CHAPTER V
Family, friends and neighbours are important primary groups of one’s life. These groups were significant to study in the present study as drug addicts not only need encouragement, and support to take de-addiction treatment but also require the motivation, help, and company of their close ones to understand their physical and mental condition. The previous chapter explained the participation of these primary groups in the life of drug addicts.

This does not mean that the other groups of community i.e. secondary groups are not performing any role in helping the addict to take drug de-addiction treatment. Rather the secondary groups have an immensely important role to play as they are occupying those positions and statuses as these are duty bound. Thus, the present chapter aims to explore the role of different secondary groups in making of the drug free society. The role of teachers, community leaders (Sarpanch or Municipal Councillor), NGOs, and police as secondary groups were studied by the researcher are discussed below:

**Role of Teachers**

Teachers have an important role to play in shaping and moulding the life of student. Teacher is regarded as an architect of future generation. One of the defining characteristics of teachers across the centuries is that the teacher has a distinctive fund of knowledge and skills that are ‘transmitted’ to learners (Beard; 2008). Teacher should be a missionary, a mentor, a reformer and a guide besides being a dedicated tutor. Schools, working in collaboration with community partners and health care professionals, are well situated to identify students with signs and symptoms of illicit drug abuse (Flay; 2000, Murray; 2005).

School children and adolescents spend a large portion of their time in school, which gives their teachers more access to students. The school environment provides a standard against which young people test behaviour (Morrison; 2002). School personnel often serve as highly influential role models by which pre adolescents judge themselves. Adolescents who perceive that their teachers care about them are less likely to initiate marijuana use, cigarette smoking, drinking to get drunk, and other health risk behaviours. Relationships with teachers and counselors are among the
most important and formative ones for many students (McNeely & Falci; 2004). Students who are poorly bounded to school are less likely to recognize that substance use may reduce the likelihood of them achieving their future goals (Hennery et al.; 2005). It has been found by many studies that schools are appropriate settings for drug prevention programs for three reasons:

1. Prevention must focus on children before their beliefs and expectations about substance abuse are established;
2. Schools offer the most systematic way of reaching young people; and
3. Schools can promote a broad spectrum of drug related educational policies (Faggiano; 2005). Resources for the preparation of teachers, counselors, and other school personnel may be a valuable adjunct (Flay; 2000 & Cuijpers; 2002).

The present study covered five areas in and around Chandigarh viz. Bapu Dham, Kudda Ali Sher, Dhanas, Palsaura, and Kharar. There were number of private schools in catchment areas but only government schools were chosen for the present study. The rationale for selecting government schools is due to the fact that majority (37 %) of the respondents were earning less than Rs. 3500 per month (discussed in Chapter - III) and living in colonies i.e. B.D. and Palsaura which were comprised of 61 and 60 respectively (given in Chapter - I). Thus, this section of society prefers government schools instead of private schools for their children education.

It was observed in Table 5.1 that areas like Khudda Ali Sher, Dhanas and Kharar have one government school each whereas, Bapu Dham and Palsaura have three government schools respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Locality</th>
<th>Name of Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khudda Ali Sher</td>
<td>Government Senior Secondary School, Khudda Ali Sher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanas</td>
<td>Government Senior Secondary School, Dhanas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bapu Dham</td>
<td>Government Senior Secondary School, Sector 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government High School, Sector 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Primary School, Sector 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palsaura</td>
<td>Government Senior Secondary School, Sector 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Middle School, Palsaura Colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Model Middle School, Village Palsaura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharar</td>
<td>Government Primary School, Kharar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It also came to the fore that Government Senior Secondary School, Sector 56 was functional up to 10\textsuperscript{th} standard whereas it was supported to be a Senior Secondary School. Similarly, Government Middle School Palsaura was functional up to 5\textsuperscript{th} standard instead of 8\textsuperscript{th} standard. Reason for the same was lack of infrastructure and non completion of construction of school building. The catchment area of Kharar where the study was conducted is situated in ward no. 16. There is only one school in ward no. 16 i.e. Government Primary School.

Researcher visited these schools and one teacher from each of these schools was interviewed on the problem under study. Their responses are presented below.

School teachers were asked if they ever noticed any student consuming drugs in the school. A teacher from Government Senior Secondary School, Khudda Ali Sher reported that once 13 year old student (boy) was caught red handed while taking \textit{chaini khaini} (tobacco) in the playground of the school. Teacher informed the Principal about it and later on his parents were called to the school. She further stated that, with the help of village Sarpanch he was admitted to Government Medical College and Hospital Sector 32, Chandigarh for de-addiction treatment and he quitted drugs and was never seen with drugs again.

One of the teachers from Government Senior Secondary School Palsaura, said, “Students know about drugs more than the teachers”. She narrated that once the school organized chart making competition on drug addiction, a 9\textsuperscript{th} standard student had drawn a liquor bottle and labeled the bottle as “\textit{Roodhi Marka}”. As he finished his drawing he along with his friends started laughing. The teacher was not aware of the term \textit{Roodhi Marka}, and asked its meaning from the student. Student replied that \textit{Roodhi Marka} is a kind of \textit{desi sharab} (local/home-made alcohol). It transpired during the field work that making of \textit{Roodhi Marka} was very common in Palsaura. Another teacher from the same school remarked that majority of the students studying in this school were labourers’ children and were mostly engaged in manual task. They used drugs to refresh themselves. They could not expect their lives without drugs. They abused drugs in front of their children. They also send their children to buy \textit{bidi}, alcohol, \textit{gutkha}, etc. Thus, abusing drugs was a part of their culture.

A teacher from Middle School, Bapu Dham shared that he had caught 8 students while consuming \textit{chaini khaini} (tobacco) in the school play ground. He said a group of students used to go out to drink water regularly. He got suspicious and followed the students and caught them while consuming \textit{chaini khaini}. A total of 8
such students were noticed in the school out of a total of 1400 students in the school. Teachers also reported that number of students enrolled every year during session but they do not complete the session and drop their studies in between. Teacher further reported that most of these students are those who had migrated with their parents from other regions like Bihar. She also reported that parents enrolled their children here and also in their native region in lure of scholarship, which government fund to every enrolled students in the school. Study is not primary concern for them as a result dropout rate goes high and their involvement into nefarious activities started.

Another teacher of Government Model Middle School, Village Palsaura reported a case of smoking by one of the students of 5th standard who had passed out recently. He was working as a rag picker. He was youngest to all of his friends who were also rag pickers. The teacher also reported that once he was seen in the market while smoking cigarette in his mouth (near Franco Hotel, Phase II, Mohali). Next day the teacher made him understood the bad effects of tobacco on the body. Another teacher from the same school reported that she had seen students abusing tobacco in various forms. Abusing of correction fluid was another very common drug among students. Another reason of addiction among these children given by the teacher was that both of their parents were addicted to drugs like alcohol and tobacco, the same behaviour was learnt by their wards. Teachers also shared that their knowledge about drug user students was obtained from their own classmates or schoolmates. Students usually came to teachers and give them information about these drug user students and also the kind of drug they abuse.

No teacher from any other school ever spotted any student taking any kind of drug in the school. But teachers were also not sure about the students’ activities after the school hours and beyond the boundaries of the school.

**Teachers’ Participation in Educating Students about Drug Addiction**

Teachers from all schools reported that they try to inculcate good values among their students. Teachers reported that they try to create awareness about the harmful effects of the drugs through moral education in the morning assembly. Apart from this, they also arranged painting and essay writing competitions, on the theme of drug addiction. It was also mentioned by the teacher that alone they cannot do anything in eradicating this problem from school children unless and until their parents also participate in this awareness drive. Teachers were finding themselves as helpless, as majority of the parents also abused different kinds of drugs.
Teachers from Middle School, Village Palsaura preferred to give moral education during morning assembly to make the students aware about effects of drugs. Apart from this, they were creating awareness among children by asking some guided questions and made them search for the answers themselves as illustrated below (the following narration is translated into English).

Teacher: Does your mother or father consume tobacco?
Students: Yes, Madam
Teacher: Have you ever noticed their teeth?
Students: Yes, Madam
Teacher: How their teeth look like?
Students: They look dirty and damaged

Teacher’s explanation: All this is caused by the abuse of tobacco. If you will also consume these drugs they would damage your teeth too. Apart from teeth, tobacco also affects other body parts like stomach, brain, throat, lungs, heart, kidneys, liver, etc. Alcohol and other drugs also affect our body in the same way as tobacco. This above mentioned narration shows the interest and creativity of a teacher in spreading awareness about the damages drugs can have on one’s health.

It was felt to know the teachers’ awareness about the CBDC in the premises of school. In result it came to the fore that teachers from Khudda Ali Sher were alone who were aware about the CBDC and its location as team of CBDC visited for an awareness talk in the school. Teachers from other schools were not aware about CBDC, its functioning, location, etc.

After that, school teachers were asked about the future plans of the school with regard to combating the problem of drug menace. None of them reported about any kind of future plans. The school authorities were well aware of the drug menace in their premises. But in spite of it they were neither making any concerted effort nor were they planning to eradicate the problem from the school and the society.

In conclusion it could be inferred that very few schools were taking keen interest to eradicate the problem of drug addiction from the schools. A few teachers made efforts at their own level in their class room in eradicating drug problem from the schools through various means like imparting moral values to their children, chart or poster making competitions or slogan writing competition on the subject of drug addiction, etc. It was also found that except teachers from Khudda Ali Sher none of the other school was aware of CBDC in their locality. It was revealed by the school
authorities that they did not have any future action plan for combating drug abuse among the school children. The children were found abusing tobacco which is a well known gateway drug. Children hooked on to drugs after being introduced to the substance by friends. Only some become addicts as a result of trying it out of fun or curiosity. One of the leading newspapers reported the case of an 18 year old school dropout of a school of Punjab. He was smoking smack, an adulterated form of heroin in a flat along a branch of friends. He carefully prepares a wrap of the drug, then leans over the heated silver foil to smoke it before lolling back, staring wide-eyed at the ceiling. “This is bliss. I have been doing this for nearly two years. I can’t get off,” said the 18 year old young boy. This is the situation of state of Punjab which is in the grip of drug abuse crisis. Surveys indicate that more than half of all rural households are home to at least one drug addict.

**Role of Community Leaders**

Community leader is a socially and/or politically prominent and respected member of a community. Community leaders take responsibility for the well-being and improvement of their communities. The three most important qualities of community leadership as outlined by Flowers, R and Waddell (2004) are the ability to (a) Influence and bring about change, (b) Clearly know the purpose of the sought change and (c) Mobilise many other people to be involved in the change.

In the present study, we interviewed the local community leaders (Sarpanch/ Municipal Councillor) of our selected areas i.e. place in and around Chandigarh where CBDC were being held. The rationale of interviewing them was due to two reasons. Firstly, we will get exact information of the magnitude of the problem in their locality. Secondly, what role the community leaders were playing in the de-addiction campaign in their locality.

**Khudda Ali Sher**

Sarpanch of Khudda Ali Sher reported that most of the drug addicts belonged to the Harijan caste and abused different kinds of drugs like smack, bhang, sulfa, bhukki. Other caste groups in the village were mostly alcoholic. He mentioned that drug abuse was common with low caste in his village.

**Dhanas**

According to Sarpanch of Dhanas, their village Dhanas was famous for afeem (opium) in all over Punjab. One of the reasons for the popularity of this village was its
location near to Panjab University. Students from different parts of Punjab used to come here for higher studies. Some of them become addicts in the company of other addict friends. These students visit the village Dhanas to buy *afeem*. He said that once he visited Malwa region of Punjab and introduced himself that he had come from Dhanas. He was welcomed by the other person with the words “*Ohi Dhanas jehra afeem layi masoor hai?*” (Dhanas! That is famous for *afeem*?).

**Bapu Dham**

Bapu dham colony is located near the grain market in sector 26 is relatively in a better condition than most of the slums in the city. According to the Municipal Councillor the population of Bapu Dham is dealing with the problems like illiteracy and adolescent’s attraction towards drugs. Municipal Councillor from Bapu Dham mentioned that in her locality people belonging to two groups are more prone to drug addiction. One group is low caste group i.e Balmiki and Sansi. Unemployed youth is another group which is increasingly engulfed in drugs. They abused all kinds of drugs. She also mentioned that large number of slum boys turn into drug addiction in their tender age. She reported that number of seats in government schools is less. People cannot afford private schools; as a result these children use to stay at home and help their parents with work or get involved in nefarious activities.

**Kharar**

Municipal Councillor from Kharar also revealed that almost in every house there is a drug addict person. They abused different kind of drugs. Paying guests (PGs) were also playing their role in it. They were gifting different kind of drugs to local people, especially to children. No any significant information retained from Municipal Councillor of Palsaura as he had recently joined his office during an interview.

Table 5.2 shows the awareness of the community leaders about the CBDCs in their community and their home visits to local community people to make people aware about the CBDCs and drug related problems. Regarding awareness about CBDC, every community leader was aware about the CBDC except the Municipal Councillor of Bapu Dham. Aware C.Ls informed that they visited CBDC themselves and satisfied with their services.
Community leaders reported that they were putting their best efforts at their levels to root out the problem of drug addiction. During interviews with community leaders, it was found that they were all busy in their other duties related to community. It was observed that fighting the menace of drugs was the last on their priority list. The effort put in by the community leaders in their respective catchment areas as reported by them as detailed below.

Community leaders visited door to door to create awareness among people about Community Based De-addiction Clinics in their own community. Apart from that they also make them aware about drugs and consequences of their abuse. Community leader had been trying to motivate drug addict patients for follow-up, who left the treatment incomplete because of the stigma attached to it. They also organized tournaments in various sports (annually) in the village to attract the youths towards games. Community leader from Babu Dham was the only who was oblivious about CBDC in her own area. When asked about her participation in drug awareness or prevention work in her community she replied “Everybody knows that drug addicts are habitual to drugs and they would not abandon them.” According to her, nobody would make the drug addicts understand the diverse consequences of drug abuse. She further stated that “Quitting of drugs is impossible unless and until addicts are committed to their own selves to leave drugs”. On the other hand community leader of Dhanas was seen more concerned about his community. He informed that he wanted to organize de-addiction camp (where patients could be admitted for specific period of time) but as there was no facility in the village, it did not materialize. According to the village Sarpanch of Dhanas, he had appealed to the U.T. Government a number of times for the establishment of at least one community centre in the village but his request had not been accepted yet.

Village Sarpanch of Khudda Ali Sher expressed his views to the researcher that he tried to root out the stigma among drug addict patients. If somebody felt
ashamed of visiting the hospital for treatment he was brought confidentially. He also helped those patients to get admitted in hospital who were advised by doctors to get de-addiction treatment.

Community leader (Municipal Councillor) of Kharar was instrumental in opening a stadium to attract youth towards sports. She also disclosed that her husband (who himself was a Councillor of different ward in Kharar) visited people to make them aware about drug addiction and its consequences. Gym was opened recently for youth especially to exhort them to say ‘Yes’ to health and ‘No’ to drugs. The Municipal Councillor herself visited to CBDC regularly and contacted the local doctors to refer drug addicts to CBDC for treatment.

**Role of Police**

The police, as the most important protective arm of the state, not only function as break-waters against the forces of lawlessness and destabilization, but also create a sense of safety and confidence among the members of the community. The police cannot successfully and effectively function without support from the members of the community. The public support for the police becomes elusive because the police also functions as the coercive arm of the state, and according to popular perception, use force often in an arbitrary manner (Dikshit; 1993). According to Srivastav (1997) the most important duties of the police are the prevention of crime and the maintenance of law and order. The police in India are well-knit organization to the objective of protection of social through social control, social defense and social services. The police derive their power not only from the code of criminal procedure but also from the Police Act Section 23 of the Police Act gives them wide powers for prevention of offences and breaches of law.

**Investigation Procedures**

According to Sharma (2011) in the Hand Book on the NDPS Act & Drug Trafficking, Crime Wing, Punjab Police, the following investigation procedures are followed by Punjab police:-

1. Chapter V of the NDPS Act (Sections 41 to 68) sets out the powers as well as the procedures for the investigation of offences under the Act. This Chapter empowers officers duly authorized by the Central Government or a State Government to issue warrants, to enter and search premises, to stop and search conveyances, to seize narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to take statements and to arrest persons suspected of having committed an offence, punishable under the Act.
2. The power to issue search and arrest warrants, in terms of Section 41, has been vested both in Magistrates as well as in specially designated (Gazetted) officers of the Central and State Governments. This is designed to ensure both timely and effective action in response to any information.

3. In addition, both the Central and the State Governments are authorized to entrust any Officer duly empowered under the Act with the powers of an Officer-in-Charge of a Police Station for the investigation of offences under the Act.

4. It needs to be noted, however, that while the powers to search, seize, arrest etc., are inherent in the Act, all these are subject to both the substantive and procedural safeguards mandated by the Code of Criminal Procedure, in relation, inter-alia, to the presence of independent witnesses at a search, the drawing up of search lists or panchanamas, and the constitutional obligation to produce an arrested person before a Judge within 24 hours from the time of arrest etc.

Violations relating to such substances were established as criminal offences punishable with imprisonment for up to 10 years (Section 25-A). In 1993, the Government of India promulgated the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, to regulate the manufacture, distribution, etc. of any substance declared to be a "Controlled Substance".

As the police authorities had central role to play in the de-addiction, a few of the police personnel were quizzed about the menace of drug addiction in their respective catchment areas under study. Important information given by them is presented below in a tabular form (table 5.3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Locality</th>
<th>Type of Drug</th>
<th>Group Addicted to Drugs</th>
<th>Extent of Problem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dhanas</td>
<td>Alcohol, bhukki, smack</td>
<td>All age groups after 18 years</td>
<td>Very much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bapu Dham</td>
<td>All kinds of drugs</td>
<td>Young, school going &amp; labourer</td>
<td>Very much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palsaura</td>
<td>Alcohol, parvon and proxivon capsules, injections, etc.</td>
<td>Middle age (30-50 years)</td>
<td>Very much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharar</td>
<td>Capsules, 10 no. tablets, cough syrup, bhukki, smack</td>
<td>Youngsters</td>
<td>Less (more in urban areas of Kharar)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Police posts and police stations, both were visited to get important and relevant information. The information was collected from the inspectors, sub-inspectors, MHC (Moharrar Head Constable) and constables. MHC is also called Munshi of a Police Station. According to one of the Police personnel the Moharrar is an Urdu word which meant clerk. MHC was also known as mother of police station because he maintained all the records in police station. The requisite information was gathered from the following police stations in the catchment areas under study:

1. Police Chowki Dhanas, Chandigarh
2. Police Station Sector-11, Crime Branch and Crime Cyber Cell, Chandigarh
3. Police Station Sector-26, Chandigarh
4. Police Post Palsaura, Chandigarh
5. City Police Station, Kharar
6. Sadar Police Station, Kharar

**Khudda Ali Sher:** Researcher was informed by the official of Police Station Sector-11, Crime Branch and Crime Cyber cell, Chandigarh, that no case had been registered against any resident of the village of Khudda Ali Sher in the last four years for drug addiction.

**Dhanas:** According to MHC (Moharrar Head Constable) problem of drug addiction was very much prevalent in Dhanas. MHC of Dhanas revealed that alcohol was easily available in the village Dhanas “50 to 100 gaj door nai jana painda sharab lain layi kisay nu” (no one has to move more than 50-100 yards to buy alcohol). There were four government authorized liquor shops in the village. According to one of the police personnel government is responsible for luring these people towards alcohol. The Police Post Dhanas had registered 18 cases of quarrel in two months in the year 2012 from February to March and the main cause of quarrel was alcohol. MHC revealed that prices of the land have gone up, as a result land owners of this village had amassed a lot of money by selling of their land. They did not know how and where to spend the money and they started spending it on drugs.

**Bapu Dham:** It was found that people in Bapu Dham colony were addicted to different kinds of drugs. Drugs were abused by youngsters, school going children and labourers. According to Sub-Inspector of police, it is not possible to take these drug addicts back to their normal life. This statement showed that they felt themselves helpless to do anything to root out the drug menace.
Palsaura: Sub-Inspector of the Police Post Palsaura informed that people belonging to middle aged group of 30-50 years were more addicted to drugs than any other age group. Alcohol was abused more in this area, as it was prepared at homes too. There were three government authorized liquor shops in this area. According to MHC government was responsible for all this by providing needles to the drug addicts. He referred to “Needle Exchange Program” in which sterilized needles are provided to the intravenous drug users (IDUs) for free of cost, so that addicts do not exchange their needles while injecting drugs in their body. Motive of this program is to prevent them from HIV/AIDS. But prevention of one disease is becoming promoter of another disease.

Kharar: MHC and Constable of Sadar Thana, Kharar, reported that problem of drug addiction was prevalent in Kharar. Further they reported that drug addiction was more in urban areas than in rural areas of Kharar.

Every year Police department made number of arrests in drug trafficking or for drug peddling. Police sources provided a data about arrests made under Excise Act and NDPS Act. Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchases and sale of intoxicating liquors is regulated by States Excise Acts (viz. Punjab Excise Act, 1914, Orissa / Bihar Excise Act 1915, A.P, Excise Act 1968, etc). Their primary concern is the revenue. However they display notices that drinking is injurious to health; they do not allow drinking at public places; prosecute offenders for advertisements on liquor. They notify dry days & ban liquor vends near schools, hospitals, religious places, etc. They also impose curbs on possession limits & hours of sale etc. Neither the said steps have brought down consumption of liquor nor has any law been promulgated by states to check alcohol abuse. Under Excise Act two kinds of arrests were being reported. One is, person could be imprisoned for an offence of drinking of alcohol in a public place under Section 68 – 1/14. And in another, person could be imprisoned under Section 61 – 1/14 for an offence of possession of alcohol.

Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act was legislated in the year 1985 and later amended in 2001. Some of the significant measures taken under the NDPS Act (1985) include:

- For the consumption of substances such as narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or any other substance specified by the Central Government, the
punishment is imprisonment for a term, which may be extended to one year, or
a fine, which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or both.

- In the case of consumption of cannabis products other than bhung,
imprisonment may be for a term of six months, or a fine which may extend to
ten thousand rupees, or both.

- The quantity specified for various substances that could lead to arrest for
trading in drugs was not very large. For example, 250 milligrams of heroin,
five grams of opium, five grams of charas or hashish, 500 grams of ganja
(marijuana) and 25 milligrams of cocaine (NDPS Act, 1985).

There were some loopholes in this Act relating to the length of imprisonment
and the quantity and type of drug seized, thus, the Act was amended. This ensured
that, where traditional drugs are concerned, only individuals with large quantities of
cannabis can be arrested for drug trafficking and will face imprisonment. The detail of
arrests made by police of catchment areas under Excise and NDPS Act in the year
2009 to 2012 is presented below in a tabular form in Table 5.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Excise Act</th>
<th>NDPS Act</th>
<th>Excise Act</th>
<th>NDPS Act</th>
<th>Excise Act</th>
<th>NDPS Act</th>
<th>Excise Act</th>
<th>NDPS Act</th>
<th>Excise Act</th>
<th>NDPS Act</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dhanas</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bapu Dham</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palsaura</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharar (Sadar Police Station)</td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharar (city)</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*City Police Station, Kharar came into existence in April 2010.

Source: The information in this table was disclosed by Police officials of police posts and police
stations visited by the researcher

Police departments were taking various preventive measures to control the
drug menace in these areas. A few police stations were visited during the present
study. Following preventive measures came into light.

- Raid
- Patrolling

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Raids are an important part of many drug enforcement programs. Raids vary in size, scope, and complexity. In their simplest form they may be directed at a neighborhood street pusher and involve only two or three officers. On the other hand, raids targeted against major drug trafficking networks may involve hundreds of law enforcement officers who simultaneously strike a dozen or more different locations and seize millions of dollars worth of drugs (Fuqua; 1978).

To a large extent success of any raid depends upon the preparation for it. All raid situations have certain basic planning considerations:

1. Decide on the strategy for the operation.
2. Select the necessary equipment.
3. Consider all the legal ramifications.
4. Select specialized support units.
5. Brief the participants.

According to the information given by the police departments, they raid the different places in the event of getting any information regarding selling or distribution of illegal drugs. They also raid other suspected areas within their ambit. It was found that the most common places of raid were chemist shops. In case of selling of illegal drugs police used to suspend their licenses under violations of Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940. This act was legislated to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetics.

Patrolling

To a layman, the word “patrol” suggests little more than inspectional activity, whether carried out on foot or a vehicle. Patrol work involves extensive crime-prevention contacts and duties, criminal investigation, traffic enforcement, and an element of any other line activity carried out by field personnel. Patrol force is the backbone of any police department. There are numerous types of police patrol i.e. foot patrol, motorized patrol, mounted patrol, bicycle patrol, aircraft patrol (Wilson & McLaren; 1972). In all the police stations, it was reported that patrolling was another very significant preventive measure against the illegal trafficking of drugs. They select their zone for patrolling. These might be around schools, colleges, markets, etc. Zones could be suspected places or other areas.
Community Liaison Group (CLG)

Community Liaison Group (CLG) was started 8-9 years ago in Chandigarh. According to the Standing Order on the Community Policing in Chandigarh, one Community Liaison Group (CLG) has been set up in each police station and has the following features:-

- It should comprise of representatives of all sections of society.
- The members should be bipartisan, non-controversial and without any criminal antecedents.
- The number of members of CLG shall not exceed 30 and shall be between 25-30.
- Station House Officers (SHOs) would hold monthly meetings with the CLGs, SDPOs would interact on quarterly basis, Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) on six monthly basis and the IGP annually.

The CLG shall be constituted by the respective SHOs and a detailed list of members of CLG of each police station shall be put up by SHO through the Sub Divisional Police Officers (SDPOs) and SSP to the Inspector General of Police (IGP). The list of members of CLGs shall be approved by the IGP. The following will be the role of the members of CLG:-

- Disseminating information about the crime pattern to the citizens.
- Helping the police in investigation and law & order matters.
- Motivating the citizens for installing home security devices.
- Verifying servants/tenants and migrants.
- Conducting volunteer work.
- Providing assistance in crime prevention.
- Identifying the problems of the community and suggesting measures for their solutions.
- Request for police help in no criminal matter can be processed by the CLG and they can render assistance to the citizens in solving their problems.
- Providing regular feed back to the police about its functioning and suggesting measures for improvement in police functioning.

In a recent meeting of the members of CLG it was decided that they will contact the Residential Welfare Association members or other prominent persons of
communities in the premises of their police stations, to chalk out some strategy to provide drug de-addiction treatment in hospitals.

**Dehati Dora (Village Touring)**

The Punjab Police Rules (PPR) have specific provision relating to Dihati Dora (Village Touring) by police officers and the relevant extracts of The Punjab Police Rules (PPR) 20.7 is reproduced below:-

**20.7. Cold Weather Touring:**

(1) In a district where there are two or more gazetted officers one such officer shall ordinarily be away from headquarters on tour between 15th October and 15th April. In a district where there is only one gazetted officer he shall ordinarily spend 100 days on tour between these dates.

Great value is attached by Government to the touring of gazetted officers and in districts where conditions allow, superintendents of police shall make out tour programs for themselves and their gazetted officers. These programs shall cater for tours of about six weeks duration and shall provide for halts of two or three days at places not necessarily the headquarters of police stations. They shall be so arranged that as many villages as possible in the district will be visited by a gazetted officer during the course of the year. Should it be necessary for a gazetted officer on tour to return to headquarters for any reason, this must be regarded as only a temporary break in the tour and the program shall be resumed as soon as possible.

(2) The work of a gazetted police officer on tour in addition to the inspection of police stations shall include--

(a) The acquiring of knowledge of the people, their factions, criminals, villages and geography so as to be able to check the work of subordinates.

(b) The encouragement of the local people to take advantage of his accessibility and give him information.

(c) The enquiring in the presence of headmen into the character of persons under surveillance and of persons whose history sheets are maintained by the police.

(d) The checking of investigations made by the police by occasionally visiting the scenes of old causes, interviewing complainants and witnesses and referring to case diaries.

(e) The enquiring into rumours or complaints of police malpractices or corruption.

(f) The bringing up-to-date of confidential note books.
The checking of the Criminal Tribes Registers and the interviewing of members of criminal tribes.

The inspection of additional police posts and the checking of patrolling done from them. Also enquiring into the desirability of the establishment of such posts in disturbed and abnormally criminal areas.

The checking of "thikripehra" where this is in force and its institution where desirable.

The inspection of premises licensed under the Arms Act.

Police departments from each area of study were aware of the CBDC. But they never referred any drug addict to CBDC.

**Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs)**

The problem of drug addiction is too immense to be tackled by one body of organization alone. Worldwide governments have been facing this problem and its consequences, and have been attempting planning and implementing strategies to curb this. However these strategies have met with limited success to say the least. Government can plan strategies, and provide resources to implement them, but often it is not enough. Other sections of the society need to recognize their responsibilities in controlling the problem of drug addiction and this is where the role of Non-Governmental Organization (hereinafter NGO) becomes extremely important. Various ways in which NGOs can help in this field are summarized (Saxena et al; 2003) below:

1. NGOs can float awareness campaigns thereby making general public recognize the ill effects of using psychoactive substance and thus perform an important role in prevention.

2. By promoting similar awareness campaigns NGOs can also make drug abusers realize the need of treatment.

3. NGOs can themselves provide treatment and rehabilitation services to drug abusers, and thereby help reducing the load on state regulated agencies (which are inadequate in number and capacity to cater to the needs of vast population of drug abusers).

4. It is easier for NGOs to form rapport with people in comparison to a state regulated agency.
During the present study, hardly any NGO was found in the communities under study specifically targeting drug awareness and its prevention. It was reported by one of the officials of an NGO that NGOs working in and around Chandigarh dealt with almost every social problem. Presently, none of the NGOs was found exclusively working on drug awareness or prevention program. Only one NGO in Lala Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Sector 15, Chandigarh, under ‘Servants of People Society’ was seen working exclusively on drug awareness but was disbanded, one and a half years ago. Secretary of the Society shared that the NGO was closed down because government was not funding it appropriately. He also reported that members of the NGO used to spend money from their own pockets. Government was asking them to open a de-addiction centre, where patients could be admitted. According to him it was not easy to admit patients here as it would require appointment of additional staff. Because of improper infrastructure and lack of manpower it was not possible to start a de-addiction centre at Lala Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Sector 15, Chandigarh. As a result NGO was closed down.

Thus, the only motive of NGO remains creating awareness among the community people about the concerned social evil. As mentioned above NGOs are an important part of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, but practically NGOs are seen as an unimportant part of the government. It shows that government is concerned with only those who got addicted to drugs and ignored the rest of the population who are prone to drug addiction. Awareness can do miracles and it would also mean less expenditure on treatment as it has rightly been said that prevention is better than cure.

**State AIDS Control Society at Dhanas and Khudda Ali Sher**

State AIDS Control Society (hereinafter SACS) of each state and U.T. contacted various NGOs of the communities to collaborate with them to control HIV/AIDS by enrolling the high risk groups. During the study two NGOs were found which were providing their services for drug awareness programs. One was All India Women’s Conference (AIWC) at Sector 11, Chandigarh. AIWC is specialized in educating communities regarding intravenous drugs for IDUs. It was reported that SACS was working with this NGO in the project of IDUs. This NGO was serving 25 areas of Chandigarh. Out of these 25 areas, 2 (Dhanas and Khudda Ali Sher) areas were a part of the present study, were also served. NGO was regularly seen organizing awareness camps in communities. Besides awareness camps, it also conducted skits and
exhibitions in the communities. Like other NGOs, this NGO was also engaged in awareness drives on HIV/AIDS, breast cancer, legal awareness, family counseling, nutrition, etc. This NGO had one project manager, one doctor, one staff nurse, accountant, counselor, female outreach workers, male outreach workers, peer educators and a helper. According to the head of AIWS, “people are very much prone to injectable drugs in their catchment areas”. She further revealed that it was not an easy task to handle these IDUs as drug addicts were very manipulative. They used to sell syringes that were provided to them under Needle Exchange Program. By selling these needles they generated money for buying drugs and they themselves used infected needles for injecting drugs.

These Injecting Drug User (IDUs) were taken to the Integrated Counseling and Testing Center (ICTC) centre for their HIV test. Shockingly, peer educators appointed in these centres for helping and educating the addicts were themselves drug addicts. They were recruited because only they knew the addicts in the community. They used to bring drug addicts from their houses for treatment and counseling. Doctors find it difficult to deal with the peer educators as they themselves were badly drugged to go to the community to do their duty.

Yuvsatta at Bapu Dham

Yuvsatta (Youth for Peace) in Bapu Dham colony was funded by ‘Oxfam India’. Yuvsatta was providing many services to the children like free education to the students who were below 10th standard, training of yoga, music, dance, and other vocational courses like photography, etc. It also had its own newspaper named as ‘Jugnu’ which consisted of articles written by children of Bapu Dham colony.

According to project manager of Yuvsatta, they enrolled 500 children in different courses during the session 2011 - 2012 but only 80 children were regular in attending classes. Reason for such a huge dropout rate was the problem of drug addiction. It was reported that large number of children in Bapu Dham colony were vulnerable to drugs. These were mostly below the age of 12 years. They were addicted to sulfadiazine, gel-tube, correction fluid, polish, etc. It was reported that there were 8-9 shops in Bapu Dham colony which were providing them different kinds of drugs. These children were rag pickers and spent all their earnings on drugs. A few children were seen smelling a handkerchief, it was found that the handkerchief was carrying some substance of abuse. “Bapu Dham needs more attention to deal with the problem of drug abuse”, said the project manager.
There were some centres known as OST (Oral Substitution Therapy) started by NACO (National AIDS Control Organization) all over India which used to give sublingual medicine named as buprenorphine, to the patients. It was reported by one of the NGO workers from Palsaura dispensary, that few OST workers started selling buprenorphines.

Another aspect which came to light during this research was that a few patients were taking treatment from the CBDC of Palsaura, and alongside, they also used to take buprenorphine from the OST started by Chandigarh SACS (State AIDS Control Society), Palsaura dispensary. This scenario revealed that these Oral Substitution Therapy (OST) centres were started for the benefit of the drug addict patients but some drug abusers started misusing this facility.

The following conclusions are drawn from the above discussion.

The role of various groups like teachers, police, and community leaders discussed in this chapter are mainly goal or task oriented than emotional. They perform functions of social welfare and social security. Local councillors can play a great role in their own communities as they are in touch with the culture, background, nature and habits of the addict. They have powers where they can make arrangements to channelize the energies of youth in allowing them to follow the right direction rather than falling in the clutches of drugs. NGOs are set up to do social welfare with an idea to reach the vulnerable groups of society. NGOs target some of the areas to eradicate the problem of drug by following different strategies. In the present chapter, their participation was looked into.

- The teachers were seen making an effort to create awareness among the students about effects of drugs through moral education during the morning assembly. Apart from this they also organized chart making and essay writing competitions on the problem under study. A handful of students were caught in the school while abusing drugs. Government Senior Secondary School, Khudda Ali Sher was the only school who knew about CBDCs and CBDC team had also visited the school.

- Community leaders from Dhanas, Khudda Ali Sher, and Kharar, visited people to listen to their problems and made them aware about drug addiction and its effects on them. To attract youngsters and channelized their energies in
the right direction, they opened gym, and organized cricket and kabaddi tournaments.

- Police was seen using different kinds of preventive measures available to them like raids, patrolling, CLG, and Dehati Dora to control the menace of drug addiction. Among these preventive measures CLG seems to be more effective as police work at a grass root level in collaboration with prominent community members and community

- NGOs were using different methods like skits, magic, etc. to create awareness regarding effects of drugs on person’s mind, body and family. Problem of Peer educators was highlighted by Doctors. Bapu Dham was one area under study where children as young as 12 years were consuming different types of substances and there was no strong move to stop this asocial behavior.

Teachers, local leaders, police and NGOs are powerful agents of social change. These agents work at the grass root level for the local communities. In the current chapter, none of the NGOs was seen exclusively working for the de-addiction (especially in the areas like Dhanas, where there was hardly any house without drug addict). Police was also seen inactive as the number of arrests showed that they were not exercising their powers. Whereas, Municipal Councillors were doing their bit in de-addiction by opening gyms and organizing sports activities for the community people. Thus, the chapter concludes with a strong observation that CBDC concept can do wonders if all these groups work jointly. Health professionals are running their schemes of de-addiction without knowing the marketing strategies, resulting into failure of schemes. There is a need for a strong move and collaborative action by both primary and secondary groups to create the success story. Apart from these most important trait which professional must need to inhibit is honesty. Honesty, humanity, intellect and team work approach can do miracles in eradicating drug addiction.