

Uprising Bustels of Narco Terrorism: A Threat to India's Security

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ABSTRACT

Living in a democratic world, having a sovereign welfare state, an enriched cultural heritage, we are still not independent in our thoughts. State terrorism and state sponsored terrorism has become a global activity, yet there is no universal definition of terrorism. Terrorism has taken many shapes and one of them is 'Narco Terrorism'. It means bloodless exploitation of youth and severely affecting economy and thereby becoming a silent threat to nations' security. Drug abuse is a social malady. While drug addiction eats into the vitals of the society, drug trafficking not only eats into the vitals of the economy of the country, but illicit money generated by drug trafficking is often used for illicit activities including encouragement of terrorism. There is no doubt that drug trafficking, trading and its use, which is a global phenomenon and has acquired the dimensions of an epidemic, affects the economic policies of the State, corrupts the system and is detrimental to the future of a country. It has the effect of producing a sick society and harmful culture. Anti-drug justice is a criminal dimension of social justice. The United Nations Conventions against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances which was held in Vienna, Austria in 1988 was perhaps one of the first efforts, at an international level, to tackle the menace of drug trafficking throughout the nations.

The paper aims to bring out the historical background of emergence of Narco terrorism in India and at international level as well. This paper also highlighted the menace of narco terrorism as a security threat for India and the nature of loss it has caused to our country. The author has also made an attempt to analyse the provisions of NDPS, Act, 1985 in the wake of anti-terrorist laws.

1. Introduction

"The world had realized that terrorism was knocking on their doors and was one of biggest challenges confronting governments today"

- Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India

One of the major concerns of today's scenario at international level is narco terrorism. The term 'Narco terrorism' indicates basically a mishmash of terrorism and narcotics drugs trade. It refers to the business or trade of narcotics by various terrorist organizations across the world. Drug trade provides financial support or economic independence to the terrorist groups to carry out their political motivated agendas and various acts of destruction¹.

Drug trade is the result of the free flow of drugs from one country to another. India is a vast country and also remained a traditional drugs producer of opium for the purpose of scientific and medicinal purpose. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are main three licit opium producer states. In these states opium is produced under the control of narcotics commissioner. In spite of this fact, India is also having a number of large chemical industries for lawful purpose. So, certain chemicals and opium is also used for the manufacturing of the heroin. Thus, for the last several years, India is also manufacturing heroin. Gradually India has become producer, transit and destination country for many narcotic drugs. There are many factors responsible for this. First the location of the

India, as it is situated between the golden crescent and golden triangle. Second the increased use of narcotics drugs in India². Due to the increased use of narcotic drugs the other problem of drugs trafficking also increased. It is increasing day by day even at alarming rate. It affects the economic policies, ruins the future the country and also corrupts the system. The adverse effects of the drugs trafficking are highlighted by Supreme Court in *State of Punjab v. Baldev Singh*.³

It is important to know the internal and external threats against the security of any nation and specifically for developing countries like India it is a tough process to pass the way of nation building process. India is a sovereign state and the changing concept of sovereignty also gives new dimensions to the internal and external security of India.

Today India is going through many internal and external disturbances like trans-border terrorism, illegal arms supplies, drugs trafficking, trade threats, threat of nuclear weapons and technology controls and denials. These threats are affecting the external security or diplomatic autonomy of India. On the other hand the internal disturbances like separatist movement, religious disharmony, communalism and subversion of constitution, corruption and excessive use of natural resources, left and right-wing political extremism also creating hurdles in the internal stability and autonomy of India. In addition to these two types of internal and external threats the third biggest threat emerged from the consequences of link between these

¹SudhirSawant, "The Growing Menace of Narco- Terrorism in Asia," Encyclopaedia of International Terrorism, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi, 2002, pp.347-378, p.347.

²ShankerPartap Singh, Transnational Organised Crime: The Indian perspective, Resource Material Series No. 59, 119th international training course papers, P.572

³AIR 1999 SC 2378

two threats in the form of narco terrorism.⁴

2. History of Narco terrorism

Terrorism is a growing menace which has become a global threat. It not only disturbs peace but kills innocent citizens also. Terrorist attacks take place due to some politically motivated ideology. However, it is not correct to say that terrorism is always politically motivated. Traditionally it was carried out for some religious reasons and due to that innocent civilians paid the price for it. Religious strife is used to disturb peace and harmony between people of various religions and has often resulted in riots, changes in policy for people of specific religion or just plain hostility between communities.⁵ "Narcoterrorism" was first time attributed by Peru's President Belaunde Terry in 1983, to describe attacks by cocaine traffickers against the police, who suspected that the Maoist rebel group, Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), had found common ground with cocaine traffickers

During the cold war, there was a deadly relationship between state sponsorship and terrorist groups. In 1970s to 1980, every terrorist group was having a connection with one supportive government. Soviet Union and its allies like Cuba were the main sponsors. But due to end of the cold war and collapse of Soviet Union, state sponsors had to face international inquiry and criticism. Cuba, Libya and Iran were the main examples of this state sponsorship and international criticism. In 1990, International criticism and decrease of state sponsorship pressurized the terrorist groups to become self-financed. Now, a new link has been developed between drug traffickers and terrorist groups for collection of revenue for promoting terrorist activities. In 1995, UN President William Clinton stressed the "growing nexus between terrorist groups and drugs traffickers" and also mentioned that this connection is developed due to advancement in international communications, travel information and end of the cold war. As the Rand Beers⁶ and Francis X. Taylor⁷ told to a U.S Senate panel on March 13, 2002, that terrorist organizations are not only meeting funds from drugs traffickers but the strategies of these groups were to downpour their enemies with addictive drugs. The main terrorist groups of that time were as follows:

3. Prominent terrorist groups

Historically, FARC, AUC, IRA and PKK are the main groups which were prominently responsible for the development of the menace of Narco Terrorism.

3.1 FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia).

Initially, FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) was a political group which later on turned into a

⁴ Sant Kumar Yadav, *Narco terrorism and India's security*, Ayushman publication House, 2018, p 5

⁵ <https://www.careerride.com/view/terrorism-and-world-peace-15701.aspx> visited on 26th November 2018

⁶ U.S. Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs; Narco- Terror: the worldwide connection between drugs and terror" a hearing held by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, Sub-committee on Technology, Terrorism and Government Information, March 13, 2002.

⁷ Ambassador at Large for Counterterrorism Narco- Terror: The worldwide connection between drugs and terror" a hearing held by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, Sub-committee on Technology, Terrorism and Government Information, March 13, 2002.

terrorist group. Manuel Marulanda was the founder of this group and this group was a result of tussle between the two parties of Colombia. This period was also known as the la Valencia (The violence). After the end of this cold war; these two parties were trying to share power exclusively between them. The main focus of the Colombian communist party was to organise peasant militant to defend villages in rural south. The government started to act against the peasant groups, seeing them to be a communist threat against the newly formed political supremacy. In 1964, in response to the army's curb the peasants formed the FARC as a coalition guerrilla force. Initially the FARC functioned as a self-protective force. It was protecting the peasants from their landlords and also afforded schools and medical services to them. In 1984, it started to expand aggressively and won some concerns also from the government. Now they were allowed to run the office and function under the banner of FARC. During the time of 1984, the group was facing some financial constraints and at the same time Colombia was emerging as world's centre for the coca production. Due to that financial requisite FARC also allowed to the peasants to grow cocaine in its controlled areas and imposed tax also on the production. This group also provided some services or facilities to the drug traffickers. Though initially they did not pay any heed to the drugs trafficking.⁸

Initially, FARC was known as a rebel group but subsequently it becomes a terrorist group. The fight of this group (FARC) was against the government and it got financial support from the drug trade. Gradually, the revenue produced from drug trade was used for terrorist attacks. The main reason behind the conflict between Colombian government and terrorist organization was communism. The members of this group supported the concept of communism and that was the main agenda behind their terrorist attacks. They ransacked those peoples who were found in the possession of capital beyond certain limits.⁹

The decade of 1980 is known as 'lost decade' in Colombia. Because the economic and political stability was depend upon the cocaine drug trade. There was also a tug of war between Colombian government and FARC on the issue of cocaine drug trade. The two very prominent cartels of that time were Medellin cartel and Cali cartels in Colombia. Pablo Escobar was the leader of the Medellin cartel and Cali cartel was led by Orejuela brothers.

3.2 United Self- Defence Forces of Colombia (AUC)

The other increasing connection between drugs and terrorism could be understood by the example of United Self Defence Forces of Colombia (AUC). On the one side there was involvement of FARC in drugs trafficking while other side the another group AUC was also imposing tax on narcotic drugs. However, FARC denied its involvement in drugs trafficking but AUC acknowledged that it had been imposed tax on drugs. In May 1999, Colombian National Police grabbed a large drug lab, run by AUC with one ton of cocaine in the Middle Magdalena area. The terrorists of these groups were rural based area and the main source of income was drug related

⁸ C. Gus Martin, *The SAGE Encyclopaedia of Terrorism*, Second Edition 2011 p.414

⁹ Stephen Mallory, *Understanding Organized Crime*, Jones & Bartlett Publishers, Massachusetts, 2007, p. 58

money. The terrorist groups usually produced narcotic drugs and then transported to the drugs traffickers. They also imposed taxes on traffickers and in exchange they received illicit arms for their protection. It was also noticeable that most of the drugs trafficking activities took place in Colombia and its neighbouring countries. They preferred to distribute and sell the drugs in US and Europe. AUC, known as right wing terrorists, were more prone in criminal economic activity and to imitating links with the underworld. With the end of the Cold War and failure of communism, leftist groups in the Andes started to become a fusion of politics and criminal enterprise.¹⁰

3.3. IRA (Irish Republican Army)

It was another terrorist group which was founded by Sinn Fein in 1969 Ireland. The objective of this group was to make Northern Ireland free, from British forces. In order to achieve this objective, it made so many attacks and assassinations in England and Northern Ireland. It has also started to expand its drug trade at international level.

3.4 PKK (PartiyaKarkeren Kurdistan) in Turkey

PartiyaKarkeren Kurdistan (PKK) was also a terrorist organization and Abdullah Ocalan was the founder of this group. The ideology of this group was similar to FARC. It was very infamous brutal terrorist organization in the world. In addition to this, this terrorist group had also led a campaign against the people of Turkey. The members of this group were not only from Turkey but Iran and Iraq also. The main sources of income for this group were arms and drug trade.¹¹ The involvement of PKK in narcotic drugs remained controversial. It is considered that the narcotics drugs entered in Europe from Turkey and government was also responsible for that export. The main reason of this was that this region was the hub of drugs trafficking and it was developed due to the lawlessness. The other reason was that many organization like Turks and Kurds were getting profits from this drug trafficking. The PKK group used to impose tax widely on narcotics trade. In pursuance of this, drug trade became one of the main businesses for the Turkish and Kurdish people.¹²

4. Narco terrorism in South Asian Countries

The concept of narco terrorism though prevailed across the world. However, there are some South Asian countries in which drugs trafficking has developed radically and giving great opportunity to terrorists for their funding. The main countries which are contributing in drugs trafficking in golden crescent are Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. In India, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are cultivating poppy and cannabis beyond permissible limits.¹³

4.1 Afghanistan

After withdrawal of Soviet, Afghanistan had become the centre for illegal narcotics drugs and terrorist activities. The

¹⁰ S. Steinitz, *The Terrorism and Drug Connection in Latin America's Andean Region* Mark Policy Papers on the Americas Volume XIII, Study 5 July 2002

¹¹ John Holmberg, *Narcoterrorism*. May, 11 2009 Pub 710, http://traccc.gmu.edu/pdfs/student_research/HolmbergNarcoterrorism.pdf visited on 21st November 2018.

¹² Henri J. Barkey, *Turkey's Kurdish Question*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc. 1998

¹³ Kshitij Prabha, *Role of Narcotics in Promoting Terrorism*, V D Chopra (ed.), *Global Challenge of Terrorism*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, New Delhi, 2002, p.118.

Afghan Mujahideen also made available themselves to anyone at a price. They were found in the possession of explosive substance and arms ammunition. The main routes of drugs trafficking from these provinces (Helmand and Nangarhar) were Nimroz, Farah and Hirat to eastern and northern Afghanistan, and to the Pakistan Baluchistan borders with Helmand, Nimroz and Zabul.¹⁴ There was a high demand of opium from the Pakistan, Iran and Central Asia. The routes for these trafficking were patterned according to the demand of these countries. The most preferably routes from Afghanistan were "Southern route", "Northern routes" and "Balkan routes". Afghan opium trafficked from Afghanistan to Pakistan through "Southern route" and continued to China, South East Asia, Africa and Iran. In Iran, it was stored in the small villages and trafficked out along the "Balkan route" through Turkey.

The largest insurgent group of Afghanistan was Taliban. This group originated from the southern Afghanistan and Pakistani Islamic religious schools in 1994. Most of the members of this group were graduated from Pakistani underground madrasas. They gained sympathy and motivated by the other insurgent groups like Al Qaeda. Some Talibani fighters were non-ideological and opportunistic. They were motivated by following elements:

1. Tribal imperatives
2. Financial incentives
3. Coalition blunders

The Afghan Taliban insurgent group was known also as the Quetta Shura Taliban (QST). The city of Quetta situated in Pakistani province of Bluchistan. The leader of this group was Muhammad Omar, who is referred as the "leader of faithful".¹⁵ He considered opiate production, cultivation and trafficking as against Islam. The members of this group also thought that the drug cultivation as against religious but they justified it for war imperatives. Instead of this, Taliban earned profit from drugs cultivation and drug trafficking. Thus the main source of profit for Taliban was drugs trafficking but it also collected funds from wealthy persons and Persians gulf countries. Though some commander of Taliban maintained their independence from the top leaders of Pakistan but they were carrying their agendas under the strategic guidance of these leaders. This insurgent was having 25,000 militants and out of these 3,000 members was from the Haqqani network and 1,000 were affiliated with Hizb-I-Islami Gulubuddin (HIG).¹⁶ In 1996, Taliban came as a power in Afghanistan and the country was already in a position of well-established centre of regional economy.

4.2 Pakistan

Pakistan had also played an important role in securing trafficking channels for its organized crime. The dictatorship

¹⁴ *The Global Afghan Opium Trade*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), July 2011, http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Global_Afghan_Opium_Trade_2011-web.pdf visited on 23rd November 2018

¹⁵ Waldman, Matt, *The Sun in the Sky: The Relationship between Pakistan's ISI and Afghan Insurgents*, Crisis States Research Centre, June 2010.

¹⁶ Ms. Christine Myers (Research Assistant, ICT), *Insurgency, Terrorism, and The Drug Trade international institute for counter terrorism*, October 31, 2013. Peter Marsden et al., *An assessment of the Security of Asian Development Bank Projects in Afghanistan*, Asian Development Bank, March 2007.

period of Zia UIHaq also witnessed the conversion of narcotics powers into ISI. Total criminalization of the politics is the net result of the continued sponsorship of undesirable elements.

In addition to these groups the menace of narco terrorism is at hike in Pakistan and India. Until 1978, the drug cultivation was not considered as any socio-economic offence in Pakistan. It was just a source of income. But, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and US Pak joint counter intervention converted this drug cultivation into a phenomenon. Another reason behind the drug trafficking was Zia UIHaq who motivated drug production in Pakistan and his goals were to expand the international drugs trafficking and increase the menace of terrorism. During his tenure the drugs were easily available in the colleges and universities of Pakistan¹⁷

4.3 India

India being a vast and developing country with the largest population in the world, provides a big market to the dealers of the drug. Geographically, it is situated between the 'golden triangle' and 'golden crescent' which makes it a potential source of supply for internal as well as external drug markets.¹⁸

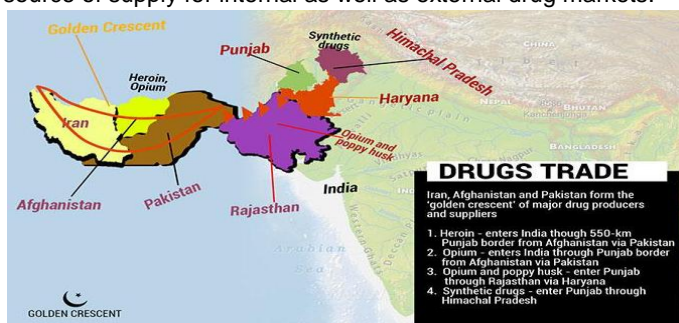


Fig.1¹⁹

The free flow of narcotics from Pakistan and rest of the world into India has contributed a lot in increasing narco terrorism day by day. There are so many examples of narco cartel in Indian history which shows that narco terrorism is not a new phenomenon but it is prevalent from immemorial periods. Mumbai is considered as a commercial capital of the country. Drug trafficking and terrorism also developed in Mumbai in early sixties. The first organized gang was of Varadharajan Mudaliar and soon after this three other gangs were also active in drugs trafficking named Haji Mastan and Yusuf Patel and Karim Lala. They were infamous for gold smuggling and drugs smuggling. In 1985, Dawood Ebrahim, also became the synonym of the drug smuggler. He was also alleged for the serial bomb blasts in Mumbai. Chota Rajan and Babloo Srivastava gangs were also the gangs of drug traffickers. The five major narcotic substances are heroin, opium, hashish, herbal cannabis and methaqualone which India used to produce for scientific and medicinal purposes. However, in present time these drugs are being used for illicit drug trade in Mumbai. Due to the blockade of Indo-Pak border, many drug cartels changed their way and rooted drug trade through the states of Gujrat, Rajasthan and Punjab. It

¹⁷Kshitij Prabha, associate fellow, IDSA – Narco Terrorism and India's Security <https://www.idsa-india.org/an-jan-6-01.html.html>,

¹⁸R.C Dikshit and DR.Giriraj Shah "narcoterrorism" Cosmo publications, Genesis publishing Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi. 1996 pg77

¹⁹<https://www.indiatimes.com/news/india/golden-crescent-the-route-through-which-drugs-are-making-their-way-into-punjab-256556.html> visited on 30th March 2018

also includes Northern Eastern states including Assam, Manipur and Nagaland. After the advent of Sikh militancy in Punjab, many drugs smugglers came out into open for money and ammunition needed by terrorist groups. Wadhwa Singh Babbar and Wassan Singh Zaffar were the first Indian terrorists who used Pakistani drugs smugglers into Punjab. These terrorists' heads not only used Pakistani drugs traffickers but also started to recruit youth of border villages for drugs smuggling and petty terrorist activities. Slowly and slowly these young joined the rank of militants and became the senior leaders of the terrorist organizations.

Butta Singh was one of the examples, who became from a small courier boy to leader of Babbar Khalsa terrorist group. Due to future insecurity, the Punjab youth is getting attracted towards the narcotics and then they joined terrorist activities although it is all happening with the knowledge of Pakistani government and ISI. Thus narco terrorism in Punjab is like a poison which is killing the state slowly and slowly.²⁰ Another reason behind the increase of narco terrorism in India is insurgent groups. The increased insurgency in different parts of India are separatist movement, social disintegration, economic disparity, religious disharmony, ethnic disintegration, cultural, religious diversity, communalism and subversion of constitution, corruption and excessive use of natural resources, left and right-wing political extremism. Some external factors are also motivating such insurgencies in India like Pakistan in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir and arms smuggling in South East Asia from Afghanistan and Nepal based Maoist movement.

5. Existing law to curb the menace of narco terrorism

Many statutes have been made to curb terrorist activities, for e.g., The Prevention Detention Act, (PDA) 1950, Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978, Assam Preventive Detention Act, 1980, The Defence of India Act, 1962, The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (amended In 2002 and 2004, Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, National Security Act, 1980 (Amended In 1984, 1987), Anti -High-Jacking Act, 1982, Armed Forces (Punjab & Chandigarh) Special Powers Act (1983), Punjab Disturbed Areas Act, 1983, Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act (1983), Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act 1984, Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, (1985, amended in 1987), Criminal Courts and Security Guards Courts Rules (1987), Special Protection Group Act (1988), National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA, Act).

The legislation to deal with the problem of drug trafficking in our country is Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS) which was enacted in 1985. The basic object of the Act is to control and regulate narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance and its illicit trafficking. It consolidates the principal Acts like the Opium Act 1857, 1878 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. It also contains provisions for following the international obligations. The Act defines cannabis²¹, cannabis

²⁰<http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-punjab-fighting-new-terrorism.com> visited on 23rd November 2018

²¹Section 2(iii)(a)(b)(c), Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

plant²², coca derivative²³, opium²⁴, opium poppy²⁵, poppy straw²⁶, psychotropic substance²⁷ on one hand which are used in production and manufacturing of illicit drugs, and essential narcotic drug²⁸ on the other hand, for the purpose of distinguishing several drugs which are used for medicinal and scientific purposes. The Act specifically defines illicit traffic²⁹ to mean the following-

- a. Cultivating any coca plant or gathering any portion of coca plant
- b. Cultivating the opium poppy or any cannabis plant
- c. Engaging in the production, manufacture, possession, sale, purchase, transportation, warehousing, concealment, use or consumption, import inter-State, export inter-State, import into India, export from India or transshipment, of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;
- d. Dealing in any activities in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances
- e. Handling or letting out any premises for the carrying on of any of these activities other than those permitted under this Act.
- f. Financing, abetting, conspiring or harbouring persons engaged in any of these activities.

The Act also provides for rigorous punishment in case of violating the provisions of this Act. A minimum punishment of ten years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. one lakh extendable to 20 years of rigorous punishment and a fine of Rs. two lakhs is handed to persons caught possessing 'small to commercial quantities' of drugs.³⁰ In case of repeated offence, the Act provides for a minimum of 15 years and a fine of Rs. 1.5 lakhs and if extended it would go up to 30 years with a fine of Rs. three lakhs. Death penalty is mandated for the second offence.³¹

Under the Act, the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) was constituted in 1986 to coordinate enforcement of the Act. Besides this, there are narcotic cells in the police, customs and various other departments both at the state and central levels.

Despite the stringent provisions of the Act and related agencies, there is rise in drug trafficking³²

Year	Rise in reported matters	Drugs seized
2013-15	13,350	1,846 Kg
2016	289	3,286 Kg
2017	362	39,315 Kg
2018	582	100 Kg

²²Id Section 2(iv)

²³Id Section 2(v)

²⁴Id Section 2(xv)

²⁵Id Section 2(xvii)

²⁶Id Section 2(xviii)

²⁷Id Section 2(xxiii)

²⁸Id Section 2(viii(a))

²⁹Id Section 2(viii(b))

³⁰Id Section 15 (a)

³¹Id, Chapter IV Offences and Penalties.

³²<https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/MINISTRY%20OF%20HOME%20AFFAIR%20AR%202017-18%20FOR%20WEB.pdf> visited 20th November 2018

There is seizure of 70kg of heroin from Uri and 20 kg from Jammu, and roughly 100 kg is recovered from across the border.³³ Of the 667 people arrested in 542 cases, 214 were arrested in 163 cases in the Kashmir region and 453 in 379 cases in the Jammu province. The reports are collectively formed by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) and Narcotics Control Bureau said at the launch of the UN's International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Report 2018.

6. New Techniques of Narco terrorism

Scuba Divers- Recently a new technique of Narco-terrorism was discovered, scuba diving. The divers navigate a 35km riverine area in Punjab's Ferozpur, Gurdaspur and Amritsar sectors of the IB, to pump drugs into India. Trained divers, equipped with complete gear, were using Satluj and Ravi rivers to enter Punjab. These divers reportedly carry a trans-border communication through WhatsApp.

- a. Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV)- Laser walls and thermal images are recently introduced along with larger deployment of men along the border to squeeze out the drug supply.
- b. Airdropping contrabands with the help of drones- Plastic bags consisting of narcotic substances are being dropped across the fence using small drones.
- c. New sea routes- The drugs are smuggled into the country through the sea route. From Mandvi port in Kutch district it is sent to Unjha in small quantities to be packed with cumin seeds for the onward journey in trucks via Rajasthan.
- d. Using cross border irrigation network- Drugs are smuggled using tube wells for supplying into the Indian side. The plastic pipe of a tube well is used to supply heroin in bottles (so that it looked like 'lassi') as the field was located beyond the fence. A string is seen attached to the bottles to help local smugglers to pull them out at the other end.

Even after having extensive provisions under NDPS Act, it is silent on dealing with the new techniques of drugs trafficking.

7. Conclusion

India has been constantly facing the issue of drug trafficking and narco terrorism for three decades. Many internal and external factors have contributed in the transit, source and destination for drugs. There is not only change in the recent trend and patterns of drug trafficking but also a gradual shift from traditional and natural drugs towards synthetic drugs that are being trafficked and consumed by the younger section of the society. This drugs addiction among youth is responsible for the terrorist activities. They are ready to do anything for the consumption of drugs. The role of drug traffickers is to raise funds from drug trade and support the terrorist activities. Annual reports of various governmental agencies have indicated increase in drug consumption and trafficking, which is thereby severely affecting the economy and youth of our country. We have separate legislation to deal with the problem of terrorism and drug-trafficking but not the specific legislation to tackle the

³³http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/61672910.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst visited 19th Dec.2018

problem of narco terrorism. Therefore, there is a need for a stringent law to deal with the phenomenon of narco terrorism.

Without having a separate legislation, the security of India across the borders is always at peril.