

# Children as a victim of drugs

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- ▶ Children, because of their tender age, are particularly prone to be swayed into addiction under unhealthy influences and to be used as an instrument in drug trafficking.
- ▶ The amended law makes it mandatory for the states to set up juvenile justice boards and protection homes at district levels.
- ▶ States are dragging their feet on implementation of the juvenile justice (care and protection) amendment Act, 2006.

# Introduction

- ▶ Children who abuse drugs may have a greater risk of developing an addiction when they are adults.
- ▶ It's important to know the difference between drug abuse and addiction. Many teens experiment with drugs, but aren't addicted.
- ▶ Children abuse can have long-term cognitive and behavioral effects since the child brain is still developing.

# Centres in India

- ▶ Delhi:Samadhan foundation against drug addiction
- ▶ Mumbai:sankalp rehabilitation centre
- ▶ Bangalore:dahalia foundation
- ▶ Kolkata :prayas de-addiction centre
- ▶ Ahmedabad:alpha healing centre



# Funding



A National Fund for the Control of Drug Abuse was established in May 1989. Rules for its administration were notified almost twenty years later, in 2006. The fund can receive contributions from the central government, individual donors and proceeds from the sale of property forfeited from drug trafficking. Applications are screened by a governing body, which comprises a senior officer and other members appointed by the government.<sup>60</sup> NGOs and government departments are eligible to make requests for grants for drug control activities including treatment. Preventive education and awareness on the 'ills' of drug dependence have been prioritized for funding.

Task	Department	Ministry
Policy development including framing/amending the NDPS Act, Rules and notifications thereunder	Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance</li> </ul>
Policy coordination	Narcotics Control Bureau (“NCB”)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home</li> </ul>
International drug control (representation, liaison, reporting etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue</li> <li>• NCB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance</li> <li>• Home</li> </ul>
Opium production and manufacture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Bureau of Narcotics</li> <li>• Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories</li> <li>• (both are under the Department of Revenue)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance</li> </ul>

# Current legal framework

- ▶ Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
- ▶ NDPS Amendments, 1989
- ▶ NDPS Amendments, 2001
- ▶ NDPS Amendments, 2014



# Legal acts

Key features of the NDPS Act on treatment	Section
An "addict" is a person who is dependent on any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance	2 (a)
Treatment is one of the measures that the central government must take and allocate funds for, from the National Fund	4 (2) (d) and 7 A
Drug dependent people, who are charged with consumption or an offence involving a small quantity of drugs can choose to undergo treatment and be exempt from prosecution	64 A
Instead of sentencing, courts can <i>divert</i> drug dependent people convicted for consumption or an offence involving a small quantity of drugs, to a recognized medical facility for detoxification, instead of sentencing	39
The government (central and/or state) can set up and regulate centers for the identification, treatment and care of drug dependent people	71 , 76 (2) (f) and 78 (2)(b)



