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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND  
EMPOWERMENT (2022-23)**

**(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT  
(DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT)**

**DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUNG PERSONS – PROBLEMS AND  
SOLUTIONS**

**FIFTY-FIRST REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**August, 2023/ Sravana, 1945 (Saka)**

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**Presented to Lok Sabha on 3.8.2023**

**Laid in Rajya Sabha on 3.8.2023**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**August, 2023/Sravana, 1945 (Saka)**

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\* **Not appended with this cyclostyled copy**

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL  
JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2021-22)**

**SMT. RAMA DEVI - CHAIRPERSON**

**MEMBERS**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Deepak (Dev) Adhikari
3. Smt. Sangeeta Azad
4. Shri Bholanath 'B.P. Saroj'
5. Smt. Pramila Bisoyi
6. Shri Thomas Chazhikadan
7. Shri Chhatar Singh Darbar
8. Shri Y. Devendrappa
9. Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi
10. Shri Hans Raj Hans
11. Shri K. Shanmuga Sundaram
12. Shri Abdul Khaleque
13. Smt. Ranjeeta Koli
14. Smt. Geeta Kora
15. Shri Vijay Kumar
16. Shri Akshaibar Lal
17. Shri V. Srinivas Prasad
18. Shri Arjun Singh
19. Smt. Supriya Sule
20. Smt. Rekha Verma
21. Shri Tokheho Yephthomi

**Rajya Sabha**

22. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
23. Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas
24. Smt. Geeta *alias* Chandraprabha
25. Shri N.Chandrasegharan
26. Shri Narayan Koragappa
27. Smt. Mamata Mohanta
- \*28. Vacant
- \*\*29. Vacant
- \*\*\*30. Vacant
- \*\*\*\*31. Vacant

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\* Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla Resigned *w.e.f* 16.03.2022

\*\* Smt. Jharna Das Baidya retired *w.e.f* 02.04.2022

\*\*\* Smt. Chhaya Verma retired *w.e.f* 29.06.2022

\*\*\*\* Shri Ramkumar Verma retired *w.e.f* 04.07.2022

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL  
JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2022-23)**

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12. Smt. Geeta Kora
13. Shri Vijay Kumar
14. Shri Akshaibar Lal
15. Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann
16. Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad
17. Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule
18. Shri K. Shanmuga Sundaram
19. Smt. Rekha Arun Verma
20. Shri Devendrappa Y.
21. Shri Tokheho Yepthomi

**Rajya Sabha**

22. Smt. Sumitra Balmik
23. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
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26. Shri N.Chandrasegharan
27. Shri Naryana Koragappa
28. Smt. Mamata Mohanta
29. Shri Ramji
30. Shri Anthiyur P. Selvarasu
31. Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                        |                      |
|----|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Anita Bhatt Panda | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Smt. Mamta Kemwal      | Director             |
| 3. | Shri Krishendra Kumar  | Deputy Secretary     |
| 4. | Shri Marshal Titto     | Under Secretary      |

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2022-23) having been authorized by the Committee to present on their behalf this Fifty-First Report on 'Drug Abuse among young persons – problems and solutions' pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).

2. The Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) had selected the subject 'Drug abuse among young persons – problems and solutions' for examination in 2021-22 and 2022-23. The Committee were briefed on the subject by the representatives of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) at their sitting held on 15.12.2021 and took evidence on 16.06.2022.

3. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the subject 'Drug abuse among young persons – problems and solutions'. They would also like to place on record their appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 2.8.2023. Minutes of the related sittings are given in the appendix to the Report.

4. For ease of reference, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI;

2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2023  
11 Sravana, 1945 (Saka)

**RAMA DEVI**  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee on  
Social Justice and Empowerment

## **CHAPTER-I**

### **INTRODUCTORY**

1.1 India is a signatory to the three UN Conventions namely, Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 and Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. Article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 and Article 20 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 obligate countries for taking all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs/psychotropic substances and for the early identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social re-integration of the persons involved and also for promoting the training of personnel in these areas.

1.2 In 1985, the Government of India enacted the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act to make stringent provisions for the control and regulation of operations relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Act stipulates that the Government may establish, recognize or approve as many centres as it thinks fit for identification, treatment, management, education, after-care, rehabilitation, social re-integration of addicts. The Act also stipulates that the supply of any narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to the addicts registered with the Government and to others where such supply is a medical necessity is subject to the conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed by the concerned Government.

1.3 In 2012, the National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) was brought out by the Government to serve as a guide to various Ministries/Departments, State Governments, International Organisations, NGOs, etc. and re-assert India's commitment to combat the drug menace in a holistic manner. The policy lists out the role of the Government for treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts which include conducting National Survey on Drug Abuse, training of doctors in Government Hospitals in de-addiction, supporting other hospitals in setting up de-addiction and treatment facilities, establishing separate facilities for female patients, developing minimum standards of care to be followed by de-addiction centres, inclusion of rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes for victims of drug abuse in all Government run treatment centres etc. The Policy also states that the Central Government shall lay down standards and guidelines for the de-addiction Centres that have come up in the private sector and shall recognize such centres as are found to be meeting the standards and guidelines.

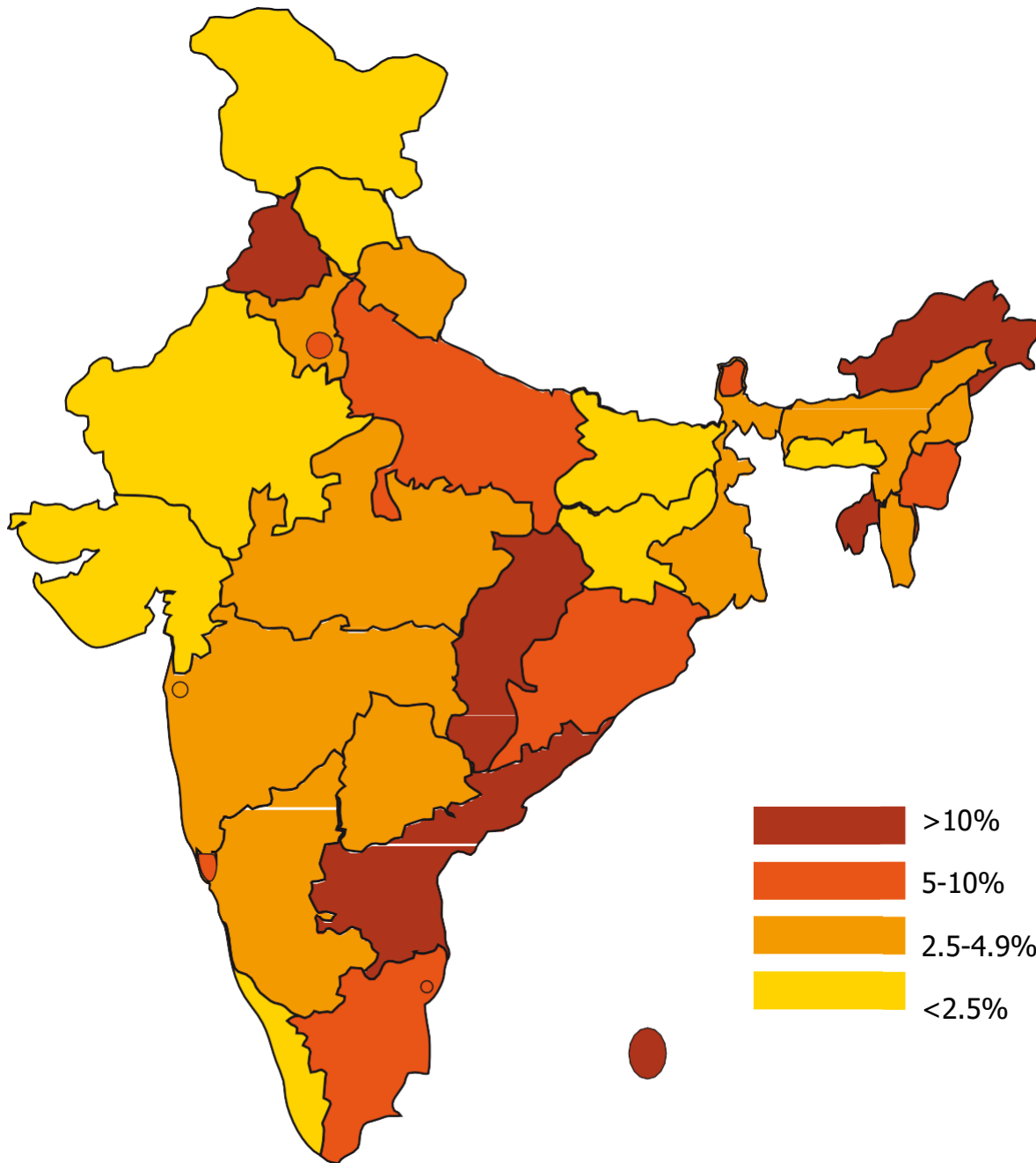


1.4 In accordance with the provision contained in the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act, 1985 and National Policy on Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic substances 2012, the Government of India has taken several initiatives through various Ministries/Departments of Government of India to control the drug menace. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment were implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse since 1985-86 for identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts through voluntary and other eligible organisations. Under the scheme, financial assistance was given to the voluntary organisations and other eligible agencies for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs).

1.5 In order to find the proportion of the Indian population affected by substance use disorders, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment commissioned a comprehensive National Survey in 2018 by the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi. NDDTC conducted the survey in all 36 States and Union Territories and submitted the report in 2019. The National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) Report reveals that seven types of psychoactive substances *viz.* Cannabis, Opioids, Cocaine, Amphetamine stimulants, Sedatives, Inhalants, and Hallucinogens were found to be used by the victims, besides alcohol which is the most common psychoactive substance used by Indians. Considering the enormous challenge of substance use disorders in the country, the following recommendations were made in the NDDTC Report:

- (i) Scientific evidence-based treatment needs to be made available for people with substance use disorders – at the required scale;
- (ii) Evidence-based substance use prevention programmes are needed to protect the young people;
- (iii) A conducive legal and policy environment is needed to help control drug problems;
- (iv) Harm reduction needs to be embraced widely as a philosophy to deal with substance use; and
- (v) The approach of generating and utilizing scientific evidence must continue.

**INDIA AND STATES:  
PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE DISORDERS  
(10-75 YEARS), IN%**



1.6 On the basis of the survey, a comprehensive Scheme, National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) was formulated for 2018-25. This scheme merged with it the erstwhile Scheme namely Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, Projects, and Components with a view to streamlining the process of implementation in a focused manner. The Scheme of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) focuses upon identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery of dependents. It also formulates and implements comprehensive guidelines, schemes, and programmes for drug demand reduction. In order to strengthen these objectives, the NAPDDR scheme also facilitates research, training, documentation, innovation, collection of relevant information, and dissemination of preventive education and awareness generation.

1.7 To meet the endeavour to control the problems caused by drug/substance abuse, financial assistance is provided by NAPDDR to State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for preventive education and awareness generation, capacity building, skill development, vocational training and livelihood support ex-drug addicts programmes for drug demand reduction by State/ UTs etc. and also to NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance CLPI for early Drug use prevention among Adolescents and Outreach and Drop-in Centre (ODIC) Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA), Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs) in Government Hospitals. The Government is accordingly taking a sustained and coordinated action for arresting the problem of substance abuse among the youth. This includes:-

- i. Launching of Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) in 272 most vulnerable districts under which a massive community outreach is being done with the help of about 8000 youth volunteers. More than 3.34 crore youth have been reached out under the Abhiyaan. In August, 2022 NMBA was extended to 100 additional districts. Therefore, the total count is 372 districts now.
- ii. Maintaining of 340 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) not only for treating the drug victims but to provide services of preventive education, awareness generation, motivational counselling, detoxification/de-addiction, after care and re-integration into the social mainstream.
- iii. Maintaining of 46 Community based Peer led Intervention (CPLI) Centres with focus on vulnerable and at risk children and adolescents. Under this, peer educators engage children for awareness generation and life skill activities.
- iv. Setting up and maintaining of 73 Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODICs) to provide safe and secure space for substance users, with provision of

screening, assessment and counselling and thereafter provide referral and linkage to treatment and rehabilitation services for substance dependence.

1.8 Apart from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Department of Revenue coordinates with one another for addressing the problem of drug abuse in the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs through Narcotics Control Bureau control the supply, production and distribution of drugs. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare looks after treatment aspects of drug addicts. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 implemented by the Department of Revenue prohibit a person from production/ manufacturing/ cultivation, possession, sale, purchasing, transport and/or consumption of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. The matters pertaining to Drug Demand Reduction are handled by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Department also supports various NGOs/VOs involved in Drug Demand Reduction.

1.9 On being asked whether the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has faced any difficulty in coordination with various Ministries/Departments involved to deal with the issue of drug menace, the Department has submitted that the Ministry of Home Affairs have set up Narcotics Coordination Centre consisting of two Committees namely Apex Level Committee and Executive Committee for ensuring coordination among stakeholders. As per the decision taken in the Apex Level Committee, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is to constitute a Committee comprising of relevant stakeholders, if need be, to study ways and means of strengthening anti-drug abuse campaigns in India and also to rope in popular social media influencers to popularize the social media handles of Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan.

1.10 As per the information of Narcotics Control Bureau, the following routes/methods are most commonly used for supply of illegal and banned substances:

- a) Most frequented route being exploited by African traffickers is origin from African country – Ethiopia, Nigeria, Uganda etc. – via middle eastern countries (Dubai /Sharjah etc.) – India.
- b) Heroin and Cocaine are the most trafficked drugs by these traffickers. These are mostly concealed in the check-in / hand baggage of the passengers or are swallowed in capsule form.
- c) Nepalese / Myanmarese traffickers traffic ganja / hashish / opium to India through porous borders in physical possession.
- d) Iranian / Pakistani traffickers found involved in maritime trafficking of drugs through sea routes.

1.11 During the discussion on "Drug Menace" under Rule 193 on 21.12.2022, the Hon'ble Home Minister *inter-alia* informed the Members of Lok Sabha that:-

"मान्यवर, नारकोटिक्स के खिलाफ भारत सरकार के गृह विभाग और वित्त विभाग ने लड़ाई छेड़ी है और इसमें समाज कल्याण विभाग और स्वास्थ्य विभाग हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं। हमने इसमें ज़ीरो टॉलरेंस की नीति अपनायी है। हमने इसके तीन हिस्से रखे हैं। संस्थागत संरचना की मजबूती के लिए जो इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उनको स्टॉन्च करने, जवाब देह बनाने और सतत मॉनिटरिंग से उसको अलर्ट रखना, सभी नार्को एजेंसीज का काम है। इसमें स्टेट्स की नार्को एजेंसीज भी आती हैं और केन्द्र सरकार के भी सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स आते हैं। उनका सशक्तिकरण और समन्वय, उनको एम्पावर करना, और सभी के बीच में को-ऑर्डिनेशन बढ़ाने के साथ ही, जागरूकता और पुनर्वसन के लिए एक विस्तृत अभियान हाथ में लेने की जरूरत है। गृह विभाग ने इन तीन विभागों में इससे लड़ाई के लिए संरचना की है, क्योंकि यह एक सीमा-रहित अपराध है। इस अपराध की कोई सीमा ही नहीं है। कहीं से भी बैठकर कोई भी इसका व्यापार कर रहा है और हमारे बच्चे इसमें फंस रहे हैं, हमारी नस्लें बर्बाद हो रही हैं। इसलिए जब तक को-ऑपरेशन, को-ऑर्डिनेशन और कोलैबोरेशन नहीं होगा, तब तक हम इस लड़ाई को जीत नहीं सकते हैं। तीन स्तरों पर, त्रि-सूत्रीय फॉर्मूले पर हम आगे बढ़े हैं और इन तीनों सूत्रों पर हम होल ऑफ गवर्नमेंट एप्रोच से आगे बढ़े हैं। यह किसी एक डिपार्टमेंट की लड़ाई नहीं है, किसी एक सरकार की लड़ाई नहीं है चाहे राज्य सरकारें हों या केंद्र की सरकार हो, इसके सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स को साथ मिलकर और राज्यों की सरकारों के डिपार्टमेंट्स को साथ मिलकर इस लड़ाई को लड़ना है"

1.12 When asked about the steps initiated by the Narcotic Control Bureau to control trafficking of drugs in North Eastern States, the Committee were informed as under:-

- (a) Assam Rifles and Railway Police Force (RPF) have been recently empowered under NDPS Act, 1985 to carry out search and seizure activities in the NE.
- (b) For coordination between various Central and State Agencies, a new platform namely Narcotics Coordination (NCORD) has been established by MHA to conduct regular meeting with stakeholder agencies. This NCORD system has been restructured into 4 tiers upto district level by MHA on 29 July 2019 for better coordination and cooperation.
- (c) To monitor the investigation of large seizure cases, a Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) with DG, NCB as its Chairman has been set up by Govt. of India on 19 July 2019.
- (d) MHA is providing the financial assistance under Assistance to States scheme to North Eastern States for strengthening their narcotic units. During last 03 years, MHA has provided approx. Rs. 7.02 crore to all seven states and Sikkim.
- (e) NCB is present physically in NE Guwahati and Imphal. MHA is examining a proposal to increase NCB's presence in NE in all seven States at – Kohima, Itanagar, Shillong, Moreh, Champai and Aizawl. The proposal in

this regard has been submitted to MHA on 24.11.2021 by NCB and is at final stage of approval.

- (f) Advanced Data Processing Research Institute (ADRIN), Department of Space is carrying satellite mapping of North eastern states and provided the satellite Imageries of suspected areas under illicit cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis plants for carrying out destruction of such illicit crops.
- (g) Coordination and sharing of intelligence with various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of Centre like BSF, CRPF, DRI, Central Excise and Customs and of state agencies like Police and State Excise. NCB also participates in several meetings to share intelligence inputs.
- (h) NCB is also holding annual DG Level talks with CCDAC Myanmar for international coordination and exchange of intelligence in drug related matters. Last DG Level Talk with Myanmar was held on 26th May, 2022 (virtually).
- (i) GoI has signed MoU/BA with Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and China on drugs related matters for sharing of information and coordination on drugs matters.
- (j) Meetings are conducted regularly with Myanmar counterparts".

**1.13 The menace of drug addiction is spreading fast among adults, young adults and even children in India. It is estimated that around 37 crore persons consume Alcohol and various psychotropic substances in India. The problem has started affecting the young generation, in particular, to such an extent now that detailed discussion on this matter was held in Parliament on 20 and 21 December, 2022 following which the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha underlined the need to create public awareness across the country to educate the youth and work with a collective spirit for a drug menace-free India. Sandwiched between some of the largest drug producing countries, the drug menace in India is to be curtailed both on demand side and supply side. With this in view, the Committee find that various Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India i.e. Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, apart from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have been tasked to handle**

various issues to prevent the demand and supply of drugs and ensure health and rehabilitation of drug addicts in the country. As a welcome step, the Ministry of Home Affairs have statedly set up a Narcotics Coordination Centre for ensuring coordination among all the stakeholders and Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB) to control the trafficking, production and distribution of drugs. Treatment aspect of drug addicts is being dealt by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The matter pertaining to Drug Demand Reduction are handled by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. This Department also supports various NGOs/VOs involved in Drug Demand Reduction. The Committee also find that National Drugs & Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Act was enacted in 1985 to make stringent provisions for the control and regulations of operations relating to narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. Also, the National policy on Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substance was formulated in 2012 to serve as a guide to various Ministries/ Departments, State Governments, International Organisations, NGOs etc. The Committee firmly believe that these steps taken to control drug menace reflects the sincerity of all the Ministries/Departments in making the country free from the menace of drugs. The Committee are aware that the NCB is working diligently against the drug traffickers leading to many seizures, participating in destruction operation of illicit cultivation and imparting vigorous trainings to its officials, which deserves full appreciation. The Committee emphasize that suitable checks should be established at the ports, airports and borders with latest technology, drones and CCTVs so that trafficking of drugs from Ethiopia, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan etc is completely stopped. The Committee feel that there is a need to have a platform for various stakeholders to discuss issues at periodic intervals relating to drug trafficking, reduction in substance abuse, production, trafficking of drugs, rehabilitation of drug addicts. Hence, they hope that the Apex Committee of Narcotics Coordination Centre set up way back in 2016 by the Ministry of Home Affairs is meeting regularly to ensure coordination among

**stakeholders, review and guide the Ministries/ Departments so that they could efficiently undertake their entrusted responsibilities.**



## CHAPTER-II

### **NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION (NAPDDR)**

2.1 The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment commissioned a comprehensive survey in 2018 by the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) AIIMS and on the basis of survey a comprehensive Scheme, National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) was formulated for 2018-25 to tackle the drug menace in the Country. As per the Survey, about 16 crore of Indian population between 10 and 75 years (14.6%) of age uses alcohol. At a national level, there are as many as 19% of the current users of alcohol who consume alcohol in a dependent pattern. 20 lakhs juveniles below the age of 17 consume Cannabis and about 2.26 Crore individuals (2.1% of the country's population) uses Opioids which include opium (or variants like poppy husk, heroin, smack or brown sugar and various pharmaceutical opioids).

2.2 NAPDDR merged with it the erstwhile Scheme namely Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, Projects and Components with a view to streamlining the process of implementation in a focused manner. The objectives of the Scheme are:

- (i) Create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of drugs abuse on the individual, family, workplace and the society at large and reduce stigmatization of and discrimination against, groups and individuals dependent on drugs in order to integrate them back into the society;
- (ii) Develop human resources and build capacity for working towards these objectives;
- (iii) Facilitate research, training, documentation, innovation and collection of relevant information to strengthen the above mentioned objectives;
- (iv) Provide for a whole range of community based services for the identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of addicts;
- (v) Formulate and implement comprehensive guidelines, schemes, and programmes using a multi-agency approach for drug demand reduction;
- (vi) Undertake drug demand reduction efforts to address all forms of drug abuse;
- (vii) Alleviate the consequences of drug dependence amongst individuals, family and society at large.

2.3 Under the scheme of NAPDDR, financial assistance is extended *inter-alia* to various Non-Governmental Organisations, Project implementing agencies for the following 10 prescribed components:-

- (i) Preventive Education and Awareness generation;
- (ii) Capacity Building;
- (iii) Treatment and Rehabilitation;
- (iv) Setting quality standards;
- (v) Focused Intervention in vulnerable areas;
- (vi) Skill Development, vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts;
- (vii) Survey, Studies, Evaluations, Research and Innovation on the subjects covered under the scheme;
- (ix) Programme Management; and
- (x) Any other activity or item which will augment/strengthen the implementation of NAPDDR.

2.4 The State-wise data of Estimated number of current drug use among children aged 10-17 years and adults 18-75 years based on the projected population in 2018 is as follows:-

**A. Estimated Number of Current Drug Users Among Children Aged 10-17 Years**

Name of the States/UTs	Cannabis	Opioids	Sedatives	Cocaine	ATS	Inhalants	Hallucinogens
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	<1000	1000	<1000	200	400	1000	300
ANDHRA PRADESH	21000	136000	63000	<100	1600	96000	<100
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8000	66000	11000	7200	13900	29000	700
ASSAM	37000	144000	26000	400	8500	117000	800
BIHAR	99000	40000	8000	<100	2900	29000	3100
CHANDIGARH	<1000	4000	1000	<100	100	<1000	<100
CHHATTISGARH	72000	68000	40000	100	300	49000	<100
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	<1000	1000	<1000	400	100	2000	100
DAMAN & DIU	<1000	3000	<1000	300	4300	<1000	<100
GOA	1000	5000	1000	400	1200	8000	100
GUJARAT	20000	128000	71000	<100	<100	17000	<100
HARYANA	79000	328000	66000	2800	18300	195000	4200
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8000	47000	11000	300	100	56000	<100
JAMMU & KASHMIR	8000	95000	19000	100	400	46000	200
JHARKHAND	13000	67000	22000	500	2800	183000	1600

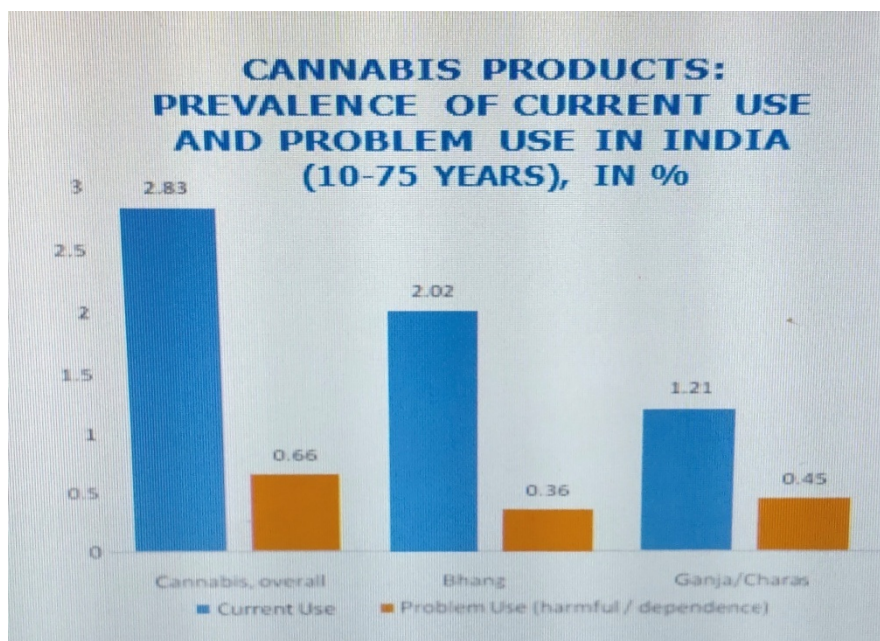
KARNATAKA	13000	98000	22000	4900	12400	66000	3600
KERALA	15000	31000	11000	1400	6000	39000	10900
LAKSHADW EEP	<1000	<1000	<1000	<100	100	<1000	<100
MADHYA PRADESH	58000	157000	81000	7000	22800	278000	5200
MAHARASH TRA	91000	169000	100000	60300	93400	222000	72000
MANIPUR	6000	70000	24000	<100	29800	20000	900
MEGHALAY A	4000	38000	4000	300	400	1000	<100
MIZORAM	2000	44000	7000	<100	700	9000	100
NAGALAND	5000	80000	19000	700	700	5000	<100
NCT OF DELHI	63000	188000	44000	1600	19000	214000	8000
ODISHA	104000	172000	63000	200	6700	3000	<100
PUDUCHER RY	<1000	3000	4000	<100	400	5000	<100
PUNJAB	143000	343000	93000	18100	28800	72000	<100
RAJASTHAN	6000	191000	27000	10400	16600	32000	10500
SIKKIM	3000	17000	9000	400	100	8000	100
TAMIL NADU	4000	23000	16000	800	3800	36000	3500
TELANGANA	10000	98000	36000	2900	46000	71000	25800
TRIPURA	3000	22000	2000	<100	100	<1000	<100
UTTAR PRADESH	1064000	879000	296000	6100	49200	522000	7200
UTTARAKHA ND	19000	44000	22000	300	600	32000	1200
WEST BENGAL	36000	107000	56000	100	<100	91000	1300
INDIA	2016000	3903000	1275000	128100	392300	2556000	161600

## B. Estimated Number of Current Drug Users Among Adults Aged 18-75 Years

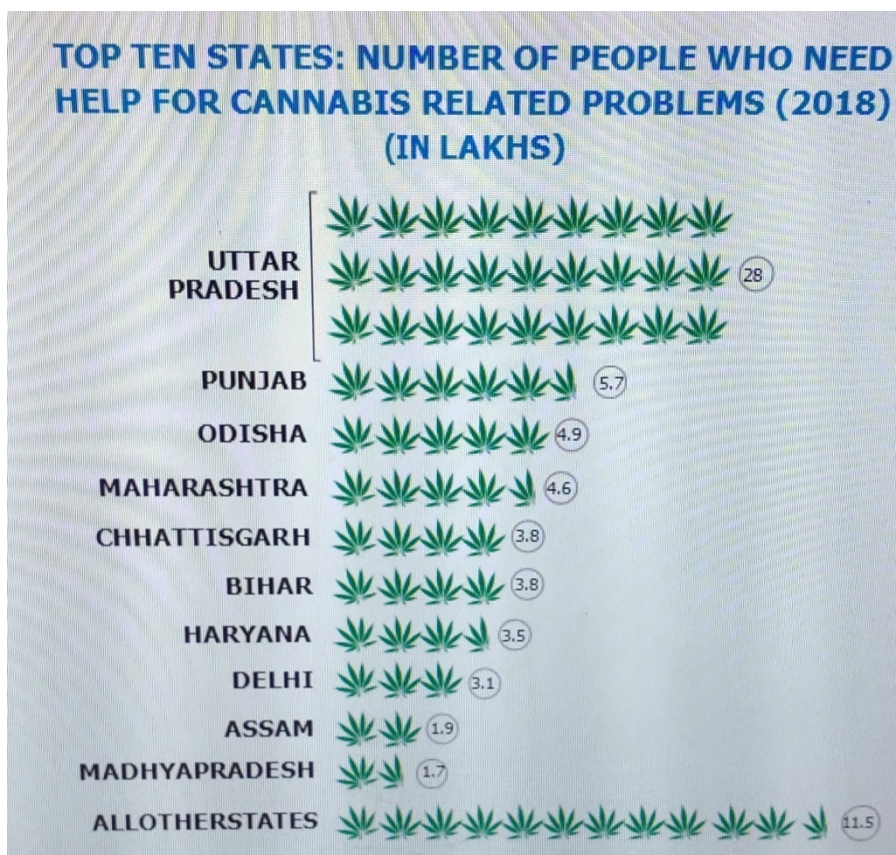
Name of the States/UTs	Alcohol	Cannabis	Opiods	Sedatives	Inhalants	Cocaine	Stimulant	Hallucinogens
JAMMU & KASHMIR	3,54,000	1,36,000	4,47,000	1,51,000	89,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,31,000	1,88,000	3,04,000	1,18,000	1,53,000	2,000	1,000	-
PUNJAB	73,31,000	30,68,000	21,36,000	9,93,000	1,87,000	1,50,000	1,36,000	-
CHANDIGARH	1,68,000	7,000	25,000	13,000	1,000	-	1,000	-
UTTARAKHAND	17,01,000	2,93,000	1,95,000	1,71,000	60,000	2,000	2,000	7,000
HARYANA	48,79,000	14,40,000	17,25,000	5,91,000	4,27,000	19,000	73,000	27,000
NCT OF DELHI	33,52,000	12,48,000	10,70,000	4,27,000	5,09,000	12,000	82,000	55,000
RAJASTHAN	10,98,000	78,000	7,30,000	1,73,000	51,000	52,000	48,000	49,000
UTTAR PRADESH	3,86,11,000	1,20,31,000	28,81,000	16,63,000	7,12,000	27,000	1,22,000	29,000
BIHAR	6,59,000	11,06,000	1,31,000	45,000	39,000	-	7,000	12,000
SIKKIM	86,000	59,000	91,000	81,000	18,000	3,000	-	1,000
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3,60,000	88,000	2,22,000	3,04,000	40,000	32,000	35,000	3,000
NAGALAND	1,12,000	66,000	3,06,000	5,77,000	8,000	4,000	2,000	-
MANIPUR	6,12,000	98,000	3,24,000	6,28,000	39,000	-	1,05,000	5,000
MIZORAM	76,000	30,000	2,10,000	-	18,000	-	2,000	1,000

TRIPURA	10,89,000	67,000	1,45,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
MEGHALAYA	80,000	40,000	1,25,000	1,058,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
ASSAM	22,99,000	5,92,000	6,61,000	6,74,000	2,25,000	2,000	30,000	5,000
WEST BENGAL	1,27,17,000	7,07,000	6,04,000	2,47,000	2,15,000	1,000	-	9,000
JHARKHAND	17,52,000	1,65,000	2,54,000	16,000	2,89,000	2,000	8,000	8,000
ODISHA	58,25,000	18,72,000	9,02,000	1,000	7,000	1,000	26,000	-
CHHATTISGARH	82,02,000	11,11,000	3,01,000	1,32,000	90,000	1,000	1,000	-
MADHYA PRADESH	1,10,23,000	8,30,000	6,51,000	1,87,000	4,81,000	38,000	72,000	26,000
GUJARAT	19,53,000	3,64,000	6,64,000	45,000	36,000	-	-	-
DAMAN & DIU	52,000	5,000	23,000	3,000	-	4,000	28,000	-
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	39,000	1,000	5,000	3,48,000	5,000	3,000	-	-
MAHARASHTRA	50,43,000	19,29,000	10,41,000	1,05,80,000	5,69,000	4,92,000	4,36,000	5,37,000
ANDHRA PRADESH	65,09,000	4,43,000	8,50,000	1,51,000	2,50,000	-	8,000	-
KARNATAKA	34,60,000	2,91,000	6,39,000	1,18,000	1,79,000	42,000	61,000	28,000
GOA	3,27,000	17,000	39,000	9,93,000	26,000	5,000	8,000	1,000
LAKSHADWEEP	-	-	1,000	13,000	-	-	-	-
KERALA	32,89,000	3,52,000	2,12,000	1,71,000	1,12,000	13,000	31,000	91,000
TAMIL NADU	90,01,000	1,04,000	1,54,000	5,91,000	1,03,000	7,000	19,000	29,000
PUDUCHERRY	1,18,000	2,000	23,000	4,27,000	16,000	-	2,000	-
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	87,000	1,000	5,000	1,73,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
TELANGANA	50,40,000	1,90,000	5,47,000	16,63,000	1,65,000	22,000	1,95,000	1,75,000
INDIA	15,01,16,000	2,90,18,000	1,86,44,000	1,05,80,000	51,25,000	9,40,000	15,47,000	11,01,000

I.



II.



2.5 As per the information provided by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, the financial and physical achievements under the Scheme for Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse from 2016-17 to 2019-20 was as follows:-

(Amount ₹. in crores)

Financial and Physical achievements					
Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Grants Sanctioned	Projects assisted	Beneficiaries (appro)
2016-17	35.00	47.00	47.00	430	1,14,759
2017-18	46.00	46.00	48.97	253	1,00,737
2018-19	50.00	80.00	80.00	510	77,479
2019-20	130.00	110.00	108.93	492	93,364

2.6 The Budgetary Allocation for State Action Plan under the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-19 and 2019-20 was as follows:-

Year	Budgetary Estimate	Revised Estimate	Grants Sanctioned	No. of Projects assisted
2018-19	130.00	113.50	112.33	36
2019-20	135.00	135.00	134.88	36

2.7 The Budgetary Allocation and physical achievements under the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) including 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24. Schemes for Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, State Action Plan and proposals of ODIC and CPLI is as follows:-

(₹ in crores)

Year	Budgetary Allocation	Revised Estimates	Grants Sanctioned	Projects assisted	Beneficiaries (Approx.)
2020-21	260.00	150.00	149.34	615	208415
2021-22	260.00	200.00	90.93	546	286402
2022-23	200.00	200.00	97.85	452	339588
2023-24	311.00	--	3.19	36	1,00,117 (till date)

2.8. On being enquired about the reasons due to which the budgetary allocation was reduced at RE stage in 2020-21 and 2021-22 under NAPDDR, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted in their written reply that:-

"RE is decided based on expenditure incurred during the first half of the financial year. In both the financial years, due to Covid-19 and lockdown, the performance of the centres running NAPDDR was affected. Further, during inspection, some of the centres were found non-functional or functioning with deficiencies, thus leading to cancellation of release of GIA to some NGOs in FY 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to which the RE for these years was reduced."

2.9. On being enquired about the reasons due to which the Department could spend only ₹90.93 crore out of RE of ₹200.00 crore in 2021-22, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted the following reasons *vide* their written reply submitted that:-

"(a) For continuation of the scheme of NAPDDR from 2021-22 to 2025-26, the approval of the Competent Authority was received in February 2022 and therefore the revised cost norms were made applicable with effect from financial year 2022-23.

(b) During 2021-22, it was proposed to open 90 DDACs across the country. However, due to late receipt of approval for continuation of the scheme, these centres could not be opened.

(c) The fund was released to each NGOs/VOs in proportion to the beneficiaries found present at the time of inspection. Due to Covid-19, the number of beneficiaries was less in some de-addiction centers. Fixed costs like salary and rent of the building were paid in full, but variable components consisting of contingencies, transportation, foods cost, office expenses etc. were released based on beneficiaries found present at the time of inspection.

(d) During inspection, many of the Centres were found not functioning or functioning with deficiencies, thus leading to cancellation of release of GIA to 45 NGOs in 2021-22."

2.10. In this regard, the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment further submitted during the course of evidence that:-

"...Because of pandemic the functioning of many centres has got affected. Some of them have not been operational for a long time. Their numbers have also been reduced. Suppose, we sanctioned 15 beds. But when you go for inspection, we find there only three or four people. So, we give proportionate grant. We do not provide the whole grant. As a result, the expenditure has been quite less last year."

2.11 On being enquired about the steps being taken to control the drug menace after the introduction of NAPDDR, the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment informed the Committee during the course of evidence that:-

“ड्रग्स की डिमाण्ड को कम करने के लिए हमने एक बहुत स्ट्रॉंग एंड रोबस्ट एक्शन प्लान बनाया है, जो वर्ष 2018 से 2025 के बीच चालू है। इसमें दस इम्पोर्टेंट कम्पोनेंट्स हैं, उनमें खासकर प्रिवेंटिव एजुकेशन है, बच्चे को पता होना चाहिए, किसी भी यूजर को पता होना चाहिए कि यह सबस्टेंस लेने से क्या होगा और इसे लेना नहीं चाहिए। यह अवेयरनेस कैम्पेन या प्रिवेंटिव एजुकेशन हमारा फर्स्ट कम्पोनेंट है। अगर एक बार नशा लेना शुरू करते हैं, तब उनको आइडेंटिफाई कैसे किया जाए, आइडेंटिफाई करने के बाद उनको सोसाइटी से या कम्युनिटी से कैसे हमारे डिएडिक्शन सेंटर में या रिहैबिलिटेशन सेंटर में ट्रीटमेंट और काउंसिलिंग के लिए लाया जाएगा। वहां पर जो लोग काम करते हैं, जैसे डॉक्टर्स, वार्ड ब्वॉयज, नर्सेस और जो भी पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ हैं, उनकी किस तरीके की कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग करनी चाहिए, उनको किस तरह से इन यूजर्स को हैण्डल करना है, इसका तरीका बताने की कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग होती है। पहले एनजीओज के माध्यम से हम जो सर्विसेज देते थे, अब उनको आर्गनाइजेशन बेस्ड स्ट्रक्चर से कम्युनिटी बेस्ड प्रोग्राम्स की ओर शिफ्ट किया जा रहा है। जितनी जिम्मेदारी आर्गनाइजेशन्स की है या मिनिस्ट्री और गवर्नमेंट की है, उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी कम्युनिटी की भी होनी चाहिए। उस विषय पर हम बहुत जोर देते हैं और लोगों को, कम्युनिटी को एजुकेट करने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसलिए हमने यह नशामुक्त भारत अभियान शुरू किया है। जो लोग ड्रग्स यूज करते हैं, उनको कल्प्रिट्स नहीं माना जाना चाहिए, उनको एक्युअली पीड़ित व्यक्ति माना जाना चाहिए।”

2.12. As regards to funds provided to NGOs/VOs/SAP in each State/UT during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment furnished as under:-

(₹ in crores)

S.No.	Name of the State/ UT	Funds released to NGOs/VOs 2020-21 SAP	Funds released to NGOs/VOs 2021-22	Funds released to NGOs/VOs/SAP 2022-23
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.65	3.12	3.99
2	A&N islands	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pr.	0	0	0.04
4	Assam	6.69	5.24	4.36
5	Bihar	3.97	2.05	1.83
6	Chandigarh	0.16	0.27	0
7	Chhatisgarh	0.88	0.86	1.29
8	D&N Haveli	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0.18	0.2	0.23
10	Delhi	3.92	4.37	3.47
11	Goa	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	1.7	2.35	2.53
13	Haryana	2.47	1.98	1.98



14	Himachal Pradesh	0.4	1.29	0.90
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0.84	0.46	2.37
16	Jharkhand	0.39	0.19	0.23
17	Karnataka	9.22	7.67	9.43
18	Kerala	5.96	3.62	3.48
19	Ladakh	0	0	0
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	4.8	2.84	3.46
22	Maharashtra	17.9	8.77	9.88
23	Manipur	6.34	7.2	7.99
24	Meghalaya	0.12	0	0.24
25	Mizoram	2.17	1.95	2.24
26	Nagaland	1.4	1.97	1.16
27	Odisha	10.66	10.07	9.30
28	Puducherry	0.66	0.22	0.42
29	Punjab	1.55	1.08	1.01
30	Rajasthan	6.59	3.74	4.86
31	Sikkim	0.42	0.46	0.19
32	Tamil Nadu	5.66	4.95	5.19
33	Telangana	2.45	2.32	2.48
34	Tripura	0.08	0.08	0.14
35	Uttar Pradesh	10.49	6.09	5.05
36	Uttarakhand	0.39	1.28	1.62
37	West Bengal	2.14	2.43	2.42
	others/NMBA/SAP/Navchetna etc	31.1	1.81	4.07
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>149.34</b>	<b>90.93</b>	<b>97.85</b>

2.13 On being asked about the criteria adopted for allocation of funds to States /UTs to meet their requirement for the implementation of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment informed the Committee in their written reply that:-

“Under NAPDDR funds to States/ UTs is released based on the State Action Plan (SAP) received from States/UTs. The request of funds and action proposed in SAP are duly examined in the Ministry and the necessary funds are released by the Ministry subject to submission of utilization certificates (UCs), progress report on utilization of the funds allocated in previous years. While reviewing the scheme of NAPDDR, it was decided to discontinue release of funds to the States/UTs under SAP from 2021-22. However, funds are released to the State/ UT under Special projects and Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA).”

2.14. The Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment also stated during the course of evidence on the criteria adopted by the Department for the allocation of funds to the States and UTs to meet their requirements that:-

“...based on the figures provided by the survey and also what the States and UTs intend to do, we ask for an action plan from all the States and UTs. If some of the States are not having de-addiction centres, they would send us their proposal for setting up the centres. After examining all the State action plans, then we sanction the amount... It is demand based as also the action plan based.”

2.15 On being asked about the number of persons benefitted State/UT wise under NAPDDR during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted the following details, State-wise:-

SI. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Beneficiaries		
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1752	2063	6878
2.	A&N islands	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	345
4.	Assam	9807	13328	15995
5.	Bihar	1599	1444	1414
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	842
7.	Chhatisgarh	195	721	6058
8.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman &Diu	0	0	165
10.	Delhi	2394	2238	12993
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1248	1608	1289
13.	Haryana	2664	3251	5692
14.	Himachal Pradesh	308	657	727
15.	J&K	179	247	1509
16.	Jharkhand	0	164	170

17.	Karnataka	5866	7602	7153
18.	Kerala	3892	4134	4239
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2908	3498	43993
21.	Maharashtra	10465	14195	9273
22.	Manipur	5733	5075	7974
23.	Meghalaya	214	241	297
24.	Mizoram	2122	1983	1862
25.	Nagaland	548	1231	1313
26.	Odisha	6647	7114	24497
27.	Puducherry	356	362	365
28.	Punjab	1865	2048	10534
29.	Rajasthan	2453	4278	10117
30.	Sikkim	116	231	194
31.	Tamil Nadu	4814	4936	3320
32.	Telangana	1144	1952	5924
33.	Tripura	0	0	614
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5504	5888	14295
35.	Uttarakhand	1549	1457	1256
36.	West Bengal	1137	1418	7118
37.	others	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77479</b>	<b>93364</b>	<b>208415</b>

2.16 With regard to next evaluation study proposed, the Committee were informed by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment vide written reply that no time frame has been fixed to conduct evaluation study of the scheme by the Ministry. Normally, mid-

term evaluation of the scheme is done for course correction. It is expected that next Evaluation of the Scheme of NAPDDR may be done during 2024-25.

2.17 When asked about the study conducted to assess the impact of drug abuse on the society, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted that no such study has been conducted by the Department.

**2.18 The Committee find that a comprehensive survey was conducted by the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centres (NDDTC), AIIMS in 2018 to gauge the magnitude of substance use in India. On the basis of the survey Report, the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) Scheme had been formulated for the period 2018-25 to control the drug menace in the country after subsuming erstwhile Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance(Drug) Abuse, which was running since 1980s. The Committee are shocked to note from the Report that around 21,70,71,000 adults in the age group of 18-75 years have been estimated to be using various drugs and that about 16 crore persons consume alcohol in the country too thus raising the total figure to a staggering 37 crore and above. They feel that since a large number of population is consuming drugs and alcohol hence the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction is required to be implemented very stringently so that it renders required help to the society by setting up sufficient infrastructure for creating awareness, educating people about the ill effects of drug abuse, developing human resources, conducting research etc. The NAPDDR provides financial assistance to State Governments/UTs Administrations and NGOs/VOs to run various centres like IRCA, CPLI, ODIC, etc. and the Committee feel that unless time bound goals as per the prevalence of drug problem in each State/UT are established, the Scheme may not yield the desired results. The Committee also believe that the Scheme launched in 2018 needed to establish an inbuilt mechanism for evaluation of the Scheme so that the flaws in implementation, if any, can be identified well in time and plugged early. The Committee also feel that the progress of the Scheme should be evaluated**

at regular intervals and the provision in this regard should be incorporated in the guidelines of the Scheme for course correction. They further recommend that the survey by NDDTC should be held periodically so that the Department has, before them, a correct picture of substance use in the Country and their Schemes are accordingly revised and new Schemes framed for rehabilitation of persons indulging in substance abuse and drug demand reduction. The Committee firmly believe that addiction to any drug substance not only affects a person's health and well-being but also has a profound negative impact on the family members and on the society as a whole. The Committee note that so far no study has been undertaken to assess the impact of drug abuse on society by the National Institute of Social Defence, the apex body under Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for training, research and documentation in this field. Hence, the Committee desire that they should plan to conduct a study/survey on the impact of the uses of drugs and psychotropic substances on the society so that the organisations/stakeholders working in the field of drugs demand reduction and rehabilitation of drug addicts can get the real picture of adverse effects of the drugs menace on various sections of the society, and prepare pointed interventions in a better way.

2.19 The Committee are pained to find that Opioids, Sedatives and Inhalants are being widely used by children aged 10-17 years and the worst affected States/UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The situation among adults aged 18-75 years is equally bad in these States. The Committee feel that there is urgent need to arrest this trend of consumption of drugs among the children and adults. Further, they are aghast to note that 19% of the population of the country is consuming alcohol particularly when there is a complete ban for consumption of alcohol in some States. As the Ministry is providing support to 523 centres across the country, which are geotagged too, the Committee cannot but emphasis the significance of

preventive education, awareness generation, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation of affected persons through these centres. The Committee also feel that strict vigilance to control illegal sale of liquor in States/UTs is the need of the hour, hence concerned State/UT Governments may be advised to take suitable action. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

**2.20** The Committee find that the budgetary allocation of ₹260.00 crore each made for 2020-21 and 2021-22 was reduced to ₹150.00 crore and ₹200.00 respectively at RE Stage which was not spent fully under National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR). The Department was able to spend ₹90.93 crore and ₹97.85 crore in 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively against the budgetary allocation of ₹200 crore made for each of these years. The Committee acknowledge the efforts made by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for conducting inspection of NGOs/VOs, evaluating their performance and cancelling Grant-in-Aid to 45 NGOs in 2021-22, which were found deficient in their functioning. The Committee find that the objectives of NAPDDR Scheme have suffered due to delay in approval of revised cost norms and due to late receipt of approval for continuation of DDAC Scheme as a result of which funds could not be spent in these years. They would appreciate the Department not repeating such delays to avoid any further hurdle in implementing the Scheme and desire that due care may be taken to ensure simplifying the process of submission of proposals by NGOs and their approvals in time. The Committee would expect that the budgetary allocation of ₹311.00 crore made for 2023-24 is utilized fully instead of being reduced at RE stage, as the pertinent approvals must have been obtained and the relevant procedure established by now. The Committee would like to suggest to the Department to take necessary care to ensure that number of beneficiaries increases in 2023-24 under National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) as it has reached to 1,00,117 till July, 2023.

**2.21** The Committee are very distressed to note that the number of drug users in States such as Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha,

**Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is exorbitant. Keeping this in view, the trend of amount sanctioned to NGOs/ VOs functioning in these States is very discouraging because in most of these States, the funds released to NGOs/VOs has gone down in 2022-23 in comparison to previous years. While the Committee appreciate the efforts made by the Department in conducting inspection and cancelling the Grant-in-Aid of NGOs found deficient in functioning since this would prevent the misuse of exchequer funds, at the same time, the Department should be prudent enough to ensure that a fast track alternate mechanism remains in place so that the rehabilitation and drug demand reduction do not suffer in critical States for want of sincere and suitable NGOs/VOs. The Committee, therefore, feel that to avoid cancellation of NGOs/VOs, there is an urgent need to develop a real-time on-ground monitoring system so that the NGOs/VOs, comply to the established norms in using the grants for their desired objectives. The Committee also feel that there is urgent need to evolve a system wherein NGOs/VOs realize their responsibility towards the society and also develop a mechanism wherein selection of NGOs/VOs is done with utmost care so that only genuine NGOs/VOs are selected for grant-in-aid.**

## CHAPTER-III

### DRUG DE-ADDICTION CENTRES (DDAC)

3.1 It was proposed during the review of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) in 2021 to set up 290 District De-addiction Centres (DDACs) in the vulnerable districts where no IRCA, ODIC or CPLI are existing. It was also proposed that DDACs will extend the services to the drug victims in parallel to the services provided by IRCA, ODIC and CPLI. The recurring cost of DDAC is ₹70,64,000/- for rural areas and ₹ 70, 04, 000 for urban areas. The Department has separately selected following 15 DDACs across the Country to provide comprehensive facilities hitherto being provided by IRCA, ODIC and CPLI together.

S. No	State	District	Name of Organisation
1.	Assam	Karimganj	WODWICHEE
2.	Daman & Diu	Daman	District Administration
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kulgam	JK Society For the Promotion of Youth and Masses
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	National Educational Society And Social Welfare Organisation (NESSWO)
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Samba	JK Society For The Promotion of Youth and Masses
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Bandipora	JK Students Welfare Mission
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	Concerned About Universal Social Empowerment (CAUSE)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Matra Seva Sangh, Chhindwara
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Mental Health Awareness & Networking
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	Jila Nasha Mukti Abhiyan Santhan
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Narmadapuram	New Pratap Shiksha Samiti
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Nivedita Kalyan Samiti
13.	Nagaland	Mon	Joint Action Committee Against Opium Addiction
14.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Research and Training Foundation
15.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Research and Training Foundation



3.2 On being asked about the advantage of DDACs over the existing infrastructure to handle the menace of drug addiction, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted vide their written reply:-

“The proposed DDACs would provide comprehensive facilities under one roof hitherto being provided by IRCA, ODIC & CPLI. Presently, the existing infrastructure i.e. IRCAs, ODICs and CPLIs are handling menace of drug addiction as standalone projects. District De-Addiction Centre (DDAC) is to be set up preferably in each district headquarter or suitably accessible place where rent free accommodation is provided by the district administration. DDAC would have following Roles and Responsibilities:

- a. Conduct primary prevention activities through awareness programmes among the vulnerable and affected community;
- b. Engage in risk mitigation of substance use among children / adolescent /youth by preventing substance use;
- c. Identify and train selected peer educators in the community;
- d. Implement early prevention education led by trained peer educators;
- e. Provide awareness about referral and linkage to counseling, treatment and rehabilitation services for substance dependent adolescents identified in the community;
- f. Identifying adolescents and other individuals subjected to substance use and facilitating their referral/admission into Rehabilitation Centers/Drop In Centres;
- g. Provide a whole range of services which includes treatment, after care and rehabilitation including skill development;
- h. Undertake drug demand reduction efforts to address all forms of illicit use of any substances;
- i. Alleviate the consequences of substance dependence amongst individuals, family and society at large.”

3.3 On being enquired about the study conducted before taking decision to set up 290 District de-addiction Centres in the country, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted in their written reply that:-

“Assessment of de-addiction facilities available in 272 most vulnerable districts under Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan has been done and keeping in view of the availability of funds, a decision was taken to set up 290 centres across the Country.

While reviewing the scheme of NAPDDR in 2021 for its continuation from 2021-22 to 2025-26, it was proposed to set up DDACs in those most vulnerable districts where there is no IRCA, ODIC or CPLI being supported by the Department. It was also proposed to bring existing IRCA, ODIC and CPLI under one roof so that all the facilities made available by these centres are provided to the substance users and or youth under one roof.”

3.4 On being asked about the Centers set up till date and time stipulated to set up of all the Centres, the Department through their written reply submitted that:-

“DDACs for 5 districts *namely* Karimganj (Assam), Kulgam (J&K), Mon (Nagaland), Cooch Behar & Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) have been approved by the Project Selection Committee. The process for setting up of these centres is underway. It is proposed to set up 285 more DDACs till financial year 2025-26. NAPDDR proposed setting up of 90 DDACs in the financial year 2021-22. AIIMS, New Delhi is supposed to provide technical knowhow training towards treatment. However, due to late receipt of approval from the competent authority for continuation of the DDAC scheme, these centres could not be opened in time”.

3.5 As regards to the procedure established for approval of the proposal for establishment and maintenance of DDAC, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment *inter-alia* informed the Committee vide their written reply that:-

“As per scheme guidelines, willingness and rent free accommodations are taken from those districts, where there is no IRCA, ODIC & CPLI under NAPDDR. On getting willingness from the district along-with rent free accommodation provided by the District administration, an advertisement is issued in leading newspapers and on the website of the Ministry as well as on e-Anudaan portal seeking applications from eligible organisations. These applications are initially examined by the Ministry and those found eligible as per the approved criteria and guidelines are placed before Project Selection Committee in the Ministry for screening and recommendation. The Committee recommend proposals subject to feedback of concerned district administration and State Government and also subject to fulfillment of the eligibility conditions. On approval of Hon’ble Union Cabinet Minister (SJ&E), the proposals are processed for other formalities and release of grants.”

3.6 On being enquired about the details of the Proposals received and approved alongwith the details of the proposals not approved/rejected, the Committee found from the information furnished by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment *vide* their written reply that:-

“One proposal was selected for Assam at Karimganj and one proposal was

selected for Jammu and Kashmir at Kulgam after first advertisement/ Expression of Interest, Two proposals in West Bengal and one proposal in Nagaland have only been selected after second advertisement/Expressions of Interest.

As regards to the proposal not selected, the Committee found that 86 proposals were not selected either due to no mention of Drug related activities in MoA and no proper accommodation provided by District Administration after first advertisement/Expression of Interest. 24 proposals were not selected after second advertisement/Expression of Interest. The proposals were not selected as there was either no mention of Drug related activities or no experience in Drug De-addiction Field or no proper documents provided or Negative Inspection Report or IRCA Centre already running.”

3.7 On being enquired about the parameters taken into consideration for fixing the rural and urban recurring cost for DDAC and about objection from any quarter against the costs fixed, the Committee were informed through written reply that:-

“While fixing cost norms for rural and urban DDACs, the cost norms of IRCAs, ODICs and CPLIs have been taken into consideration and there was no objection from any quarter against the costs fixed.”

3.8 On being asked about the criteria adopted for the allocation of funds to the States and UTs to meet their requirements with regard to setting up of DDACs, the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment stated during the course of evidence that:-

“...based on the figures provided by the survey and also what the States and UTs intend to do, we ask for an action plan from all the States and UTs. If some of the States are not having de-addiction centres, they would send us their proposal for setting up the centres. After examining all the State action plans, then we sanction the amount... It is demand based as also the action plan based.”

3.9 On being enquired about the monitoring mechanism of DDAC, the Committee were informed by the Department through their written reply that:-

“The functioning of DDAC will be monitored by the Committee headed by the District Magistrate, which has been formed under Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA). Additionally, retired eminent personalities of the districts, activists, Vice-Chancellor/ Head of Department (HoD)/Principal, researcher, scholars and so on may be co-opted by Chairman as the members of the Committee. This committee would only monitor policy related issues. Day to day and other

activities relating to implementation would be the responsibility of the concerned organisation/NGO approved for setting up of the DDAC.”

3.10 On being asked about the steps being taken to open DDAC’s all over the country particularly North Eastern States, the representative of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted before the Committee during the course of evidence that:-

“हमारी वेबसाइट में ई-अनुदान पोर्टल है, कोई भी प्रपोजल मेनुअली नहीं होता है। उनके लिए एनजीओज़ चाहिए। डी-एडिक्शन सेंटर एनजीओज़ के द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं। गोवा में एनजीओज़ नहीं हैं। अंडमान निकोबार में एनजीओज़ नहीं हैं। मेघालय में बहुत कम एनजीओज़ वालंटियर हैं, इसलिए वहां पर तीन सेंटर्स ही हैं।

अगर एनजीओ सेट-अप करने नहीं आ रहे हैं तो हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से भी पूछते हैं कि अगर आपके यहां से एनजीओ नहीं आ रहे हैं तो क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट डी-एडिक्शन सेंटर्स चलाएगी। हम ऐसे पूछते हैं कि अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या यूटी गवर्नमेंट चलाती है तो हम गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से उनको ग्रांट्स देते हैं। “

**3.11 Under NAPDDR a District De-addiction Centre (DDAC) is to be set up preferably in each district headquarter or suitably accessible place where rent-free accommodation is provided by the District Administration. DDAC are proposed to provide comprehensive facilities under one roof hitherto being provided by Integration Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Addicts (IRCA), Outreach and Drop-in Centres (ODIC) and Community based peer led intervention. The Committee find that during the review of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction in 2021, it was proposed to set up 290 DDACs in the vulnerable districts where no IRCA, ODIC or CCLPI exists. The Committee further find that the DDAC for 5 districts namely Karimganj (Assam), Kulgam (J&K), Mon (Nagaland), Cooch Behar & Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) approved by the Project Selection Committee, are being set up and remaining 285 are proposed to be set up by 2025-26. The Committee note that 90 DDACs proposed to be set up in 2021-22 in District Hospitals and AIIMS, New Delhi could not materialize due to late receipt of approval from the competent authority for continuation of DDAC Scheme. The Committee**

have also found that the several proposals for DDACs could not fructify as they were not approved due to various deficiencies in the proposals submitted including non-availability of proper accommodation with the district administration. With the year 2023 half over already, the Committee believe that the pace of setting up of DDACs has to be accelerated if the Department proposes to achieve the target of setting up 290 DDACs by 2025-26. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has to take time bound measures to provide necessary guidance to the NGOs/VOs with regard to the submission of acceptable proposals so that the delay in sanctioning of proposals by the Project Selection Committee is avoided. The Committee also feel that the problem with regard to availability of rent free accommodation has to be sorted out at first instance, with the State Governments so that it does not become a hurdle in implementation of the Scheme. The Committee are of the opinion that a review of the Scheme may be regularly held by the top level officers so that all procedural problems are identified early and due action is taken for their redressal. The Committee would like to witness one DDAC in every district ultimately as envisaged under the Scheme.

## CHAPTER-IV

### **PREVENTIVE EDUCATION AND AWARENESS GENERATION**

4.1 As per the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, preventive education and awareness generation Programme are organised to address specific target groups (vulnerable and at risk groups) in their neighbourhood, educational institutions, workplace, slum etc. with the purpose of sensitizing the target groups and the community about the impact of addiction and the need to take professional help for treatment. The Programmes are carried out through collaborative efforts of other Central Ministries, State Governments, Universities, Training Institutions, NGOs, other voluntary organisations etc. Though the NAPDDR lists out an indicative list of programmes to address specific target groups, the implementing agencies may, however, devise other innovative interventions for early prevention of drug abuse. Efforts are to be made to develop a preventive strategy that is based on scientific evidence, both universal and targeted, in a range of settings. Preventive Education and Awareness generation through media publicity is to be accorded.

4.2 With an aim to expand the outreach and specifically focus on vulnerable groups, the implementing agencies may consider the following:-

- a) The programmes should start at the school level and continue with college students.
- b) Parents/ teachers should be sensitized to develop skills to understand the psychology of the youth and to help them keep away from substance abuse and to accept the need for treatment.
- c) High-risk groups like commercial sex workers, mobile population like tourists and truck drivers, children of alcoholics and drug addicts, children of HIV affected parents, street children, prisoners and school drop outs should specifically be addressed through these programmes.
- d) The awareness programme should be appropriate to the local culture and in the local language. Utilisation of audio visual aids such as OHPs, slides, CDs, Power Point, Films, TV and Radio Spots etc. and use of innovative methods like street plays, puppet shows, seminars, group discussions are to be included.
- e) People holding positions of respect and credibility like Panchayat leaders, school/ college Principals/ teachers/ Lecturers etc. should be associated with the programmes.

4.3 The Financial assistance is provided as per the Annual Action Plan (AAP) prepared during each financial year for carrying out preventive education and

awareness generation programme in collaboration with the following organisations/ institutions:-

- i. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), organisations/ institutions fully funded or managed by State/ Central Government or a local body.
- ii. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Service Scheme (NSS);
- iii. Universities, Social Work Institutions, other reputed educational institutions, Association of Indian Universities, Kendriya Vidyalay Sangathan (KVS), NCERT, SCERT;
- iv. Regional Resource Training Centres (RRTCs) and IRCAs of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment working in the field of drug demand reduction with good track in performance;
- v. Organisations/ Institutions associated with Awardees who have been conferred National Awards for outstanding services in the field of prevention of alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse;
- vi. Any other organisations/ institutions considered fit and appropriate by the Project Management Committee.

4.4 Institutions would be eligible to receive advance upto 100% for conducting the programmes. Every organisation/ institution receiving funds under this component shall submit Utilisation Certificates (UCs) to the NISD in the prescribed format after completion of the programme.

4.5 It is found from the written reply of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment that the Annual financial allocation to carry out preventive education and awareness generation programmes under NAPDDR during 5 years (2021-22 to 2025-26) is as follows:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation of Funds
2020-21	27.20
2021-22	4.0
2022-23	4.00
2023-24	5.0
2024-25	5.0
2025-26	10.00

4.6 In addition to the above, Funds are allocated to colleges/universities for conducting awareness generation and preventive education programmes on receiving of detailed proposal from organisations. The following colleges/universities have been allocated funds:-

Sl. No.	Organisation/Universities	Amount	Date of sanction
1.	Vellore Institute of Technology, Chennai	18,66,975 /-	01.01.2021
2.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	16,83,000 /-	10.02.2021
3.	Christ University, Bangalore	16,83,000 /-	11.02.2021
4.	Tezpur University	18,95,250 /-	22.03.2021
5.	Bhopal School of Social Sciences	19,80,139 /-	30.03.2021
6.	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences	15,85,000 /-	07.04.2021
7.	Laadli Foundation Trust (JOSH)	60,29,71	---

4.7. On being enquired about the number of awareness generation programmes organised under NAPDDR, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted *vide* their written reply that:-

“Number of programmes conducted by NCDAP from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of programmes	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2018-19	2251	265751
2.	2019-20	2588	203850
3.	2020-21	724	23709
4.	2021-22	713	27749
5.	2022-23	772	61788

NAPDDR organised the following Awareness Generation Programmes:-

- 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2022 - To mark the International Day Against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking, a month-long online engagement programme 'Naya Bharat, Nasha Mukta Bharat' under the banner of Ministry's flagship program of 'Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan' was organised under which events like seminars, expert panel discussion, cultural programmes with in recovery & recovered persons, publishing of stories & recovery were live streamed online and appreciated by the viewers. The culmination of the month long celebration was the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan Run against Drug Abuse which was flagged off by Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment at JLN Stadium, New Delhi. Children, youth and many educational institutions participated in the Run and pledged to



be Drug Free and join Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan. More than 3500 persons participated in the run.

- 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2022 - MoSJE participated in the National Conference on Drug Trafficking & National Security held in Chandigarh on 30-31st July 2022. The Navchetna Modules developed by MoSJE for drug education awareness for students of class 6<sup>th</sup>- 11<sup>th</sup> were launched by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister in the National Conference. A short film prepared on the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan was also launched by the Hon'ble Home Minister. Recognizing the efforts and contributions made in the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan, the best performing 3 States & 3 Districts were awarded by MoSJE with the Union Home Minister presenting these awards to the winners. In the best performing State category, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir & Gujarat received the first, second and third award respectively. In the best performing district category, Datia (Madhya Pradesh), Thoubal (Manipur) and Chandigarh received the first, second & third prize respectively.
- 4<sup>th</sup> August 2022 - As our country is celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav this year, celebrating 75 years of independence, Department of Social Justice & Empowerment organised "Nashe se Azaadi" -National Youth and Students Interaction Program on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2022 under Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan. All the Ministers and Senior Officers of the Department participated in the event. 75 Universities and around 700 institutions had also participated in the online event including their Vice-Chancellors, faculty members and students of the identified Universities/institutions.
- 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2022 - As a part of Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) celebrating Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, a mass Pledge against Drugs Abuse was administered in all high schools and colleges across the country on 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2022. In the said programme, a total of 98,543 schools/colleges/educational institutions administered Pledge to more than 1.66 crore students.
- 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2022 - Under Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA), an interaction with NCC Cadets and mass pledge taking event was organised on 12.09.2022 at 4 PM in DAIC, 15 Janpath, New Delhi. Hon'ble Defence Minister was the chief guest on the occasion and presided jointly by Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment. All NCC State Directorates of NCC in the country took part in this event through online mode and all the District Collectors in the districts facilitated participation and viewing of this interaction and pledge taking event to NCC Cadets and youth in their districts."

4.8 On being enquired about the measures/ innovative steps taken by the States/UTs Governments to increase awareness about the ill effects of drug use, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted through their written reply that:-

“As per the then scheme guidelines of NAPDDR (as on 01.04.2018), on receipt of a proposal for project of Kawach from Narcotics Wing of Madhya Pradesh Police, the same was examined in the Department and was sanctioned under Innovative projects.”

Salient features of the Kawach:-

1. To make every child aware of the ill effects of drugs. To make it a core part of the education system;
2. Development of an Interactive Digital Portal for this purpose,
3. Development of exclusive content for the portal (messages/movies)
4. Formation of a special team to update the web portal.
5. Every school with internet facility on this portal. Providing a unique Login and Password;
6. To organise awareness class every week by the schools by downloading the material from the portal, in the second phase of the scheme, schools which have if there is no Internet facility, it has to be connected to the Internet by providing Tab or SIM card”.

**4.9 The Committee note that the preventive education and awareness generation programmes are organised through collaborative efforts of other Central Ministries, State Governments, Universities, Training Institutes, NGOs/VOs etc. to address vulnerable and risk groups. These programmes are held in educational Institutions, their neighborhood, work place, slums etc to sensitise the target groups and the community about the impact of addiction and the need to take professional help for treatment. The Committee find that the funds allocation for each year 2023-24 and 2024-25 is ₹5.00 crore whereas the fund allocation for 2025-26 is ₹10.00 crore which is higher when compared to the period from 2021-22 to 2024-25 but much less in comparison to 2020-21, when it was ₹27.20 crore. The Committee also find that only seven Institutions have been allocated funds in 2021 and 2022 as**

**the information provided by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment do not mention of any other Institutions such as Panchayati Raj Institutions, Resources Training Centres etc. getting funds for creating awareness. The Committee believe that the Department can be more effective in sensitizing the target groups and the community about the bad impact of drug addiction and underlining the need to take professional help for treatment without hesitation, if more and more preventive education and awareness generation programmes are organised and all the recognised Institutions are actively involved in the same. The Committee also feel that such programmes would prove to be more fruitful if they are organised as a mass public campaign in all the Schools across the country at least once a year, since a large number of children aged 10-17 years have been found to be using drugs, as per the survey conducted by National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS. The Committee are also concerned with decreasing financial allocation being made annually for this segment as the numbers of preventive education and awareness generation programme have considerably gone down from 2251 programmes in 2018-19 to 772 programmes in 2022-23. The Committee feel that ideally with increased financial allocation, more awareness generation programmes should be organised which would increase the number of beneficiaries as the number of beneficiaries in 2022-23 *i.e* 61788 in comparison to 265751 in 2018-19. Awareness can also be increased if education curriculum include chapters on drug addiction, its impact and also on de-addiction. Proper counselling for school and college students need to be available at hand. It is extremely important that addiction is not seen as a character flaw but as a condition that a person is struggling with. Society, as a whole, needs to understand that drug addicts are mostly victims and not the criminals. The Committee desire the Department to have more interactions with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare on how to give further boost to their efforts in the desired directions. As for rural areas, the Committee believe that the Panchayati Raj Institutions can play an important role in addressing this issue in rural areas of the country. Since consumption**

**of drugs and alcohol has also increased in rural areas nowadays, the Committee recommend that more initiatives should be taken to involve PRIs to spread awareness at village and block levels.**

## **CHAPTER-V**

### **CAPACITY BUILDING**

5.1 Capacity building programmes are to be undertaken to provide intensive training to personnel in the identification, treatment, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts. Financial assistance shall be provided for carrying out capacity building programmes in collaboration with the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations/Institutions of the Government of India as well as the State Governments such as SCERTs/DIETs, educational institutions, RRTCs, Medical Institutions etc. Financial assistance shall be provided as per the Annual Action Plan to NISD and/or to the State Government or other organisations. Institutions would be eligible to receive advance upto 100% for conducting the programmes. Every organisation/institution receiving funds under this component shall submit Utilization Certificates (UCs) to the NISD in the prescribed format after completion of the programme.

5.2 The following list of programmes have been enlisted under the NAPDDR to create a pool of trained human resources personnel and service providers:-

- i. Training of teachers and counsellors on different assessment tools for early identification of drug use and associated factors.
- ii. Workshops, Seminars and interactions with parents
- iii. Training programmes on de-addiction counselling and rehabilitation for social workers, functionaries of IRCAs, working professionals etc.
- iv. Orientation Courses in the field of drug abuse prevention for functionaries of IRCAs including nurses and ward boys
- v. Training Course for service providers, both in Government, Semi-Government and Non-Government Settings.
- vi. Training programmes for representatives of PRIs and ULBs, police functionaries, paramilitary forces, judicial officers, bar council etc. on drug abuse prevention

- vii. Training of staff in Prisons and Juvenile Homes and ICPS functionaries in order to ensure respectful, non-judgmental and non-stigmatizing attitude of the staff and for ensuring appropriate referrals and treatment.
- viii. Basic Training Course in awareness of drug use and dependency associated health problems and various treatment approaches so as to develop a core group of peer educators, counsellors etc. to assist in dissemination of accurate information about drugs, their use, issues of dependency, treatment options and for overall improvement of behavioural issues associated with drugs.
- ix. Specialized training for those who work with vulnerable groups, such as patients with psychiatric co-morbidities, children and women, including pregnant women.
- x. Any other training/skill development which furthers the objectives of NAPDDR.

5.3. The details of Training programmes organised between 2017 and 2022 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Nos. of Programmes	Nos. of Beneficiaries
1.	2017-2018	374	27494
2.	2018-2019	2218	73617
3.	2019-2020	2046	177627
4.	2020-2021	724	41253
5.	2021-2022	701	95604
<b>Total</b>		<b>6063</b>	<b>415595</b>

5.4 On being asked about specific training imparted to the volunteers/ counsellors and staff who are working in the de-addiction/ rehabilitation centres, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment informed the Committee vide written reply that:-

“Yes, specific training has also been provided to the functionaries of ODICs/CPLIs, IRCAs and ATFs to enhance their capacity and knowledge on Drug Prevention issues. The Training is useful in gaining confidence in handling

the matter of drug addicts and a total number of 170 participants were trained under 12 trainings held during 2019-2020”

5.5 On being enquired whether the number of counselors available *vis-à-vis* the number of addicts is sufficient and the action being taken to increase their numbers, the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment informed the Committee during the course of evidence that:-

“I think that is the area which we need to work further”.

5.6 On being enquired about the criteria adopted to grant funds to the Institutions for Capacity Building, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in their written reply stated that:-

“The organisations shall request the NISD directly and submit proposal for consideration of and to release of sanction grant. The Release of funds would be on instalment basis wherein 80% of the amount of assistance would be released as first instalment and Balance 20% amount as 2nd instalment will be released on receipt of the program Report, Audited Statement of Accounts & Utilisation Certificate”.

5.7 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment on being enquired about the mode of selection of an Institution for imparting capacity building training institutes for imparting training, *inter alia* informed *vide* written reply that:-

“The NAPDDR implementation model states that a Project Management Committee (PMC) is to be constituted for appraisal and approval of proposals received from NGOs. In last NISD Executive Committee, it was decided that proposal received from NGOs may be placed before the Project Management Committee (PMC) for approval. Accordingly, the PMC constituted with five members and one chairperson for consideration of program proposals of NGOs.”

5.8. On being asked about the parameters fixed with regard to training and infrastructure for the Institutes for imparting training, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted *vide* their written reply that:

“The parameters for programmes of NGOs are:

- a) A society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or
- b) A public trust registered under any law for the time being in force or
- c) A registered trade union, or
- d) A Charitable Company licensed under Section 25 of the Companies Act, or
- e) University/Institutions of higher learning.
- f) Should be registered with Niti Aayog.
- g) In the case of a voluntary organisation:

The organisation should have three years of practical experience in the implementation of welfare programmes. The proposals from NGO shall be examined by a PMC Committee with reference to all relevant factors such as eligibility, nature of activity proposed etc. If necessary, the NGO may be called to make suitable modification of the proposal *w.r.t.* size, scope, duration etc."

5.9. With regard to the capacity building by the National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP), the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment *inter-alia* submitted in their written reply that:

"The NCDAP also coordinated and sanctioned programmes to 21 Nos of SLCAs having knowledge, experiences of working in drug abuse field. They played an effective role in drug prevention and treatment by conducting various training programmes, creating awareness on a large scale (particularly in schools & colleges/universities), undertaking capacity building of functionaries of drug de-addiction treatment cum Counselling Centres & reaching out to community. The details of training programmes conducted by NCDAP during 2018-19 to 2020-21 as follows:

S.no	State	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21	
		No.of the program	No. of the beneficiaries	No. of the programme	No. of the beneficiaries	No.of the program	No. of the beneficiaries (Approx)
1.	ArunachalPradesh	29	3250	27	3840	--	---
2.	Andhra Pradesh	148	20380	221	36785	10	50
3.	Assam	115	10780	116	4529	10	250
4.	Bihar			23	2948	39	600
5.	Chhattisgarh	105	10980	8	1010	26	400
6.	Goa			5	500		



7.	Gujarat	104	8075	104	3100	10	250
8.	Haryana	150	12000	165	8692	30	1000
9.	HimachalPradesh	63	5850	143	4485	10	600
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	19	1880	20	2113
11.	Karnataka	204	19490	191	23686	101	1500
12.	Kerala	63	14380	132	7650	47	600
13.	MadhyaPradesh	17	1555	120	12178	10	300
14.	Maharashtra	22	11900	19	2709	10	300
15.	Manipur	92	7795	63	3347	24	210
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	8	390	---	---
17.	Mizoram	13	870	141	3102	10	300
18.	Nagaland	35	3245	29	1782	20	600
19.	Odisha	34	2605	65	6190	21	600
20.	Punjab	63	1920	6	340		
21.	Rajasthan	6	590	35	3500	40	2615
22.	Sikkim	50	4250	57	4850	---	---
23.	TamilNadu	38	40125	65	7059	20	600
24.	Telangana	111	11100	61	8126	108	1000
25.	Tripura	0	0	54	1397	---	---
26.	Uttar Pradesh	38	2350	103	6210	40	3121
27.	Uttarakhand	2	80	19	320	10	300
28.	West Bangal	56	4415	114	11550	30	900
29.	AndamanNicobar	5	500	15	1977	---	---
30.	Chandigarh	7	580	89	5055	20	2000
31.	Dadra andNagar Haveli andDaman and Diu	0	0	1	52	---	---
32.	Jammu &Kashmir	0	0	7	285	10	300
33.	Ladhakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Delhi	645	63110	282	17326	48	3000
36.	Puducherry	36	3576	81	7000	---	---
<b>Total</b>		<b>2251</b>	<b>265751</b>	<b>2588</b>	<b>203850</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>23709</b>

Some of the highlights of Programmes are:-

- a) School and college based drug abuse prevention programmes
- b) Community based drug abuse prevention programmes
- c) Training and Capacity building of IRCA/ODIC/CPLI staffs.”

5.10 On being enquired about the inspection conducted to check the parameters fixed for training infrastructure are being followed by the Institutes selected, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted in their written reply that:-

“Yes, The Inspection of the grant in aid Agency/Centre is being undertaken from time to time, to asses and monitor the progress of work. The Inspection report is submitted to the Ministry and if any agency found deficient or not up-to the mark, will be debarred or black listed”.

5.11 As regards to the number of training programmes conducted and the role of the State Level Co-coordinating Agency/Regional Resource Training Centre, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment informed the Committee vide their written reply that:-

“Total 912 training programmes were conducted by State Level Coordinating Agencies (SLCA) \Regional Resource Training Centres (RRTC) during 2020-21 & 2021-22 and the role of SLCA/RRTC is as follows:-

- Liaison and coordinate actively with state government
- Prepare state wise Action Plan
- Raising the competency standards of the functionaries/ personnel working in De-addiction centres and other related sectors.
- Invigorating efforts for preventing or minimizing any anticipated or consequent harm related to Drug Abuse in clients and in the Community
- Standardization of care in Drug Abuse Prevention and treatment
- Updating information and creating a database on extent and pattern of Drug Abuse and its various interventions at local, regional, and national levels
- Visit treatment centres to understand the issues and problems of the Grant in aid centres
- Function as a ‘mentoring agency’. Mentoring is to act as a trusted guide.
- To impart Training to service providers based on the assessment of the training needs, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation To render Technical support to centres in strengthening their programmes

- Strengthening the rehabilitation of the addicts by networking and convergence of resources.
- Training and Capacity building of various levels of functionaries working in the field of substance demand reduction.
- Conducting of Preventive education and Awareness generation Programmes about the ill-effects of drugs abuse.
- Provide for a whole range of community-based services for the identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of addicts;
- Develop Human Resources and Cadre of Service Providers, Build Capacity in drug prevention field.
- Facilitate Research, documentation, innovation and collection of relevant information.
- Development of linkages, facilitating advocacy, and promoting networking arrangements in the field of substance demand reduction at local, regional, national and international levels Formulate and implement comprehensive guidelines, schemes, Intervention Modules, and programmes using a multiagency approach for drug demand reduction;
- Undertake drug demand reduction efforts to address all forms of drug abuse
- Monitoring and evaluation of programmes and course organised by various collaborative agencies.
- Updating of information and establishment of appropriate database and monitoring systems
- Facilitating Activities of the National Action Plan on Drug Demand Reduction NAPDDR

5.12 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment on being enquired about the remarkable difference in capacity building prior/post to revision of the NAPDDR *inter-alia* informed the Committee *vide* their written reply that:-

“Remarkable difference in capacity building in both the phases prior & after to the revision of the scheme NAPDDR are mentioned below:-

Prior to revision of scheme, the program are primarily conducted through RRTCs. However, after implementation of NAPDDR schemes, much more concentrated effort are being made, due to selection of new SLCAs and also other setting up of new centre namely ODICs/CPLIs. The Outreach and Drop in Centres (ODIC) conduct outreach activities in the community for prevention of drug abuse, with a special focus on youth who are dependent on drugs. The outreach worker acts as a working tool to build contact with young people at risk before or at the initial stages of drug use, whereas the Community based Peer led Intervention (CPLI) undertakes early prevention education especially for vulnerable adolescents and youth in the community”.

**5.13 The Committee note that Capacity building programmes are undertaken by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in collaboration with Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations/Institutions of the Government of India as well as the State Governments such as SCERTs/DIETs, educational Institutions, RRTCs, Medical Institutions, etc. to provide intensive training to personnel in identification, treatment, after-cares, rehabilitation and social interactions of drug affected persons. According to the Ministry, 6063 programmes were organised during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 and 415595 persons benefited from these programmes. The Committee also find that 12 training sessions were held for the functionaries of ODICs/CPLIs, IRCAs and ATFs during 2019-20 wherein 170 participants were trained. Keeping into consideration the number of persons consuming drugs and alcohol and as accepted by the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment before the Committee, the Department needs to work much harder in the direction of training. The Committee feel that there is a strong and urgent need of many more trained personnel now for the identification, treatment, after-care, rehabilitation and social integration of drug addicts. They, therefore, recommend that the number of training Programmes be enhanced. The Committee would also like the Department to enhance their interactions with other Central Government Departments and State Governments to convince them into examining the possibility of organising more and more activity-specific trainings and fixing annual targets for training and beneficiaries to assess the progress in the direction. The Committee would like to be informed about the measures being taken by the Department to increase the number of trainings to impart specific trainings to overcome the Drug menace, at the action taken stage.**

**5.14 As regards performance of the National Center for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP), the Committee note that they organised 2251 training programmes in 2018-19, 2588 in 2019-20 and 724 programmes in 2020-21 in various States across the country. In these programmes, 265751 persons got benefited in 2018-19, 203850 persons in 2019-20 and 23709 persons in 2020-**

**21. From this, the Committee conclude that the number of training Programmes organised by NCDAP in 2020-21 has considerably gone down hence the NCDAP needs to find reasons for the fall in number of programmes particularly for the States such as Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi, where the number of drug users is much higher in comparison to other States. The Committee would also suggest to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment to check the reasons for States where no program was organised during 2020-21, focus on those now and the steps taken by NCDAP in this regard. The Committee would also like to be informed of the programmes organised by NCDAP in 2021-22 and 2022-23 and the necessary measures taken to increase their number. The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken to increase the capacity building Programmes and the outcome of such Programmes.**

**5.15 The Committee find that State Level Coordinating Agencies (SLCA)/Regional Resource Training Centers (RRTCs) have been entrusted with the various responsibilities with regard to training, capacity building, preventive education and awareness generation programmes facilitate research documentation, monitoring and evaluation programmes and establishment of appropriate data base. The Committee, however, notice that SLCAs/RRTCs could organise 912 training programmes in 2020-21 and 2021-22. The Committee are of the strong opinion that the State/UT Governments need to actively participate in such endeavours of the Government of India. Unfortunately their response to the efforts of the Government of India lacks enthusiasm. The Committee would be happy to know about any efforts lately made by Department of Social Justice and Empowerment so that the participation of States/UTs is enhanced. The Committee also feel that a healthy population is an asset for the State/UT hence they should proactively participate in the efforts made by the Central Ministries to get rid of evils like drug addiction. Drug abuse is a chronic problem and needs constant and active participation of all the stakeholders. The Committee, therefore, desire**

**that it is the duty of the Department to engage with the State/UT Governments on the policies of the Government and encourage them to participate in various endeavours of the Central Government with the requisite zeal and drive. The Committee do hope that SLCAs/RRTCs will take appropriate measures to shoulder the responsibility entrusted over them. The Committee would also like to be informed of the action taken by SLCAs/RRTCs for implementation of NAPDDR scheme of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.**

## CHAPTER-VI

### TREATMENT, REHABILITATION & LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT FOR EX-DRUG ADDICTS

6.1 The NAPDDR for 2018-25 focuses on availability of IRCAs in each district, conversion of existing IRCAs into treatment clinics, availability of drug addiction treatment facilities in Government Hospitals and closed settings such as prisons, juvenile homes etc. There are 535 de-addiction Centres including 350 Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA), 53 Community based Peer led Intervention (CPLI), 73 Outreach and Drop-In Centres (ODICs) and 38 Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs) are being run by various NGOs/VOs in the States/ UTs under NAPDDR. The annual target for IRCA is 180 for 15 bedded, 360 for 30 bedded, 600 for 50 bedded and for CLPI and ODIC is 1200 and 420 respectively. State-wise details of such Centres supported during 2021-22 are as follows:-

SI.No	State	IRCA	CPLI	ODIC	SLCA	ATF	Grand Total	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	10	4	4	1	1	20	18658
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	1	1	0	0	2	30
3.	ASSAM	18	3	3	1	0	25	26984
4.	BIHAR	9	0	0	1	1	11	1583
5.	CHANDIGARH	0	1	1	0	0	2	1007
6.	CHATTISGARH	2	1	3	1	0	7	16580
7.	DAMAN & DIU (ONLY DAMAN)	1	0	0	0	0	1	160
8.	DELHI	9	6	8	1	2	26	18549
9.	Goa	0	0	0	0	2	2	3
10.	GUJARAT	7	3	3	1	3	17	1571
11.	HARYANA	9	1	1	1	0	12	7352

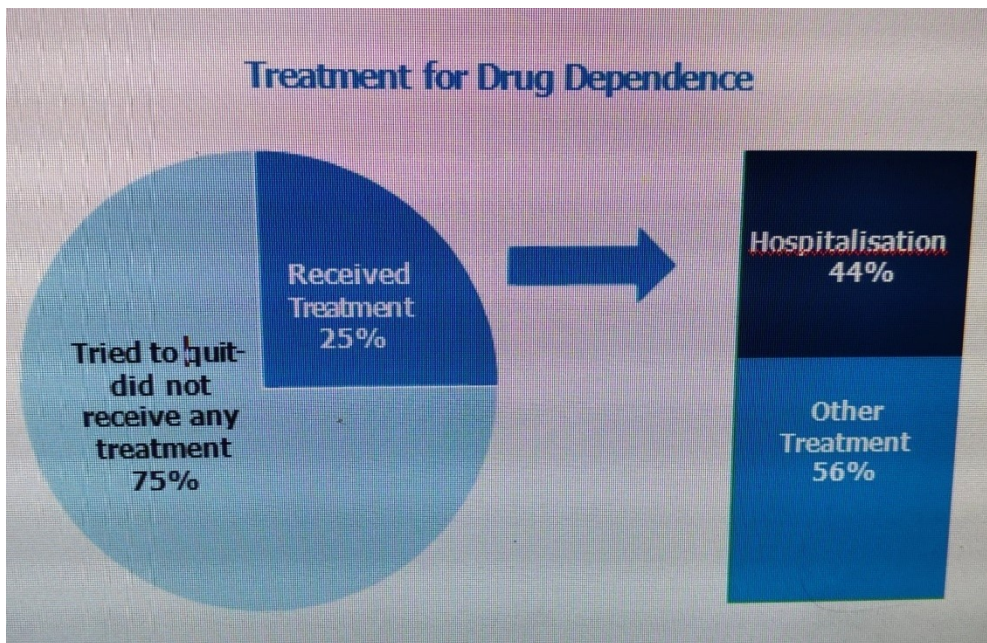
12.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	1	0	1	1	7	12665
13.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1	2	3	1	12	19	4365
14.	JHARKHAND	1	0	0	0	1	2	195
15.	KARNATAKA	32	0	0	1	0	33	7206
16.	KERALA	18	2	2	1	1	24	4746
17.	MADHYA PRADESH	12	3	6	1	2	24	41467
18.	MAHARASHTRA	43	1	0	1	1	46	8630
19.	MANIPUR	25	2	6	1	0	34	9026
20.	MEGHALAYA	1	1	1	0	1	4	40
21.	MIZORAM	10	0	2	0	1	13	2025
22.	NAGALAND	7	1	1	1	1	10	1440
23.	ORISSA	38	4	5	1	0	48	28223
24.	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	1	0	0	2	499
25.	PUNJAB	7	1	2	0	0	10	10159
26.	RAJASTHAN	18	5	6	0	0	29	24001
27.	SIKKIM	2	0	0	0	1	3	178
28.	TAMILNADU	24	0	0	1	0	25	3938
29.	TELANGANA	10	1	1	1	0	13	6020
30.	TRIPURA	0	0	2	0	1	3	762
31.	UTTAR PRADESH	19	6	8	1	5	39	15523
32.	UTTARAKHAND	4	1	1	1	1	8	4718
33.	WESTBENGAL	8	2	2	1	0	13	8099
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>286402</b>



I.



II.



6.2 The role and functions of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Addicts, Outreach and Drop In Centres and Community Based Peer led Intervention Centres are:-

- (a) Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Addicts (IRCAs) provide counseling, treatment for substance users and also give services of preventive education, awareness generation, motivational counselling, family counselling, detoxification/de-addiction, after care, and follow up. IRCA provides in-patient services where the beneficiary stays at the IRCA for a period of 30 days.
- (b) Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODICs) have been established to conduct outreach activities in the community. These centers provide out-patient services. The following activities are done by the ODICs:
  - (c) To go into the community and conduct outreach activities among vulnerable adolescents and youth in community for prevention of drug abuse;
  - (d) Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) one to one/group sessions in community by Outreach Workers;
  - (e) To identify the vulnerable persons and also substance users and bring them to drop in centers for services;
  - (f) To provide safe and secure drop-in space for drug users in the community having the provision of screening, assessment and counseling;
  - (g) Individual, group and family counseling;
  - (h) Provision of consultation with doctor for referral and linkage with treatment facility;
  - (i) To provide referral and linkage to treatment and rehabilitation services for drug dependents.
  - (j) Community based Peer led Intervention programmes are focused preventive measures, which do the following activities
    - (k) To assess substance use in the community especially focused on children and vulnerable adolescents;
    - (l) Outreach activities in the community among young vulnerable population for community mapping and assessment;
  - (m) Identification and Training of youth as Peer Educators to lead peer led community intervention;

- (n) Implement early prevention education by trained peer educators;
- (o) The Peer Educators will focus on creating awareness among the community members on prevention of drug abuse.

6.3 On being enquired about the criteria and parameters fixed for selection of Organisation for Community based Peer led intervention programme and for establishing Outreach and Drop in Centres in the country, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted in their written reply that:-

“As per the schemes, the following criteria and parameter are seen for selection of an organisation for setting up of ODICs and CPLIs:

- (i) Registration under Society Registration Act;
- (ii) Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) should support the proposed programme;
- (iii) Annual Reports of the last two years showing activities for the proposed project;
- (iv) Audit Reports of the last two years showing expenditure for the proposed project; and
- (v) The organisation should not be blacklisted under any schemes of the Government of India or State Government.”

6.4 As regards to the target fixed to set up outreach and Drop in Centres and the funds earmarked for this purpose including the expenditure estimated to be incurred on each of the activity proposed to be conducted for focused intervention in vulnerable areas, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted that:-

“Currently, as per revised scheme guidelines, Outreach and drop in centres (ODICs) are not being opened under NAPDDR. It is proposed to setup 290 District De-addiction centres (DDACs) over the five years in the Country. These DDACs would provide comprehensive facilities hitherto being provided by IRCA, ODIC & CPLI together.

As per EFC, fund has been earmarked for maintenance of IRCAs, ODICs and CPLIs. During the current financial year, ₹125 crore for IRCAs, and ₹12 crore each for ODICs and CPLIs have been earmarked for release to NGOs for maintenance of their project. In addition to this, an amount of ₹63 crore for

DDAC, ₹15 crore for NMBA, and ₹4 crore for awareness generation and capacity building programmes have been earmarked during the current financial year”.

6.5 On being enquired about the study conducted to assess the requirement of such centres in each State *vis-a-vis* the number of such patients, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment stated in their written reply that:

“The Ministry have conducted the first comprehensive National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India between December 2017 and October 2018 through National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and it was published in 2019. The survey will be conducted every five years. Based on the finding of survey, and input from the NCB from supply side, the Ministry have identified 272 vulnerable districts. During the next few years, the main focus would be on these vulnerable districts with combining efforts of Narcotics Control Bureau, Outreach/Awareness by Social Justice and Treatment through the Health Department”.

6.6 On being asked about the availability of sufficient number of Institutions in the Country to control drug use, the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted during the course of evidence that:-

“It is a matter of concern that States are having deficit institutions. We try every time. But as the hon. Chairperson also mentioned, may be, we have to try further. We want to identify good NGOs who can come and set up institutions because the scheme operates through NGOs and NGOs should have some experience in running these types of institutions”.

6.7 On being enquired about the criteria adopted to select Drug treatment Clinics for outpatient treatment and Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for addicts (IRCAs) including financial assistance granted to undertake the entrusted responsibility, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted vide their written reply that:-

“As per the schemes, the following criteria and parameter are for selection of an organisation for setting up of IRCAs and ODICs:

- (i) Registration under Society Registration Act;
- (ii) Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) should support the proposed programme;
- (iii) Annual Reports of the last two years showing activities for the proposed project;

- (iv) Audit Reports of the last two years showing expenditure for the proposed project; and
- (v) The organisation should not be blacklisted under any schemes of the Government of India or State Government.

As per scheme guidelines *w.e.f.* 01.04.2020, an amount of ₹27.46 Lakhs for 15 bedded IRCA, ₹39.04 Lakhs for 30 bedded IRCA and ₹52.10 Lakh for 50 bedded IRCA is provided. Further, an amount of ₹18.04 Lakh is provided for running of an ODIC centre.

As per the revised guidelines, the Ministry will float Expression of Interest (EoI) from the eligible NGOs/ Start ups/ organisations for seeking proposals for setting up and maintenance of DDAC at e-Anudaan portal within a set time frame as decided. The proposals so received would be examined by the Ministry and eligible proposals will be subject to inspection by PMU State Coordinator. Thereafter, the proposal recommended by PMU will be placed before the Screening Committee, which will take final decision for selection of DDAC”.

6.8 On being asked about the number of Centres that have been deregistered from the Scheme during the last five years including alternate arrangements made to meet the requirement of the area from where Centres were deregistered, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted *vide* written reply that:

“Funds to 76 NGOs belonging to several States have been cancelled during last five years *viz* 19 in Maharashtra, 9 in Tamil Nadu, 7 each in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, 6 in Rajasthan, 5 each in Assam and Chattisgarh, 3 in Telangana, 2 each in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka, 1 each in 9 States/ UTs namely Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.”

6.9 On being asked about the Skill Development Vocational Training and Livelihood Support programme organised for ex-drug addicts by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in collaboration with Ministry of women and child development, Ministry of skill development and Entrepreneurship Government, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment *inter-alia* submitted in their written reply that:-

“Programmes for skill development, vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts would be carried out through Corporations under the scheme of PM-DAKSH of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. In addition to this, vocational training and livelihood programmes would also be carried out in collaboration with Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and its affiliated institutes and State Governments. Further, one of the objectives of the scheme is to provide for a whole range of community based services for identification, motivation, counseling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of dependents”.

6.10 As regards to the training facilities available for skill development, etc to ex-drug addicts, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment stated in their written reply that:-

“PM-DAKSH (Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi) Yojana is a National Action Plan for skilling of marginalized persons covering SCs, OBCs, EBCs, DNTs, Sanitation workers, waste pickers including Drug addict persons, which was launched on 07th August 2021.

During the current financial year, all IRCA centres were requested to register their in-patients and recovered patients, in their field of interest, at PM-DAKSH portal. It has been confirmed from those centres as well as persons dealing with PM-DAKSH that a number of recovered patients have applied under this programme”.

**6.11 As on date, 535 de-addiction Centres i.e. 350 Integrated Rehabilitation Centers for Addicts (IRCAs), 53 Community based Peer led Intervention (CPLIs), 73 Outreach and Drop-in Centers (ODIC), 21 State level Coordinating Agencies (SLCA) and 38 Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATF) are running across the States/UTs in the Country. The Committee find that the number of de-addiction centres is very less in several States/UTs such as Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Sikkim and Tripura. Nonetheless under NMBA, 272 vulnerable districts have been identified on the basis of survey conducted by National Drug Dependence Treatment Center (NDDTC) and the main focus would be on the vulnerable districts during the next few years. The Committee are happy to note that during the period of NAPDDR i.e. 2018-25, the focus is to convert existing IRCAs into treatment Clinics, making IRCAs available in each district and availability of drug addiction treatment facilities in Government hospitals and closed set ups such as prisons, juvenile halls etc. The Committee hope that States/UTs such as Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Goa not having even single IRCA; Bihar, Daman & Diu, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Mizoram, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu & Tripura not having even single CPLI; Bihar, Daman & Diu, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Sikkim & Tamil Nadu without single ODIC and; the States/UTs not having presence of SLCA and ATF will be given priority to set up IRCA, CPLI, ODIC, SLCA and ATF and necessary steps would be taken so that the proposals start**

coming from such States/UTs also. The Committee would also like the Department to ensure that the Schemes of the Department are given wider and better publicity so that States/UTs lagging behind feel responsible enough to take requisite steps and send proposals for setting up of IRCA, CPLI, ODIC etc. in their States/ UTs for providing facilities to curb drug abuse. They suggest that the initiatives taken by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for expansion of network of IRCA, CPLI, ATF etc. need to be completed in a time bound manner with special attention to the States/UTs hitherto deficient in these facilities. The Committee also expect that the concern shown by the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for the States/UTs deficient in these facilities before them during evidence would translate into concrete action. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

6.12. The Committee note that the Schemes of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment relating to drug abuse are generally operated by NGOs. These NGOs are selected as per the parameters laid down by the Department for their then empanelment and an amount of ₹27.46 lakh for 15 bedded IRCA, ₹39.04 lakh for 30 bedded IRCA and ₹ 52.10 lakh for 50 bedded IRCA is provided to NGO for running IRCA. An amount of ₹18.04 lakh is provided for running an ODIC centre. The Committee are unable to understand reasons due to which the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment have not been able to set up these institutions as provisioned, despite availability of financial aid and the intent of the Department to run the Institutions. The Committee also are worried since funds to 76 NGOs were cancelled by the Department in various States such as Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, etc. during preceding years. The Committee feel that there is urgent need to identify the reasons due to which the Department has not been able to get good NGOs for setting up of Centers in the Country. In view of this, the Committee recommend to examine the reasons that have become hindrance

**in achieving the annual target fixed for IRCA, CPLI, and ODIC and find out possible solutions to remove all impediments.**



## CHAPTER-VII

### **NASHA MukT BHARAT ABHIYAAN**

7.1. The Ministry have launched Nasha MukT Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) in 272 identified vulnerable districts on 15 August 2020 based on the findings of first comprehensive National survey & inputs from Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) with an aim to create awareness about ill effects of substance abuse among the youth, with special focus on higher educational institutes, university campuses, schools and reaching out into the community and garnering community involvement and ownership of the Abhiyaan. The efforts are afoot to train responsible young population to increase community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand for dependence-producing substances and promote collective initiatives to prevent the usage of drugs in the first place. Major focus would be on Youth and Higher educational Institutions in this Abhiyaan.

7.2. NMBA roadmap has been developed and circulated to all relevant central agencies, Para-military forces, social & spiritual organisations & other stakeholders to extend the scope and reach of Abhiyaan and create mass awareness on a larger level with community involvement. The progress of NMBA along with other measures taken by enforcement agencies are regularly reviewed through Narco Coordination (NCORD) mechanism at Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

7.3 As per the Statement in Chapter-2, the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre Report based on the projected population in 2018 has revealed estimated number of current Drug users among children aged 10-17 years is as follows:-

INDIA	Cannabis	Opioids	Sedatives	Cocaine	ATS	Inhalants	Hallucinogens
Total	2016000	3903000	1275000	128100	392300	2556000	161600

7.4 On being enquired about the study conducted to investigate the causes of juvenile addictions, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment *vide* written reply stated that:-

"A focused thematic study (FTS) on school and college-going children was conducted by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment as part of the recent national survey on extent and pattern of substance use in India. This FTS provides insight into substance use in school and college students across different states in India. The FTS was conducted in 10 locations from all regions of India and covered Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dibrugarh, Hyderabad, Imphal, Jammu, Lucknow, Mumbai, and Ranchi. A total of 5920 school students (mean age 14.7 years) and 2533 college students (mean age 20.6 years) were interviewed in the FTS. Including tobacco, about 15% school students reported ever use of any psychoactive substances, while this rate for last 30 days was 7.2%. The most common substance used ever as well as in past 30 days was tobacco, followed by alcohol. The study also reported various other correlates of substance use in the student population.

- a. The most common reasons for starting substance use among both school and college students were related to negative emotional states, curiosity and peers' influence. Role of peers was mentioned by about half the students.
- b. About one fourth of the school students reported frequent conflicts in the family, as a risk factor for substance use.
- c. About 40% had family members who were using tobacco or alcohol each. The use of cannabis by a family member was reported by about 5% students while use of other substances such as inhalants/sedatives/opioids by 2-3%. Thus, exposure to substances through the family was present in a proportion of school students.
- d. Presence of protective factors such as family supervision was present as almost 90% school students and more than 80% college students

reported that family members were aware of how and with whom they were spending their time.

- e. Perception of harm of substance use is an important indicator and lower perception of harm may indicate risk of substance use in the future. Overall, the harm perception was quite high among students. More than 90% school students and more than 80% of the college students considered all the types of psychoactive substances as harmful.
- f. Considering the role of peers in substance use initiation, in both school and college students, peer perception of harm and disapproval/approval of substance use was lower than self-perception of harm”.

7.5 Some of the achievements under NMBA as on 18.7.2023 are as under:

- Through the various activities undertaken for the Abhiyaan, 10.47+ crore people have been reached out so far in the identified districts
- More than 3.34+ crore youth and 2.24+ crore women have actively participated in the Abhiyaan with the involvement of Yuva Mandals, NSS/NCC Volunteers
- Social Media accounts of the Abhiyaan on Twitter, Facebook & Instagram have acted as effective medium for spreading awareness among children and youth about not using drugs and ensure strong online presence of the Abhiyaan.
- Eminent Universities & Colleges across the country are actively involved in the implementation of Abhiyaan activities in their campuses and vulnerable communities present around them.
- A host of online events like Capacity Building Workshop for Youth, Panel Discussion with DC/DMs, Expert Panel Discussion, Online competitions etc. have also been organised with the involvement and participation from the highest authorities, subject matter & domain experts from different fields
- A Website (<http://nmba.dosje.gov.in>) for the NMBA has been operational to provide real time information to the public about NMBA
- A mobile Application for the Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan is used for collecting the data and the information of the activities that are happening on-ground on real time basis. This App is being used by the Master Volunteers in the field who are organising

and conducting activities for the Abhiyaan and also by the District Officials. NMBA can be viewed on a district, state and national level by the stakeholders as well as public.

- An interactive space for Forum & Discussion is provided on NMBA website where people can anonymously ask questions on any information related to substance abuse, which are answered by experts from eminent institutions like NIMHANS, Bengaluru & PGIMER, Chandigarh.
- All the rehabilitation, treatment and counselling facilities supported by the Ministry have been geo-tagged to make them accessible and easier to locate and available on NMBA website.
- An online training module on 'Basic Course on Substance (Drug) Abuse Prevention' is prepared and put on the online training platform of the Ministry 'TAPAS' wherein people can register and undergo this informative training course.

7.6 On being asked about the basis of selection of 272 districts under Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan, the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted before the Committee during its deliberation that:-

“हमने ये 272 जिले डेटाबेस के आधार पर सलेक्ट किए, हमारा सब्जेक्टिव डिसेीजन नहीं था”

7.7 He further added that:-

“मैं इन तीन-चार पॉइंट्स के बारे में बताता हूँ। इसमें हमारे साथ आठ हजार वॉलेंटियर्स जुड़ गए हैं। ये हमारे साथ पैसे के लिए नहीं आए हैं। नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान बिलकुल निःशुल्क है। हम इसमें एक रुपया भी खर्चा नहीं करते हैं। पूरा यूथ, वॉलेंटियर्स बनते हैं और हमसे जुड़ते हैं। ये लोग जाकर सबसे बात करते हैं, उनसे जुड़ते हैं, उनको ऑर्गनाइज़ करते हैं और खेल में लाते हैं।”

7.8 On being enquired about the modus operandi of Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan across the country along with grants so far allocated/ utilized and number of beneficiaries, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment *inter alia* submitted vide written reply that:-

“An amount of ₹10 Lakh has been allocated to each district for conducting awareness programmes under NMBA in the year 2020- 21. Under NMBA, more than 1.43 crore people have been reached out.

The funds will be released to Districts again on submission of Utilization certificate against the funds released to them in F.Y 2020-21”.

7.9 On being asked about the effectiveness of the NMBA, the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted during the deliberation of the Committee that:-

“इसमें मेनली यूथ में जागरूकता फैलानी है और यूथ को ऑर्गेनाइज करके इसके ऊपर अभियान चलाना है। यह एक रास्ता है। बहुत मजबूत तरीके से हम इसे लागू कर रहे हैं। वह अभियान चल रहा है, हम आप सबके सहयोग से और अच्छा काम करेंगे। इसके अलावा जो लोग ऑलरेडी इन चीजों का सेवन कर रहे हैं, जिनकी आदत बन चुकी है, हम उनको अपने यहां लाकर सुधारते हैं और उनको वापस भेजते हैं। हमारे पास करीब 2,08,000 लोगों को एडमिट करने की क्षमता है। हम अपने यहां उनका एडमिशन करते हैं और 30 दिनों तक उनका इलाज करके उनको वापस भेजते हैं। यह काम चल रहा है।“

7.10. On being enquired about the impact assessment study of Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyan conducted by United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment submitted *vide* written reply that:-

“Impact assessment of NMBA has been done in 11 States (68 districts) by UNDP and submitted a preliminary report. As per this report, the major findings of the study are:

- 76% of the respondents feel the need of NMBA in the community
- 77% of the respondents attended any programme on drug abuse prevention
- 64% of the respondents under the assessment reported that they have heard about the Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan.

UNDP is yet to submit final report. On receipt of final report, the same will be examined by the Ministry and course correction, if any required, will be undertaken”.

7.11 On being asked about the time by which the Ministry proposes to cover all the States/ UTs under Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan as the menace of drug is widely prevalent in almost all the districts across the country, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted that 100 more districts were added on 15.08.2022 to the 272 identified most vulnerable districts implementing Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan all over the country.

7.12. As regards to the details and status of implementation of Navchetna Programme under Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan, the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment submitted vide written reply that:-

“The Ministry have developed Navchetna Modules (A New Consciousness on Life Skills and Drug Education for School Children) - teacher training modules in collaboration with Ministry of Education under “Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan” with the aim to increase awareness and education on life skills and drugs among students in schools in India. The key objectives include, delay in the initiation of substance use among school children, provide linkage support for children in drug use for further screening, counseling support and treatment, provide support to families and teachers on early signs of drug use among children, and provide more information on support that is available. Navchetna is a teacher driven set of modules wherein teacher-trainers would be trained at the District and at school levels. Coupled with this approach is the adoption of a strategy that ensures that a child or adolescent has someone to approach or talk to in the school if she/he is having problems with substance use. In the first year/phase, 300 districts would be covered by the Navchetna project. The Ministry have set a target to generate awareness among 10 lakh Teachers and 2.4 crore Students through Navchetna Modules. As per the programme, five Master Trainers from each district will be trained and 100 schools having 30+Teachers are to be covered in each district. As the first phase of the scheme that is training of the Master Trainers is yet to roll out, training of the students will be done only after training of Master trainers, followed by the training of school teachers who in turn will train school students. The training materials will also be translated into 10 regional languages of India. As a teacher support aid, each module will be available as a video to be uploaded on the DIKSHA portal (Digital educational platform of Ministry of Education)”.

7.13. With regard to the evaluation study done on the working of the youth volunteers to achieve the goal, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment stated in their written reply that:-

“More than 8000 Master Volunteers have been involved in the NMBA campaign, which is spread in 272 identified districts (50 master volunteers in each district) of the Country till date. These volunteers were selected by the concerned District Administration/ Department and Trainings were provided to orient them basic information on various topics related to substance use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and also institutions providing the same in the respective districts. They were also hand held to use the mobile app on NMBA to upload real time data. These Volunteers are monitored by resource persons, PMU State Coordinators, and Department.

7.14 On being enquired about the remuneration paid to the volunteers and the measures taken to keep the volunteer motivated, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted vide written reply that:-

“Remuneration is not provided to the Master Volunteers (MVs) of NMBA, as it is felt that for such social causes as fighting substance use are better implemented with voluntary efforts rather than monetary benefits. District Collectors are authorized to engage suitable persons like anganwadi/ ASHA workers, NSS/ NYKS volunteers etc. as Master Volunteers and also to recognize the efforts of MVs with outstanding performance with appreciation/certificates, badges etc. to motivates them further”.

**7.15 The Committee are aghast to find that 10,432,000 children in the age group of 10-17 years have been estimated to be using various substances in the Report of National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS. The Committee also note that the focused thematic study conducted by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment on School and College going children in 10 locations from all regions of India revealed that most common substance used ever was tobacco followed by alcohol. The Committee are happy to note that the Department have reached 10.47+ crore people through Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) launched in most vulnerable 272 districts with 8000 volunteers to create awareness about ill effects of substance abuse among the youth through various means such as conducting**

**Abhiyan activities in the campuses of eminent universities and colleges across the country and vulnerable communities present around them, Capacity building workshop for youth etc. What is truly appreciative is that the NCB is actively participating in this Abhiyan also. The Committee are also happy that various technological tools adopted for example the website of NMBA, mobile application, online training modules through 'TAPAS' would effectively curb the drug menace. The Committee appreciate the Commitment of the Department resulting in contact with around 12 crore persons for creating awareness. They strongly recommend that all the interventions required to control drug abuse among the youth should be stringently executed and a mechanism may be evolved to keep a check on the effectiveness of the tools. The Committee also desire that necessary action such as holding programmes in Schools/ Colleges etc. during the year would help in creating awareness about drug abuse and hope that this would help in yielding the desired results under NMBA. The Committee also recommend that each year, some districts should be identified for launch of NMBA so that maximum vulnerable districts are covered at the earliest. As social media is an extremely popular medium nowadays among youth, the Ministry may examine the feasibility of using popular social media influencers to popularize the social media handles of the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan.**

**7.16 The Committee are pleased to note that the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment have developed 'Navchetna' Modules in collaboration with the Ministry of Education under 'Navchetna' Project with the aim to increase awareness and education on life skills and drugs among students in schools. The Committee note that 100 schools having 30+ teachers in 300 districts each are proposed to be covered under the Project and five Master Trainers are proposed to be trained in each district. They further appreciate another initiative of translating training materials into 10 Regional languages of the country and uploading materials on the DIKSHA portal. The Committee are however, unable to understand the reasons for the delay in rolling out the first phase of the scheme that is training of the Master Trainers. The Committee**



are of the view that unless the Master Trainers are trained, the project may not take off as these Master trainers are first required to train School Teachers who in turn will train school students. The Committee would, therefore, like to recommend a time line set for the implementation of the Project as it does not seem to be progressing satisfactorily. The Committee would also like to caution the Department that the target set to generate awareness among 10 lakh teachers and 2.4 crore students through 'Navchetna' Modules may become a herculean and non-achievable task if the work under the project is not undertaken in a time bound manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken and the achievements made since inception of the project till date and also the status of the material to be uploaded on DIKSHA Portal.

**7.17** The Committee note that ₹10 lakh have been allocated to each district for conducting awareness programmes under NMBA in the year 2020-21 and the funds are provisioned to be released to these districts again, on submission of Utilisation Certificates against the funds released to them in 2020-21. The Committee feel that the equal allocation of ₹10 lakh for a district irrespective of the size of the district may not be prudent to meet the need of the population-wise large districts. Hence, the Committee desire that the fund allocation criteria may be reviewed keeping into consideration the utilization status of 2020-21 and the population size of the district as the districts with higher population may need more funds than a small district. The Committee also note that Master volunteers from Anganwadi, ASHA, NSS, NYKS are involved in NMBA programmes but they are not paid any remuneration for their services. The Committee are of the view that some remuneration should be paid for service provided, since the Master volunteers are doing noble work of creating awareness about ill effects of drug use among the youth it would be appropriate if they are paid some honorarium for their services. In view of the above, the Committee would therefore, like the Department to review the decision and take necessary measures to pay volunteers of Anganwadi, ASHA, NSS, NYKS for the duty rendered to them

**under NMBA. They should also be given some self-defence training and assistance as drug dealing involves criminal elements and sometimes volunteers have to face their ire for the work they do to keep society free from the drug menace.**

## CHAPTER-VIII

### MONITORING

8.1 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment ensures monitoring of schemes implemented by various Non-Governmental Organisation and Voluntary Organisations across the Country to enhance transparency and accountability and to check the misuse of funds. They have undertaken the following steps to make the process transparent and reliable:-

- (i) Only online proposals by NGOs through *e-Anudaan* portal are considered for release of grants-in-aid.
- (ii) The proposals of NGOs are considered on the basis of recommendations and satisfactory inspection reports of inspecting authorities and completeness of the proposals in all respects as per the guidelines of the scheme.
- (iii) Subsequent grants are released to the implementing agencies, only on receipt of audited statement of accounts duly verified by Chartered Accountants and utilization certificates of the grants released in the previous year.
- (iv) NGOs are required to install CCTV and live feed has to be provided on its website.
- (v) NGOs registered on PFMS and implementing EAT Module for the purpose of proactive disclosure of their activities to the Public.
- (vi) Performance of the NGOs is also monitored from time to time through random surprise inspections conducted by Ministry and representatives of State Governments. On the basis of the inspection reports, necessary corrective action is taken wherever feasible. Based on the inspections carried out organisations which are not functioning as per the guidelines were identified and grants to such institutions have been cancelled.

8.2 On being enquired about the methodology adopted for monitoring of the Organisations, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment *inter-alia* submitted in their written reply that:-

“Most of the centres are being run by NGOs. Some of the centres, however, are being run in district prisons by State Governments. The de-addiction centres in prison are set up in the State of Tripura and Haryana.

The NGOs are required to submit their audited accounts as well as utilization certificate (UC) for the last grant-in-aid (GIA) released to it. The subsequent GIA is released to the organisation subject to the completion of project in all aspect in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme and submitting of all the required documents including audited accounts and UCs, duly attested by chartered accountant and the organisation. NGOs are required to install CCTV and live feed has to be provided on its website. NGOs registered on PFMS and implementing EAT Module for the purpose of proactive disclosure of their activities to the Public”.

8.3 With regard to the evaluation of the performance of the Institutions provided grant-in-aid, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment stated *vide* their written reply that:-

“Social Audit of GIA institutions receiving grant from this Ministry have been conducted on pilot basis in 2020. Further the Ministry has formulated a scheme IMESA during the FY 2021-22, which include Social Audit of all the schemes of the Department. Under these components Social Audit will be conducted for GIA Institutions on regular basis”.

8.4 On being inquired about the improvement in functioning of NGOs/VOs running different types of centres after the introduction of stringent monitoring mechanism, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment submitted that:-

“The functioning of NGOs/ VOs running different types of Centres has improved considerably after the introduction of stringent monitoring mechanism. The Ministry ensures monitoring of the Schemes to enhance transparency and accountability and checks the misuse of funds in the following manner-

- Only online proposals by NGOs through *e*-Anudaan portal are considered for release of grants-in-aid.
- The proposals of NGOs are considered on the basis of recommendations and satisfactory inspection reports of inspecting authorities and completeness of the proposals in all respects as per the guidelines of the scheme.
- Subsequent grants are released to the implementing agencies, only on receipt of audited statement of accounts duly verified by Chartered Accountants and utilization certificates of the grants released in the

previous year.

- NGOs are required to install CCTV and live feed has to be provided on its website.
- NGOs registered on PFMS and implementing EAT Module for the purpose of proactive disclosure of their activities to the Public.
- Performance of the NGOs is also monitored from time to time through random surprise inspections conducted by Ministry and representatives of State Governments. On the basis of the inspection reports, necessary corrective action is taken wherever feasible. Based on the inspections carried out organisations which are not functioning as per the guidelines were identified and grants to such institutions have been cancelled.

After close monitoring and inspections, the Ministry cancelled release of GIA to more than 120 centres during the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. No organisation has been blacklisted during the last five years”.

8.5 With regard to the process of grant after registration of NGOs, the representative of the Ministry submitted during the course of evidence that:-

“वे नीति आयोग में रजिस्ट्रेशन कराते हैं। उसके बाद हमारे पास ग्रांट के लिए अप्लाई करते हैं। इसमें हम देखते हैं कि क्या वह सेन्टर पहले से चल रहा है या अभी शुरू करने वाले हैं। जो अभी शुरू करने वाले हैं, हम उनको नहीं लेते हैं। जो पहले से चलाते आ रहे हैं, उनको हम ग्रांट देते हैं। क्या उनका इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर ठीक है, सेन्टर को चलाने के लिए क्या उनके पास पर्याप्त आदमी हैं, इन सभी चीजों को चेक करने के बाद हम ग्रांट देते हैं।”

8.6 On being enquired about steps taken against the NGOs/ VOs found lacking in the established parameters before the GIA is stopped, the Department submitted through their written reply that:-

“All organisations under the NAPDDR are inspected before releasing of GIA to them. In case of any deficiencies/irregularities are observed by the Inspecting Officer and reported in their Inspection Report, a Show Cause Notice duly mentioning the discrepancies found during inspection are issued to the organisation giving them a sufficient time to present their version. Reply of the organisation is examined with reference to Inspection Report and records available at e-Anudaan portal. In case the reply is found satisfactory GIA is continued with a warning to the organisation to improve the functioning by correcting the deficiencies found during the inspection. In case of serious

irregularities and where the reply of the organisation is not found satisfactory, the grant is cancelled to them. Further, grant was continued after issuing warning letter to 14 NGOs”.

8.7 On being asked about closure of Centres after the GIA was stopped to delinquent NGO/VOs, the Department submitted that:-

“In case of serious irregularities are reported by the Inspecting authority and the reply of the centre is not found satisfactory, grant in aid to the organisation is cancelled after following the due procedure. Once GIA has been cancelled by the Ministry, it is for the concerned NGO whether they close the centre or continue working with their own resources. The other organisations functioning in the district under NAPDDR will take care of the works undertaken by the centre, whose GIA has been cancelled by the Ministry. Further, in case there is no centre supported under NAPDDR in that particular area, DDACs are being proposed to be opened. On the basis of inspections carried out by the Ministry GIA of 75 NGOs was cancelled in 2020-21 and GIA of 48 NGOs was cancelled in 2022-23”.

8.8 On being enquired about the system established in NGOs so that the flow of funds is through PFMS, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment stated in their written reply that:-

“The system of PFMS has been established in all the NGOs for flow of funds through PFMS. All NGOs/VOs have already registered themselves at PFMS portal and funds are released by the Ministry to these organisations through PFMS only. All the payments by these organisations to staff and others is also done through PFMS. Initially, some of the organisations faced difficulties in implementation of PFMS. Training sessions were organised by the Ministry through PFMS team to familiarise the organisations in implementation of PFMS system. Similarly, SLCAs also provided support in this regard”.

8.9 As regard to the functional guidelines issued for Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) for the inspection of centres alongwith the expertise available with the functionaries to carry out the entrusted responsibilities, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment informed the Committee in their written reply that:-

“The Project Monitoring Unit selected by the Ministry is trained by the senior officers and through an extensive 10–15 days orientation programme and field visits. During this programme, the functionaries of the

PMU are familiarized in details with the schemes of the Ministry, the modalities of inspection of the centers supported by the Ministry and writing and submitting their report. During their orientation, they also make field visit of the existing IRCA, ODIC & CPLI to know their functioning, before they are entrusted with the responsibilities to carry out inspection of NGOs. Ministry have issued detailed instructions for PMU inspections and some of the important instructions are as below:-

- a. Every inspection team must have two members, one of whom shall do the videography of the proceedings alongwith the visuals of infrastructure and discussions with the beneficiaries.
- b. The inspection videos shall be uploaded on the YouTube as 'Unlisted' purpose, every PMU State Coordinator may maintain their own YouTube cannels to upload the videos.
- c. No PMU State Coordinator shall be sent for inspection within his Home State or the allotted State (as State Coordinator). The inspections shall be conducted only outside the home/allotted State.
- d. Each team is expected to conduct inspections in 3-4 States every month. A Plan of Action for covering the institutions should be prepared one week in advance by each team, and kept confidential.
- e. The visit of the PMU team should be kept strictly Confidential. During the inspection, each team is expected to check for genuineness of the persons who are shown as beneficiaries by interacting with them in detail.
- f. The inspection report shall follow the format already prescribed and should be filled in hand at the site only. Each page of the inspection report should be counter-signed by the person in-charge of the institution. Subsequently, the inspection report can be entered on the e-Anudaan portal also.
- g. There should be zero tolerance for violation of the protocol, which includes:
  - (i) Not contacting the institutions either prior or after the inspections.
  - (ii) Not taking any favour of any sort.
  - (iii) Proper conduct during the inspection; and
  - (iv) Spending adequate time at each institution to assess and evaluate the functioning".

**8.10. The Committee find that most of the Centres under NAPDDR are being run by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisations (VOs) across the country and the Project Monitoring Units have been set up for the inspections of the NGOs/ VOs in accordance with the monitoring system established so that all the conditions for transparency and accountability are followed by NGOs/VOs. The Committee also find that Grant-in-Aid was not released to more than 120 centres in 2020-21 and 2021-22. The Committee believe that the monitoring mechanism should be robust so that there are no hindrances for the functioning of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisations (VOs). The Committee are of the view that NGOs/VOs should also be provided adequate training with regard to the rules and regulations meant for the Schemes of the Department and also about the monitoring mechanism established for effective functioning of the Schemes. The Committee feel that guidelines/SOPs containing Do's and Don'ts for Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) should also be framed so that the inspection of NGOs/VOs is conducted smoothly. The Committee would also like the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment to regularly organise the training for the officials working in the Project Monitoring Units to update them with the developments/changes in the implementation of schemes. The Department should periodically review the guidelines framed for the NGOs/VOs so that the work undertaken by them is conducted smoothly. The Committee are happy to find that Social Audit of GIA Institutions receiving grant from the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment have been conducted on pilot basis in 2022 and the Department has formulated a Scheme IMESA during 2021-22, which include Social Audit of all the Schemes of the Ministry. The Committee hope that social audit of NGOs/VOs proves to be effective for monitoring of working of these GIAs and would invite certain out-of-the-box ideas to tackle the drug menace in the country.**

**NEW DELHI;**

**2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2023**  
**11 Sravana, 1945 (Saka)**

**RAMA DEVI**  
**Chairperson,**  
**Standing Committee on**  
**Social Justice and Empowerment**



## ANNEXURE

### STATEMENT OF OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Sl.No	Para No.	Observations/ Recommendations
1.	1.13	<p>The menace of drug addiction is spreading fast among adults, young adults and even children in India. It is estimated that around 37 crore persons consume Alcohol and various psychotropic substances in India. The problem has started affecting the young generation, in particular, to such an extent now that detailed discussion on this matter was held in Parliament on 20 and 21 December, 2022 following which the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha underlined the need to create public awareness across the country to educate the youth and work with a collective spirit for a drug menace-free India. Sandwiched between some of the largest drug producing countries, the drug menace in India is to be curtailed both on demand side and supply side. With this in view, the Committee find that various Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India i.e. Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, apart from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have been tasked to handle various issues to prevent the demand and supply of drugs and ensure health and rehabilitation of drug addicts in the country. As a welcome step, the Ministry of Home Affairs have statedly set up a Narcotics Coordination Centre for ensuring coordination among all the stakeholders and Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB) to control the supply, production and distribution of drugs. Treatment aspect of drug addicts is being dealt by Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare. The matter pertaining to Drug Demand Reduction are handled by the Department of Social Justice &amp; Empowerment under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. This Department also supports various NGOs/VOs involved in Drug Demand Reduction. The Committee also find that National Drugs &amp; Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Act was enacted in 1985 to make stringent provisions for the control and regulations of operations relating to narcotics drugs and psychotropic</p>

		<p>substances. Also, the National policy on Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substance was formulated in 2012 to serve as a guide to various Ministries/ Departments, State Governments, International Organisations, NGOs etc. The Committee firmly believe that these steps taken to control drug menace reflects the sincerity of all the Ministries/Departments in making the country free from the menace of drugs. The Committee are aware that the NCB is working diligently against the drug traffickers leading to many seizures, participating in destruction operation of illicit cultivation and imparting vigorous trainings to its officials, which deserves full appreciation. The Committee emphasize that suitable checks should be established at the ports, airports and borders with latest technology, drones and CCTVs so that supply of drugs from Ethiopia, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan etc is completely stopped. The Committee feel that there is a need to have a platform for various stakeholders to discuss issues at periodic intervals relating to drug trafficking, reduction in substance abuse, production, supply of drugs, rehabilitation of drug addicts. Hence, they hope that the Apex Committee of Narcotics Coordination Centre set up way back in 2016 by the Ministry of Home Affairs is meeting regularly to ensure coordination among stakeholders, review and guide the Ministries/ Departments so that they could efficiently undertake their entrusted responsibilities.</p>
2.	2.18	<p>The Committee find that a comprehensive survey was conducted by the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centres (NDDTC), AIIMS in 2018 to gauge the magnitude of substance use in India. On the basis of the survey Report, the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) Scheme had been formulated for the period 2018-25 to control the drug menace in the country after subsuming erstwhile Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance(Drug) Abuse, which was running since 1980s. The Committee are shocked to note from the Report that around 21,70,71,000 adults in the age group of 18-75 years have been estimated to be using various drugs and that about 16 crore persons consume alcohol in the country too thus</p>

raising the total figure to a staggering 37 crore and above. They feel that since a large number of population is consuming drugs and alcohol hence the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction is required to be implemented very stringently so that it renders required help to the society by setting up sufficient infrastructure for creating awareness, educating people about the ill effects of drug abuse, developing human resources, conducting research etc. The NAPDDR provides financial assistance to State Governments/UTs Administrations and NGOs/VOs to run various centres like IRCA, CPLI, ODIC, etc. and the Committee feel that unless time bound goals as per the prevalence of drug problem in each State/UT are established, the Scheme may not yield the desired results. The Committee also believe that the Scheme launched in 2018 needed to establish an inbuilt mechanism for evaluation of the Scheme so that the flaws in implementation, if any, can be identified well in time and plugged early. The Committee also feel that the progress of the Scheme should be evaluated at regular intervals and the provision in this regard should be incorporated in the guidelines of the Scheme for course correction. They further recommend that the survey by NDDTC should be held periodically so that the Department has, before them, a correct picture of substance use in the Country and their Schemes are accordingly revised and new Schemes framed for rehabilitation of persons indulging in substance abuse and drug demand reduction. The Committee firmly believe that addiction to any drug substance not only affects a person's health and well-being but also has a profound negative impact on the family members and on the society as a whole. The Committee note that so far no study has been undertaken to assess the impact of drug abuse on society by the National Institute of Social Defence, the apex body under Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for training, research and documentation in this field. Hence, the Committee desire that they should plan to conduct a study/survey on the impact of the uses of drugs and psychotropic substances on the society so that the organisations/stakeholders

		<p>working in the field of drugs demand reduction and rehabilitation of drug addicts can get the real picture of adverse effects of the drugs menace on various sections of the society, and prepare pointed interventions in a better way.</p>
3.	2.19	<p>The Committee are pained to find that Opioids, Sedatives and Inhalants are being widely used by children aged 10-17 years and the worst affected States/UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The situation among adults aged 18-75 years is equally bad in these States. The Committee feel that there is urgent need to arrest this trend of consumption of drugs among the children and adults. Further, they are aghast to note that 19% of the population of the country is consuming alcohol particularly when there is a complete ban for consumption of alcohol in some States. As the Ministry is providing support to 523 centres across the country, which are geotagged too, the Committee cannot but emphasis the significance of preventive education, awareness generation, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation of affected persons through these centres. The Committee also feel that strict vigilance to control illegal sale of liquor in States/UTs is the need of the hour, hence concerned State/UT Governments may be advised to take suitable action. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.</p>
4.	2.20	<p>The Committee find that the budgetary allocation of ₹260.00 crore each made for 2020-21 and 2021-22 was reduced to ₹150.00 crore and ₹200.00 respectively at RE Stage which was not spent fully. The Department was able to spend ₹90.93 crore and ₹97.85 crore in 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively against the budgetary allocation of ₹200 crore made for each of these years. The Committee acknowledge the efforts made by the</p>

		<p><b>Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for conducting inspection of NGOs/VOs, evaluating their performance and cancelling Grant-in-Aid to 45 NGOs in 2021-22, which were found deficient in their functioning. The Committee find that the objectives of NAPDDR Scheme have suffered due to delay in approval of revised cost norms and due to late receipt of approval for continuation of DDAC Scheme as a result of which funds could not be spent in these years. They would appreciate the Department not repeating such delays to avoid any further hurdle in implementing the Scheme and desire that due care may be taken to ensure simplifying the process of submission of proposals by NGOs and their approvals in time. The Committee would expect that the budgetary allocation of ₹311.00 crore made for 2023-24 is utilized fully instead of being reduced at RE stage, as the pertinent approvals must have been obtained and the relevant procedure established by now. The Committee would like to suggest to the Department to take necessary care to ensure that number of beneficiaries increases in 2023-24 under National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) as it has reached to 1,00,117 till July, 2023.</b></p>
<p><b>5.</b></p>	<p><b>2.21</b></p>	<p><b>The Committee are very distressed to note that the number of drug users in States such as Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is exorbitant. Keeping this in view, the trend of amount sanctioned to NGOs/ VOs functioning in these States is very discouraging because in most of these States, the funds released to NGOs/VOs has gone down in 2022-23 in comparison to previous years. While the Committee appreciate the efforts made by the Department in conducting inspection and cancelling the Grant-in-Aid of NGOs found deficient in functioning since this would prevent the misuse of exchequer funds, at the</b></p>

		<p>same time, the Department should be prudent enough to ensure that a fast track alternate mechanism remains in place so that the rehabilitation and drug demand reduction do not suffer in critical States for want of sincere and suitable NGOs/VOs. The Committee, therefore, feel that to avoid cancellation of NGOs/VOs, there is an urgent need to develop a real-time on-ground monitoring system so that the NGOs/VOs, comply to the established norms in using the grants for their desired objectives. The Committee also feel that there is urgent need to evolve a system wherein NGOs/VOs realize their responsibility towards the society and also develop a mechanism wherein selection of NGOs/VOs is done with utmost care so that only genuine NGOs/VOs are selected for grant-in-aid.</p>
6.	3.11	<p>Under NAPDDR a District De-addiction Centre (DDAC) is to be set up preferably in each district headquarter or suitably accessible place where rent-free accommodation is provided by the District Administration. DDAC are proposed to provide comprehensive facilities under one roof hitherto being provided by Integration Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Addicts (IRCA), Outreach and Drop-in Centres (ODIC) and Community based peer led intervention. The Committee find that during the review of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction in 2021, it was proposed to set up 290 DDACs in the vulnerable districts where no IRCA, ODIC or CCLPI exists. The Committee further find that the DDAC for 5 districts namely Karimganj (Assam), Kulgam (J&amp;K), Mon (Nagaland), Cooch Behar &amp; Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) approved by the Project Selection Committee, are being set up and remaining 285 are proposed to be set up by 2025-26. The Committee note that 90 DDACs proposed to be set up in 2021-22 in District Hospitals and AIIMS, New Delhi could not materialize due to late receipt of approval from the competent authority for continuation of DDAC Scheme. The Committee have also found that the several proposals for DDACs could not fructify as they were not approved due to various deficiencies in the proposals submitted including non-availability of proper accommodation with the district administration. With the year 2023 half over already, the Committee believe that</p>

		<p>the pace of setting up of DDACs has to be accelerated if the Department proposes to achieve the target of setting up 290 DDACs by 2025-26. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has to take time bound measures to provide necessary guidance to the NGOs/VOs with regard to the submission of acceptable proposals so that the delay in sanctioning of proposals by the Project Selection Committee is avoided. The Committee also feel that the problem with regard to availability of rent free accommodation has to be sorted out at first instance, with the State Governments so that it does not become a hurdle in implementation of the Scheme. The Committee are of the opinion that a review of the Scheme may be regularly held by the top level officers so that all procedural problems are identified early and due action is taken for their redressal. The Committee would like to witness one DDAC in every district ultimately as envisaged under the Scheme.</p>
7.	4.9	<p>The Committee note that the preventive education and awareness generation programmes are organised through collaborative efforts of other Central Ministries, State Governments, Universities, Training Institutes, NGOs/VOs etc. to address vulnerable and risk groups. These programmes are held in educational Institutions, their neighborhood, work place, slums etc to sensitise the target groups and the community about the impact of addiction and the need to take professional help for treatment. The Committee find that the funds allocation for the year 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 has remained around ₹4.00 crore whereas the fund allocation for 2025-26 is ₹10.00 crore which is higher when compared to the period from 2022-23 to 2024-25 but much less in comparison to 2020-21, when it was ₹27.20 crore. The Committee also find that only seven Institutions have been allocated funds in 2021 and 2022 as the information provided by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment do not mention of any other Institutions such as Panchayati Raj Institutions, Resources Training Centres etc. getting funds for creating awareness. The Committee believe that the Department can be more effective in sensitizing the target groups and the</p>

community about the bad impact of drug addiction and underlining the need to take professional help for treatment without hesitation, if more and more preventive education and awareness generation programmes are organised and all the recognised Institutions are actively involved in the same. The Committee also feel that such programmes would prove to be more fruitful if they are organised as a mass public campaign in all the Schools across the country at least once a year, since a large number of children aged 10-17 years have been found to be using drugs, as per the survey conducted by National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS. The Committee are also concerned with decreasing financial allocation being made annually for this segment as the numbers of preventive education and awareness generation programme have considerably gone down from 2251 programmes in 2018-19 to 772 programmes in 2022-23. The Committee feel that ideally with increased financial allocation, more awareness generation programmes should be organised which would increase the number of beneficiaries as the number of beneficiaries in 2022-23 *i.e* 61788 in comparison to 265751 in 2018-19. Awareness can also be increased if education curriculum include chapters on drug addition, its impact and also on de-addiction. Proper counselling for school and college students need to be available at hand. It is extremely important that addiction is not seen as a character flaw but as a condition that a person is struggling with. Society, as a whole, needs to understand that drug addicts are mostly victims and not the criminals. The Committee desire the Department to have more interactions with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare on how to give further boost to their efforts in the desired directions. As for rural areas, the Committee believe that the Panchayati Raj Institutions can play an important role in addressing this issue in rural areas of the country. Since consumption of drugs and alcohol has also increased in rural areas nowadays, the Committee recommend that more initiatives should be taken to involve PRIs to spread



		<b>awareness at village and block levels.</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<p>The Committee note that Capacity building programmes are undertaken by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in collaboration with Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations/Institutions of the Government of India as well as the State Governments such as SCERTs/DIETs, educational Institutions, RRTCs, Medical Institutions, etc. to provide intensive training to personnel in identification, treatment, after-cares, rehabilitation and social interactions of drug affected persons. According to the Ministry, 6063 programmes were organised during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 and 415595 persons benefited from these programmes. The Committee also find that 12 training sessions were held for the functionaries of ODICs/CPLIs, IRCAs and ATFs during 2019-20 wherein 170 participants were trained. Keeping into consideration the number of persons consuming drugs and alcohol and as accepted by the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment before the Committee, the Department needs to work much harder in the direction of training. The Committee feel that there is a strong and urgent need of many more trained personnel now for the identification, treatment, after-care, rehabilitation and social integration of drug addicts. They, therefore, recommend that the number of training Programmes be enhanced. The Committee would also like the Department to enhance their interactions with other Central Government Departments and State Governments to convince them into examining the possibility of organising more and more activity-specific trainings and fixing annual targets for training and beneficiaries to assess the progress in the direction. The Committee would like to be informed about the measures being taken by the Department to increase the number of trainings to impart specific trainings to overcome the Drug menace, at the action taken stage.</p>
<b>9.</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<p>As regards performance of the National Center for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP), the Committee note that they organised 2251 training programmes in 2018-19, 2588 in</p>

		<p><b>2019-20 and 724 programmes in 2020-21 in various States across the country. In these programmes, 265751 persons got benefited in 2018-19, 203850 persons in 2019-20 and 23709 persons in 2020-21. From this, the Committee conclude that the number of training Programmes organised by NCDAP in 2020-21 has considerably gone down hence the NCDAP needs to find reasons for the fall in number of programmes particularly for the States such as Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi, where the number of drug users is much higher in comparison to other States. The Committee would also suggest to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment to check the reasons for States where no program was organised during 2020-21, focus on those now and the steps taken by NCDAP in this regard. The Committee would also like to be informed of the programmes organised by NCDAP in 2021-22 and 2022-23 and the necessary measures taken to increase their number. The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken to increase the capacity building Programmes and the outcome of such Programmes.</b></p>
<p><b>10.</b></p>	<p><b>5.15</b></p>	<p><b>The Committee find that State Level Coordinating Agencies (SLCA)/Regional Resource Training Centers (RRTCs) have been entrusted with the various responsibilities with regard to training, capacity building, preventive education and awareness generation programmes facilitate research documentation, monitoring and evaluation programmes and establishment of appropriate data base. The Committee, however, notice that SLCA/RRTCs could organise 912 training programmes in 2020-21 and 2021-22. The Committee are of the strong opinion that the State/UT Governments need to actively participate in such endeavours of the Government of India. Unfortunately their response to the efforts of the Government of India lacks enthusiasm. The Committee would be happy to know about any efforts lately made by Department of Social Justice and Empowerment so that the participation of States/UTs is enhanced. The Committee also feel that a healthy</b></p>

		<p>population is an asset for the State/UT hence they should proactively participate in the efforts made by the Central Ministries to get rid of evils like drug addiction. Drug abuse is a chronic problem and needs constant and active participation of all the stakeholders. The Committee, therefore, desire that it is the duty of the Department to engage with the State/UT Governments on the policies of the Government and encourage them to participate in various endeavours of the Central Government with the requisite zeal and drive. The Committee do hope that SLCAs/RRTCs will take appropriate measures to shoulder the responsibility entrusted over them. The Committee would also like to be informed of the action taken by SLCAs/RRTCs for implementation of NAPDDR scheme of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.</p>
<p><b>11.</b></p>	<p><b>6.11</b></p>	<p>As on date, 535 de-addiction Centres i.e. 350 Integrated Rehabilitation Centers for Addicts (IRCAs), 53 Community based Peer led Intervention (CPLIs), 73 Outreach and Drop-in Centers (ODIC), 21 State level Coordinating Agencies (SLCA) and 38 Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATF) are running across the States/UTs in the Country. The Committee find that the number of de-addiction centres is very less in several States/UTs such as Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman &amp; Diu, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Sikkim and Tripura. Nonetheless under NMBA, 272 vulnerable districts have been identified on the basis of survey conducted by National Drug Dependence Treatment Center (NDDTC) and the main focus would be on the vulnerable districts during the next few years. The Committee are happy to note that during the period of NAPDDR i.e. 2018-25, the focus is to convert existing IRCAs into treatment Clinics, making IRCAs available in each district and availability of drug addiction treatment facilities in Government hospitals and closed set ups such as prisons, juvenile halls etc. The Committee hope that States/UTs such as Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Goa not having even single IRCA; Bihar, Daman &amp; Diu, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Mizoram, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu &amp; Tripura not having even single CPLI; Bihar, Daman &amp; Diu, Goa, Himachal Pradesh,</p>

		<p><b>Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Sikkim &amp; Tamil Nadu without single ODIC and; the States/UTs not having presence of SLCA and ATF will be given priority to set up IRCA, CPLI, ODIC, SLCA and ATF and necessary steps would be taken so that the proposals start coming from such States/UTs also. The Committee would also like the Department to ensure that the Schemes of the Department are given wider and better publicity so that States/UTs lagging behind feel responsible enough to take requisite steps and send proposals for setting up of IRCA, CPLI, ODIC etc. in their States/ UTs for providing facilities to curb drug abuse. They suggest that the initiatives taken by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for expansion of network of IRCA, CPLI, ATF etc. need to be completed in a time bound manner with special attention to the States/UTs hitherto deficient in these facilities. The Committee also expect that the concern shown by the Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for the States/UTs deficient in these facilities before them during evidence would translate into concrete action. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.</b></p>
<p><b>12.</b></p>	<p><b>6.12</b></p>	<p><b>The Committee note that the Schemes of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment relating to drug abuse are generally operated by NGOs. These NGOs are selected as per the parameters laid down by the Department for their then empanelment and an amount of ₹27.46 lakh for 15 bedded IRCA, ₹39.04 lakh for 30 bedded IRCA and ₹ 52.10 lakh for 50 bedded IRCA is provided to NGO for running IRCA. An amount of ₹18.04 lakh is provided for running an ODIC centre. The Committee are unable to understand reasons due to which the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment have not been able to set up these institutions as provisioned, despite availability of financial aid and the intent of the Department to run the Institutions. The Committee also are worried since funds to 76 NGOs were cancelled by the Department in various States such as Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, etc. during preceding years. The Committee feel that there is urgent need to identify the</b></p>

		<p>reasons due to which the Department has not been able to get good NGOs for setting up of Centers in the Country. In view of this, the Committee recommend to examine the reasons that have become hindrance in achieving the annual target fixed for IRCA, CPLI, and ODIC and find out possible solutions to remove all impediments.</p>
13.	7.15	<p>The Committee are aghast to find that 10,432,000 children in the age group of 10-17 years have been estimated to be using various substances in the Report of National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS. The Committee also note that the focused thematic study conducted by the Department of Social Justice &amp; Empowerment on School and College going children in 10 locations from all regions of India revealed that most common substance used ever was tobacco followed by alcohol. The Committee are happy to note that the Department have reached 11.99+ crore people through Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) launched in most vulnerable 272 districts with 8000 volunteers to create awareness about ill effects of substance abuse among the youth through various means such as conducting Abhiyan activities in the campuses of eminent universities and colleges across the country and vulnerable communities present around them, Capacity building workshop for youth etc. What is truly appreciative is that the NCB is actively participating in this Abhiyan also. The Committee are also happy that various technological tools adopted for example the website of NMBA, mobile application, online training modules through 'TAPAS' would effectively curb the drug menace. The Committee appreciate the Commitment of the Department resulting in contact with around 12 crore persons for creating awareness. They strongly recommend that all the interventions required to control drug abuse among the youth should be stringently executed and a mechanism may be evolved to keep a check on the effectiveness of the tools. The Committee also desire that necessary action such as holding programmes in Schools/ Colleges etc. during the year would help in creating awareness about drug abuse and hope that this would help in yielding the desired results under NMBA. The Committee also recommend that each</p>

		<p>year, some districts should be identified for launch of NMBA so that maximum vulnerable districts are covered at the earliest. As social media is an extremely popular medium nowadays among youth, the Ministry may examine the feasibility of using popular social media influencers to popularize the social media handles of the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan.</p>
14.	7.16	<p>The Committee are pleased to note that the Ministry of Social Justice &amp; Empowerment have developed 'Navchetna' Modules in collaboration with the Ministry of Education under 'Navchetna' Project with the aim to increase awareness and education on life skills and drugs among students in schools. The Committee note that 100 schools having 30+ teachers in 300 districts each are proposed to be covered under the Project and five Master Trainers are proposed to be trained in each district. They further appreciate another initiative of translating training materials into 10 Regional languages of the country and uploading materials on the DIKSHA portal. The Committee are however, unable to understand the reasons for the delay in rolling out the first phase of the scheme that is training of the Master Trainers. The Committee are of the view that unless the Master Trainers are trained, the project may not take off as these Master trainers are first required to train School Teachers who in turn will train school students. The Committee would, therefore, like to recommend a time line set for the implementation of the Project as it does not seem to be progressing satisfactorily. The Committee would also like to caution the Department that the target set to generate awareness among 10 lakh teachers and 2.4 crore students through 'Navchetna' Modules may become a herculean and non-achievable task if the work under the project is not undertaken in a time bound manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken and the achievements made since inception of the project till date and also the status of the material to be uploaded on DIKSHA Portal.</p>
15.	7.17	<p>The Committee note that ₹10 lakh have been allocated to each district for conducting awareness programmes under</p>

		<p><b>NMBA in the year 2020-21 and the funds are provisioned to be released to these districts again, on submission of Utilisation Certificates against the funds released to them in 2020-21. The Committee feel that the equal allocation of ₹10 lakh for a district irrespective of the size of the district may not be prudent to meet the need of the population-wise large districts. Hence, the Committee desire that the fund allocation criteria may be reviewed keeping into consideration the utilization status of 2020-21 and the population size of the district as the districts with higher population may need more funds than a small district. The Committee also note that Master volunteers from Anganwadi, ASHA, NSS, NYKS are involved in NMBA programmes but they are not paid any remuneration for their services. The Committee are of the view that some remuneration should be paid for service provided, since the Master volunteers are doing noble work of creating awareness about ill effects of drug use among the youth it would be appropriate if they are paid some honorarium for their services. In view of the above, the Committee would therefore, like the Department to review the decision and take necessary measures to pay volunteers of Anganwadi, ASHA, NSS, NYKS for the duty rendered to them under NMBA. They should also be given some self-defence training and assistance as drug dealing involves criminal elements and sometimes volunteers have to face their ire for the work they do to keep society free from the drug menace.</b></p>
<p><b>16.</b></p>	<p><b>8.10</b></p>	<p><b>The Committee find that most of the Centres under NAPDDR are being run by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisations (VOs) across the country and the Project Monitoring Units have been set up for the inspections of the NGOs/ VOs in accordance with the monitoring system established so that all the conditions for transparency and accountability are followed by NGOs/VOs. The Committee also find that Grant-in-Aid was not released to more than 120 centres in 2020-21 and 2021-22. The Committee believe that the monitoring mechanism should be robust so that there are no hindrances for the functioning of Non-Governmental</b></p>

		<p><b>Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisations (VOs). The Committee are of the view that NGOs/VOs should also be provided adequate training with regard to the rules and regulations meant for the Schemes of the Department and also about the monitoring mechanism established for effective functioning of the Schemes. The Committee feel that guidelines/SOPs containing Do's and Don'ts for Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) should also be framed so that the inspection of NGOs/VOs is conducted smoothly. The Committee would also like the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment to regularly organise the training for the officials working in the Project Monitoring Units to update them with the developments/changes in the implementation of schemes. The Department should periodically review the guidelines framed for the NGOs/VOs so that the work undertaken by them is conducted smoothly. The Committee are happy to find that Social Audit of GIA Institutions receiving grant from the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment have been conducted on pilot basis in 2022 and the Department has formulated a Scheme IMESA during 2021-22, which include Social Audit of all the Schemes of the Ministry. The Committee hope that social audit of NGOs/VOs proves to be effective for monitoring of working of these GIAs and would invite certain out-of-the-box ideas to tackle the drug menace in the country.</b></p>
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