Drug Trafficking: A Non-Traditional Security Threat to National Security of Pakistan
(Ms. Tehmina Maqbool)∗

Abstract

Drug trafficking is a prosperous deviance common to most of the modernized societies. It can be defined as production or movement of banned drugs at the international or intra-national level, the city level, or direct selling to users. Distribution systems of drugs are typically set in hierarchical systems. The non-traditional security issues are called dissimilar to traditional security threats and refer to factors other than armed and political conflicts, but can claim a threat to the sustainability and growth of an independent state and the human race in entirety. The drug problem in the world is mainly three fold, production, trafficking and abuse and it becomes more complicated when the three come together to form a deadly composition, which is what happened in the case of Pakistan. Today drug trafficking in the world is considered as the most lucrative business in which profits are much higher than the oil industry together and second only to the arms trade.

Key Words: Drug trafficking, hierarchical, non-traditional, Sustainability, composition

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Introduction

Security is a perception that changes with the period, responding to total changes in human domination, priorities, skill, financial system as well as sociology. According to Barry Buzan, the notion of security is in much of its established usage, so slightly developed as to be scarce for the task. Barry Buzan suggests five capable explanations for what he calls the insistent underdevelopment of idea about security. Four explanations are of fastidious interest for current purposes. The first clarification is that the concept of security has simply proved complex to attract analysts, and has therefore been deserted in favor of more submissive concepts. A second, and in Buzan’s view more persuasive explanation lies in the real scope for overlap between it and the concept of power as developed by realists. Security was often viewed as a derivative of power, particularly military power. A third reason for the conceptual underdevelopment of security concerns the nature of a variety of objections to the realist model up to the late 1970s. Rejecting the realist model as precariously self-fulfilling and too war prone, many critics turned instead to the grand concept of peace. A fourth elucidation for the underdevelopment of the concept of security is that, for the practitioners of state policy, persuasive reasons exist for maintaining its representative uncertainty. The highlighted aspect of national security as a validation for proceedings and policies which would otherwise have to be explained is a supporting tool of gigantic expediency for a large assortment of sectional wellbeing in all types of state. For example, many interests in the United States and the Soviet Union took benefit from amplifying the level of threat which each posed to the other. Promotion of antagonistic
images overseas can authenticate intensified political surveillance, shifts of possessions to the armed, economic protectionism and other policies with deep implications for familial political life.

The sense of security has been generating an enormous source of contemplation among scholars in current time. The understanding of the world in recent time emphasizes a paradigm shift in security discourse. Traditionally, the State is the custodian and eventual beneficiary of the dominant use of violence as advocated by Max Weber. Any internal or external threat to demanding the authority of the State in monopolizing violence was measured as a security threat.

Drug trafficking and drug addiction are both growing problems in Pakistan and the rate is increasing day by day. Especially its rise is among young people and women. The threat of drug trafficking has been identified globally and especially in Pakistan and it is a major destabilizing factor in the security parameter. Poverty, illiteracy, corruption, weak institutions/law enforcement agencies and the lack of funding for enforcement agencies contribute towards increasing trends of drug trafficking in Pakistan. It is therefore urgent to evaluate the nature and extent of the impact of drug trafficking on the national security of Pakistan.

**Changing Paradigms of Security Concept**

The international system based on state authority has undergone sea changes. Sovereignty as restricted jurisdiction over a piece of territory is no more to be seen anywhere. Along with this, the notion of security is also undergoing transformation. Traditional security alerts securing state territory exclusively from any outside interference, the most important being from military threats by foreign states. National interest was cleared as national security
Drug Trafficking: A Non-Traditional Security Threat

interest. There was a compact division or separation between domestic and non-domestic issues.

The nature of the threats and security discourses are often changing, and dynamic security pattern has disappeared from the state security and military designs. In this new environment of security and in particular in the light of changing global realities observed at the end of the Cold War, globalization, global violence and climate change around the world, are needed to be defined as non-traditional security threats in an inclusive manner. However increasingly used in education and political practice, the concept is still far from being commonly accepted, or being authority in political science. While the realm of traditional security concerns is quite accurate and ardently protected, no agreement exists as to what non-traditional security is and what it includes and what remains prohibited. However, according to Mely Caballero Anthony, Non-traditional security threats may be termed as challenges to the survival and well-being of peoples and states that arise first and lead out of nonmilitary sources, such as climate change, cross-border environmental dreadful conditions and resource depletion, transferable diseases, natural disasters, uneven migration, food shortages, people smuggling, drug trafficking, and other forms of transnational crime.

**Focusing on Non-Traditional Security Threats**

Non-traditional security threats have some general characteristics. They are generally not of a military nature, scope, or transnational - completely internal or purely interstate, and are transmitted rapidly due to the revolution of globalization and communication. This implies that these non-traditional threats are much more intimidating than traditional because they require
national leadership to not only look outward to promote international cooperation, but also inwardly, in an open-run social reform perspective, internal and economic policies. The manner, in which these transnational threats are increasingly discussed, not only in academia, but also by policy makers in almost all regions of the world, clearly reflects the enormity of the importance of these issues in the contemporary world. However, military deterrence, diplomatic maneuvers and political short-term arrangements are insufficient to solve non-traditional problems and therefore require non-military as well as the overall political, economic and social responses to resolve them.

V. R. Raghavan rightly observes that the state-centered approach accessible to national security, limited to the strength of a country against the territorial violence was extended to the idea of the overall security of a larger set of intimidation in the population of the state. It is therefore becoming increasingly critical to examine how non-traditional security threats are reshaping the international institutional order.

The non-traditional security issues have also been defined as those which are called ‘unlike traditional security threats’ and refer to factors other than armed, political and political conflicts, but can claim a threat to the sustainability and expansion of a sovereign state and the human race as a whole. From this point of view as a particular definition, one can control more than a few uniqueness of non-traditional security threats, combined with traditional security threats.

First of all these issues can influence government institutions and national populations and these can trigger from a multiplicity of non-state human and natural causes, where threats can be
upshots of certain acts by people or social groups. Thus one can observe that the eruption of non-traditional problems is more irregular, and mobility and the expansion of people allow their impacts to disseminate and spread far more rapidly in today's world. Second, the effects of these diverted problems can result in economic losses in any region of the world. Conversely, the main inclusive explanation of the notion of non-traditional security was provided by Richard H. Ullman in his deep-seated critique of 1983 titled “Redefining security”. According to him national security should not be perceived in the ‘narrow’ sense of protecting the state from military attacks from across the territorial borders. Such a recognition was, for him, doubly deceptive and hence doubly unsafe. In light of the fact that it draws consideration far from the non-military dangers that guarantee to debilitate the steadiness of numerous countries amid the years ahead and it presuppose that dangers emerging from outside a state are someway more dangerous to its security than dangers that emerge inside it.

Richard H. Ullman vaguely preferred to demarcate a peril to national security as a feat or progression of archives that impends radically and over a relatively terse period of time to demean the eminence of life for the population of a state. It may also threaten inappreciably to slender the assortment of policy choices available to the government of a state or to secretive, nongovernmental entities

1 Richard H. Ullman, Professor of International Affairs at Princeton University’s Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, spent the 1982-83 academic year as a visiting member of the Institute for Advanced Study.
(persons, groups, corporations) contained by the state. For the motive of comprehensive analysis, one can distinguish six broad branches of non-traditional security, specifically, International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime, Environmental Security, Illegal Migration, Energy Security, and Human Security.  

**Drug Trafficking and National Security of Pakistan**

Peace, security, stability, and economic development are some of the celebrated and undisputed objectives of the states, existing in international system, which every state wants to realise internally as well as externally. The world in which we live has been dominated since very early in the realist school of thought and is more concerned to face security threats rather than traditional and non-traditional. But in recent years, there has been a change that also focuses on both traditional and non-traditional security threats and entered the domain of realism. The idea was that states will no longer be able to maintain that difference between traditional and non-traditional security threats. Threat of drugs is one of the non-traditional threats to security which is on the way to merge with terrorism, the traditional one, and if that happens it will become a deadly mixture, too deadly to be defeated. The drug problem in the world is mainly three fold, the production, trafficking and abuse and it becomes more complicated when the three come together to form a deadly composition, which is what happened with the case of Pakistan. Drug trafficking in the world today is considered the mainly beneficial trade in which income is much more than the oil business jointly and second only to the arms trade. Golden Crescent

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(Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran) and the Golden Triangle (Burma, Thailand, Laos) have traditionally been responsible for the world's heroin supply. 'Golden' here does not reflect the economic conditions in the region especially under the opium growing tribes. But it is "gold" because of the money earned by international traffickers involved in the illicit trade in the region. Illicit drugs, particularly the opium, are formed in efficiently disadvantaged and politically tumultuous areas of the world where it offers an inimitable and rewarding chance in the absence of some attractive options. In Pakistan, the solitude of manufacturing areas united with feeble management has provided valuable impression to drug traffickers.\(^4\)

A report on heroin, published in 1998, said that heroin is increasingly the life blood of the economy of Pakistan and the political system. The appraisal proved accurate eventually and in recent times World Drug Report 2010 has claimed, on the basis of latest assessment (2006), that there are 628,000 constant opiate users of which 500,000 are heroin uses.\(^5\) Musa Khan also suggests that Pakistan is a victim of the drug culture which emerged after 1979 and from almost zero it marched to a considerable amount (500,000) of heroin addicts.\(^6\) The large amount of opiates consumed in Pakistan is the story itself that the domestic market of

Pakistan has become a determining factor in the conduct of opium production in the region.

**Trafficking Routes**

Pakistan has a long coastal belt and porous borders with Iran and Afghanistan that makes the country vulnerable or an ideal place for drug trafficking in the major consumer markets. Pakistan shares a long border 2430 km with its neighbour Afghanistan, chief illicit drug producer in the world, with three official crossing points (Torkham in Nangarhar, Khostin Ghulam Khan and Spin Boldak in Kandahar province). The topography of the bordering areas includes frequent north-south mountain ranges, which create natural smuggling routes across the border. Besides this, there are a number of natural passes, mountain trails, and desert roads, most of which are unmanned and unsupervised. During 1990s, Khyber Pass emerged as a vital highway in international drugs trade due to its proximity to the poppy growing areas of Afghanistan’s eastern provinces. Though, there are various routes for Afghan heroin to the world but many of the law enforcement officials are of the view that most of the heroin produced in Afghanistan is still trafficked through the traditional routes rather than north via the Central Asian republics and Russia.

A UNODC report, published in 2008, had rightly said that detailed and accurate information on the routes of drug trafficking is widely available, but drug traffickers basically rely on three major axes across the region of Western Europe and other destinations:

- The western route via Iran
- The southern route through Pakistan, and
- The northern route through Central Asian States
World Drug Report 2010 has acknowledged the fact that Pakistan is geographically vulnerable to opiate trafficking and approximately 40% of Afghanistan’s heroin/morphine transits or is consumed in Pakistan. The report also stated that it has become a daily affair where Afghanistan’s refined heroin, unrefined heroin, and semi-refined morphine are smuggled into Pakistan using multiple methods of transportation, including the wide usages of camels and pack animals.

UNODC 2008 report has claimed that international airports were a significant conduit for narcotics smuggling as over 37 percent of Pakistan’s total heroin seizures in 2006 took place at airports. Outside conceal drugs on their person or in their luggage, traffickers are also used to send letters and parcels drugs to minimize the risk of being caught, the quantities involved tend to be much lower. Inside of Pakistan there are several routes that are easy to work for traffickers transporting drugs to various destinations throughout the world, some important needed a brief discussion here.

Usually, vessels carrying drugs leave Karachi port for Yemen and southern Europe through Red Sea or sometimes they follow a different one, the African route which goes via Somalia and Ethiopia to Kenya and onwards. However, in recent years the Makran coast, due to its long and virtually unguarded coastline, has become popular where drug consignments are loaded on small launches and are carried from coastal areas to high seas to be transferred to ships.

Long and rugged roads of Baluchistan are the most preferred routes for traffickers because of its difficult terrain, passing through this road carries a low risk of being intercepted by the implementing agencies of Pakistan. Another important way is by Quetta or
Hyderabad to Lahore, where it was smuggled to the West directly or sometimes indirectly by various Indian states such as Punjab, Rajasthan (especially Jaisalmer districts and Balmer), Delhi, Mumbai and Gujarat.

**Opiate Seizures in Pakistan**

Pakistan is a chief and a foremost transport state for opiates produced in Afghanistan and to some extent also in Pakistan. Illicit drug in the world involves a relatively small number of countries and the only manifestation of which is the amount of illicit drugs seized in the country by law enforcement and anti-drug agencies. However, it requires a careful interpretation because seizure can be driven by production, local consumption, and transhipment to other nations that experiences large seizures but are neither producers nor major consumers are likely to be involved in trafficking to other countries.7

Morphine is a short state before the manufacture of heroin and requires acetic anhydride to the final conversion into heroin. It is important to note that trafficking of opiates into and throughout Pakistan has heightened during the 2001-2006 period, approximately parallel to the boost in opium manufacture in Afghanistan from 185 tonnes in 2001 to 6,100 tons in 2006. In 2005, Pakistan had apprehended nearly 2144 kg of heroin, but the amount increased significantly next year to 2819 kg.

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Appealing Factors for Drug Production and Drug Trafficking

A UN study on Narcotics claims that factors like falling commodity prices, debt problem and poverty contributed to the drug trafficking in Pakistan in 1980s. In support of the claim the report states that “the decline of prices for commodities like sugar (64%), coffee (30%), cotton (32%), and wheat (17%), between 1980 and 1988, motivated farmers to turn to cash crops like coca bush and opium poppy to avoid economic ruin.” There is no doubt that the above conditions facilitated drug production and trafficking in Pakistan but there were also some other more influential factors such as political and regional instability, ineffective control, growing and sophisticated network of drug syndicates which had greater role.

- **Legal Prohibition:** Under Islamization programme, Government promulgated the *Hudood Ordinance* in February 1979 to satisfy longstanding demand. It was intended to clarify that the laws of the drugs in Pakistan had to comply with the requirements of acceptable Islamic moral behaviour and therefore widely propagated and presented as an Islamic provision applied a total ban on opium production and abolished the centuries old system of selling. Pakistan effectively finished the endorsed and synchronized manufacture, transaction, and spending of not merely the opium, nevertheless alcohol furthermore chars also.\(^8\)

Indeed, the law had not offered anything explicitly about

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poppy cultivation or trafficking but it was interpreted by the bureaucracy as doing so until, in 1995, a Presidential Ordinance clarified the situation.\textsuperscript{9}

The timing of the introduction of the ordinance was as such that it left the farmers with huge stockpile (estimated around 800 tons of opium poppy) and Musa Khan suggests that it was diverted to international market.\textsuperscript{10} It is said that at this crucial juncture, some of the western experts taught Pakistani farmers the technique of converting poppy into heroin\textsuperscript{11} which for the first time introduced heroin into Pakistan. Thus, the ordinance theoretically banned the poppy cultivation, possession, and trafficking, however, on the ground the situation became more complicated as this ban triggered the illegal drug business and industry in Pakistan.\textsuperscript{12}

- **Iranian Revolution:** Under Reza Shah Pahlavi\textsuperscript{13} regime, Iran had been a producer of illicit opium both for domestic consumption and international market but following the 1979 revolution Ayatollah Khomeini adopted stern measures against drug traffickers and declared them a memorial of


\textsuperscript{10} Musa Khan Jalalzai (2005), *Silent Killer: Drug Trafficking in Pakistan Afghanistan and Central Asia*, Lahore: Institute of Advance and Strategic Studies.

\textsuperscript{11} Ibid


\textsuperscript{13} Rezā Shāh Pahlavi (15 March 1878 – 26 July 1944), was the Shah of the Imperial State of Iran from 15 December 1925 until he was forced to abdicate by the Anglo-Soviet invasion of Iran on 16 September 1941.\textsuperscript{\textdagger}
colonialism. The death penalty has been imposed on traffickers with more than 30 grams of heroin and five kilograms of opium. Earlier deserts railways in central Iran were used as a corridor by drug traffickers to Pakistan through Afghanistan to reach Turkey, and from Turkey to Italy and North America. Khomeini, after assuming rule blocked the road which also coincided with the production of bumper opium in the Pakistani tribal areas.

- **Mujahedeen's Holy War**: Although Khyber Pakhtun Khwa is known as a paradise for smugglers, where poor farmers grew poppies for centuries, but they never converted it into heroin. Then occurred the Soviet invasion of neighbouring Afghanistan which led a large number of Afghan refugees into Pakistan's tribal areas and the Afghans came with their home laboratories to convert opium into heroin. Spaced out from conventional factories, there exists a flaxen amount of mobile factories, encompassing two or three trucks, overloaded with slams, haven, plus rudimentary equipment. Once processing opium into heroin is complete, the drugs spread within the coastal and border areas of Pakistan, where it is intended to further high-priced markets in Europe and the United States. Thus, the drug has gained ground in Pakistan after the Soviet invasion of

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15 Musa Khan Jalalzai (2005), Silent Killer: Drug Trafficking in Pakistan Afghanistan and Central Asia, Lahore: Institute of Advance and Strategic Studies.
Afghanistan and in a very short time, it took almost all sectors of Pakistani society. Heroin had become almost a commodity for "ordinary everyday use" and was sold openly and inexpensively market as Jamrud, Bara and Landi Kotal, with free samples distributed to potential users.\(^\text{17}\) In this way, Pakistan produced opium largely for domestic consumption in the early stages changed its course considerably in the late 1970s and arose as a major factor in the international drug market. During this period, farmers were secretly encouraged by businessmen, smugglers and a part of the policy elements.\(^\text{18}\) Presumably the importance of Pakistan in the drug market with the fact that in mid-1983 the U.S. narcotics officials said that about 85-90% of the heroin reached the east coast of the United States and the countries of Western Europe by Pakistan.

- **Flawed State Policies:** Policies adopted by states and their implementation on the ground has always played an important role in the treatment of complex problems such as drug trafficking and production. In Pakistan, however, the policy of drug production and trafficking has been dominated by external factors, but internal factors also contributed. The most important internal factor in the spread of drug trafficking in Pakistan was the inefficacy of the writ of government in all spheres of the state. For


\(^{18}\) Musa Khan Jalalzai (2005), Silent Killer: Drug Trafficking in Pakistan Afghanistan and Central Asia, Lahore: Institute of Advance and Strategic Studies.
example, the government control in tribal areas is almost negligible. Hassan Abbas comments that the calamity status quo in the Khyber Pakhtoon Kha did not materialise instantaneous; the corrosion was a product of years of deprived authority, local tautness, and fiscal anguish.\textsuperscript{19}

There was some indication of the decline in the production scenario and in 1995, the area of poppy cultivation in Pakistan was reduced to 5215 hectares as compared to 32,000 hectares in 1978 and resulted positively in the substantial decline in production of poppy which had reached the level of near zero in 1999 -2000. UNDCP in its annual report (2000-01) declared Pakistan a "poppy free" country. But Pakistan, due to inherent contradictions and absence of a unified effort on part of the government, could not maintain the poppy free status and cultivation again emerged in the areas along the Afghan border at about the same relatively low level of about 2,000 hectares.\textsuperscript{20}

\textbf{Illicit Trafficking of Drug and Dynamics of Societal Security}

Drug trafficking affects the societal security of the state over twofold forms:

- \textbf{Drug Abuse:} Drug agriculture and drug trafficking affects the societal security generally on three aspects. First, the prevalent drug abuse. Drug abuse in Pakistan, has been


\textsuperscript{20}Dawn, Drug Trafficking Continues to Plague Pakistan, 27 June 2009.
escalating ever since 1979. Before 1979, there were no heroin addicts in Pakistan. Today the drug addicts in Pakistan are approximately four million. According to the up-to-the-minute National Survey on Drug Abuse, 72% of the drug abusers are under the age of 35 years. Within this, the majority of the drug abusers fit in to the 26-30 age brackets. The typical monthly expense of one drug abuser is expected to be Rs 1,259. Punjab has the maximum of drug abusers in Pakistan with a populace of 1.5 million, followed by Sindh (0.8 million), Khyber Pakhtoon Kha (0.4 million) and Baluchistan (0.3 million). Drug addiction leads to additional unsympathetic effects: (a) it affects the physical health of the individuals; (b) it ruins the economic structure of the families, which has further implications for the economic structure of the society; (c) the male addicts indulge in crimes from trivial to major ones and the female addicts get to prostitution to reimburse for their drugs. Other than bringing on social and monetary issues for the individual and the general public, drugs misuse influences even the economy of the state, which might be talked about later.

- **Organized Crime:** Drug trafficking fallout in the growth of "organized crime" further affects the societal security. Organized crime is different from usual, traditional crimes such as murder, burglary, kidnapping, etc. "An organized crime group constitutes a state within the state, running a full-fledged parallel economy." Organized crime associates drug trafficking with bribery (known as white-collar crime), money laundering, narco-terrorism, etc.
Drug trafficking is correspondingly revealed in amassed viciousness which takes two forms: first among the altered officialdoms of the drug, and the another largest among drug establishments and the government. Forfeiture of lives and assets on the government flank is mammoth in the combat against drug trafficking. In Colombia, between 1985 and 1990 alone, more than 2100 people from the police and other enforcement agencies were killed.

Violence related to drug sometimes takes ethnic dimensions. Violence takes on an ethnic color, also undermine the institutional basis for good governance also requires the government to be inefficient to take countermeasures against drug trafficking. To quote a senior officer of the Border Constabulary, "Every action is bound to create a real insurrection as the lords of the drug war are not only rich, their populations are armed to the teeth. In these state of affairs, even the government prefers not to take any anti-measures, because that would lead to ethnic turbulence. In that case, the government loses its effective control over assured areas.

**Drug Trafficking and Economic Threat to Security of the State**

Drug trafficking is a serious state economic dilemma. On the one hand, drug trafficking is a serious threat to the economic stability of the state threat, since the drug money is laundered and smuggled into the state. Under these conditions, it gives rise to inflation. In addition, the state must spend more on social measures to eradicate drug abuse. “Drug abuse contributes to the loss of output due to addiction, rehabilitation, etc. It rises the cost of health
care.” In addition, the state should spend more on cons-measures to control and eradicate poppy cultivation and drug trafficking. This means diverting more funds for the creation or maintenance of the application of the organizations that involves programs and anti-narcotics operations. For example, in the Bahamas\textsuperscript{21} in 1990, 85 percent of the defense budget had to be diverted to operations against drugs. The drug money is invested in small and large industries, transport, real estate, film production, etc. However, the drug money used in these measures itself constitutes a serious threat in the sense that it legalizes drug money. The economic well-being of a state can be calculated in terms of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), national and international liability, etc. In Pakistan, the drug wages are larger than the finances of the government, and form one-fourth of Pakistan’s GDP. However, it is this phase that poses the utmost security threat to Pakistan. It makes the state reliant treacherously for its economic stability on drug money, which has implications for the societal, political and corporal security of the state in the long term.

**Drug Cultivation and Environmental Security**

There are no records to find how drug cultivation has affected the environment in Pakistan. However, in other areas, where drug cultivation has been going for years, studies have been made which clearly say, ”Narcotics producers are wreaking environmental havoc.”\textsuperscript{22} According to Hector Moreno, ”The war against illegal drugs would be completely justified on environmental grounds

\textsuperscript{21}The Bahamas, officially the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, consisting of more than 700 islands, cays, and islets in the Atlantic Ocean.

\textsuperscript{22}Juanita Darling, ”Drug Corps are Ravaging Columbian Farmland,” Pioneer, September 10, 1997.
Firstly, the poppy growers clear the land in the mountains, leaving no plants that will hold soil during rains. In certain cases, the erosion because of poppy cultivation has even caused landslides in Columbia. The poppy and coca producers also do not allow other plants to grow near the poppy plants and coca plants, since narcotics will not produce their maximum if other nearby plants compete for nutrients. Secondly, farmers use large amounts of fertilizer drugs to obtain higher yields. After a period, the land becomes barren and therefore the grass grows on the earth. Thirdly, drug producers use chemicals to convert coca and poppy in cocaine and heroin. The washings are discharged into the nearest river, causing new disasters for species living in the water and people whose livelihoods depend. Thus, by changing the climate and poisoning the rivers, drug lords have not only made the people leave their legal occupations but also have made them join the illegal production. Drug trafficking poses serious challenges to social security, political, economic, physical and environmental state. Furthermore, it also threatens the security of other states both inside and outside the region.

**Recommendations:**

Although a number of counter measures are already in practice at various levels to reduce supply and demand, yet these measures need to be executed in more effectual way to offset this menace. Few recommended measures are as follows: -

**International Cooperation:** Pakistan while, continuing to work closely with international organizations and other countries against

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23 ibid
24 ibid
the drug menace, must raise its security concern, and ask international community for full support to stabilize Afghanistan as early as possible to diminish the drug trafficking.

**ANF Capabilities:** ANF (Anti Narcotics Force) should be provided with more manpower, better equipment and weapons. Similarly, assisting forces, especially deployed in the fields should be equipped with better weapons in order to keep them more effective. Customs departments should be provided with modern scanning and detection equipment for drug examination and trained dogs for drug checking.

**Corruption in Drug Trade:** Government should endeavor to eradicate corruption, especially involved in drugs trade and strict actions should be taken against the corrupt. In addition, head of police stations of the area should be held accountable if continued drugs sales are reported.

**Awareness campaign through Media:** The media should be tasked by Government to focus more on drug related problems. The Pakistan Arts Council should be asked to criticise drug use as a regular feature.

**Awareness Campaign through Mosques and Religion:** Sermons in Mosques may be used as a measure to counter this threat. People could be motivated on account of their strong religious leanings. Education by religious leaders on drug being a sin can be the keystone of anti-drug strategy.

**Awareness Campaign through Education:** Collective lectures in the schools and colleges should be conducted by teachers on regular basis to enhance the awareness of youngsters on ill effects of drug use. Renowned artists may be invited whom youngsters would like to listen and follow due to their attraction and fame.
Development and Strengthening of Drug & Law Enforcement Agencies and Institutions:
Government must strengthen the agency by providing modern investigation and enforcement equipments, additional funding, manning and ensuring appropriate training for drugs law enforcement agents.

Conclusions:
Drug trafficking is a non-traditional security intimidation which has the potential to revamp itself into a more lethal opus by integration with the terrorism. It poses a momentous threat to the world community at two levels; first, by targeting the human resource of a country (especially youth) it paralyses the state and prevents it from realising its actual potential; second, by financing the acts of terrorism with the similar money earned circuitously from the targeted state. Pakistan’s geographic locality in the expanse has made it susceptible to drug trafficking and a considerable quantity of drug still trafficked to the regional and international markets via assorted routes within the country that comprise the sea, air and the land. Before 1980, heroin use was almost unfamiliar in Pakistan. A substantial change in drug abuse patterns came in the beginning of the 80s, when the drug lords supported the fostering of heroin within Pakistan and industrialized domestic market. As a result, a large number of population has fallen victim to drug addiction. However, Pakistan’s Anti-Narcotics Force, in association with the United Nations Drug Control Programme and intercontinental agencies has been able to reduce drug production and handing out to almost insignificant level yet Pakistan’s society is suffering from the anguish of drug menace, HIV/AIDS and other drug connected problems.