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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (2016-2017)**

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT)

[Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on "Persons affected by Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) abuse, their treatment/rehabilitation and role of voluntary organizations"]

FORTIETH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 2017/Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 11.04.2017

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 11.04.2017



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 2017/Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL
JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2016-2017)**

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Kantilal Bhuria
3. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
4. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
5. Shri Jhina Hikaka
6. Shri Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande
7. Smt. K. Maragatham
8. Shri Kariya Munda
9. Prof. Seetaram Azmeera Naik
10. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
11. Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phule
12. Dr. Udit Raj
13. Smt. Satabdi Roy (Banerjee)
14. Kunwar Bhartendra Singh
15. Prof. Sadhu Singh
16. Smt. Mamata Thakur
17. Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava
18. Shri Tej Pratap Singh Yadav
19. Vacant*
20. Vacant*
21. Vacant#

RAJYA SABHA

22. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
23. Dr. Tazeen Fatma
24. Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel
25. Shri Ahamed Hassan
26. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
27. Dr. Narendra Jadhav
28. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
29. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
30. Smt. Chhaya Verma
31. Shri Ramkumar Verma

* Shri Bhagwant Khuba and Shri Mohanbhai K. Kundariya changed their nomination *w.e.f.* 19.10.2016.

Shri Prakash B. Hukkeri changed his nomination *w.e.f.* 23.11.2016.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ashok Kumar Singh - Additional Secretary
2. Shri S.C. Chaudhary - Joint Secretary
3. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
4. Smt. Mamta Kemwal - Additional Director
5. Smt. Shilpa Kant - Sr. Executive Assistant

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, do present this Fortieth Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on "Persons affected by Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) abuse, their treatment/rehabilitation and role of voluntary organizations" of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).

2. The Twenty-fifth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 2015. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report in April, 2016. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment at their sitting held on 7th April, 2017.

3. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment is given in Appendix.

4. For facility of reference observations/recommendations/comments of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI;

07 April, 2017
17 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

RAMESH BAIS
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and
Empowerment

CHAPTER - I

REPORT

1.1 This Report deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Persons affected by Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse, their treatment/rehabilitation and role of voluntary organizations" of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).

1.2 The Twenty-Fifth Report was presented to Lok Sabha/laid in Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 2015. It contained 21 Observations/Recommendations. Replies of Government in respect of all the observations/recommendations have been received and are categorized as under: -

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government :

Paragraph Nos. 1.28, 1.41, 1.42, 1.56, 1.60, 1.61,1.62, 1.64, 1.69, 1.70, 1.71, 1.80,1.83 and 1.84.

(Total : 14, Chapter II)

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply:

Nil.

(Chapter-III)

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted and which require reiteration :

Paragraph Nos. 1.16,1.17, 1.26,1.27 and 1.75.

(Total : 5, Chapter-IV)

- (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are of interim in nature:

Paragraph Nos. 1.34 and 1.55.

(Total: 2, Chapter- V)

1.3 The Committee desire that Action Taken Replies on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final action taken in respect of the Recommendations contained in Chapter V of this Report for which interim reply has been given by the Government may be furnished at the earliest and in any case not later than three months after the presentation of this Report.

1.4 The Committee will now deal with the replies received from the Ministry which need reiteration or merit comments.

A. Conducting a Nation-wide Survey on Drug/substance Abuse

(Recommendation, Para 1.16)

1.5 The Committee were surprised to note that last National Survey on Drug abuse was conducted in 2000-2001 (Report published in 2004). The Committee further noted that attempts have been made by different organizations to capture recent trend, pattern and extent of drug use in the country but no final data was available with the Ministry. The Committee were informed that the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) had declined to carry out any survey on drug abuse and the Ministry had approached

AIIMS, New Delhi for conducting the survey. The Ministry assured that the survey would be initiated based on the experience gained during various advanced pilot surveys done in the past. Since the trend and pattern of drug and substance abuse is changing frequently, the Committee felt that Nation-wide survey is very essential to initiate need based effective interventions since the data available with Ministry was more than thirteen years old. The Committee, therefore, desired that the Ministry should first consult AIIMS, RIMS, NIMHANS IRTCs, RRTCs, NGOs and other voluntary organizations who too were working in this field and decide the modalities, technicalities and procedure of conducting the survey and again approach the NSSO to conduct a Nation-wide survey on drug abuse.

Reply of the Government

1.6 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in their reply have stated:-

"In continuation of this Ministry's earlier reply, it is informed that a letter dated 30th March, 2015 was received from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation informing that the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment can conduct the survey through the help of NGOs on the pattern of earlier pilot survey done in the year 2010. The NSSO would provide all the necessary support if required. Subsequently, a proposal was received from All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the month of June, 2015 for conducting the National Survey on the extent, trend and pattern of drug abuse. They had informed that they would conduct the survey in collaboration with Regional Medical Institutes, RRTCs and District level agencies etc. However, it has now been decided that the work relating to National survey may be awarded through tendering process. The Ministry is in the process of finalizing an agency for conducting the National Survey."

(Recommendation, Para 1.17)

1.7 The Committee recommended that the Ministry must adopt a focused strategy to conduct Nation-wide survey every five years as such a survey would help in appropriately planning and funding strategies to tackle the menace of drug abuse.

Reply of the Government

1.8 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in their reply have stated:-

"The concern of the Committee has been noted and appropriate action would be taken in this regard."

1.9 The Committee are disappointed to note that despite several attempts made by the Department, they have not been able to conduct a Nation-wide survey to assess the recent trend, pattern and extent of drug abuse in the country. The Department in their action taken reply has informed that they are still in the process of finalizing an agency for conducting the Survey. As conducting a National Survey is sine qua non for assessing the pattern and extent of drug abuse and subsequently treating and rehabilitating the persons so affected, the Committee, deprecate the delayed approach by the Department in taking a final decision to conduct this survey. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and urge the Department to put extra efforts to expedite the finalization of the 'Agency' and complete the National Survey without further delay.

B. Establishing De-addiction Centres and IRCAs in Goa, Jharkhand, Tripura, etc.

(Recommendation, Para 1.26)

1.10 The Committee noted that the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse is such an important scheme but sadly, funds were curtailed from Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 35.11 crore at RE level in the year 2014-15, due to late receipt of proposals from the State/UTs. The Committee were unhappy that though the Ministry had introduced an online system from the year 2014-15, still the proposals were being submitted late. The Committee desired that the Ministry should keep pursuing the State Governments and impress upon them to strictly adhere to the time limit of sending the proposals i.e. by the end of third quarter of the financial year. Apart from this, the Committee further recommended that the Ministry should set up a separate mechanism to check the proposals sent by States/organizations online so that discrepancies therein could be checked and corrected in time which would not only help utilisation of funds meant for the scheme but also prevent reduction of funds at RE stage by the Ministry of Finance.

Reply of the Government

1.11 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in their reply have stated:-

"After repeated communications with State Governments/ UTs, some proposals were received from them and these were processed in the Ministry. Further, in order to expedite the release of funds to the NGOs as also to spend funds as per guidelines of the Department of Expenditure, Grant-in-aid upto 50% was released to the NGOs as first instalment without waiting for the recommendation of the State Government in those cases which have been receiving grant from the Ministry continuously for the last three years. This Ministry in order to streamline the process of sanction of grant-in-aid and expedite its release has introduced online submission and processing of applications w.e.f. 2014-15. Any discrepancy in the proposals/incomplete papers received in this Ministry is now immediately informed to NGOs through e-mail in the online system thus facilitating early release of GIA. This has resulted in better co-ordination between Government of India and the grantee organizations. The Ministry has

also written to State/UT Governments vide D.O. No. 13011/6(5)/2015-DP-III dated 23.9.2015 and 22.12.2015 for forwarding the proposals of NGOs running de-addiction centres in their State/UTs. Accordingly, this year the Ministry is in a position to release Rs. 36.15 Crore as compared to the release of Rs. 30.74 Crore in the financial year 2014-15."

(Recommendation, Para 1.27)

1.12 The Committee were surprised to note that there was not a single beneficiary in the States of Goa and Jharkhand and six Union Territories under the Scheme as these States had not forwarded any proposal during last three or four years for setting up of de-addiction centres. The Committee further noted that there were no IRCAs in Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The Committee, therefore, exhorted the Ministry to interact with these States and urge them to forward proposals for establishing de-addiction centres and setting up of IRCAs there.

Reply of the Government

1.13 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in their reply have stated:-

" As brought out in reply to para 1.26 the Ministry has written to States/UTs for forwarding the proposals of NGOs running de-addiction centres in their States/UTs."

1.14 The Committee were informed that the Department had written to States/UTs for forwarding the proposals of NGOs running De-addiction centres in their States/UTs. The Committee fail to understand when there are no IRCAs/De-addiction Centres in these States how will they forward the proposals. Taking note of the fact that there are no De-addiction centres in Goa and Jharkhand and six UTs, the Committee reiterate that the Department should take up this matter seriously and pursue with these States and UTs to send proposals of setting up of de-addiction centres at the earliest. The Committee further desire the Department to pursue the State of Tripura and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep, in particular, for establishing De-addiction Centres and setting up of IRCAs there at the earliest as there are neither De-addiction Centres nor IRCAs in these States.

C. Allocating more funds to the NGOs/IRCAs under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.

(Recommendation, Para 1.69)

1.15 Considering the problems faced by De-addiction Centres and NGOs, while implementing the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, the Committee recommended the Ministry to consider more allocation of funds to the NGOs/IRCAs so that they can render better and efficient services to the victims of drug abuse. This will also take care of the problem of dearth of manpower in the NGOs/IRCAs as well.

Reply of the Government

1.16 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in their reply have stated:-

"The present Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse was last revised in the year 2008. The cost norms of the Scheme have again been revised w.e.f. 1st January, 2015. The various components under the Scheme have been revised in the range of 80-100 percent."

1.17 The Committee are pleased to note that the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse was revised in 2015. However, the Committee find that albeit the earlier rates have been revised by the Department, the NGOs/VOs which are genuinely involved in the rehabilitation and treatment of the victims of drug abuse and alcoholism are still facing the problem of dearth of funds and manpower. The Committee are of the opinion that the Department should single out the NGOs/VOs which are genuinely providing treatment and rehabilitation to the victims of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism and provide extra funds to them according to their Utility Certificates.

D. Exclusive Drug De-addiction and Rehabilitation Centres for Women and Juveniles

(Recommendation, Para 1.75)

1.18 The Committee were distressed to note that despite the fact that the drug and substance abuse among women is increasing day by day, neither the Ministry bothered to recognize their number in official drug statistics nor had taken the matter seriously enough to set up sufficient exclusive Centres for women all over the country. Taking note of the fact that there are only four exclusive Centres for women but no exclusive centre for juveniles, the Committee urged upon the Ministry to set up more exclusive Centres for treatment and rehabilitation of women and juvenile drug addicts specially in Northern and North-East States. The Committee also desired that separate Centres for vocational training and skill development of juveniles, after their treatment, should be set up so that they are not only rehabilitated but their relapse rate is also reduced. The Committee also recommended the Ministry to consider at least one model centre for homeless/destitute in each district.

Reply of the Government

1.19 The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in their reply have stated:-

"The Ministry would urge the State Governments to forward the proposals of NGOs dedicated for Women/Children if there is higher prevalence of addiction among these groups. As regards setting up of model centre for homeless/district in each district, it is mentioned that Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has informed that they have planned to open 1380 Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH). 770 shelters have been sanctioned in 20 States out of which 270 shelters are operational."

1.20 The Committee note that the Department would urge the State Governments to forward the proposals for NGOs dedicated for Women/Children if there is higher prevalence of addiction among these groups. On the other hand, there is no survey conducted by the Department to ascertain the number of women and children/juvenile victims of drug abuse and alcoholism in the country. The Committee do not understand, in the absence of such survey how would the Department establish rates of higher prevalence of addiction, State-wise, among women and juveniles. The Committee exhort the Department to conduct the survey at the earliest. The Committee, in their original Report had desired that separate centres for vocational training and skill development of juveniles, after their treatment, be set up so that they are not only rehabilitated but their relapse rate is also contained or reduced. The Committee find that the Department is silent on such an important matter. The Committee, again desire that separate Centres for vocational training and skill development of juveniles, after their treatment, may be set up to curb the relapse rate among them.

CHAPTER – II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(Recommendation, Para 1.28)

2.1 The Committee were informed that to monitor the working of NGOs the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have no proper policy but simply designated Bureau Heads and Divisional Heads as Nodal Officers for various States and UT Administrations for carrying out inspection at regular intervals and the State Governments/UT Administration or any other agency prescribed by the Ministry conducts regular inspections of the organizations and further grant is released on receipt of satisfactory Inspection Reports and recommendation thereof. The Committee fail to understand that despite of such a mechanism in place, people have filed petitions in Court(s) against the Ministry alleging misuse of grants by NGOs for personal gains. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the Ministry must take measures for formulating a policy which contains a defined set of procedures and directions for running and maintaining the drug detoxification and rehabilitation centres which are funded by them. The Committee also urge the Ministry to set up a more focussed monitoring mechanism to check the misuse of funds by the IRCAs/NGOs involved in drug de-addiction and rehabilitation. The Committee desire to know about the steps taken by the Ministry to address the grievances of people against certain NGOs.

Reply of the Government

2.2 A Manual of Minimum Standards has been developed to bring about standardization and quality control in services delivered by the IRCAs under the

scheme. The Manual delineates the objective of each activity under the Scheme, the minimum expected inputs and outputs, the responsibilities of each functionary, the physical environment of a centre, the rights of the clients and the duties of the staff. The implementation of the various components of the Scheme should conform to the provisions of the Manual and inspection/assessment of the programme would take into account the compliance of the organisations with the Manual on Minimum Standards.

The Ministry is also in the process of bringing out the National Policy on Drug Demand Reduction which proposes a system of Accreditation of de-addiction Centres in order to standardise the treatment /facilities provided in coordination with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and other stakeholders.

Further, in addition to the inspections carried out by the State Government officials, the officers of this Ministry carried out 273 inspections in the year 2014-15 and 20 inspections in the year 2015-16. In the year 2015-16, representatives of RRTCs also carried out 310 inspections. As a follow up show-cause notices have been issued to those NGOs where deficiencies were observed by Inspecting Officer.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.41)

2.3 Despite having admitted that the Ministry has not declared Punjab and Manipur as most affected ones, the Committee are dismayed to note that the Ministry is giving stress on conducting Awareness Generation Programmes only in these two States that too on the basis of survey conducted by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2000-2001. Taking cognizance of high rates of prevalence of addiction in

other States with large population base such as Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, etc., the Committee exhort the Ministry to not concentrate only on these two States but conduct Awareness Generation Programmes all over the country evenly, giving preference to all the States having high rate of addiction, covering rural and remote areas so as also to target poor and illiterate people. The Committee desire that at All India level, the Ministry should establish a National Programme Management Unit (PMU) to facilitate in strengthening programme implementation and management process through project mode to ensure the quality of service delivery to the target population. The Committee may be apprised of the findings of the Report of the Survey conducted in Punjab and Manipur.

Reply of the Government

2.4 The Ministry organized two Regional Workshops during year 2015-16 in collaboration with NSS at Shillong from 15th to 17th June, 2015 and at Indore from 21st to 23rd November, 2015 to sensitize NSS coordinators from all the North Eastern States, Odisha and West Bengal at Shillong and NSS coordinators from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan at Indore. The programme was also attended by large number of students. In the year 2011-12, the Ministry had conducted an awareness generation programme in two states namely Punjab and Manipur. The Ministry has again assigned, in October 2014, an awareness generation programme to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan to create awareness about the ill effects of alcoholism and drug abuse in 11 districts of Punjab and to sustain the efforts made by them through the earlier implemented project in 10 districts of Punjab. This Ministry has also taken an initiative to establish a Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) so that data on those

addicts undergoing treatment at centres funded by the Ministry is collected in a systematic way.

As regards establishment of National Programme Management Unit (PMU), it is stated that a National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation (NCCDR) under the chairmanship of Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment has been constituted w.e.f. July, 2008. The Committee has representation of various stakeholders, which also include agencies dealing with supply and demand reduction. The Committee advises the Government on issues connected with drug demand reduction, education/awareness building, de-addiction and rehabilitation of drug-addicts.

Regarding reports of the survey conducted for estimation of the extent, trend and pattern of drug abuse in the States of Punjab and Manipur through the concerned Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) are concerned, it is informed that the reports have been received from the concerned surveying agencies and are under examination.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) under this Ministry is the Nodal Institute for training and research in the field of social defence. It organizes sensitization programme in Schools and Colleges and skill development programme for its target group in collaboration with Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTC) and other collaborating partners. Further, to provide training to the personnel involved in de-addiction and also to carry out inspections and monitoring, the Ministry has designated twelve Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), as Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) for different regions of the country. Additionally, a National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP) was established in 1998, in the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) at New Delhi to serve as an apex body for

training, research and documentation in the field of alcoholism and drug demand reduction.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.42)

2.5 The Committee were informed that the Awareness Generation Programmes have been conducted by the Ministry through NYKS, RRTCs, IRTCs and NGOs in the country and now they are planning to involve NCC and NSS too. Considering the fact that large numbers of youths are involved in NCC and NSS in their student life across the country, the Committee feel that immediate steps should be taken to involve the volunteers of NCC and NSS in their Awareness Generation Programmes.

Reply of the Government

2.6 The Ministry organized two Regional Workshops during year 2015-16 in collaboration with NSS at Shillong from 15th to 17th June, 2015 and at Indore from 21st to 23rd November, 2015 to sensitize NSS coordinators from all the North Eastern States, Odisha and West Bengal at Shillong and NSS coordinators from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan at Indore.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.56)

2.7 The Committee note that proposals of NGOs are received from many States at the fag end of every financial year as a result, funds meant for drug de-addiction and rehabilitation are not utilized fully. The Committee desire that the Ministry should keep

pursuing the matter with the States consistently by urging them to send proposals in time.

Reply of the Government

2.8 The Division has been advising the State Governments from time to time to forward the proposals of the Non-Governmental Organisations at the earliest. A letter dated 23.9.2015 was issued to the Principal Secretaries of the State Governments to send the proposal before 31.10.2015. Thereafter, a letter dated 22.12.2015 was sent to the State Welfare Departments to forward the proposals online by 31.01.2016.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.60)

2.9 The Committee note that early prevention and early intervention are an integral part of the treatment and rehabilitation programme for drug addicts. The Committee desire that the Ministry should adopt early Identification and Prevention Models for implementation through schools which may include Integration of Drug Abuse Prevention, stress management and life skills education in NCERT School Curriculum, training of School Teachers and Counselors on early identification and prevention of drug abuse. This programme should be integrated in the training/workshops conducted by SCERT for teachers. The Committee recommend the Ministry to take up the matter with all States/UTs administration and urge them to direct every school in their States/UTs to dedicate 4-5 hours half-yearly or annually on conducting drug abuse awareness cum prevention programmes for school students which may include organizing Audio Visual Shows and other activities such as slogan writing, quiz competitions, poster competitions, exhibitions etc.

Reply of the Government

2.10 The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) under this Ministry is the Nodal Institute for training and research in the field of social defence. It organizes sensitization programme in Schools and Colleges and skill development programme for its target group in collaboration with Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTC) and other collaborating partners. The issue of sensitization among school children was discussed in a meeting held on 18.2.2016 at Trivandrum with the functionaries/representatives of Southern Regional RRTCs and FINGODAP. It was decided that the NGOs would be asked to sensitize school children at least in one or two schools a month. As regards inclusion of Drug Abuse Prevention, stress management and life skills education in NCERT School Curriculum and training of School Teachers etc., the subject matter pertains to Ministry of Human Resources and Development. This Ministry has advised them to take appropriate action in the matter.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.61)

2.11 The Committee also desire that the Ministry for the purpose of early intervention, should conduct Awareness Programmes linked with protection, counseling and support service regularly at community level and issue directions to all Central Public Sector Undertakings to conduct Drug/Alcohol 'education cum prevention programs' atleast once every six months for early intervention and prevention of drug abuse at workplace. The Committee desire that atleast one "Drug Detoxification-Cum-Treatment Centre" for treatment of drug dependents in each district also be set up.

Reply of the Government

2.12 The draft National Policy on Drug Demand Reduction has been formulated and is under stage of finalization. It has inter-alia an objective to create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of drugs abuse on the individual, family, workplace and the society at large. The Plan of Action of the said policy envisages the following activities for awareness generation:

- (i) Conducting sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges on regular basis, developing IEC and BCC material in regional languages.
- (ii) Appropriate intervention in the form of curricular and co-curricular contents eg. competition, paintings, debate, rallies etc.
- (iii) Involving Institutes like NYKS, NSS etc having pan-India presence to conduct awareness and outreach programmes.
- (iv) Sensitization of District Magistrates/ Collectors on drug abuse.
- (v) Involving print, electronic and social media for such awareness programmes.
- (vi) Film (2-3 minutes) on the issue of drug abuse may be shown in movie theatres.

Opening of drug de-addiction centre in a particular area is fruitful only when prevalence of drug addiction is high in that area. State Governments, from time to time are advised to recommend the proposals of de-addiction centres in their States and the Ministry provides financial assistance to those centres as per the existing guidelines.

Moreover, in the Ministry it is our endeavor to broad base and geographically cover at least all the Districts of the State to have at least one de-addiction centre in each district of the country or as per prevalence of addiction and the need therein.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.62)

2.13 The Committee further note that addiction to drugs and alcoholism is a relapsing medical disorder which requires prolonged medical treatment. Taking note of the fact that for improved adherence and outcome of medical treatment, an individual requires concomitant psycho-social intervention directed towards the victim as well as his family, the Committee desire that a multi-tier service model for treatment of addiction may be established which may include, (i) treatment including long term medicines at outpatient level to provide treatment for alcohol dependence and opioid dependence, (ii) establishing Mobile Dispensing Units to provide addiction treatment to the drug users in selected locations/hotspots which are hard-to-reach, not easily accessible with public transport or do not have suitable facilities to establish Addiction Treatment Clinics, (iii) facility of Drug Detox Centres be made available in government hospitals to deliver detoxification for patients with substance use disorders, and (iv) setting up of Rehabilitation Centres to deliver long-term psycho-social care for patients treatment at De-addiction centres and provide vocational training and skill building training. These centres would also dispense long-term pharmacological treatments after stabilization at the De-addiction Centres.

Reply of the Government

2.14 The concern of the Committee has been noted. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment recognizes drug abuse as a psycho-socio-medical problem, which can be best handled by adoption of a family/community-based approach by active involvement of NGOs/Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The strategy for demand reduction is three pronged:

- a) Awareness building and educating people about ill effects of drug abuse.
- b) Community based intervention for motivational counselling, identification, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, and
- c) Training of volunteers/service providers and other stakeholders with a view to build up a committed and skilled cadre.

With a view of the above strategy, financial assistance is granted to IRCAs for providing Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of addicts to make a person drug free, crime free and gainfully employed.

As per the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, there is provision to organize De-addiction Camps (ACDC) by IRCAs in areas prone to substance (drug) abuse especially in rural areas with the objective of mobilizing the community, promote awareness and collective initiative towards the prevention of alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse.

Moreover, the Ministry in its draft National Policy on Drug Demand Reduction envisages to support at least one de-addiction centre in each district of the country or as per prevalence of addiction and the need therein under the Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.

Regarding providing facility of drug detox centres in Government Hospitals, it is informed that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare operates a limited Drug De-addiction programme under which it provides financial grants to selected Central Government Hospitals/ Institutions. These financial grants are provided for augmenting post treatment facilities. The Central Government Hospitals which are being funded under this programme are the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, Ghaziabad (UP), the PGIMER, Chandigarh and the NIMHANS, Bangalore. There is also a provision for regular recurring financial assistance of Rs. 2 lakh annually to each drug de-addiction centre established in the Government Hospitals in the North Eastern States. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provided one time grant of Rs. 10 lakh to 122 centres in States for their establishment.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.64)

2.15 The Committee observe that the Ministry has conducted Evaluation Studies for evaluating the performance and monitoring the functioning of the NGOs under the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse. The Committee find these Evaluation Studies insufficient to actually assess the requirements or hurdles faced by the NGOs. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should conduct a separate survey or study to ascertain the problems/obstacles faced by NGOs/IRCAs by interacting with them. The views/suggestions of these NGOs/IRCAs can also be taken into account on the basis of which the Ministry can re-frame its guidelines for the Scheme accordingly.

Reply of the Government

2.16 The Ministry conducted two meetings with the representatives of RRTCs on 23.1.2015 and 15.7.2015. The Ministry organized a National Consultation Meeting in collaboration with Federation of Indian Non Governmental Organizations for Drug Abuse Prevention (FINGODAP) on 15th July, 2015 on the issue of decriminalization of drug use and to develop possible strategies towards strengthening the treatment mechanisms for victims of drug abuse with special emphasis on youth, women and children. The meeting was attended by officials from concerned Government Ministries/ Departments, other Departments, Policy makers and Programme Managers, Medical Experts and Civil Society representatives. This Ministry has also conducted a Consultative Meeting on 18.2.2016 with functionaries/representatives of Southern Region RRTCs at Trivandrum, Kerala. Accordingly, the Ministry frequently interacts with the NGOs for exchange of ideas/suggestions.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.69)

2.17 Considering the problems faced by De-addiction Centres and NGOs, while implementing the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, the Committee recommend the Ministry to consider more allocation of funds to the NGOs/IRCAs so that they can render better and efficient services to the victims of drug abuse. This will also take care of the problem of dearth of manpower in the NGOs/IRCAs as well.

Reply of the Government

2.18 The present Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse was last revised in the year 2008. The cost norms of the Scheme have again been revised w.e.f. 1st January, 2015. The various components under the Scheme have been revised in the range of 80-100 percent.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.15 of Chapter-I.)

(Recommendation, Para 1.70)

2.19 Taking note of the problems faced by NGOs due to late grant of funds by the Ministry, the Committee are of the considered view that the Ministry must overhaul their mechanism of granting funds to the NGOs/IRCA's and also streamline their mechanism of receiving proposals and processing them in time to grant funds well within time. The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should conduct surprise inspections at regular intervals to keep an eye on those NGOs who are genuinely working for the benefit of the victims of drug abuse and also at the same time, blacklist those NGOs who are fake and misusing/diverting the funds.

Reply of the Government

2.20 In order to streamline the process of sanction of grant-in-aid and expedite its release, this Ministry has introduced online submission and processing of applications w.e.f. 2014-15. Any discrepancy in the proposals received in this Ministry or which are with incomplete papers are now immediately informed to NGOs through e-mail under the online system for facilitating early release of GIA. It has resulted in better co-ordination between Government of India and the grantee organizations. The officers

of this Ministry conducted 273 inspections in the year 2014-15 and 20 inspections in the year 2015. In the year 2015-16, representatives of RRTCs also carried out 310 inspections. Showcause notices have been issued to 28 NGOs where some discrepancies were found.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.71)

2.21 The Committee observe that counselling plays a very important role not only in treatment and rehabilitation of the victim of drug or substance abuse as such people usually feel isolated from the society and are not willing to come forward for treatment. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to consider the vital role of counselling and therefore in coordination with the State Governments, should emphasize on establishing Counselling Centres at Sub-Division level besides IRCAs. The Committee further observe that even if there are Counselling Centres people are ignorant as to where they should go for treatment and detoxification. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to give wide publicity of these Centres through print and electronic media so that victims and their family are aware of these Centres. The Committee also desire that the Ministry should urge the States/UTs to conduct counselling programmes at school level periodically to increase awareness among children. The Committee further recommend that Counselling Programmes should also be conducted in District Courts to address the offences related to alcohol/drug abuse under trial in Family Courts and Traffic Courts.

Reply of the Government

2.22 The Ministry has set up a National Toll Free drug de-addiction helpline Number 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 07.01.2015 to help the victims of Drug abuse, their family and society at large. These calls are attended by the counselors who provide counseling to the caller. Thus the Ministry is at doorstep to every citizen in so far as counselling is concerned. Information regarding availability of nearest de-addiction centre can be obtained by calling on this National Toll free drug de-addiction helpline. Besides, the Ministry also uses print, electronic and social media for creating awareness. Information regarding ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme “Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen” and also through advertisements in news papers. The Ministry in its draft National Policy on Drug Demand Reduction envisages to support at least one de-addiction centre in each district of the country or as per prevalence of addiction and the need therein under the Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, which would take care of counselling at district level.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.80)

2.23 The Committee are perturbed to note that the pharmaceutical drugs/medicines used for curing persons affected by drug abuse are one of the prime sources of addiction. The Committee, therefore, impress upon the Ministry to suitably address the issue of strict monitoring of drugs by the manufacturing companies so that they confine to the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules 1945 regarding limit of alcohol in ayurvedic preparations. The Committee also desire the Ministry to not only set up a separate

agency for monitoring the working of the NGOs to ensure that there is no prolonged usage of the pharmaceutical drugs after the treatment of the person by them but also take stringent action against the NGOs/persons responsible for providing those drugs of treatment, to the patients after their treatment is over.

Reply of the Government

2.24 The concern of the Committee has been noted. The Ministry has issued letters to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Sidda & Homeopathy and Department of Revenue to take appropriate action in the matter.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.83)

2.25 The Committee note that setting up of a 24x7 helpline is imperative for recovery and rehabilitation phases of treatment of persons affected by drugs and alcoholism. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to set up a 24x7 National Toll-free Helpline as soon as possible and make it functional expeditiously.

Reply of the Government

2.26 Ministry has set up a National Toll Free drug de-addiction helpline Number 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 07.01.2015 to help the victims of Drug abuse, their family and society at large. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for 24x7 National Toll-free Helpline submitted by the Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd (TCIL) has been approved by this Ministry.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.84)

2.27 The Committee note that the persons engaged in unskilled/manual labour and menial jobs are most affected by the problem of drug (substance) abuse and alcoholism due to the nature of their work. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry should take note of the fact that this stratum of society needs urgent and utmost attention of the Government as they are a major chunk among the alcoholics and drug abusers in rural as well as urban population. The Committee are of the view that if drug abuse and alcoholism is actually to be prevented/curbed, the Ministry should focus on this deprived strata of the society and formulate guidelines to create some alternative source of entertainment and recreational activities to divert their attention.

Reply of the Government

2.28 The concern of the Committee has been noted. However, it is informed that as per the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, treatment and other facilities are provided free of cost by the de-addiction centres to all citizens including persons belonging to deprived strata of the society.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

CHAPTER – III

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

- NIL -

CHAPTER – IV

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

(Recommendation, Para 1.16)

4.1 The Committee are surprised to note that last National Survey on Drug abuse was conducted in 2000-2001 (Report published in 2004). The Committee further note that attempts have been made by different organizations to capture recent trend, pattern and extent of drug use in the country but no final data is available with the Ministry. The Committee were informed that the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has declined to carry out any survey on drug abuse and the Ministry has now approached AIIMS, New Delhi for conducting the survey. The Ministry assured that the survey would be initiated based on the experience gained during various advanced pilot surveys done in the past. Since the trend and pattern of drug and substance abuse is changing frequently, the Committee feel that Nation-wide survey is very essential to initiate need based effective interventions since the data available with Ministry is more than thirteen years old. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry should first consult AIIMS, RIMS, NIMHANS IRTCs, RRTCs, NGOs and other voluntary organizations who too are working in this field and decide the modalities, technicalities and procedure of conducting the survey and again approach the NSSO to conduct a Nation-wide survey on drug abuse.

Reply of the Government

4.2 In continuation of this Ministry's earlier reply, it is informed that a letter dated 30th March, 2015 was received from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme

Implementation informing that the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment can conduct the survey through the help of NGOs on the pattern of earlier pilot survey done in the year 2010. The NSSO would provide all the necessary support if required. Subsequently, a proposal was received from All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the month of June, 2015 for conducting the National Survey on the extent, trend and pattern of drug abuse. They had informed that they would conduct the survey in collaboration with Regional Medical Institutes, RRTCs and District level agencies etc. However, it has now been decided that the work relating to National survey may be awarded through tendering process. The Ministry is in the process of finalizing an agency for conducting the National Survey.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.9 of Chapter-I.)

(Recommendation, Para 1.17)

4.3 The Committee recommend that the Ministry must adopt a focused strategy to conduct Nation-wide survey every five years as such a survey would help in appropriately planning and funding strategies to tackle the menace of drug abuse.

Reply of the Government

4.4 The concern of the Committee has been noted and appropriate action would be taken in this regard.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.9 of Chapter-I.)

(Recommendation, Para 1.26)

4.3 The Committee note that the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse is such an important scheme but sadly, funds were curtailed from Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 35.11 crore at RE level in the year 2014-15, due to late receipt of proposals from the State/UTs. The Committee are unhappy that though the Ministry had introduced an online system from the year 2014-15, still the proposals are being submitted late. The Committee desire that the Ministry should keep pursuing the State Governments and impress upon them to strictly adhere to the time limit of sending the proposals i.e. by the end of third quarter of the financial year. Apart from this, the Committee further recommend that the Ministry should set up a separate mechanism to check the proposals sent by States/organizations online so that discrepancies therein could be checked and corrected in time which would not only help utilisation of funds meant for the scheme but also prevent reduction of funds at RE stage by the Ministry of Finance.

Reply of the Government

4.4 After repeated communications with State Governments/ UTs, some proposals were received from them and these were processed in the Ministry. Further, in order to expedite the release of funds to the NGOs as also to spend funds as per guidelines of the Department of Expenditure, Grant-in-aid upto 50% was released to the NGOs as first instalment without waiting for the recommendation of the State Government in those cases which have been receiving grant from the Ministry continuously for the last three years. This Ministry in order to streamline the process of sanction of grant-in-aid

and expedite its release has introduced online submission and processing of applications w.e.f. 2014-15. Any discrepancy in the proposals/incomplete papers received in this Ministry is now immediately informed to NGOs through e-mail in the online system thus facilitating early release of GIA. This has resulted in better co-ordination between Government of India and the grantee organizations. The Ministry has also written to State/UT Governments vide D.O. No. 13011/6(5)/2015-DP-III dated 23.9.2015 and 22.12.2015 for forwarding the proposals of NGOs running de-addiction centres in their State/UTs. Accordingly, this year the Ministry is in a position to release Rs. 36.15 Crore as compared to the release of Rs. 30.74 Crore in the financial year 2014-15.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.12 of Chapter-I.)

(Recommendation, Para 1.27)

4.5 The Committee are surprised to note that there is not a single beneficiary in the States of Goa and Jharkhand and six Union Territories under the Scheme as these States have not forwarded any proposal during last three or four years for setting up of de-addiction centres. The Committee further note that there are no IRCAs in Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The Committee, therefore, exhort the Ministry to interact with these States and urge them to forward proposals for establishing de-addiction centres and setting up of IRCAs there.

Reply of the Government

4.6 As brought out in reply to para 1.26 the Ministry has written to States/UTs for forwarding the proposals of NGOs running de-addiction centres in their States/UTs.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.12 of Chapter-I.)

(Recommendation, Para 1.75)

4.7 The Committee are distressed to note that despite the fact that the drug and substance abuse among women is increasing day by day, neither the Ministry is bothered to recognize their number in official drug statistics nor has taken the matter seriously enough to set up sufficient exclusive Centres for women all over the country. Taking note of the fact that there are only four exclusive Centres for women but no exclusive centre for juveniles, the Committee urge upon the Ministry to set up more exclusive Centres for treatment and rehabilitation of women and juvenile drug addicts specially in Northern and North-East States. The Committee also desire that separate Centres for vocational training and skill development of juveniles, after their treatment, should be set up so that they are not only rehabilitated but their relapse rate is also reduced. The Committee also recommend the Ministry to consider at least one model centre for homeless/destitute in each district.

Reply of the Government

4.8 The Ministry would urge the State Governments to forward the proposals of NGOs dedicated for Women/Children if there is higher prevalence of addiction among these groups. As regards setting up of model centre for homeless/district in each district, it is mentioned that Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has informed that they have planned to open 1380 Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH). 770 shelters have been sanctioned in 20 States out of which 270 shelters are operational.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.18 of Chapter-I.)

CHAPTER –V

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE INTERIM IN NATURE

(Recommendation, Para 1.34)

5.1 The Committee note that Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Policy is under formulation by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Cabinet note for finalizing the National Policy on drug demand reduction had been circulated to the concerned Central Ministries on 31.12.2014 for their comments/views. The Committee, deplore the approach of the Ministry and avoidable delay in finalizing the Policy considering the extent and nature of the problem. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to coordinate with all the Central Ministries concerned with the Policy, and vigorously pursue them to send their views expeditiously so that the Policy is finalized without further loss of time. The Committee also desire to be apprised of the latest status and action taken by the Ministry in this regard.

Reply of the Government

5.2 National Policy on Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) has been formulated by the Department of Revenue. However, this Ministry is formulating the National Drug Demand Reduction Policy. The Policy has been realigned as per the response received and is expected to be finalized soon.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

(Recommendation, Para 1.55)

5.3 India being such a vast country having large population affected by drug menace, the Committee are dismayed to note that there are only 12 Regional Resource Training

Centres (RRTCs) in the country which are funded by the Ministry under the Scheme. The Committee desire to know why the Ministry has not been able to set up more RRTCs as they not only serve as field training units of the National Institute of Social Defence but also act as a clearing house and a resource centre in the relevant field at the regional level. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to designate more NGOs as RRTCs in different regions of the country so that the purpose of counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of victims of drug abuse and alcoholism is served well.

Reply of the Government

5.4 The Screening Committee constituted by this Ministry to consider new project proposals under the Scheme of financial assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and Social Defence has recommended four new proposals for setting up of RRTCs. Consequent upon receipt of satisfactory report as per the norms/procedure prescribed in this regard these NGOs would be designated as RRTCs.

[Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, O.M. No. F.No. 7-3/2014-DP-II, dated 13.04.2016.]

NEW DELHI;

April, 2017

Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

RAMESH BAIS
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and
Empowerment

MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON FRIDAY, 7th APRIL, 2017

The Committee met from 1000 hrs. to 1045 hrs. in Chairperson's Chamber, Room No. 113, First Floor, Block-B, Parliament House Annexe Extension Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Kantilal Bhuria
3. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
4. Shri Jhina Hikaka
5. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
6. Prof. Seetaram Azmeera Naik

RAJYA SABHA

7. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
8. Shri Ahamed Hassan
9. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
10. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
11. Smt. Chhaya Verma

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
2. Smt. Mamta Kemwal - Additional Director

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

APPENDIX

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FORTIETH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

	Total	Percentage
I. Total number of Recommendations	21	
II. Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government: (Paragraph Nos. 1.28, 1.41, 1.42, 1.56, 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 1.64, 1.69, 1.70, 1.71, 1.80, 1.83 and 1.84)	14	66.67
III. Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies: -Nil-	0	0
IV. Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted: (Paragraph Nos. 1.16, 1.17, 1.26, 1.27 and 1.75)	5	23.81
V. Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature: (Paragraph Nos. 1.34 and 1.55)	2	9.52