

**The Report of the
Special Group on Drugs
Constituted by
Government of Punjab**

**'Comprehensive Action against
Drug Abuse (CADA)'**

August, 2018

**Department of Home Affairs and Justice
GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB**

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DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS AND JUSTICE

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

The report of the Special Group on Drugs

'Comprehensive Action against Drug Abuse (CADA)'

Background

The State of Punjab has been facing a serious problem of drug abuse for past few years. Drug abuse and its attendant effects have medical, social and economic dimensions and present an important governance challenge for the State Government. The newly elected Punjab government decided to put in place an immediate effective strategy to nail this growing menace and to have zero tolerance against perpetrators of this crime. The aim was also to have a compassionate outlook and programme for those who have unfortunately fallen prey to the evil of drugs. Consequently, Punjab Government directed Punjab Police to launch a special campaign against people involved in trafficking/smuggling of drugs in the State and vide Notification 16/35/17/5H5/1666 of 14.04.2017, the Government of Punjab also constituted a Special Task Force (STF) headed by Additional DGP Rank officer to tackle this grave issue. The STF was mandated with a three pronged strategies of EDP i.e. Enforcement, De-Addiction and Prevention to fight the menace of drugs.

Present Status and Action Taken

Different units of Punjab Police and Border Security Force (recovery of Heroin only) launched special campaign against suppliers/smugglers of drugs in the State and registered 17306 cases under the NDPS Act; arrested 18837 smugglers; recovered 220.843 Kgs of Heroin; 488.19 Kgs of Opium; 60493.498 Kgs of Poppy Husk in last one year i.e. since 16/03/2017 upto 23/07/2018.

Ever since its inception, the STF has also been working to deal with the problem effectively and the STF has registered 1335 cases under the NDPS Act; arrested 2065 smugglers; recovered 216.888 Kgs of Heroin; 123.042 Kgs of Opium; 2996.35 Kgs of Poppy Husk in last one year i.e. since 16/03/2017 upto 23/07/2018.

By constant persuasion, more than 80,000 people have been motivated to join de-addiction, rehabilitation and Outpatient Opioid Assisted Treatment (OOAT) centres. More than 6000 programmes, seminars and educational campaigns to create awareness against the menace of drugs have been undertaken in various villages and wards in urban centres of the State especially under the Drugs Abuse Prevention Officer (DAPO) Programme of the State Government. More than 11 lakh people have participated in these programmes, making it a mass movement and thus making anti-drug abuse programme a people's campaign.

After doing intensive research on world-wide models to fight the menace of drugs, two programmes by the name of Drug Abuse Prevention Officer (DAPO) as mentioned above & Buddy have been introduced by the STF, which are mass communication programmes for common people and students respectively. Under the DAPO programme, more than 5 lakh people have voluntarily registered themselves as DAPOs who are now being trained by the STF and District administration in a decentralized manner. These DAPOs are and would act as counsellors for the addicts in their respective localities and would serve as torchbearers of the Government's fight against drugs at the grassroots level.

The Buddy programme was launched as pilot programme in Tarn Taran district where students from Class 6 onwards are made to understand the problem arising out of drug consumption and the spirit to say "No to drugs" is slowly but effectively embedded and inculcated in them as an essential part of the programme. The programme would soon be rolled out all over the State.

There is a paradigm shift in methodology for treatment of drug addiction in State of Punjab. It has changed this methodology from the conventional treatment of taking addicts to De-Addiction and Rehabilitation centres, a path-breaking approach of giving medicines to addicts and sending them back to work / home, in Outpatient Opioid Assisted Treatment (OOAT) Centres has been adopted and launched in all the District of State of Punjab. These OOAT centres are of great help to addicts.

Thus, the State Police and STF, in an effective and strategic manner is fighting the problem of drugs and has created a solid platform for launching a massive attack to eradicate this social problem that has attained dangerous proportions.

'Comprehensive Action against Drug Abuse (CADA)'

State Government's Strategy to combat the menace of drug abuse has been as follows:

- i. Effective enforcement of relevant laws against trafficking/ smuggling of drugs apprehending and taking effective legal action against the drug smugglers/ suppliers/ dealers/ peddlers. The main emphasis of this strategy is to ensure complete disruption of entire supply chain of drugs in Punjab which includes both interstate and international network of smuggling/ trafficking of drugs;
- ii. Design and implementation of the effective and affordable drug De-Addiction programmes for total recovery and rehabilitation of the victims of drug abuse; and
- iii. To reverse any future damage by preventing the vulnerable sections of society from falling prey to drug abuse.

The 'Comprehensive Action against Drug Abuse (CADA)' Programme envisages to synergize the efforts of all government departments and enlist the active participation of all sections of the society to combat the menace of drug abuse. The three key components of the above noted EDP strategy are elaborated as follows:

- a. **Enforcement:** The directions have been issued to the district police to effectively enforce the laws with special focus on the following aspects:
 - i. Developing an area-specific strategy tailored to the requirement of area/ locality/ village falling in jurisdiction of each police station.
 - ii. Taking strict and decisive action against the civil and police officials who are found to be in collusion with smugglers/ suppliers of drugs in order to break any such nexus.
 - iii. Tracing the entire chain of drug supply by systematically working out forward and backward linkages in this supply chain through proper investigation in each case of recovery of illicit drugs.
 - iv. Seizure/ attachment / forfeiture of illegally acquired properties by drug smugglers/ traffickers under the provisions of NDPS Act, 1985.
- b. **De-Addiction & Rehabilitation:** The underlying objectives of the de-addiction and rehabilitation strategy are as under: -
 - i. To provide effective de-addiction services at the grass-root level at affordable cost to the patients and Government.
 - ii. To focus on outpatient treatment model in order to enable the patient to continue with his normal life for earning his livelihood during the de-addiction process.
 - iii. To provide long-term support during and after de-addiction treatment through family and Peer Support Groups.
- c. **Prevention:** The prevention aspect focuses on generating a mass movement among the public 'about the bad effects of drugs and to launch campaigns against the use of drugs through Community Partnership for Combating this menace in Punjab. It is inclusive and aims at maximum participation by the community. It focuses on bringing de-addiction facilities at citizen's '**door step**' which includes massive public awareness campaigns, enabling the public to directly observe the positive results of their contribution in fighting this menace in the locality itself. Prevention strategies being implemented through:
 - i. Drug Abuse Prevention Officers (DAPOs) programme by mobilizing willing members of the public from all walks of life, residing in a particular locality, by offering them an opportunity to work towards prevention of drug abuse.
 - ii. Buddy Programme will act as a catalyst for this purpose. In the Buddy Programme, the student 'volunteers' in a buddy group of upto five persons will be trained by STF with an aim to gain adequate

knowledge and skills to protect himself/herself as well as the buddy group from falling prey to drug abuse.

In addition, the following measures are to be taken to improve and disseminate outcomes of the strategy:

- d. Provision of skills for gainful employment opportunities to the vulnerable sections.**
- e. Effective Publicity Public Education & Awareness programmes and Media campaigns against drug abuse, its ill effects and details of de-addiction and prevention programmes relating to drug abuse.**

The process for effective actualization of the EDP Strategy is delineated as under:

A. ENFORCEMENT

Co-ordinated Response for Enforcement

In order to have a co-ordinated response towards enforcement, and for ensuring better co-ordination between the Special Task Force against drugs (STF), Border Security force (BSF), Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Narcotic Control Bureau of India (NCB), Customs department and different units of Punjab Police (SSOC, District & Railway Police), DGP Punjab will establish institutionalized mechanism and will be overall responsible for strict enforcement against drugs, sharing of Intelligence between various central and State agencies, carrying out fool proof investigations including financial investigations in drug cases, follow up of drug cases in various courts by having effective liaison with prosecution, organizing training programmes for different ranks especially investigating officers of drug cases, timely and regular disposal of seized drugs. DGP Punjab shall also be responsible for devising and formulating an effective preventive strategy, with a special focus on taking effective 'preventive detention action' against incorrigible and habitual smugglers of drugs under Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (PIT NDPS Act 1988).

The Special Task Force (STF) shall work out and implement its overall EDP strategy and would be responsible for comprehensive action against the drug abuse in the State of Punjab including the aspects of enforcement, de-addiction/ rehabilitation of drug addicts, launching of programs for prevention, monitoring and public awareness regarding this issue. For the purpose of implementing the prevention strategies such as the Drug Abuse Prevention Officer (DAPO) program, the 'Buddy' programs and other such schemes for prevention of drug abuse in the state, one officer of the rank of Additional / Special Secretary of each of State Government Departments such as Health, Social Security, Secondary Education and Higher Education, will function as a Nodal Officer to co-ordinate with the STF for efficient and effective implementation of these programs.

The District Mission Team (DMT), Sub-Divisional Mission Team (SDMT), Village Mission Team (VMT) and 'Nasha Nigran Committee' (NNC) shall work under the guidance and in coordination with STF for implementing de-addiction and prevention strategies / programs.

For effective implementation of the de-addiction / rehabilitation programme, the officer in the Department of Health and Family Welfare and Jails Department who shall not be below the rank of Additional Secretary / Joint Director / IG, directly

supervising the de-addiction centers in the State, will be the Nodal Officer to monitor and evaluate the programs in coordination with the STF.

The SGoD will take action as required to actualize the EDP Strategy and refer inter-departmental issues to the State Level Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab. The Special Group on Drugs shall submit such action taken report to the Apex Cabinet Sub-Committee headed by the Chief Minister, Punjab from time to time.

The other actions for implementation of the enforcement strategies are as under:

- i. **DCs and SSPs/ Police Commissioners shall play key roles in enforcement, de-addiction, prevention and creating awareness about the issue of drugs and also in making the districts drug free through effective enforcement and by providing drug de-addiction facilities for effective treatment of the target population while promoting prevention for vulnerable sections through awareness simultaneously.**
- ii. **The SDMs, DSPs and SHOs concerned shall be held responsible and accountable for any widespread use of drugs, including smuggling/ selling of drugs, in their respective areas and also for keeping these areas drug free. While enforcement is the responsibility of SHO and DSP concerned, the De-Addiction, Prevention and Awareness is the responsibility of the concerned civil officer.**
 - a. **The Police Station will act as nodal points for eradicating drugs from the rural/ urban areas.**The SHO concerned shall be the Nodal Officer for his area of jurisdiction. He shall be responsible and held accountable for ensuring that his area of jurisdiction becomes drug free and remain drug free. (Action by Police Department)
 - b. The SDM and DSP concerned shall be responsible for launching village / ward wise awareness campaigns, identification of affected youth due to consumption of drugs, guiding them to the OOAT Clinics, Drug De-addiction/ Rehabilitation Centers and ensuring that his area of jurisdiction falling under concerned Sub-Division/ Police Sub-Division becomes drug free and the same remains drug free. Presently, there are 82 Sub-Divisions headed by SDMs, 124 Police Sub-Divisions headed by a DSP and 406 Police Station under the charge of a SHO (ASI, SI or Inspector level) in the State. (Action by Department of Home Affairs and Justice and Police)
 - c. SHOs concerned shall also be responsible for compiling complete list of retailers, retail outlets, distributors, other mafia outlets dealing with drugs in their respective areas. The details relating to above mentioned need to be mapped over complete map of Punjab by using GIS software through respective Saanjh Kendras. This exercise will help in mapping inter linkages between Police Stations, Police Sub-Divisions and Police Districts to identify and bust the network of major suppliers of drugs. (Action by Police Department)
 - d. There must be a strong reward and punishment system for the above mentioned officers. Any civil or police officer found indulging/ assisting in drug trafficking in any manner shall be summarily dealt with by getting them

compulsorily retired/ removed/dismissed from service, depending upon his omission/ commission and level of involvement in perpetuation of drug smuggling/ trafficking. (Department concerned)

- e. The networks of both Government and Private schools / college networks of may also be used to identify drug addicts/promoter of drug menace. The general public, may be requested and encouraged to inform the police at 181 helpline about information relating to selling/ smuggling/ consumption of drugs, if known to him.
- f. A monthly report will be required to be sent to Department of Home Affairs and Justice clearly mentioning the number of villages/mohallas and areas of Police Stations been made drug free, for onward submission to office of CM, Punjab. (Action by Police Department)

iii. Ensuring zero tolerance and effective enforcement of law against the smugglers/ suppliers/ peddlers of drugs and to take measures for reducing supply of different types of drugs, reduce access to drugs and improve accountability of field Police officers.(Action by Police Department)

- a. Listing of smugglers/suppliers/peddlers of drugs: Listing and categorization of smugglers be done by police department and special campaign be launched to arrest these smugglers.
 - i. Mapping of areas affected by smuggling & peddling of drugs shall be done district/police commissionerate wise.
 - ii. The mapping shall be exhaustive and it shall clearly identify active smugglers/peddlers, financiers & transporters of drugs. It should also mention types of drugs to which people of area are addicted to & hence to identify the supply line of drugs, suppliers and source of drugs by carrying out forward and backward linkages of entire smuggling and distribution network.
- b. Any pressure on the enforcement agencies deterring them to take any action against the drug suppliers/ peddlers must be checked with strong political will to curb this menace in the region.
- c. Police personnel who are addicted to drugs be identified and suitable action to make them undergo de-addiction treatment. "DOPE" test to be made a part of annual medical examination for all Government Employees including Police personnel.(Action by Police Department)
- d. To put a check on the growing drug menace, the big smugglers/ peddlers of drugs shall be identified objectively & appropriate strict legal action shall be taken against them, in close collaboration with agencies of Central

Government, entrusted with the responsibility of enforcing provisions of NDPS Act. The focus should be on arresting such people, instead of arresting the drug addicts. (Action by Police Department)

- e. Enforcement agencies, both civil and police should be made to perform its duties honestly and without vested interests. The bad elements in the government employees including police must be identified and stringent criminal/ departmental action in the form of registration of case, compulsory retirement, removal or dismissal from service, shall be taken against the such erring civil and police officials who are found to be colluding with drug suppliers in any manner and thus spreading the menace of drug addiction, which is destroying the present and the future generations of the State. (Department concerned)
- f. More forensic/chemical examiner laboratories shall be established as there is big arrival of samples of drugs to be mandatorily tested, at State Forensic Lab, Chandigarh and other three forensic labs. The police should be provided the result of a sample within 15 days of receipt of the same from police. (Action by Department of Home Affairs and Justice)
- g. Financial investigations under section 68 of NDPS Act, 1988 regarding freezing/attaching/forfeiting illegally acquired assets of smugglers be carried out systematically & such assets be got attached/ seized and subsequently forfeited from the Competent Authority under the provisions of the NDPS Act & Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976 (SAFEMA), Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. (Action by Police Department)
- h. Drug detection kits and, if feasible, mobile forensic labs for on the spot preliminary analysis of drugs recovered be provided in each district. (Action by Dept. of Health and Family Welfare and Police)
- i. The State Forensic Science Laboratories shall be strengthened to speed-up the testing of the drug samples with an aim to provide tested results of such samples in 30 days positively to enable the police in speedy completion of investigation and filing of final reports in the Courts. (Action by Department of Home Affairs and Justice)
- j. There are different types of drug families, some far more dangerous than the others. The major drug families consist of opioids, cannabis, cocaine and synthetic drugs. Out of these, synthetic drugs, especially in the concocted and adulterated formation are the most dangerous, which can even lead to death.

- iv. **Registration of FIR into every drug related death (DRD) suspected to be because of drug adulteration or drug overdose. Compulsory inquest reports be prepared in all DRD cases followed by proper investigation.**(Action by Police Department and Department of Health and Family Welfare)
- a. Hence forth it has been decided that in all drug related death (DRD) cases inquest proceedings u/s 174 Cr.P.C will be initiated and case under Section 304 IPC and other relevant sections of NDPS Act, 1985 will be registered for further investigation. (Action by SSP concerned)
 - b. All cases of drug related deaths (DRDs) should be thoroughly investigated by the SHO concerned clearly indicating the cause of death and the person(s) responsible for the same. (Action by SSP concerned)
 - c. In cases where overdose has occurred without death, action will be initiated u/s 328 IPC and relevant sections of NDPS Act, 1985. The Police shall make efforts to trace the drug supplier/source to find out the forward and backward linkages and take necessary action. (Action by SSP concerned)
 - d. It has also been decided that the team of SDM, DSP and Medical Officer (MO) of the concerned Sub-Division shall visit the spot in cases of DRD and shall hold meetings to first ascertain the cause of death and also to ascertain details of the drug suppliers/ sources in the area, especially the persons who supplied drugs to the deceased. The team shall visit the place of residence of the deceased to interact and console the family as well.(Action by DC, SSP and CMO concerned)
 - e. The profile of all affected families shall be prepared and relief required, if any, should be recommended by the DCs. A comprehensive report shall be sent jointly by DCs and SSPs on 1st of every month to the Government which will be submitted for the information of C.M. (Action by DC and SSP concerned)
 - f. Region wise Medical Institutions shall be designated to conduct the Post Mortems/ other medical procedures in all DRD cases. These medical institutions should be well equipped in terms of experts and other equipment/resource. (Action by Dept. of Medical Education and Research)
- v. **Launch special help line on dedicated phone numbers 104 (Health Department) for helping drug addicts in distress.**(Action by Dept. of Health and Family Welfare)
- a. A Drug Helpline for drug addicts who need counseling or treatment services from government for drug de-addiction and rehabilitation will be made operational on **104 (Health Department)**.

- b. A full scale advertisement campaign would be run to publicize the Drug Helplines**104 (Health Department)** and to encourage people to come forward with their ideas/suggestions/ complaints/ information about anyone involved in drug smuggling/supply/dealing/ peddling, whether it is police officer/ official or anyone else in the society.
 - c. These helplines should also provide details of de-addiction centers (both in Government & private setup) to the addicts.
- vi. **The already existing 181 Punjab Police Helpline should be geared-up appropriately for soliciting information about drug smugglers/suppliers/dealers/peddlers from the public.**
 - a. Wide Publicity be given to **181 Punjab Police Helpline (Police Department)** with an appeal to people to share information regarding drug abuse and to encourage people to come forward with their ideas/suggestions/ complaints and share information about anyone involved in drug smuggling/supply/dealing/ peddling, whether it is police officer/ official or anyone else in the society. Immediate and strict monitoring of action taken on Drug 'Tips' to be ensured.
 - b. An attractive reward scheme shall be framed for recognizing and rewarding the contribution of citizens who provide productive Drug TIPS resulting into arrests of notorious **drug smugglers/ suppliers/ dealers/ peddlers or** substantial seizures of drugs under the NDPS, 1985.
- vii. **Launch Mobile Apps and ensure effective social media interface to reach out to the target population to assist them in de-addiction, and to the general public for awareness, prevention and soliciting information on drug smugglers/ suppliers/dealers/ peddlersby appropriate use of technology. (Action by Departments of Health and family welfare, Police and Governance Reforms)**
 - a. A mobile app (**Navjeevan**) will be launched to facilitate the drug addicts/ their wards to register them for treatment at the appropriate OOAT clinic, Drug De-Addiction Center and Rehabilitation Center. The mobile app will also provide the location, contact and other details of such centers, duly geo-tagged on the Google maps.(Action by Dept. of Health and Family Welfare and GR)
 - b. A mobile app for registration and management of DAPO has been prepared and will be launched by dovetailing into the Navjeevan mobile app being built for drug addicts for providing necessary help in their registration and management.(Action by Police Department)
 - c. Another mobile app (**Anti-Drug Anonymous**) will be launched to facilitate the general public to provide information to the police, in complete anonymity

(no phone number, no IP address, no location), about the drug smugglers/ suppliers/ dealers/ peddlers or even a drug addict in distress.(Action by Police Department)

- d. Social Media Monitoring and Response (SMMR) cell to be established at Police HQ Chandigarh, for continuous close monitoring of social media regarding drug related posts and issues, countering fake/old news and effectively handling, coordinating, responding and acting on the drug related issues and propaganda. The responses and ATRs should be monitorable in real time.(Action by Police Department)
- e. Mobile App for GIS Mapping of the complete information related to drugs by the police for its in-house use (“user name” and “password” protected) to integrate information/ details about
 - i. The identified drug affected Police Stations, villages, wards. CPs & SSPs would identify Drug affected Police Stations and villages to ensure focused action against drug smugglers/suppliers.
 - ii. The scenes of drug related crimes.
 - iii. the information and location of drug smugglers/ suppliers/ dealers/ peddlers.
 - iv. The types of drugs recovered with location and quantity.
 - v. The parole jumpers, proclaimed offenders, absconders relating to drugs
 - vi. The potential hide-outs/ hang-outs of the drug addicts in secluded places villages/ towns. Police to keep a special watch at these places by the SHOs and Sub-Division level teams.

This information shall be updated on a real-time basis based on the inputs from other applications. Access will be provided to the police officers/ officials concerned with username and password on need to know basis.(Action by Police Department)

- f. Health Department to develop a biometric enabled software/ mobile app to closely monitor at the state/ local levels the treatment being given to all addicts at OOAT clinics, de-addiction centers, rehabilitation centers as well as licensed/ recognized private centers. This should be of the highest quality. Such software would also check the possibility/ apprehension of misuse of the medicine being given for treatment and will allow the patient to avail the treatment across the state.(Action by Dept. of Health and Family Welfare)

- g. Health Department shall also implement a web and cloud based mobile app for monitoring the sale of prescription drugs, which could be potentially misused by the chemists. The mobile app will ensure that such drugs are sold only against the valid prescriptions and also enable monitoring their stocks on a real time basis. The pilot app has been launched by the Health Minister of Government of Punjab.(Action by Dept. of Health and Family Welfare)
- viii. **Solicit information from the public while ensuring their anonymity and safety and rewarding them under an attractive Reward Schemes, including the Police/ Civil Officers.**
 - a. To motivate the citizens as well as policemen for working against drugs, a suitable 'Reward Schemes' shall be framed and implemented in the State.(Action by Police Department)
 - b. For providing information, leading to the seizures of drugs of specified quantities (say four times the commercial quantities) the reward could be a limited number of jobs as constable in the Punjab Police, if found fit.(Action by Police Department)
 - c. **Launch a scheme similar to "If You See Something, Say Something®"** campaign of Department of Homeland Security, United States of America and the Delhi Police scheme of '**eyes and ears scheme**' where the identity of the person is completely anonymous and which have been a major success.(Action by Police Department)
- ix. **Set-up a State Level Drug War Room at the Police HQ. Also set-up Crack Teams, QRTs and Strike Force at the Police District/ Sub-Divisional level/ Police Station level for quick action on the actionable information.** (Action by Police Department and Director Health Services)
 - a. The Drug War Room will be supervised by an IG level officer and will act as the control room for effectively handling, coordinating, responding and acting. War room will get the comprehensive real time updated information on the drug related issues, including information from help lines (181 and 104), drug related mobile applications and any other source.
 - b. This common drug war room will have integrated services of all modes of communication like social media, mobile, e-mail, SMS, landline telephone etc. It shall be operational round the clock on 24X7 basis. Well trained Police Officers, Drug related Medical Emergency professionals and social media experts shall man this drug war room. The drug war room will also disseminate urgent information on social media platforms to all concerned including citizens in the State.(Action by Police Department)

- c. Cyber-crime cell of Punjab Police shall also monitor all drug related posts on social media, dark net and pass on timely information to the enforcement authorities concerned for necessary follow-up action. (Action by Police Department)
- d. The District Level, Sub-Divisional level and Police Station level crack teams would be dispatched on the directions from the control room based on the real time information made available. The crack teams may be of two types. Police teams for enforcement and medical teams for helping addicts in distress.(Action by Police Department)

x. Training and capacity building of Civil and Police Personnel for War against Drugs.(Action by Dept. of Health and Family Welfare and Police)

- a. It is very important to organize the centralized State level workshops by DGP, Director Health Services, and other experts especially from Narcotic Control Bureau of India and United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) for the Civil and Police Officers at the level of DCs, SSPs, CMOs,SDMs, DSPs and SMOs to impart knowledge and skills on the issue. This also includes creating and imparting online training modules on this issue.
- b. The first workshop may be organized at MGSIPA, Chandigarh which may be addressed by CM, Punjab while the subsequent workshops may be organized using video conferencing facility.
- c. Training and capacity building sessions shall be organized at the district level by the Department of Home Affairs (Police) and Department of Health and Family welfare in collaboration with specialized expert agencies.
- d. Integrated training modules shall be developed for all stake holders of Criminal Justice System like Judges, Police Officers, Civil Officers, Prosecutors and Jail Officials. This training may be conducted by Judicial Academy, Punjab, Chandigarh.
- e. The focus of training for Police officers should be on collection of scientific evidences, due compliance of mandatory and other relevant provisions of law, especially those of NDPS Act, 1985, and directions of Hon'ble courts issued from time to time.(Action by Police Department)
- f. Even Police/ Civil official may be sent to foreign countries for such trainings in order to impart them exposure and learning in best practices and systems adopted by law enforcement agencies of other countries, who have tackled this problem effectively.

xi. Institutionalization of inter-agency coordination between agencies of Government of India and Government of Punjab.(Action by Department of Home Affairs and Justice)

- a. Interagency coordination on the issue of drug trafficking and narco terrorism needs to be institutionalized.
- b. Proper coordination between different State & Central agencies for intelligence sharing of intelligence on a real time basis regarding activities of drug peddlers and their modus operandi to smuggle drugs is urgently required." (Action by Police Department)
- c. The State Drug Controller should strictly put a mechanism in place to monitor the illegal sale & supply of synthetic drugs by chemists across the State. The licenses of the chemist shops selling the habit formation drugs without prescription should be cancelled by adopting proper legal procedure without any delay.(Action by Dept. of Health and Family Welfare and Police)
- d. A meeting of senior officers of concerned agencies like Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Narcotics control Bureau of India (NCB), Railways, Railway Protection Force (RPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) manning airports, Customs, Airport authority, Border Security Force (BSF) and Drug enforcement agencies including Police of neighboring States be first called and a strategy be devised for eradicating this menace.(Action by Police Department)
- e. Institutional mechanism for sharing of information between State Police, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Narcotics control Bureau of India (NCB) etc. be evolved and officials manning these agencies should meet at least once in month for sharing of information and carrying out joint operations. (Action by Police Department)

xii. Effective sealing and surveillance along the International Border with Pakistan while keeping a close vigil on the various State Borders to check drug trafficking/ smuggling.(Action by Department of Home Affairs and Justice)

- a. Heroin is smuggled from Pakistan through International Border and other drugs like opium/poppy husk are smuggled from States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, where licit cultivation of poppy is carried out. Charas and other drugs produced from cannabis are trafficked from Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and even Nepal. Smack is trafficked from Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Instances of poppy and opium smuggling has also been reported from Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. However, the source of the synthetic, semi-synthetic drugs or the emerging regular prescription drugs business which is

proliferating in the State, need to be ascertained and stopped.(Action by Police Department)

- b. Effective high-tech inter-state nakas/ barriers those with Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir need to be established with the use of technology including CCTV cameras with internet connectivity. Most of these nakas are co-terminus with nakas of Excise & Taxation Department and hence both these need to be integrated. (Action by Police Department)
- c. Nakas at second line of defence all along the International Border with the Pakistan falling in districts of Fazilka, Ferozepur, Taran Taran, Amritsar (Rural), Batala, Gurdaspur and Pathankot be established to check smuggling or drugs from across the border.
- d. More number of narcotics trained dogs need to be inducted in Punjab Police and these dogs need to be deployed at above inter-state nakas at second line of defence, Railway Stations, Bus Stands etc. for checking entry of drugs.
- e. For effectively plugging the IB (International Borders),BSF needs to strengthen its presence, intensify its patrolling by making use of technical gadgets to make its vigilance and surveillance effective, especially during the night hours/foggy season.
- f. The BSF's strategy of 'shoot at sight' at the international smugglers trying to cross borders from the other side unauthorizedly is a must as the smuggling of contrabands tantamount to waging a silent war against the Nation.
- g. Effective domination of the border by BSF, by using hi-tech surveillance equipment and upgrading the intelligence network along with better coordination with the sister agencies.

xiii. Create effective awareness about implementation of provisions of sections 64-A & 39 of NDPS Act, 1985, which provide immunity from prosecution to the addicts volunteering to undergo de-addiction treatment.(Action by Police Department)

- a. These sections provide immunity to an addict who has been arrested with a small quantity of narcotics and who volunteers to undergo de-addiction treatment at the time of framing of charge in a court of law.
- b. These sections of law should be widely used to provide an opportunity of rehabilitation to a drug user.
- c. We need to educate the petty offenders facing trials in the jails about the provisions of Section 64-A & 39 NDPS Act, 1985 and take advantage of the same.

- xiv. Timely and systematic completion of investigation NDPS cases and proper follow up (pairvi) of these cases in courts.** (Action by Police Department)
- a. All field officers to submit timely chargesheets in NDPS Act cases within statutory limit of 60 or 100 days and to ensure that there is no scope for default bail to accused u/s 167(2) of CrPC due to non-filing of chargesheets by IO's within above mentioned time limits. (Action by Police Department)
 - b. Timely deposition of samples and collection of results of drugs to FSL should be ensured for filing of chargesheets in these cases. The field officers to take suitable legal/departmental action against IO's & SHO's, who defaults on this account.(Action by Police Department)
 - c. Trial of cases registered under provisions of NDPS Act, especially those of the commercial quantities, be closely followed by senior officers especially by SP/Investigations or ADCP/Crimes of districts/Commissionerates. (Action by Police Department)
 - d. Police to devise a mechanism whereby information regarding acquittals in NDPS are sent to PPHQ immediately and SP/D, DSP/D and Addl.DGP/Crime or ACP/Crime should monitor the prosecution of cases where recoveries of heavy commercial quantities are made.(Action by Police Department)
 - e. The above mentioned officers including SSPs/CPs shall ensure proper follow up of cases of NDPS Act, pending trial in Courts. The officers shall also analyze the judgments of cases acquitted by courts, fix responsibility of erring police officials and taking appropriate legal/ departmental action against them.(Action by Police Department)
- xv. A focused campaign shall be undertaken for speedy disposal of drug related case pending in the courts and also the disposal of the confiscated case properties relating to NDPS Act cases.**(Action by Police Department)
- a. Both pretrial and post-trial disposal of case properties relating to NDPS Act be undertaken on a priority basis by police.
 - b. More incinerator for disposal of case properties relating to NDPS Act cases in Punjab. Presently, Punjab Police is having two such incinerators, one each at Kapurthala & Mansa.
- xvi. Request Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court to set up Fast Track Courts for expeditiously handling the cases under the NDPS Act, especially the cases involving commercial quantities.**(Action by Department of Home Affairs and Justice)
- a. Special and designated courts are already functioning in all districts of Punjab. The possibility of setting-up of Fast Track Courts for ensuring

expeditious trial of cases of big drug smugglers, where commercial quantities of drugs have been recovered and matter be taken up with Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court.

- b. Special public prosecutors shall be empanelled/ appointed for speedy and professional trial of NDPS Act cases at the district level.

B. DE-ADDICTION AND REHABILITATION

- i. **Effective Implementation of Drug De-addiction & Rehabilitation Programmes through OOAT, Drug De-Addiction Centers and Rehabilitation Centers shall be ensured. In addition, collaboration with renowned NGO's and reputed Corporate groups for establishing and managing some of these centers in PPP mode may also be explored keeping in view the following:**
 - a. Substance Abuse and dependence is a chronic relapsing brain disorder that shall be dealt with primarily as a health issue and not as a crime issue. The treatment is a long-term process, involving multiple interventions and regular monitoring of each patient. Longer the treatment, better the outcome;
 - b. The International Narcotics Control Board and WHO have both recognized that **unnecessarily restrictive drug control regulations and practices are a significant barrier to accessing essential controlled medicines**. Therefore, Health Department will take suitable steps to ensure that the drug norms are not made unnecessarily restrictive to become a barrier in treatment;
 - c. It is well established that OST is one of the most scientific, validated, effective and evidence based treatments available today. It is the "gold standard";
 - d. The medication eliminate withdrawal, control or eliminate cravings of use of opioid, while psychosocial support is also equally important as it helps in enhancing psychological health and the social environment of the opioid user, to help improve both the quality and duration of his life. Therefore, counseling shall be given adequate importance in strategy of overall treatment of addicts;
 - e. The overall policy of the State government should be to ensure widely available de-addiction treatment based on the outdoor model. The awareness and easy availability of treatment will directly counter the phenomenon of DRD (drug related deaths). The treatment should be supplemented by appropriate counseling;
 - f. Keeping in view the demand, additional OOAT clinics shall be made functional at upgraded PHCs/ CHCs to provide easy access to treatment nearer to the place of residence of a drug abuse victim. Adequate publicity and use of a mobile based app to be launched to make the people aware of such facilities;
 - g. ACS H&FW to issue directions to ensure that all the Government OOAT Clinics, Drug De-addiction Centers and Rehabilitation Centers have at least

one Doctor available round the clock. For this purpose, the availability of the additional staff and necessary infrastructural facilities may also be ensured;

- h. The Chief Medical Officer (CMO) of concerned District shall have the liberty to engage more security personnel from PESCO out of the funds available with their office;
 - i. As there is a limited number of psychiatrists available in the Government, necessary amendments are required to be made in 'The Punjab Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Counseling and Rehabilitation Centers Rules, 2011' to authorize/ enable Government MBBS doctors to run/ manage OOAT Clinics after undergoing PGI/ AIIMS's specially designed 5-day training program;
 - j. In case of poor patient who are unable to pay even the basic minimum charges the Department of Health and Family Welfare will ensure their free treatment at all the Government OOAT Clinics, de-addiction and rehabilitation centers. Wherever necessary, the transportation facility may also be extended to the needy patients for visiting the clinics/ centers. The Deputy Commissioner concerned may be authorized to identify and recommend such patients for free treatment;
 - k. To operationalize these Centers properly and ensure their optimum utilization, it would be useful to invite renowned NGO's, both working in Punjab & outside, for establishing and managing some of these centers inf fruitful public-private partnership mode. Possibility shall also be explored for opening more **world class de-addiction centers in PPP mode in collaboration** with the reputed Corporate groups/ houses; and
 - l. Many Charitable Hospitals in Punjab have excellent de-addiction facilities. Meeting of managements of such Charitable Hospitals in Punjab will called by the officials of Health Department along with DC's concerned to explore the possibility of using the infrastructure in such Hospitals to augment the Government infrastructure for de-addiction. This will further act as a force multiplier. Database of all these hospitals be procured and its effective networking with Government setup may be undertaken.
- ii. **Launch special campaigns for identification of addicts and persuade them for their treatment.** District Drug De-addiction and Rehabilitation Committees and District Mission Teams shall be activated specially to ensure launching of special campaigns for identification of addicts and bringing/guiding them for treatment. It is reiterated that no member of any law enforcement agency including Punjab Police shall visit any OOAT Clinic, Drug De-Addiction and Rehabilitation Center for

interviewing the addicts or eliciting any information relating to drug abuse or de-addiction from them. DGP, Punjab shall issue necessary instructions in this regard.

iii. The Health Department will take effective steps to handle the different degree of drug addicts requiring different levels of attention, treatment and counseling keeping in view the following:

- a. While the Government is fully committed to provide all necessary help and treatment to the old cases of addicts, including regular or serious addicts, it is equally important to counsel the first timers or early users as well as the large sections of presently non-user youth who are potentially vulnerable. Special attention need to paid to the persons in de-addiction centers being cured, especially those who were cured earlier but are the cases of relapse;
- b. Role of professional counsellors is extremely important in addition to the medical treatment for curing the addicts and bringing them back to the mainstream life; and
- c. Reformed drug addicts leading normal lives could act as a valuable resource for counseling and motivation of the addicts. Therefore, Health Department should take steps to identify and use such reformed addicts in counseling and motivating the other addicts.

iv. Issue more number of licenses under the Mental Health Care Act, 2017 and rules made there under to the interested private doctors to open Psychiatric Nursing Homes and Hospitals, Drug De-Addiction Centers and Rehabilitation Centers having proper infrastructure, manpower and doctors keeping in view the following:

- a. The opening of more Psychiatric Nursing Homes and Hospitals, Drug De-Addiction Centers and Rehabilitation Centers with proper infrastructure, manpower and doctors should be encouraged and the licensing process be simplified, made transparent and opened for such eligible institutions who fulfill the conditions for such licenses. The Department of Health and Family Welfare will notify the rules under the Mental Health Care Act 2017 within a month for this purpose. Health and Family Welfare Minister has already issued directions to frame the necessary rules under the amended Mental Health Act for grant of licenses;
- b. The entire policy frame work for grant of such licenses needs to be reviewed. The process for granting licenses to private centers shall also be reviewed with a view to improve the efficiency;
- c. In order to make the process transparent and efficient, it is proposed that the licensing application and processing will be made online and time bound as provided under the Punjab Transparency and Accountability in Public

Services Act 2018. In view of the high volume of influx, immediately after the online submission of application and registration, the provisional license may be deemed to be granted without waiting for detailed inspection as also provided under the Mental Health Care Act 2017. A permanent license for these facilities will be issued after the inspection process is completed;

- d. All psychiatrists who are qualified and working in either private or government sectors are permitted to procure, prescribe and dispense OOAT medicines like Buprenorphine and its combination with naloxone for treatment irrespective of their setting of work like clinics, outpatient set ups, community health facilities and hospitals since no separate license is required either under the NDPS Act or Mental Health Care Act by the qualified psychiatrists. They do not require any additional registration or licensing. They are allowed to procure, stock and dispense medications provided they keep records of their procurement and disposal of medicines. They will also be required to adhere to guidelines and protocols as and when proposed and submit periodic data;
 - e. In order to check abuse and diversion of detoxification drugs , It is suggested that daily record keeping, stock in and stock out register, bills and invoices of procurement, dispensing register containing details of medicines given must be maintained online through an application or software to be launched by Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Punjab. No psychiatrists will be harassed for using these medicines as per, however, those facilities having high sales may be asked to explain suitable reasons for the same. It is strongly advised that the data of procurement and disposal should be stored online. Technical oversights or inadvertent mistakes will be dealt with a stern warning but not penalized in order to reduce harassment; and
 - f. Private Psychiatrists will also be encouraged to be empanelled for OOAT clinics for clinical duties, mentoring, training and quality monitoring purposes.
- v. **DCs, SSPs and Chief Medical Officers (CMOs) to play key roles in making the districts drug free and provide drug de-addiction facilities for effective treatment of the target population while promoting prevention for vulnerable sections, keeping in view the following:**
- a. DCs, SSPs/ Police Commissioners and Chief Medical Officers (CMOs) shall energize District Mission Teams, Sub-Divisional Mission Teams and Nasha Nigraan Committees under the DAPO program and shall make all efforts to build and lead people's campaign against drug abuse and effective de-addiction programmes from the front;

- b. The major role and responsibilities of SSP would be the destruction of the supply of different type of drugs, reduce access to drugs and reduce sale & abuse of prescription drugs and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs in collaboration with the Deputy Commissioner, Civil Surgeon & Drug Inspectors;
- c. Apart from them SDMs, DSPs, SMOs and other civil and police officials along with civil society should be mobilized in a big way;
- d. Anti-drug abuse rallies should be organized at Police Stations, blocks, Sub-Divisions and District levels. It will be appropriate to request the Minister in-charge of the district concerned to lead and spear head such programs;
- e. The respective district officers should visit the affected families. It will be appropriate for the Deputy Commissioners to inform and request the Ministers in-charge of districts and MLAs requesting them to visit the families to condole and sympathise;
- f. DC's/SSP's/CP's should hold meetings with officials of the Department of Health & Family Welfare including the drug inspectors to review the sale of over the counter prescription drugs. In these meetings, all association of chemist shop-owners along with members of good non Governmental Organisations (NGO's) like Lions/ Rotary clubs etc. be called and following points need to be discussed and conveyed to the association of chemist shop-owners:
 - i. No chemist shop should be opened or allowed to work unauthorizedly without a valid license;
 - ii. It has come to notice that photocopy of educational degree/diploma of the same pharmacist is sometimes used at multiple chemist shops which is illegal. Such problem is more acute in the rural areas. All such shops shall be got surveyed through a subdivision level committee comprising of SDMs/ DSPs/ SMOs and Drug Inspector and necessary action taken against the unauthorizedly opened shops;
 - iii. This committee should carry out surprise checks on such shops and appropriate legal action both criminal and sealing of shop be taken, if required. Members of voluntary organizations can also be associated during such checking;
 - iv. The committee shall ensure that no habit formation drug like Diphenolaxate, Codeine, pentozocine, Nitrazepam etc. are sold without a valid prescription. They should be directed to ensure that no such drug be sold to a minor; and

- v. The Committee shall also ensure that easy supply of habit forming and other drugs are not allowed to enter unauthorizedly from the neighboring States like Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal and even Utter Pradesh.
- vi. **Provide effective drug De-addiction facilities in Jails, and identify and isolate the Drug Mafias and Gangsters lodged in various Jails, keeping in view the following:**
 - a. Imprisonment offers best opportunities to treat substance dependence. Prisoners can be treated for opioid dependence during jail term to wean them away from opioids. This would reduce recidivism and save people's valuable lives;
 - b. Meta-analysis of world-wide literature suggests that it helps to decrease the harm associated with opioid use in prison population and also reduce the likelihood of substance use upon return to the community;
 - c. Further it results in reduction of drug-related criminal activity post-release and the transmission of blood-borne viruses. Hence it has potential health and criminogenic benefits for both, the offender and the broader community. One of the major benefits of this is also the decrease in the post release mortality due to overdoses;
 - d. Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Punjab will further strengthen the Opioid Agonist Treatment services through Outpatient Opioid Assisted Treatment (OOAT) centers in custodial setting across the State. These centers will be established/integrated with the existing De-addiction centers/services in the prisons;
 - e. The activities of prisoners relating to NDPS Act and who are on parole and their ex-convicts who are outside jail, should be kept under close watch;
 - f. As already decided by Hon'ble CM, Punjab, the High security jail at Bathinda shall be established and made operational at the earliest. This will help in curtailing illegal activities of drug smugglers and gangsters, both outside and inside the jails;
 - g. Following security measures shall be strengthened at existing Jails:
 - i. Proper frisking of all persons passing through the main gate (**deori**) of the jail is very important and CISF deployment along with technological gadgets shall be installed for assistance for this purpose;

- ii. Regular and proper searches of the barracks and cells, especially the security zones, will have a great deterrent effect. Technological aids and sniffer dogs for mobiles and drugs shall be pressed in service;
- iii. CCTV surveillance of all cells in the security zones and rest of the jail premises is very important to keep check on the activities of gangsters. PTZ cameras should be installed on outer walls of Jail;
- iv. Cell phone sniffing canine squad is also very important to deter inmates from using mobiles. In first phase, 3 cell phone sniffing dogs have been ordered;
- v. All vacancy posts of watch and ward staff are required to be filled on priority so that effective frisking and searches can be conducted;
- vi. Deep search metal detector and mobile detectors are required to be used during the searches of barracks, cells especially in the security zones;
- vii. Additional X-Ray baggage machines are required to be provided/used effectively and separate X-ray baggage machine should be placed at the entrance of security zones so that no article goes inside unchecked;
- viii. Body scanners with imaging techniques should be used at main gates ("deoris") of Jails and at the entrance of security zones as it will discover any article hidden in the body cavities;
- ix. 3G/4G/5G Jammers are an effective way to block the use of mobile phone communication inside prisons and should be installed in all high security prisons immediately;
- x. Managed Access-IMSI Catcher: An International Mobile Subscriber Identity-catcher, or IMSI-catcher should be used for intercepting mobile phone traffic and tracking location and data of mobile phone used. This can also blacklist/block the mobile numbers and will allow only those which are enlisted with it;
- h. Electromagnetic fences may be installed to indicate the breach zone for thrown articles. Any breach of over the wall can be detected at the control room and search team can be sent immediately;
- i. Proposal for purchase of security equipments has been cleared by Hon'ble CM, Punjab and sent to the Department of Finance, Govt. of Punjab for allotment of funds; and

- j. Recruitment process of 210 warders and 57 matrons is under process by DGP and a new recruitment process of 420 warders has also been initiated by DGP. DGP shall make efforts to complete the recruitment process in an expeditious manner.

C. PREVENTION

- i. **Prevention: Ensure effective implementation of Drug Abuse Prevention Officer (DAPO) Program through community partnership for combating drug abuse in Punjab, as per details noted below:**
 - a. The prevention aspect focuses on generating a mass awareness and movement among the public 'about the drugs and against the drug abuse. It is inclusive and aims at maximum participation of all stakeholders. It focuses on the citizen's '**door step**' and enables the public to directly observe the positive results of their contribution in the locality itself;
 - b. DAPO Program has been launched in the state with the objective of motivating and facilitating drug addicts to avail de-addiction treatment at the OOAT Clinics, Drug De-Addiction Centers and Rehabilitation Centers and to prevent vulnerable individuals and groups from falling prey to drug abuse by raising awareness against drug abuse;
 - c. The DAPO concept focuses on a 'geographical' area approach at the grass-root level. The DAPO is a responsible adult member of the society from the local mohalla/street/village level with the network covering each area of the State;
 - d. **The main functions of a DAPO are as under:**
 - i. To spread and raise awareness in the locality at the 'door step level' about the ill effects of drug abuse;
 - ii. To identify drug abuse victims in the locality and motivate them and their families to avail de-addiction treatment facilities being provided by the Government and facilitate the same;
 - iii. To identify vulnerable persons in the locality and prevent them from falling prey to drug abuse by awareness, motivation and organizing timely help & support for them.
 - e. So far about 5 lakh DAPOs have been enrolled in the State;
 - f. Directions have been issued to all District Mission Teams to effectively & proactively implement the program; and
 - g. The meeting of DAPO shall be held on a regular basis.
- ii. **Implement Buddy Programme in schools and colleges as a part of the prevention strategy and as catalysts for taking care of the vulnerable sections of society keeping in view the following:**

- a. In the "Buddy" Programme, the student 'volunteers' only for himself/herself and his/her buddy group (upto 5 persons) and aims to gain adequate knowledge and skills to protect himself/herself as well as the buddy group from falling prey to drug abuse;
- b. The "Buddy" Programme shall be launched in coordination with the Department of Higher Education, Department of School Education and the District Mission Team all over the State;
- c. As part of the "Buddy" Programme, students would be educated about the ill-effects of drugs within the school/college/university premises itself by the regular staff/teachers of those institutions;
- d. The teachers in turn would be trained through a structured 'Master Trainers' programme to be run by Special Task Force against Drugs (STF), Punjab; and
- e. The following knowledge, skills and practices would be imparted to the students:
 - xi. What are drugs and their ill-effects?
 - xii. Who is a buddy and what are his responsibilities in the buddy group?
 - xiii. How to say 'NO' to drugs?
 - xiv. How to recognize signs of drug abuse in your buddy/buddy group?
 - xv. What action is to be taken if signs of drug abuse are observed?

iii. Encourage active involvement of elected representatives and leaders of the society in the War against Drugs and Develop and strengthen the district/ sub-division/ block and village cadres of local leaders to take up War against Drugs in every village and every ward, keeping in view the following:

- a. Elected representatives, including MPs and MLAs, should also carry out the publicity and awareness campaigns on this issue in their respective constituencies. Government may workout modalities for this purpose;
- b. Immediate constitution of the following Committees and Clubs etc. at District, Sub-Division, Block and Panchayat levels may be taken up immediately to be involved in the Anti-Drug campaign.
 - i. Grievances Committees – Block, Sub Division, District
 - ii. Peace Committees - Block, Sub Division, District
 - iii. Revamp Youth Clubs in every village/ Panchayat.
 - iv. Revamp Sports Clubs in every village/ Panchayat
 - v. Revamp –Mahila Mandals/ SHG in every village/ Panchayat

- vi. Constitute Health and Wellness Clubs in every village/ Panchayat for taking up DAPO programme, Village Gym, Yoga/ Morning PT/ Running, village health Cleanliness initiatives etc.
 - vii. Nominations into all Government Bodies wherever provisions exist – PSUs, Local Bodies, Government Departments, etc
 - c. Hon'ble Ministers of Punjab Government should chair the meetings of the Grievances Committees and Peace Committees and also address and motivate the DAPOs on a monthly basis.
- iv. **Closely Involve the Family members of the addicts, NGOs and Volunteer Corps of Reformed drug addicts in campaign against drugs and de-addiction as also as part of the prevention strategy to make the vulnerable groups aware, keeping in view the following:**
- a. The role of family in counseling, motivating and rehabilitating the addict youth is of fundamental importance and hence families be motivated to take keen interest in the same;
 - b. It needs to be recognized that government efforts can only do as much. Citizens and various civil society organizations (NGOs) need to come forward and work closely with the government. World renowned NGO's, such as **Narcotics Anonymous**, should be encouraged and involved in the campaign;
 - c. Also the Department of Health& family Welfare, Government of Punjab should work closely with UNODC and other international organizations to learn from their experience in the other countries and implement the same. They should be contacted at the State level for their state-wide involvement. Such efforts need to be encouraged and intensified. Department of Health & family Welfare, Government of Punjab and Police should also explore the possibilities of funding the War against Drugs under various Government of India Schemes/ Ministries as well as the International organizations;
 - d. Since a group atmosphere, which provides help from peers and offers an ongoing support network for addicts who wish to pursue and maintain a drug-free lifestyle, has proved to be most effective in the drug de-addiction and rehabilitation effort, it is proposed that a Volunteer Corps of reformed drug addicts, who have been successfully de-addicted and reintegrated back in society, be created by the Department of Health & family Welfare, Government of Punjab and experience sharing module be developed which will help in education of potential drug consumers and can motivate addicts for undertaking treatment; and
 - e. Private companies could also be encouraged to recruit such persons.

D. MONITORING MECHANISM

The CADA shall be monitored at the level of the Council of Ministers, State Headquarters and at District / Sub-Divisional / Village and Ward levels by the following set of Committees.

- i. **Cabinet Sub-Committee on Drugs:** The Council of Ministers in its meeting of July 2, 2018 decided that there shall be an Apex Committee headed by **Hon'ble Chief Minister** and with the Health & Family Welfare Minister, Education Minister, Social Security Minister and Sports & Youth Services Minister as members. It will be assisted by the Chief Secretary, Addl. Chief Secretary (Home & Justice) and Administrative Secretaries of the concerned Departments. The Cabinet Sub-Committee will meet initially on weekly basis and thereafter on fortnightly basis. The salient outcomes will be presented before the Council of Ministers in each meeting.
- ii. **A State Level Committee** under **Chief Secretary** for coordination of action with Line Departments and sort out inter-departmental issues may be constituted. (In partial modification of the Punjab Narcotics Prevention Campaign Committee already constituted vide Department of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. 3/30/17-3H/114218/1-10 of 28th Nov, 2017) with the following members:
 - i) Director General of Police, Punjab
 - ii) Special Chief Secretary, Department of Social Security
 - iii) Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Home
 - iv) Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Health & Family Welfare
 - v) Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Higher Education
 - vi) Principal Secretary, Department of Local B Government
 - vii) Principal Secretary, Department of Sports & Youth Affairs
 - viii) Principal Secretary, Department of Medical Education and Research
 - ix) Principal Secretary, Department of Rural Development & Panchayats
 - x) Director, Public Relations and Information
 - xi) Nodal Officer – Convener
 - xii) Any other Member may be co-opted by the Chief Secretary
- iii. **Special Group on Drugs (SGoD)** was also constituted by the decision of the Council of Ministers in its meetings of July 2, 2018. The SGoD is chaired by the

Addl. Chief Secretary (Home) with the following members (Instructions of General Administration Department vide Endorsement No 01/113/2018-1 Cabinet/3260 of July 3, 2018):

- i) Director General of Police, Punjab
- ii) Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Health & family Welfare,
- iii) Director General of Police (Law & Order)
- iv) Director General of Police (Intelligence)
- v) Addl. Director General of Police (STF)

The DGP will disseminate the enforcement strategy and priorities to the field officers through established channels, and keep the SGoD apprised about the progress in the enforcement drive against drugs.

The SGoD recommends that that Nodal Officer, Anti-Drug Program may also be a member of the Group for smooth coordination and functioning of the group.

The functions of the SGoD should include:

- i. Monitoring the implementation of the **CADA** in collaboration with different departments/agencies/ stakeholders
- ii. Reporting periodically (*frequency to be decided*) to the Hon'ble CM on the State of implementation of the **CADA** as well as its actions, progress and problems, and on various drug-related events in the State.
- iii. Sending regular reports to the Hon'ble CM by 5th of every Quarter (March, July, September & December) on action taken & results achieved
- iv. Drawing up and implementation of **Public Education & Awareness programmes** and **Media campaign** against drug abuse
- v. Expand access to **De-addiction** services/treatment by ensuring proper coordination & monitoring of the de-addiction effort by various public and private De-addiction centers.
- vi. Provide & generate funds for the Drive Against Drugs (DAD)

iv. District Mission Team (DMT):

- a. District Mission Team (DMT) under the District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner has been constituted with the following members (vide Department

of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. 3/30/17-3H/114218/1-10 of 28th Nov, 2017):

- i) SSP/DCP
- ii) Civil Surgeon
- iii) District Education Officer
- iv) District Social Security Officer
- v) District Development and Panchayat Officer
- vi) District Sports Officer
- vii) Eminent Persons
- viii) Social Workers
- ix) Heads of NGOs working in the area of drug de-addiction, including Narcotics Anonymous
- x) *Any other member the DC may co-opt.*

b. The functions of the DMT should include:

- i. Enforce CADA in their districts and draw up tailor made **District Drug Action Plan (DDAP)** to tackle the drug problem in the district in collaboration with different departments/agencies/ stakeholders
- ii. Oversee the effective enforcement, de-addiction and prevention activities in the districts.
- iii. Reporting periodically to the SGoD or any other State level body set-up by the State government for this purpose, on its actions, progress and problems, and on drug-related events in its area.
- iv. Carry out publicity, public awareness and education regarding the drug abuse and its ill effects.
- v. Sending regular reports to the SGoD on action taken & results achieved.
- vi. District Administration, Police and Health department in collaboration with other departments shall organize meetings, seminars, workshops, debates, declamation contests etc. at various places especially in educational institutions on this issue.
- vii. Theme based 'Marathons' and 'Walks' be organized in which participation should be widespread.
- viii. Extensive use of local FM radio/NRI Radio Channels on a regular basis for dissemination of information.

- ix. Effective use of social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook and whatsapp etc. for spreading awareness about this issue should be undertaken.
- x. Expand public access to the **De-addiction** programmes and services at the district level by ensuring proper coordination & monitoring of the OOAT Clinics, Drug De-Addiction Centers and Rehabilitation Centers in the Government and the Private Sector.
- xi. Identify drug addicts and encourage them to access the treatment.
- xii. Take preventive steps so that the vulnerable population does not fall prey to the abuse of drugs.
- xiii. Monitor & regulate the supply of **Prescription drugs** in collaboration with the concerned Civil Surgeon, agencies and stakeholders.
- xiv. Monitor the performance of various agencies & stakeholders. Ensure co-ordination and oversight of the overall de-addiction efforts in the district including any inter-departmental issues.
- xv. Hold Weekly meetings with different government/private departments, agencies, stakeholders, including hospitals to monitor the progress of War Against Drugs (WAD).
- xvi. Regular and surprise inspection of Jails, atleast monthly, to oversee the drug de-addiction efforts in the jails
- xvii. Regular and surprise inspection of OOAT Clinics, Drug De-Addiction Centers and Rehabilitation Centers at frequent intervals may be done by this committee.
- xviii. The Committee shall initiate rehabilitative measures with the help of Government and non-Governmental Agencies and civil society. In this regard, Corporate entities can also be taken on board under CSR. (Action by Department of Home Affairs and Justice)
- xix. Develop suitable facilities, including a skilled workforce, that can deliver on the drug strategy/action plan in collaboration with concerned agency/stakeholders.

v. Sub-Divisional Mission Team (SDMT):

a. Sub-Divisional Mission Team (SDMT) has been constituted under the **SDM** with the following members (vide Letter No. 4/8/2018-5115/1894-1941 of 10th March, 2018 from Nodal Officer for Anti-Drug Program):

- i. Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)

- ii. Senior Medical Officer (SMO)
- iii. Block Primary Education Officer (BPEO)
- iv. Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)
- v. *Any other member the SDM may co-opt.*

b. The functions of the SDMT should include:

- i. The overall responsibility of the SDMs and DSPs concerned to ensure that their respective areas are totally drug free.
- ii. Eradicating drugs from the rural/ urban areas with a Police Station wise approach. The SHO concerned shall be the Nodal Officer.
- iii. Village wise/ ward wise awareness campaigns
- iv. Identification of affected youth and guiding them to the OOAT Clinics, Drug De-addiction and Rehabilitation Centers
- v. Ensuring that their respective Sub-Divisions/ Police Sub-Divisions become drug free and remains drug free and to carry out periodical inspection of De-addiction centers.

vi. Village / Ward Mission Team (V/WMT) at the grassroot level

a. Village / Ward Mission Team (V/WMT) at the grassroot level with the following members (vide Letter No. 4/8/2018-5115/1894-1941 of 10th March, 2018 from Nodal Officer for Anti-Drug Program):

- i. Inspector or some senior official of the Municipal Corporation/ Committee

(in Urban Area)

or

Panchayat Secretary / Patwari/ or official designated by SDM

(In Rural Area)

- ii. Panchayat Secretary / Patwari (if not covered in i)
- iii. Beat Constable
- iv. 'Anganwadi' Worker
- v. 'ASHA' Worker

b. The functions of the V/WMT shall include:

- i. Overall responsibility to ensure that their respective villages / wards are totally drug free.

- ii. Constitution and activation of Nasha Nigran Committees (NNCs) with suggested members such as Sarpanch, ex-Servicemen, Guardian of Governance (GoG), Nambardar, Natural Leaders of the village, people with addicts in their family, reformed addicts etc. These NNCs will keep a constant watch and lend a helping hand in the fight against drugs.
- iii. Running Village wise/ ward wise awareness campaigns and disseminating information
- iv. Identification of affected youth and guiding them to the OOAT Clinics, Drug De-addiction and Rehabilitation Centers.
- v. Identification of any suppliers / peddlers and giving information to the SDMT / SHO for taking swift action.

Monitoring and reporting proformas are attached by way of Annexures.

E. PUBLICITY, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

- i. **Effective Publicity, Public Education & Awareness programmes and Media/ Social Media campaigns should be drawn up and implemented on the issues relating to drugs through professional agencies as well as field functionaries, keeping in view the following:**

In order to inform and educate citizens especially youth, comprehensive awareness strategy and action plan for making people aware about the ill effects of drug consumption shall be devised and implemented. This strategy is devised on following lines: -

- a. **An effective and credible drug awareness campaign shall be started in the drug affected villages/ areas/ localities**, including schools/ colleges/ university campuses, with the help of NGOs, social/ voluntary organizations and DAPOs. Besides, Panchayats can also play a crucial role in sustaining the tempo of de-addiction, especially through social support.
- b. Stop new people from becoming drug addicts by **launching a massive awareness campaign** against drug abuse and by involving respected and credible community leaders, youth icons, film personalities, etc.
- c. The strategy must address multiple modes of dissemination of such information to the youth and other citizens in all three languages namely Punjabi, Hindi & English.
- d. **Department of Public Relation and Information, Government of Punjab shall immediately prepare a plan of action in this regard and carry out publicity campaigns aimed at the target group** (The target group seldom read newspapers and are tuned more to social and electronic media) regarding this issue in social media and electronic media and also the print media for the parents. Department of Public Relation and Information shall:
 - i. Carry out sustained anti-drug awareness campaign on print, electronic and especially social media to be launched through a professional agency.
 - ii. Prepare or got prepared documentaries/ video clips on the issue of drug addiction, its ill effects and get the same broadcasted on TV channels at prime time, cinema halls, multiplexes etc. Also put them on 'YouTube' and other social media platforms for easy access by the target groups.
 - iii. Such documentaries shall also be distributed through social media in all schools/colleges in the State.

- iv. These shall also be circulated to all Panchayats, Municipal Corporation/committees, Transport unions, worker's hostels, labour unions etc.
 - v. The Department may hire multimedia Public Relations vans/vehicles to visit villages & Mohallas in cities for exhibition of documentaries to common people, vulnerable sections on drug abuse.
 - vi. Use street plays and theatre for propagating educational themes on the drug abuse.
 - vii. Use cable TV network and other broadcasting networks for public interest advertisements and programmes on CSR for this purpose.
 - viii. May requisition the services of celebrities belonging to fields of cinema, sports, culture writer etc. and record their messages, for dissemination of the same to citizens. May also identify and hire suitable brand ambassadors from field of sports, cinemas etc. for spreading awareness about this issue.
 - ix. Extensive publicity shall be given to OOAT Clinics, Drug De-addiction Centers and Rehabilitation Centers being run by Government and the kind of treatment facilities available in collaboration with the Department of Health and Family Welfare.
 - x. The momentum and pace of DAPO program shall be reinforced by giving wide spread coverage regarding it's aims and objectives on print, electronic and social media.
- e. All the above mentioned documentaries, street plays and other materials shall also be displayed during gatherings with big footfall like Kisan Melas, sports tournaments, religious gatherings, annual Hola Mohalla, 'Jor Melas' etc at Anandpur Sahib, Talwandi Sabo Fatehgarh Sahib etc.
 - f. District Administration, Police, Health and Public Relation department should jointly hold such awareness campaigns, which should catch attention of people visiting these places.
 - g. The District Administrations may also hold big rallies on the anti-drug issues while inviting eminent personalities from the field of sports, cinema, culture etc. at various places in the State, especially in big towns.
 - h. Educational and prohibitory anti-drug slogans displaying warnings and ill effects of drug abuse shall be affixed in all Govt. Offices and public places. A special and focused drive shall be launched regarding this and Department of Public Relation & Information should plan for the same.

- i. All school and college students in the State should be communicated in a very clear terms about the dangers of drug abuse through counseling and information communication and education (ICE) activities by the school/college authorities and government agencies.
 - j. All information about "104" and "181" Helplines shall be displayed at public places and be carried on all website of Punjab Government along with the details of the same. This information should also be communicated through social media platforms.
 - k. Govt. publications, publications of schools, colleges and Universities must carry articles and other information about drug abuse.
- ii. **The anti-drugs awareness campaign shall be made part of the school and college education syllabus including professional education courses in engineering and others.**
- a. The Department of school education has already created the material to be included in the syllabus which shall be introduced as soon as practicable.
 - b. The other Departments connected with education shall make similar efforts and introduce necessary changes from the next session.

F. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

- i. **Addition of Column in the ACR Proforma: Addition of a column relating to performance of Government employee regarding their contribution on anti-drug front be added in ACR Proforma.**
 - a. A column titled '**Contribution towards anti-drug drive**' should be added in the ACR Proforma of the concerned civil and police officers, both at the field as well as HQ level, such as Commissioners of Police, DMs, SSPs, IG/DIG Ranges, Civil Surgeon, ADCs, SDMs, DSPs Sub-divisions. The Department of Personnel shall issue necessary guidelines in this regard.
 - b. A similar column should also be introduced in the ACR Proforma of the concerned **civil and police officers** at the cutting edge level i.e., SHOs and other concerned civil/ police officials. The Department of Home Affairs and Justice shall issue necessary guidelines in this regard.
- ii. **Dope test to be made mandatory for all fresh recruitment, promotions and part of the Annual Medical Examinations, wherever prescribed.**
 - a. Dope Test would be made mandatory for all recruitments, appointments and nominations in the Government and PSUs. A committee for the purpose of making the necessary changes in the rules has been constituted.
 - b. Dope Test would be made mandatory for all promotions to be made by various Punjab government departments, including the police department, Government Agencies, Boards and Public Sector Undertakings. The necessary changes in the rules for this purpose have already been initiated.
 - c. Dope Test would also be made a mandatory part of the Annual Medical examination of all civilian/police employees of the Punjab government, wherever prescribed. The Department of Personnel shall issue necessary guidelines in this regard.
 - d. Civil/ Police personnel who are drug dependent should be identified and suitable measures be taken to make them undergo complete de-addiction treatment.
 - e. Explore the legality and feasibility of introducing dope test for some of the selected elected offices like Panchayats, Municipal Bodies, Cooperatives, Student Bodies, etc.
- iii. **All universities, colleges and professional institutions shall explore introduction of job oriented education programmes for facilitating gainful employment for the unemployed youth. Also provide sports, health and wellness clubs in the villages for the youth.**

- a. Employment avenues needs to be enhanced as unemployment among youth also aggravates the problem, which leads to drug addiction.
- b. The de-addiction treatment and counseling must be supported by rehabilitation and gainful employment, jobs and business opportunities for the youth of the State both in the Government and private sector in order to wean them away from the menace of drugs.
- c. Lack of sports facilities particularly in rural areas & work culture among the youth is also one of the main reasons for spreading of the drug abuse which could be checked by providing sports, health and wellness clubs with simple infrastructure in the villages. The Department of Sports and Youth Affairs will **revive the sports clubs in the rural as well as urban areas** and provide the **basic sports equipment/ facilities**.
- d. The Department of Sports and Youth Affairs in collaboration with DCs concerned will ensure conduct of Punjab Rural Games / Sports 2018 starting from village levels to block levels and district level tournaments.
- e. Similarly the Department of School Education, Higher Education and Technical Education and Industrial Training shall organize ensure **school, college and institute level competitions in sports and cultural affairs**.
- f. A committee of the Secretaries of the following Departments will work closely under Additional Chief Secretary Higher Education to chalk out and implement a detailed Action Plan of convergence of all schemes relating to employment / foreign employment/ self-employment/ training in the State:
 - i. Department of Technical Education and Industrial Training
 - ii. Department of Employment Generation and Training
 - iii. Department of School Education
 - iv. Department of Higher Education
 - v. Department of Transport
 - vi. Department of Rural Development and Panchayat
 - vii. Department of Agriculture
 - viii. Department of Forest and Wild Life
 - ix. Department of Investment Promotion
 - x. Department of Industries and Commerce
 - xi. Department of Information Technology
 - xii. Department of Sports and Youth Services

- xiii. Department of NRI Affairs
- xiv. Department of Social Security and Development of Women and Children
- g. **This committee will also review the schemes of skill development** and skill centers and will ensure sourcing of funds from various Ministries of Government of India for skill development and other employment schemes. The committee will submit its first report in 30 days.
- h. **SGoD may also explore the possibility of getting the Central Government Funds** from the following Ministries/ Agencies of Gol for Punjab's CADA Programme in fight against drugs:-
 - i. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment,
 - ii. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare under various heads and Campaign,
 - iii. Ministry of Finance through Department of Revenue,
 - iv. Ministry of Home Affairs through NCB etc.
 - v. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence(DRI) Central Board of Indirect Taxes(CBEC) Enforcement Directorate(ED) Central Board of Direct Taxes(CBDT) need to be taken on board
 - vi. Min of Youth Affairs & Sports to start Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) type program,
 - vii. Finance Ministry to Start Employability Programs,
 - viii. CSR Funds for Village/Cluster Level Sports & Cultural Tournament,
 - ix. Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA)/Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) Programs for Monetary Engagement of Youth,
 - x. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to be engaged for Employability of Youth,
 - xi. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH)/Min. of Railways to engage youth for Rescue Training,
 - xii. National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) for Last Miler Engagement of Youth.
 - xiii. AIIMS/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Gol (MOHFW) engagement of youth for First Responder Program

- xiv. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)/Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) for Farm level Organisation of youth.
- i. Additional Chief Secretary Higher Education would persuade the Universities and Colleges for introduction of at least 20% seats in Vocational Job oriented Courses in collaboration with Services Sector for improving employability of youth for better job opportunities.
- j. **Ensure effective implementation of MGNREGA.** Principal Secretary, Department of Rural Development and Panchayat, Government of Punjab would ensure effective implementation of 'MGNREGA' Programme so that at least the labour is gainfully engaged for getting livelihood on a regular basis and wean them away from drug abuse if any.
- k. **Set up the Bureau of Foreign Employment and training.** Secretary, Department of Employment Generation and Training along with the Department of NRI Affairs will set up the Bureau of Foreign Employment and training in collaboration with the foreign embassies of labour/ skilled manpower deficient countries.

**Government of Punjab
Department of Home Affairs and Justice
(Home-5 Branch)**

Constitution of Special Task Force

ORDER

Whereas it is observed that over a period of time, the menace of drug peddling, distribution and abuse has spread in the State;

2.0 Whereas the menace has taken serious proportions as a result of lack of effective strategy and the absence of a coherent national policy to eliminate and discourage production of drugs in the country;

3.0 Whereas the abuse of drugs is adversely impacting the progressive and dynamic character of a large population of the State, severely impairing socio-economic and physical health of our youth;

4.0 Whereas there is a dire need to effectively check the supplies, distribution and abuse of drugs, particularly the synthetic drugs in the State, showing zero tolerance and firm commitment to obliterate these from the State;

5.0 Therefore, the Government of Punjab has decided to constitute a Special Task Force (STF) headed by Additional Director General of Police under the direct control and supervision of the Chief Minister, Punjab as per the following:

(i) The Special Task Force would dedicate itself to three-fold objectives as noted below:-

- Criminal prosecution of all those indulging in drug peddling, supply and distribution;
- Rehabilitation with compassion and sympathy for those who have become habitual of drug intake/ consumption; and
- Mass awareness campaign and people's participation to inculcate social opprobrium for drugs to remove them from day-to-day life of the citizens, more importantly the youth in the State.

(ii) The broad functions of the Special Task Force would be as following:-

- to develop strategies, measures and methods to enforce the law against drug-trafficking, prevent drug abuse, rehabilitate the drug victims and co-ordinate with other governmental agencies and police units to achieve this objective;
- to work in coordination with the District Police, GRP and other police units and supervise the registration and investigation of cases under the charter of STF;
- to recommend disciplinary action and/or criminal action against the police, health and officials of other departments found involved in illegal/unlawful activities related to drug-trafficking that come to its notice;
- to collect technical/human intelligence and maintain surveillance in accordance with the existing provisions of law, plan and execute

special operations against drug- traffickers through special STF teams and also in association with other units of Punjab Police as well as other departments of the Government;

- to co-ordinate the work of government departments regarding the above charter as per instructions of the Government issued from time to time;
- to commission or conduct data analysis and make recommendations to the Government for necessary policy changes; and
- to perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Government from time to time.

(iii) In its endeavor to achieve the stated objectives, the Special Task Force would pursue the following approach with regard to enforcement of relevant laws:

- Develop actionable intelligence and act on such intelligence to enforce the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and all related criminal and civil laws to sever the drug supply lines by taking stringent action against the drug suppliers, dealers and peddlers;
- Guide, supervise, coordinate and monitor the action of the District Police/other police units/ State Law Enforcement Agencies in enforcement of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 and all related criminal and civil laws;
- Coordinate with various agencies at the level of Government of India including MHA, NCB, ED, IB, Cabinet Secretariat, etc. for effective enforcement of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 and all related criminal and civil laws; and
- Take measures to create a mass sentiment against the menace of drug abuse in the state and enlist the support of the public for efficient and effective law enforcement.

(iv) The Special Task Force would be provided dedicated staff by the Department of Police to carry out its task. Details of the staff are given in the statement attached as **Annexure**.

(v) The Special Task Force would operate and carry out its task through the Senior Superintendents of Police and other Police Personnel provided to them by the Department of Police.

(vi) The Special Task Force would carry out the health care and other remedial programmes through the establishment/ officers of the State Health Department.

(vii) The meetings of the District Police Chiefs and the District Health and other Officers would be convened by the Chief of Special Task Force i.e. ADGP with the prior consent of the Director General of Police in the case of Police officials and the Chief Principal Secretary to Chief Minister (CPSCM) in the case of Health and other government officials.

- (viii) The ADGP, Special Task Force would prepare a programme to engage with the District Police, Health and other government officials and the Communities on a monthly basis and submit these programmes to CPSCM and DGP in advance, enabling them to send appropriate advance instructions to all the District Police Chiefs and Heads of other Departments for effective participation in initiatives/ actions of the Special Task Force.
- (ix) The Special Task Force would pursue widespread awareness building and guidance programmes to guide the misguided youth, particularly the poor and downtrodden to wean them away from this menace.
- (x) The Special Task Force would aim to catch big dealers and distributors in drugs to obliterate drugs from the State, while the poor consumers would be dealt with compassion and sympathy to mainstream their socio-economic life.
- (xi) The Special Task Force would train the staff of Police, Health and other Departments for their effective participation in awareness and guidance camps to wean away the youth from this spreading menace. In addition, the Special Task Force would also train village/ community volunteers to ensure that the drug peddlers/ dealers were not allowed to enter any of the rural/ urban habitations in the State for their ill-conceived motives.
- (xii) The Special Task Force would register and investigate cases independently or in association with the local police under the provisions of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 and other related laws. All Police units/ districts/ GRP shall assist the Special Task Force in all aspects related to investigation. ADGP/ STF may move proposals to the DGP, Punjab for approval to hand over, transfer and take over the investigation of any case related to offences under the above laws from the local police.
- (xiii) The Special Task Force would for its effective functioning, have such number of Police Stations, as proposed by ADGP/ STF, recommended by DGP, and duly notified by the Government. For immediate action, the State Crime Police Station, Mohali, having jurisdiction all over Punjab, would concurrently be the STF Police Station.
- (xiv) Technical Intelligence Units would be established in STF as per requirement from the existing resources of the Intelligence Wing of the Department of Police or from other sources, with the approval of the Government.
- (xv) The Special Task Force would be provided arms and ammunition, technical gadgets and other special equipment, if any, by the Department of Police.

- (xvi) The Special Task Force would be allowed to use Kot/ Malkhana/ Stores for the maintenance and storage of weapons/equipment.
- (xvii) The resource support including men, material and machines required by the Special Task Force would be provided by the Department of Police.
- (xviii) The officers and staff provided to the Special Task Force would draw their salaries and other allowances from their respective parent Departments.
- (xix) The Special Task Force may, if so required, hire professional/ special/ expert/ consultant services with the prior approval of the competent authority i.e. the Chief Minister, Punjab.
- (xx) The financial support, if any required, for the Special Task Force would be provided by the Department of Police. They may, if so required, raise additional demand for this purpose with the State Finance Department through the Department of Home Affairs and Justice.
- (xxi) The Special Task Force would submit fortnightly progress report to the Chief Minister through DGP and CPSCM.
- (xxii) The Chief Minister, Punjab would review the progress/ action/ interventions of the Special Task Force at regular periodic intervals.

6.0 These orders are issued with the approval of Chief Minister for strict compliance for all concerned.

**Dated, Chandigarh
Punjab 14.04.2017**


NIRMALJEET SINGH KALSI
Addl. Chief Secretary to Govt. of
Department of Home Affairs & Justice

Endst. No. 16/35/17-5H5/1666

Dated, Chandigarh 14.04.2017

A copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:

1. The Home Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
2. The Chief Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister, Punjab, Chandigarh.
3. The Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister, Punjab
4. The Special Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister, Punjab
5. The Director General of Police, Punjab, Chandigarh.
6. OSD/ Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab, Chandigarh.
7. PS/Chief Secretary, Punjab.
8. OSD/Chief Secretary, Punjab.
9. Director, Public Relations, Punjab, Chandigarh.
10. Concerned Officers through DGP, Punjab.

Internal Distribution :

PS/ACS(H), PA/SSH


Superintendent
14-4-17

- 5 -

Endst. No. 16/35/17-5H5/1667

Dated, Chandigarh 14.04.2017

A copy is forwarded to Sh.. Harpreet Singh Sidhu, ADGP/STF, Punjab for information and necessary action.

Harpreet Singh
Superintendent 14-4-17
HS

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਜੇਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਭਾਗ
(ਗ੍ਰਹਿ-5 ਸ਼ਾਖਾ)
ਅਧਿਸੂਚਨਾ

ਨੰ:4/33/2018-5ਗ5/578

ਮਿਤੀ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ: - ੦੭-੦੭-੨੦18

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਰਾਜਪਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨਤਾ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਰਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਸ਼ਾਖੋਰੀ ਦੀ ਰੋਕ-ਥਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਯੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਰਣਨੀਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਬਣਤਰ ਹੇਠ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੈ:

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ:	ਨਾਮ/ਅਹੁਦਾ	
1.	ਵਧੀਕ ਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ (ਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਆਂ), ਪੰਜਾਬ	ਚੇਅਰਮੈਨ
2.	ਵਧੀਕ ਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ (ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ)	ਮੈਂਬਰ
3.	ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਜਨਰਲ ਪੁਲਿਸ, ਪੰਜਾਬ	ਮੈਂਬਰ
4.	ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਜਨਰਲ ਪੁਲਿਸ (ਲਾਅ ਐਂਡ ਆਰਡਰ)	ਮੈਂਬਰ
5.	ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਜਨਰਲ ਪੁਲਿਸ (ਇੰਟੈਲੀਜੈਂਸ)	ਮੈਂਬਰ
6.	ਵਧੀਕ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਜਨਰਲ ਪੁਲਿਸ/ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਐਫ	ਮੈਂਬਰ

1. ਇਹ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਰਣਨੀਤੀ ਦੀ ਸਮੀਖਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਨਵੀਨੀਕਰਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਦੇਵੇਗਾ।
2. ਇਹ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਰਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਰੱਗ ਦੁਰਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੀ ਰੋਕ-ਥਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਯੰਤਰਣ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਦੀ ਸਮੇਂ-ਸਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਸਮੀਖਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਗਰਾਨੀ ਕਰੇਗਾ।
3. ਇਹ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਹੇਠ ਸਥਾਪਤ ਕੈਬਨਿਟ ਸਬ-ਕਮੇਟੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ ਮੰਤਰੀ, ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਇਸਤਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਣਗੇ, ਨੂੰ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਕਰੇਗਾ।

ਮਿਤੀ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ: ੭-੭-੨੦18

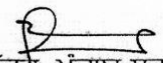
ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਜੇਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਪਿ:ਅੰ:ਨੰ:4/33/2018-5ਗ5/579

ਮਿਤੀ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ: - ੦੭-੦੭-੨੦18

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਉਤਾਰਾ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਗਲੇਰੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਹਿੱਤ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ:

1. ਵਧੀਕ ਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਭਾਗ।
2. ਵਧੀਕ ਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ (ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ)।
3. ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਜਨਰਲ ਪੁਲਿਸ, ਪੰਜਾਬ।
4. ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਜਨਰਲ ਪੁਲਿਸ (ਲਾਅ ਐਂਡ ਆਰਡਰ), ਪੰਜਾਬ।
5. ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਜਨਰਲ ਪੁਲਿਸ (ਇੰਟੈਲੀਜੈਂਸ), ਪੰਜਾਬ।
6. ਵਧੀਕ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਜਨਰਲ ਪੁਲਿਸ/ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਐਫ. ਪੰਜਾਬ।


ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਪਿ:ਅੰ:ਨੰ:4/33/2018-5ਗ5

ਮਿਤੀ,ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ:

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਉਤਾਰਾ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਗਲੇਰੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਹਿੱਤ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ:

1. ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸਕੱਤਰ/ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ।
2. ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸਕੱਤਰ/ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ ਮੰਤਰੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ।
3. ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸਕੱਤਰ/ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਇਸ਼ਤਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਮੰਤਰੀ।

ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਜੇਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਭਾਗ

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS AND JUSTICE
(HOME-5 BRANCH)
ORDER

In partial modification of orders issued vide No.16/35/17-5H5/1666 of 14-04-2017 of the Department of Home Affairs and Justice, it is decided that Special Task Force (STF) shall henceforth function as an independent and autonomous vertical of the Department of Police, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Punjab, on the lines of Intelligence Wing, Punjab, amalgamating the existing Punjab State Narcotics Control Bureau established vide Order No.7731-7861 of 21-5-2015 of the Director General of Police, Punjab, with a view to augment and strengthen it and increase its resources for enforcement of Anti Drug Abuse measures.

2.0 These orders are issued with the approval of the Chief Minister, Punjab.

Dated, Chandigarh, the
8th September, 2018

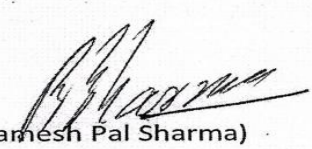
Nirmaljeet Singh Kalsi., IAS,
Addl., Chief Secretary, Govt. of Punjab,
Department of Home Affairs and Justice.

Endst.No.16/35/17-5H5/657

Dated: 8th September, 2018

A copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. The Home Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
2. The Chief Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister, Punjab, Chandigarh.
3. The Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister, Punjab,
4. The Special Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister, Punjab.
5. Secretary-cum-Nodal Officer, Anti Drug Campaign, Punjab
6. The Director General of Police, Punjab, Chandigarh.
7. Director General of Police, Special Task Force, Punjab.
8. OSD/Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab.
9. PS/Chief Secretary, Punjab.
10. OSD/Chief Secretary, Punjab.
11. Director, Public Relations, Punjab, Chandigarh.
12. Concerned Officers through DGP, Punjab.


(Ramesh Pal Sharma)
Superintendent