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Case Study: Research Fieldwork

Title: Case Study on Drug Trafficking in Haryana

Duration: 6 Months

Name of the Field Supervisors

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Table of Content

Sr. No.	Content	Page No.
1.	Introduction	1-3
2.	The Impact of Drug Trafficking on Society	4-6
3.	Communities Role in preventing Drug Trafficking	6-8
4.	Objective of the Study	8-9
5.	Demography of the State Haryana	9-10
6.	Methodology	10-11
7.	Intervention Programme	11-28
8.	Outcome of the case Study	29-30
9.	Findings of the study	30-31
10.	Recommendations	31
11	Conclusion	32
12.	Acknowledgement	32-33



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Case Study on Drug Trafficking in Haryana

School of Legal Studies

K.R. Mangalam University

1. Introduction:

This case study aims to the intricate landscape of drug trafficking in Haryana, aiming to comprehend its multifaceted dynamics, assess the impact on society, and propose viable solutions. Through a combination of interviews, data analysis, and comprehensive research, the study provides a detailed examination of the various aspects surrounding drug trafficking in the region.

Substance abuse and criminal behaviour are intimately linked. The magnitude of drug addiction may be associated with the severity of the criminal behaviour and violence. This relationship is more serious and alarming in case of young population. The present study was conceptualized to get a better understanding of the phenomenon of drug addiction and juvenile delinquency in young population through a case study in a NGO De-addiction center dealing with juveniles in Delhi. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the juveniles, volunteers, mental health expert and the branch project in-charge of the center. Detailed field observations were recorded in three field visits with the team of researchers

Drug trafficking is a significant challenge faced by law enforcement agencies in Haryana.

1.1 Legal Measures: To combat drug trafficking, the Haryana Police and the Haryana State Narcotics Control Bureau (HSNCB) have invoked the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 (PITNDPS Act). This act targets main operators of drug networks, including organizers, financiers, and kingpins who operate behind the scenes.¹

¹ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/haryana-large-scale-drug-traffickers-detained-under-provisions-of-pitndps-act/articleshow/103558019.cms> visited on 2nd Feb, 2024



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1.2 Detention Orders: Once a preventive detention order is issued under the PITNDPS Act, the detainee (suspected trafficker) may be detained for at least one year. Additionally, the illegally acquired properties of the detainee and their relatives/associates can be forfeited under the NDPS Act, 1985.²

1.3 Recent Detentions: Haryana Police has detained nine large-scale drug traffickers under the provisions of the PITNDPS Act. These traffickers were involved in clandestinely procuring, storing, and distributing narcotics over a sustained period. Eight of them have already been sent to various jails in Haryana. The detainees hail from districts such as Sonapat, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rewari, Gurugram, Panchkula, and Kaithal.³

1.4 The Kingpin: One of the detainees, Iqbal alias Kranti, stands out. He is a resident of Gujarwada Mohalla, Pinangwa, District Nuh. Iqbal is a commercial trafficker of ganja (cannabis) and has two FIRs registered against him for trafficking large quantities of ganjapatti. His wife is also involved in drug trafficking, making it a family business. Iqbal is currently in judicial custody.

1.5 Challenges and Countermeasures: To address drug trafficking effectively, there needs to be substantial insight into the reasons behind the elevated demand for illicit drugs in Haryana. Prevention, rehabilitation, and community awareness play crucial roles in tackling this menace⁴.

Remember that drug trafficking not only affects individuals but also has broader societal implications. Efforts to combat it require a multi-pronged approach involving law enforcement, education, and rehabilitation programs.

Haryana, a state in northern India, has witnessed a surge in drug trafficking activities over the past decade. This case study aims to uncover the underlying factors contributing to this rise and evaluate the effectiveness of current strategies employed by law enforcement agencies.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijmtlm&volume=26&issue=3and4&article=038> visited on 10th Feb, 2024



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Till December 2023, the Haryana Police registered 3,757 FIRs under the NDPS Act and arrested 5,350 people. The haul of drugs seized from them included 590 kg charas, 4,950 kg ganja, 5 kg hashish, 34 kg heroin, 235 kg morphine, 310 kg opium, 42 kg sulfa, and 33,602 kg poppy husk. Among the top-performing districts were Sirsa which registered 582 cases and arrested 766 drug traffickers, followed by Faridabad with 352 cases and 438 arrests, and Gurugram with 263 cases and 336 arrests.

1.6 Common Drugs Trafficked in Haryana

Drug trafficking remains a significant concern in Haryana, particularly in districts near the Punjab border. Here are some of the commonly trafficked drugs:

Heroin: Heroin is a potent opioid derived from morphine. It is highly addictive and has severe health consequences. Last year, the police seized 29 kg of heroin from drug traffickers.

Charas (Hashish): Charas, also known as hashish, is a resin extracted from cannabis plants. It is commonly trafficked and consumed. In 2022, 157 kg of charas was seized in Haryana.

Ganja (Cannabis): Ganja, or cannabis, is another widely trafficked drug. The police confiscated 11,368 kg of ganja from traffickers last year.

Opium: Opium is a narcotic obtained from the opium poppy plant. It is used for its sedative properties. In 2022, 356 kg of opium was seized in Haryana.

Poppy Husk: Poppy husk, derived from the opium poppy, is commonly trafficked in the state. Over 10,173 kg of poppy husk was seized last year.

Smack: Smack, a form of heroin, is also trafficked. The police seized 6 kg and 701 grams of smack.

2. The Impact of Drug Trafficking on Society

Drug trafficking has far-reaching consequences for individuals, communities, and society as a whole. Here are some of the significant impacts:



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2.1 Health and Well-Being: Health and well-being are profoundly affected by drug trafficking, particularly through the devastating consequences of addiction and fatal overdoses. Those ensnared by addiction suffer not only from deteriorating physical health but also from impaired cognitive function, exacerbating their vulnerability to various diseases. This cycle of dependency not only harms individuals but also strains communities and healthcare systems. Tragically, the toll extends to families who endure the premature loss of loved ones to drug-related deaths, highlighting the urgent need for comprehensive interventions to address these multifaceted challenges.

2.2 Social Fabric: Drug trafficking inflicts severe damage on the social fabric, causing significant disruptions and fostering instability within communities. The impact is starkly visible in the disintegration of families, where drug abuse frequently leads to strained relationships, fractured households, neglect of children, and a heightened incidence of domestic violence. These issues not only undermine the cohesion of families but also contribute to broader community disruption. Communities grappling with drug trafficking often face escalating crime rates, reduced safety for residents, and overall social instability. Addressing these challenges demands concerted efforts to strengthen social support systems, promote community resilience, and combat the underlying drivers of drug-related harm.

2.3 Economic Impact: The economic impact of drug trafficking reverberates widely, affecting productivity, healthcare expenditures, and public finances. Addiction diminishes workforce efficiency through increased absenteeism, accidents, and reduced productivity, resulting in lost economic output. Treating drug-related illnesses places a substantial burden on healthcare systems, diverting resources that could otherwise be allocated to other pressing healthcare needs. The legal system also bears significant costs, encompassing law enforcement efforts, legal proceedings, and the expenses associated with incarceration. These cumulative economic burdens highlight the far-reaching consequences of drug trafficking, underscoring the necessity for comprehensive strategies to mitigate its societal costs and promote economic stability.

2.4 Crime and Violence: Drug trafficking intertwines with crime and violence, perpetuating a cycle of instability and corruption within societies. Organized crime and gang activity



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thrive on the lucrative drug trade, escalating into violent confrontations over territory and profits. These conflicts manifest in shootings, turf wars, and tragic casualties, destabilizing neighbourhoods and fostering fear among residents. Moreover, the pervasive influence of drug money often corrupts law enforcement and political systems, as traffickers bribe officials to evade justice or secure favourable outcomes. This corruption undermines the integrity of governance and law enforcement efforts, perpetuating a cycle of impunity that further erodes societal trust and safety. Addressing these intertwined issues requires robust measures to combat organized crime, strengthen judicial systems, and safeguard communities from the pervasive impact of drug-related violence and corruption.

2.5 Education and Youth: The impact of drug trafficking on education and youth is profound, contributing to increased school dropout rates and heightened vulnerability among young people. Drug abuse often disrupts educational pathways, leading students to abandon their studies prematurely, thereby jeopardizing their future prospects and limiting their socio-economic potential. Moreover, adolescents and young adults are particularly susceptible to peer pressure and experimentation, making them prime targets for traffickers seeking to expand their market and influence. This vulnerability not only jeopardizes individual well-being but also undermines community resilience and future workforce stability. Addressing these challenges necessitates comprehensive approaches that safeguard educational environments, empower youth with resilience skills, and enhance prevention and intervention efforts to mitigate the detrimental effects of drug trafficking on young lives.

2.6 Stigma and Discrimination: Drug trafficking perpetuates stigma and discrimination, exacerbating social marginalization and hindering the integration of individuals affected by addiction into society. Those grappling with addiction frequently encounter social stigma, which not only isolates them but also obstructs their access to essential support services and opportunities for rehabilitation. This stigma further marginalizes drug users, excluding them from employment prospects and broader social networks, compounding their challenges in rebuilding their lives. Addressing stigma and discrimination associated with drug addiction requires fostering greater empathy, implementing inclusive policies,



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and promoting education to challenge misconceptions. By fostering a supportive and understanding environment, communities can better facilitate the recovery and reintegration of individuals affected by drug trafficking and addiction.

Efforts to combat drug trafficking require a holistic approach, including prevention, rehabilitation, and community awareness. By addressing the root causes and supporting affected individuals, we can mitigate its impact.

3. Communities Role in preventing Drug Trafficking:

3.1 Education and Awareness: Schools serve as crucial platforms to educate students about the dangers of drugs, promoting prevention strategies and fostering informed decision-making regarding substance abuse. Simultaneously, organizing community workshops for parents, teachers, and local residents enhances awareness about the impacts of drug abuse and trafficking. By equipping individuals with knowledge and strategies to recognize and address these issues, communities can collectively bolster efforts to combat drug trafficking, protect vulnerable populations, and cultivate safer, more resilient environments for all members.

3.2 Community Policing: Community policing initiatives empower local residents to actively contribute to the prevention of drug trafficking. Establishing neighborhood watch programs encourages community members to remain vigilant and report any suspicious activities to law enforcement promptly. Additionally, organizing community patrols enables residents to monitor vulnerable areas closely, serving as a deterrent to traffickers and promoting a safer environment. These proactive measures foster a sense of ownership and cooperation among community members, strengthening the overall capacity to identify and respond to potential threats associated with drug trafficking. By leveraging community engagement and collaboration with law enforcement, communities can effectively bolster their efforts to safeguard against drug-related crime and uphold public safety.

3.2 Youth Engagement: Youth engagement is pivotal in preventing drug trafficking by offering positive outlets and support networks for young people. Establishing youth clubs



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and organizing various activities, including sports and arts programs, provides constructive environments that promote healthy development and discourage involvement in illicit activities like drug trafficking. Furthermore, mentorship programs offer guidance and encouragement, helping youth navigate challenges and make informed choices. Peer support initiatives foster a sense of camaraderie among young people, encouraging them to support each other in making positive decisions and resisting negative influences, including substance abuse. By actively involving youth in such initiatives, communities not only empower the next generation but also cultivate resilience and create pathways to a brighter, drug-free future for all.

3.3 Strengthening Social Bonds: Strengthening social bonds within communities is crucial for preventing drug trafficking and promoting collective well-being. Organizing regular community events provides opportunities for residents to come together, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing social isolation. These gatherings not only build solidarity but also create platforms for discussing and addressing local concerns, including issues related to drug trafficking. Promoting inclusivity is equally important in community efforts. It involves reaching out to marginalized groups, ensuring they are actively involved in community activities and initiatives aimed at preventing drug trafficking.

3.4 Collaboration with Law Enforcement: Establishing community policing forums provides a platform for residents and law enforcement to engage in open dialogue, discuss local concerns, and coordinate efforts to address issues related to drug trafficking. These forums facilitate mutual understanding, strengthen trust, and enable proactive measures to enhance community safety. Information sharing plays a critical role in this collaboration. Encouraging residents to report suspicious activities and share relevant information about known traffickers with law enforcement authorities enhances their ability to respond swiftly and effectively.

3.5 Treatment and Rehabilitation: Ensuring access to comprehensive support services such as addiction treatment centers, counseling, and rehabilitation programs is essential. These services not only address the physical and psychological aspects of addiction but also provide individuals with the necessary tools and support to overcome substance abuse. Equally important is the reintegration of recovering addicts into society. Communities can



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facilitate this process by creating pathways to employment opportunities and offering emotional support to individuals during their recovery journey.

3.6 Advocacy and Policy Change: Community members can actively engage in advocating for stricter laws and regulations to deter drug trafficking activities. By voicing concerns and supporting legislative measures that impose harsher penalties on traffickers, communities can influence policy decisions at local, state, and national levels. This advocacy serves to strengthen legal frameworks, enhance law enforcement capabilities, and mitigate the impacts of drug trafficking on society. Remember that prevention is a collective effort.

By working together, communities can create a safer environment and reduce the impact of drug trafficking.

4 Objective of the Study:

1. **Assess the Effectiveness of Prevention Initiatives:** Evaluate the impact of various awareness programs, such as rehabilitation center awareness, high school visits, and street plays, in raising awareness about the dangers of drug trafficking and substance abuse among different segments of the population, including students, juveniles, and the general public.
2. **Measure Changes in Attitudes and Behaviors:** Determine whether these initiatives have led to changes in attitudes and behaviors related to drug trafficking and substance abuse, such as increased knowledge about available support services, reduced stigma surrounding addiction, and increased willingness to seek help or report illegal activities.
3. **Explore Community Engagement and Participation:** Examine the level of community engagement and participation in prevention efforts, including the involvement of schools, local authorities, law enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders in organizing and implementing awareness programs and internships.
4. **Assess Impact on Vulnerable Populations:** Investigate the impact of these initiatives on vulnerable populations, such as juveniles at risk of involvement in drug

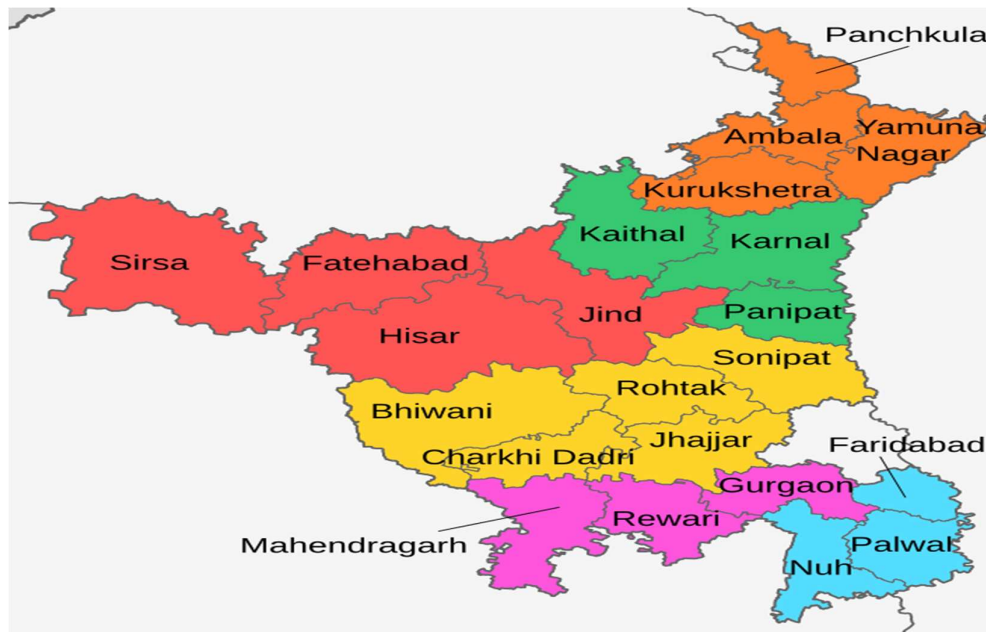


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trafficking or substance abuse, by analyzing outcomes related to juvenile court visits and internships at police stations.

5. **Identify Challenges and Success Factors:** Identify challenges faced in implementing these initiatives, such as resource constraints, logistical issues, or cultural barriers, as well as success factors that have contributed to the effectiveness of specific activities or interventions.
6. **Recommend Policy and Programmatic Changes:** Based on the findings, provide recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of prevention efforts targeting drug trafficking in Haryana, including potential adjustments to program design, resource allocation, stakeholder collaboration, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

5 Demography of the State Haryana



Haryana's socio-economic context, geographical features, and historical developments are explored to provide a nuanced understanding of the environment in which drug trafficking thrives. Historical trends and the evolution of trafficking routes are analyzed. Haryana is an Indian state located in the northern part of the country. It was carved out after the linguistic reorganisation of Punjab on 1 November 1966. It is ranked 21st in terms of area, with less



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than 1.4% (44,212 km² or 17,070 sq mi) of India's land area. The state capital is Chandigarh, which it shares with the neighbouring state of Punjab; and the most populous city is Faridabad, a part of the National Capital Region. The city of Gurgaon is among India's largest financial and technology hubs. Haryana has 6 administrative divisions, 22 districts, 72 sub-divisions, 93 revenue tehsils, 50 sub-tehsils, 140 community development blocks, 154 cities and towns, 7,356 villages, and 6,222 villages' panchayats.

Haryana contains 32 special economic zones (SEZs), mainly located within the industrial corridor projects connecting the National Capital Region. Gurgaon is considered one of the major information technology and automobile hubs of India. Haryana ranks 11th among Indian states in human development index. The economy of Haryana is the 13th largest in India, with a gross state domestic product (GSDP) of ₹7.65 trillion (US\$92 billion) and has the country's 5th-highest GSDP per capita of ₹240,000 (US\$2,900).⁵

The state is rich in history, monuments, heritage, flora and fauna and tourism, with a well-developed economy, national highways and state roads. It is bordered by Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north, by Rajasthan to the west and south, while river Yamuna forms its eastern border with Uttar Pradesh. Haryana surrounds the country's capital territory of Delhi on three sides (north, west and south), consequently, a large area of Haryana state is included in the economically important National Capital Region of India for the purposes of planning and development.

6 Methodology:

6.1 Data Collection: Crime statistics, arrest records, and reports from law enforcement agencies.

6.2 Interviews: Key stakeholders, including law enforcement officials, community leaders, healthcare professionals, and individuals affected by drug trafficking.

6.3 Field Surveys: Direct observation and interaction within communities affected by drug trafficking.

⁵ Economic survey of Haryana 2020-21, Government of Haryana. 1st Feb 2022. Pp 2-3.



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7 Intervention Programme

The detailed breakdown of the proposed outcomes aligned with the intervention activities, categorized by date:

Activity-1- 5th March, 2024 - A Visit to Parivartan Foundation Drug de-Addiction Rehabilitation Centre

In the initial phase of the intervention, to understand the impact of Drug abuse and trafficking a visit conducted by students and teachers from the School of Legal Studies (SOLS). Entering the drug de-addiction rehabilitation centre, the atmosphere is immediately sobering. The facility stands as a sanctuary for those entrenched in the battle against addiction, offering a window into the daily struggles they endure. The staff members, adorned with compassion and dedication, graciously guide visitors through the labyrinthine corridors of the center, imparting invaluable insights into the arduous rehabilitation process while sharing poignant tales of resilience and recovery.

Interacting with the residents reveals a mosaic of individuals, each bearing the weight of their unique journey through addiction. Their narratives paint a stark picture of the societal fallout wrought by drug abuse - fractured relationships, dreams reduced to dust, and opportunities squandered in the throes of addiction. Yet, amidst the shadows of their past, a glimmer of hope flickers in their eyes, a testament to their unwavering resolve to transcend addiction's grip and rebuild their shattered lives.

Engaging in discussions and dialogues with counselors and healthcare professionals, the multifaceted repercussions of drug abuse and trafficking come into sharp focus. Beyond the realm of individual health, the insidious tendrils of addiction weave a complex web of societal afflictions, perpetuating cycles of poverty, crime, and instability within communities. Families are rent asunder, economies crippled, and the very fabric of society strained under the weight of addiction's relentless onslaught.

The visit to the drug de-addiction rehabilitation centre leaves an indelible imprint on the psyche, serving as a stark reminder of the urgent imperative for holistic strategies to combat drug abuse and trafficking. It underscores the critical importance of prevention, rehabilitation,



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and robust law enforcement measures in tackling this multifaceted crisis head-on. Moreover, it underscores the profound significance of societal solidarity and compassion in bolstering individuals on their arduous journey towards recovery and redemption.

Photo1: SOLS faculties and students with Counsellors of NGO





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Photo 2: Students interactive with the Patients and Counsellors



Photo 3: Headings towards Activity-1





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Activity 2: 16th April, 2024- A Visit to Govt. Model Sanskriti Senior Secondary School, Sohna, Haryana

This visit is inspired by the belief in the power of youth engagement in combating the scourge of drug trafficking, as evidenced by a small act initiated by students within the school premises.

Haryana's struggle with drug trafficking continues to cast a long shadow over its communities. The proximity to major trafficking routes and porous borders has made it a hotbed for illicit drug trade. The case study delves into the specific challenges faced by the region and underscores the urgent need for grassroots initiatives to address this pressing issue.

The 2nd visit was a collaborative endeavour of School of Legal Studies with Govt. Model Sanskriti Senior Secondary School, the air is charged with anticipation as students and faculty alike prepare to embark against drug trafficking. The school premises serve as the backdrop for a small yet impactful act aimed at raising awareness and fostering community resilience. Witnessing students taking the lead in this initiative is nothing short of inspiring. With creativity and enthusiasm, they organize skits, poster campaigns, and interactive sessions aimed at educating their peers about the perils of drug abuse and trafficking. Their passion and determination serve as a beacon of hope, igniting a spark of activism within the school community.

The ripple effects of this small act reverberate far beyond the school gates. Through their collective efforts, students sow the seeds of awareness and empowerment, challenging the insidious influence of drug trafficking within their community. The engagement of youth serves as a potent force for change, signaling a shift towards a future where communities are fortified against the ravages of addiction.

The second visit to Govt. Model Sanskriti Senior Secondary School encapsulates the transformative potential of youth engagement in the fight against drug trafficking. It underscores the pivotal role that grassroots initiatives play in fostering resilience and driving positive change within communities. As students continue to champion the cause, their



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actions serve as a beacon of hope, illuminating the path towards a safer, drug-free future for all.

Photo 1: SOLS Students along with the school students



Photo 2: SOLS students played a short act on Drug Addiction





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Photo 3: Student is explaining the effects of drug addiction to school children



Photo 4: SOLS faculties with the teachers of school





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Activity 3: 18th April to 1st May, 2024 - Students Visit to Juvenile Justice Court, Gurugram

During the 3rd visit of students to the Juvenile Justice Court in Gurugram, from April 18th to May 1st 2024, our focus remained steadfast on understanding the legal dimensions of drug trafficking in Haryana. This visit was crucial as it allowed us to delve deeper into the judicial processes and outcomes related to juvenile offenders involved in drug-related crimes.

As students of SOLS, were eager to observe first-hand how the legal system dealt with cases of drug trafficking, particularly involving juveniles. The court environment itself was a stark reminder of the gravity of the issue we were studying.

Throughout our visit, we had the opportunity to attend several hearings related to juvenile offenders charged with drug trafficking. These hearings provided invaluable insights into the complexities of such cases, including the legal procedures, evidence presentation, and sentencing considerations specific to juveniles.

We observed multiple case studies where juveniles were involved in drug trafficking either as perpetrators or victims. Each case highlighted different aspects such as the age of the offenders, their backgrounds, the substances involved, and the impact on their lives and families.

We gained a comprehensive understanding of the legal procedures involved in juvenile justice cases, from initial hearings to adjudication. The court sessions emphasized the importance of due process, rehabilitation, and the welfare of the juvenile offenders.

Discussions during and after the hearings focused on the sentencing options available to the court, including rehabilitation programs aimed at reintegrating juveniles into society while addressing the root causes of their involvement in drug trafficking.

We witnessed firsthand the emotional toll on families and communities affected by juvenile involvement in drug trafficking. Discussions with court officials and social workers underscored the need for holistic support systems to prevent recidivism and promote rehabilitation. Our visit reinforced the critical role of advocacy and education in addressing



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drug trafficking among juveniles. It highlighted the importance of early intervention, community awareness, and collaborative efforts between law enforcement, judiciary, and social services.

The third visit to the Juvenile Justice Court in Gurugram provided us with a comprehensive perspective on the legal dimensions of drug trafficking in Haryana, particularly concerning juvenile offenders. It deepened our understanding of the challenges and complexities involved and strengthened our resolve to advocate for effective policies and interventions aimed at preventing youth involvement in drug-related crimes.

Photo 1: SOLS faculties with students visited to Juvenile Justice Board, Gurugram





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Photo 2:



Photo 3: Students visited to JJB in different timelines





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Photo 4: Students visited to JJB in different timelines



Activity 4: Students' Three-Week Journey with Local Police Stations in Sohna, Bhondasi, and Badshahpur, Haryana

Building on the insights gleaned from the case study on drug trafficking in Haryana, this write-up documents a transformative third visit where students from SOLS, KRMU embark on a three-week immersion program with local police stations in Sohna, Bhondasi, and Badshahpur. This initiative is aimed at equipping students with firsthand experience and understanding of law enforcement's challenges and strategies in combating drug trafficking.

With a spirit of curiosity and determination, students from SOLS venture into the realm of law enforcement, immersing themselves in the day-to-day operations of local police stations. Over the course of three weeks, they engage with officers, witness firsthand investigations, and participate in community outreach initiatives aimed at combatting drug trafficking.



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During their tenure with the police stations, students actively participate in various aspects of law enforcement, from accompanying officers on patrols to observing evidence collection and interrogation procedures. Through shadowing, discussions, and hands-on experiences, they gain invaluable insights into the challenges faced by law enforcement officers and the strategies employed to tackle drug trafficking within their communities.

The experience leaves a profound impact on the students, empowering them as allies in the on-going battle against drug trafficking. Witnessing the dedication and resilience of law enforcement officers deepens their understanding of the complexities involved in combatting this societal scourge. As they return to their school communities, the students carry with them newfound knowledge, empathy, and a renewed commitment to advocate for change.

The third visit to the local police stations of Sohna, Bhondasi, and Badshahpur serves as a transformative journey for the students, bridging the gap between youth and law enforcement in the fight against drug trafficking in Haryana. As they reflect on their experiences and insights gained, the students emerge as empowered allies, poised to drive meaningful impact and foster safer, drug-free communities for generations to come.

Photo 1: students visit to Police station, Bhondsi





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Photo 2: Police Station, Sohna



Photo 3: Police Station Bhondsi





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Photo 4: Police Station, Badshahpur



Photo 5: Police Station, Sohna





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Photo 6: Different location of Police Station



Activity 5: Street Play at Joy Street Mall, Badshahpur

On our 5th and final visit to Joy Street Mall in Badshahpur, the air was charged with the determination. SOLS faculties with the students, had dedicated ourselves to raising awareness about drug trafficking in Haryana through our street play performances. This last visit was our opportunity to leave a lasting impact on the community before concluding this phase of our advocacy campaign.

Setting up amidst the familiar hustle and bustle of the mall, we attracted a diverse crowd of shoppers, families, and individuals out for a leisurely evening. With our stage set and costumes donned, we began our performance with renewed energy and passion. The street play unfolded with familiar scenes depicting the harsh realities of drug addiction and trafficking in Haryana. Our actors portrayed poignant moments of despair, hope, and resilience, drawing the attention of passers-by who paused to witness our portrayal of local



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case studies and statistics. The narrative was carefully crafted to resonate deeply with the community, emphasizing the need for collective action and awareness.

After the performance, as in previous visits, we engaged the audience by inviting them to share their thoughts and experiences. We asked probing questions about their awareness of drug trafficking in their neighbourhoods, the challenges they faced, and their suggestions for combating this issue effectively. The responses we received were both heartening and sobering. Local residents, both literate and illiterate, opened up about their concerns, sharing personal anecdotes and insights. Some spoke of the impact drug trafficking had on their families or communities, while others expressed gratitude for our efforts to address such a critical issue through creative means.

The conversations that ensued were rich with emotion and sincerity. People exchanged ideas, discussed potential solutions, and pledged to stay vigilant against the spread of drugs in their locality. It was clear that our street play performances had not only educated but also empowered the community to take proactive steps towards safeguarding their neighborhoods.

Over the course of our campaign, we had used the power of street theater to spark meaningful dialogue, raise awareness, and inspire action among local residents. Though this marked the end of our performances at Joy Street Mall, it was just the beginning of our collective commitment to combatting drug trafficking in Haryana. Through creativity, empathy, and community engagement, we had made a tangible impact on those around us. As we reflected on our journey, we knew that our efforts had laid a foundation for continued dialogue and action against drug trafficking, ensuring a safer and more informed future for our community.



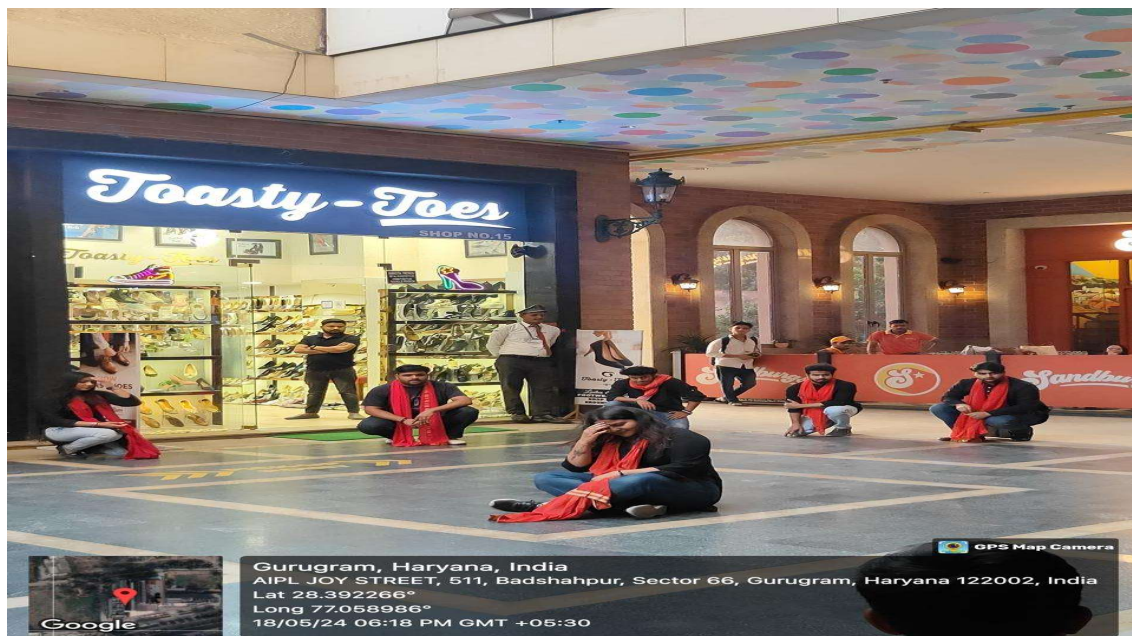
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Photo 1: Students and faculties of SOLS spreading happiness after successful street paly



Photo 2: Students performing Street play





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Photo 3: Spreading awareness





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Photo 4: Performing street play

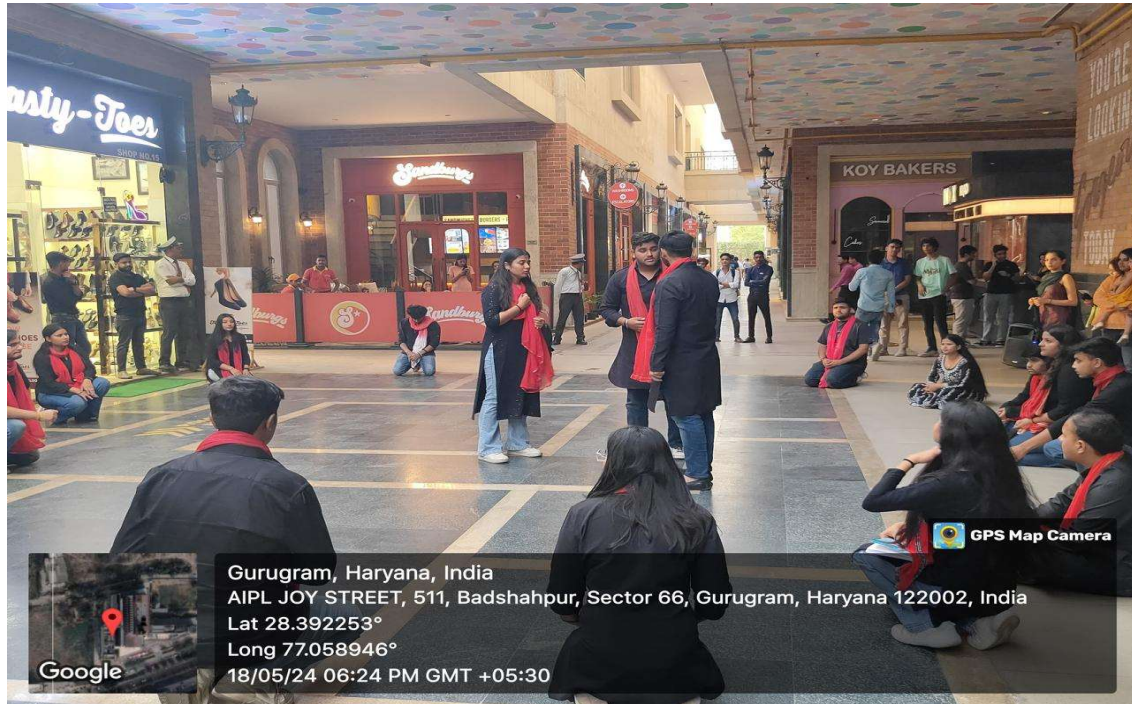


Photo 6: Performing Street play





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8. Outcome of the case Study: Following the comprehensive case study on drug trafficking in Haryana, which included visits to Parivartan NGO to Joy Street Mall for street play performances and the Juvenile Justice Court in Gurugram, Police Stations of Sohna, Bhondsi and Badhsahpur several outcomes emerged:

- The case study significantly heightened awareness among students and the local community about the pervasive issue of drug trafficking in Haryana. Through interactive street play performances and observations at the Juvenile Justice Court, participants gained a deeper understanding of the socio-economic factors, legal complexities, and human impacts associated with drug trafficking.
- The study fostered community engagement by encouraging dialogue and collaboration among students, residents, and local authorities. It empowered individuals to recognize signs of drug trafficking, advocate for effective policies, and support rehabilitation efforts for affected individuals and families.
- Insights gathered from the case study informed policy recommendations aimed at addressing the root causes of drug trafficking in Haryana. These recommendations emphasized the need for comprehensive educational programs, youth engagement initiatives, strengthened law enforcement measures, and enhanced rehabilitation services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.
- The study highlighted the challenges and opportunities within the juvenile justice system regarding drug-related offenses. It underscored the importance of fair and equitable treatment, rehabilitation over punitive measures, and the integration of social services to prevent recidivism and promote positive outcomes for juvenile offenders.
- Through collaborative efforts and advocacy, the case study contributed to building long-term community resilience against drug trafficking. It encouraged proactive measures among stakeholders, including students, educators, law enforcement agencies, and community leaders, to create a supportive environment that deters drug trafficking and supports those affected by it.
- The outcomes of the case study reinforced the importance of continued advocacy and awareness-raising activities. Participants were inspired to sustain efforts in combating



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drug trafficking, promoting drug-free communities, and advocating for policies that prioritize prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation.

- We will make at least 2 research papers and make it published in any reputed/refereed journal.

In conclusion, the case study on drug trafficking in Haryana yielded transformative outcomes by enhancing awareness, fostering community engagement, informing policy recommendations, improving the juvenile justice system, promoting long-term resilience, and inspiring on-going advocacy efforts. It underscored the power of collaborative initiatives in addressing complex societal challenges and striving towards positive societal change.

9. Findings of the study:

1. Trafficking Routes: Identification of primary routes and networks facilitating the movement of illicit substances, including the role of cross-border activities.

2. Stakeholder Analysis: Examination of the involvement of various stakeholders, from local suppliers to international cartels, and their impact on the trafficking landscape.

3. Impact Assessment: Evaluation of the social, economic, and health consequences of drug trafficking on communities, focusing on addiction rates, crime escalation, and strain on healthcare resources.

Law Enforcement Strategies: In Haryana, combating drug trafficking involves navigating within the legal framework provided by the NDPS Act and other relevant statutes. Law enforcement strategies in the state include rigorous interdiction efforts to intercept drug shipments, surveillance to gather intelligence on trafficking activities, and initiatives aimed at reducing drug demand through public awareness and rehabilitation programs. Effectiveness in these efforts has seen successes such as arrests and seizures, yet challenges persist. These include the state's geographic diversity, which complicates surveillance and enforcement, as well as issues of corruption within law enforcement ranks. Resource constraints and the need for enhanced technology further hinder effective enforcement. Addressing these gaps necessitates improved coordination among agencies, bolstered technological capabilities, and



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increased community engagement in prevention and awareness initiatives. By continuously adapting strategies and fostering collaboration, Haryana can strengthen its efforts to combat drug trafficking and mitigate its impact on communities.

10.Recommendations:

To effectively combat drug trafficking in Haryana, a comprehensive strategy is recommended that integrates preventive measures, enhancements to law enforcement strategies, and community-based interventions, all underpinned by collaborative efforts among stakeholders. Firstly, implementing robust public awareness campaigns targeted at youth and the general public is crucial to educate about the risks associated with drug abuse and trafficking. Concurrently, introducing early drug prevention education in schools and bolstering community outreach initiatives will foster resilience and promote healthy lifestyles among vulnerable populations.

Enhancing law enforcement capabilities is essential through continuous training programs and the adoption of advanced technology for surveillance and intelligence gathering. Establishing specialized task forces with cross-agency collaboration can focus efforts on high-risk areas and trafficking routes, optimizing effectiveness in disrupting criminal networks.

Community-based interventions should prioritize community policing initiatives that build trust and encourage active community participation in crime prevention. Moreover, expanding youth engagement programs to include sports, arts, and skill-building activities offers positive alternatives to drug involvement. Finally, ensuring comprehensive support services such as rehabilitation and counseling reinforces efforts to aid individuals affected by drug abuse.

By fostering collaborative partnerships among law enforcement agencies, government entities, community leaders, educational institutions, and healthcare providers, Haryana can effectively address drug trafficking challenges. This holistic approach not only aims to reduce drug-related crime but also promotes resilience, health, and safety throughout the state.



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11. Conclusion:

This case study highlights the complex nature of drug trafficking in Haryana and emphasizes the necessity of a comprehensive, multi-dimensional approach to effectively address this pressing issue. Key findings underscore the significance of integrating preventive measures, enhancing law enforcement strategies, and implementing community-based interventions. These recommendations, rooted in collaborative efforts among stakeholders, are essential to mitigate the impact of drug trafficking on society. The urgent need for coordinated action is emphasized, with a focus on building public awareness, strengthening law enforcement capabilities through training and technology, and fostering community engagement. By adopting these strategies, Haryana can not only disrupt drug trafficking networks but also promote community resilience and well-being.

This study serves as a valuable resource for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and community leaders, providing a roadmap for developing targeted strategies and initiatives to combat drug trafficking effectively. By implementing a unified approach, Haryana can strive towards a safer and healthier environment for its residents, ensuring sustainable progress in the fight against drug-related challenges.

12. Acknowledgement

The successful culmination of this case study owes its gratitude to the invaluable support and collaboration of several individuals and institutions. We extend our heartfelt appreciation to Founder and Director Mr. Bijendar Lakra, Director of Parivartan Foundation, Drug De-addiction Rehabilitation Centre (Registered in 2002), Mr. Surender Verma, Principal, Govt. Model Sanskriti Sr. Sec. School, Sohna, Gurugram, Officers of Juvenile Justice Court, Officers of Police Stations of Badshahpur, Sohna and Bhondasi whose unwavering encouragement and cooperation were instrumental in the smooth execution of this study. Our heartfelt thanks go to the Dean of the School of Legal Studies for their guidance, mentorship, and unwavering support throughout this journey. Her vision and expertise played a pivotal role in shaping the strategies and interventions implemented in this study. Additionally, we extend our gratitude to the administrative body of K.R. Mangalam University for their



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provision of facilities and transport facilities, which facilitated the seamless execution of this study. Their unwavering support enabled us to conduct this study effectively and ensure its success. The collaborative efforts and unwavering dedication of these individuals and institutions have been instrumental in realizing the objectives of this study and contributing to the advancement in the area of Drug Trafficking in Haryana especially.