

An Analysis of the Data on the Illegal Drug Trade in the Division of Kottakuppam

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ABSTRACT

Illegal trafficking of drugs is defined as the movement or transfer of drug materials, prohibited drugs in various countries, and other drug associated materials that are imported, exported, or across the territory of a State/central government without the sanction of the State/central government in question. Illegal trafficking of drugs usually creates more and wider contact with illegal transport and corruption. No longer study has compared the crime rate of statistical analysis of Villupuram district in Tamil Nadu. So this study was help us to know the crime rate comparison from one jurisdiction to another jurisdiction in Villupuram district (2019-2023).The primary goal of this study is to analysis the amount of drug consumed by the part of people in Villupuram district and evaluate through Excel. These data are collected with the permission of the Deputy superintendent of police at Kottakuppam police station, and with the concern of sub-inspector of police. The survey- based data collection was done at Villupuram district, Kottakuppam sub-division, under the control of Kottakuppam police station, Vanur police station, Marakanam police station, Auroville police station, Kiliyanur police station, between the years of July2019- July2023.The term "Narcotic" refers to a class of drugs that depress the central nervous system and result in incapability or drowsiness. Most jurisdictions prohibit trade, except under license, of many types of drugs through the use of drug prohibition laws. according to an examination of data on illegal drugs in the kottakuppam division. Ganja, alcohol and COPTA are the most often utilized drugs, according to the survey. After this analysis, the extreme amount of alcohol is one of the widespread activities on such jurisdiction. These are primarily abused by teenagers and COPTA will no longer exist in 2020-2023.

Keyword: Drugs, Narcotics, Ganja, COPTA, Alcohol.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Illegal trafficking of drugs is defined as the movement or transfer of drug materials, prohibited drugs in countries, and other associated materials that are imported, exported, or across the territory of a State/central government without the sanction of the State/central government in question. Illegal trafficking of drugs usually creates more and wider contact with illegal transport and corruption. Nowadays corruption is one of the most common things that comes across worldwide which is mainly based on drugs. As explained in the NDPS act, the term “**illicit drug trafficking**” means illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and other controlled substances, as such activities are described by any international narcotics control agreement to which the United States is a signatory, or by the domestic law of the country in whose territory or airspace the interdiction is occurring. The word cigarette is French which signifies "little cigar."

Cultivation, manufacturing of artificial drugs at home, sealing, and transporting of drugs are also considered illicit drugs. According to research, genetic factors, social learning, or exposure to an unstable family environment may all play a role in how children's adjustment issues are related to parental adjustment issues, including drug use and criminal behaviour. (Kokkevi A, Richardson C, Florescu S, Kuzman M, Stergar E. Psychosocial correlates of substance use in adolescence: a cross-national study in six European countries. *Drug Alcohol Depend.* 2007; 86:67–7.) The first sort of evidence for the gateway theory of cannabis use is the observation of a temporal sequence in the use of cannabis and other illicit drugs. The use of cannabis almost often occurs before the use of other illegal substances, according to reliable and consistent evidence. The NDPS Act defined four basic categories: drugs of abuse, depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens.

This study explains the drug-related crime rates for marijuana, cigarettes, alcohol, and tobacco. Alcohol is a depressant, tobacco is a narcotic with its act known as COPTA, and Ganja is a hallucinogen. (Ernakulum)

Narcotics are effective painkillers at reducing coughing. Although depressants might help with anxiety, stress, and sleeplessness reduction, taking too many of them can have dangerous side effects. When using hallucinogens, the senses briefly switch places, creating an illusory state of mind. In India, the overall crime rate is projected to reach 445.9 per 100,000 inhabitants by 2023. In 2023, there will be 2.4 drug traffickers per 100,000 people. (Kokkevi A, Richardson C, Florescu S, Kuzman M, Stergar E. Psychosocial correlates of substance use in adolescence: a cross-national study in six European countries. *Drug Alcohol Depend.* 2007; 86:67–7.)

Typically, the term "narcotic" refers to a class of drugs that depress the central nervous system and result in incapability or drowsiness. Opioids, which include opium, its derivatives, and partially or synthesized versions of these drugs, are what is usually envisioned when the term "narcotic" is used. While some compounds listed as narcotics under the NDPS Act or the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 are not narcotics pharmacologically; they do fall within certain categories of psychoactive substances, such as stimulants and hallucinogens.

The 1971 agreement on psychotropic substances envisioned a worldwide control system that would encompass stimulants, barbiturates, tranquillizers, and hallucinogens among other compounds that were not currently controlled internationally. As a result, stimulants, barbiturates, tranquillizers, and hallucinogens are only a few of the groups of drugs that are classed as psychotropic. Several of the substances in these families, including cocaine, have previously been designated as narcotics by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

The pharmaceutical class blocks the central nervous system (CNS) of the brain and spinal cord from receiving neurological signals. The CNS controls and coordinates all voluntary bodily functions. As a result, the drugs affect internal organ function, motor coordination, and perception. Barbiturates like but barbital, pentobarbital, seco barbital, and amo barbital are among the ones abusers look for. It is unjustified to say that India has a culture of abstinence, especially when it comes to alcohol. Since city bars and clubs have proliferated recently, individuals are increasingly letting go of their inhibitions regarding drinking as a way of life.

According to data from numerous Indian states, between 35% and 65% of all current drinkers meet the standard for hazardous alcohol usage. As a result, in our research, we concentrated on alcoholism, its health problems, and associated social factors.

India is the second-largest user of tobacco products in the world, and tobacco smoking is currently the leading preventable cause of death and disease worldwide. Around the world, almost six million people die from tobacco use each year, including more than 600,000 non-smokers who pass away from being around second-hand smoke. By 2030, it's anticipated that tobacco use will cause eight million deaths annually. The second-largest tobacco consumer in the world is India, and tobacco smoking is currently the top global preventable cause of death and disease. The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), enacted by the Indian government in 2003, prohibits advertising and governs trade, commerce, manufacture, supply, and distribution. The Act places restrictions on trade, business, and the production, supply, and distribution of tobacco goods, including cigarettes. Also prohibited is advertising. No one may sell cigarettes or any other tobacco products, as stated in Section 6 of the COTPA 2003.

Policymakers are concerned that young people are more prone than ever to consume marijuana. Due to this increase in use, the federal anti-marijuana laws have come under scrutiny, and state-level initiatives to relax the restrictions on the use of marijuana for medical purposes have only fuelled the fire. Given the significant psychological and sociological research linking substance use to worse academic achievement, the potential implications of marijuana use on young people's educational possibilities are particularly worrisome.

We can all agree that drugs alter our mental and physical behaviour. Since excessive drug use can lead to a variety of disorders, let's take a closer look at the graph and explanations added to this study to better understand how the distribution of illegal drugs has changed from year to year in some Puducherry border subdivision areas (Villupuram District).

AIM :

To study illegal trafficking and usage in the Villupuram district.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology:

This study helps to understand the importance of increasing and decreasing of crime rate in Villupuram district. The survey- based data collection was done at Villupuram district, Kottakuppam sub-division, under the control of Kottakuppam police station, Vanur police station, Marakanam police station, Auroville police station, Kiliyanur police station, between the years of July 2019-July 2023. These data were collected with the permission of the Deputy Superintendent of police at Kottakuppam police station, and sub-inspector of police. This data helps to know the crime rate and the differences that are impacted society. The survey was conducted in the Kottakuppam jurisdiction, in the Auroville, Marakanam, Vanur and Kiliyanur subdivision

Total population of Kottakuppam-31726, Male 15690, Female 1603, Children 3907, Household 7048

Total Population of Vanur-5161, Male 2649, Female 2512, Household 1190,

Total population of Marakkanam-22034, Male 10998, Female 11036, Children 2665, Household 5286,

Total Population of Auroville -3288, Male 1320, Female 1318, Children 650,

Total Population of Kiliyanur-6334, Male 3181, Female 3153, Household 14

RESULT & DISCUSSION

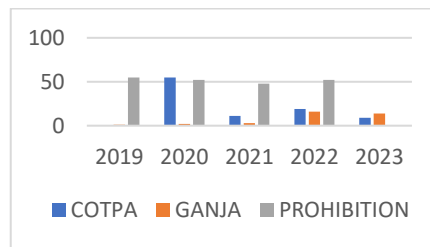
By understanding the core concept of this study, now let know about the number of the case were registered in COPTA, Ganja, Prohibition

KOTTAKUPPAM JURISDICTION

This table explains the registered cases in Kottakuppam Jurisdiction

YEAR OF CASE REGISTERED	NUMBER OF CASES		
	COPTA	GANJA	PROHIBITION
2019	0	01	55
2020	55	02	52
2021	11	03	48
2022	19	16	52
2023	09	14	144

Table: 0.01



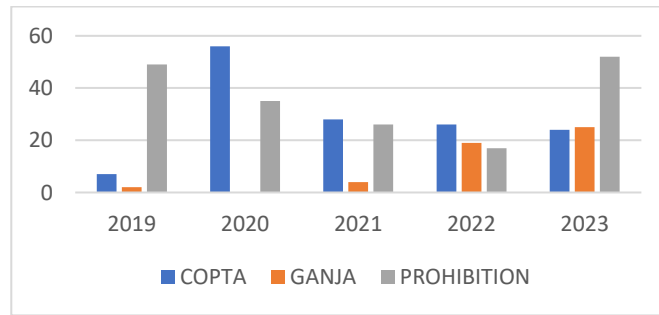
Graph: 0.01

AUROVILLE JURISDICTION

This table explains the registered cases in Auroville Jurisdiction

YEAR OF CASE REGISTERED	NUMBER OF CASES		
	COPTA	GANJA	PROHIBITION
2019	07	02	49
2020	56	0	35
2021	28	04	26
2022	26	19	17
2023	04	25	52

Table: 0.02



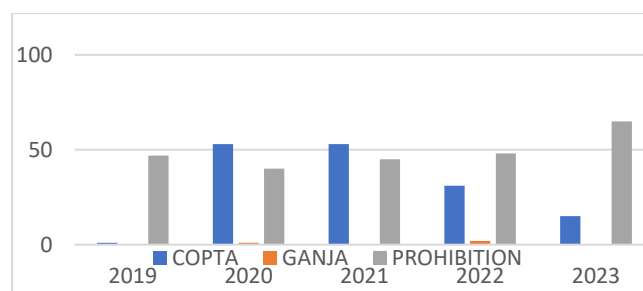
Graph:0.02

VANUR JURISDICTION

This table explains the registered cases in the Vanur Jurisdiction

YEAR OF CASE REGISTERED	NUMBER OF CASES		
	COPTA	GANJA	PROHIBITION
2019	01	0	47
2020	53	01	40
2021	53	0	45
2022	31	02	48
2023	15	0	65

Table 0.03



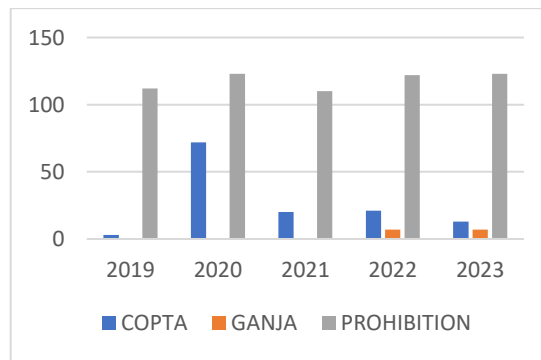
Graph 0.03

KILIYANUR JURISDICTION

This table explains the registered cases in the Kiliyanur Jurisdiction

YEAR OF CASE REGISTERED	NUMBER OF CASES		
	COPTA	GANJA	PROHIBITION
2019	03	0	112
2020	72	0	123
2021	20	0	110
2022	21	07	122
2023	13	07	123

Table 0.04



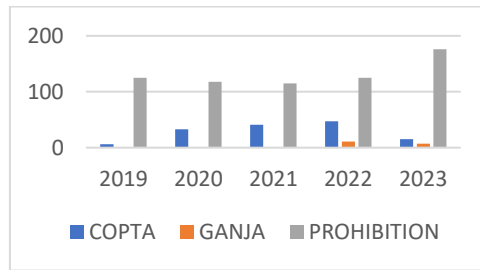
Graph 0.04

MARAKKANAM JURIDICION

This table explains the registered cases in the Marakanam Jurisdiction

YEAR OF CASE REGISTERED	NUMBER OF CASES		
	COPTA	GANJA	PROHIBITION
2019	06	0	125
2020	33	0	118
2021	41	0	115
2022	47	11	125
2023	15	07	176

Table: 0.05



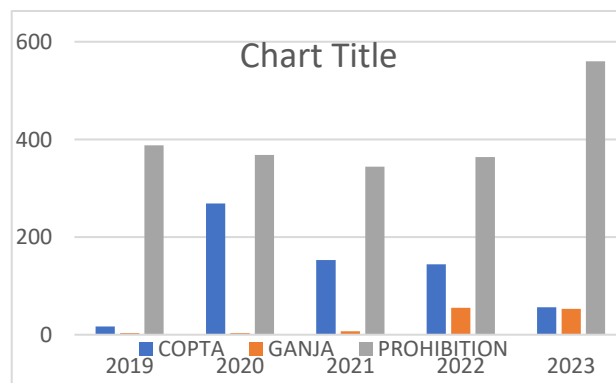
Graph 0.05

Overall Table & Graph

This table explains the registered cases in the overall Jurisdiction

YEAR OF CASE REGISTERED	NUMBER OF CASES		
	COPTA	GANJA	PROHIBITION
2019	17	03	388
2020	269	03	368
2021	153	07	344
2022	144	55	364
2023	56	53	560

Table: 0.06



Graph 0.06

DISCUSSION:

This study shows that the rate of usage of illicit drugs and their trade grew during the years 2019-2023, according to an examination of data on illegal drugs in the district of villupuram’s kottakupam division. Ganja, alcohol and COPTA are the most often utilized drugs, according to the survey. Due to its widespread usage and accessibility, “alcohol” is one of these. These are primarily abused by teenagers and COPTA will no longer exist in 2020-2023.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the analysis of data on illegal drugs in the district of Villupuram's Kottakuppam division shows that both the rate of illicit drug use and trade increased between the year 2019 and 2023. According to the report, the most often used drugs are COPTA, alcohol, and marijuana. "Alcohol" is one of the main among these because it is widely used and easily available. Teenagers primarily abuse these, and COPTA will be abolished between the year 2020 and 2023. The effects of the medications vary depending on one's mental, social, and physical health. Children may have many emotional problems relating to their families or academics on a mental level. For their everyday issues, individuals turn to this practise rather of dealing with the issue in a healthy way. Over time, they may develop psychosis, which is the same as becoming insane. They become prone to stealing because they require a steady flow of cash in their social lives, and eventually they may even start selling narcotics. They may participate in family conflicts and run trouble of the law. On a physical level, chronic cannabis users may experience respiratory issues.

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