

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1962**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2019

**DRUG ADDICTION CASES**

1962. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the number of children addicted to drugs is increasing day by day;
- (b) if so, the details of such drug addiction cases reported among children during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to control the use of drugs among children;
- (d) whether the Government has any details regarding number of such children punished for possession or sale of drugs and sent to juvenile justice homes or other rehabilitation centres in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details of such cases reported in the country during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) & (b): As informed by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE), a National Survey to collect state wise data on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use was conducted in the Country during the year 2018. The report presents major findings of the survey in terms of proportion of Indian population using various substances and those affected by substance use disorders. This survey indicates that there are wide variations in the extent and prevalence of substance use across different states and between various substances. As per the findings of the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India (Magnitude of Substance Use in India, 2019), the estimated prevalence (in %) and estimated number of children (aged 10-17 years) who are currently users of various psychoactive substances as per the estimated population in 2018 are as follows:

Substance	Children (10-17 yrs.)	
	Prevalence (%)	Estimated no. of Users
Alcohol	1.3	30,00,000
Cannabis	0.9	20,00,000
Opioids	1.8	40,00,000
Sedatives	0.58	20,00,000
Inhalants	1.17	30,00,000
Cocaine	0.06	2,00,000
ATS	0.18	4,00,000
Hallucinogens	0.07	2,00,000

(c): As per Section 2 (14) (ix) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), a child who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking is included as a child in need of care and protection.

Under Section 77 of the JJ Act, whoever gives, or causes to be given, to any child any intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug or tobacco products or psychotropic substance, except on the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees and under Section 78 whoever uses a child, for vending, peddling, carrying, supplying or smuggling any intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, shall be liable for rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine up to one lakh rupees.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for supporting the children in difficult circumstances. The primary responsibility of implementation of the scheme lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. The scheme inter-alia provides for setting up of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) by the States/UTs either by themselves or in association with voluntary organisations. The scheme, also provides for non-institutional care wherein support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. The scheme supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in the geographical location of India.

The MSJE is implementing a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025. The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy involving education, de-addiction and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families. The activities under the NAPDDR, inter-alia, include awareness generation programmes in schools / colleges /Universities, workshops /seminars / with parents, community based peerled interactions intervention programmes for vulnerable adolescent and youth in the community.

The MSJE has also initiated focussed intervention programmes in vulnerable districts across the country with an aim to increase community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand for dependence-producing substances and promote collective initiatives and self-help endeavour among individuals and groups vulnerable to addiction or found at risk.

(d) & (e): As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau, States/UT-wise juvenile apprehended under Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act) during 2013-17 is **Annexed**. Latest data pertains to the year 2017.

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**Annexure**

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (d)&(e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1962 for answer on 29.11.2019 regarding 'Drug Addiction Cases'.**

**State/UT-wise Juveniles Apprehended under NDPS Act During 2013-2017**

S L	State/UT	2013				2014				2015				2016				2017			
		Case s Rep orte d	Juv. Apprehended			Cases Report ed	Juv. Apprehended			Cas es Rep orte d	Juv. Apprehended			Case s Rep orte d	Juv. Apprehended			Cases Report ed	Juv. Apprehended		
			Boy s	Gi rls	Tot al		Boy s	Girl s	Tota l		Boys	Girl s	Tot al		Boy s	Gir ls	Tot al		Boy s	Gi rls	Tot al
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	5	11	1	12	14	14	0	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	5	3	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	4	3	3	6	2	2	0	2	3	3	0	3	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	
4	Bihar	9	9	0	9	6	6	0	6	4	6	0	6	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2
5	Chhattisgarh	2	2	0	2	9	9	0	9	3	4	0	4	9	9	1	10	8	9	0	9
6	Goa	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
8	Haryana	22	30	0	30	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	11	13	0	13	5	5	0	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	0	3	4	3	1	4	4	4	0	4	7	7	0	7	4	4	0	4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	0	4	1	1	0	1	4	4	0	4	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	5
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	4	6	0	6
13	Kerala	3	3	0	3	22	22	0	22	39	51	0	51	43	53	0	53	42	44	1	45
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	0	2	7	7	0	7	1	1	0	1	3	3	0	3	7	8	0	8
15	Maharashtra	7	7	0	7	21	22	0	22	28	30	1	31	23	23	2	25	30	31	0	31
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	1	1	0	1

18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	3	3	0	3	5	6	0	6	4	5	0	5	3	3	0	3	3	3	0	3
21	Punjab	53	63	0	63	15	16	0	16	5	4	1	5	7	8	0	8	17	17	0	17
22	Rajasthan	5	6	0	6	5	6	0	6	3	2	1	3	7	7	0	7	14	15	0	15
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4	4	0	4	5	6	0	6	7	7	0	7	19	19	0	19	14	17	0	17
25	Telangana					5	5	0	5	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1
26	Tripura	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	7	8	0	8	10	10	0	10	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
29	West Bengal	3	4	0	4	11	12	0	12	4	7	0	7	8	8	0	8	17	18	0	18
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>205</b>
30	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
32	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	4	0	4
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>210</b>

Source: Crime in India

