CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Kerala holds a unique position in the tribal map of India. Tribes (Adivasis) in Kerala are the indigenous population found in the Southern Indian state of Kerala. Most of the tribal people in Kerala live in the forest and mountains of Western Ghats, surrounding the borders of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. According to the census of the Scheduled Tribe population in Kerala is 3, 20967 constituting 1.0% of total population. There are 48 tribal communities throughout the state, out of which 38 were Scheduled tribes and the rest are de-notified tribal communities. Among the tribal communities in Kerala, the most numerically dominant are Paniyar (45562), Maratis (17556), Malayarayans (13813), Kuravins(15116), and Kurichians.

The tribal communities in Kerala not only differ from the non tribal but also from one another. But they have some uniform characteristics. Every district in Kerala has tribal population they significantly found in the districts of Wayanad, Kozhikode, Kannur, Palakad and Idukki. 80% of the tribal population in Kerala lives in these districts. The main tribal communities 35.82% are in the taluk of North and South Wayanad which is the highest tribal population in Kerala and 1.69% tribal people in Kozhikode district.

The native Adivasis mainly consists of various sets of Paniyans, Kurumias, Adiyans, Kurichiyas, Ooralis, and Kattunayikas etc. They have their own special life style, Cultures, Customs, Traditional and Religious practices. The different types of tribal communities:

1.1.1Mullakurumar: Mullakurumars are considered as the followers of the royal family of Vedar. Mullakururmar believe in god Shiva. There are four sections among them. They consider marriage from their own particular section as taboo. Mullakurumar have a feeling that they are superior to other tribal groups. They speak a mixed language of Tamil and Malayalam. Their language does not have scripts. They live in Wayanad and Gudallur taluk in Tamil Nadu. Mullakurumar have better education than others and some of them have government job as well. They have some land of their own.

1.1.2 Uralikurumar: Uralikurumars have special skills to make items from bamboo and cane. Uralikurumars also make items of iron, like sword, knife, arrow guns, etc. They speak a mixture of Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Tulu. This tribal group too do not have a script. They are found in southern Wayanad and Vythiri taluk. They are very backward in education

1.1.3.Kattunaikan: Kattunaikans are also known as Thenkurumer and they are experts in collecting honey and prefer to live in the forest. Kattunaikan speak a Dravidian language mixed with Kannada. Their language also has no scripts. They have no education and do not posses any land. They are found in Wayanad, Nilgiris and Karnataka.

1.1.4 Paniyas: Paniyas outnumber the other tribal's found in Wayanad. They have some similarity to the Negroes. This section of people is seen in Nilgiris, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Kannur, Kudagu areas. Paniyas speak primitive Malayalam without any script. Most of them were slaves of the non-tribal land lords in the early periods. Majority of them do not have education and land. At Present majority of Paniya's are causal agricultural labourers.

1.1.5Adiyas: Adiyas live in Wayanad and Kudugu. They are divided into many clans. This tribal sect speaks a mixture of Kannada and Malayalam. There is no script for their language. Adiyas too, do not have education or land. Majority of them are agricultural workers.

1.1.6 Kurichiyar: Kurichiyar were actively involved in the wars. They are found in Southern and Northern Wayanad and in Kannur district. Like Mullakurumer, they too consider themselves as superior to other tribal groups. They are experts in hunting. Untouchability is prevalent among them. Majority of Kurichiyar possess some land. They are forward in educational status than other tribal communities.

Now-a-days tribal's blindly follow the modern culture so that many of the tribal's are interested and addicted for use of tobacco, smoking, drinking of alcohols, and pan chewing. Due to these they are involved in many crimes like rape, child marriage, murder, fighting, theft etc...Which are already registered in police stations.

1.2 Different types of drugs:

1.2.1 TOBACCO:

Tobacco is the common name of several plants in the Nicotiana genus and Solanaceae family (nightshade family) and the general term for any product prepared from the curved leaves of the tobacco plant. More than 70% species of tobacco are known but the chief commercial crop is N.tabacum. The more potent variant N. Rustic is also used around the world. The use of these reduces the hungry.

Figure 1.1. TOBACCO

1.2.2 ALCOHOL:

An alcoholic drink (or alcoholic beverage is a drink that contain ethanol, a type of alcohol produced by fermentation of grains, fruits or other sources of sugar. the consumption alcohol plays an important social role in many culture. Most countries have laws regulating the production, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverage. Some countries ban such activates entirely. But alcoholic drinks are legal in most part of the world. The global alcoholic drink industry exceeded $1 trillion in 2018.

Alcohol is a depressant. This in low doses causes euphoria, reduces anxiety, and improves sociability. In higher doses it causes drunkenness, stupor, unconsciousness, or death. Long term use led to alcohol abuse, cancer, physical dependence and alcoholism. Alcohol is one of the most widely used recreational drugs in the world, with about 33%of people being current drinkers. As of 2016, women on average 0.7drinks and male 1.7 drink a day's. In 2015, among Americans, 86% of adults had consumed alcohol at some points. 70% had drunk it

in the last year, and 56% in the last month. Alcohol drinks are typically divided into three classes –beer, wines and spirit – and typically their alcohol content is between 3% & 50%

Figure 1.2. ALCOHOL BEVERAGES

1.2.3 CANNABIS**:**

Cannabis, also known as **Marijuana** among other names, is a psychoactive drug from the cannabis plant used for medical or recreational purposes. The main psychoactive part of cannabis is tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), one of the 483 known compounds in the plant, including at least 65 other cannabinoids. Cannabis can be used by smoking, vaporizing, within food, or as an extract.

Cannabis has mental and physical effects, such as creating a "high" or "stoned" feeling, a general change in perception, heightened mood, feelings of relaxation, and an increase in appetite. Onset of effects is felt within minutes when smoked, and about 30 to 60 minutes when cooked and eaten. The effects last for two to six hours. Short-term side effects may include a decrease in short-term memory, dry mouth, impaired motor skills, and red eyes, feelings of paranoia or anxiety. Long-term adverse effects may include addiction, decreased mental ability in those who started regular use as adolescents, chronic coughing, susceptibility to respiratory infections, and behavioral problems in children whose mothers used cannabis during pregnancy. There is a strong relation between cannabis use and the risk of psychosis, though the cause-and- effect is debated.Cannabis is mostly used for recreation or as a medicinal drug, although it may also be used for spiritual purposes. In 2013, between 128 and 232

Million people used cannabis (2.7% to 4.9% of the global population between the ages of 15 and 65). It is the most commonly used illegal drug both in the world and the United States, though it is also legal in some jurisdictions. The countries with the highest use among adults as of 2018 are Zambia, the United States, Canada, and Nigeria. In 2016, 51% of people in the United States had used cannabis in their lifetimes. About 12% had used it in the past year, and 7.3% had used it in the past month.

While cannabis plants have been grown since at least the 3rd millennium BCE, evidence suggests it was being smoked for psychoactive effects at least 2,500 years ago in the Pamir Mountains. Since the early 20th century, cannabis has been subject to legal restrictions. The possession, use, and cultivation of cannabis is illegal in most countries of the world. In 2013, Uruguay became the first country to legalize recreational use of cannabis. Other countries to do so are Canada, Georgia, and South Africa, plus 11 states and the District of Columbia in the United States (though the drug remains federally illegal). Medical use of cannabis, requiring the approval of a physician, has been legalized in a greater number of countries.

Figure 1.3. GANJA - HERBS OF CANNABIS

Tribal crimes and justice portfolio aims to provide an accurate reporting of crime and violence providing reliable valid estimate of the scope of the problem and identify barrier to a possible solution for dealing with this significant public safety issues.

Forensic science plays a vital role in the criminal justices system by providing scientifically based information through the analysis of the physical evidence. During an investigation evidence is collected from the crime scene and then analysed in Forensic Laboratory and the result is presented in the court. There is no discrimination in the criminal justices system or in the court of the law to give the justices to the victim. There is an act related to tribal crime known as Criminal Tribal Act (C.T.A) which is an amendment in 1871 extended to the Bengal Presidency and in 1911 Madras Presidency again extended the criminal tribal act and finally in 1924.

CHAPTER – II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 M.S.M BASHIR et.al (2013) studies in substance dependence in tribal district. Retrospective study was carried out with an aim to understand the status of substance dependence in Adilabad which is a tribal district of Telangana region and to know the possible reasons behind it. Records from September 2009 to August 2010 was collected and analysed from patients of RIMS Adilabad. Cases of single substance dependence or poly substance dependence and associated disorders were included in the study. Parameters were incidence, socio- demographics, age, sex, poly substance dependence, alcohol dependence, co morbidity, management of substance dependence and hospital stay. A total of 157 patients included in the study. Significant ($p<0.05$) seasonal variations were observed. Villagers 57.32%, Hindus 92.36%, Muslims 6.37% with mean age of 37 years was observed. Female to male ratio was 0.05:1. 86% females were from tribal villages, chronic beedi smokers and all had family history. Polysubstance dependence (3.18%) included alcohol 100% and cannabis 2.55%. Chronic alcohol Retrospective study was carried out with an aim to understand the status of substance ics 44.59%, moderate quantity in 76%, consciousness in 53%, handmade liquor in 18% and alcohol without food in 7.64% observed. Associated co morbidity seen in 70.70% cases. Death occurred in 3.18% cases. Ranitidine and ampicillin were mainly given. Mean hospital stay was 2.26 days. Productive age group and handmade liquor is common but polysubstance dependence is negligible. Comprehensive strategy involving education, counseling, and treatment and rehabilitation program are needed to fight against substance dependence in the region.

2.2 Sajithkumar. N. C & Muhammed atheeque .p.p(march – april , 2018) studies inTribals Addiction to Liquor of Triblas of Pozhuthana Panchayath. Tribes are characterized by distinctive culture, primitive traits and different socioeconomic background. They are very laborious and hard working. As doing hard work and no other type of recreation, they like to drink alcohol. Not only that,they offered alcohol to the

they offered alcohol to the deity as sanctified food also. As tribal people drink liquor tremendously, it affects the health such as drowsiness, slurred speech, headache, unconsciousness, blackouts etc. Thus, various problems are created such as increased family problems, broken relationships, intentional injuries such as firearm injuries, sexual assault, domestic violence etc. Present study explains the tribals and alcohol and how it impacts the tribal's society

2.3 Steven W. Perry (2013) studies in Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2013.The Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA), enacted on July 29, 2010, requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to (1) establish and implement a tribal data collection system and (2) support tribal participation in national records and information systems (P.L. 111-211, 124 Stat. 2258, § 251(b)). The act further requires the director of BJS to consult with Indian tribes to establish and implement this data collection system. The BJS director is required to report to Congress within one year of enactment, and annually thereafter, the data collected and analyzed in accordance with the act. This report describes activities in support of BJS's tribal crime data collection system and summarizes findings and program enhancements for FY 2013. A total of 566 tribal entities in the contiguous 48 states and in Alaska were eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in 2013. In 2010, there were 334 federally and state-recognized American Indian reservations. An estimated 4.8 million people lived on American Indian reservations or in Alaska Native villages in the U.S. in 2010. About a quarter (1.1 million) of these individuals classified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN).1,2 The tribal justice system in Indian country varies across tribal nations and regions of the country. Criminal jurisdiction in Indian country—federally recognized reservations, tribal communities, and identified trust lands—varies by type of crime committed, whether the offender or victim is a tribal member, and the state in which the offense occurred. Due to the sovereign status of federally recognized tribes in the United States, crimes committed in Indian country are often subject to concurrent jurisdiction between multiple criminal justice agencies.

2.4 Darryl S. Wood (2009) studies on the topic A REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, and THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE IN AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE COMMUNITIES. This report considers research on the problem of crime resulting from alcohol and other drug abuse in American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities. It provides a review of published research from a variety of disciplines and it includes re-analyses of a number of secondary data sources. Overall, our understanding of alcohol and other drug related crime in AI/AN communities is mixed: the degree to which AI/AN substance use – especially alcohol abuse – accompanies violent crime is fairly well established, while our knowledge about the criminal justice response and legal remedies to the problem is sorely deficient. This report begins with an analysis of the epidemiology of AI/AN substance abuse. This provides a better understanding of the nature of alcohol and other drug use that co-occurs with AI/AN crime. On a national level, substance abuse appears to be a greater problem among AI/ANs than in the general population. Although they are less likely to report drinking, AI/ANs are more likely than non-AI/ANs to report alcohol abuse in the form of binge drinking (i.e., five or more drinks in one sitting in the past month) and heavy drinking (i.e., binge drinking five or more times in the past month). When disaggregated by age, this "low frequency/high quantity" pattern is most apparent among adults, while patterns of AI/AN underage drinking are similar to those found among non-AI/AN youth. ¾AI/AN respondents to national surveys report rates of illicit drug use that are higher than those of non-AI/ANs. These elevated rates are reported by adult and adolescent AI/ANs. Tribal and multi-tribal surveys largely confirm the findings of national surveys regarding AI/AN alcohol use, showing that relative to the general population, AI/ANs are less likely to consume alcohol but more likely to consume hazardous quantities per drinking occasion. In terms of illicit drug use, the few surveys of this type indicate that although AI/AN adult are more likely than non-AI/ANs to be current drug users, there is no evidence to indicate they have a higher lifetime prevalence of drug use or are more likely to suffer from drug use disorders. Alcohol and drug use among AI/AN youth has been the subject of a considerable amount of research, most of which indicates a higher lifetime prevalence relative. This report also examined research on policy responses to the problem of drug- and alcohol-involved crime among AI/ANs. With the exception of one policy – local alcohol prohibition – very little is known about the effects of criminal justice policy and specific initiatives aimed at

reducing alcohol and drug related crime in AI/AN communities: This report presents a number of research approaches that have the potential to improve our understanding of legal and criminal justice responses to alcohol and drug related crime in AI/AN communities.

2.5 Dr. Jaison V Joseph & Dr. Jomon Mathew studies on the topic the relationship between literacy rate and crime rate: An analysis with reference to Kerala, The crime rate in India has been on rise. It becomes important to study the factors that impact the crime rate. It is expected that more the literacy rate of a state, the less the crime would be. Though crime has more to do with psychological factors, a negative relationship can be expected in literacy rate and crime rate. The present paper attempted to evaluate this correlation in case of Kerala. The analysis shows that crime statistics is one important reason to rethink the famed Kerala model of development. The general understanding that literacy rate and crime rate are negatively correlated has not proved correct in case of Kerala. In this context, the government and administrators should take steps to control the special type of crimes in Kerala as against that of other states. Police authorities and others should actively interfere in each case and identify the problems of each case rather than a peripheral case analysis. The service of psychologists in each police station is essential. The availability of intoxicants in the state has to be reduced. The state has higher potential to improve the law maintenance if the educated generations are properly guided.

2.6 There have been a lot of studies to establish the relationship between the rate of crime and the factors affecting it. We shall review some of the available literature in the following section. Gary Becker (1974) presented a model based on the cost of crime and explained the economics of crime in terms of cost and benefits of a particular crime. The study stated that cost of different punishments to an offender can be made comparable by converting them into their monetary equivalent or worth. Dreze and Khera (2000) analyzed the effect of gender and demography on the crimes committed and reported in India. The authors stated that education has a moderate influence on the criminal violence. Murder rate strongly correlates with sex ratio, where a higher sex ratio results into lower murder rate.

2.7 Gumus (2003) studied the effect of per capita income, income inequality, population, and presence of black population on the crime rate in the US and stated that these all are important determinants of the crime rate. Unemployment rate and police expenditures have also an impact on crime but not as much as other stated factors. Dubey and Aggarwal (2015) state that political, economic and socio-cultural factors play a vital role in crime and crime control practices in India. They stated that the financial crisis and the current political stalemate in India have contributed to increasing crime rate. An important investigation by Dutta and Husain (2009) shows that the impact of deterrent variables like police force & arrest rate and socio-economic variables like poverty & urbanization on crime in India. They concluded that deterrence is likely to have a significant negative impact on crime rates and economic growth is an important determinant of crime rates. Thus the available literature highlights the significant factors determining crime rate in a society. However, the correlation between literacy rate and the crime rate are not properly studied particularly in Kerala context. Hence the present study attempts to bridge the gap in such a research area.

2.8 Dr. D. R. Singh studied on the topic Using statistics from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and answers to the Rajya Sabha questions relating to atrocities on Harijans,an attempt has been made to examine the nature and extent of offences committed against these groups during the last few years in the country. The analysis reveals that cases under Civil Rights Act and acts of Violence against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have shown an upward trend. It is also interesting to find that there has been a decline in the number of cases of serious offences like murder, rape and burning. It may however be pointed out that whatever may be the nature and extent of crimes committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is in total disregard of the law of the land.

2.9 Himanshu K Chaturvedi (2016) studied on the topic Predictors of Substance Use in the Tribal Population of Northeast India: Retrospective Analysis of a Cross-Sectional Survey, Substance misuse is a wide-spread phenomenon that

affects all levels of society. The household survey data of different tribes from Arunachal Pradesh, India were used to present the prevalence of substance use in different tribes and to examine the association between socio-demographic factors and substance use. A sample of 3421 tribal individuals aged 15 years and older was extracted from earlier conducted substance use survey in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. The multivariable logistic regression analysis was used to determine factors associated with substance use. The prevalence of any substance use was reported to 53.1% and significantly higher among men (67%) than among women (38%). Alcohol was started at early teenage (14 years) and accepted socially as a 'holy drink' shared with family members and others. Tobacco and opium was mainly introduces by their friends. Prevalence of any substance intake was significantly higher among Tutsa tribe (77%), aged 45 years or older (≥75%), among illiterates (61%), indigenous religion (71%), widow/widower (71%) and household size with 1-3 persons (63%). Subsequently, regression analysis showed that any substance use was significantly associated with ethnic group, religion, age, education, occupation and marital status of different tribal communities. Overall, substance use was very high among the tribal people, indicating strong social, cultural and traditional belief. These finding has major policy implications, including the need to focus substance use interventions to young age tribal people Trends and Management, Drug addiction has become a worldwide problem and the leading cause of death. The global problem of addiction and drug abuse is responsible for millions of deaths and millions of new cases of HIV every year. In recent years, India is seeing a rising trend in drug addiction. The most common use of drug in India is alcohol, followed by cannabis and opiates. Drug use, whether licit or illicit, causes serious health problems in individuals. The National level survey conducted on drug use in India indicated that prevalence of drug abuse among males in the general population is significant. Drug abuse among women exists. Despite the fact that more men use drugs than women, the impact of drug use tends to be greater on women, because women lack access to care for drug dependence. Economic burden disturbed family environment, violence, and psychological problems are other consequences of drug abuse in the family. Adolescent drug abuse is another major area of concern because more than half of the person's with substance use disorder are introduced to drugs before the age of 15 years. At present, there exists

a significant gap in service delivery. The current paper highlights the causes of drug abuse, and describes the treatment and prevention of drug abuse and addiction for proper management of the problem.

2.10 S. Mitra' & S. K. Mukherjee (2005) studied and research on the topic Root And Rhizome Drugs Used By The Tribal's Of West Dinajpur In Bengal. The district West Dinajpur (presently Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur) has 5350 sq. km area (2052 sq. miles), situated in between 26°29/54// N to 25° 10/55// N latitude and between 89°0/30// E to 87°48/37// E longitude, in the Jalpaiguri division of West Bengal, India. In the present paper 107 less known usages of the root and rhizome drugs of 71 species of angiosperms belonging to 68 genera of 45 families are recorded from the 4 major tribal communities of the district for the ailments of 31 different human diseases. Of these 107 ethno medicinal usages, 19 usages are new to literature. The species are enumerated in alphabetical sequence giving their family name, vernacular name(s), and status of distribution, field number and ethno botanical usages by the tribal people, mode of preparation, doses and duration of the treatment etc. on the basis of available information.

CHAPTER - III

AIM & OBJECTIVES

3.1 AIM

To analysis the crime related to drug abuse in tribal areas in Kozhikode and Wayanad district

3.2 Objectives

- To identify the different types of drugs which are used in tribal areas
- To identify the age of tribal people who are addicted to drugs.
- To identify the influence of drug abuse on crimes in Kozhikode and Wayanad district

CHAPTER – IV

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

4.1. MATERIALS REQUIRED:

- Details of tribal people of Kozhikode and wayanad district
- Data collected from asha workers and police officers

4.2 METHODOLOGY:

The data of tribal areas in Kozhikode district was collected with the help of Asha workers in Kodenchery Panchayath.. Collected the details from the tribal people such as Name, Age, Gender and the types of drugs to which they are addicted or used. Collected the data`s of the crimes related to drug abuse. The Police Officers & Asha workers were having the details of tribal people who committed crimes in tribal areas of Kozhikode District.

The data of tribal areas in Wayanad district was collected with the help of Government Health Officers. Total 100 samples were collected from both the districts. Tribal Welfare Office and Police Officers gave the details regarding the crime related to drug abuse in these both districts.

FIGURE: 4.2.1:Tribal Children

CHAPTER – V

OBSERVATIONS

By the survey in the tribal colonies in the both district as Kozhikode and wayanad the collected data are arranged in the tabular column below:-

TABULAR COLUMN OF KOZHIKODE DISTRICT:

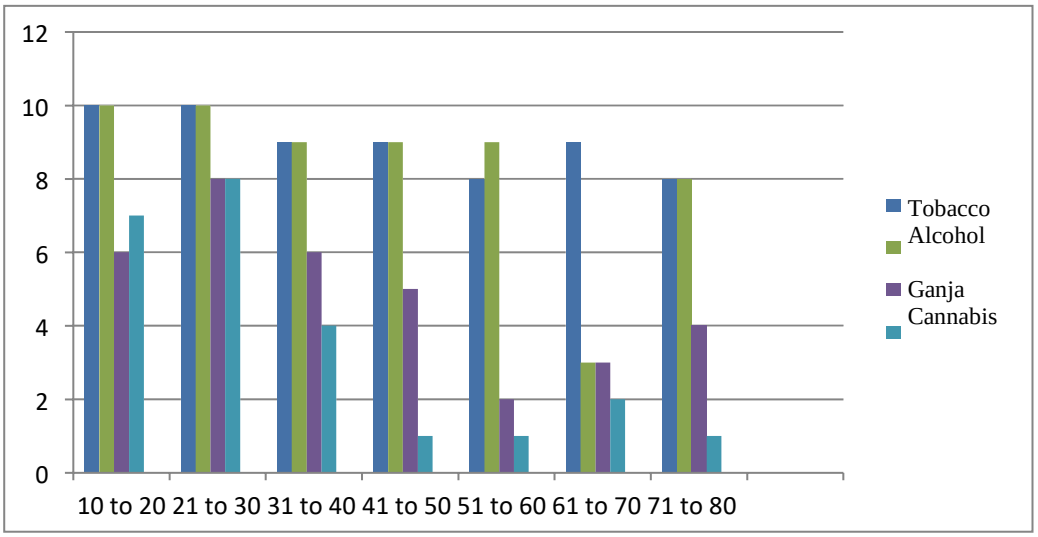
No. Of Persons	Age	Gender	Drugs Abused	CRIME COMMITTED
Person 1	10	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft
Person 2	11	M	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft
Person 3	12	F	Tobacco	Theft
Person 4	13	M	Tobacco, Alcohol	Rape ,Theft
Person 5	14	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Cannabis	Rape
Person 6	15	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Cannabis	Theft, Rape, murder
Person 7	15	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft
Person 8	16	F	Alcohol, Tobacco	Fighting
Person 9	18	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Cannabis	Theft, Fighting
Person 10	18	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft ,Fighting
Person 11	19	M	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft, Rape
Person 12	19	M	Tobacco, Alcohol	Fighting, Theft
Person 13	20	M	Tobacco , Alcohol,	Rape, Theft
Person 14	20	M	Tobacco , Alcohol,	Fighting
Person 15	21	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Fighting , Theft

Person 16	22	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft,
Person 17	23	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft, Fighting
Person 18	24	M	Tobacco, Alcohol	Rape, Murder
Person 19	25	M	Tobacco,Alcohol,Ganja	Rape Theft,
Person 20	25	F	Tobacco , Alcohol,	Theft
Person 21	26	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Theft
Person 22	27	M	Tobacco, Alcohol.	Fighting, Rape
Person 23	28	F	Tobacco Alcohol	Fighting, Theft
Person 24	28	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Cannabis	Theft, Fighting
Person 25	29	M	Tobacco ,Alcohol, Ganja	Murder, Rape
Person 26	29	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft
Person 27	30	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Fighting
Person 28	30	M	Tobacco , Alcohol, Ganja	Theft, fighting
Person29	31	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Fighting
Person 30	31	M	Tobacco , Alcohol, Cannabis	Murder ,fighting
Person 31	33	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Theft
Person 32	34	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Fighting
Person 33	35	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Theft
Person 34	36	M	Tobacco ,Alcohol, Ganja	Fighting, Theft
Person 35	38	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Theft
Person 36	38	M	Tobacco ,Alcohol, Cannabis	Murder
Person 37	39	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft
Person 38	42	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Cannabis	Rape
Person 39	45	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Fighting
Person 40	47	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Ganja	Murder

Person 41	48	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft, fighting
Person 42	48	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Ganja	Rape
Person 43	50	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Fighting
Person 44	52	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Ganja	Theft, fighting
Person 45	55	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Fighting
Person 46	59	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Theft
Person 47	63	M	Tobacco, Alcohol	Fighting, Theft
Person 48	66	M	Tobacco Ganja, Alcohol	Murder, Theft, fighting
Person 49	71	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Fighting
Person 50	75	M	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Fighting, Theft

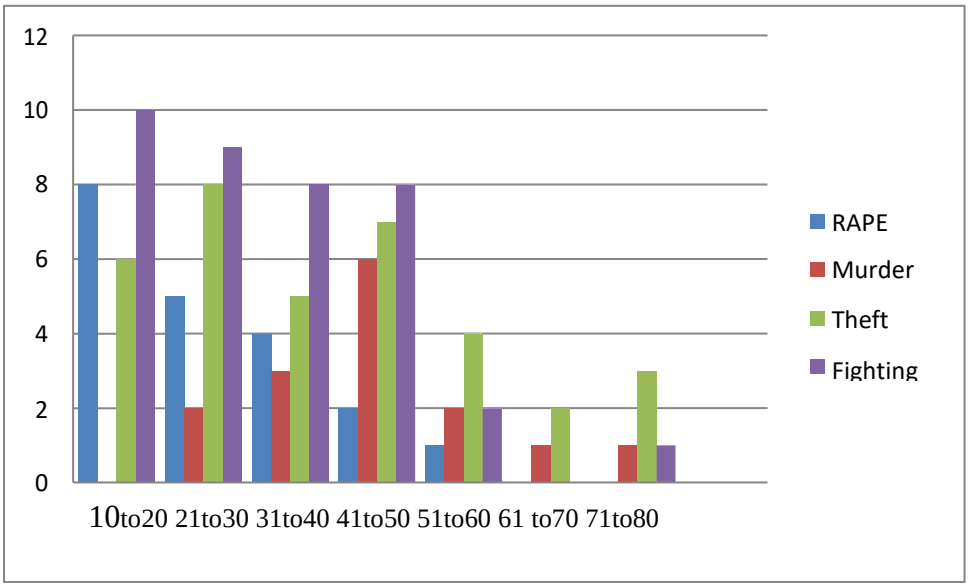
TABLE 5.1

The ages of the people addicted to the drugs are given in the X-axis and the numbers of the people addicted to the drugs are given in Y- axis of Kozhikode district is shown in graph below



GRAPH 5.1

The age of the people who are committed the crime on X- axis and number of person who is committed the crimes after the drug abuse in Kozhikode district on Y- axis is showing in graph below;



Graph 5.2

TABULAR COLUMN OF WAYANAD DISTRICT:

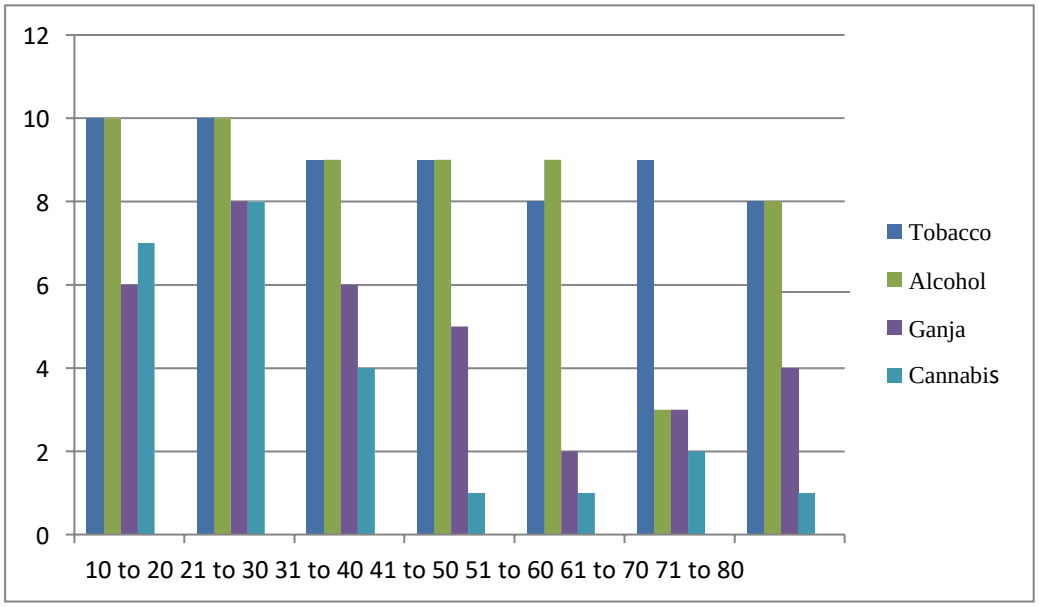
No. Of persons	Age	Gender	Drug they using	Crime they Committed
Person 1	12	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft
Person 2	14	M	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft
Person 3	15	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft
Person 4	15	M	Tobacco , Alcohol	Rape ,Theft
Person 5	16	M	Tobacco , Alcohol, Cannabis	Rape
Person 6	16	M	Tobacco , Alcohol,Cannabis	Theft , Rape Murder
Person 7	17	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft
Person 8	17	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Fighting
Person 9	18	M	Tobacco , Alcohol, Cannabis	Theft ,Fighting
Person 10	18	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft ,Fighting
Person 11	19	M	Tobacco, Alcohol,	Theft, Rape
Person 12	19	M	Tobacco , Alcohol, cannabis	Fighting, Theft
Person 13	19	M	Tobacco , Alcohol	Rape, Theft
Person 14	20	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Ganja	Fighting
Person 15	20	F	Tobacco, Alcohol,	Fighting
Person 16	21	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft
Person 17	22	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft, Fighting

Person 18	23	M	Tobacco ,Alcohol,Ganja	Rape
Person 19	24	M	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Rape Theft,
Person 20	25	F	Tobacco, Alcohol, Cannabis	Theft
Person 21	25	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft
Person 22	26	M	Tobacco, Alcohol. Ganja	Fighting, Rape
Person 23	27	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Fighting, Theft
Person 24	28	M	Tobacco,Alcohol,Cannabis	Theft, Fighting
Person 25	28	M	Tobacco, Alcohol ,Ganja	Murder, Rape
Person 26	29	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft
Person 27	29	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Fighting
Person 28	30	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Ganja	Theft, Fighting
Person 29	30	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Fighting
Person 30	31	M	Tobacco, Alcohol	Murder ,Fighting
Person 31	32	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Theft, Murder
Person 32	33	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Theft, Fighting
Person 33	34	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Theft, Fighting
Person 34	35	M	Tobacco ,Alcohol, Ganja	Fighting, Theft
Person 35	36	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Theft ,Murder
Person 36	38	M	Tobacco ,Alcohol, Cannabis	Murder
Person 37	38	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft
Person 38	39	M	Tobacco, Alcohol, Cannabis	Rape

Person 39	42	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Fighting
Person 40	45	M	Tobacco, Alcohol	Murder
Person 41	47	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Theft, Fighting
Person 42	48	M	Tobacco ,Alcohol, Cannabis	Rape
Person 43	48	F	Tobacco , Alcohol	Fighting
Person 44	50	M	Tobacco, Alcohol	Theft, fighting
Person 45	53	M	Tobacco , Alcohol, Ganja	Murder
Person 46	53	F	Tobacco, Alcohol	Fighting
Person 47	55	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Theft
Person 48	65	M	Tobacco , Ganja, Alcohol	Murder, Theft, fighting
Person 49	68	M	Tobacco , Alcohol	Fighting, Rape
Person 50	72	F	Tobacco ,Alcohol	Fighting

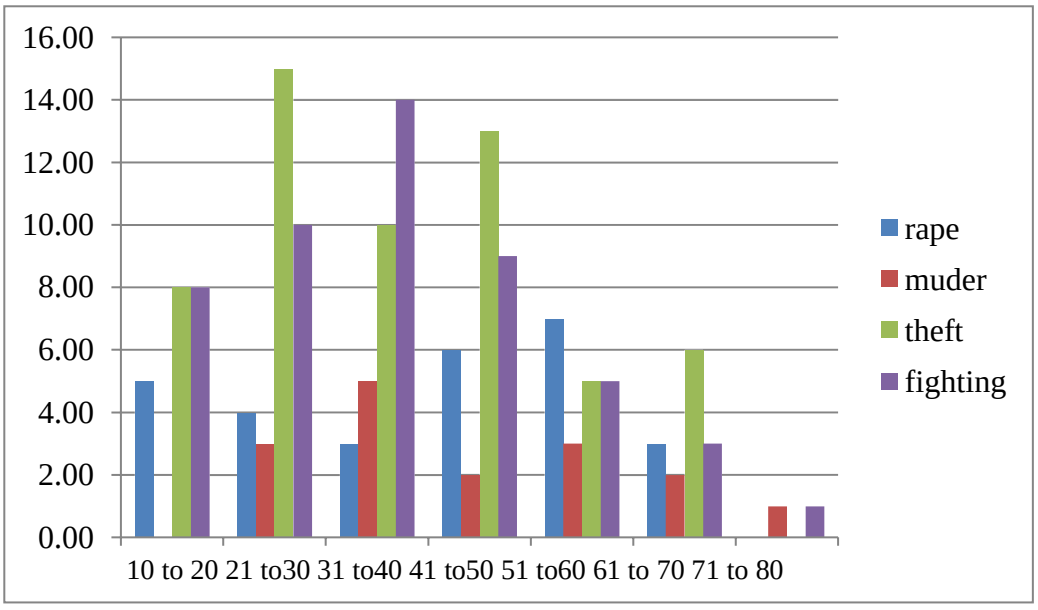
TABLE 5.2

The age of person who is using the drugs is given in X- axis and the number of persons who are using drugs in wayanad district is given Y- axis are represented in given graph



Graph 5.3

The age of person committed the crime after the drug abuse is given in X- axis and the number of person committed the crime in wayanad district is given on Y-axis are represented in the given graph:



Graph 5.4

CHAPTER VI

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

Result

In Kozhikode and Wayanad district, 99% of tribal's are addicted to Tobacco, Ganja, Cannabis and Alcohol. Ganja. Cannabis mules mainly target the tribal students for drug trafficking. Both male and female are equally addicted to the drugs. If a boy or girl reached the age of 10 or 11 they start taking the drugs, when they reached the age of 15 or 20 they are fully addicted to the drugs.

Conclusion

In present study it shows that criminal activity arises may be due to the influence of the drugs.

Further study needs to analyse that how the tribe's area addicted to drugs in such a way and how to reduce the trafficking and smuggling of drugs and alcohol in the tribal areas. Criminal activity is co related to drug abuse. The person who is taking the drugs may also be involved in drug smuggling and drug trafficking. By giving the proper education and awareness can reduce the usage of drugs and the risk of crimes in the tribal areas. The drug should be controlled and regulated by the narcotics control bureau strictly. So that no drugs will exist in that place and no crimes will arise.

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