

**Exploring the Hashish Production and its Support  
Mechanism: A Case Study of Teerah Valley, Federally  
Adminstrated Tribal Area**



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**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam  
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FINAL APPROVAL OF THESIS

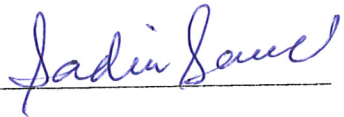
This is to certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Mr. Waseem Ullah, it is our judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad for the award of the Degree of "M.Sc in Sociology".

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## **Abstract**

*The study in hand is intended to explore the hashish production and its support mechanism in Teerah Valey, Federally Administered Tribal Area of Pakistan. The key objectives of the study were to investigate the determinants of hashish production, its support mechanisms, its trading beneficiaries and the effects of the hashish on consumers. The research explores the basics reasons, factors of hashish cultivation in the valley. Further it highlights the business and economics of the hashish production. The research was supported by Sustainable Livelihood Theory. To take out this study qualitative research approach has been used. The data was collected through 25 in depth interviews from the respondents. Findings show that the land and temperature is suitable for the hashish cultivation. Further it is also approving that most of the financial and economic benefits of hashish production go towards dealers, middlemen, smugglers and businessmen instead of farmers. This research is highly significant and will provide new kind of knowledge.*

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**Chapter No.1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

The geographical location of Pakistan, bordering Afghanistan, is the world's largest producer of illicit opium, putting the country in a precarious position in terms of drug trafficking and drug abuse. The patterns of drug production, distribution and abuse are the result of social, economic and political developments (Anon 2016:13).

Drugs have become a great challenge for law enforcement. In the late 1980s, Pakistan and Afghanistan exported almost half of the world's heroin, and although their relative share has declined slightly, it remains the world's largest producer. Pakistan, has tried to curb opium poppy cultivation, but government influence has not spread effectively in tribal areas. In addition, several political and economic forces have been established to keep the drug police searching for their work with great effort. In 1991, the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, an organization that was supposed to have close ties to the US Drug Enforcement Administration. It was full of corruption because its new director had to shoot most of the staff. The huge profits made by the pharmaceutical industry have not only corrupted the police authorities but have also dispersed some military units, but they have also financed many other related crimes (Friman 2004:20-22).

Pakistan is one of the largest producers of cannabis in the world, many of which are trafficked through the Middle East and Central Asia to Europe, Africa and North America. Wild cannabis grows in many parts of the country, and agriculture is widespread and is believed to be growing due to continued

political and economic instability. Hemp is illegal in Pakistan, although possession and use are less likely to punish tougher drugs such as heroin and amphetamines. On the other hand, drug trafficking and consumption were considered serious and growing problems. Pakistan is under constant pressure from the international community to achieve greater control over illicit drugs that pass through the country (Russo and Geoffrey 2006:32-35).

Laws banning the use of cannabis are rarely applied in some parts of the country, but can be sold on public markets without any repercussions from the authorities. However, in other areas, such as Lahore and Islamabad, they can be punished with a prison sentence of between six months and two years (John 2006:17).

The penalties for trafficking in cannabis and other drugs are much higher than the units. Pakistan maintains the use of the death penalty, in accordance with the law, which can be applied to anyone who is guilty of trafficking kilograms of illicit drugs. In practice, death sentences rarely apply to less than 10 kilograms. In 2008, a suspension of executions was imposed, which ended in 2012, where he was executed by a person guilty of murder. Since then, no death sentences have been carried out, but around 8,000 people remain under sentence of death, many of them for drug offenses (Atakan 2012:150).

Cannabis grows wild in many rural areas of the country, almost cultivated on a large scale. Wild cannabis varieties in lowlands are generally low in substance

and may be either *C. pond* or *C. rudderless*. However, in the northern mountainous areas of the Hindu Kush and Karakorum (Bogg 2011:32).

The possibility of cultivating cannabis has been considered to promote the faltering rural economy in the media and in research. The cultivation of cannabis, which can be carried out on marginal lands, is said to can empty the land necessary for food production, but which is currently used for the cultivation of cotton. However, there is no indication that the Government has taken steps to implement cannabis cultivation programs (David 2006:47).

The heart of traditional cannabis agriculture and production in Pakistan is in the federally administered tribal areas of the northwest, vast tracts of fertile and fertile land beyond the central authority of Pakistan and ideal for growing cannabis and poppy. Opium is grown mainly on Afghan tribal lands across borders - tribal people can pass without challenge, and there may be huge amounts of contraband - but it is estimated that at least 1,000 hectares of poppy fields are operating in Pakistan (Chan and Gill 1975:38).

The Terra valley in the Khyber mountain region in the region has achieved lesser known cannabis fields and abundant cannabis production. Jammerud, a small town known as Khyber Pass way, has more than 250 stores currently operating in the Sheikh. In 2013, tribal conflicts over control of the region made many farmers unable to enter their fields to grow their crops, and the harvest suffered greatly. As a result, cannabis prices rose from Rs. 200,000 (140 euros)

per kilogram before the conflict began to 500-500 rupees (350-455 euros) today (Mack 2011:23-25).

Tribal areas are out of bounds for foreigners who are not accompanied by armed guards, and the threat of violence and even kidnapping and rescue always exists. Tribal areas are home to heavily armed militias, and the export of hashish is used to finance the insurgency. In 2004, a ship carrying suspected members of al-Qaida off the coast of Pakistan intercepted its way into the Gulf States and found that it carried about two tons of cannabis (Russo and Geoffery 2006:57-64).

Several methods of fragmentation have been in use, which are used to produce a range of degrees of hashish. Generally, the first step in the process is to study the dried plants on a thin, thin cloth to separate the 'Garda' (dried resin or capillaries) from unwanted plant material. A broad commercial method involves placing the Garda in a metal bowl with a small amount of water and gently heating it while using a large stone or pollen to pollen the stone and encourage it to join. Rich, henna and other adulterers can also be added to the blend to facilitate binding, or to gain weight or odor (Maldonado 2011:126-28).

Other way of using and consuming is to put Garda directly on the goatskin, which is then stored for several months. Subcutaneous fat allows the bonding process, gradually turning the Garda-brown Grady into a sticky, green-brown block. It is said, the taste of the finished product improves according to the

length of time it is stored in the goat. Small quantities of high-quality lawnmowers are handmade for personal consumption and local distribution, although you can also export high-quality hash. Producers of high-quality cannabis often buy from farmers and squeeze them manually on dark, "white" eggs, which can have an exceptional taste and effect (Anon 2016:45-56).

Religious denominations, including Sufis and Hindus, have used cannabis for centuries as a means to achieve ecstasy and spiritual enlightenment. The Pakistani authorities have generally suffered from their ability to do so. In addition to smoking cannabis in a chili or a similar device, cannabis is widely consumed in the form of Bhang, strong syrup based on yogurt that is associated with the worship of the Hindu god Shiva. Apart from religious use, in some cannabis societies recreational use is not socially prohibited. On the contrary, alcohol is almost universally rejected, and its use is limited to foreigners, especially to Western Pakistanis. The traditional use of cannabis in medicine is also well documented in Pakistan - for example, Bhang is recorded as an effective treatment for dysentery. The spread of cannabis is equally prevalent in urban and rural areas, is consumed almost by adult men (Bogg 1975:36).

Pakistan's approach to cannabis has changed in recent decades. In the 1960s and 1970s, Pakistan was an important stop for travelers on the Hibbi Trail that spread through Asia, cities such as Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi represented this trend, and a thriving tourist culture developed. During that period, the famous hash markets were established in Peshawar, and although they continue

to flourish, control of cannabis has passed into the hands of organized armed groups. As a result, the Government has stepped up its efforts to combat trafficking (Anon 2017:90).

It is easy to obtain hashish and hashish throughout Pakistan, although cannabis is much more common than herbaceous hemp. Police in many parts of Pakistan are willing to accept bribes in exchange for ignoring drug offenses, however, this is never guaranteed, and it is advisable to avoid confronting the police in most areas because they can be heavy. However, if you took cannabis at home, there was usually little risk of arrest. In Lahore, Jallow Park is famous for its cannabis-free cultivation and can be obtained in large quantities for small amounts paid to gardeners. The sanctuary of Abdullah Shah Ghazi, a former Sufi sanctuary in the city of Karachi, is also the scene of regular cannabis and ritual consumption that mystics and devotees and spectators interested in welcoming participation; It was reported that police surveillance are more likely to respond to touching the illegal hearing of any case related to cannabis. Casual repression occurs, but is generally handled by paying bribes (Conory 2009:22-35).

In many cities, street vendors will publicly offer cannabis to passers-by, especially those who are considered foreign or rich in appearance. However, these traders often work in cooperation with corrupt police officials, after the transaction and alert the police, bribery is divided between the two parties. For foreigners in Pakistan, conducting secret research in local bars or among friends

is the best way to ensure a reliable source of cannabis or cannabis. The price of hashish (commonly known as "charas") and cannabis can vary somewhat between cities, and is often negotiable. Typical amounts purchased in colloquial terms are referred to as five grams or tula (10 grams), generally about 0.30-0.40 euros per gram (Busching and Bromley 1975:29-34).

Hashish making industry is well established and therefore is very important for the rural economy; Pakistan may continue to grow in large quantities in the future. Authorities are accelerating to accelerate regional efforts against illegal trafficking, but the continuous flow of drugs from Afghanistan and Pakistan has so far been affected. This is an important issue in the Tray Valley, where Marijuana is part of the growing culture and is an important source of income for many tribes, including Afridi. Hamid ul Haq Khalil, a member of the Pakistani parliament, said at least 100,000 people are retailing their lives or retail sales (Conory 2009:37).

In the Terrah valley there are small or medium-size pieces of Marijuana, which fall behind 8,000 ft. The residents say that the valley usually produces at least 100 tons of retail. One of the reasons why many Pakistanis end up in cities, is due to America's students came to Pakistan in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. But drugs are also smuggled around the world, such as Hindustan Magnets and Pakistani Horsecontainers are the main characters of the love lover (Pamplona 2012:77-89).



Pakistan also grows other types of drugs in small quantity. Along with the Terrah Valley, it also produces high-quality fragmentation in parts of Afghanistan, Morocco, Lebanon and India, according to Xita, who uses only the first name and writes for Seeds in Amsterdam, a site that sells marijuana seeds. But residents of Teerah claim that no one can produce fragmentation just as they can. While marijuana grows wild in most parts of northern Pakistan, most of them lack enough to be considered drug-altering drugs. In the Terra Valley, however, residents say they have been improving the quality of marijuana for decades. Tribes said the medicine was introduced into the valley about 120 years ago when a Sufi tourist from the eastern part of India, then a British colony, was found in the valley. Sufism is an esoteric form of Islam that emphasizes peace and love (Pudney 2010:38-45).

Dealing places of hashish are many markets in KPK (Karkhano market), Khyber agency (Baarha), Shakass, Orakzai agency ShawoKhel market, FeroozKhel, market and Mishtoomelaa. The Price ranges from 14000/kilo to 50000/kilo. Hashish is also available in Darra Adam Khel The supply Mechanism is a researchable issue in terms of trade in different areas of the country. There are many determinants, responsible for the production and trade of hashish in Khyber and Orakzai agency (Room and Robin 2010:45-67).

This research is basically the exploring effort for the future research regarding Hashish production consumption. This research is to answer many questions for readers regarding the Hashish producers and their living dependencies to

policy makers and implementers for improvement of information regarding the, markets and producers in KPK.

## **1.2 Research question**

What are the determinants and support mechanism of Hashish production in Teerah valley?

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

1. To investigate the determinants of hashish production in Teerah Valley.
2. To explore the support mechanism regarding the trade of hashish in Teerah Valley.
3. To identify the contributors who get benefits from the hashish production economy.
4. To explore the effects of usage of hashish over the hashish consumers.

## **1.4 Statement of the Problem**

Teerah valley is the famous hashish producer. Farmers cultivate hashish due to different reasons but being farmer, they do not get much of share from the profit. The complexity of the product nature and supply mechanism has created ambiguities in perceptions of the societies and it has also restricted the policy implications regarding the control and management of cash crop Hashish in social and institutional level. Mediators are high earner but farmers are paying high cost of life because of high sensitivity towards the product in society and institutional level laws. The dependency of farmers on land resources and smaller amount of opportunities for employment has bounded them to produce

and sale at low prices. The policy around the country would not be able to achieve the goal, until the initiated steps and origin of the issue is investigated.

### **1.5 Significance of the study**

The study is highly important to highlight the determinants, support mechanism, economy and effects of hashish in Teerah valley and across the whole country. It would contribute towards the further exploration of the topic and its related issues. Specific to the production mechanism there wasn't any such study up till date. This will contribute to the literature by providing the baseline study for future work on related policies in Khyber agency and Orakzai agency without ignoring the farmer's efforts and cost. This research is important regarding the production, consumption and economic participants of hashish production business in KPK.

**Chapter No. 2**

**REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

Cannabis is a multi-faceted plant with more than 400 chemical units, of which more than 60 are cannabis compounds, some of which have adverse effects. Cannabis is one of the most widely used illicit drugs in the world; its use is associated with various complications of mental health, especially in the younger generation (Sabet, Cohen and Susan 2009:44-56).

## **2.1 Cannabis Plant**

The cannabis plant is divided into two subspecies: Indicia, *Cannabis sativa* and can differ in different physical properties. Indicia are short plants with large dark green leaves and higher cannabidiol materials than a sativa with higher titanium content. Sativa dominant strains are usually longer and have thin leaves with a pale green color. Due to the high content of THC, Sativa is the preferred choice for users. A complex plant containing about 426 chemicals, of which more than 60 are cannabis compounds (Dewey 1986). Four major compounds: D-9-THC, Liver, D-8-THC and Cana phenol, which have been most studied (Atakan 2012:39).

Cannabis is produced and stored as cannabin acids, but when the plant part is slowly dried, decarboxylase acids are stored and heated in their proper forms, such as CBD or D-9-THC, it was originally thought that the liver is the metabolic parent of d-9- THC, but later it turned out that the bio structure is in accordance with the genetically modified ratio. Although the chemical structures of all four compounds are the same, the pharmacological effects can be very different. The most common plant compounds are D-9-THC and liver,

so we will focus mainly on these two compounds and their differences (Crow and Hartman 1994).

## **2.2 Hashish production in Pakistan**

The Terra Valley is a country of hashish in Pakistan. In the mountain district of Khyber, he achieved insignificant shortcomings in the vast fields of cannabis and their production of hashish. Mysterious hikes, narrow passages in the Terra, Landi kotal and Jamrudd Tihilt mountains from Khyber Agency, Hajj Zubayr Afridi and his assistants smuggle goats in a pickup truck through Kacharu Kusa. Hidden under him a kilogram of hash is what Afridi calls "black gold." Moderate climate and red soil are very helpful for local farmers in Terra to cultivate the cannabis field. The crop powder is suspended for two weeks to dry, and then a thin cloth is used to thoroughly study the plant to extract a dust force called "Garda". The transformation of Garda into a consumer hash is a long process. There are no official statistics on the production of cannabis in the valley. However, a pedigree person who is familiar with this issue said that the taboo form controls the price and invests significant funds in business. In November and December last year, the kilogram was sold for 65,000 rupees, and the offer in June, July and August increased to 45,000 rupees (Goldstein 1987:122-34).

## **2.3 Law and International policy in Pakistan**

Cannabis is illegal in Pakistan, although its possession and use are less likely to punish much more than the most complex drugs such as heroin and

amphetamines. The Anti-Drug Organization in Pakistan and the coordination of drug research abroad are the Drug Enforcement Force, established in 1995. In 2010, the ministers of drug policy from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan met in Islamabad and agreed to expand cooperation between the three countries, improve information exchange and strengthen joint patrols in the border areas. In some parts of the country (especially NWFPs), laws prohibiting the use of cannabis are rarely implemented and can even be sold in public markets without any consequences on the part of the authorities. However, in other areas, such as Lahore and Islamabad, possession can be punishable by imprisonment for a period of six months to two years. Penalties for trafficking in cannabis and other drugs are much more serious. Pakistan supports the use of the death penalty and, according to the law, can be applied to any person convicted of trafficking in one kilogram of illicit drugs. (De Meijer and Hammond 2005:59-78).

#### **2.4 Cultural Use of Cannabis**

In Pakistan, many religious sects, including Sufis and Hindus, used cannabis for centuries as a means of achieving ecstasy and spiritual enlightenment. Pakistani authorities, as a rule, suffer from their ability to do so. In addition to smoking cannabis in a chili organ or the like, cannabis is consumed as a large-scale pahang, strong syrup based on yogurt that is associated with the worship of the Hindu god Shiva. It's easy to get marijuana and cannabis in all parts of Pakistan, this cannabis is more common than herbal cannabis. It should be noted that police in many parts of Pakistan are prepared to accept bribes in exchange

for ignoring drug-related crimes, but this is never guaranteed, and it is desirable to avoid a police person in most areas because it can be heavy (Klein and Gill 1995:190-212).

## **2.5 Use, Functions and Prevalence of Cannabis plant**

Cannabis is used in three ways: dried leaves, hemp, the top of flowers, also known as ganja, cannabis or weeds, some other forms; Cannabis is a mixture obtained by extracting active ingredients from a plant. Cannabis is a cannabis product that is commonly used in most parts of the world, while cannabis resin is used mainly in Europe, and cannabis oil is not used very much, which is only 0.05 percent of Cannabis attacks in 2009 (UNO 2007:178).

Cannabis is found in almost all countries of the world and produces illicit drugs. The largest volumes of cannabis production - almost 25% of world production - were found in countries such as Africa (Morocco), South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, Gambia, Kenya and Tanzania. North and South America, responsible for 23% of the world's production of cannabis. The production of local cannabis herb eventually increases with decreasing exposure, and farmers can collect many times a year and are concentrated in North America, Europe and Oceania. Cannabis herb is still the most illicit drug trafficking in the world. North America accounted for 70 percent of global seizures, especially in Mexico and the United States, followed by Africa (11 percent) and South America (10 percent). Resin Hemp - the second herb of cannabis, which is sold all over the world. Afghanistan has



recently become a major producer of cannabis resin, surpassing Morocco in size and becoming a competitor to cannabis with opium poppy, profitable for farmers. Almost all seizures of cannabis resin (95%) occurred in Europe, the Middle East, South West Asia and North Africa (Afridi 2013:38).

## **2.6 Cannabis and its effects on Respiratory and Cardiovascular Systems**

Cannabis is a common smoker, lung and bronchial diseases are very common. Cannabis smoke consists of the same components of tobacco smoke (for example, carbon monoxide and cyanide), except for cannabis and nicotine in tobacco. Often, cannabis users suffer from glare and burning in the mouth, sore throats and cough. Many problems with bronchial problems often cause problems, such as smoking tobacco, including coughing from frequent daily chest bronchitis, increased lung risk, infection and pneumonia. Even in the absence of tobacco, the use of conventional cannabis can lead to acute and chronic bronchitis at a rate similar to smoking. Long-term studies in the United States and New Zealand have shown that conventional cannabis smokers exhibit symptoms of chronic bronchitis more than non-smokers (Kamenica and Malani 2013:34).

Marijuana is not addictive there should be legal but researcher have found that marijuana has other harmful effects even someone is not addicted. People become psychologically addicted, and if there is no physical dependence. Almost any substance can be abused and abuse or addiction is possible

cigarettes, caffeine and other common legal substance are abused by people every day. Sometimes the line between use and abuse is fuzzy.

Marijuana or hashish affect memory, judgment and perception. The skills of training and attention of people who use marijuana or cannabis are greatly affected. Longitudinal studies of the use of marijuana among school-age children suggest that marijuana users have less achievements than non-users, more recognition of perverse behavior, more delinquent behavior, more riots, worse relationships with parents and closer partnerships with offenders and friends with drugs (Skosnik 2007:78).

Children born to mothers who used marijuana during pregnancy were fewer than children born to mothers who did not use this drug. In general, younger children are more likely to develop health problems. The nurse's mother who uses marijuana passes some of the baby's cans in breast milk. Studies show that the use of marijuana by a mother during the first month of breastfeeding can weaken the growth of a child's motor. Drugs cause dependence if they cause uncontrolled cravings, harassment and drug use even in the face of adverse health and social consequences (Pertwee 1997:89).

People who use marijuana become addicted, when a user starts looking for medicines and takes a compulsive medicine, a person is considered dependent or dependent. Some users often use marijuana and strong tolerance. Tolerance means that the user needs large doses of medication to produce the same desired

results that he or she used to obtain them in small amounts (Maldonado et. al. 2011:78)

Cannabis causes problems in people who already suffer from a health condition, for example, someone who has heart disease. Marijuana accelerates the heart rhythm, which causes the heart to work more intensively. This puts pressure on the heart, which is dangerous for those whose heart is working less than usual. If marijuana is used, physical effects occur almost immediately. Blood vessels in the eyes widen, causing the eyes to look "blood", the bronchi relax and expand. Increase heart rate and lower blood pressure. Marijuana affects many areas of the body, but the following areas are those that can be affected (Panplona and Takahashi 2012:67).

Other physical effects include those that are caused using marijuana during pregnancy. There is a chance to influence the immune system and the risk of developing marijuana cancer. Studies have shown that cannabinoids titrad (THC) in marijuana appears to suppress the immune system, which increases the risk of infection or infection. Helps the immune system protect the body from disease or infection. But if you somehow agree with this, it allows bacteria and viruses to invade, which causes many problems (Tetrault 2007:90).

There is a link between smoking marijuana and lung cancer. This applies to people who add tobacco to marijuana and smoke the mixture as a cigarette. There are risks with smoking that have been well documented over the years. Tobacco contains many chemicals, some of which are known to be carcinogens,

which means that they can cause cancer. Marijuana is a combination of crushed leaves, stems and shoots of sativa cannabis. Marijuana can be smoked, eaten, evaporated, processed and even taken maliciously, but most people smoke it (Pertwee 1997:86).

Marijuana for marijuana is the hydrate of cannabinol, or THC. The average content of tetrahydrocannabinol from marijuana increased from less than 1 percent in 1972 to 3 percent to 4 percent in the 1990s, to nearly 13 percent in 2010. Today, retail marijuana has a thickness of 30 percent or more. Increased strength makes it difficult to determine the short-term and long-term effects of marijuana (Room 2010:98).

Use of cannabis can also be found in food, often choosing those who use medical marijuana. In addition to the popularity of the "pot", edible marijuana can be added to many foods, including sweets, ice cream and butter. Hemp can be taken in liquid form, and cooked and tea. It can also be added to other beverages, including soft drinks, milk and alcohol. Hash is a resin made from concentrated plant material. Other forms include capsules, oral aerosols and tropical oils (Anon 2014:56).

A relatively new way of inhaling marijuana is vaporization, a "no smoking" delivery system that uses devices such as electronic cigarettes. When heating hemp at low temperatures, the release of vegetable oils or extracts. Many studies show that vaping is better for health than smoking a pot. Marijuana vaporizers contain some cannabinol, according to a study conducted in 2004

when users inhale less toxic and carbon monoxide compounds compared to marijuana smoking, according to a study conducted in 2007 in the journal. According to the Ministry of Health and the Environment in Colorado, there was not enough research to conclude vaping healthier than smoking marijuana (Conroy 1990:87).

Marijuana reaches the same centers as the merry brain, heroin, cocaine and alcohol. Depending on the amount, quality and method of consumption, marijuana can cause a sense of ecstasy - or high - by stimulating brain cells to release chemical dopamine. When you smoked or inhaled differently, the feelings of orgasm almost instantly. When ingested, it takes more time, even hours, for the drug to signal the brain for the release of dopamine (Kamenica 2013:34)

Some users experience increased sensory perception, with the colors becoming clearer and the noise getting louder. For some, marijuana can cause a variable perception of time and increase the appetite, known as "Monchase". The effect may vary depending on the person, the degree of drug use, the strength of the drug and the degree of its occurrence from the time it occurs, among other factors. When you come off high, users can feel very depressed or tired. While the use of marijuana produces a mild experience (sometimes called "stony") for some, it can increase arousal, anxiety, insomnia and irritability, according to NIH. When marijuana begins to be used in adolescence, it can have a significant effect on brain growth, including decreased brain activity, fewer nerve fibers in

certain areas and less than the average hippocampus that controls learning and memory functions (Mack 2011:56).

Memory related structures in the brain seem to be shrinking, which may indicate a decrease in the number of neurons. These anomalies continued two years after teenagers stopped using marijuana, noting that drugs have long-term effects and seem to resemble the brain of schizophrenia. Those who began to use marijuana after 21 years usually do not experience analogues of the same type as those who started using drugs earlier (Pudney and Boone 2010:34).

Long-term users report that it is sometimes difficult for them to think clearly, organize their ideas, perform several tasks and memorize things. The use of marijuana continuously also can reduce the reaction time in some people. Another study, published in the *Journal of Development and Psychological Sciences* in 2016, showed similar results after the search for nearly 300 students. Those who started smoking at the age of 14 years were worse in some cognitive tests for non-smokers. The study showed that smoking smokers in the bank is also higher than in school. Those who waited at the age of 17 do not seem to have the same weakness (Goldstien 1987:56).

Breathing marijuana can cause many of the same breathing problems that tobacco smokers experience, such as an increase in cough and sputum daily, and the most common acute chest diseases such as bronchitis and major lung infections, for example, according to Nida. Although it was believed that there is a link between smoking marijuana and an increased risk of lung cancer,

marijuana can also increase the heart rate by 20-100 percent after a short smoking time and can be up to three hours a day, according to Nida, Marijuana also can reduce the production of semen in men and women, disrupting the menstrual cycle (Friman 2004).

Some people may have a genetic predisposition to marijuana addiction. The same study showed some overlap between the genetic risk factors for dependence on marijuana and the genetic risk factors for depression, indicating a possible cause that often leads to the emergence of these conditions together.

This does not mean that it will be automatic, but this means that smoking cigarettes increases the risk of cancer along with other diseases (Anon 2016:56).

Many types of drugs which is mostly use in Pakistan, how people involved in drugs its complex and very huge problem. Psychological factor and failure of life revenge, dishearten or so many thousand causes of addiction. The substance abuse phenomenon indeed affects a high number of fertile women. When drugs are consumed during pregnancy they can have serious direct and indirect effects on the postpartum development with subsequent effects on the child (De Meijer 2005:23).

Substance abusing mothers represent at a risk parenting situation which in turn, profoundly influences the quality of the mother-child relationship. The awareness of these at-risk situations for children along with the widely accepted notion that ideally, children should always be raised by their mothers led to the introduction of residential treatment in Italy. These services deal with maternal

pathologies and provide care and assistance for children in fact these therapeutic communities accommodate addicted mothers as well as their children. Up until recently, therapies for children particularly medical ones were administered by institutions outside of the community, while no therapeutic treatment was mandated for minors (Skosnik 2007:46).

People, who smoke marijuana, absorb less than people who smoke tobacco. Unfortunately, the smoke of marijuana contains more carcinogens that can cause damage. In addition, many users of marijuana inhale smokers longer and deeper than tobacco, which increases the time during which the lungs are exposed to these harmful chemicals. Smokers of marijuana are at risk of nicotine addiction. Further research is needed to prove (or disprove) the connection between smoking marijuana and cancer. There is evidence of a potential risk, but this is not final (Klein and Phillips 1968:56).

### **2.7 Measures taken for Cannabis Prevention and Treatment**

The use of cannabis almost always leads to the use of other prohibited substances such as cocaine, and hallucinogens (including junk and ecstasy) and methamphetamine, illegally obtained medical drugs, and opiates such as morphine or heroin (Ferguson's blood, 2006). The cannabis runs Kmkhaddrat several times the door. Animal studies have shown evidence that brain chemistry revolves with increased use of cannabis, and these changes may increase the response of other illicit drugs. They also suggest that cannabis and opiate-nucleate systems in the brain in the tract with each other, Alguenbanah



animals self-administering opioids self-management of "primary" animals as receptors interact with Kprs and opioids in some regions of the brain (Atakan 2012:76).

The supply of cannabis to European countries by the countries of the Middle East and Africa is another aspect of this illicit drug that draws attention to all ages. The production of cannabis in the world is a process that must be emphasized that further studies, especially field studies in producing countries, are needed to study the supply of cannabis to Europe. In fact, most of the materials are composed of unequal statistics, and an understanding of their availability and limitations is a prerequisite for any uncertain estimation of production and trade trends. "Cannabis is the largest illegal drug in the world and is widely used, but there are still significant gaps in our understanding of global cannabis markets," Ted Legette said in his review of cannabis status in the world (Conroy 1990:83).

### **2.8 Research gap**

There are some studies available on same issue in other countries but in Pakistan such issues are never being considered in a manner to take is serious for research purpose in sociology. The Hashish production in Pakistan is only highlighted in only few cases and there is lack of available information from criminals and related sources. This research has filled the gap of production and supply channels in KPK and Pakistan famous Markets. This study is a helpful document to reveal about the production quantity and qualities along with the

supply mechanism of hashish in KPK. This document can help many officials in terms of policy.

## **2.9 Major Assumptions**

After literature review different major assumptions have been explored which are given below?

1. In Pakistan, the area which is known as Hashish production area is Teerah valley.
2. Although cannabis is considered illegal in Pakistani laws but people using it or keeping it are not often punished.
3. The enforcement of laws regarding the use of cannabis is often not enforced.
4. In Pakistan, some religious sects use cannabis for the sake of spiritual awakening and enlightenment.
5. There are different methods of using and taking cannabis in Pakistan
6. Due to cannabis use lung and bronchial diseases are very common.
7. Memory and judgment power are negatively affected through excessive use of cannabis.
8. The supporters of Marijuana hold that there are no health problems caused by its use
9. Use of cannabis almost always leads to the use of other prohibited substances such as cocaine, and hallucinogens (including junk and ecstasy) and methamphetamine, illegally obtained medical drugs



**Chapter No.3**

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**



Sociological theories have played important role to understand and predict any social phenomena. The theoretical framework is the structure of research that can accept a theory on study. The theoretical framework introduces and explains the appropriate theory about the study of application. It also helps to analyze the practical application of theory in a study.

### **3.1 Sustainable Livelihood Theory**

Sustainable livelihood theory is a theory which explains that the livelihood of people is dependent on their available resources. The resources which are possessed by the individuals are their source of survival and earning. The resources can be of many types.

A livelihood involves all the competences, assets, stores, resources, claims and access to resources and facilities and activities required for a means of normal living; a livelihood is sustainable which can manage and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long-term. On the other hand Carney argued that, it starts with people, it does not compromise on the environment. Indeed one of the potential strengths of the livelihoods approach is that it mainstreams the environment within a holistic framework (Friman 2004).

There are few important components given by some social scientists on which, local people's livelihoods and even survival often depends.

These are local and regional natural resources. These components are social assets, natural assets, and physical assets. These assets have several other disaggregated components.

To sustain the livelihood on rural or non-rural forums, diversification of income is a better choice. But most of the time the rural households and farmers are bonded to only one source of income, which might be because of other weak capitals and assets components. This theory is connected to the integrated rural development strategy, which attempted to consider the totality of a region's development and advocated for comprehensive and coordinated development programs if far-reaching and long-lasting benefits are to be achieved (Cohen 1987). The farmer's livelihood is not a problem to single body but a problem of community level, either for producers and consumer's consequences are harsh. Losses are the part of economic cycle but it can be minimized on micro as well as macro level, at any community. Blocking one economic sources to live a life is not an issue if the approach is diversifying otherwise it's a serious problem to pass through into the future without compromising on upcoming generations resources.

Trust and livelihood assets are very closely connected in case of Hashish production and dealing in current structure of markets. Risk is associated with transport and institutions and trust keeping in such cases lead to corruption, which is costly, so basically buying trust is risky and costly to uneducated and un-experienced farmers. Most important factor is location and range of a market

for producers and transporters, assets are directly dependent on some non-economic factors as well.

Farmer's livelihood in the current study area is dependent on Hashish production and sale. Through-out the year most of the land areas remain uncultivated but necessarily takes one season to produce out-put of Hashish.

This indicates the importance of land type, fertility and climate for production of agriculture products at any place. So, we can see the livelihood of Hashish farmer is also dependent on land type and climate, where looking to the ground realities, the production of Hashish is coming from such types of one crop lands. This might be their natural weakness, which are forced by circumstances to produce, what can be produce.

External forces and barriers are directly and indirectly affecting the livelihoods of rural and Hashish farmers, which is plausible to investigate on concept of influencing factors and challenges to each area specifically.

### **3.2 Application of the Theory**

Sustainable livelihood theory is closely related to this topic. It can be applied in the topic and is more suitable. Because livelihood is the sum of all the competences, assets, stores, resources, claims and access to resources and facilities and activities required for a means of normal living. In case of this topic the farmers of hashish cultivation, for their living and survival expend their resources and in this way, they can earn for them and for their generations. Their efforts also contribute benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global

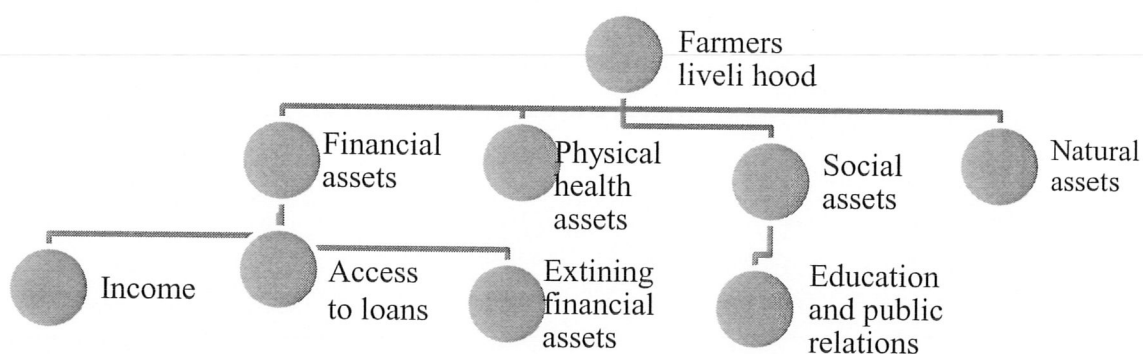
levels and in the short and long-term. For example, there are not only the farmers who are benefited from the business of hashish production but also there are a lot of other people who are directly or indirectly connected with this business and this is source of income for them too.

Further local farmers and other people's livelihoods and even survival often depend upon the hashish economy in the Teerah valley. Hashish production is their social assets, natural assets, and physical assets.

To sustain the lively hood on rural or non-rural forums, according to this theory, diversification of income is a better choice to sustain the livelihood in especially rural areas. This is their sole source of income in Teerah valley. Sustainable livelihood theory is connected to the integrated rural development strategy, which attempted to consider the totality of a region's development and advocated for comprehensive and coordinated development programs if far-reaching and long-lasting benefits are to be achieved. Same is the case with hashish production economy because the economy of hashish is responsible for the community development in the valley.



**Figure 3.1 Conceptual Framework of Farmers Livelihood Assets**

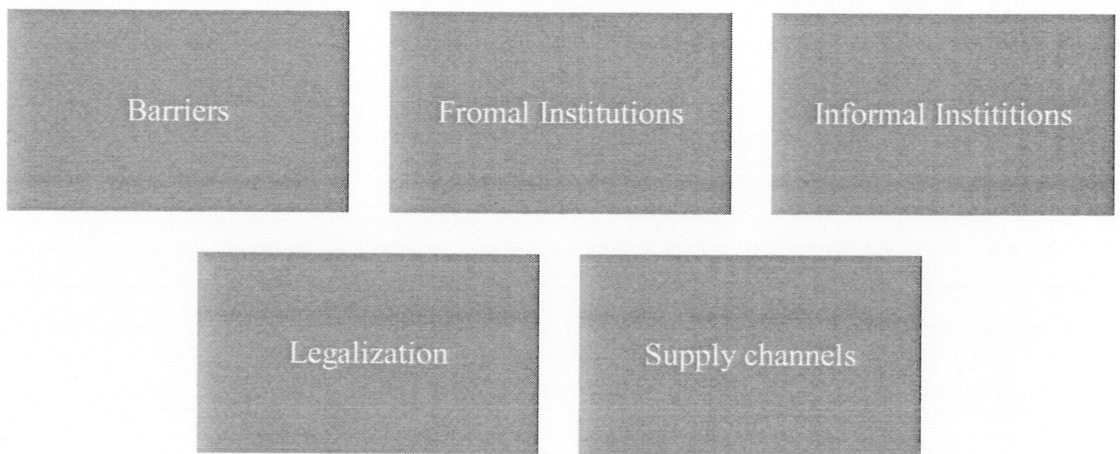


The above framework explains the livelihood assets of the farmers. There are different assets of farmers including physical, financial, social and natural assets. These assets generate income for the farmers and they become the source of survival for the farmers. All the assets become source of earning and through these assets they get access to education, loans and other basic facilities of life.

Farmer's livelihood components like financial assets, social assets and physical assets are highly linked to this business in these areas selected for the study. Most of the farmers are bounded to produce Hashish in their fields otherwise the soil formation does not allow them to cultivate other crops. Working on the filed these farmers has lost the softness of their skin and being too Harsh environmental conditions as Human their health has devastatingly lost charm of being young and healthy person. Although earning from this product has still

kept these farmers on working to the same profession. Beside income and health their social assets are linked to the farming of Cannabis.

**Figure 3.2 Conceptual Framework of Support Mechanism in Pakistan**



These products supply has seen a lot of barriers from departmental side formally and informally however some steps for legalization seems productive economically but socially it can hit the society in very bad ways. It's only because the product need some basic understanding to deal with. The supply channels of the products related to Hashish are markets and the closest cities to the mentioned markets in chapter 1 of the current research. And how these channels work is explained properly in next chapter.

**Chapter No 4**

**CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION**

## **4.1 Conceptualization**

### **4.1.1 Livelihood assets:**

“Assets may be tangible, such as food stores and cash savings, as well as trees, land, livestock, tools, and other resources. Assets may also be intangible such as claims one can make for food, work, and assistance as well as access to materials, information, education, health services and employment opportunities (Skosnik 2007).

There are different types of assets. Tangible assets are those which can be stored and saved while intangible assets include education, health, and employment access.

“A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (Pamplona and Takahashi 2012).

From the above definition, one can say that all the natural and social resources come in the category of assets. These assets are required for the survival and living.

“Inherited livelihoods; are those where an individual takes up a livelihood that has been passed on in the family, for example cultivation, pastoralists, fisherman, shopkeeper, artisanal work, etc.” “Spontaneous livelihoods are those

that are taken up due to desperate situations where what an individual does is in principle determined by social economic and ecological situation”.

“Education and migration; are those where qualifications determine which field of work an individual can exploit. People move to new areas in search for work and a better life, and this migration determines the choice of livelihoods (Kandel and Gill 1995).

Further there are inherited assets and resources which are inherited by individuals from their forefathers. All types of assets are source of living and survival for the farmers.

## **4.2 Operationalization**

### **4.2.1 Livelihood assets**

There are different assets of farmers including physical, financial, social and natural assets. These assets generate income for the farmers and they become the source of survival for the farmers. All the assets become source of earning and through these assets they get access to education, loans and other basic facilities of life.

Farmer’s livelihood components like financial assets, social assets and physical assets are highly linked to this business in these areas selected for the study. Most of the farmers are bounded to produce Hashish in their fields otherwise the soil formation does not allow them to cultivate other crops. Working on the field these farmers has lost the softness of their skin and being too Harsh environmental conditions as Human their health has devastatingly lost charm of being young and healthy person. Although earning from this product has still

kept these farmers on working to the same profession. Beside income and health their social assets are linked to the farming of Cannabis.

**Income:** This is dependent variable of our study, taken in rupees and it's continues variable in nature. The income of the respondents in this research was earned through the hashish production, cultivation and trade economy.

**Education:** Education is a dependent variable taken in no of years as well as in dummy form, if a farmer or respondent is metric pass, will be taken as educated and takes value 1 otherwise zero. Farmers and other persons involved in the hashish production economy can educate their children. Through the business or cultivation of hashish they can earn and educate their children.

**Chapter No.5**  
**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is an over-arching portion of the research having existed in all various types of the studies. However, it varies from issue to issue and level of intensity as well. The following study was designed to evaluate the Determinants of Hashish Production and its Support Mechanism in Teerah Valley, Federally Administrated Tribal Area. According to researcher, the study basically qualitative and descriptive in nature requires the collection of data from a detailed interview guide.

This researcher has also implied qualitative research approach. The reason for choosing qualitative research approach is to explore the realities from a perspective which can only be possible through in-depth interview and participant or close observation. The qualitative approach is suitable for the nature of the topic as it explores the hidden realities.

### **5.1 Universe of the Study**

The universe of this study is confined to Federally Administrate Tribal Area of Terrah valley in KPK border lines, where Hashish is produced by farmers and their livelihoods are highly responsive to these products.

### **5.2 Unit of Analysis**

Unit of analysis for this study were law enforcement officials, farmers, dealers, consumers and transporters of hashish.



### **5.3 Sampling Design**

Non-probability approach of sampling was adopted for this study. More specifically purposive sampling strategy was applied in this project. The reason behind this strategy was that through purposive sampling we can easily identify our respondents. Moreover, the respondents were not easily accessible for the researcher so that purposive sampling method was used.

### **5.4 Sample Size**

Sample size for this study was 25 respondents. The reason behind the selection of 25 respondents was that because taking information from the whole population is not easy and it takes a lot of time. It is qualitative research where detailed information and interview were necessary. Respondents were asked to give their answers in detail.

### **5.5 Tools for Data Collection**

Researchers used the themes which were taken from the study of different literature to develop the interview guide for qualitative research. Interview guide helps the researcher in analyzing the themes based on the responses he or she include or exclude as per objective of the research study. Themes help the researcher to offer specific points to explore.

The interviews were taken from 25 different people involved in cultivation, business and addiction of hashish. The interview started with the introduction of interviewer's, background of the issue and purpose of the research.

Researcher did not face problem related to the language because all respondents for this study are Pashto or Urdu speaking.

### **5.6 Techniques for Data Collection**

In-depth interviews, focus group discussion and face to face interaction were largely used by the researcher to explain the topic in detail. In qualitative research, these are important sources of data collection. From the total population 25 respondents who were closely related to hashish production, business and economy were selected for interviews.

### **5.7 Participant Observation**

In qualitative research, participant observation is the major tool and source of data collection. In cultural anthropology and (European) ethnology, as well as in sociology, communication studies, human geography, and social psychology and in many other disciplines, this type of method is commonly used. Through this method, people are involved and asked questions in their cultural environment in this way a close and familiarity and relation with the given group of people is built up. These group of peoples such as religious, occupational, sub cultural groups, and communities are engaged in conversation and the duration of conversation involve extended period. Further, the researcher, in participation observation, participates in daily activities, seminars, and other functions and activities which help him or her in gathering the information.

This technique was also used by the researcher for data collection. For the data collection, the researcher had to look what the locals felt bad or good about something. Researchers himself sit with them and participated in different activities and smoked hashish with them.

### **5.8 Rapport Building**

Rapport is used to gain the trust and confidence of the respondents and it also helps to build relationships with them quickly. It is a very powerful tool which is employed and applied by the veteran salespeople. It is helpful for the researcher to have close relation with respondents and in this way the researcher's less effort and time is spent. The people and concerned groups can communicate their ideas and feelings with each other through rapport building because it helps in building a close and harmonious relationship among them. Matching of body language (i.e., posture, gesture, etc.); maintaining eye contact; and matching breathing rhythm are the beneficial techniques used during rapport building.

The research also used this technique which helped him in the data collection process. The researcher himself belonged to the area but due to the sensitivity of topic and concerns of people he had to build trust and good relations with them.



### **5.9 Key Informants**

Good key informants are those people who talk easily, who understand the informant one needs, and who are glad to give the information to the researcher.

Key informants are those persons having the full information about the area in which a researcher conducts his or her research. They people have full knowledge of their culture and society and can interpret and explain their own social and cultural setting in which they have been participating since long.

The key informants of the present study were the 3 respondents who were involved in cultivation, business and addiction of hashish. One of them was farmer, other was a dealer and third one was a consumer of hashish. They gave the researcher detailed information about what was asked from them.

Due to their concerns, the researcher could not mention their names and other related information.

### **5.10 Daily dairy and field notes**

Daily dairy and field notes are important tools during the research. These are used to note and write all the information about the topic. Researcher can note in detail all the related information and if the researcher does not keep daily dairy and field notes with him or herself then he may forget and miss many important information. In the present research, the researcher also kept with herself daily dairy and field notes to put every information from the respondents.

### **5.11 Tool for Data Analysis**

The data of the current study was analyzed through NVivo.

### **5.11 Technique for Data Analysis**

Thematic technique was applied to analyze the data. The related themes were made according to the objectives of the study and the information given by respondents was discussed in the related themes in data presentation.

### **5.12 Ethical Concerns**

This research has followed all the data collection ethics and provided guide lines given by researcher previously. More specifically, while conducting this research we haven't given any hope and any threat to any of our respondents it was explained simply stated that we are students we want to do a research for our self. It was conveyed to respondents that there is nothing negative and research was just part of the degree.

### **5.13 Research Experience**

The experience of the fieldwork and research has been fascinating and interesting for the researcher. It is mixture of both some positive and negative incidents and feelings for the researcher.

The topic of this research is very sensitive and many times researcher faced difficulty during the data collections. The qualitative approach made it more difficult because the detailed information was needed from the respondents.

Hashish production and trade is not legally allowed in Pakistan that is why

many respondents were hesitant to give information to the researcher. The respondents were afraid of security forces and thought that if they give information then they must be captured by them.

Besides the topic the locale was also the major reason of difficulty of data collection. In the valley, the security operation against the militants is continued and law and order situation was not favorable for the researcher in this regard. The people were hospitable and kind with the researcher.

**Chapter No. 6**

**RESULTS**

### **6.1 Hashish cultivation: Suitable climate**

The heartland of cultivation and traditional hashish production in Pakistan lies in the northwestern Federally Administered Tribal Areas because it is consisted of vast swathes of rugged, fertile terrain, beyond reach of central Pakistani authority and ideal for cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy.

According to the respondent the weather of the Teerah valley is most suited for hashish cultivation. Together with combination of proper weather, rainfall, snowfall and cold and land the hashish is the only field which can be grown and cultivated in the valley. The farmers of hashish are somehow bounded to the production because the growing structure and environment of maze is suitable for Cultivating hashish.

The soil of Teerah contains large quantity of small stones; therefore, the farmers of those uphill areas cannot grow anything else except maze and hashish. Several reasons are mostly heard from the farmers of hashish, that there are as such no employment opportunities available to those farmers.

The farmers are bound to cultivate the hashish because of different reasons. Besides land and temperature, they also cultivate it due to the factor that there are large forests in the area and animals especially Pigs come into the field and destroy them. So according to the people they cannot save their fields from the animals and the hashish is the field which is not destroyed by the animals.

If they grow other fields then these are often destroyed by the Pigs which are found in large quantities in this area. Further according to the farmers snowfall



is the major contributor towards the production of high quality hashish and if there is no enough snowfall and cold then the quality hashish cannot be produced.

## **6.2 Cultivation and Production Process**

Farmer cut the plants in the month of October but the bundles are kept for other two months. After this the season of snowfall is started and bundles are covered with snow. Snowfall is the secret to produce the strong and high-quality hashish.

The farmers of hashish have to eliminate the male plants from the field. Male plants are not considered as productive rather they resist the growing of female plants which are most productive.

The main step in cultivating high quality cannabis is the elimination of all male plants. With the killing of unbridled male plants in female plants is not pollination. If the male plants are present, the female plants are vaccinated and the shoots begin to produce seeds.

The process of drying come and all the family members contribute in this process when after drying, the families beat the plants and produce hashish from them. After drying the plants and after being fragile, the families are united to make the hash of them. It is produced by beating marijuana buds with dust sticks, such as buoys on the ground. The residue is then packaged in a bag - sheep or goat or goats or goats - so the gels are in a material resembling a broken chocolate cake.

Different qualities of hashish are produced from different steps. The standard and higher quality hashish is called first hand hashish and this is the type of hashish which is considered most refined. One farmer told about the process of making different varieties of hashish, as he told that, “The major issue related to hashish production and selling is that of quality control, we produce pure and refined hashish but the dealers are involved in mixing of different elements like oil, powder, sleeping pills and opium and they do this to increase the weight of hashish and maximum profit”.

### **6.3 Hashish Cultivation: Economic Aspects**

The hashish production and cultivation economy is the source of survival for the people of the valley. They are now dependent on the hashish cultivation and earn their livelihood through it.

Farmers cultivate hashish not only due to the suitable land and temperature suitability but also because it is our source of earning and survival. It is our basic livelihood source. If we do not cultivate it then there is nothing for us to do. Farmers must sell their production to the middlemen, businessmen and dealers because they have no access to markets and inside outside sources of smuggling. So, they make rich to the businessmen and dealers. According to one farmer,

Merchants and suppliers speak of thousands in cities around the world, but farmers are just farmers like vegetable farmers. Farmers offer it at a very low cost to traders, because they do not want scarcity and millions. Through the

cultivation and production of hashish farmers are just able to live their lives. They are not rich because their profit is divided among the others also.

Farmers are only earning and sustaining our livelihood through the hashish cultivation because they have land resources and they can do nothing except the hashish cultivation.

Farmers can earn respectable money from the hashish cultivation even though most of the profit goes into the hands of dealers and businessmen. “We can earn \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually, and according to us this is enough for us because we can afford our household expenses through this money”.

#### **6.4 People Related with Hashish Business**

The hashish-making industry is well-established and crucial to the rural economy; it is likely that Pakistan will continue to produce significant quantities for the foreseeable future. The trend of cannabis in these remote areas is the reason for the high economic values associated with the product. There is a high demand for hashish in most of Pakistan as well as worldwide.

Restrictions on the fragility of the market have also led to a recent increase in product prices. But insecurity in police raids may also reduce cannabis prices. Major determinant of hashish production and cultivation in the valley is that of business purpose. Dealers and businessmen involved in its business, but do not hold their own land, also take land on rent and cultivate the hashish. Mean education of farmers are very low even below the 5th standard on average level.



However, the price and demand of Cannabis, Hashish let these farmers earn more.

Businessmen have shops in the markets in Peshawar and they also have links inside and outside the country. I have taken land on rent and cultivate hashish myself too. The average income of farmers from this product is calculated as 32000 PKR, however the disaggregated income and education sections Even though in highly profitable but still costly to many of the farmers in terms of expenses for the per Month on per hectars land during production. Also there are high expenses which are not counted here but later on delivery services on small scale but most of these farmer deliver these stuff by their own hand so on average the delivery cost is that's why very low.

The farmers and many people are involved in the business and there is network of people who are benefited from the business. The business of hashish has become the source of earning from the farmer to bus drivers, small and large-scale businessmen, transporters and security personals as well. Drivers have their own network sources and there is no ban on cultivation of hashish in the valley because many people are dependent on the hashish production and its business.

because they know the tracks.

The price and demand of Cannabis/Hashish let these farmers earn more. The average income of farmers from this product is calculated as 35000per Canal

income annually. PKR; however, the disaggregated income and education sections are given below according to marketwise data.

It is highly profitable but still costly to many of the farmers in terms of expenses for per Month on per hectars land during production. Farmers in developing countries are keen to grow high value crops to supplement their income. Currently, opium and coca are prime candidates, and farmers are often coerced into growing them, even to the exclusion of growing food for themselves. The highly dangerous drugs made from these crops create profits which enrich local warlords, organized criminals and politicians and even fund terrorism.

Cannabis is a better crop in every way – to the land, to the farmers and to the end consumer. A fair price for hashish would allow farmers to generate a livable income by growing cannabis on a small part of their land, while still producing food for themselves and their communities from the rest.

### **6.5 Major Hashish Markets and Rates**

Hashish is readily available in most parts of the world, why not make its production and sale fair to everyone. The per month income of Barra market Hashish dealer on farming scale level is comparative higher than those who are working in Shawo markets and Teerah markets. It is because the dealers are linked to the cities. On comparatively higher risk they earn more from others working in highly remote areas, away from the hands of laws and restrictions. Also, the dealers in Barra are serving to the higher demand as compare to Teerah market.

Farmer's livelihood in the current study area is dependent on Hashish production and sale. Through-out the year most of the land areas remain uncultivated but necessarily takes one season to produce out-put of Hashish.

This indicates the importance of land type, fertility and climate for production of agriculture products at any place. So, we can see the livelihood of Hashish farmer is also dependent on land type and climate, where looking to the ground realities, the production of Hashish is coming from such types of one crop lands. This might be their natural weakness, which are forced by circumstances to produce, what can be produce.

From a truck or bus driver to a business man, everyone gets the share from the hashish business. The farmers share is got by others people and that is why farmers are unable to earn maximum from their cultivation and production. As one respondent told,

Farmers, their families and other low-wage agricultural workers are responsible for producing whole hashish, growing cannabis throughout the growing season, harvesting and drying mature plants and collecting their resin. But the economy is dominated by traders.

The dealers are linked to the cities. On comparatively higher risk they earn more from others working in highly remote areas, away from the hands of laws and restrictions. Also, the dealers in Barra are serving to the higher demand as compare to Teerah market.

The job of pressing the raw resin into hashish is sometimes done by the farmer, sometimes by local collectives. At this point, the hashish is ready for consumption. But according to the farmers,

They work hard for the whole season. We have limited resources and we cultivate the hashish in those resources. In the end most of the economic benefits are gone in to the hands of big dealers, smugglers, security forces and businessmen.

### **6.6 Hashish Production and Law Enforcement**

Security forces are targeting Pakistan's lucrative hash industry to try to establish more government control over the historically lawless border region. "Also, there are high expenses which are not counted here but later on delivery services on small scale but most of these farmer deliver these stuff by their own hand so on average the delivery cost is that's why very low".

Most of the profit goes to a wide array of 'middle-men' organized criminals and corrupt politicians who dominate the international trade in hash and marijuana. The farmers who work hard for the cultivation and spend all their sources over the cultivation get little share from the hashish economy.

Trust and livelihood assets are very closely connected in case of Hashish production and dealing in current structure of markets. Risk is associated with transport and institutions and trust keeping in such cases lead to corruption, which is costly, so basically buying trust is risky and costly to uneducated and inexperienced farmers. Most important factor is location and rang of a market

for producers and transporters, assets are directly dependent on some non-economic factors as well.

Maximum no of farmers and dealers think that law enforcement is not highly imposed but not so much tighten to the extent of extreme. However, 20% dealers in Shawo Khel markets still think that law is weakly enforced on them as they are not in the range of district police and they know their own Khasadar force very well how to deal with. So, this way these dealers in ShawoKhel perceived the government against the drugs dealing in their own Ares and ways. Looking to the overall results as compare to Barra market, here in ShawoKhel things seen and perceived more easygoing on the part of government and law enforcing agencies.

External forces and barriers are directly and indirectly affecting the livelihoods of rural and Hashish farmers, which is plausible to investigate on concept of influencing factors and challenges to each area specifically.

“If hash production were to be legalized and properly organized, a much larger proportion of the income generated would come towards the famers who real deserve for this”.

Some sort of involvement of the provincial and federal government and they must regulate the business so that the maximum benefits could go towards the farmers.

From total income, only a tiny fraction is got by all the people who make the hashish. Farmers become the victim of exploitation from the businessmen and



dealers. When security forces are active then the process of hashish are decreased to great extent and farmers are forced to sell at low prices. Most of the final price goes to organizations which simply transport the hashish to wealthier nations. As with other fair-trade systems, the producers of labor-intensive agricultural products should receive a fair share of the profits that their work creates.

Most of the dealers in Barra markets think that police men are very active against the Hashish as well as other drug supply but some these indicated very suppressing information regarding the bribing and dealing in economical ways. Basically, these are ones who think that laws enforcement is very weak. Moreover the 40 % of farmer and dealers think that law enforcement is moderate and very strict, that even we can't sell it and not very weak that we may start selling it in every market. These 40% were very much realistic however they argued that things might get better if the laws are revised again. Some argued that already us paying to law enforcement agencies in different ways. Let it be fair for government to make tax system for us and let us work within certain limits of selling rules. These perceptions are based on their trading along the roots of their markets and responses are received based on their experience with illegal trading.

Paramilitary forces have erected a dozen checkpoints and are enforcing a ban on transporting hashish through tribal areas. Dozens of roadsides stands that

previously sold hash openly have been shuttered. And residents say private homes are being raided.

### **6.7 Social Impacts of Hashish Usage**

Besides some advantages of hashish consuming, there are a lot of negative and long term disastrous effects of hashish consuming over the consumers. Although society regards it bad but in n Terrah valley it is not considered as too bad ratio of consumers is also high in the area. There are different negative impacts of hashish consumption over the consumers.

The drug addiction also affects the society in various ways, crimes, especially theft is increased. When the addicts have no money income and cannot get it from any other source, they steal valuable to contain the addiction. Three such crimes were committed by drug addicts during the field stay. One addict stole bike from a house at night and was caught red handed. The second one tried to break the lock of a shop in village and the third one stole the fan of mosque.

Researcher observed that society does not treat properly the addicts. They have no value in their home and in front of others. The addict's person are restless in every time of his life, he wants to escape out this restive picture. He involved day after day in critical and criminal activities. Some of my respondents whose income was surpass but after involving this bad evil, they become baggers. Societies laugh at them because when they saw the appearance of addict's person.

The economic life of an addict is also affected very much. Most part of his income is spent for the continuation of addiction. He comes under debt and sometimes the money lender takes his belonging against his debt. He must spend at least 500/- rupees daily. i.e. Rs.15000 per month.

Due to hashish addiction, I have become financially dependent over family members and other relatives. My financial conditions have been destroyed in this regard.

### **6.8 Mental and Physical Effects of Hashish Usage**

Different respondents gave their views about the negative effects of hashish. They told that they have become physically weak and my stomach is not working properly due to excessive use of hashish. The people who cultivate the hashish and are involved in the business and trade of hashish also abuse the hashish. They say that there are no negative impacts of hashish rather it relaxes the human being.

Sometimes find it difficult to think clearly, organize their thoughts, perform multiple tasks, and remember things. The use of continuous marijuana may also decrease reaction times in some individuals. Memory-related structures in the brain appear to shrink, which could indicate a decrease in neurons Breathing problems experienced by tobacco smokers, such as increased cough and sputum production daily, and more common acute chest diseases such as bronchitis, major lung infections and example, many marijuana users inhale longer and deeper smokers of tobacco that increase the time the lungs are exposed to these

harmful chemicals. Marijuana smokers are at risk for nicotine addiction. More research is needed to demonstrate (or disprove) a link between smoking marijuana and cancer. There is evidence that shows a potential danger, but this is not conclusive.

They are suffering from psychological issues after the drug addiction. In short term, it releases the tensions but in long term it is bad for health. Further they are suffering from the memory loss, and hashish addiction has made me weak. I belong to poor family and I cannot afford good food to be eaten with hashish usage: Most of the respondents told that there are not serious effects of hashish over the consumers

The hashish itself is not too much harmful for the health but when other elements are mixed in it for the profit then those mixed elements are more harmful for the health than the hashish itself.

It is easily available for the consumers especially in the Teerah valley and whole area. They consumers can easily buy from markets, dealers and inside house shops if there are security raids. Although it is considered illegal but we get it easily from different sources. In this area it is not considered illegal nor does society consider it too much bad for the users.

**Chapter 7**

**DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSION**

## **7.1 Discussion**

Present research was directed towards the exploration of hashish production, its determinants, and support mechanism. It highlighted the people who are benefited from the hashish production economy and what are the effects of it consuming over the consumers. This research is consisted of seven chapters. Each chapter discusses the relevant information about the topic.

The study results reveal that there are some important variables which affect the income from Hashish in different ways. No of check post in ways to market reduce the income from this product, where the reasons were told, that expenses on check post increases and that means more distance from the market. Distance from capital city was taken in a logic that many of dealers prefer to sell their products on best prices, which is Islamabad market. Increasing distance from Islamabad reduces the income of dealers in these markets. Looking to the prices increase in market it's very clear to say increasing income from this product. But important for this income is the experience of farmer in these markets, which help their dealing better up and provide the opportunity of higher income in these markets

The study comes to a discussion that what if these farmers have this profile and their income is negatively affected by some factors. But it's really very important to see that farmers are only bounded to this product not only because of their land structure and soil formation, but also because they think that

government law enforcement is not as strict as they need to hold the business to the limits. There are indirect ways to look after the restrictions on such businesses in KPK, like strictness of police on ground level to access markets has reduced the prices in short run and will restrict the supply as well. Distance from capital of country has been observed negatively affecting the net income of producers. A lot check post doing so good job has created a strictness of law perception on the mentalities of dealers but some places like Hangu and Kohat are still seen a way given to Hashish suppliers, due to incomplete understanding of newly transferred officers every next month. Officers are given transfer after short time due to fear of undiscovered relations they form with criminals.

The livelihood of farmers is sustained most of the time the rural households and farmers are bonded to only one source of income namely the cultivation of hashish.

Trust and livelihood assets are very closely connected in case of Hashish production and dealing in current structure of markets. Risk is associated with transport and institutions and trust keeping in such cases lead to corruption, which is costly, so basically baying trust is risky and costly to uneducated and un-experienced farmers. Most important factor is location and rang of a market for a producers and transporters, assets are directly dependent on some non-economic factors as well.

Farmer's livelihood in the current study area is dependent on Hashish production and sale. Through-out the year most of the land areas remain uncultivated but necessarily takes one season to produce out-put of Hashish.

This indicates the importance of land type, fertility and climate for production of agriculture products at any place. So, we can see the livelihood of Hashish farmer is also dependent on land type and climate, where looking to the ground realities, the production of Hashish is coming from such types of one crop lands. This might be their natural weakness, which are forced by circumstances to produce, what can be produce. External forces and barriers are directly and indirectly affecting the livelihoods of rural and Hashish farmers, which is plausible to investigate on concept of influencing factors and challenges to each area specifically. Sustainable livelihood theory is applied in the topic and is more suitable. Because livelihood is the sum of all the competences, assets, stores, resources, claims and access to resources and facilities and activities required for a means of normal living. The farmers of hashish cultivation, for their living and survival expend their resources and in this way, they can earn for them and for their generations. Their efforts also contribute benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long-term. For example, there are not only the farmers who are benefited from the business of hashish production but also there are a lot of other people who are directly or indirectly connected with this business and this is source of income for them too.



Local farmers and other people's livelihoods and even survival often depend upon the hashish economy in the Teerah valley. Hashish production is their social assets, natural assets, and physical assets.

These are causing lacking understanding for changing officers in these areas. Looking to deep ethics these products of Hashish and cannabis are effecting the education of their kids' very ambiguously. Some of these are supporting their kids with income earned from Cannabis and some of these argued that this business is far more damaging than its benefited.

That strictness of law enforcement is negatively related to the production of Hashish in FATA. The important factor which was very frequently heard from every producer was climate change. According to responses received from the farmers the colder the climate is good it works for the production of better quality and quantity of Hashish. No of working in field is positively related to the production of hashish.

Furthermore, type of land suitable for Hashish is positively but not significantly effecting the overall production of Hashish in Pakistan. Experience of the farmer is positively influencing the production of Hashish. Tech is technology, which taken as use of pesticides and other caring instruments and it is significantly effecting the productivity positively. Finally, we have price decline which discourages the producers and effect the productivity negatively.

It is fact that the uses of hashish and its consuming is not considered as too bad in the valley. The hashish is easily accessible and everyone can get from everywhere. Already we paying to law enforcement agencies in different ways. Let it be fair for government to make tax system for us and let us work within certain limits of selling rules. These perceptions are based on their trading along the roots of their markets and responses are received based on their experience with illegal trading.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

Present research was directed towards the exploration of hashish production, its determinants, and support mechanism. It highlighted the people who are benefited from the hashish production economy and what are the effects of it consuming over the consumers.

The objectives of the study on which it was based have been proved and explained by the respondent's information.

The theory of sustainable livelihood is also proved because it is most closely related to topic.

The study concluded that experience of dealers and farmers have been observed profitable for them in both ways. On field as well as in markets to save their output from Law enforcement agencies. But it doesn't mean that, this can help them forever to do so.

The study results reveal that there are some important variables which affect the income from Hashish in different ways. No of check post in ways to market

reduce the income from this product, where the reasons were told, that expenses on check post increases and that means more distance from the market.

Looking to the prices increase in market it's very clear to say increasing income from this product. But important for this income is the experience of farmer in these markets, which help their dealing better up and provide the opportunity of higher income in these markets

The theory of the research is proved right because sustainable livelihood theory is closely related to the topic.

### **7.3 Suggestions**

1. There is need of work on the government policies regarding FATA and specifically the law enforcement, trade and drugs control policy.
2. There is lack of research in case of Teerah valley and hashish production and its support mechanism. There is need of further research in this regard.
3. There is needed to further explore the economy of hashish production whether the black money of hashish trade is used to support terrorism.
4. Since hashish is illegal but it is easily accessible, therefore quality control issue needs further research that the other elements which are mixed in hashish are more dangerous and addictive than hashish for the users

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