

The War on Drugs and Crimes

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ABSTRACT: Drugs use and crimes have an intimate relationship. All the persons who use drugs are not criminals and all the criminals were not addicted to drugs. But addiction to drugs is directly related to the increase in normal and heinous crimes because of modified criminal behavior. Apart from crimes, drugs play a very effective role in communal, social, financial, and health disturbances and damages. Most of the countries have been facing problems with drugs use and crimes and are not free from drug trafficking and manufacturing. Many researchers and policymakers believe except only drug use leads to crime yet not crime lead to drug use. Drug abuse, as well as Narcotics, had led to a harmful impact on society. The types of drugs, ways of crimes, and their laws play important role in the administration for a better society.

KEYWORDS: Narcotics, Drugs- Crimes, Criminal Behavior, Drug Trafficking, Drug Manufacturing.

I. INTRODUCTION

An Addiction is a condition this influences your behavior as well as your brain. Whenever you're a drug addict you could not fight back the craving to use them, it doesn't matter how much destruction the drugs can cause, or harm. Drug addiction leads to illicit production also circulation of drugs has created crime, huge human distress as well as assault globally. Drug- abuse is a complicated phenomenon that has many cultural, social, geographical, biological, economic aspects also historical [1]. Increased drugs use can lead to dependence also these conditions may lead to several further problems. As dependency

increases also drug- misuse can be most difficult to maintain a job as well as to work [2]. It leads to a noxious increase in the crime rate as well as an impact on society. Drug abuse results in one committing crimes, like incidences of teasing, group clashes, rapes, assaults, and even murders. Within addition of 25 years of research carried out at, Anglin and Perrochet (1998), UCLA'S Drug abuse research center ended these crimes were an innate part of illicit drug use also this is to commit the crime against the property most of the time increasing to support addiction level usage of particular drugs [3]. We will know the types of drugs and the way of their impacts and the laws and how drugs are distributed. Numerous debates were held by lawmakers and a scholar on the large volume of literature that is proof of this, the connection between drug use and crimes. Goldstein (1985) was 1st person to advise these drug use causes crime. Some of the article literature had been suggested the relationship between the factors such as drug use, drug- treatment also crime upon the types of drugs. Alcohol may lead to crime through heightening emotional responses, acute alcohol also increasing-aggression use can cause, including murder, rape, robbery, and assault. And by reducing cognitive functioning and altering normal judgment and decision-making abilities, drinking may lead to alcohol-induced myopia or short-sightedness or increases in interpersonal violence Persons so afflict might be involved in criminal activity yet fail to acknowledge the legal as well as the social impact of their actions [4]. This use of narcotics like heroin also cocaine is supposed to raise income-generating crimes like theft, robbery Figure 1.



Figure 1 Crime Committed by a Drug User's

A. Drug trafficking generates violent crime

Drug trafficking creates violent- crime trafficking in illegal drugs tends to be linked through the commission of violent crimes. Causes for the connection of drug- trafficking towards violence include: competition for drug customers as well as market, rip-offs and disputes between the individuals engaged within the illicit drug market, the person who provides within drug- trafficking is disposed to use violence, places where street drug -markets multiply inclined to be underprivileged socially also economically legal, as well as social controls in contradiction of violence

in above-mentioned areas, tend to be ineffectual. The growth of deadly weapons in present years has also likely made drug violence more lethal. BJS surveyed homicides within the 75 highly-populated districts in the United States in 1988. Several of the homicides involved drugs or including the following: drug manufacture, drug trafficking, a dispute over drugs, drug money, a drug scam, a bad drug deal, theft of drugs punishment for drug theft, or illegal use of drugs. One of these circumstances was involved 18 percent of defendants and 16 percent of victims [5].

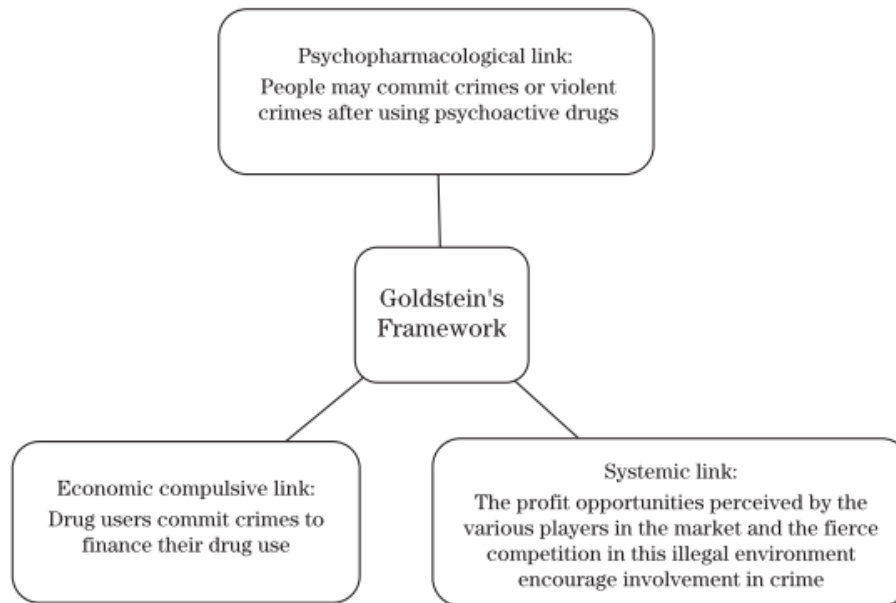


Figure 2: Goldstein’s Framework in committing the crime[6].

Researchers, policymakers, and practitioners have long been interested in the link between drug and alcohol use and violent crime. Understanding whether and how drugs and crime are linked has the potential to have a significant impact on sentencing, rehabilitation initiatives, and additional support services for people involved. However, the question of whether drug usage leads to violent crime remains unanswered. While Goldstein's tripartite conceptual framework (1985) in Figure 2 combines three separate frameworks for examining drug-crime relationships (economic compulsive, systemic, and psychopharmacological). Drug trafficking generates violent crime trafficking in illegal drugs tend to be connected with the commission of violent- crimes. Causes for the association of drug- trafficking to violence include:

- Competition for drug markets and customers
- Disputes and rip-offs among individuals involved in the illegal drug market
- Individuals who participate in drug trafficking are prone to use violence
- Locations, where street drug markets proliferate, tend to be disadvantaged economically and socially; legal and social controls against violence in such areas tend to be ineffective. The proliferation of lethal weapons in recent years has also likely made drug violence more deadly.



Figure 3: This will shows the Types of Drugs.

Intake of different types of the drug mentioned in Figure 3 which involve in committing the crime.

- a. Cocaine: It is obtained from the Erythroxyton coca tree. Cocaine is an influential stimulant this may must an important influence on feelings, behavior, also perception. Several effects of cocaine withdrawal also like heightening of alertness, increased agitation anxiety as well as euphoria, might be lead to acting-out in violent or aggressive ways through causing mental dependence, psychological [7].
- b. Opium: The milky-white juice is obtained by giving an incision to the unripe capsules of a white poppy. Narcotic users commit crimes that are completely different from these criminal behaviors also drug-taking. The addicts commit an offense out of "financial necessity" to finance their habit. These 85 percent gained money to be used to finance their drug habit by several illicit means, followed by drug dealing, frauds, deceptions, burglary, also most frequently theft [8].
- c. Heroin: Heroin uses had long been linked to crime as its distribution as well as importation is illicit also several addicted people turn out to be prostitution also theft to gain the money to purchase the drug. Moreover, the competitive struggle among the drug-dealers had resulted in the deaths of innocent bystanders, as well as several murders [9].
- d. Marijuana: This is derived from the Cannabis Sativa plant. Several studies particularly study the connection among the crime also marijuana even though reliable findings this marijuana is the most often recognized drug between arrestees who tests positive through marijuana use also this marijuana is the drug that metabolite is usually found in arrestees' urine [10].
- e. Stimulants: These remain diverted from legitimate channels and clandestinely manufactured exclusively for the illegal market. These are available in the form of powder, injectable liquids pills. Its use is frequently linked with agitation, antagonism, panic, aggression, and suicidal or homicidal tendencies [11].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Lyne Casavant et.al, conducted in this study this research examined a variety of studies on the link between illegal drug usage and crime to demonstrate the complexities of the relationship between the two. The study addressed three theoretical theories that attempt to explain the association between drug use and crime: the psychopharmacological link, the economic-compulsive link, and the systemic link, after looking at the link between the legal status of specific substances and crime. Following that, a study of frequent cannabis users was presented. This finding has far-reaching implications for drug intervention and policy creation. Failure to address all elements that contribute to drug use and crime, or assigning a causal role solely to drug use, would certainly lead to the implementation of ineffective measures. As this brief literature review suggests, the entire idea of "drug-related crime," which appears in the majority of policy papers and research in this area, needs to be reconsidered [12].

Denise c. Gottfredson et.al, stated in this study according to the findings, drug abuse is linked to an increase in crime. Increases in income-generating –crime (IGC) crime are linked to the use of alcohol and the usage of cocaine or heroin. Although none of the effects of drug use on violent crime (VC) are statistically significant, the magnitudes of the coefficients indicate that each kind of substance usage has a lesser influence on VC. These smaller impacts are harder to notice due to the decreased power available in the VC equations. We find that the primary effect of substance abuse on crime is an increase in nonviolent offenses, which are most likely committed to producing money for drug purchases. Our findings suggest that efforts to provide substance addiction treatment for persistent, drug-addicted criminals should be increased. Treatment for substance misuse is likely to minimize property crime. Significant impacts of drug addiction treatment on violent crime were not detected in our sample, although the little amount of change in violent crime reported in our sample made such effects unlikely. Within-subjects designs with bigger samples, samples not selected for their limited involvement in violent crimes, and a longer observation period might be utilized to investigate the impact of drug use treatment on violent crime in more depth [13].

Yassaman Saadatmand et.al, the impact of the "War on Drugs" on crime rates is examined in this research. Many law enforcement professionals feel that incarcerating drug offenders lessens crime. However, a time-series examination of four different categories of crime rates in the United States contradicts this assertion. The findings suggest that incarcerating drug offenders causes a crowding-out effect in prisons, releasing non-drug offenders and potentially increasing, rather than decreasing, crime, using seven explanatory variables such as federal spending on the Drug Enforcement Agency, incarceration rates for drug offenders, and abortion rates [14].

III. DISCUSSION

Drug use, as well as crime, had long been linked. These obvious conclusions are that offense naturally stems from illicit drug use also this is the commission of offenses that encourages also sustains the dependency on several types of drugs, such as crack, heroin, marijuana as well as cocaine. [15] Indian-produced pharmaceutical drugs Cannabis also heroin are the highest frequently ill-treated drugs within India Cannabis produces often known as bhang, ganja, or charas is ill-treated throughout the country yet it has achieved a certain amount of religious saintliness through their connection by some Hindu deities[1]. These studies of some articles were showing that arrested narcotics are more violent than normal arrestees, when narcotics use was on the rise the crimes were also on the rise. Despite that, several drugs do have various pharmacological effects, which can or could not affect the users, tends to commit violence. As already stated that crimes in return make the person abuse drugs. Drugs are consumed by a person to earn money or to run his daily needs. For this reason, the abusers were committing various types of crimes like a husband stealing money from home to buy drugs and also chain snatching cases, robbery, kidnap cases even. When drug users need money to purchase illicit drugs, then she or they commit

an economic offense. The primary conclusion to consume drugs is generally volunteer. On the other hand, with frequent use, a user's ability to apply self-control may become seriously disabled. In this manner, consumption may lead to crimes which can consist of burglary, even prostitution, as well as robbery, all to offer to the user by money to get their next high. Goldstein (1985) resists most of these criminals mainly heroin addicts who would not pursue violent crimes, rather select nonviolent solutions [16]. Even though it's a well-known fact that distributing, carrying drugs, manufacturing is a crime, it is also called this driving under the effect of drugs is also a criminal activity. Trafficking in illegal drugs' tendency to be linked from the commission of violent crimes is the one reason for competing for drug markets and customers[2]. Trafficking leads to involving more and more people, making them addicted, better distribution of drugs; most of the countries are working to stop the distribution also use

and of drugs which is not legal. Illegal drugs use for a global issue. This connection among crime as well as drug is associated with several possible ways
The immediate impact of drugs can facilitate aggressiveness or theft,
When the drug user consumes the drug yet absence of money which can lead to robbery, burglary, etc.
Within illicit trading Goldstein framework(1985) Figure 2, which encompasses both non-violent as well as violent crimes,
The psychopharmacological effect of drugs may increase predacious crimes (such as robbery, theft) enterprising crimes(such as prostitution or drug- dealing)
The absence of intercession can lead to murder as well as assault.

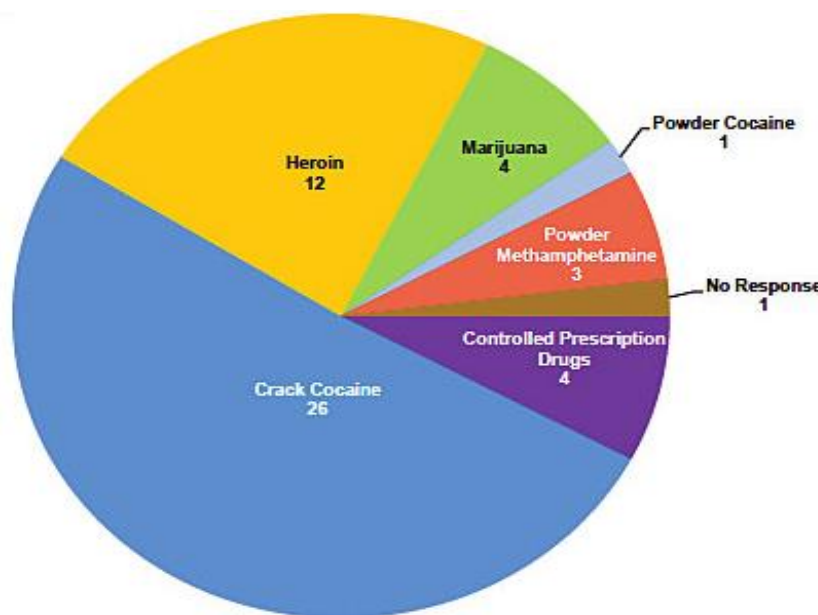


Figure 4: Drug Most Associated With Property Crime [17].

Producers of marijuana and methamphetamine commit a variety of crimes to fund their unlawful activities. Indoor marijuana growers sometimes steal power by reversing or bypassing meters. Precursor chemicals are frequently stolen or obtained illegally by methamphetamine makers. Furthermore, many marijuana and methamphetamine makers defend their operations using traps meant to damage intruders or law police, as well as the use of violence shown in Figure 4.

A. Drug laws

In India for controlling illegal trafficking, the manufacturing of drugs can be punished. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the main law enforcement also the intelligence agency of India answerable to for fighting drug trafficking also the abuse of illicit substances. [18] Various punishments were imposed on types like whoever makes, imports or exports or giving to anyone or carries imprisonment too under NDPS act (Narcotics and psychotropics1985) act also drugs for personal use could get a large fine.
Illegal drugs use is a global concern now. The relationship between drugs and crime are linked in a few possible ways:

(1) immediate effect of drugs may facilitate aggression or theft, (2) when the drug users need to consume but lack fund that may lead to burglary, robbery, etc. (3) during illegal trading. Goldstein's (1985) framework applies to both violent and nonviolent crimes. The psychopharmacological effect of drugs can increase predatory crimes (e.g. robbery, burglary, theft), entrepreneurial crimes (e.g. drug dealing or prostitution), and the absence of mediation may lead to assault and murder

IV. CONCLUSION

Drug abuse and dependency building a route to cause crimes and crimes indeed are making the persons cause crimes. Drug misuse is a complex issue that has, cultural, social, economic aspects, also biological. Drug abuse has led to an increased crime rate. Different types of Drugs will show a different type of psychological and behavioral - impact on the brain thus at the time of the commission of a crime. Out of marijuana will show huge response to commit the crime. Because its cheap availability. Drugs to commit crimes to create other illegal activity in connection

with their manufacturing, violence, distribution, also consumption. The evidence indicates that drug users are more likely than nonusers to commit crimes, that arrestees and inmates were often under the influence of a drug at the time they committed their offense, and that drug trafficking generates violence. Assessing the nature and extent of the influence of drugs on crime requires that reliable information about the offense and the offender is available and that definitions be consistent. In face of problematic evidence, it is impossible to say quantitatively how much drugs influence the occurrence of crime. This drug-related crime framework identified the significance of illicit drug use also connected crime. The need for compressive action within surroundings the strong criminal law to assuring the health-based approaches as well as solid developmental-agenda, to prevent and treat the health scheme that might be more important in present crime prevention.

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