

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. *432
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.07.2019**

DRUG ADDICTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

***432. SHRI T.N. PRATHAPAN:**

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any measures to deal with the crisis of drug addiction among adolescents and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government would allocate fund to each State for establishment of rehabilitation centres for the victims of drug abuse and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to initiate a national level campaign against this social evil and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the current status and impact of laws prevailing in the country that prevent the use of drugs by minors; and
- (e) whether the Government is likely to introduce measures to monitor the selling and buying of medicinal drugs which have been used for illegal purposes through medical shops and pharmacies and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SHRI THAAWARCHAND GEHLOT)**

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *432 for answer on 23.07.2019
by Shri T. N. Prathapan on Drug Addiction among Adolescents

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated and initiated and begun implementation of a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR). The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy involving education, de-addiction and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families. The activities under the NAPDDR, inter-alia, include awareness generation programmes in Schools/Colleges/Universities, workshops/seminars/interactions with parents, community based peer led intervention programmes for vulnerable adolescents and youth in the community, provisioning of treatment facilities and capacity building of service providers.

The Ministry also implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations based on the recommendations of State Governments/UT Administrations for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including adolescents. The details of funds released to the IRCAs State-wise during 2018-19 are at Annexure.

This Ministry has also taken all State/UT Governments on board to roll out the NAPDDR. Financial assistance has been provided to each State/UT for awareness generation, capacity building, treatment, rehabilitation and specific intervention programmes under the NAPDDR.

Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have informed that they run a dedicated national Drug De-addiction Programme (DDAP), under which evidence-based treatment for all substance use disorders are being provided to three Government hospitals/institutions at AIIMS, New Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh and NIMHANS, Bengaluru. Besides these institutions, 17 Drug Treatment Clinics (DTCs) are established under this programme through NDDTC, AIIMS in various District/Civil hospitals of the Country. Further, with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), the provision of treatment services is being expanded for another 3 treatment centres.

Under the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR), camps are being organised for awareness generation programmes covering beneficiaries (teachers, school/college/university students, NSS, NYKS members, Police functionaries, prison officials, PRI members etc.) throughout the country. Nationwide capacity building programmes and national level workshops are also being organised in association with collaborating agencies such as SCERTs, RRTCs, and Universities etc.

(d): The Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance have informed that the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 prohibit, the manufacture, production, trade, use etc. of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, except for medical or scientific purposes. The Act provides for stringent penalties/rigorous provisions for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NPDS Act follows graded punishment, wherein quantum of punishment is decided on the basis of the quantity of the drugs involved in the trafficking. The enforcement agencies of Central and State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act, and adopt various measures, inter-alia,

including, (i) intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, (ii) strengthening of the intelligence system, and (iv) bilateral/multilateral cooperation with other countries for sharing of information on illicit trafficking.

Further as per section 32 B of the NDPS Act, the court, while deciding on the minimum term of imprisonment or fine, may, in addition to such factors as it deem fit, also take into account.

(i) the fact that minors are affected by the offence or the minors are used for the commission of an offence and

(ii) the fact that the offence is committed in an educational setting or social service facility or in the immediate vicinity of such institution or faculty or in other place to which school children and students resort for educational, sports and social activities.

In addition, Ministry of Women and Child Development implements the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Section 77 of this Act provides that whoever gives, or causes to be given, to any child any intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug or tobacco products or psychotropic substance, except on the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees and Section 78 of this Act, provides that whoever uses a child, for vending, peddling,

carrying, supplying or smuggling any intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, shall be liable for rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine up to one lakh rupees. The Act provides for protection of children in need of care and protection including victims of substance of abuse by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment and social re-integration, and the primary responsibility of execution of the JJ Act, 2015 lies with the State Governments. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions.

(e) Directorate General of Health Services have informed that sale and distribution of drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made there under in the country through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for sale and distribution of drugs are granted by State Licensing Authorities appointed by respective State Governments. State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take action against any violation of the conditions of license. In the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 various Schedules have been incorporated for regulation of sale of various categories of drugs under specific conditions as prescribed.

- All narcotic drugs listed in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 are included in Schedule H.
- 11 habit forming drugs are included in Schedule H1.

Annexure

[As referred in parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 432 for answer on 23.07.2019]

The details of fund released to the IRCAs State-wise during 2018-19 under the scheme, 'Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug)'

S.No.	Name of the State/ UT	2018-19
		Funds released (in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	302.45
2	Bihar	197.53
3	Chhatisgarh	17.76
4	Gujarat	145.65
5	Haryana	157.05
6	Himachal Pradesh	34.35
7	Jammu & Kashmir	20.04
8	Karnataka	698.11
9	Kerala	307.44
10	Madhya Pradesh	252.05
11	Maharashtra	1370.7
12	Orissa	846.31
13	Punjab	96.52
14	Rajasthan	177.91
15	Tamil Nadu	838.09
16	Telangana	123.06
17	Uttar Pradesh	374.63
18	Uttarakhand	55.12
19	West Bengal	94.16
20	Delhi	241.5
21	Daman & Diu	2.2
22	Puducherry	81.16
23	Assam	469.37
24	Manipur	545.01
25	Meghalaya	14.13
26	Mizoram	265.96
27	Nagaland	179.3
28	Sikkim	38.18
	others	53.82
	TOTAL	7999.56