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A STUDY OF PRODUCTION AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF SMALL WEAPONS, NARCOTICS AND VIOLENCE AND ITS REMEDY IN PAKISTANI PERSPECTIVE

*Dr. Kalimullah Khan Niazi¹, Dr. Naseem Mahmood², Dr. Abdul Aleem³, Dr. Asjad Ali⁴, Dr.
Shoaib Arif⁵, Dr. Muhammad Nawaz⁶*

^{1,4}Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization, Universit of Management and
Technology, Sialkot, Pakistan

²Assistant Professor, Govt. Allama Iqbaal Postgraduate College, Sialkot

³Head Department of Islamic Studies, Govt. Jinnah Islamia College, Sialkot, Pakistan

⁵Lecturer Department of Islamic Studies, University of Gujrat, Pakistan

⁶Department of Translation & Interpretation, International Islamic University, Islamabad

**Dr. Kalimullah Khan Niazi, Dr. Naseem Mahmood, Dr. Abdul Aleem, Dr. Asjad Ali,
Dr. Shoaib Arif, Dr. Muhammad Nawaz. A Study Of Production And Illicit Trafficking
Of Small Weapons, Narcotics And Violence And Its Remedy In Pakistani Perspective--
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ABSTARCT:

The main causes of natinal chaos and anxiety are the deadly free weapons, drug freedom and violance of national, religious or ethical rules and regulations. "A Study of Production and Illicit Trafficking of Small Weapons, Narcotics and Violence and its Remedy in Pakistani Perspective" is a research paper which elaborates the concepts of small weapons, norcotics and violance. It is a study of areas and people involved in such activities and its reasons, weapons trafficking pattern and reasons for spread of small weapons and norcotics nationally and internationally. It is also a study of starting and promoting areas and communities involeved in this damn business and violance, its production and spread alongwith its consequences. Identification of roots, factors, procedure, transporters and merchandizers of small weapons, norcotics which are causing the violace in pakistan and suggestions and recommendations to uproot their business, stratigies and activities in Pakistan are the main porttion of this research papers which will facilitate the researchrs to extend their studies in this regard.

INTRODUCTION

Production and illicit trafficking of small weapons and narcotics is a big curse and a big cause of violence. The terminology of small arms and light weapon (SALW) cannot be defined easily but it mostly includes the weapons that can be carried by individuals. When one says light or small weapons, he means, the weapons like machine-guns, hand-grenades, automatic rifles, pistols, revolvers, light mortars and shoulder-fired missile¹.

Small arms and weapons in Derra (the tribal area of Pakistan) and in other tribal agencies of Pakistan exist due to poverty and lack of other livelihood sources. They indulge in this kind of business so that they can make a good living. The informants said that this is neither their trade nor their interest; they are involved in such illegal activities due to poverty and continue the hand to mouth life².

On the other hand, in Derra and other tribal areas, people do their work as a trade and they run their business driven by poverty as well. Different narcotics, like opium, charrs, poppy, and heroin are evident in the Federal Administrative Tribal Area (FATA) and the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) newly named as KPK (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Moreover, people became addicted due to the patronizing policies of Western experts who provided them technical aid to convert the poppy into heroin. In this case, it was clear that some Western experts gave technical education to landlords and farmers on how to convert poppy sap into heroin³.

The next part of this section analyses the national plan against the proliferation of such arms in the country. Furthermore, it discusses the collective responsibility to eradicate illicit arms from society. Moreover, it presents the needs that one should be more vigilant to eliminate the weapons and their illicit trafficking, because illicit trafficking of weapons has become a very profitable business nationally and internationally. Therefore, it should be combated in order to reduce the violence.

This whole discussion focuses on the local and regional conflicts due to arms production and drug trafficking. Production of weapons and drugs locally and regionally is a major source of violence in Pakistan. Locally it is not difficult to control the production of weapons, narcotics and drugs but it becomes a complicated web when weapons and drugs or narcotics are smuggled regionally or internationally.

Another significant point relates to the enmity of different factions. People get access to the required weapons, which ignites the violence. In this environment, people use the accumulated weapons, and consequently the wave of violence comes with full vigor in society. Proactive measures should be adopted, not timid efforts based on anecdotal stories to control the smuggling of weapons and narcotics. There are some racial groups, which usually have battle cry for separation. Moreover, some other secret agencies, which are working against the integrity of Pakistan, should be revealed. These kinds of agencies empower such groups with weapons, and subsequently violence erupts in society. Furthermore, this part discusses the 'weapons

trafficking pattern' and 'the privatization of the arms markets'. This is because some patterns of the violence reveal interesting motivations for weapons acquisitions.

The global smuggling and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) did not come into existence in the twinkling of an eye. The last two decades of the twentieth century made this region the epicenter of illegal weapons and narcotics. Due to the wrong policies of international political players, the whole region has become the store for a huge pile of lethal weapons. On the other hand, some analysts said that it was the 'Islamic Card' of Zia ul Haq⁴, which caused the influx of the illicit arms and weapons through the 'super powers'. However, Kartha (1997) did not give the logical and convincing argument to readers. How was Islamic Card revealed? In this way, people of the other side believe that it was the political game to demonstrate the superiority during the Soviet-Afghan war, instead of using the 'Islamic Card'⁵. Hilary has admitted the feud that America did not want to handover the reigns of hegemony of Central Asia to Russia, because the USA intended to control Central Asia, South Asia and the Middle East. Secondly, one should see this phenomenon as two sides of the same coin, because there are two issues: SALW and Narcotics. One interesting thing is that, under Pakistani law there is no clause prohibiting the purchase of legal licensed weapons for self-defense. Different countries have a long-standing common law that gives an individual the right to keep and bear arms⁶.

Here Woods quotes the Michigan provision 'Every person has a right to keep and bear arms for the defense of himself and the State'⁷. Thence, in the USA, the constitutions of twenty-one states contain a right to defend life. "All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness"⁸. In this discussion, two things are very important; one is self-defense and the second is state defense. No state collectively takes the responsibility of man's life; for this reason, the constitutions give the right of self-defence. If the state and citizen take the responsibility of self-defence, then there will be reduction of fraud, killing, violence, abduction and embezzlement. Initially, it is difficult to implement, yet it is a very suitable solution to decrease evil from within society.

Narcotics are components in drugs that give relief from pain and produce sedation. Narcotics are chemically related to opium. The use of opium as medicine began at least six thousand years ago⁹ but this discussion has been extended only to the last decade of twentieth century. According to Kathryn Meyer¹⁰ opium travelled east with the Muslim traders who preceded the Europeans by centuries. However, this claim could not be proved. Actually, there was a great difference between a genuine trader and an invader; invaders came in the disguise of 'false' traders. Invaders were the cause of spreading this menace; they usurped the rights of the indigenous people and subsequently the locals indulged in this evil. In the Sub-Continent, the East India Company seduced the landlords and farmers to cultivate opium. They were issued growing licenses, only to enhance the company's revenue. Due to

this problem, money laundering and black market enigmas emerged, thereby the gap between rich and poor became broader. During the 1950s, India was a big opium producing country. Its opium was seized in Pakistan, Hong Kong, Burma, Australia, and Singapore. The Bulletin of Narcotics (1953) described India as the first primary source of illicit opium. In the historical context, by the early-seventeenth century, first the Portuguese, then the Dutch and finally British traders were involved in the opium business¹¹.

In the early 1970s, Europe and North America's primary source of illicit heroin had been removed through the suppression of opium production in Turkey and heroin manufacturing in France. European traffickers looked to Pakistan as an alternative source and, in 1975 the first heroin laboratory was constructed in the NWFP¹². Pakistan joined several conventions to control the drugs, among them the 1953 Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs. In 1974, Pakistan began a modicum of compliance by establishing the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB). The decade of 1980s was propped up with political and ideological alliances by superpowers, adding motivation to the trafficking of narcotics and weapons¹³.

Now violence has shaped as fifth generation warfare. Underlying the latest violence threat to the world, Farah Zahrah believes that there are significant needs for resources to be allotted to deal with transnational actors in the form of media, religious movements, terrorist groups, drug cartels, and other influential bodies¹⁴. In Columbia, Myanmar, Afghanistan and some parts of central Asia, drug production for Western markets has given rise to guerilla groups that protect the trade. It has penetrated corrupt governments and corrupted law enforcement officials at every level. It has undermined the states' own development projects. In large parts of central Asia, narco-trafficking is the region's main link with world markets. Hence, it is not Afghanistan, which corrupts Europe. It is the addictions and vices of drug addicts, mainly from developed countries that are ravaging desperately poor and war torn land and, increasingly, its neighbor in the ancient heart of Asia.

Simple decorum requires that this should be done on their own territories to flourish the business instead of other countries like Pakistan. This study suggests that it would be better for Europe to support large and sustained programs of agricultural assistance to those countries that are being ravished by the vices of its citizens. Until Europe recognizes the narco-business stretching across Eurasia, opium poppies will remain the only sustainable crop in the remote and suffering countries like Afghanistan and Central Asia and the region's only link with globalization. There were German girls who allegedly smuggling 33 pounds of chars out of the country. Moreover, seventy-one pounds of chars were seized at Karachi airport on 23 October¹⁵.

Furthermore, the Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos) and the Golden Crescent (Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan) are terminologies devised journalistically, and these two triangles were declared responsible for the narcotics growth and trafficking out of Asia¹⁶. Each triangle plays an important role on international level politically, religiously, ethnically, and geographically. These two triangular regions are economically worn out and

population of these countries vis-à-vis their per capita income is significantly less than the per capita of developed countries' population.

Identifications of the Roots of Trafficking of Small Arms, Narcotics and its Complexities

The complexities and complications of small weapons and narcotics started with the collapse of the Soviet Union. Complications arose due to small weapons, narcotics trafficking, and violence. It created an open way of illegal trade of goods and illicit trafficking of narcotics and weapons among Middle East, Europe and South Asia. The complexities and complications of porous borders, unemployment, exodus and migration of the people created new sources of black marketing and trafficking of narcotics and illegal trade of small weapons and arms. Complexities were worse when the triangle of borders: Pakistan-Afghan border, Afghan-Tajik border and Pakistan-Afghanistan and Iran border played a vital role in this perspective. It can be seen in this question: was that region involved in drug trafficking as the result of international intervention. Historically Pakistan-Afghan and Iran border was safe and country-to-country trade continued without smuggling and trafficking. The post-Soviet-Afghan war and pre Taliban-American war brought the influx of narcotics and weapons. Pakistan had recognized the Taliban government during 1990s and due to the recognition of the Taliban government; the whole trade was going on without checks and balances. Even during the Zahir Shah regime, Afghan merchants were used to transport and sell their goods on camels, freely and without getting passport or traveling permission in Pakistan. Even until 1979, there was zero percent of drug addicts and small weapons in Pakistan. It is clear that the narcotics and weapons trade in Pakistan started during the post-Soviet-Afghan war and Taliban-America war, which created the crime wave.

International contributions through Afghanistan towards Pakistan created further complications for Pakistan. Due to this complication, the increasing armories started to provoke the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) and the weapons were provided via Afghanistan and Iran. Although BLA's anti Pakistan activities did not start during last decade, it had started during the Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's period but according to another view that separatist movement started during 1948. Although it is an exaggeration to expand it from the first day of the creation of Pakistan, people were loyal to be part of Pakistan. Only a handful of people were disturbing harmony and peace of the region, which were patronized by some foreign secret agencies. Moreover, it was a very puzzling, complicated phenomenon in Pakistan's context, especially in the FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (previously NWFP) province. As far as the Pakistan, India and Afghanistan angle is concerned, India always tried to create a balance against Pakistan, and Pakistan tried her best to make a counter-balance against India's military superiority¹⁷⁰. The complexity and complication of relations between Pakistan and India were enhanced when Delhi entered into full-fledged cooperation with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, Islamabad's full-fledged cooperation was with the U.S.A, although India created barrier for the military cooperation¹⁸.

Small weapons play an instrumental role in increasing the occurrence of violence. It is very easy to acquire light weapons. Many states do not provide accurate reports of illegal weapons. The last decade of the twentieth century was a milestone in the transactions of illegal weapons and the trade of narcotics. The Survey of Small Arms 2001 reports, that the value of state authorized trade in light weapons is six billion US dollars¹⁹. These are only legal weapons, however, there are many other illegal weapons, which not only outnumber the legal weapons, but also have not been authenticated. This is because the arms trade, and its illicit trafficking, is the most corrupt form of trade in the world. According to the survey of 2007²⁰, America was the top of list of countries that had large amounts of weapons; India was second and China was third²¹. Super powers only blame other countries for the proliferation of illicit trade of small and light weapons, when they themselves conceal the genuine reports to the media, and only a few countries like Switzerland, Japan, and Norway revealed the reports on arms²². One scholar argues that:

“It would be unrealistic to expect a state which does not practice even a modicum of transparency in its public affairs, to introduce transparency in arms acquisition policies and practices. States with well-established democratic polities are, by definition, committed to greater transparency in public affairs and may be expected to support transparency measures in military affairs, too”²³.0

Smuggling of weapons and narcotics is not easy to eradicate even only partially, let alone completely. Violence is made worse by not only the production of small weapons locally, but also the influx of illicit deadly weapons, which has created a harmful environment in the region. Small weapons and arms are more lethal as causes of death rates than the other conventional and biological weapons. Ninety percent of deaths are due to small and light weapons. It is far more difficult to track the small weapons than the most sophisticated weapons. This is because; firstly, small weapons are so light that they can be used very easily, even a teen-age boy can fire them. Secondly, small weapons do not require regular or complex training to use them. Thirdly, small weapons are very easy to smuggle from one place to another, specifically in the challenging tribal areas. Fourthly, light weapons can be reassembled and assembled and they can be hidden in hideouts very easily. Fifthly, in some occasions, people possess weapons for self-conceit and to make a show of it. It has been reported that two hundred workshops are producing a wide range of small arms. Products are being sold at nineteen hundred arms shops²⁴0.

Arms trafficking takes many forms. Mostly actors circulate their wares internally and traffic them across the Pakistan-Afghan border. Some international traffickers use the path of the United States and Europe to move towards Pakistan. Several reports identify that Afghanistan is the entry point for illicit weapons into Pakistan, because since the Afghan-Soviet War, all the international players piled their weapons into the country. That was the international political and official hegemonization game. The local black market²⁵ in tribal areas of Pakistan and the international black market enhance

the business of traffickers. In order to facilitate the trafficking of weapons, rebels and smugglers use a variety of concealment methods and transportation. Different small weapons are smuggled in gas cylinders, cement bags, trucks hauling cigarettes and on the backs of horses and donkeys. Many traffickers use special roads to evade police checkpoints. The Mujahidin possessed the small weapons that were supplied by US and its allies in the 1980s²⁶. However, the routes were very different. Smugglers got access through the two provinces of Afghanistan, Logar and Wardek, which supplied the border towns of Miranshah and Wana in Pakistan. The political, ethnic and religious conflicts and wars in Afghanistan caused deep and lasting devastating effects on Pakistan. As mentioned earlier, it is evident that drug trafficking and the illicit influx of weapons into Pakistan created many problems, including crimes and political-religious violence.

Different Treaties to Control the Narcotics and Small Weapons

This section presents a discussion of different treaties and accords that deal with smuggling of weapons and narcotics. Secret agencies [of different countries] should be responsible for the flow of violence, which was coming due to the smuggling of narcotics and weapons. Only sixteen heroin-refining labs were working in the Khyber agency and almost forty per cent of the poppy was being smuggled from Afghanistan, the latter being a fertile land for the cultivation of poppy. The major part of Afghans' income depended solely on poppy. On the other hand, the heroin manufacturing laboratories in Pakistan were being vigorously pursued and destroyed. About 170 laboratories have been destroyed since 1982. The heroin laboratories largely operate in the inaccessible parts of Khyber and Mohmand Agencies. The provincial government of NWFP had taken the initiative to bind down the tribes not to allow the operations of laboratories in their respective tribal jurisdiction under the principle of collective territorial responsibilities. Later, all the tribes in Mohmand and Khyber agencies signed the agreement to stop producing narcotics. The concept of collective tribal responsibilities was vigorously enforced in the physically accessible areas and the tribal Jirga (tribal assembly of elders) themselves took disciplinary action against the operators and owners of the heroin laboratories.

Some international agreements, including United Nations (UN), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Pakistan-Iran collaboration pact play an important role in combating the narcotics vices. Pakistan signed the UN convention on narcotics and drugs, and ratified the convention in 1965. Another agreement signed by Pakistan in 1988, dealt with the illicit trafficking of narcotics and drugs and psychotropic substances. United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and Pakistan-Iran conference started in 1992, resulting in agreement on a Memorandum of Understanding between the UNDCP and Pakistan-Iran for cooperative efforts to address the drug issues in the region. Pakistan had signed the SAARC 'Convention on Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances' in 1990 in the Maldives. Pakistan made tremendous efforts in signing various treaties to control the abuse of narcotics by setting up programs with Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). The first

meeting of the ECO Committee on Narcotics Control was hosted by Pakistan in 1993.

General Muhammad Zia ul Haq enforced the Hudud Ordinance of February 1979 to fulfill the long desire of Pakistani masses. Opium production was completely banned in this ordinance. In this way, all the regulations and other laws that gave minimum permission of its production were abrogated completely²⁷. Thereafter, charrs and alcohol were banned as well. Due to the Hudud Ordinance, people were reluctant to enhance the business; therefore, they sorted out others means to fulfill their necessities of life. Parliament passed the Dangerous Drug Act (DDA) in 1994 to award the exemplary penalty to such criminals who were involved in trafficking or financing or its export and import into Pakistan or its import and export inter-provincially. Narcotics were cursed nationally and internationally in agreements, accords and in laws but this evil could not be removed completely. Proportionally, the production of narcotics had reduced internally. Why could it not be eradicated completely? Was there any legal flaw or was it not supported internationally? As far as the flaw in the act was concerned, certainly, it was in the DDA (1994). However, the Prohibition Act 1994 was passed along with DDA to remove the legal lacuna, because the word “raw” had been mentioned before “opium”. Due to this reason, it was difficult to award apt retribution to the accused. The agreements and accords, which were made regionally and internationally, could not be supported and supportive, internally and appropriately. The general explanation of failure is that they had been sidelined, and the activities of the world’s drug mafia continued in the proliferation of narcotics. Secondly, laws and different acts should be seen with the passage of time and should be subject to necessary changes for the sake and betterment of the masses.

Trafficking of weapons and narcotics lead to other different crimes in society; even violence, abduction and murder take place. Therefore, minimum penalties should be designed to control criminal activities in society. Certain countries possess death penalties for those who indulge into illicit trafficking of drugs and small weapons, like Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam. As far as Pakistan is concerned, there are very strong rules and regulations for traffickers in Pakistan’s law²⁸. A convicted person gets the death penalty if more than one kilogram of narcotics or drugs is seized from such a person. Until the end of 2001, Pakistan was declared a poppy free country due to stringent measures taken by the governments²⁹. In Pakistan, in 1979, the promulgation of the Hudood Ordinance prohibited the non-scientific production, trade and consumption of intoxicating drugs. Due to this ban, many farmers were prosecuted and its production decreased significantly. The enforcement of new laws with punishment of the death penalty to tackle narcotics traffickers was a fruitful gesture to meet and deal with that evil. Therefore, almost eighty people were sentenced to death for trafficking. However, in Pakistan, the death penalty cannot be effectively implemented on illicit trafficking of narcotics and small weapons, unless police support it. In some cases, the death penalty for narcotics and small weapons became fruitful to eradicate the menace. It has been proved to be the case that if punishments are so severe and death penalty is strongly enforced then, people will stop

involving in illicit trafficking of small weapons and narcotics. If a person has committed a crime of illicit trafficking of small weapons and narcotics and is taken to prison and put to an ignominious death, amidst of his countrymen, then these evil phenomena will at some extent disappear off the face of the earth. Secondly, if the threat of the death penalty has not restrained them from illicit trafficking then they should be put in chains and kept in starvation conditions in prison. Thirdly, if we want to wipe out the narcotics and SALW from the country then we will have to stop being softheaded sentimentalists. In this condition, ruthless accountability will take place in society and sympathizing factors would reduce. Some people say that we ought to be merciful toward the sinful and guilty. However, this researcher is of the opinion that one should not be merciful toward sin and wrongdoing. In this regard, it is not too severe to impose the death penalty, a view confirmed and supported by Kozinski & Gallagher (1995) who argued that capital punishment is acceptable for certain crimes³⁰.

Producer, Transporters and Merchandisers

Two basic factors are responsible for the high level of narcotics production and weapons. First, there is endemic corruption, and traffickers are politically protected³¹. Politically protected people expand their business internationally. Political cartels play a vital role to enhance the business country-to-country; even the dynasties get their share from illicit traffickers. Second, U.S was supporting the insurgency in Afghanistan. During the inception of the Taliban government, opium was declared prohibited in Taliban dominated areas of Afghanistan and they burnt the fields of poppy. Moreover, it is unreasonable to solely blame the people of Pakistan or Afghanistan for the drug and narcotics trade. As mentioned earlier, people do not have jobs, and the unemployment rate is very high; as a result, people indulge in illegal activities. Offenders and gangsters smuggle seventy five percent of the illicit trafficking of narcotics and weapons in NWFP (North West Frontier Province) and Afghanistan. Secondly, one must take into account the trade and business of narcotics run by different NGOs, secret agencies, and different cartels³².

Three groups work closely together: producer, transporter and merchandiser. Producer and transporter exist in tribal areas of Pakistan and in Afghanistan; the main commercial areas of Pakistan are Lahore and Karachi. Merchandisers run their business round the country and the whole world as well. In this regard, the researcher witnessed the condition of the second largest city of Pakistan. He stayed sometime in Lahore township during data collection, where he observed different incidents keenly. There was one person, who had addicted many youngsters to drugs. The period of the 1980s was affected deeply, because in 1987 there was a great movement in Pakistan for the revival of a workable political system. Secondly, in this period the planting of drugs and narcotics, and its mafia, contributed a lot to the violence. The political process started again in 1990s but the influx of drugs continued, therefore the unstable political system could not eradicate the drug, narcotics, and its mafia. Only some were made to control drugs and governments adopted precautions but no ordinance or rules were enforced for the betterment of the people. There were four major elements, which could

prevent the drug and narcotics from society, but neither previous governments nor the present government have taken a strong step to meet the challenge. Those four elements are as follows: law enforcement, health and hygienic system and treatment, public policy, and education (U.S, 1993).

Of these four elements, law enforcement was the key to elimination of evil from society. Law enforcement agencies play a positive role to control the narcotics; for example two hundred and seventy five tons of cocaine was seized worldwide by agencies during 1994³³. If laws were promulgated and strictly enforced by police and obeyed by the people, then violence and crime could be controlled. Secondly, illicit trafficking of drugs could be controlled. Thirdly, violent mindset and criminals could be checked and restricted. However, Parliament failed to legislate new laws or take new steps to stop that evil. Thus, comparatively speaking, it could be seen that while in the early 1980s, there were no people addicted to heroin in Pakistan. In 1996, ninety-six thousands opium addicts were registered and heroin addicts numbered 1.5 million. There was a tremendous increase of drug addicts (using different drugs and narcotics), from 1.5 million to 4 million people in 2000³⁴.

Any aspect of national security has two major dimensions; one is diplomacy and another defense. The relationship between the two dimensions plays a central role in the understanding of their underlying political purposes. To control the armories and narcotics, four things are badly needed: favorable government or good governance, diplomacy, and uncorrupt political system and defense. If one of the four things is weak then it will adversely affect the other three things. However, it was almost common knowledge in Pakistan that some national and foreign groups did not want to see the departments in charge of the four things to work closely together to overcome the problem. Drug cartels and weapons trade networks would prefer to see clashes between the different state institutions, but when, the different institutions of Pakistan showed great cooperation they became stable and effective in the decade of 1990s, compared with the decade of the 1980s. Due to the cooperation of the institutions, Pakistan was then declared a poppy free country.

Unstable governments and a corrupt political system were the contributory causes of the failure to stop the influx of weapons, drugs and narcotics. This failure resulted in daily increases in violence and crime. The Taliban government took some precautionary measures in Afghanistan in 1990s. Therefore, the preparation of heroin and cocaine reduced proportionally down to twenty percent. Afghanistan and Burma were the biggest opium producers in the world, producing ninety percent of total opium cultivation. Smuggling of weapons and drugs and narcotics from central Asia via Afghanistan through the Durand line is very popular and easy. The Durand line is a vast and very long border, where it is very difficult to stop the illicit trafficking of drug and narcotics, and smuggling of different goods and weapons. One more complexity is that it is very difficult to mark the border.

Pakistan has tried many times to resolve the issues of the borderline to control the violence and illegal trade but it did not receive the necessary cooperation from the other side of the border. One thing, which should be highlighted, is

that the customs system is in a very poor condition. It was ineffective to stop the illegal trade and smuggling.

Moreover, ethnic issues complicate matters in the attempt to address the challenge posed by SALW and narcotics. The Pashtun who run the business are living on both sides of the border and they have blood relations with one another. Due to this ethnic problem, the Soviet Union tried its best to segregate the western part of Pakistan; the 'Turkemens' (Afghan Tribe), who live near the river Oxus³⁵, are separated from their kinsmen in the Soviet Union. The Russians have been trying to woo them so that they might be absorbed into their republics north of the Oxus. The Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin, while on a visit to Kabul, publically supported Afghanistan's demand saying: "We have sympathy for Afghanistan's attitude to the 'Pakhtounistan' problem and think that Pashto should be consulted on the solution of the problem"³⁶. The elucidation of this matter reflects the severity of the problem. Some activities increased more due to the opening of new roads, which gave the easiest access to narcotics' peddlers. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt a pure and purgative political system, and secondly, a corruption free society would be a milestone towards nipping the evil in its bud. Although, it has been vowed many times to make the country free from corruption, with several promises being made by other regimes to root out corruption, neither preventive nor curative measures have been implemented.

The state's institutions can work properly if the political system is expounded. In a situation where there is any blemish or failure in the political system, then different international vagabonds create more disruption in the state. Education is a basic tool for awareness and no nation can survive without quality education. As mentioned earlier, law enforcement alone is not enough to control the menace of narcotics or weapons smuggling; it is very difficult to keep the mass away from drugs and narcotics. In this condition, mass education could be the hope for generating the effective prevention of the narcotic business in Pakistan. The Drug Abuse Prevention Resource Center (DAPRC) was established in 1990 to educate the people about the injurious effects of narcotics on health. DAPRC published articles for the awareness of the mass in English and Urdu newspapers, like, 'Agahi' (Urdu), 'Newsletter' (English). Drugs and narcotics are worldwide problems; it has been observed that internal efforts without cooperation by the world community have proved to be ineffective in dealing with the devastation of drugs and narcotics.

Without awareness and education, the masses cannot overcome this problem. Therefore,

the government needs to persuade the people towards education. Along with their education, people need to be provided with necessities of life. The tribal areas of Pakistan are mostly abandoned and deserted. Scarcity of water is the main problem in this parched region. People do not even have access to pure drinking water, so farmers are compelled to cultivate narcotics. Many crops and vegetables are not suitable to grow in a dry and hot climate without regular irrigation, whereas the cultivation of poppy is more favorable in such

condition. Therefore, the people of tribal areas deserve to be given alternatives.

FINDINGS:

The important findings of this research are as under:

- The terminology of small arms and light weapon (SALW) mostly includes the weapons that can be carried by individuals.
- Small arms and weapons are mostly possessed and merchandized in tribal agencies of Pakistan and the poverty is the main reason of such destructive business.
- Production of weapons and drugs locally and regionally, its international smuggling and some political factors are major causes of this illegal activity and violence which leads to destruction and ruin in Pakistan which needs to be controlled and rooted up.
- India, Hong Kong, Burma, Australia, Singapore, Portugal, Dutch and Britain, Europe and North America also remained active in the opium.
- Soviet Union created an open way of illegal trade of goods and illicit trafficking of narcotics and weapons among Middle East, Europe and South Asia and Afghanistan was the main root and facilitator for this activity.
- Pakistan fought the war to control this inhuman activity and violence which pushed it back to many decades and destroyed both of its society and economy as well as its international worth.
- Pakistan made many national and international treaties and made legislations to control the production and illicit trafficking of small weapons, narcotics and violence to save its theory and natives from this curse.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

For further study and to avail the benefits of this study the following recommendations and suggestions may prove fruitful to build the welfare and peaceful Pakistan:

- Narcotics and small weapons trafficking must be controlled through national strategies and legislation;
- Tribal agencies must be watched to achieve the target;
- All kinds of illegal weapons must be banned and captured forcefully;
- International trafficking of small weapons and narcotics must be controlled through international laws and treaties;
- Training workshops may be conducted to educate the community harmness and worst consequences of the spread of small weapons and narcotics; and

- Roots and causes of violence must be alleviated through making of penal laws and its implementation throughout the country so that the causes and factors of this curse may be controlled.

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