

Prevention of drug abuse in the country

1587. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to UN report, one million heroin addicts are registered in India, unofficially there are five million and inhalation of heroin alone caused intravenous drug use, that too in combination with other sedatives and painkillers, has increased intensity of effect, hastened the process of addiction and complicated the process of recovery, what steps have been taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government proposes to take any stringent measures to check intake of heroin and other narcotics; and

(c) whether Government has conducted awareness programmes and campaigns in schools and colleges to sensitise youth against drug abuse, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As per the report, Magnitude of Substance Use in India (2019), the prevalence of Current Use of Opioid group of substances [which includes: (i) Opium and its variants; (ii) Heroin and (iii) Pharmaceutical opioids], is 2.06% in the general population of India (10-75 years old). The prevalence of use and addiction (*i.e.* harmful use/dependence) of different types of opioid products is follows:—

	Prevalence of Use	Prevalence of Problem use(Addiction/Harmful use/Dependence)	Estimated number of people affected by Addiction/Harmful use/Dependence
Opioids, Overall	2.06%	0.70%	77 Lakh
Heroin	1.14%	0.57%	63 Lakh
Pharmaceutical opioids	0.96%	0.23%	25 Lakh
Opium	0.52%	0.1%	11 Lakh

As can be seen here, heroin is the most common opioid used in India followed by pharmaceutical opioids. Among opioid drugs, highest proportion of addiction is found for heroin followed by pharmaceutical opioids. Opium has the lowest prevalence of use and addiction.

So far as the steps taken to curb intake of heroine and other narcotics in the country is concerned, Deptt. of Revenue, Ministry of Finance have informed that the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 prohibit, the manufacture, production, trade, use etc. of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances, except for medical or scientific purposes. The Act provides for stringent penalties/ rigorous provisions for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NDPS Act follows graded punishment, wherein quantum of punishment is decided on the basis of the quality of the drugs involved in the trafficking. The enforcement agencies of Central and State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act, and adopt various measures, *inter-alia*, including:—

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

(c) National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) through various stakeholders has conducted awareness programs and campaign in schools and colleges. Till date, 1403 awareness programs have been conducted across nationwide. Stakeholder-wise details are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Stake Holder	Awareness Programme Conducted
1	2	3
1.	RRTC	298
2.	SCERT	249
3.	Universities/College	72
4.	School Societies	150
5.	Medical Colleges/Hospitals	24
6.	NYKS/NSS	99
7.	RICA/ Prison	37
8.	Police Functionaries	62

1	2	3
9.	SIRD	18
10.	Social Welfare Department	28
11.	NGOs/CBO's	111
12.	Red Cross/ Others	255
TOTAL		1403

Under-utilisation of funds allocated for welfare of SCs and PwDs

1588. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 60 per cent fund allocated for post-matriculation scholarships for SC students has been used;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether out of ₹ 41.21 crore allocated for National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC), no money has been spent yet;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has any data stating the number of SCs and disabled candidates who have been given benefit of aforesaid schemes, if any;

(f) whether there is any existing scheme for ST students for post-matriculation scholarship; and

(g) if so, the State-wise details and also the amount of money, allocated by Ministry and amount spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students, the Revised Estimate (RE) for 2019-20 is ₹ 2690 crore. Out of this, Central Assistance of Rs 2463 crore has been released to States/UTs as on 2.3.2020 which is 91.56% of RE.

(b) Does not arise.