create a challan, investigate, and seize physical custody. Additionally, the person filing the case must appear in court until a resolution is reached.

The officer gave a case study of Pakistan's drug lord, Lord Haji Ayub Afridi, who was the catalyst for Pakistan's US sanctions since, at the time, Pakistan's economy was weak and it was heavily dependent on US funding.

#### **4.15 DRUG LORD – HAJI AYUB AFRIDI**

The Afghan heroin trade is credited to him as its pioneer. To assert control over Afghanistan, the United States also contacted Afridi. But the irony was US sanctioned Pakistan because of Ayub Afridi's drug trade.

Haji Ayub Afridi, the Pakistani equivalent of Pablo Emilio Escobar, was born in Landi Kotal and began his career as a truck driver, primarily smuggling electronics and gold via Afghanistan, until

being hired by the CIA in 1981. Haji Ayub Afridi was given the responsibility of inducing a heroin addiction in the Soviet army. Ayub Afridi built his own drug empire worth billions of dollars behind the back of the CIA, and by 1988–1989, he had over \$2 billion in cash on hand, according to DEA and UN authorities. According to reports, Escobar called Haji at least twice to handle logistics in Europe and listened to his counsel on a variety of issues. A significant figure in the Soviet-Afghan War was Afridi. Through his cultivation of poppy to supply the heroin trade, he was able to replenish significant sums of money for the Mujahideen in Afghanistan in close cooperation with the CIA. Transferring weapons provided by the CIA to the mujahidin rebels fighting inside Afghanistan through his network of smugglers. Afridi transported opium from Afghanistan to covert facilities in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas via the same routes. In 1990, Afridi won a seat in Pakistan's National Assembly. He ran for office as a free man from the Khyber Agency.

By guaranteeing him right of passage in December 1995, the Americans were able to coerce Afridi into leaving his haven in Afghanistan and travelling to Pakistan. He was detained as soon as he landed in Pakistan on account of bringing hashish into Belgium. He completed his term in three years before being returned to Pakistan on August 25, 1999, after completing his three and a half years in a US prison and paying a \$50,000 fine. It was agreed that he would stand trial again in Pakistan. He received a seven-year sentence in Pakistan for the identical offense—exporting hashish to Belgium. Only a small portion of his sentence was completed by him.

The Pakistani government seized many of his assets located in several upscale locations. As is customary among the local Malik's, he constructed a heavily fortified home in the middle of the 1980s in Landi Kotal, Khyber Agency, known as Ayub Afridi Kalay (Ayub Afridi village).

In a drug smuggling case, Afridi was given a sentence by the Pakistani Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) Court, and when he failed to show up in court, the judge proclaimed him an evader.

The Officer further talked about the following lacunas in the system.

- A policy has been created; its implementation is in the hands of those responsible for doing so; if they fail to do so appropriately, the policy is useless. The officer said, "I being a member of LEAs, I establish a case and take it to the court and the court of law is not doing anything and the delay process starts when the delay process reaches the limit of human

ability than the officer itself will lose the drive and interest to follow up the case. There have been situations where our coworkers and acquaintances who have seized drugs ended up being murdered inside the courts just because of enmity. The court will close the case if any law enforcement officers are killed. No policy can be implemented in any nation if the judiciary is not strong.” The officer shared an example of strong judiciary through the Lamb’s kidnapping case study.

- British writer Christina Lamb, the Taliban abducted her. ISI found her. The officer had the privilege of speaking with the woman during the departure at the airport. When I read the name on her passport after asking her to display it to me, I immediately questioned, "Are you the one that was kidnapped?" Yes," she retorted. I also enquired as to how the Taliban behaved around you. She said that they treated me like sisters off-the-record. When I asked her if she would discuss this with the media, she responded, "I don't think so." The officer began to wonder why the Taliban did not treat her badly even though she was a foreigner. After doing some study, he discovered that the Taliban are terrified of their powerful judiciary. They understand they will be hanged until death if they do anything. **THAT IS THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM**, and a powerful judiciary is required to carry out policy.
- He explained this system with an example. *“I am from LEAs and confiscated 1 to 10 kg of drugs. His tycoon pays a huge amount to protect his man whereas defense lawyer receives 25,000 PKR. This policy needs to be changed and the defender must be paid at the market price. Although he or she is costing their lives and a constant threat to their family.”*
- Since hash is legal in some countries, our nation's policy should lift the ban on exporting such substances to such nations. Things might help the economy of the nation. Opium was formerly permitted in Pakistan. Opium use was not illegal in any part of Pakistan at the time of the nation's founding. Only limited laws were passed in the Provinces and States.
- Upon inquiring about the corruptions done in the state institutions, he responded, *“Yes, legislators do help smugglers. The FATA region is the most severely hit, and smuggling is their only means of subsistence. Areas with a lack of knowledge and education are more likely to experience smuggling.”*

Because they lack a feeling of right and wrong, the illegal trafficking in no way frightens them. They have the audacity to carry on this enterprise and pass it on to their future generations. The trafficker do not call the illicit trade a smuggling or an illegal work but

they call this smuggling their business. The widespread poverty and lack of literacy among the populace in Pakistan are two elements that contribute to the country's growing drug trade. Young people who are poor and illiterate are ideal targets for drug traffickers who deliver illegal drugs in exchange for small payments.

- He further added because traffickers are the ones who endanger their own and their families' lives, our policy should be written in a way that takes even the smallest details into account. Additionally, law enforcement agencies such as the ANF, Customs, FC, and Rangers need to be better equipped to deal with traffickers. They ought to be given the security. Considering that anyone working in such departments will consider their actions a hundred times before acting in such circumstances or filing a case against the trafficker. Knowing that their coworkers were killed simply for carrying out their duties. Another problem today is witness protection. The transnational organized crime of drug trafficking. These heinous acts were committed by members of immensely powerful organizations. It is uncommon to find witnesses who will testify against these organizations. Because witnesses frequently hesitate or even refuse to testify in court, the offenders are frequently clear.
- It is well known that some employees of drug control organizations engage in corruption. In cooperation with drug dealers, these "black sheep" not only provide safety for them but also aid in the transit of narcotics. A case in point is the FIR dated 06-09-2015 filed under 9(C), CNSA-1997 in the Police Station Wadh District Khuzdar, and Baluchistan against a senior member of the Pakistan Police Service on the undersigned's instructions.
- Lack of modern knowledge and innovative equipment is one of Pakistan's challenges in combating drug use.
- Given that the goal of illegal drug trafficking is typically financial gain, which not only results in significant profits for organized criminal organizations, illegal profits continue to be the main source of funding for these organizations' operations, which in turn fuels the expansion of their illegal business sphere. As a result, the profit generated by such firms seeps into the realm of legitimately conducted business and eventually compromises the

integrity and stability of the financial and economic systems all over the world. The situation is now even more concerning for the entire world community because of the connection between illegal drug trafficking and the funding of international terrorism. As a result, it is necessary to develop more effective tactics through inter-agency collaboration at both the national and international levels. The relevant laws must also be reviewed and revised to address the issues that now face the industry.

- Political manipulation, a lack of forensic services, inadequate training and resources, corruption, and flaws in the judicial system significantly limit the ability of Pakistan's law enforcement organizations to deliver on all these fronts. The road to collective strategizing is obstructed by a variety of policing and intelligence institutions' disconnect and lack of collaboration. The Pakistani LEAs are chronically corrupt, poorly equipped, poorly taught, and badly governed. The government's ongoing refusal to make investments in the modernization and reform of law enforcement may be the main cause of this. Effective police in Pakistan is hampered by political scheming, structural issues, a disrespect for human rights, insufficient training and investigation resources, and corruption. In places where militant groups are expanding their influence in terms of instability, terrorism, or drug trafficking, better policing will increase the government's confidence and aid to establish its writ.
- Lack of particular security measures or awards for officers, investigators, or lower court judges engaged in combating trafficking; officials who have followed trafficking have been killed, deterring anti-narco activities.



## 5. CHAPTER IV: QUANTITATIVE RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

### 5.1 REGRESSION MODEL

Regression is a statistical technique used in the fields of finance, investing, and other disciplines that aims to establish the nature and strength of the relationship between a single dependent variable (often represented by Y) and several independent variables (known as independent variables).

The most popular variation of this method is linear regression, which is also known as simple regression or ordinary least squares (OLS). Based on a line of best fit, linear regression determines the linear relationship between two variables.

The method of least squares, which was first presented by Legendre in 1805 and Gauss in 1809, was the oldest type of regression. Legendre and Gauss both used the technique to solve the issue of figuring out the orbits of objects around the Sun from astronomical measurements (mostly comets, but also later the then newly discovered minor planets). A variant of the Gauss-Markov theorem was included in a later development of the theory of least squares that Gauss published in 1821.

Francis Galton first used the word "regression" to describe a biological process in the 19th century. The issue was that descendants of tall ancestors typically have heights that are closer to the average (a phenomenon also known as regression toward the mean).

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.576 <sup>a</sup>	.731	.200	.829

*Table 1: Model Summary*

Table 1 illustrates the results model summary of regression. As,  $R^2=0.731$  which means that 73% of the variations in dependent variable are due to independent variables of the model which is significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>			
Model	Standardized Coefficients	t.	P-value/ Sig.
	Beta		
(Constant)		4.508	0.77
I have an enough awareness about drug trafficking/smuggling.	.239	1.795	0.05
Drug addiction is increasing on a daily basis in Pakistan	.164	1.161	0.04
Pakistan society and state do not acknowledge and prioritize the issue of drug trafficking/smuggling as a social ill	-.290	-2.081	0.35
I am aware of people who trade on drugs	-.151	-1.199	0.1
I have at least for once tried and consumed drugs	.292	1.508	0.637
I am still involve in the consumption of drugs.	-.088	-.474	0.013
Drug addiction is common within my social circle and network	-.227	-1.605	0.04
Drugs are easily available in our society	-.065	-.397	0.03
The possession of small quantities of Marijuana/Cannabis for personal use, should be a criminal offence.	.139	.971	0.04
Pakistan's drug trafficking policy and countermeasures are something I am knowledgeable about.	.042	.338	0.286
These countermeasures are enough to deal with drug traffickers and trafficking.	.126	1.077	0.035
These policies are implemented responsibly.	-.023	-.182	0.025
Current policy implementation cannot eradicate drug trafficking in Pakistan	-.295	-2.296	.025

a. Dependent Variable: The existing penalty for drug traffickers in Pakistan is effective.

Table 2: Coefficients of Regression

$$Y = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_{13} X_{13} + e$$

Table 2 illustrates the coefficient results of regression model. As P-value= 0.05, so these variables are significant which means that they are linearly related to dependent variable.

Furthermore, this table explain the following P-value=0.04 & 0.035 that are less than 0.05, which means that they are also linearly related to dependent variable.

The following P-values = 0.1 & 0.637 that are greater than the 0.05, which means that they are not linearly related to dependent variable.

Additionally, the P-values= 0.013 & 0.04 are less than 0.05, which means they are significant and linearly related to the dependent variable.

Moreover, the P-value= 0.3, which is greater than 0.05, that means that the variables are insignificant.

Likewise, the P-value= 0.04, that is less than 0.05, which indicates that these variables are significant.

Following the pattern the P-value=0.286, which is higher than the confidence interval which shows that the variables are insignificant.

Similarly, the P-values= 0.035 & 0.02, which are smaller than the confidence interval which specifies that these variables are significant and linearly related to the dependent variable.

Table 2 further explains the *beta* values of the coefficients where  $\beta_1=0.239$ ,  $\beta_2=0.164$ ,  $\beta_5=0.292$ ,  $\beta_9=0.139$ ,  $\beta_{10}=0.042$  and  $\beta_{11}=0.126$  shows that if there will be one unit change in X1, X2, X5, X9, X10, and X11 then there will be a 23%, 16%, 29%, 13%, 4% and 12% change in the dependent variable, respectively.

Moreover,  $\beta_3= -0.290$ ,  $\beta_4= -0.151$ ,  $\beta_6= -0.088$ ,  $\beta_7= -0.227$ ,  $\beta_8= -0.065$ ,  $\beta_{12}= -0.023$  and  $\beta_{13}= -0.295$  which are negatively linearly related to the dependent variable. So, any change in X3, X4, X6, X7, X8, X12 and X13 will lead to a decrease in the value of dependent variable by 29%, 15%, 8%, 22%, 6%, 2% and 29% respectively.

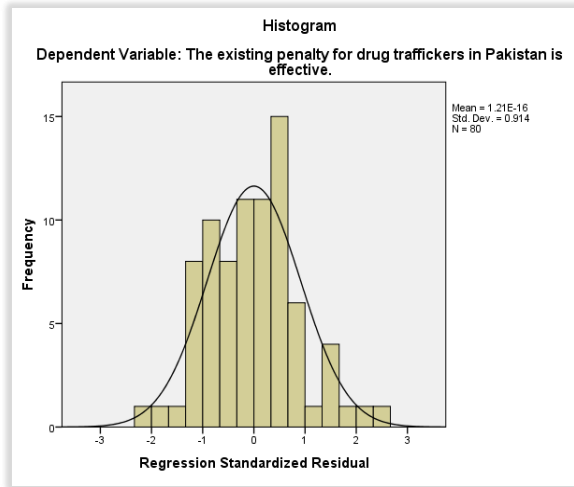


Figure 1: Histogram of Regression Analysis

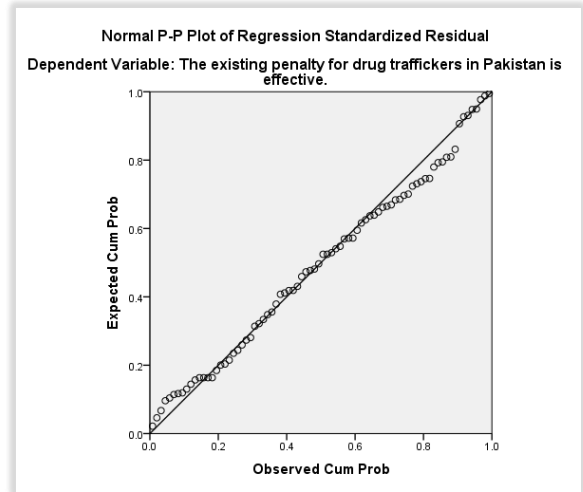


Figure 2: Normal Plot of Regression

## 5.2 CORRELATION

A correlation coefficient is a statistical term that expresses a correlation, or a statistical link between two variables, in numerical terms. The variables could be two columns of a specific data set of observations, sometimes known as a sample, or two parts of a multivariate random variable with a predetermined distribution.

There are various kinds of correlation coefficients, each having their own definition, range of applicability, and traits. All of them presuming values between -1 and +1, where -1 represents the strongest possible agreement and 0 represents the strongest possible disagreement. Correlation coefficients are problematic as analytical tools because they tend to be distorted by outliers in some cases and can be mistakenly utilized to imply a causal relationship between two variables.

Correlations			
		Drug addiction is increasing on a daily basis in Pakistan	These policies are implemented responsibly.
Drug addiction is increasing on a daily basis in Pakistan	Pearson Correlation	1	-.035
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.759
	N	80	80
The existing penalty for drug traffickers in Pakistan is effective.	Pearson Correlation	-.035	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.759	
	N	80	80

Table 3: Correlations Model # 1

Table 3 illustrates the results of correlation model # 1, the correlation value  $r = -0.035$  shows a strong negative correlation. The correlation significance value i.e. 0.759 which is greater than 5% or 0.05, so, the variables are insignificant.

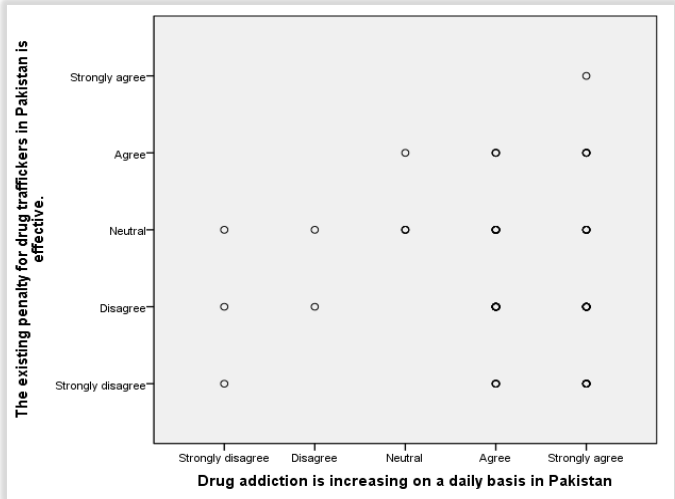


Figure 3: Correlation Model # 1

Correlations			
		Drug addiction is increasing on a daily basis in Pakistan	The existing penalty for drug traffickers in Pakistan is effective.
Drug addiction is increasing on a daily basis in Pakistan	Pearson Correlation	1	-.139
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.220
	N	80	80
These Policies are implemented responsibly.	Pearson Correlation	-.139	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.220	
	N	80	80

Table 4: Correlation Model # 2

Table 4 illustrates the results of correlation model # 2, the correlation value  $r = -0.139$  shows a strong negative correlation. The correlation significance value i.e. 0.220 which is greater than 5% or 0.05, so, the variables are insignificant.

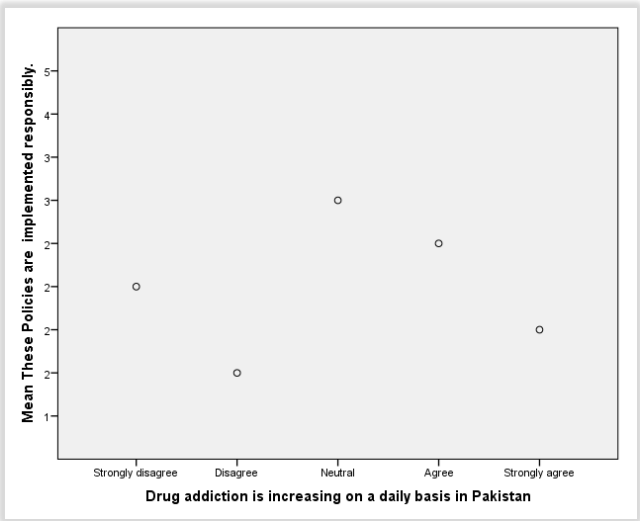


Figure 4: Correlation Model # 2

## **6. CONCLUSION**

The problem of drug smuggling has the potential to ruin Pakistan's reputation internationally and strain friendly ties with neighboring countries and beyond. This study investigates the mechanisms through which drug trafficking causes macro and micro damage to a nation. A comprehensive plan including all stakeholders is urgently needed for Pakistan to combat the worrisome issue of drug trafficking to disrupt the supply chain, enforce anti-drug trafficking law, and punish those responsible for the crime of selling illegal drugs. The sensitive nature of the subject needs to be acknowledged. To deter illicit drug usage, it is essential to increase public advocacy through the creation of awareness and understanding of the consequential effects. The government of Pakistan must intensify the war against the menace, even with the relative success it has had in preventing the cultivation, production, and trafficking of illegal drugs, considerable work remains to be done. Despite its drug problem, Pakistan is already battling poverty and internal security issues. One of the main problems facing law enforcement organizations is corruption. This does not imply that Pakistani drug policy is not a lost cause or defeated enterprise, evidence suggest that the laws and organizations established to combat the threat are becoming more effective over time. However, the problem is still present and the authorities should emphasize and reemphasize the pertinent of legislation and the need for updating them to address the problems the sector is battling with.

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## APPENDIX

### Drug trafficking and addiction questionnaire

#### Social awareness

1. I have an enough awareness about drug trafficking/smuggling.
  - Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree
2. Drug addiction is increasing on a daily basis in Pakistan.
  - Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree
3. Pakistan society and state do not acknowledge and prioritize the issue of drug trafficking/smuggling as a social ill.
  - Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree
4. I am aware of people who trade on drugs.
  - Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree
5. I have at least for once tried and consumed drugs.
  - Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree
6. I am still involve in the consumption of drugs.
  - Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree

7. Drug addiction is common within my social circle and network.
- Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree
8. Drugs are easily available in our society.
- Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree
9. The possession of small quantities of Marijuana/Cannabis for personal use, should be a criminal offence.
- Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree

**Policy implementation**

10. Pakistan's drug trafficking policy and countermeasures are something I am knowledgeable about.
- Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree
11. These countermeasures are enough to deal with drug traffickers and trafficking.
- Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree
12. These Policies are implemented responsibly.
- Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Neutral
  - Agree

- Strongly agree

13. Current policy implementation cannot eradicate drug trafficking in Pakistan.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

### **Effective penalty structure**

14. The existing penalty for drug traffickers in Pakistan is effective.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

15. Drug traffickers should be given a second chance rather than penalty.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

16. Strict penalties will be effective to eradicate drug trafficking and consumption in Pakistan.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

17. Personal interest of some within the enforcement agencies undermines an effective anti-drug trafficking penalties.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

## **Questionnaire for ANF interviews**

I am Laraib Saeed currently enrolled in MS Peace and Conflict studies, at NUST. I am conducting a research on “*NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY AND DRUG TRAFFICKING: AN ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN’S DRUG TRAFFICKING COUNTERMEASURES.*” The questionnaire will be used for academic purposes. The purpose of this study is to examine and analyze the policy/countermeasures regarding drug trafficking. I request you to support my purpose and participate in my study. Your support and help will be highly appreciated.

*Non-Traditional Security and Drug Trafficking: An Analysis of Pakistan’s Drug Trafficking Countermeasures*

Researcher: Laraib Saeed

Supervisor: Dr. Bakare Nijamiddin Ayoola

MS PCS 20

CIPS, NUST

### QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Is the current policy/measures being enough, does there exist any form of lacunas in the current policy regarding drug trafficking?
2. What are the essentials needed to improve enforcement agencies coordination and by extension improve state capability towards addressing the threat of drug trafficking and its associates?
3. What explains why the state and society of Pakistan, do not acknowledge the menace of drug trafficking, drug production drug crime, drug abuse as a non-traditional security threat?
4. How the nation should realize the urgency and threat of drug trafficking to be dealt as soon as possible?
5. What are the hurdles in policy implementation?
6. What is the usage of modern technology in intelligence? What kind of tech? Do you think more upgradation is needed or are we lacking in tech somehow? How to better it?
7. What are measures taken at micro level, schools, universities, and individual level. Do you believe usage of drugs at micro level is on the rise? What is ANF doing about it?



8. Are funds, task force and capacity of ANF enough for countering drug trafficking. What more is needed in the department?
9. Does the money involved in trafficking used to treat the national security of Pakistan?
10. The role of utilizing Pakistan's human resource and youth. How can they play a role in countering the menace of drug trafficking?
11. Why there is no Drug addict's survey since 2013?
12. How International cooperation is collaborating with state for such matters?
13. If the drug trafficking policy is strong enough to eliminate the illegal drugs trade, then why the number of drug addicts is always rising?
14. Why even a 5<sup>th</sup> grade student has an access to drugs?

## **Questionnaire for Customs Official**

1. What are the duties of custom officers?
2. Are there categories of customs offences?
3. What is a Customs Procedure?
4. What are the exemptions and concessions?
5. Are there alternative solutions in case the system fails?
6. What are the penalties?
7. What is 9b in Pakistan Law?
8. Is the current policy/measures are enough? Does there exist any form of lacunas in the current policy regarding Drug trafficking?
9. What are the essentials needed to improve enforcement agencies coordination and by extension improve state capability towards addressing the threat of drug trafficking and its associates?
10. What explains why the state and society of Pakistan, do not acknowledge the menace of drug trafficking, drug production drug crime, drug abuse as a non-traditional security threat?
11. How the nation should realize the urgency and threat of drug trafficking to be dealt as soon as possible?
12. What are the hurdles in policy implementation?
13. What is the usage of modern technology in intelligence? What kind of tech? Do you think more upgradation is needed or are we lacking in tech somehow? How to better it?