

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT  
LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4012  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.03.2025**

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION (NAPDDR)**

**4012. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

**SMT. SHAMBHAVI:**

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

**SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:**

**SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**

**Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the number of people benefiting from the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) has increased during the last year and the current coverage of the programme in all States;
- (b) whether there has been a rise in the number of drug seizures in the country especially along the India-Pakistan border in the past year;
- (c) whether the implementation of the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan has led to a measurable reduction in drug abuse in the youth population;
- (d) whether the Government is planning any new initiatives to integrate mental health services in addressing the root causes of drug abuse; and
- (e) whether international cooperation with neighbouring countries has strengthened in tackling drug trafficking in the past year and the measures are being taken to improve border control mechanisms?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

**(SHRI B.L.VERMA)**

(a): The number of people benefiting from the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) has increased to 5,81,813 beneficiaries in 2023-24 as compared to 3,39,588 beneficiaries in 2022-23. Under NAPDDR, during the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 19.03.2025), a total number of 6,47,799 beneficiaries have availed services at the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment supported treatment and rehabilitation centres.

(b): As informed by Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the comparative details of drug seizures effected by all Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) during last three years and the details of drug seizures (cases & quantity of drug seized) effected along Indo-Pak bordering States viz; Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan & Gujarat is enclosed as **Annexure-I**.

(c): Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) was launched on 15th August 2020 by Department of Social Justice & Empowerment in 272 identified most vulnerable districts and now it is being implemented in all districts of the country. Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan has reached out to the masses and spread awareness about substance use with focus on higher educational Institutions, university campuses & schools. Till now, through the various activities undertaken under NMBA, 14.79+ crore people have been sensitized on substance use including 4.96+ crore youth and 2.97+ crore women. Participation of 4.16+ lakh educational institutions has ensured that the message of the Abhiyaan reaches children and youth of the country. Since launch of NMBA, the number of people benefiting from the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) has increased to 5,81,813 beneficiaries in 2023-24 as compared to 2,08,415 beneficiaries in 2020-21.

(d): A National Toll-free Helpline for de-addiction, 14446 is being maintained by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment for providing primary counseling and immediate referral services to the persons seeking help through this helpline. This Helpline has been integrated with Tele Mental Health Assistance & Networking Across States (Tele MANAS) helpline of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to ensure that the help seekers get psychosocial support and counseling services to individuals in need. Tele MANAS is an initiative launched by MoHFW in October, 2022 to provide free Tele-mental health services all over the country round the clock.

(e): As informed by Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of India has taken significant steps to improve coordination and cooperation with neighbouring countries for better border control mechanism. The details are enclosed as **Annexure-II**.

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**Annexure-I**

**Annexure as referred to point (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4012 on "National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)" for 25.03.2025**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Case</b>	<b>Quantity (In Kg)</b>
<b>2022</b>	1,02,769	12,53,662
<b>2023</b>	1,09,546	13,89,725
<b>2024</b>	89,913	13,30,600

<b>State/ Year</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>		<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>		<b>Punjab</b>		<b>Rajasthan</b>	
	<b>Case</b>	<b>Quantity (In Kg)</b>	<b>Case</b>	<b>Quantity (In Kg)</b>	<b>Case</b>	<b>Quantity (In Kg)</b>	<b>Case</b>	<b>Quantity (In Kg)</b>
<b>2022</b>	516	29,157	1,857	20,857	12,423	51,252	3,738	1,76,321
<b>2023</b>	604	26,624	2,149	11,066	11,564	47,475	5,098	2,94,582
<b>2024</b>	623	20,971	1,539	5,708	9,025	46,227	5,462	2,31,814

**Annexure as referred to point (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4012 on "National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)" for 25.03.2025**

1. To enhance bilateral relations with neighboring countries on drug related matters and resolve various issues on drug trafficking having international implications, Director General Level Talks have been organized with neighboring countries viz; Myanmar, Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, etc. The details are as under:
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> DG Level Talks between India and Afghanistan were held on 19-20th April, 2018.
  - DG Level Talks – 1<sup>st</sup> bilateral meeting between NCB, India and ANP, Iran was held on 13<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2021 virtually. 2nd such meeting were held on 09-11 May, 2022.
  - 7<sup>th</sup> DG Level Talks (DGLT) between NCB, India and CCDAC Myanmar were held on 24th Jan, 2024.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> DG Level Talks (DGLT) between NCB, India and NCB, Nepal was held on 09-10 April, 2024.
  - 25<sup>th</sup> Sector Level Meeting between NCB, India and CCDAC Myanmar was held 13-15 January, 2025.
  - 7<sup>th</sup> DG Level Talks (DGLT) between NCB, India and DNC, Bangladesh was held on 27<sup>th</sup> Oct.2021.
2. India is also an active member of various multilateral platforms in the field of combating illicit drug trafficking viz; Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) etc.
3. As a part of International co-operation, India has signed Bilateral Agreements with 27 countries, and Memorandum of Understandings with 19 countries for combating illicit trafficking of NDPS and Chemical Precursors as well as related offences including neighboring countries viz; Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar etc.
4. Intelligence Sharing and Controlled Delivery (CD) Operations with foreign countries are being regularly carried out.
5. Border Guarding Forces (BSF, Assam Rifles and SSB) have been empowered under the NDPS Act 1985 to carry out search and seizure for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs at international border.
6. Anti-drone systems have also been deployed to detect drone movements along the border.
7. Multi Agency Maritime Security Group (MAMSG) has been created by NSCS under the National Maritime Security Coordinator (NMSC) on 15.11.2021. Two sub-groups have been created under MAMSG as –MSG (Policy) and MSG (Int). NCB is a permanent member of MSG-Int.
8. Joint operations to control the drug trafficking has been conducted by NCB in coordination with Navy, Coast Guard & Marine Police.

9. National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) in coordination with sister agencies has prepared an SOP on Maritime Security Coordination for anti-smuggling operations in Maritime Zones of India to enhance inter-agency, inter-department and inter-Ministerial coordination to plan and progress anti-smuggling operations with respect to contraband goods including NDPS and sensitive cargo.
10. Indian Coast Guard has been empowered under the Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for making interdiction of narcotic drugs in coastal and high seas.
11. Regular Inspections are conducted by port authorities to ensure that all goods, including containers, are properly inspected and cleared before its release.
12. Training is being provided by Coast Guard to NCB and Port Authorities for conduct of operations at sea.
13. A dedicated Anti-Narcotics Task Force (ANTF) headed by ADG/IG level Police Officer has been established in each State/UT to function as the NCORD Secretariat for the State/UT and follow-up on compliance of decisions taken in NCORD meetings at different levels.
14. To monitor the investigation of significant and important drug cases including cases of narco-terrorism, a Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) with DG, NCB as its Chairman has been set up by Govt. of India on 19 July 2019. So far, 09 JCC meetings at the Central level and 08 JCC at the State level have been conducted.
15. A task force on Darknet and Crypto-Currency has been set up under the MAC mechanism with a focus on monitoring all platforms facilitating Narco-trafficking, sharing of inputs on drug trafficking amongst Agencies/MAC members, interception of drug networks, continuous capturing of trends, modus operandi & nodes with regular database updates and review of related rules & laws.

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