
National Survey on Extent, Patterns and Trends of Drug Abuse in India (D-83)

- ♦ current national picture on drug abuse
- ♦ multiple methodologies for data collection
- ♦ focused studies on special populations
- ♦ assist the Government of India in developing policy for control of drug abuse

Community Wide Drug Demand Reduction in India (E-40)

- ♦ networking with the Government of India, United Nations and NGOs
- ♦ support to Regional Resource Training Centres
- ♦ focused work on
 - reducing risk of drug related transmission of HIV/AIDS
 - women and drugs
 - developing training manuals
 - drug abuse monitoring system
 - workplace prevention

Community Wide Drug Demand Reduction in North Eastern States of India (E-41)

- ♦ community involvement in drug demand reduction
 - ♦ mobilizing community based organizations
 - ♦ upgrading human resources of NGOs
 - ♦ strengthening work on drug related HIV/AIDS
 - ♦ after-care and follow-up activities
 - ♦ income generation as part of rehabilitation
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Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS)

A Profile of Treatment Seekers

- ♦ 209 centres from all the states of India contributed data to the DAMS on 16,942 new drug abusers.
- ♦ Most respondents were male, around 35 years, married, literate and employed
- ♦ Data was available from both rural and urban India
- ♦ Alcohol, Cannabis, Heroin and Opium were the most common drugs of abuse.
- ♦ Most respondents had been using drugs for 5 years and longer.
- ♦ About 9 percent of the sample reported current injecting drug use.
- ♦ Only about 27 percent of the sample reported a previous history of treatment.
- ♦ Variability across states on several data items was seen.