A STUDY ON INCREASING TRENDS OF PSYCHEDELIC TOURISM AND ITS LEGAL ISSUES IN DARK WEB OF INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHENNAI.

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INTRODUCTION

The evolution of drug tourism can be traced back to the 1960s in North America and the Western Europe by the counterculture generations. It was a time when youth opposed the norms of the society and expressed their disapproval of racial, ethnic, and political injustices through resistance and revolution. Drug tourism has been evolving since but the purpose remains the same. As a result of their pursuit of happiness, drug tourists engage in social behaviors such as building strong social relations, feeling a sense of freedom, being in an entertaining atmosphere, and living the local culture. Hence the drug tourists see drug tourism as a process from escaping to seeking.

Southeast Asia, particularly in the "golden triangle," which includes Laos, Myanmar, and Thailand, has a "strong drug culture." In the current trend along with the well-known Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent, smugglers are utilizing well-liked tourist sites in India, such as Goa, Manali, New Delhi, and Mumbai, as their base to transport expensive synthetic drugs to distant nations like Canada, Israel, the UK, Germany, and Holland. Hashish of Malan at Himachal, Magic Mushrooms from Kodaikanal, Idukki Gold in Kerala, Bhang and Opium of Rajasthan, Psychedelic drugs in Goa are major drug destinations that attract domestic as well as international tourists in India. Drugs like pseudoephedrine and ephedrine, which have medical usage, are cheap in India. When compared with Afghanistan, opium cultivation is done in many parts of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and the Northeast states. Hence these drug markets highly attract the narcotic tourists to India.

The devotees of the Lord Shiva believe smoking marijuana is a way of worshipping him which often misleading the religious tourists to smoke weed. The principal factors behind this are searching for spiritual connections and personal growth, emotional healing, and the growth of one's own self-awareness, including interaction with the sacred natural world, God, natural energies and spirits. There are a few Psytrance festivals like Himalayan Music Festival, Indrasan Festival, Space Trip Festival, Arudra Festival, Parvati Peaking, Parvati Shangri-La Festival, HillTop Festival, Kundalini Shakti Festival, Cosmic Zoo are iconic trance parties famous in India. Drug tourism is an extremely dangerous practice and it's voluntary risk taking concerned with legal, social and medical consequences. Different legal controls on the use of illegal drugs had been put in place by the local government and community, but they had generally failed. The increasing trend in drug tourism raises questions about the efficacy of current legal frameworks in curbing the niche drug markets and drug abuse among tourists. Prioritizing treatment, education, and rehabilitation is urgently necessary because stigma, shame, and silence only serve to exacerbate this illness.
The aim of the current paper is to study about the drug tourism and its increasing trends in India and to find out decriminalisation of psychedelic acts is necessary in India or not and to analyse the factors influencing it.

OBJECTIVES

- To have a better understanding about drug tourism and it’s awareness among the public.
- To analyse the reason for the prevalence of psychedelic tourism.
- To study about increasing trends of psychedelic tourism in the dark web of India.
- To study about the good and negative effects of drug tourism and to suggest measures to remove legal issues.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(S. Schliewe, S. Tutenges)\(^1\) in their ethnographic study of Danish expatriates in Delhi and a mixed-methods study of young Danish guides and tourists in Sunny Beach provide the empirical framework for this chapter. The chapter is divided into four sections. First, it goes over the studies on sojourners and the moral changes people go through when travelling or staying away from home. The theoretical framework is presented in the second section. Third, it applies this approach to an examination of the moral actions of Danish travellers in Delhi and Sunny Beach, respectively. It concludes with some recommendations.

(Serhat Bingöl (2021))\(^2\) in this study revealed that the drug usage in everyday life is for escape and recreational purposes, whereas drug use while travelling is for the pursuit of pleasure. Drug tourists (as neo tribes) engage in social activities such as forming strong social relationships, having a sense of freedom, being in an interesting environment, and living the local culture as a result of their search for happiness. As a result, drug tourists view travel as a journey from escape to discovery.

(Matczak A., Pawlicki P.A., 2021)\(^3\) The purpose of this study is to characterise the tourism activity of Polish cannabis consumers in terms of (i) their level of engagement in tourism, (ii) the factors that describe this participation, and (iii) the impact of legal cannabis availability on tourism destination selection. The research is based on an anonymous online survey in which 886 volunteers answered questions about their tourist travels, attitudes about cannabis smoking, and demographic, socioeconomic, and geographic data.

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\(^1\) S. Schliewe, S. Tutenges, 2021,Moral Holidays: The Cases of Expatriates and Nightlife Tourists, Sociology, Experience on the Edge: Theorizing Liminality, DOI:10.1007/978-3-030-83171-4_4 (Website)


International visitors remained longer in venues that promoted drugs and rave events. The trend is being followed by educated unemployed teenagers (both genders), stressed working-class individuals, artists, and backpackers. Drugs had become a part of the vacation plan for everyone from schoolkids to senior folks. In India, drug usage has been documented as a result of both international and domestic tourism. Drug tourism's impact can be mitigated through private, public, and community participation efforts.

The goal of this study was to gain a better understanding of the various components of marijuana tourism incentives through an exploratory approach. Tourists were polled on the spot at recreational marijuana shops in southwest Colorado. The findings of the study show that marijuana tourists' motivations are multifaceted.

The purpose of this study is to characterise the tourism activity of Polish cannabis consumers in terms of I their level of engagement in tourism, (ii) the factors that describe this participation, and (iii) the impact of legal cannabis availability on tourism destination selection.

The concept of drug tourism is examined in this article, which is still a little-known phenomenon. The rapid expansion in visitor activity was fueled by socio-cultural development, relative economic progress, and rising amounts of free time.

Drug tourism is a form of vacation that is not very popular among the general public. Many visitors prefer to go on a family vacation, a beach vacation, a sports vacation, or a wellness vacation rather than deal with drug problems. However, some people travel for the sole purpose of obtaining and consuming drugs. However, in this niche tourism sector, certain dangers must be considered.

Residents' perspectives of tourism's socio-cultural impacts in Kumily and Kumarakom, Kerala, are compared in this article. The paper investigates whether tourism operations in Kumily, which have been planned, are more sustainable than those

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4 Junaid KC., Mohamed Riyas Kozhikkattil., Divya, DRUG TOURISM IN INDIA: TRENDS AND CHALLENGES, Sociology, Volume IV Issue II, February 2019, DOI:10.30780/IJTRS.V04.I02.004 (Website)
7 B. Hoffmann, 2014, Drug consumption tourism as a social phenomenon. Political Science Trakia journal of sciences, DOI:10.15547/TJS.2014.04.017 (Website)
9 Leena Sebastian, P. Rajagopalan, 2009, Socio-cultural transformations through tourism: a comparison of residents' perspectives at two destinations in Kerala, India, Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change, DOI:10.1080/14766820902812037 (Website)
in Kumarakom, which have not been planned. Ex-poachers becoming forest protectors and marginalised people being involved in community-based ecotourism are just two of the numerous transformations that have occurred at Kumily, while unplanned tourist growth at Kumarakom has resulted in a slew of socio-cultural issues.

(Belhassen, Yaniv, Santos, Carla Almeida and Uriely, Natan (2007))\(^{10}\) The purpose of this study is to look into the social variables that influence travellers' decisions to consume cannabis while on vacation. The basic thesis of this research is that cannabis consumption in tourism is influenced and driven by the broader trend of normalisation of cannabis use in Western society, and hence should be studied in this context. This study proposes four umbrella groups of motivations to take cannabis when travelling, based on a grounded theory approach: experimentation, enjoyment, and diversion-seeking.

(Natan Uriely, Yaniv Belhassen)\(^{11}\) This study looks at the topic of drug use while on vacation in terms of visitors' willingness to take risks. The study examines their perceptions of danger and related patterns of behaviour based on in-depth interviews and observations at selected "drug tourism" destinations. They are worried about legal, social, and medical elements of risk; they take efforts to limit risk connected with their activity; and they regard drug use as less dangerous in the context of tourism than in normal life. As a result, the research highlights the ambiguous character of their voluntary risk-taking.

**METHODOLOGY:**

The research method followed is empirical research. The information is collected through a questionnaire and therefore the sample size is 205. Convenience sampling method is adopted within the study to gather the info. The samples were collected from general public of chennai. The independent variables are age group, education qualification, frequency of touring, alcohol/substance usage. The dependent variables are awareness about psychedelic tourism, reason for boom in psychedelic tourism, purpose for engaging in psychedelic tourism. The researcher used graphs to research the information collected.

\(^{10}\) Belhassen, Yaniv, Santos, Carla Almeida and Uriely, Natan (2007) 'Cannabis Usage in Tourism: a Sociological Perspective', Leisure Studies, 26:3, 303 - 319 (Belhassen et al.)

\(^{11}\) Natan Uriely, Yaniv Belhassen, Drugs and Tourists’ Experiences, Sociology, Journal of Travel Research, 1 February 2005, DOI:10.1177/0047287504272024 (Website)
ANALYSIS

AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

FIGURE 1

LEGEND:

Figure 1 represents the frequency pie chart analysis on the age of the respondents which is provided by four options namely: 18 to 30 years, 30 to 45 years, 46 to 60 years, about 60 years.

2. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

FIGURE 2

LEGEND:

The figure 2 represents the frequency pie chart analysis on the educational qualification of the respondents which is provided with four options namely

1. School level
2. Undergraduate
3. Post graduate
4. Doctorate
3. MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

FIGURE 3

LEGEND: The figure 3 represents a frequency pie chart analysis on the marital status of the respondents which is provided with 2 options namely
1. Married
2. Unmarried

4. HOW OFTEN THE RESPONDENTS GO ON WITH TOURING

FIGURE 4

LEGEND: The figure 4 represents the frequency pie chart analysis on the frequency of touring of the respondents which is provided with four options namely
1. Very often
2. Once or twice a year
3. Rarely
4. Never
5. ALCOHOL / SUBSTANCE USAGE

RESULTS OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE :

❖ From figure 1 it is observed that majority of the respondents, 64.39% of them were belonging to the age group of 18 to 30 years and only 3.41% of the respondents were belonging to the category of 46 to 60 years.
❖ From figure 2 it is observed that 42.93% of the respondents where undergraduates and only 2.93% of the respondents where doctorate
❖ From figure 3 it is observed that majority that is 60.49% of the respondents were unmarried and 39.51% of them were married
❖ From figure 4 it is observed that 38.54% of the respondents travel at least once or twice in a year and 24.88% of the respondents travel very frequently and only 7.80% of the respondents never travel.
❖ From figure 5 it is observed that 39.51% of the respondents were teetotaller and 21.46% of the respondents were using all of the Above.

DISCUSSION :

The outcome of all of the above results of the independent variable maybe because of the reason that their responses have majorly been collected from the peers and other friend circle this would have reflected in the outcome.
6. AWARENESS OF PSYCHEDELIC TOURISM:

FIGURE 6.1

LEGEND: Figure 6.1 represents the frequency pie chart analysis on the awareness of psychedelic tourism which is provided with three options namely
1. Yes
2. No
3. Maybe.

FIGURE 6.2

LEGEND:
The figure 6.2 represents cluster bar percent analysis on the awareness of psychedelic tourism by the frequency of touring.
### TABLE 6.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chi-Square Tests</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Chi-Square</td>
<td>77.043a</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio</td>
<td>86.926</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear-by-Linear Association</td>
<td>51.982</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N of Valid Cases</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.25.

**LEGEND:** Table 1 represents chi-square analysis on the awareness of psychedelic tourism by the frequency of touring of the respondents.

**HYPOTHESIS:**

**Ho:** There is no significant association between the awareness of psychedelic tourism by the frequency of touring of the respondents.

**Ha:** There is a significant association between the awareness of psychedelic tourism by the frequency of touring of the respondents.

**RESULT ON AWARENESS OF PSYCHEDELIC TOURISM:**

- The figure 6.1 shows that the majority is 51.225 and was not aware of psychedelic tourism and were as 40.99% of the respondents were aware about the psychedelic tourism and only 7.80% of the respondents were not clear about their awareness of psychedelic.

- The figure 6.2 denotes that the majority of those respondents (20.49%) who travelled very often are aware of psychedelic tourism. Those respondents who travelled rarely, that is 24.86% of the respondents and were not aware about this psychedelic tourism. 4.39% of the respondents who travel once or twice a year about 4.39% of them were not clear of whether they were aware about psychedelic tourism or not.

- From table 6.1 it is observed that the P value was less than 0.05% hence the null hypothesis was rejected an alternative hypothesis was accepted showing a significant association between the awareness of psychedelic tourism by the frequency of touring of the respondents.
DISCUSSION:

From figure 6.1 we can conclude that since psychedelic tourism is a taboo topic people tends not to talk about it in India. This might be the reason for lack of awareness or knowledge about psychedelic tourism in India. From figure 6.2 we can observe that people who tour frequently are aware of psychedelic tourism and the rest are unaware, this might be due to people touring frequently are highly experienced.

7. REASON FOR INCREASE IN PSYCHEDELIC TOURISM

**FIGURE 7.1**

*LEGEND*: The figure 7.1 represents the frequency pie chart analysis on the reason for increase in psychedelic tourism which is provided with four options namely

1. Pop culture made it appear cool
2. Psychological causes
3. Lack of enforcement of law
4. Spirituality reasons
FIGURE 7.2

LEGEND: The figure 7.2 represents the cluster bar graph analysis on the reason for increasing in psychedelic tourism by alcoholic substance usage by respondents.

TABLE 7.1

Chi-Square Tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Chi-Square</td>
<td>25.151a</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio</td>
<td>31.888</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear-by-Linear Association</td>
<td>1.284</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N of Valid Cases</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. 6 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.85.

LEGEND: The table 7.2 represents the chi-square analysis on the reason for increasing in psychedelic tourism by alcoholic substance usage of the respondents.

HYPOTHESIS:

H₀: There is no significant association between the reason for increasing rate in psychedelic tourism by the alcoholic substance usage of the respondents.

H₁: There is a significant association between the reason for increasing rate in psychedelic tourism by the alcoholic substance usage of the respondents.
RESULTS:

❖ From figure 7.1 it is observed that 45.37% of the respondents have stated that pop culture made it appear cool for the people and that might be the reason for increase in psychedelic tourism where as 29.27% of the respondents have stated the psychological causes and 16.10% of the respondents have stated lack of enforcement of law and only 9.27% of the respondents have stated spiritual reasons are the major causes of increase in psychedelic tourism.

❖ From figure 7.2 it is observed that majority ie 20.49% of the respondents who are Teetotaler have stated pop culture made it appear cool. 10.24% of the respondents who RT told Tito Taylor has stated psychological causes like anxiety and depression were the major reason and about 4.88% of the respondents have stated a lack of enforcement of the law and 3.90% of the respondents have stated the spirituality reasons.

❖ From table 7.1 It is observed that the P value was less than 0.05% which was 0.014% Hence the null hypothesis was rejected and alternative hypothesis was excepted showing a significant association between the reason for increasing in psychedelic tourism by alcoholic substance usage of the respondents.

DISCUSSION:

From figure 7.1 and 7.2 we can conclude that pop culture's influence is the main reason for increase in psychedelic tourism. Drugs are becoming more normalized in pop culture. Drug use is commonly seen in movies, music videos, social media, and media in general. Drinking and drug use are often portrayed as an acceptable way to socialize or a normal part of everyday life.

8. LEVEL OF AGREEABILITY ON THE BOOM IN PSYCHEDELIC IN INDIA BY THE TOURIST.

FIGURE 8.1

LEGEND:

The figure 8.1 represents the frequency pie chart analysis on the level of agree ability upon the boom in psychedelic practises in India by the tourist which is provided with five scales namely

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neutral
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree.
FIGURE 8.2

LEGEND: The figure 8.2 represents the cluster bar percent analysis of the level of agree ability upon the boom in psychedelic practises in India by the tourist and the age of the respondent.

TABLE 8.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chi-Square Tests</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Chi-Square</td>
<td>77.379a</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio</td>
<td>79.505</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear-by-Linear Association</td>
<td>11.086</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N of Valid Cases</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. 8 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .29.

LEGEND:

The table 8.1 represents the chi-square test analysis on the level of a agreeability upon the boom in psychedelic practises in India by the age of the respondents

HYPOTHESIS:

Ho: There is no significant association between the level of agreeability upon the boom in psychedelic practises in India by the age of the respondents

Ha: There is a significant association between the level of agreeability upon the boom in psychedelic practises in India by the age of the respondents
RESULT ON THE BOOM IN PSYCHEDELIC PRACTICES IN INDIA

❖ From figure 8.1 it is observed that 43.41% of the respondents agreed upon the statement that there is a boom in psychedelic practises in India by the tourism and next to it 21.95% of the respondents disagreed upon the statement and only 4.89% of the respondents strongly disagreed where as 16.10% of the respondents strongly agreed and 13.66% of the respondents or neutral upon the boom in psychedelic practices in India by the tourist.
❖ From figure 8.2 it is observed that majority that is 14.63% of the respondents who are between the age group of 18 to 30 years have strongly agreed and the same 29.76% of the respondents have agreed whereas only those respondents above 60 years that is 3.90% of them have strongly disagreed upon the statement that the level of psychedelic practises has increased by the tourist.
❖ From Table 8.1 it is observed that the P value was less than 0.05% which was 0.00% hence the Null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted thereby showing a significant association between the level of agree ability upon the boom in psychedelic practises in India by the age of the respondents.

DISCUSSION

From figure 8.2 it is observed that the majority 14.63% of the respondents who are between the age group of 18 to 30 years have strongly agreed that youths because highest concentration of drug usage is between 18-30 years old. Youths are highly vulnerable to the trap of drug tourism.

9. AGREEABILITY OF THE STATEMENT THAT PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT DRUGS ARE TOOL FOR ATTAINING ENLIGHTENMENT

FIGURE 9.1

LEGEND: The figure 9.1 represents the frequency pie chart analysis on the level of agreeability upon the statement that people believe those drugs are the toll for attaining enlightenment which is provided with five scaling options namely from strongly agree till strongly disagree.
FIGURE 9.2

LEGEND:
The figure 9.2 represents cluster bar graph analysis on the level of agreeability of the statement that the people believe those drugs are the tool for attaining enlightenment by the educational qualification of the respondents.

TABLE 9.1

Chi-Square Tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Chi-Square</td>
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<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>.002</td>
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<td>Linear-by-Linear Association</td>
<td>2.801</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N of Valid Cases</td>
<td>205</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .32.

LEGEND:
The table 9.1 represents chi-square analysis on the level of agreeability upon the statement that people believe those drugs are the tool for enlightenment by the educational qualification of the respondents.
HYPOTHESIS:

**Ho**: There is no significant association between the level of agreeability upon the statement that people believe those drugs were tools for enlightenment by the educational qualification of the respondents.

**Ha**: There is a significant association between the level of agreeability upon the statement that people believe those drugs are the tools for enlightenment by the educational qualification of the respondents.

RESULTS:

❖ From figure 9.1 it is observed that she’s 49.76% of the respondents have disagreed upon the statement next to wait 26.34% of the respondents agreed upon the statement where is 10.24% of the respondents to neutral upon the statement that people believe that those drugs are the tool for attaining enlightenment.

❖ From figure 9.2 it is observed that majority that is 10.73% of the school level educated respondents have agreed upon the statement whereas majority that is 20% of the respondents who are undergraduate disagreed upon the statement and the same in case of where 3.90% of the undergraduates strongly disagreed upon the statement.

❖ From table 9.1 it is observed that the P value was less than 0.05% which shows that the Nall hypothesis is rejected an alternative hypothesis is accepted and established as a significant association between the level of agreeability upon the statement and the educational qualification of the respondents.

DISCUSSION

From figures 9.1 and 9.2 we can observe that Highly educated people rejected the Statement as there is no scientific data proving the linkage between spiritual enlightenment and drug tourism.
10. SUGGESTION TO DECRIMINALISE PSYCHEDELIC PRACTICES:

FIGURE 10.1

LEGEND: The figure 10.1 represents rating upon the suggestion to decriminalise psychedelic practices which is a rational and graceful retreat into and thoughtful regulation is the only solution to deal with illegal psychedelic tourism. Which is provided with the scale from 1 to 10

RESULTS:

From figure 10.1 it is observed that a majority that is 28.78% of the respondents have graded with 8 next to it 20% of respondents have created the lease that is 1 upon the statement next to it 12.68% of the respondents have graded the same with 6.

DISCUSSION: Decriminalization of public and private use, acquisition, and possession of selected drugs is like adopting an approach focused on public health rather than public-order priorities. So respondents rated mostly 8 for the statement.
SUGGESTIONS:

Effective strategies include prevention education; mentoring and other monitoring the drug destination areas; special interventions for high-risk youth tourists, strengthening and empowering local communities, launching a new public awareness program calling tourists to help stop the usage of illicit goods and services, educating the devastating effects of drugs on the lives of innocent people, on wildlife or on cultural property.

LIMITATIONS:

One of the major limitations of the study is the sample frame. There is a major constraint in the sample frame as it is limited to a small area. Thus, it proves to be difficult to extrapolate it to a larger population. Another limitation is the sample size of 205 which cannot be used to assume the thinking of the entire population in a particular country, state, or city. Sampling errors would have occurred when a probability sampling method is used to select a sample, but that sample does not reflect the general population.

CONCLUSION:

The study found that there is an immediate need for government, private and community participation to reduce the drug abuse in Tourist destinations that are labeled as Drug Tourism destinations. Drug tourism in India had developed to a foundation stage, also many international and domestic tourists are traveling to different places only to consume the drugs. These travels are affecting local community administration and health of citizens in India, especially the young citizens. For a better future India we have to develop programs and activities that can reduce the drug abuse caused by drug tourism. The local government, NGOs, and community can join together to clear the drug abuse from the society. Bottom to Up approach will be more effective in this case. Himachal, Goa, Kodaikanal Idukki are the popular drug tourism destination as of now. But states like Punjab, Odisha. Mumbai are known for the availability of every drugs. There is further research scope for studying every state in India to understand the level of travel habits of people and destination only for experiencing drugs.

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REFERENCE:


Website