

Government of Himachal Pradesh
Department of State Taxes and Excise

No. EXN-A(3)2/2021

Dated Shimla-171002.the

10th February, 2022

NOTIFICATION

The Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to notify the Himachal Pradesh Integrated Drug Prevention Policy to monitor/curb the problem of drug abuse in the State in all respects, rehabilitation of drug addicts, alternate livelihood generation for people indulged in illicit cultivation of Cannabis and Opium etc. as per Annexure-A.

By Order

Subhasish Panda
Pr. Secretary (ST&E) to the
Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

Endst. No. As above,

Dated: Shimla-171002,

10th February, 2022

Copy forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. The Secretary to the Governor, HP, Shimla-2.
2. The Pr. PS to the Chief Minister, HP, Shimla-2.
3. The Spl. PS to the Chief Secretary Govt. of HP, Shimla-2
4. The Accountant General (Audit) HP, Shimla-4.
5. All the Administrative Secretaries to the Govt. of HP.
6. All the HOD's H.P.
7. The Commissioner of State Taxes and Excise, HP, Shimla-09.
8. Director General of Police, HP, Shimla-2.
9. Convener-cum-Advisor (HPNNB) Suraj Kunj Building-1, Phase-3, Sector-05, New Shimla-09.
10. All the Members concerned.

Nivedita Negi
(Nivedita Negi)

Special Secretary (ST&E) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh
Tel. No. 2624899

Government of Himachal Pradesh
Department of State Taxes and Excise

No. EXN-A(3)2/2021

Dated Shimla-171002,the

10th February, 2022

NOTIFICATION

The Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to notify the Himachal Pradesh Integrated Drug Prevention Policy to monitor/curb the problem of drug abuse in the State in all respects, rehabilitation of drug addicts, alternate livelihood generation for people indulged in illicit cultivation of Cannabis and Opium etc. as per Annexure-A.

By Order

Subhasish Panda
Pr. Secretary (ST&E) to the
Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

NEED FOR THE POLICY

1. To assert its commitment to curb the drug menace, the state of Himachal Pradesh needs a **comprehensive and an integrated drug prevention policy keeping local challenges into consideration**. The following are core reasons for framing of this policy:
 - i. The state's ignorance to multi-dimensional nature of drug problem and low perception about its severity in terms of single largest threat to the socio-economic fabric and internal security of the state/nation.
 - ii. State's inability to identify fast-changing dynamics of problem, create adequate synergy amongst various government line agencies to respond, establish dedicated and holistic drug prevention mechanism supported by matching human resource deployment, adequate infrastructure and technical built up to fight drug related crimes and arrest the drug proliferation.
 - iii. Lack of adequate enforcement and developmental response to various segments of drug problem including ignorance to comply with section 47 of the NDPS Act, 1985.
 - iv. Dilly dallying in pursuing PIT NDPS Act, 1988 and focusing on very small quantity seizures from the possession of drug users and non-arrest of big-game traffickers.
 - v. Non-existence of a dedicated Drug Demand Reduction mechanism and poor monitoring of Integrated Rehabilitation and Counselling Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) and NGO run de-addiction centres across the state.
 - vi. Absence of a dedicated state fund to support drug supply, demand and harm reduction activities.
 - vii. Lack of effective mechanism to monitor and check movement, purpose and activities of foreign nationals in the state.

EXECUTION STRATEGIES

2. The state's fight on Drug Supply, Demand and Harm reduction, Treatment Management and Social Re-integration of drug dependents shall focus on **four execution strategies**:
 - i). **Launching of an intensive drug supply reduction (prevention)** effort and establishing a robust and dedicated drug law enforcement mechanism to implement legal and alternate developmental framework and establishing a dedicated multi-agency institutional mechanism within the administrative department of NDPS, i.e the state taxes and excise department.

- ii). Creating a mechanism to research and analyze situations and **empower various line agencies by bringing targeted improvements in justice delivery systems** by institutionalizing capacity enhancement initiatives in synergy with national and international partner agencies, such as: (a) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional office for South Asia (UNODC, ROSA); (b) Narcotics Control Bureau of India (NCB, MHA, GOI); (c) the National Academy of Customs, Indirect taxes, and Narcotics (NACIN); (d) the HP state Judicial Academy and; (5) The Himachal Institute of Public Administration (HIPA).
- iii). Setting up an effective **State and district Level Drug Demand Reduction Mechanism** for dissemination of awareness among the masses about the ill effects of drug abuse on socio-economic fabric and internal security of the nation along with sensitization campaigns for various stakeholders, including community leaders.
- iv). Establishing Govt. administered **Model De-addiction and social re-integration/rehabilitation** mechanism under the supervision of the Himachal Pradesh State Mental Health Authority (HPSMHA) of the Department of health and family welfare.

ILLEGAL CULTIVATION OF OPIUM POPPY & CANNABIS AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO CHECK

3. According to the NDPS act, illegal cultivation of opium poppy (*papaver somniferum*) and cannabis (*cannabis sativa*) are offences under section 18 and section 20, respectively. As per section 44, all officers of state and central governments empowered under Section 41, 42 or 43 shall have the power of entry, search, seizure, and arrest in relation to offences of illegal cultivation. Any metropolitan magistrate, judicial magistrate of first class or any magistrate empowered by the state government, or any officer of gazetted rank empowered under section 42 may attach any opium poppy and cannabis plant which, he/she has reason to believe, is illegally cultivated and while doing so, may pass such order as he/she thinks fit including an order to destroy the crop (Section 48).
4. Under section 46 of the NDPS act, the land holder has an obligation to give information of illegal cultivation in his land to any officer of the police or of any department mentioned in section 42. Any land holder who knowingly neglects to give such information shall be liable to punishment. Under section 47, every officer of the government and every panch, sarpanch and other village officer of whatever description has an obligation to give immediate information of illegal cultivation to any officer of the police or of any of the departments as mentioned in section 42 when it comes to his knowledge. Any officer of the government, panch or sarpanch and other

village officer who neglects to give such information shall be liable to punishment regarding illegal cultivation.

STATE'S ZERO TOLERANCE POLICY TOWARDS ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS AND OPIUM POPPY

5. Till now the efforts made to eradicate drug crops have proved inadequate. Sparse enforcement directions and prosecution threats, for both offenders and public officers, have proven redundant and counterproductive. In these circumstances, the state shall adhere to a policy of zero tolerance towards illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy in any class of lands, i.e., forest, government, village common land or private land.
6. To pursue the state's zero tolerance policy towards illicit cultivation of drug crops, the following policy guidelines shall be effective:
 - (i) The state shall be responsible for collecting field intelligence, destroying illegal cultivation, and arresting and prosecuting the offenders under the Act as per para 28 of the National Policy on NDPS. The designated state nodal agency (State Taxes and Excise) in coordination with the Central Narcotics Control Bureau, shall launch cannabis and opium destruction operations with severe legal action against illicit cultivators including big players. The State Taxes and Excise, SNCC and HP police shall take legal actions against the cultivators, village officers and erring government Revenue officials whosoever contravene the provisions of Section 47 of the NDPS Act 1985.
 - (ii) The state shall tackle the illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy in forest and non-forest lands by establishing effective preventive mechanism for which the state shall amend the NDPS rules to introduce a compulsory periodic reporting mechanism in prescribed format by Panchayat/ local bodies regarding existence of cannabis cultivation and wild growth in their jurisdiction especially during cultivation/growth and harvesting time.
 - (iii) The departments of State Taxes and Excise shall be designated as **“Nodal Agency”** for destruction of illicit crops. The state shall define the specific areas of operations and coordinate crop destruction operations in collaboration with Revenue, Forest and Rural Development departments. The state shall allocate forest areas to forest department and village common lands and private land areas to the Revenue and Rural Development departments for identification of such illicitly cultivated drug yielding crops, i.e. cannabis and opium poppy.
 - (iv) To avoid fudging by departments of forests and revenue with regard to identification of illicit crops and destruction of the same, the state shall constitute a **“Joint Cannabis/ Opium Poppy Crop Destruction Task Force”** comprising of State Taxes and Excise, Rural Development,

Revenue and Forest departments from the month of June to October every month to carry destruction of such crops. The police department shall compulsorily provide security to the joint crop destruction task force and also undertake the investigation under the NDPS Act, 1985 at the same time in the field.

- (v) The NDPS Act obligates land owner and village officer to give information of illicit cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis. At block levels or even in many panchayats, **common service centers** for service delivery have been established by the state government. The state shall designate these common service centers throughout the state for lodging complaints to the nodal agency. Once a complaint is lodged in the system, a copy of the same shall be replicated and sent to the HP Nasha Nivaran Board for the purpose of record and monitoring of action taken thereof.
- (vi) The state shall introduce a quarterly report by the administrative department (Nodal Agency) to the HP Nasha Nivaran Board specifying details, such as number of complaints received, action taken, drugs seized/ crops destroyed/ persons arrested etc.
- (vi) The government shall publicize names and contact details of the designated nodal officers, common service centres so that village officers, panches, sarpanches and land holders along with the public can provide information about illicit cultivation. The designated officers shall coordinate legal enforcement action with the state/ central drug law enforcement agencies based on such information to destroy illicit crops and prevent drug production.
- (vii) The office of the Himachal Pradesh Nasha Nivaran Board shall convene sensitization programs for the officials of the department of forests, state taxes and excise, and revenue and awareness programs for the Panchayati Raj Institutions of Kullu, Mandi, Kangra, Chamba and Sirmour districts for discouraging illicit opium poppy and cannabis cultivation.

**ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR INTENSIVE DRUG SUPPLY
REDUCTION: STATE'S POLICY ON "ALTERNATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM"**

**“Reintegration into mainstream society is difficult unless a deviant community turns into a
problem solver from a trouble maker”.**

7. The historical facts and the prevailing circumstances in the state of H.P. suggest that the drug yielding crops, viz. cannabis and opium poppy are mostly grown in mountainous regions where local populations are poverty stricken, marginalized, underdeveloped, and face human insecurity.

However, it is also a fact that these regions yield best quality flowers, high valued exotic vegetables, medicinal herbs/ plants, and fruits. So, a balanced approach towards effective drug control needs to be adopted by following the policy of alternate development along with drug crop eradication. The broader meaning of this development-oriented drug control program shall be to contribute to economic development in identified rural areas and target the underlying causes of illicit drug economy.

8. As the livelihood of farmers depends entirely or partially on such cultivation in such areas, mere enforcement and crop destruction will not work. Hence, the state shall endeavor to train the farmers and help them to develop sustainable alternate means of livelihood. In countries of the golden triangle such as Laos and Thailand, alternative development programs have been hugely successful.
9. The state shall focus on creation of ‘alternative agro-horticulture based livelihood opportunities’ for drug cultivating farmers by introducing high productivity and high-income yielding crop diversification models on pilot basis and shall follow the following policy guidelines on **“Alternative Development Program”** under its **“Mission: Development For Drug Control”**
10. In pockets where illegal cultivation has been a long tradition, and the survival of the local population depends entirely or partially on it, such areas shall be identified by conducting official surveys by the office of the HP Nasha Nivaran Board in collaboration with the legally responsible departments of revenue and forest authorities. Based on the findings regarding scale and pattern of such illicit cultivations, proposal for funding of the alternative development projects shall be taken up with the State Government, Central Government, and some international funding agencies. The state shall also endeavour to seek support for conducting trainings/ exposure in- field research and analysis, study and survey apart from seeking financial assistance from foreign donors to undertake pilot based Alternate Development Program/ projects.
11. Alternative development programs will be coordinated by the office of the HP Nasha Nivaran Board in the state and shall be taken up in the identified areas after due consideration. Once the program commences in an area, it will continue till the local population is completely dissociated from illegal cultivation.
12. To execute its Mission: Development for Drug Control, the following guidelines shall be strictly adhered to by the executing agencies:
 - i. District-wise populations involved in illicit cultivation of drug plants shall be identified in both forest and private lands. The State taxes and excise department in coordination with department of forests, directorate of rural development and district revenue authorities

shall undertake an official survey to this effect to identify the Block/ Gram Panchayat wise regions in the districts of Mandi, Kullu, Chamba, Kangra and Sirmour.

- ii. This 'Development-oriented Drug Control Program shall be executed in mission mode for a period of **seven years** and pilot demonstration shall be established by adopting "**DR SUBHASH PALEKAR NATURAL FARMING PRACTICES**" for which the Government shall converge the Government's ongoing, "**Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan Yojana, 2018**" to promote Natural Farming in the drug cultivating regions.
- iii. Office of the HPNNB in coordination with the departments of Forests, Revenue and Rural development shall also organize awareness campaigns for adoption of "**Mission: Development for Drug Control**" in such drug manifested regions. Simultaneous sensitization campaigns highlighting legal responsibilities of the stakeholder agencies and village officers in terms of section 47 of the Act shall be organized by the HPNNB to prohibit illegal cultivations. The village gram panchayats shall be motivated to exercise prohibition of such illicit cultivations in private, govt., forest, and village common lands and if need be, **village defence committees to fight drug menace** shall also be constituted by the office HP Nasha Nivaran Board in collaboration with the department of state taxes and excise and youth clubs/ Yuvak Mandals and Panchayati Raj Institutions representatives in order to keep a strict vigil to identify and monitor any illegal activity on lands in and around the village and convince people to refrain from growing illegal crops. In case of any contravention by any person, the village officers shall be duty bound to inform the drug law enforcement agencies of the state in terms of Sec. 46 of the Act and contemplate legal action.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (ADP)

CELL

- iv. The state shall endeavor to implement the '**Mission: Development for Drug Control**' (**MDDC**) by engaging a team of well experienced agro-horticultural experts hired for 7 years project contract period in an Alternate Development Program Cell (ADP Cell) which shall be established in the office of the HP Nasha Nivaran Board.
- v. The state shall converge the component of **National Rural Alternative Livelihood Mission (NRLM)** operational in the drug manifested regions under the department of Rural Development.

- vi. The State shall collaborate with the international expert agencies such as, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for knowledge sharing from the Best practices evolved world over from their Alternative development Models.
- vii. The pilot-based ‘**Mission: Development for Drug Control**’ (MDDC) shall be funded out of the State Fund for control of drug abuse. Funding opportunities shall also be explored with the Government of India (National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse) and from international sources like United Nations office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), UNDP, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and CSR policy of private/ public enterprises of the state and the Central government and State-center joint ventures, such as, Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVNL) etc.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES FROM THE MISSION DEVELOPMENT FOR DRUG CONTROL

13. “*Adherence to zero tolerance policy towards illicit drug cultivations*” and the “*Mission: Development For Drug Control*” shall enable the state to eliminate substantial drug production and its illicit trafficking of the Narcotic Drug from the state’s lands (private and forests), along with associated criminal activities and eliminate drug consumption opportunities in society.

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE, DIVERSION OF LICIT PHARMACEUTICALS & TRAFFICKING ILLICIT DRUGS

14. Diversion of licit pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is becoming a significant problem in the State. It has been observed that when the supplies of Opioids/ Heroin/ Chitta are curtailed, the drug dependents resort to easy procurement of psychotropic preparations containing psychoactive drugs such as Tramadol, Codeine-based cough syrups (CBCS), Buprenorphine, Diazepam, and Alprazolam etc. The emergence of darknet markets operating in other parts are anticipated to penetrate their operations in HP and vice-versa. The situation is anticipated to pose a tough challenge to the state.
15. To tackle this problem, the state shall endeavor to take stringent preventive measures to curb the illicit trade and abuse of psychotropic substances by seeking amendments in the existing legal frame work :
 - a) to make provisions about the illegal sale and manufacturing of drugs being misused as intoxicants as **cognizable** and **non-bailable** under the Drug and Cosmetics Act and NDPS act, 1985.

- b) to bring the drugs having dual presence under Drug and Cosmetics Act as well as NDPS Act (either as Narcotic Drug or as Psychotropic Substances) under the list of **controlled drugs** and fix their quota of allocation by the Central Bureau of Narcotics for better regulation.
- c) To introduce a suitable mechanism to procure international demand in respect of prescription drugs / psychotropic substances from foreign countries well before undertaking manufacturing operations for such drugs for exports.
- d) To cap the procurement of raw material, fix quantity of stocks by marketing company, wholesaler, dealer, and retailer.
- e) To frame rules or issue orders under the Drug and Cosmetic Act and make it mandatory for manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers to file monthly or quarterly returns and reports of purchase of raw material, manufacture of final product and sale of such drugs.
- f) To introduce and establish a common national portal for tracking consignments of raw material / final product of psychotropic substances from its place of origin (including the foreign destinations in case of exports/ imports) to its destination of consumption. The central/ state governments shall introduce a common digital data format for such users to make declaration about their consignments.
- g) To introduce mandatory provisions in the law for the foreign origin exporters and Indian importers to follow the provisions as proposed in the clause (e) and (f) above.

OR

- h) To introduce a system of government-controlled procurement and distribution of psychotropic drugs in the state to curb the diversion of such drug into illicit channels and drastically reduce the opportunity of abuse of such drugs.

OR

To determine the total national demand in respect of prescription drugs/ psychoactive/ psychotropic substances/ drugs in order to prevent the excessive quantity of psychoactive drugs from being manufactured or coming into existence.

16. Strengthening of Law Enforcement Mechanism to Prevent Illicit Diversion of Psychotropic Substances:

In order to strengthen the existing law enforcement mechanism in the state, surveys shall be conducted from time to time at grass root level and if deemed necessary, the state shall take necessary steps such as setting up of law enforcement cells or squads at the district levels comprising of State Excise, SNCC of CID and drug controller for curbing the illicit diversion of psychotropic substances by any manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer in the state, any darknet market handler and

unregistered medical practitioners. For the risk analysis and profiling of import and export consignments, the state agencies shall also be empowered to collaborate with the drug law enforcement agencies/ drug controllers of the other states and the Central agencies, such as Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Narcotics Control Bureau, Customs and Central GST and the Enforcement Directorate. If need arises the state shall appoint enough drug inspectors to prevent pilferage of psychotropic substances and controlled substances.

17. The state shall endeavour to hold workshops for stakeholders, such as manufacturers, whole-sale dealers, retail chemists and private medical practitioners about pilferage of such substances to illicit market.

SMUGGLING OF DRUGS, MAJOR DRUG TRAFFICKERS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PITNDPS ACT, 1988

18. HP shares borders with Punjab, Haryana, and Union territory of J&K. Smuggling of drugs into and out of the state is a critical drug control problem area that needs to be given top priority. To effectively counter the smuggling problem, the state shall make efforts to:

- i. Sensitize and build capacities of its Drug law enforcement personnel.
- ii. Establish mechanisms to continuously strengthen inter-state cooperation and central government.
- iii. Set up institutional mechanisms for direct exchange of intelligence between state drug law enforcement agencies and their counterpart agencies in the neighboring states and the center.
- iv. Curb the growth of illegal internet pharmacies (darknet markets) indulging in smuggling of pharma-based psychoactive/ prescription drugs.
- v. Lay measures to curb import, export, shipment of drugs through air, sea, road, rail, and post/ courier services.

Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in NDPS (PITNDPS), Act no. 46 of 1988

19. The state shall endeavour to implement **Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in NDPS (PITNDPS), Act no. 46 of 1988** for detention of identified people in certain cases for the purpose of preventing Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances and for connected matters. It shall notify a board and detaining authority under this act and sensitize the police and excise enforcement agencies on its provisions. The state shall, therefore, according to the act, make effort to identify, seize and forfeit properties of such offenders, detain the organizers, financiers, and their agents, who manage things from behind the scenes.

19-A: After identifying the areas in Himachal Pradesh which are highly vulnerable to illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the state will take up the issue with the Central Government to notify these areas as **‘highly vulnerable to such illicit traffic’ under Section 10(1)(vi) of the PITNDPS Act.**

STREET PEDDLERS, DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION MECHANISM

20. The state is confronting huge problem of peddlers engaged in expanding the illicit market by selling drugs to addicts and involving youngsters in drug use by supplying low potency opioid (Chitta/ Heroin). New regions are emerging fast in terms of drug trafficking, infestation, and abuse. The state’s economy is fast depleting whereas shrinking employment generation opportunities in the state are adding up to the problem. The drug users themselves are found involved in trafficking small quantities under compelling circumstances.
21. Specialized enforcement agencies of the central and state government do not have the manpower and resources to handle peddlers. Hence it is left to the district local police to handle them. Local police have several competing priorities on their time and dealing with peddlers is often not one of those priorities. Some policemen do not find it convenient to arrest a peddler who is also an addict, as he cannot be supplied with drugs, he needs a few hours after his arrest. The policemen are not trained to handle addicts.
22. The state shall establish a mechanism wherein all drug users shall be forwarded to attend a de-addiction and rehabilitation center. For this to be possible, the state government shall conduct a campaign cum survey inviting drug dependents to come forward and register themselves and furnish the type and mode of drug abuse. This approach shall not only reform the state’s youngsters but also save them from becoming hardened criminals.
23. The state shall also establish a mechanism wherein the personnel from such registration centres/ PHC/IRCAs/ Model de-addiction centers shall be trained on designing an information format that unobtrusively asks about the drug(s) abused, suppliers & their contact details, frequency of abuse etc. This will serve as intelligence/information for further development and contemplating preventive/coercive actions like seizures/arrests/illicit crop destruction operations.
24. To deal with peddlers, the State Taxes and Excise shall, in collaboration with district authorities and departments of Social Justice, Forests, Youth services and Sports take the following steps to:
 - (i) Increase public awareness about the harm street peddlers bring to societies. The sessions will highlight the need to report peddlers to state’s drug law enforcement agencies.

- (ii) Involve more NGOs, resident welfare societies, local Vyapar Mandals, Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj System and Urban Local Bodies, Village Defence committees, Mahila Mandals, NCC Cadets and NSS volunteers etc. in reporting peddlers and following up with police.
- (iii) Build local police capacities and sensitize them to the fact that dealing with street peddlers is an important part of their job.
- (iv) In towns and cities, develop special, mobile, anti-peddling police squads with jurisdiction all over the city and linked to a helpline.
- (v) Any illegal detention or arrest of an addict and falsely implicating him/ her in a case under the NDPS Act, 1985 by any official/ officer of any Drug Law Enforcement Agency shall be considered to have violated the Human Rights of that individual by such officers and shall be punished under the relevant provisions of the law of the land. In such cases, the state shall immediately rescue such detained/ falsely arrested person, give him legal or any other aid/ assistance followed by a probe under human rights violations and ensure justice.

SALE OF DRUGS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

25. To tackle the problem of sale of drugs to school children and college students:

- i. Local police shall pay special attention to areas surrounding schools and colleges to tackle drug peddlers. Schools and colleges will be encouraged to look out for peddlers in their vicinity and report them to police.
- ii. Schools and colleges will be encouraged to conduct surveys (possibly anonymous) to assess the levels of drug addiction among their students, and if addicted students can be identified, to talk to their parents or wards to find medical help to cure their addiction.
- iii. The state shall incorporate one chapter each in middle, High, 10+2 School and college syllabi.
- iv. Schools and colleges shall constitute anti-drug clubs and shall introduce anti- drug campaigns under their “Internal Quality Assurance Mechanism” to promote a drug-free life among its members and in the institutions.
- v. The police led Nasha Nivaran Samitis in the jurisdiction of each police station will regularly monitor the illicit activities of drug peddlers in the jurisdiction of that police station and contemplate legal action against them.

DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION MISSION/ MASS AWARENESS AND SENSITIZATION PROGRAM

26. In the emergent scenario, preventive education and sensitization/ awareness generation programs shall be of immense use and therefore, be launched to address the high risk and vulnerable sections of society. Rendering professional help for drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation must also become a priority area for the state government.
27. The state shall draw an exhaustive plan to disseminate drug awareness / sensitization programs periodically amongst general masses, concerned authorities, rehabilitation Centres, de-addiction centres and various stakeholders, such as elected public bodies (Urban Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions), societies associated with the public distribution system (PDS), cooperative societies, cooperative federations, mass media, mahila mandals, youth clubs, Yuva mandals, lawyers, corporators, corporate managers, teaching faculties (professors/ lecturers/ teachers) of the universities, colleges, schools/ technical educational Institutes, NSS volunteers, NCC leaders, students, and parents. The State Excise department in collaboration with the directorate of social justice and rural development shall design and distribute sensitization IEC material to such offices, elected bodies and community leaders.
- The HP Nasha Nivaran Board shall, at the end of the year identify and commend the outstanding and exemplary work done by any govt. organizations / NGOs/ civil society organizations and individual.
28. State shall create and establish compulsory mechanism to require schools/ Colleges/Universities including hostels to declare these places as **“No-Drugs, No Intoxication Zone”** and require the students while filling up forms of admissions to give an undertaking that they know that the school/college/institution is a **“No intoxication Zone”** and they will be required to undertake to abide by that and refrain from indulging in any activity of consuming or otherwise using any intoxicating or narcotics substance. On violating the rule, they shall face disciplinary adverse action including expulsion against them by the institution.
29. The school and college authorities shall essentially organize the debates, declamation, essay writing, painting, slogan writing, skits/short plays / rallies focusing on ill-effects of drug abuse and alcoholism. Apart from these, they shall organize meetings of school management committees, parents and anti-drug clubs of the school and invite the medical experts from health department or any other counsellors, psychologists for sensitization on the challenges posed by the drug abuse.
30. The state shall introduce Sports, Yoga and meditation as compulsory activities for the faculties and the students in all educational institutes and shall take appropriate measures such as introduction of

chapters on Yoga and Spiritual meditation in syllabus, recruitment of experts and build necessary infrastructure within the institutions.

31. It is a fact that long distance vehicle drivers are prone to substance abuse. Present preventive mechanism is inadequate to control drug prevalence in this section of society. This has also become a reason for massive road accidents in hilly regions resulting into huge losses of innocent lives. In this background, the state shall prescribe rules and regulations under this policy framework to contain the drug abuse resulting into functional incapability and loss of human lives. Hence, the state shall:

- i. Introduce a mechanism to conduct drug intoxication test for people engaged in driving any class of motor transport vehicles for goods and human transport including two wheelers.
- ii. Shall constitute a committee of the department of State Taxes and Excise, state transport, health authorities and state police to suggest interventions with regard to detection of substance abuse and issue guidelines thereof. The committee shall also frame rules in the appropriate act for Indian foreign nationals driving in the state of HP to undergo dope test for intoxication.

MISSION: SPORTS FOR DRUG FREE HIMACHAL

32. The government shall introduce **Mission: Sports for Drug Free Himachal** and treat sports activities as its flagship program to engage young population in sports activities to motivate them in adopting healthy lifestyle.

33. The state shall endeavor to introduce a regular, uninterrupted **“sports competition mechanism” from Gram Panchayat level to state level, including “City Marathon competitions” in each city and township (Municipal regions)** as a major annual activity in order to create a healthy environment and bring drastic reduction in the drug demand in the state.

34. The HP Nasha Nivaran Board in coordination with the Department of Youth Services and Sports, Rural development and Urban development shall work out a sustainable Model mechanism for organizing Sports/ Adventure Sports Events/ activities on Annual Basis by involving NGOs / Civil society organizations/ Youth Clubs / Yuva Mandals.

Minimum Infrastructure at Gram Panchayat Level:

35. To create a Healthy environment in the state, especially in rural areas, the state shall strive to construct/ establish at least **one playground and one open gymnasium** in each Gram Panchayat, ward of municipal committee / Nagar Parishad to ensure positive behavioral change among young people at grass root level.

36. The department of Rural Development shall issue necessary guidelines to the elected representatives of the Gram Panchayats and their teams at ward level to draw a mechanism for maintenance of the playground and gymnasium and monitor the activities of people using these facilities.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE: CONDUCTING OFFICIAL SURVEYS

37. Drug addiction of traditional, semi-synthetic, and synthetic drugs is increasingly becoming an area of concern even in the remotest regions of the state. Intravenous drug use by young people has further aggravated the problem, especially in Shimla, Kullu, Mandi, Una, Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Solan districts. Other districts are at the threshold of confronting the problem. The Intravenous drug use (IDU) of semi-synthetic and synthetic drugs is anticipated to place another serious challenge of contracting HIV/AIDS, thereby adding up a new dimension to the problem in the state.

38. To ascertain the exact scale of drug abuse and identify its pattern in state's high -risk regions, the government shall conduct periodical surveys in every five years by engaging professional individuals/ non -governmental organizations/ medical colleges' psychiatric department. The surveys shall also make an impact assessment of various preventive measures enforced by the government for reduction in drug supplies and demand.

39. To conduct surveys, the state shall collaborate with the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) and National Institute of Social Defense (NISD), or any such institute recognized by the Government of India for imparting trainings to the investigators involved in conducting surveys.

DRUG DE-ADDICTION (TREATMENT)-CUM-REHABILITATION MECHANISM

40. The state through the department of health and family welfare shall offer primary treatment and counselling services to the drug addicts and their parents in its hospitals and medical colleges where psychiatry departments are operational. This shall be done to give drug dependents proper treatment and easy rehabilitation services within the state.

41. The HP state mental health authority (HPSMHA) and the Central Govt's ministry of social justice and empowerment have laid down standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines for these de-addiction centres. However, the state shall periodically update the said SOPs and guidelines for these IRCAs by a team comprising of:

- Faculty of Psychiatry including a de-addiction specialist.
- Consultation from senior de-addiction consultants/ specialists from central institutes (AIIMS, New Delhi & PGIMER), Chandigarh) may be obtained in the process of formulating these SOPs as these institutes are actively involved in policy making and formulating SOPs in various states.

42. The State shall establish at least three model de-addiction cum rehabilitation centers for males and one for females at Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla. The three proposed centers will be at zonal hospital Mandi, Medical College Tanda and one at the State mental health Hospital, Shimla under the supervision of HP State Mental Health Authority and medical colleges. The state shall fix the norms and regulation parameters and update control procedures from time to time. The above model de-addiction cum rehabilitation centres must be established in medical colleges due to the following reasons:

- Medical colleges have departments of Psychiatry running Postgraduate/ Graduate training courses. (e.g., IGMC has three Psychiatry trainee seats/ year).
- IGMC, Shimla is the only institute in the state in which department of psychiatry has a de-addiction super specialist delivering specialized de-addiction services since January 2021.

43. A panel comprising of Psychiatrists including psychiatry faculty from state medical colleges and practicing psychiatrists in district hospitals, will work on the norms, regulation, and controls of these de-addiction centers.

44. The state shall make serious efforts to create a three-phase Model institutional mechanism for de-addiction and rehabilitation/ social re-integration of the drug dependent patients:

Phase-I: De Addiction centres

The De-addiction centres shall be Highly secured, specialized and government administered for detoxication of body. The state shall ensure availability of medicines for this initial phase of treatment (i.e., management of drug withdrawal symptoms) to all patients including accused(s) seeking treatment for drug de-addiction in various levels of treatment facilities.

Phase-II : Personality Reform centres

The state shall endeavor to establish such a mechanism wherein the drug victim after de-toxification, shall be transferred to next level government administered Personality Reform Centers for a period of three months. These reform centers shall undertake yoga and spiritual meditation classes apart from sports/ adventure sports, music, dance and personality enhancement /development classes.

Phase-III: Rehabilitation/ Social re-integration

45. Reintegration into society is difficult unless a deviant person turns into a problem solver from a trouble maker. Problem solving develops wisdom, decision making capacity, critical and creative thinking, target setting and achieving goals. These skills empower a person to become meaningful and economically independent in society and family. Self- esteem goes up of a person. The State shall take appropriate steps to provide training to ex-addicts for gaining these skills compulsorily having middle standard, knows Hindi or English and can operate a mobile phone or a computer. The

state shall provide training to reformed individuals in subjects like problem solving, invention process, web and tech solutions, creative and visual communication, management, business and service solutions and thought leadership. This effort shall empower the reformed individual to fight social stigma with strength and be qualified enough to earn his/ her own livelihood.

46. **Inspection of IRCAs:** The state shall ensure that the Integrated Rehabilitation and Counselling Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) stringently follow the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GOI. The state shall make it mandatory for all IRCAs to register them with the HPSMHA for strict compliance of the standardized treatment protocol issued from time to time and respect the human rights of the drug dependents seeking treatment. The state shall constitute a committee for inspection of IRCAs in consultation with the HP State mental health Authority in order to unify and streamline the system of treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents in the state.
47. The state shall endeavor to prevent the instances of serious violence and Human Rights violations against the drug dependents seeking treatment in de-addiction centres being administered by registered NGOs or other unregistered de-addiction centres in the state. It shall take appropriate legal remedial measures to stop such instances. The violation of the Human rights of any individual shall be dealt with stringently.
48. The state shall endeavor to ensure strict compliance of the rules, regulations and guidelines set up by the state regulatory authority for de-addiction centres, i.e., the HP State Mental Health Authority,
49. **Opioid Substitution Therapy:** The state government regulates the sale, transport, use and consumption of narcotic drugs under the state NDPS rules framed under the NDPS Act. The state shall start Opioid Substitution Therapy for patients with opioid dependence initially at one or two Model de-addiction centers or medical colleges, and then gradually scale up to other medical colleges and then to all district hospitals in a phased manner.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS

50. Statistics are important in drug control:
 - i. To monitor legitimate manufacture, trade, import, export, use, consumption and stocks of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
 - ii. To assess the extent of illicit drug production, drug trafficking and the performance of enforcement agencies
 - iii. To collect baseline data on drug addiction and monitor the impact of various drug demand reduction interventions launched by the state.

- iv. To serve as a basis to work out master plans for drug control and to assess the impact of the implementation of such plans and
- v. To fulfill state's reporting obligations under national policy guidelines.

51. The state shall endeavour to maintain and further strengthen the mechanism for collection of statistics on drug law enforcement by the HPNNB from empowered state and central drug law enforcement agencies. The mechanism of statistics collection on legitimate manufacture, trade, use, consumption and stocks of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors will be strengthened and streamlined by the HPNNB by coordinating with the state drug controller.

PARTICIPATION IN STUDY AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS

52. Research is an important component of drug control which has not received due attention in the state of H.P. The state relies solely on statistics shared in media reports which may not be professionally researched and investigated. To get a crystal-clear picture of the ground situation regarding drug menace, the state shall encourage, promote and to the extent possible, support to conduct studies & research by government implementing agencies and NGOs in the following areas:

- i. Illicit drug market at the village to city street level, including darknet markets through cyber tools in the state.
- ii. Diversion of licit production from pharma industry, whole sales, and retail sales outlets in the state
- iii. Profiling of those drug traffickers who have amassed movable and immovable properties including their benami transactions and prevent them from becoming wealthy role models in society.
- iv. Methods of treatment, rehabilitation, relapse, impact of harm reduction on rates of addiction, etc.
- v. Laboratory testing procedures for drugs and psychotropic substances including advanced techniques such as impurity profiling.

53. The state shall strive to ensure the participation of experts and responsible officers of its line agencies (policy makers, drug law enforcement officers, health, and social welfare & development specialists/ executives of the state) in international study tours, meetings, operations, and practical exposure regarding study:

- a. Best practices in drug law enforcement and related preventive issues.
- b. To acquire knowledge regarding viability and applicability of methodologies adopted in the UNODC sponsored best practices in alternative development programs aimed at drug crops replacement.

- c. Model practices adopted in the field of drug demand reduction, treatment and harm reduction and rehabilitation of addicts in some countries.

54. The HP Nasha Nivaran Board shall have the mandate to depute meritorious human resource of the state to national/ international destinations to study and research the best practices and for gaining such knowledge concerning their field of responsibilities. As far as possible, the state shall participate in international / national and regional meetings for knowledge sharing/ exchange of expertise at bilateral, regional or through international organizations including UNODC and the INCB.

TRAININGS

55. Training and capacity building form a critical policy component for drug supply prevention and control. The HP Nasha Nivaran Board shall be the state nodal agency for designing training modules and convening capacity building programs. It will establish a Training/ Capacity building cell in its office for conducting periodic trainings of the drug law enforcement personnel, forensic scientists and other stakeholders including community leaders in the following fields:

- i. The NDPS Act in operation, drug law enforcement and alternative development.
- ii. Testing and identification of drugs.
- iii. Intelligence collection, development, and execution of operation.
- iv. Financial investigations under NDPS Act, 1985.

56. The board shall coordinate with UNODC, National Nodal Agency, i.e., the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), National Academy of Customs, Indirect taxes, and narcotics (NACIN), Himachal Institute of Public Administration and HP State Judicial Academy, Shimla for imparting periodic trainings.

57. The Board shall coordinate with the UNODC/State/ Central Police and Customs Training Academies/NDDTC/ State Health Management Academies etc to devise four one-week course in every six months designed for fresh recruits, other officers, trainers, and non-enforcement stakeholders like NGOs, Health Personnel, Primary care givers at de-addiction centres etc. This periodic (6-monthly) training and other capacity development measures targeted at all stakeholders to constantly upgrade and sustain their skills and enthusiasm shall be made a part of curriculum.

58. The Department of Social Justice shall coordinate with the National Drug Dependence Treatment Training Centre (NDDTTC) of the AIIMS and organize trainings/seminars for the doctors in treating drug addicts and sensitize the private/ NGO administered registered de-addiction cum rehabilitation centres about the existing law of the land and regulations set by the H.P State Mental Health Authority under the State Mental Health Act.

59. The state shall designate the department of Social Justice as a nodal agency responsible for training doctors, sociologists, and psychologists for capacity building of human resource associated with de-addiction, rehabilitation and counselling. The directorate of social justice shall also, in collaboration with the National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP) in the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD or HPSMHA) impart training for:
- i. Treatment of addicts.
 - ii. Personnel working on preventive education, rehabilitation, and social reintegration of drug addicts.
 - iii. Personnel working in NGOs.
60. The department of Social justice in association with the H.P State Mental Health Authority shall:
- i. Formulate training objectives for various target trainee groups
 - ii. Design training programs across multiple durations
 - iii. Prepare training material in print and in e-formats
 - iv. Conduct training of trainers (TOT) programs, wherever necessary
 - v. Regularly conduct training programs
 - vi. Develop course manuals and field handbooks
 - vii. Document success stories and best practices in an appropriate form and exchange them with its counterparts in other countries thus showcasing state's experience and learning from others' experiences
 - viii. Disseminate best practices, success stories, modus operandi used by traffickers (including ones received from other states and countries) to the field officers

LABORATORIES

61. In the prevailing circumstances related to the availability of certain variants of opioids and prescription drugs in the illicit market, there is an urgent need to give appropriate exposure/ training to the scientists/ personnel of the state forensic laboratories.
62. The HP Nasha Nivaran Board shall coordinate with the UNODC, ROSA to sponsor the exposure visits of concerned personnel of the HPNNB, officers of the Administrative Department for NDPS, scientists of state forensic laboratories, drug law enforcement officers of the state for enhancement of their professional capacities. Efforts will be made to improve equipment quality, and procuring them in the shortest possible time, and receiving accurate test reports that can withstand the legal scrutiny.

INTER- GOVERNMENTAL AND INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION UNDER MULTI-LATERAL COOPERATION MECHANISM

63. The state of Himachal Pradesh shall, if deem necessary, sign bilateral/multi-lateral agreements, or make joint declarations with the following drug affected neighbouring states to follow a unified strategy to fight drug problem:
- i. Union territory of Jammu & Kashmir
 - ii. Punjab
 - iii. Haryana
 - iv. Uttarakhand
 - v. National Capital of Delhi
 - vi. Union territory of Chandigarh
64. The state shall enter into mutual agreements or understandings with the neighbouring states on the issues related to prevention of illicit trafficking of NDPS & controlled substances and demand control. These agreements or instruments of understanding shall be followed by multi-lateral meetings to review the progress made on issues of agreements and work on it. This multi-lateral cooperation shall focus on the following:
- a). Cooperation in drug supply reduction by
 - i. Sharing seizure statistics
 - ii. Sharing data related to case laws emerging out of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and respective High Courts of the partner states on NDPS cases.
 - iii. Joint drug law enforcement operations.
 - iv. Establishment of joint interrogation center (JIC) mechanism.
 - b). Organizing international/ national, inter-state level seminars / workshops/ conferences for sharing of best practices in the enforcement operations and drug demand and harm reduction.

STRENGTHENING OF THE STATE NARCOTICS CRIME CONTROL UNIT (SNCC) OF THE STATE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT (CID) OF H.P. POLICE

65. In the last two decades, it has been witnessed that the existing drug law enforcement mechanism of the state is inadequate vis-à-vis increased challenges associated with illicit Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances supplies and consumption at street level. In view of this the state shall take all possible measures to prevent the illicit drug supplies by expediting the strengthening process of the existing State Narcotics Crime Control Unit (SNCC) of the state CID of HP Police as per the

proposals submitted by the police headquarters to the government from time to time. The state shall accord top priority to undertake proposed restructuring of the SNCC.

66. In order to arrest the corruption and criminal conspiracy, the state vigilance and anti-corruption bureau of the HP Police and state CID shall take appropriate preventive measures to curb/ prevent corrupt practices, if any, amongst the officials of drug law enforcement agencies of the state and the centre (having mandate under the provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985 and jurisdiction over the state). In this regard the concerned state vigilance and anti-corruption bureau authorities shall chalk out a specific action plan to identify corrupt officials having clandestine association with drug operatives/ peddlers conspiring for criminal distribution/ trafficking of drugs and psychotropic substances and do justice with them.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HOLISTIC AND TIME BOUND INTEGRATED DRUG PREVENTION AND ALTERNATE REHABILITATION PROGRAM

67. Curbing the multi faceted drug problem by a 360-degree solution, the state and society both need to accord highest priority by making simultaneous, dedicated, and committed efforts to address both supply and demand problems. Therefore, while following a holistic approach under a as a multi-pronged strategy, the state shall address various segments of the drug problem under a multi-pronged strategy by launching an integrated, exclusive and dedicated multi-agency program (Para 4 of the National Policy on NDPS.) namely, **‘Integrated Drug Prevention and Alternate Rehabilitation Program (IDPARP)**. The program shall be implemented by establishing a **separate, dedicated Directorate** under the state’s **Mission: *Nasha Mukh Himachal, Swasth Aivum Samridh Himachal*** (In English : **“Drug Free Himachal, Healthy and Prosperous Himachal”**) and shall function within the administrative department for the NDPS i.e., the Department of State Taxes and Excise for a specific time framework of 10 years under the direct supervision of the HP Nasha Nivaran Board. The objectives of this program shall be to implement /execute the policy prescriptions in response to specific segments of the drug problems.
68. The Program shall be implemented by coordinating the mutually complementing activities and launch multi-lateral simultaneous action by the following dedicated cells:
- i. **Drug Prevention Cell**: The cell shall be responsible for curbing/ preventing the illicit trafficking of Narcotic drugs and psychotropic Substances including the illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy and their subsequent drug production & trafficking. The cell shall, engage/ hire its manpower on secondment / deputation basis from state/ central police organizations, state taxes and excise, revenue and drug controller. (all being empowered under the NDPS Act, 1985) and shall discharge its responsibilities under the Act on the pattern of the

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance (GOI) within the administrative department of State Taxes and Excise. The Cell shall work under the aegis of the HP Nasha Nivaran Board and be handled by dedicated and committed manpower specially trained for confronting the drug operative gangs. The state shall provide optimum security cover to the drug Prevention Cell of the state taxes and excise while discharging their official responsibilities with regard to cannabis/ opium poppy destruction operations and other intelligence and drug law enforcement actions.

ii. **Alternate Development (Rehabilitation) Program (ADP) Cell:** The state shall conceive, initiate, and implement alternative livelihood programs under the **Mission: “Development for Drug Control”** aiming at complete replacement of organized illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy from private and forest lands in the state. By doing so, the ADP Cell shall achieve drastic reduction in narcotics production, its illicit trafficking and abuse.

iii. **Drug Demand Reduction and Training Cell:** To launch aggressive drug awareness campaign throughout the state to sensitize various stakeholders, it will coordinate execution of action plan of the Board with concerned agencies, design sensitization IEC material, make documentaries, electronic media awareness material on drug awareness/sensitization and distribute them amongst govt./non govt. stakeholders and community leaders. It will also render support to the drug treatment, management and Rehabilitation institutions operating in the state.

This Cell shall be exclusively handled by the HP Nasha Nivaran Board in coordination with the government/ non - government stakeholders.

iv. The training cell shall be responsible for undertaking capacity building programs for periodic trainings of drug law enforcement personnel, health and social welfare and development executives of the state and other stakeholders including community leaders.

v. The Cells at (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above shall be established by the government and function under the control of the HP Nasha Nivaran Board exclusively.

69. **Human Resource:** The Directorate of the **Integrated Drug Prevention and Alternate Rehabilitation Program (IDPARP)** shall be empowered to draw most of its manpower from the State/ Central Police organisations, State Taxes & Excise, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest, Revenue, Social Justice, and Prosecution Departments on deputation/secondment basis. However, the manpower for drug demand reduction cell and alternative development (rehabilitation) program cell shall be hired on contract basis as per the requirement. The armed security force required for operational purposes shall be drawn/ requisitioned on secondment/ deputation basis from the HP police or from the Central Police Organizations.

70. The state shall make appropriate budgetary provisions for creation and establishment of the above Cells and ensure effective functioning of the above integrated program in the public interest.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND PLAN OF ACTION

71. The current policy document shall emanate into effective Action Plans to neutralize the state's specific challenges related to various segments of drug problem. The exhaustive policy is aimed at solving the serious drug supplies and abuse problem in addition to protecting the health and welfare of its people.

72. This comprehensive policy has been prepared by including each government/non-government stakeholder through actionable components with full commitment and dedication.

CREATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE DRUG FUND FOR CONTROL OF DRUG ABUSE (SFCDA)

73. To accomplish the above policy objectives and various missions/ programs incorporated in it, the state shall create and establish an exclusive and dedicated fund known as **'The State Fund for Control of Drug Abuse'** (SFCDA) within the state administrative department, i.e., the State Taxes and Excise.

The following are proposed to be the sources of money for the fund:

- i. An amount which the state government may provide after due appropriation by state legislature by law in this behalf
- ii. State's own revenue.
- iii. Any grants that may be made by any person, organization or institution public fund, donations etc.
- iv. Any cess or levy on each bottle of liquor, beer and wine as decided by the government.
- v. Any grants that may be made under CSR obligations by any government corporations, joint ventures, banks, financial institutions, and private companies/entities.
- vi. Any grant made by any temple trust existing in the state.
- vii. 5% of revenue receipt earned from cannabis regulation policy output.
- viii. Funding received from National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse
- ix. Funding from Centrally/ State sponsored schemes received from ministries of Government of India, wherever necessary.
- x. Funds available from convergence of similar central/ state government schemes.

74. The fund shall be utilized by the State Government to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the office of the HP Nasha Nivaran Board and other measures taken for:

- i. Funding of alternative development programs (Rehabilitation projects) aimed at the eradication of illicit crops of cannabis and opium poppy (7 years).
- ii. Destruction/ eradication of illicit crops of cannabis and opium poppy.
- iii. Combating illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances or controlled substances
- iv. Controlling the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- v. Identifying, treating, rehabilitating drug dependents.
- vi. Educating public against drug abuse.
- vii. Organizing and implementing Training/ capacity building programs for enforcement officers and other stakeholders.
- viii. Rewarding/ incentivizing the drug law enforcement officers for detecting and seizing the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances or controlled substances.
- ix. Rewarding the informers (and whistle blowers) who help the drug law enforcement agencies to effect seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances or controlled substances.
- x. Providing Special secret Services Fund to drug law enforcement agencies of the state for inculcating/ grooming human sources of information regarding drug peddling/ trafficking and associated criminal activities.

REWARD POLICY IN RECOGNITION OF OUTSTANDING WORK

75. In appreciation of extraordinary work done by the Drug law enforcement officers, development specialists, informers, individual social activists, community leaders, and Civil society organizations/ NGOs, the state shall institute suitable rewards/ awards to be conferred purely on the basis of meritorious performances in their fields covered under the Mission: Drug Free Himachal, Healthy and Prosperous Himachal.
76. The rewards shall also be given to the outstanding performances of Individuals/ NGOs /societies in the field of drug supply reduction (including cooperative societies/ farmers-producers organizations for evolving best practices in implementing alternative livelihood programs aiming at eradication of drug crops), drug demand reduction, evolving model drug treatment management practices and designing best motivational campaign material/ IEC material to achieve the mission of the government.

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE

77. The instant policy is committed to developing a drug de-addiction policy that respects, protects and promotes all human rights, fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals and the

rule of law. This approach is central to establishing an effective, sustainable mechanism that prescribes to curb illicit drug trade and treat drug dependents while keeping its focus to the human dignity.

The state shall sincerely focus on the following areas:

- i. Promote non-discriminatory access to justice, healthcare, and social services, treat drug users as patients.
- ii. Promote a human rights-based approach through awareness and education.
- iii. Promote policies and criminal justice responses to drug use, that respect human rights, including proportionate legal response mechanisms.
- iv. Programs and interventions shall be gender sensitive as well as suitable to vulnerable populations including disabled persons, children, and youth.
- v. The state shall strictly monitor the functioning of de-addiction centers so that drug victims are not subjected to physical and mental harassment by social service organizations.
- vi. Ensure free access to justice to drug dependents while availing de-addiction and rehabilitation services in de-addiction cum rehabilitation centres.

ANNEXURE- 'I'

**DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE
GOVERNMENT INVOLVED IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES RELATING TO NARCOTIC
DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL**

S.No	Action	Government/Department/ Organization/NGOs
1.	Identification of extent and pattern of drug abuse: Conducting official surveys	HP Nasha Nivaran Board State Excise HP State Mental health Authority Deptt. Of health through Medical Colleges in the State. De addiction and rehabilitation Centres
2.	Identification of extent and pattern of illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy	HP Nasha Nivaran Board District revenue Authorities Department of Forests Panchayati Raj Institutions
3.	Drug law enforcement (Empowered departments)	H.P. State: State Narcotics Crime Control Unit (SNCC) of the State CID, State Police, State Taxes and Excise, Deptt. Of revenue, Drug controller. <u>Govt. of India:</u> Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, The Central Customs and Central GST.
4.	Identification and destruction of illicit opium and cannabis crops	State taxes and Excise, State Revenue Department State Forest Department Village Officers of the PRIs

		State Police, State Narcotics Crime Control (SNCC) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) Any other agency as indicated in the National drug Policy
5.	Inter-State Coordination on Drug Prevention issues	HP Nasha Nivaran Board State Taxes and Excise HP Police and State Narcotics Crime Control Unit (SNCC)
6.	Compilation of seizure statistics all over the State	HP Nasha Nivaran Board State Narcotics Crime Control Unit (SNCC)
7.	Research and analysis of drug dynamics to set clear guidelines for action plan	Convener-cum-Advisor HP Nasha Nivaran Board
8.	Collection of intelligence and dissemination of information	HP Police State Narcotics Crime Control Unit (SNCC) of CID State Taxes and Excise State revenue department Department of forests HP Nasha Nivaran Board
9.	Inter-sectoral coordination of response mechanisms within State	HP Nasha Nivaran Board State Narcotics Crime Control (SNCC) State Excise
10.	Surveillance of drug traffickers, compilation and analysis of modus operandi being adopted by drug traffickers from time to time.	Dedicated surveillance cell in State Narcotics Crime Control Unit (SNCC). The State Criminal Investigation Agency(CID)

11.	Control on sale, use, consumption, movement, etc. of narcotic drugs	Administrative department for NDPS, i.e., State Taxes and Excise Department.
12.	Regulation of manufacture, trade, etc. of psychotropic substances	State Drugs Controllers under the NDPS Rules read with Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940
13.	Regulation of De-Addiction centres, ensuring minimum standard of quality for de-addiction Centres.	Department of Health & Family Welfare through the HP State Mental Health Authority (HPSMHA)
14.	Inter-sectoral response mechanism (Drug demand reduction/ Preventive education)	HP Nasha Nivaran Board Deptt. Of Social Justice & Empowerment State Taxes and Excise
15.	Inter-sectoral response (drug treatment management and rehabilitation)	HP Nasha Nivaran Board Deptt. Of Social Justice & Empowerment Directorate of health and family Welfare HP State Mental health Authority(HPSMHA) State Excise
16.	Drug demand reduction through NGOs engaged in drug de-addiction& rehabilitation of addicts	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of H.P through Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs)
17.	Drug demand reduction through elected representatives of PRIs and ULBs.	HP Nasha Nivaran Board Deptt. Of Rural development Deptt. Of Urban development State Taxes and Excise
18.	Drug demand reduction through the Mission: Sports for Drug Free Himachal	HP Nasha Nivaran Board Deptt. of Youth services & Sports Deptt. of Rural development Deptt. of Urban development State Taxes and Excise

19.	Training personnel of NGOs in drug demand reduction	National Institute of Social Defense (NISD) under the MSJ&E, HP State Mental Health Authority Deptt. of Social Justice, Govt. of H.P.
20.	Treatment of drug addicts through government hospitals and medical Colleges	Department of Health, Govt. of H.P.
21.	Training doctors in drug demand reduction	Drug Dependence Treatment Training Centre, IGMC, Shimla
22.	Testing of samples of seized drugs	State Forensic Science Laboratory Central Forensic Science Laboratories
23.	Training of Drug Law Enforcement personnel	HP Nasha Nivaran Board in coordination with: HP State Judicial Academy Department of prosecution, Govt. of H.P. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes and Narcotics Himachal Institute of Public Administration. (HIPA) State Police Training College
24.	Drug demand reduction through NCC cadet leaders	HP Nasha Nivaran Board The Commandant of the NCC H.P. Department of Secondary / Higher Education
25.	Drug demand reduction through NSS volunteer leaders	State Coordinator of the NSS Department of Secondary / Higher education

26.	Drug demand reduction through educationists/ teachers/professors of educational institutions viz. schools, colleges, universities.	HP Nasha Nivaran Board Deptt. Of Higher Education Vice Chancellors of Universities Principals of Colleges and Schools
-----	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------