

Punjab's War on Drugs

Why in news?

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Amid a new wave of political churn against the government for failing to curtail drugs, the Punjab CM has sought to enhance punishment for offenders.

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How has the Punjab government's crackdown on drugs progressed?

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- In accordance with his campaign, immediately after assuming office, Punjab CM set up a "Special Task Force" (STF) against drugs. \n
- STF began by arresting thousands of peddlers. $\space{\space{1.5}n}$
- Within four weeks, the CM and the STF chief announced that the preelection promise had been fulfilled, and supplies choked. \n
- Notably, the last one year has seen the "arrest of 19,000 drug peddlers and treatment of more than 2 lakh drug victims". \n
- Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act has also been involved in many cases with over 4,000 convictions already secured under the act. \n
- Additionally, over 5,600 NDPS cases are under trial, and Punjab has recorded an impressive 82% conviction rate under NDPS. \n

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What are the recent developments?

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- **Protests** Despite the initial intensive crackdown, the drug problem seems to persisting in Punjab, and reports actually suggesting an increase in drug abuse.
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- A video of a woman wailing next to the body of her son who lies in a heap of garbage with a syringe still stuck in his veins has created a sensation. \n
- Allegedly, there has also been a spurt in drug-related deaths, which is causing a political churn, with opposition parties voicing against the government.

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• While the government is believed to be under-reporting drug related deaths due to immense pressure, it has nonetheless asserted a stern crackdown.

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- Reaction Punjab CM has written to the union government, seeking to enhance punishment under the NDPS Act to deter drug abuse. \n
- He has sought to bring in the death penalty for first-time offenders, besides declaring that government employees must undergo drug screening.
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- But a previous Bombay High Court judgement had held death penalty under NDPS Act as unconstitutional, thereby making the CM's demand look naive.

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What are the important initiatives to curtail the drug menace?

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• **DAPO Project** - In March, the government launched "Drug Abuse Prevention Officer" (DAPO) project, a community participation programme.

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- Thousands volunteered registered as DAPOs to raise awareness and the government also leveraged its 3.5 lakh officials as DAPOs. \n
- The effectiveness of the exercise is yet to be evaluated.

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- Buddy Project The Special Task Force (STF) designed a "buddy project", aiming to include all schools and colleges for student awareness. \n
- It has been launched in some areas and STF officers say it will soon be extended across the state and encompasses parents and teachers too. \n
- OOAT Program Health department has opened about 81 "Outpatient Opioid Assisted Treatment" (OOAT) clinics for opium and heroin addicts. \n
- This program is running since May and addicts are for the time-being given buprenorphine (an opioid substitute). \n
- **Confiscation Act** Last year, the Cabinet had decided to enact the "Confiscation of Drug Dealers Property Act".
- This could not take off as the home department informed the CMO that a similar provision already exists under the NDPS Act. \n

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What are the challenges that the STF is facing?

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- The STF was to directly report to the CM's office, overlooking the State DGP and other police hierarchy. $\gamman{\cap{black} n}$
- This created some tussle, which reached its peak when the STF questioned an SP and also arrested a police inspector on drug charges. \n
- These skirmishes visibly slowed down STF's work and subsequently it was place back within the police hierarchy (reporting to the DGP). \n
- Earlier this year, the government issued a notification to exclude STF from the RTI, as it was facing pressure to release sensitive information. \n
- STF also had to face political headwinds as it had to inquire into the alleged involvement of an ex-minister from the SAD party in a drug mesh. \n

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Source: Indian Express

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