



Consumption of Intoxicants: Parlous with its Reference into Legal Sphere around the Globe

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Abstract: The most significant things that a person must perceive or uphold throughout their life are their word choices in an assembly, their lifestyle choices in a community, and their dietary choices in the modern world. As a result, the intoxication of less essential elements has begun to play a significant role in people's daily lives, aiding in the regulation of their social standards. Now let me ask you another: "What constitutes substance abuse?" According to WHO Many psychoactive drugs are either banned or forbidden from being produced, distributed, sold, or used for purposes other than medicine outside of legally authorized channels. The availability of psychoactive medications is restricted to varying degrees based on their potential health concerns and therapeutic utility. the worldwide illicit commerce in which products are grown, made, distributed, and soldThe market for chemicals that are prohibited by law is thought to be worth \$32 billion. The UNODC campaign on transnational organized crime, which was just launched, emphasizes By using these strategies, they feel as though they have outdone themselves, leading them to believe that the work they are doing for the youth is insignificant and that society as a whole is moving towards a time of pragmatic success. The government has also legalized alcohol consumption in the nation, despite the negative effects on youth, in an effort to boost the economy. The welfare of the nation is put at risk, and instead the materialistic viewpoint is encouraged, regardless of morality or health.could terminate, this might have an impact on the different international relationships. The use or experimentation of illegal toxicants has become easy due to government manipulation and the easy access to them for younger generations. Youth has become the most vulnerable weapon to explore any kind of strange things without having enough knowledge or even knowing how disastrous an effect it could leave on upcoming generations.

I. Introduction:

I'll start by asking a straightforward question: what is a drug?

Psychoactive medications are defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as chemicals that alter mental processes such as perception, awareness, cognition, mood, and emotions when ingested or injected into the body. Alcohol and nicotine are also included in the larger category of psychoactive substances, which also includes psychoactive drugs. Although it is a fairly well-defined statement, it implies that drug trafficking is the most profitable industry for criminals globally. Global drug trafficking networks span continents and regions, often having severe repercussions for the nations involved. The 2011 International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Report states that there have been a rise in South Asia in the misuse and trafficking of medicinal preparations sold over-the-counter that contain narcotic medications as well as prescription pharmaceuticals. Local pharmacies are the source of many of these medications. The UNODC World Drug Report estimates that 275 million individuals used drugs in 2020, with over 36 million experiencing drug use disorders. Drug usage alone killed about half a million people in 2019. Drugs are ruining lives and damaging health.a large number of which are not governed by international law in the sector. In terms of morbidity and death, heroin misuse is the worst drug problem in Europe, which holds the largest share of the worldwide opiate market. The epicenter is still West Asia. Significant increases in opium output as well as the cultivation of illegal opium poppy took place in 2011.

The three nations in the area continue to have high rates of illicit drug production, manufacturing, trade, and consumption, making North America the biggest illicit drug market in the world. With significant production in each of the three nations, cannabis continues to be the most commonly produced substance in the area.



ACCORDING TO ONE OF THE FAMOUS RESEARCH BY UNODC

As is the case with the use of drugs, there are more men than women injecting drugs. Men are 5 times more likely than women to inject drugs (based on limited data from 18 countries), whereas women who inject drugs are 1.2 times more likely than men to be living with HIV (based on data from 58 countries). Women who inject drugs are likely to have a male intimate partner who initiated them into drug use; they are also likely to ask their male partner to inject them. As a result, women are more likely to be exposed to higher risk for sexual transmission of infections, also through sex work and their increased vulnerability to abuse from law enforcement officers and intimate partners, and to be the victim of physical assault or rape.

Current Legal Scenario of consumption of intoxicants :

Among 193 active members of UNO 120 members are part of UNODC ,
But of all only 20 countries have harshest law against illegal drugs ,on mandate rest country member do not even speak on this issue And 25 countries have decriminalised the consumption of drugs with its liberal use United kingdom being the crown with drug consumption has also decriminalised .

This is especially poignant in Dundee and Glasgow which have the worst drug-misuse mortality rate in the country (two times higher than the national average). In the City of Edinburgh, Drug related deaths have tripled from the 2000-2004 period to 2016-2020.

United Kingdom : You can get a fine or prison sentence if you take drugs, carry drugs, make drugs, sell, deal or share drugs (also called 'supplying' them) The penalties depend on the type or 'class' of drug or substance, the amount you have, and whether you're also dealing or producing it. Class A drugs include: cocaine etc, Class B drugs include: amphetamines etc , Class C drugs include: anabolic steroids. The government can ban new drugs for one year under a 'temporary banning order' while they decide how the drugs should be classified. There is no penalty for carrying psychoactive substances, unless you're in prison. You can get up to 7 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both if you: carry a psychoactive substance and you intend to supply it

make a psychoactive substance sell, deal or share a psychoactive substance (also called supplying them). If you're under 18, the police are allowed to tell your parent, guardian or carer that you've been caught with drugs. Your penalty will depend on:

- the class and quantity of drug
- where you and the drugs were found
- your personal history (previous crimes, including any previous drug offences)
- other aggravating or mitigating factors

Police can issue a warning or an on-the-spot fine of up to £90 if you're found with cannabis or khat. You may be able to pay your penalty without getting a formal warning or caution.

United States of America :Possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are provided for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. Penalties increase significantly where use of the illicit drugs results in death or serious bodily injury. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions Persons convicted of illegally possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a minimum fine of \$1,000United both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000. Special sentencing provisions for possession of Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol, "roofies" or "roaches") impose a prison term of up to 3 years, a fine, or both. Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued. Persons convicted of possession may also be fined for the reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution of the offense. Penalties for possession with intent to distribute are potentially even more severe. Persons convicted on federal charges of the sale, import, export, or shipping of drug paraphernalia face penalties of up to 3 years in prison and a monetary fine. Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substances involved in the transaction. The tables below summarize penalty information for several types of controlled substances. Persons who violate federal drug trafficking laws within 1,000 feet of a university may face penalties or prison terms and fines up to twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense,



with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year (21 USC §860).

Afghanistan : Any person who engages in the following acts without a license or authorization issued according to the provisions of this law has committed a drug trafficking offense and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this law: (a) The production, manufacture, distribution, possession, extraction, preparation, processing, offering for sale, purchasing, selling, delivery, brokerage, dispatch, transportation, importation, exportation, purchase, concealment, or storage of any substance or mixture containing a substance listed in Tables 1 through 3 annexed to this law; Any of the operations referred to in paragraph 1 of this article in relation to any chemicals or precursors listed in Table 4 for the illicit cultivation, production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. 1. Whoever commits a drug trafficking offense involving the following quantities of heroin, morphine, or cocaine, or any mixture containing those substances, shall be sentenced as follows: (i) Less than 10 grams, imprisonment for between 6 months and one year, and a fine of between 30,000 Afs and 50,000 Afs. (ii) Between 10 grams and 100 grams, imprisonment for between one and three years, and a fine of between 50,000 and 100,000 Afs. (iii) Between 100 grams and 500 grams, imprisonment for between three and five years, and a fine of between 100,000 Afs and 250,000 Afs. (iv) Between 500g and 1kg, imprisonment for between seven and ten years, and a fine of between 300,000 Afs and 500,000 Afs. (v) Between 1kg and 5kg, imprisonment for between ten and fifteen years, and a fine of between 500,000 Afs and 1,000,000Afs. (vi) Over 5kg, life imprisonment, and a fine of between 1,000,000 Afs and 10,000,000Afs.

Drug laboratories, manufacturing, and storage :Whoever without authorization under this law opens, maintains, manages, or controls any property, building, room, or facility, as an owner, lessee, manager, agent, employee, or mortgagee, and intentionally rents, leases, or makes available for use, with or without compensation, such a place for the purpose of cultivating, manufacturing, processing, storing, concealing, or distributing any substance or mixture listed in Tables 1 through 4, or participates in or obtains an income from such activity, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment between 10 and 20 years and a fine of between 500,000Af. and 1,000,000 Afs.

Saudi Arabia : The narcotics law differentiates between the person who deals in narcotics for the first time and the person who is convicted previously. For the first time offender,

punishment is imprisonment, lashing or financial fine or all. For the repeat offenders, punishment is increased and the involved person may be sentenced to death. Narcotics user is jailed for two years and punished according to the judge's decision. If the offender is a foreigner, he is deported from the Kingdom. A narcotics user who enrolls in a treatment Programme is not questioned, but admitted into a specialised hospital. Saudi law in accordance with the United Nation recommendations treats narcotics addicts as patients who need treatment. The law excludes students from punishment and limited it to disciplining and monitoring them; their guardian must commit to educate and guide them to make sure they are reformed. To benefit from this exclusion from punishment, the following conditions must be met:

- The age of the student must not exceed 20 years.
 - Student must be dedicated for schooling.
 - He should neither be a narcotics dealer nor a smuggler.
 - The offender must not be connected any other crimes apart from using narcotic/drugs.
 - Not convicted before for smuggling, dealing or using narcotics or any other criminal activities.
 - Offence should not be associated with other ethical crimes.
 - Crime should not be associated with any traffic accidents resulting in death or injuries.
 - Student must not be a professional driver.
 - The student has not resisted arrest.
- The term of jail for student never exceeds three months or 50 lashes.

INDIA : he Opium Act of 1857, The Opium Act of 1878 and The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930. However all these three laws have been repealed and currently Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has taken the position in place of these three. Narcotics Drugs Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has targeted :To prohibit drug trafficking which includes cultivation, manufacturing, sale and purchase :To prohibit the consumption

The NDPS Act also provides exceptions when drugs are used for medicinal or scientific purposes and are regulated by the government, as, in ancient India drugs like Ganja and Charas were been used for medicinal purposes. But if the production of drugs is not regulated by the government and is used for illicit purposes then it will be punishable. No person shall: Cultivate any coca plant or gather any portion of coca plant, Cultivate the opium



poppy or any cannabis plant; or Produce, manufacture, possess, sell, purchase, transport, warehouse, use, consume, etc., except for medical or scientific purposes to the extent provided by the provisions of the act.

For small quantity, six months imprisonment with rigorous punishments or a fine up to 10 thousand or both. For less than commercial quantity but greater than small quantity, imprisonment of up to 10 years and fine which may extend to Rs. 1,00,000. For commercial quantity, imprisonment shall not be less than ten years but may extend to 20 years and shall be liable to a fine not less than Rs. 1,00,000 but may extend to Rs. 2,00,000.

Section 20: Punishment for contravention in relation to the cannabis plant and cannabis.

Section 23: Punishment for illegal import-export into India or transshipment of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances

Section 27: Punishment for use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Where narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances consumed are cocaine, morphine, diacetylmorphine, or any other narcotic drug or psychotropic substance as may be specified by the central government by notification in the Official Gazette, with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or both.

Section 31: Enhanced punishment for committing an offence under NDPS Act for the second time after having been punished once

Section 31 A: Death punishment for certain offences after a previous conviction
If any person commits, attempts to commit or abets someone to commit any of the offences punishable under section 19, section 24, section 27 A and for offences involving a commercial quantity of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substances shall be punished with the punishment specified under section 31 or with death penalty.

Landmark Judgement (acted as precedent in most cases)

Court of Appeal in *R v Dias* [2002] 2 Cr App R 96, paras 21-24, *v Rogers* [2003] EWCA Crim 945, [2003] 1 WLR 1374, *R v Finlay* [2003] EWCA Crim 3868 (8 December 2003), (*R v Franklin* (1883) 15 Cox CC 163; *R v Lamb* [1967], 35752/13 *Manochehr BAHMANZADEH VS UK* 5 January 2016, *TERRY v. UNITED STATES* No. 20–5904 May 4, 2021 *Robinson v. California*, 370 U.S. 660 (1962), *Francis v. Resweber*, 329 U. S. 459, *Terminiello v. Chicago*, 337 U. S. 1, 337 U. S. 4,

Abbott v. United States 562 US 8 (2010), *State of Punjab v. Baldev Singh, Mahesh Laxmanbhai Patel v. The State Of Gujarat, Madan Lal and Ors. v. State of Himachal Pradesh, Toofan Singh v. State of Tamil Nadu, Babu Lal v. Union of India, Rhea Chakraborty v. The Union of India and Ors, Union of India through Narcotics Control Bureau, Lucknow v. Md. Nawaz Khan, Recent Researches (in terms of Parlous use of Drugs)*

fentanyl was detected in 93 percent of all opioid-related overdose deaths in the first three months of this year. The increasingly toxic drug supply in the United States and ongoing opioid epidemic have claimed the lives of more than 25,000 people in Massachusetts since 2000. (By Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH))

When improvement in performance has occurred, the margin of improvement has either been less than 10 percent, or stimulants prevented or reversed a decrement in performance due to fatigue or boredom. Of course in some situations like athletic competitions, a minor improvement in performance could have large positive effects for the performer (Laties and Weiss, 1981), and, when otherwise unavoidable fatigue or boredom are fought off, decrements in performance may be forestalled. In general, however, it is important to point out that significant performance enhancement is not apparent; much of what users report are the subjective effects of stimulants (e.g., increased levels of energy, friendliness), which lead to a belief that behaviour is improved without any actual improvement (Fischman, 1987). (By National Institute of Health India)

The 2022 survey saw a response rate of 37 percent. And while rates of alcohol use among students remained largely the same compared to a similar survey in 2019, there was an increase in the number of students reporting high-risk behaviour such as drinking shots of hard alcohol and binge drinking. Among respondents who consumed alcohol during the prior 30 days, 83 percent stated they drank shots of hard alcohol at least once during those 30 days. Additionally, among all survey respondents, 47 percent reported using marijuana and 16 percent reported misusing prescription drugs or using illicit substances at least once during the 12 months prior to taking the survey. Next steps will include creating and growing programming that identifies students who are most in need of support and encourages students to seek help for themselves and their peers, which some students are already doing with peers. (By Stanford University)



Cessation

This examination of statistics, research, and experience demonstrates that drug use is still a major and widespread issue in almost all business sectors and workplaces, despite decades of attention, litigation, and activism. We discovered that no industry is immune to the effects of alcohol usage or untouched by it: Drugs harm innumerable victims' lives, health, financial security, and chances. Businesses also bear the cost of drugs' lost output, morale, efficacy, and talent in addition to legal fees. We discovered that no industry is immune to the effects of pharmaceuticals or remains unaffected by them. A universally applicable, fast-fix remedy does not exist for sexual harassment. Instead, focused reactions supported by research will be necessary for true and long-lasting transformation. The hubs of education are becoming the locations where the younger generation is taught persuasive development skills for a prosperous future. Top institutes or universities are turning into another hangout for drunks. A stronger law is necessary, and the existing legislation should be updated to reflect the needs of the present.

A department that looks into direct drug selling with certain specialized individuals like medical officers and scientists should be established, medical awareness camps should be put up, and curriculum should be expanded to include information on drug usage and needs. The government should create a new policy that includes a monetary reimbursement as a benefit for individuals who are assisting in the elimination of drug use that is not authorized. Furthermore, the idea of attending a rehabilitation facility should be liberating; nobody should treat you as though you have committed a crime. This is a topic that is rarely discussed, but it is just as important to ignore since it might have disastrous consequences for the future. Serious community service and thoughtful consideration of the subject are required because it has the power to make or break someone's future.