

Drug Addiction and Crime: A Critical Study with Special Reference to the Abuse of Cannabis and Opium in Indore and Ujjain Divisions of Madhya Pradesh

Abhilasha Sharma¹, Dr. Ashutosh Bairagi²

¹Ph.D. Research Scholar in Law, Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India

²Professor & Head, Shri Vaishnav Institute of Law, Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India

Received: 16th August, 2026; Revised: 8th September 2026; Accepted: 19th September, 2026; Available Online: 20th September, 2026

Abstract

Drug addiction has emerged as a significant socio-legal and public-health challenge in India, with consequences extending beyond individual health to family structures, economic productivity, public order and criminal justice. Among substances regulated under India's narcotics-control framework, cannabis and opium occupy a particularly important position because of their historical presence, continued illicit circulation and association with drug-related offences. Madhya Pradesh presents a significant regional context for examining this phenomenon because of its geographical location, agricultural conditions, transportation networks and proximity to areas associated with illicit cultivation and trafficking.

This paper critically examines the relationship between drug addiction and crime, with particular reference to cannabis and opium abuse in the Indore and Ujjain divisions of Madhya Pradesh. The study adopts a doctrinal and socio-legal methodology based on the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, government reports, official crime and seizure data, police records and peer-reviewed academic literature. The study analyses the legal framework governing possession, trafficking, consumption and related offences and examines whether criminalisation alone is adequate to address drug dependence.

Official national and state-level data demonstrate the continuing scale of narcotics-related enforcement in Madhya Pradesh. Government data reported 4,836, 6,537 and 4,351 NDPS cases in Madhya Pradesh in 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively. The available official data also show substantial seizures of cannabis- and opium-based drugs in the State. At the same time, existing research indicates that the relationship between substance use and offending is complex and cannot automatically be interpreted as a simple causal relationship. Factors including socioeconomic vulnerability, peer influence, pre-existing offending, dependency, availability of drugs and inadequate treatment facilities may interact.

The paper argues for a balanced socio-legal approach combining effective interdiction of trafficking and organised drug crime with evidence-based treatment, rehabilitation, prevention, community participation and improved coordination among police, prosecution, judiciary and health authorities. The study concludes that the criminal justice response should distinguish between drug traffickers and persons suffering from substance dependence while maintaining effective controls against illicit supply.

Keywords: Drug Addiction, Crime, Cannabis, Opium, NDPS Act, Madhya Pradesh, Indore, Ujjain, Drug Trafficking, Criminal Justice, Rehabilitation.

How to cite this article: Abhilasha Sharma¹ Dr. Ashutosh Bairagi². Drug Addiction and Crime: A Critical Study with Special Reference to the Abuse of Cannabis and Opium in Indore and Ujjain Divisions of Madhya Pradesh. Int J Drug Deliv Technol. 2026;16(84s):2117-2126. DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.16.84s.216.

1. Introduction

Drug addiction is not merely an individual medical problem; it is a multidimensional social, economic,

legal and criminological phenomenon. The consequences of problematic drug use may extend to families, workplaces, educational institutions, communities and the criminal justice system. Drug-

related activities may involve offences ranging from unlawful possession and consumption to trafficking, financing illicit traffic, organised crime and the use of violence.

The Indian legal response to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is principally governed by the **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act)**. The Act establishes a comprehensive framework prohibiting and regulating activities involving narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances while also providing for enforcement, investigation, punishment, treatment-related provisions and forfeiture of property derived from illicit trafficking. Sections 18 and 20 specifically address offences relating to opium and cannabis respectively, while Section 27 deals with consumption and Section 27A addresses financing illicit traffic and harbouring offenders.

The relationship between drug use and crime, however, is not straightforward. A person may become involved in crime because of drug dependence, but criminal involvement may also precede drug use. In some cases, drug markets themselves generate criminal opportunities, while in other situations social exclusion, poverty, peer networks and pre-existing criminal behaviour may contribute simultaneously to both drug use and offending.

This distinction is particularly important when analysing cannabis and opium. Cannabis-related offences and opium-related offences should not automatically be treated as identical phenomena. Their pharmacological characteristics, patterns of use, availability, social perception and trafficking routes differ. Similarly, the relationship between cannabis use and offending cannot be established merely from the fact that an individual has used cannabis.

The present study focuses on the **Indore and Ujjain divisions of Madhya Pradesh**, examining the issue from a socio-legal and criminological perspective. Rather than assuming that drug addiction directly causes crime, the paper investigates the legal, social and institutional factors through which drug abuse and criminal behaviour may intersect.

2. Statement of the Problem

The increasing visibility of narcotics-related enforcement cases raises important questions regarding the effectiveness of existing criminal justice mechanisms.

The principal problems addressed by this study are:

1. What is the relationship between drug addiction and criminal behaviour?
2. What are the major legal provisions governing cannabis and opium under Indian law?
3. What role do socioeconomic and environmental factors play in drug abuse in Madhya Pradesh?
4. What can official enforcement data indicate about the scale of NDPS-related activity?
5. What are the particular challenges faced by the Indore and Ujjain divisions?
6. Is a predominantly punitive approach sufficient to address drug dependence?
7. How can criminal justice and rehabilitation mechanisms be integrated more effectively?

3. Objectives of the Study

The study has the following objectives:

3.1 Primary Objective

To critically examine the relationship between drug addiction and crime with special reference to cannabis and opium abuse in the Indore and Ujjain divisions of Madhya Pradesh.

3.2 Secondary Objectives

1. To examine the legal framework governing cannabis and opium under the NDPS Act, 1985.
 2. To analyse the relationship between drug dependence and criminal behaviour.
 3. To examine available official data relating to NDPS offences and narcotics seizures in Madhya Pradesh.
 4. To identify social and economic factors contributing to drug abuse.
 5. To examine challenges in investigation, prosecution and adjudication of narcotics offences.
 6. To analyse the role of rehabilitation and treatment in reducing drug-related recidivism.
 7. To suggest a balanced criminal-justice and public-health framework for addressing drug addiction.
-

4. Research Questions

The study addresses the following research questions:

RQ1: What is the relationship between cannabis and opium abuse and criminal behaviour?

RQ2: How effectively does the existing Indian legal framework address offences involving cannabis and opium?

RQ3: What social and institutional factors contribute to drug abuse and drug-related crime in the Indore and Ujjain divisions?

RQ4: What are the limitations of relying primarily upon criminalisation to address drug dependence?

RQ5: What legal and policy measures could improve prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and enforcement?

5. Research Hypotheses

Null Hypothesis (H_0)

There is no significant relationship between cannabis and opium abuse and criminal involvement in the study area.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1)

Cannabis and opium abuse are associated with increased vulnerability to criminal involvement, although the relationship is mediated by socioeconomic, psychological, environmental and criminal-justice factors.

Because the present paper is primarily based on doctrinal and secondary data, these hypotheses are presented as propositions for future empirical testing rather than as statistically proven findings.

6. Research Methodology

The study adopts a **doctrinal, socio-legal and analytical research methodology**.

6.1 Nature of Research

The research is primarily qualitative and analytical, supplemented by secondary quantitative information.

6.2 Sources of Data

The study relies upon:

- Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;
- Government of India publications;
- Ministry of Home Affairs data;
- National Crime Records Bureau data;
- Narcotics Control Bureau information;
- Madhya Pradesh Police records;
- peer-reviewed research articles;
- books, reports and scholarly literature concerning substance abuse and crime.

The Narcotics Control Bureau maintains official state-wise seizure information for narcotic drugs, including historical annual datasets.

6.3 Geographical Scope

The study is geographically confined to the **Indore and Ujjain divisions of Madhya Pradesh**, while national and state-level data are used for contextual comparison.

6.4 Limitation of Data

A major methodological limitation is the absence of a publicly available, consistently disaggregated dataset specifically identifying cannabis- and opium-related offences for every district within the two divisions over a uniform period. Accordingly, this study does not claim that state-level NDPS figures are direct measures of cannabis/opium addiction in Indore and Ujjain.

7. Conceptual Understanding of Drug Addiction and Crime

Drug addiction may be understood as a condition involving compulsive or problematic substance use despite harmful consequences. From a criminological perspective, drug use and crime can have several possible relationships.

7.1 Drug Use as a Possible Precursor to Crime

Drug dependence may generate economic pressure where individuals commit theft, fraud, robbery or other offences to obtain money for drugs. However, this pathway cannot be assumed in every case.

7.2 Crime as a Precursor to Drug Use

Criminal networks and environments may expose individuals to drugs. Persons already involved in offending may enter drug-using peer groups.

Research on opiate use and offending has found evidence that offending can precede opioid use and that opioid initiation may subsequently accelerate existing offending patterns. The systematic review also cautioned that the available evidence is heterogeneous and does not establish a simple universal causal pathway.

7.3 Drug Markets and Organised Crime

The illicit market itself can generate criminal behaviour through trafficking, financing, territorial competition, corruption, document fraud, money laundering and violence.

7.4 Common Risk Factors

Drug addiction and crime may share common risk factors, including:

- poverty;
- unemployment;
- family dysfunction;
- school dropout;
- peer influence;
- social exclusion;
- availability of drugs;
- exposure to criminal networks;
- lack of recreational opportunities;
- inadequate access to treatment.

Therefore, the relationship should be viewed as **multifactorial rather than deterministic**.

8. Cannabis Abuse and Crime

Cannabis is one of the most commonly discussed psychoactive substances in the global drug-policy debate. Under Indian law, activities involving cannabis are regulated under the NDPS Act, subject to the statutory definitions and exceptions contained in the legislation.

Section 20 of the NDPS Act deals with contravention involving cannabis. The legal framework therefore distinguishes the regulation of cannabis-related

activities from offences relating to opium and other narcotic substances.

From a criminological perspective, the relationship between cannabis use and crime requires careful analysis. A systematic review of research on substance abuse and criminal behaviour found substantial literature examining cannabis as a potential risk factor, but the broader evidence also demonstrates the importance of severity of substance-use disorder and polysubstance use.

An umbrella review of observational meta-analyses found an association between antisocial behaviour and cannabis-use disorder, while also stressing that the quality of evidence varied and that most examined associations did not reach the highest evidentiary standard.

This is important for the present study because an association between cannabis use and crime should not be interpreted as proof that cannabis use independently causes criminal behaviour in every individual.

9. Opium Abuse and Crime

Opium occupies a distinctive position in Indian narcotics law and history. Section 18 of the NDPS Act deals with offences relating to opium poppy and opium.

Opioid dependence can generate serious health and social consequences. Research concerning opioid dependence in India has also identified the intersection between substance use and contact with the criminal justice system.

A recent systematic review of opioid abuse in India identified socioeconomic conditions, cultural factors, accessibility of healthcare, stigma and inadequate treatment infrastructure among factors relevant to the opioid problem. It also emphasised the importance of evidence-based treatment, prevention, harm reduction and community-based interventions.

International systematic-review evidence concerning opiate use and offending suggests that offending often predates initiation of opiate use and that opiate initiation may accelerate already existing offending, particularly theft. At the same time, substantial heterogeneity among studies prevents a simplistic causal conclusion.

Thus, opioid dependence should be analysed simultaneously as a public-health problem and as a factor that may interact with criminal behaviour.

Provision Subject

Section 64A Immunity from prosecution to addicts volunteering for treatment

10. Legal Framework under the NDPS Act, 1985

The NDPS Act constitutes the principal legal instrument governing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in India.

The statutory structure demonstrates that Indian narcotics law combines prohibition, punishment, investigative powers and limited treatment-oriented mechanisms.

Important provisions relevant to the present study include:

11. Enforcement Situation in Madhya Pradesh

Provision Subject

Available government data demonstrate that NDPS-related enforcement represents a substantial component of criminal justice activity in Madhya Pradesh.

Section 8 Prohibition of certain operations

According to Ministry of Home Affairs data, Madhya Pradesh recorded:

Section 17 Punishment relating to prepared opium

Year NDPS cases registered

Section 18 Opium poppy and opium

2022 4,836

Section 20 Cannabis plant and cannabis

2023 6,537

Section 27 Consumption

2024 4,351

Section 27A Financing illicit traffic and harbouring offenders

These figures represent cases registered under the NDPS Act and should **not** be interpreted as equivalent to the number of persons addicted to drugs or as evidence that every case involved cannabis or opium.

Section 35 Presumption of culpable mental state

Section 37 Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable; restrictions on bail

Government seizure data also demonstrate the continuing presence of both cannabis- and opium-based drugs in Madhya Pradesh. For example, official data for 2021 recorded approximately **37,236 kg of opium-based drugs and 26,929 kg of cannabis-based drugs seized in Madhya Pradesh.**

Section 42 Power of entry, search, seizure and arrest

Section 50 Conditions regarding search of persons

The figures illustrate the scale of enforcement but also reveal an important methodological issue: **seizure statistics measure detected and seized drugs, not the total quantity circulating in the illicit market.**

Section 52A Disposal of seized narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Section 54 Presumption from possession of illicit articles

12. Indore as a Regional Drug-Control Context

Indore is an important commercial, educational and transportation centre in Madhya Pradesh. Its large

urban population, transport connectivity and economic activity create both legitimate economic opportunities and potential vulnerabilities for illicit markets.

Recent police enforcement illustrates continuing narcotics-related activity. The Indore Commissionerate reported that from 1 January 2026 it had registered 72 NDPS cases and arrested 154 persons in the cases reported up to September 2026, with seizures including cannabis, bhang, MD drugs, brown sugar and cocaine.

These police figures are enforcement statistics and should not be treated as prevalence estimates. Nevertheless, they demonstrate the continuing operational importance of narcotics control in the Indore area.

An additional regional dimension is visible in police investigations linking narcotics supply networks across district boundaries. In one recent investigation, Indore police reported tracing an MD-drug supply connection to Khachrod in Ujjain district.

This illustrates the importance of studying narcotics crime through a **regional-network approach rather than examining individual districts in isolation.**

13. Ujjain Division and Inter-District Drug Networks

Ujjain division has a distinct geographical and socioeconomic character involving urban, semi-urban and rural areas. The division's proximity to other districts within western Madhya Pradesh makes inter-district movement relevant to narcotics-control strategies.

Drug trafficking is rarely confined to the administrative boundaries of one district. A substance may originate in one locality, be transported through another district and reach consumers in an urban centre. Consequently, investigation and prevention require coordination among district police units, the State Police Narcotics Branch, the Narcotics Control Bureau and other enforcement agencies.

The Indore-Ujjain relationship is particularly relevant because recent police investigations have demonstrated links between narcotics cases investigated in Indore and supply locations in the Ujjain district.

14. Drug Addiction and Criminal Behaviour: A Critical Analysis

The relationship between addiction and crime can be explained through four principal pathways.

14.1 Economic-Compulsive Pathway

A dependent person may commit property offences to finance drug consumption. This pathway is more relevant where severe dependence creates substantial financial pressure.

14.2 Psychopharmacological Pathway

Some substances can alter cognition, perception or behavioural control. However, the effect varies substantially according to the substance, dose, individual characteristics and concurrent substance use.

14.3 Systemic Pathway

Violence and criminality may arise from the illicit drug market itself rather than from the pharmacological effects of consumption. Competition among suppliers, debt enforcement and trafficking disputes may contribute to criminal activity.

14.4 Common-Cause Pathway

The same underlying factors may increase both drug use and offending. Family dysfunction, poverty, unemployment, school exclusion and antisocial peer networks may simultaneously contribute to both outcomes.

This four-pathway model provides a more accurate analytical framework than the assumption that "drug use causes crime."

15. Criminal Justice Challenges

15.1 Investigation

NDPS investigations require strict compliance with statutory search, seizure, sampling, documentation and chain-of-custody requirements.

Errors in procedure may affect the evidentiary value of the prosecution case.

15.2 Delay in Trial

Prolonged criminal proceedings can create difficulties for both the accused and the prosecution. Effective narcotics enforcement therefore requires timely investigation and adjudication.

15.3 Bail and Statutory Restrictions

Section 37 of the NDPS Act imposes stringent conditions in specified cases. This reflects the legislature's emphasis on controlling serious narcotics offences but also makes judicial scrutiny of evidence and statutory compliance particularly important.

15.4 Distinguishing Users from Traffickers

One of the most important policy questions is whether individuals suffering from dependency should be approached identically to persons operating organised trafficking networks.

A trafficking network can generate substantial social harm, while a dependent person may primarily require treatment and rehabilitation. The legal system therefore faces the challenge of maintaining strong supply-side enforcement while ensuring appropriate treatment pathways for persons suffering from substance-use disorders.

interventions and reduction of stigma as important components of an effective response.

Section 64A of the NDPS Act is particularly significant because it provides a statutory mechanism relating to immunity from prosecution for certain addicts voluntarily seeking treatment, subject to the statutory requirements.

This indicates that Indian narcotics legislation itself recognises that addiction cannot be addressed exclusively through punishment.

17. Critical Evaluation of the Existing Approach

The present framework has several strengths.

Strengths

1. Comprehensive statutory regulation.
2. Strong provisions against trafficking.
3. Powers for investigation and seizure.
4. Special provisions concerning organised narcotics activity.
5. Treatment-oriented statutory mechanisms.
6. Inter-agency enforcement possibilities.

However, several challenges remain.

Challenges

1. Limited availability of accessible treatment.
2. Stigma surrounding addiction.
3. Lack of consistent district-level prevalence data.
4. Difficulties in proving supply-chain networks.
5. Potential procedural errors in investigation.
6. Delays in criminal trials.
7. Insufficient integration between criminal justice and health systems.
8. Limited longitudinal research linking drug dependence with recidivism in specific Indian regions.

16. Rehabilitation and Treatment

Criminal punishment by itself may not eliminate addiction.

A person suffering from dependence may return to drug use after release if the underlying dependency remains untreated. Consequently, effective drug policy should integrate:

- detoxification;
- counselling;
- medication-assisted treatment where clinically indicated;
- family counselling;
- vocational rehabilitation;
- relapse-prevention programmes;
- community support;
- post-treatment monitoring.

The literature concerning opioid dependence in India emphasises treatment accessibility, evidence-based

18. Findings of the Study

Based on the doctrinal and secondary-data analysis, the following findings emerge:

Finding 1

Drug addiction and crime have a complex relationship. The evidence does not justify treating drug use as an automatic or universal cause of criminal behaviour.

- quantity seized;
- source and destination;
- repeat offending;
- treatment history;
- case outcome.

Finding 2

Cannabis and opium require separate analytical treatment because their patterns of use, legal provisions and social contexts differ.

This would permit evidence-based regional policymaking.

Finding 3

Madhya Pradesh has a substantial NDPS enforcement burden, reflected in the number of registered cases and quantities of narcotic substances seized.

19.2 Strengthen Police-Health Coordination

Police and health departments should develop referral mechanisms through which persons identified as dependent users can be directed toward appropriate treatment.

Finding 4

The Indore-Ujjain region should be studied through an inter-district perspective because narcotics supply networks may cross administrative boundaries.

19.3 Improve Treatment Availability

Drug-treatment facilities should be accessible not only in major cities but also in semi-urban and rural areas.

Finding 5

Official seizure statistics cannot be equated with actual prevalence of drug addiction.

19.4 Focus on Trafficking Networks

Law-enforcement agencies should prioritise:

- organised trafficking;
- financing;
- repeat commercial suppliers;
- interstate/inter-district networks;
- property generated from illicit trafficking.

Finding 6

Criminal justice intervention must distinguish between persons involved in organised trafficking and persons suffering from substance dependence.

19.5 Strengthen Forensic Capacity

Drug identification, sampling, storage and laboratory analysis should be supported by adequate forensic infrastructure and trained personnel.

Finding 7

Treatment, rehabilitation and prevention should complement enforcement rather than be treated as alternatives to narcotics control.

19.6 Community-Based Prevention

Schools, colleges, universities, local bodies and civil-society organisations should participate in prevention programmes.

19. Suggestions and Policy Recommendations

19.1 Establish a Regional Drug-Monitoring Database

A dedicated Indore-Ujjain regional database should record:

- substance type;
- age and gender;
- rural/urban location;
- offence category;

19.7 Family-Based Intervention

Families should receive counselling and education regarding early warning signs, treatment options and relapse prevention.

19.8 Post-Release Rehabilitation

Persons released after narcotics-related imprisonment should have access to treatment, employment assistance and community reintegration programmes.

19.9 Evidence-Based Policy

Government policy should distinguish between **drug-use prevalence, drug-related crime, drug-law enforcement and drug trafficking**, as these are different indicators.

20. Limitations of the Study

The study has certain limitations.

First, publicly available data do not provide a consistent long-term district-level dataset specifically separating cannabis and opium offences for every district of Indore and Ujjain divisions.

Second, registered NDPS cases represent detected offences and therefore cannot be interpreted as the actual prevalence of addiction.

Third, police seizure statistics measure enforcement outcomes rather than the total illicit drug market.

Fourth, the present research does not include an original survey of drug users, prisoners, police officers, prosecutors or treatment providers.

Future research should therefore undertake primary empirical research in selected districts of Indore and Ujjain divisions using structured questionnaires, interviews and anonymised administrative data.

21. Scope for Future Research

Future studies may develop a mixed-method empirical design involving:

1. Drug-dependent persons undergoing treatment;
2. Prisoners convicted under the NDPS Act;
3. Police officers investigating narcotics cases;
4. Prosecutors;
5. Judicial officers, subject to appropriate research permissions;
6. Rehabilitation-centre professionals;

7. Families of persons undergoing treatment.

A longitudinal study could investigate whether treatment reduces relapse and recidivism.

A further comparative study could compare:

Indore vs. Ujjain

Urban vs. rural areas

Cannabis-related vs. opium-related cases

First-time offenders vs. repeat offenders

Such a design would provide stronger empirical evidence than relying exclusively on aggregate enforcement statistics.

22. Conclusion

Drug addiction and crime constitute an interconnected but complex socio-legal phenomenon. The evidence examined in this study demonstrates that the relationship between substance use and criminal behaviour cannot be reduced to a simple proposition that drug consumption necessarily produces crime.

Cannabis and opium require careful and separate examination within India's narcotics-control framework. The NDPS Act, 1985 provides a comprehensive legal mechanism for controlling narcotic drugs, punishing illicit trafficking and addressing serious narcotics offences. At the same time, the Act contains treatment-oriented provisions reflecting the recognition that addiction has a health dimension.

Madhya Pradesh continues to experience significant narcotics-related enforcement activity. Official figures recorded thousands of NDPS cases in the State during 2022–2024, while government seizure data demonstrate the presence of both cannabis- and opium-based drugs.

The Indore-Ujjain region requires particular attention because narcotics networks can cross district boundaries. Recent enforcement activity provides examples of investigations extending from Indore to locations in Ujjain district, demonstrating the importance of regional coordination.

The central conclusion of this study is therefore that an effective response requires **two complementary dimensions**: strong action against illicit production, trafficking and organised narcotics networks, and accessible evidence-based treatment and rehabilitation for persons suffering from drug dependence.

A sustainable drug-control policy should consequently integrate **law enforcement, public health, rehabilitation, education, family intervention, community participation and reliable regional data**. The future of narcotics policy in Madhya Pradesh should not be evaluated only by the number of arrests or quantities seized, but also by whether interventions reduce drug dependence, prevent relapse, disrupt trafficking networks and improve the long-term social reintegration of affected individuals.

9. *Pathways through opiate use and offending: A systematic review*. International Journal of Drug Policy, 39 (2017), 1–13.
10. *Substance abuse as a risk factor for criminal behavior: A systematic review*. Revista Española de Sanidad Penitenciaria / related systematic-review literature.
11. *Factors Affecting Drug Use During Incarceration: A Cross-Sectional Study of Opioid-Dependent Persons from India*.

References

1. Government of India, **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985**, India Code.
2. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, **State-wise/UT-wise number of NDPS cases registered and convictions, 2022–2024**, Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1508, 12 March 2025.
3. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, **State/UT-wise and drug-wise seizures under the NDPS Act**, official parliamentary data.
4. Narcotics Control Bureau, Government of India, **State-wise Seizure of Drugs by All Drug Law Enforcement Agencies**, Government of India.
5. Madhya Pradesh Police, Narcotics Branch, **Significant Seizures / Narcotics Enforcement Reports**, Government of Madhya Pradesh.
6. Commissionerate of Police Indore, **Narcotics enforcement and NDPS-related investigation reports**, Madhya Pradesh Police.
7. Bhawalkar, J., Saraf, A., & Malik, M. M. (2024). *The Opioid Crisis, Preventing and Managing Substance Abuse in India: A Systematic Review*. Cureus, 16(10), e70600.
8. Solmi, M., Dragioti, E., Croatto, G., et al. (2021). *Risk and protective factors for cannabis, cocaine, and opioid use disorders: An umbrella review of meta-analyses of observational studies*. Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews, 126, 243–251.