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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY & EMPOWERMENT OF
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

NOTIFICATION

The 22nd November 2016

No. 8470—SSEPD-DA-1-SCHM-0088/2015-SSEPD—The matter of control of abuse of substances and welfare of the victims of substance abuse was under the consideration for some time. State Government attaches great significance to the need to control abuse of alcohol and drugs and take effective steps for the welfare of victims of the substance abuse. The control of supply and demand for the drugs requires close inter-departmental co-ordination so that concerted efforts can be made by different agencies to minimise the harm. In order to ensure proper co-ordination among different Departments and Agencies, Government is hereby pleased to constitute a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner-*cum*-Additional Chief Secretary, Odisha with the following members :—

1. Principal Secretary, Home Department
2. Principal Secretary, Higher Education Department
3. Principal Secretary, SSEPD Department
4. Principal Secretary, Agriculture & F. E. Department
5. Principal Secretary, Health & F. W. Department
6. Principal Secretary, Commerce & Transport Department
7. Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department
8. Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary, Housing & U. D. Department
9. Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary, School & M. E. Department
10. Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary, Excise Department
11. Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary, Sports & Y. S. Department
12. Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary, Women & Child Development Department

2. Function of the Committee :

Different Departments need to undertake actions to contain abuse of substances in their own spheres. The responsibilities of the different Departments of the State are enumerated below. The Committee will co-ordinate and monitor the performance of the activities by the related Departments at regular intervals.

- (i) There are several layers of major drug traffickers in the illicit drug market who form the vital link between the illicit manufacturers/smugglers and the street peddlers who actually sell the drugs to addicts. Apprehending and prosecuting them is one of the most important elements of drug control. State law enforcement authorities should work with Central agencies to identify and act against persons dealing in illicit drugs at different levels.
- (ii) The State enforcement authorities should strengthen their action against the diversion of, and illicit traffic in, pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.
- (iii) State should ensure that irrespective of their status in law, victims of drug abuse shall have a right to access the available clinical and rehabilitation facilities.
- (iv) State should train an adequate number of doctors in every hospital in the State per year. There should be an effort made in a planned manner, to ensure adequate facilities in every Government Hospital in next five years. While doing so, priority should be given to severely affected/underserved regions and districts.
- (v) State should conduct sensitization and Preventive Education Programmes in Schools and Colleges throughout the year.
- (vi) State should ensure sensitization of Elected Representatives at different levels, District Magistrates/Collectors and CEOs of Zilla Parishads on drug abuse.
- (vii) State should ensure sensitization of all other important stakeholders on drug abuse.
- (viii) State should establish separate and specialized de-addiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent females and children, especially in Government Hospitals/Medical Colleges.
- (ix) State should facilitate availability of treatment to drug dependents in Criminal Justice Systems including Juvenile Homes and Children Homes.
- (x) State should facilitate availability of treatment to drug dependents in Criminal Justice System i.e. prisons.
- (xi) State should adopt various approaches to education and prevention at all levels, including School/College programmes targeted specifically at high-risk population, Mass Media Awareness Campaigns ; promotion of recreation, Sports/Health related activities, involving local groups like Mahila Mandals, Yuvak Mandals, Self Help Groups etc, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Service Scheme (NSS).

- (xii) State should ensure facility of de-addiction Centres in each district or as per prevalence of addiction.
 - (xiii) State should assess the need and ensure increase in the number of integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) and Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) as required.
 - (xiv) State should monitor and inspect all de-addiction centres annually and ensure that all de-addiction facilities are accredited within a specific time period as agreed with Government of India.
 - (xv) Certain sub-groups require special attention in respect of awareness and comprehensive treatment programmes. These include those listed below. Base on needs assessments appropriate facilities should be established for these categories :—
 - (a) Women and young girls who suffer the economic, social and physical consequences on account of their male partners using drugs, some of them may themselves become addicted, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation ;
 - (b) Children including street Children/Adolescents/Young population : This sub-group is highly impressionable and influenced largely by per group behaviour. Curbing and restricting the sale and abuse of pharmaceutical drugs and other such substances including solvents, is essential to keep this sub-group away from the use of the drugs.
 - (c) Spouses and children of addicts are also vulnerable to addiction on account of family circumstances and environment.
 - (d) Marginalised populations such as homeless, beggars, people living in slums etc.
 - (e) Vulnerable groups like Injecting Drug users (IDUs), workers, sex workers, drivers etc.
 - (f) Drug-dependent prison inmates in detention facilities by offering treatment and support services including those aimed at prevention of transmission of related infectious diseases, pharmacological and psychosocial treatment and rehabilitation ; and provide programmes aimed at preparation for release and prisoner support programmes for transition between incarceration and release, re-entry and social reintegration.
3. The Committee will conduct meetings to identify and resolve different issues connected with reduction in supply and demand for alcohol and drugs.
 2. It will hold meeting at such frequency as deemed necessary
 5. The Committee can also co-opt any person as its member whenever required

By order of the Governor

NITEN CHANDRA

Principal Secretary to Government