

Most Important/ Court Matter

**GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI.  
DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION : SCHOOL BRANCH  
OLD SECRETARIAT : DELHI-110054.**

No.DE 23(494)/Sch.Br./11/ 768

Dated: 2/8/11

**CIRCULAR**

**Sub: Directions of Hon'ble High Court in the matter of WP(C) 1939/2011 titled Sanjeev Sabherwal Vs GNCT of Delhi & others which is a public interest litigation regarding inhalant abuse among school going children.**

A report was published in some sections of press that school going children in Delhi are inhaling certain daily items such as Eraser fluid, Naphthalene ball, Petrol, Diesel, Pain relieving Balms, Glue, Nail Polish Remover, Paint thinner etc, for addiction. A PIL was also filed in the Hon'ble High Court regarding taking of preventive measures/steps so that school going children are kept 'INHALENT ABUSE/Addiction free. Hon'ble High Court has directed the Education Department to take necessary preventive steps in this regard (copy enclosed).

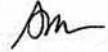
In the light of aforesaid, there is a need to take preventive measures by adopting various awareness programmes in schools and to identify such children if any and give them much needed emotional & moral support and counselling so that they can also grow healthy. It is also required to make our teachers and other staff members sensitive to the issue and utilize their services in curbing this menace. Hence, in order to curb the malady and educate the children not to abuse their childhood and youth by taking recourse to such activities, an Action Plan has been framed by Directorate of Education which is to be followed in all schools of Directorate of Education. The same is enclosed herewith.

All the Govt./Govt. Aided/Unaided recognized schools of Delhi are directed to follow the enclosed Action Plan during each academic session. Educational Vocational Guidance Counsellor or one Science teacher of the school may be designated as Nodal Officer for organizing programmes like sensitizing the teachers, parents and for ensuring that awareness among students is being created through organizing YUVA Life Skills programmes in their school. Heads of the schools are advised to conduct these programmes/activities on last working day of each month. A proper record of the schedule of activities undertaken as mentioned in the Action Plan is to be maintained by each school.

*Am*

Addl.D.E.(Sports) and District DDEs/EOs/DEOs/SPEs are also requested to include the activities on the issue of 'Inhalant abuse by school children' mentioned at S.N. 4 in the Action Plan under the heading "Co-curricular Activities at School/Zonal/District/State Level" in cultural competitions as an Annual feature.

Further, as per directions of Hon'ble High Court Heads of schools are directed to put posters on this issue at key points in the school so that crucial awareness is created, among students, teachers and parents.



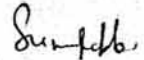
(Dr.(Mrs.)Sunita S. Kaushik)  
Addl. Director of Education (Schools)

**Encl. As above**

**All Heads of Govt./Govt. Aided/Unaided recognized schools of GNCT, Delhi**

Copy for information to:-

1. P.S. to Director (Education)
2. All Regional Directors
3. All DDEs/EOs /DEOs/SPEs/EVGCs through DEL-E
4. OS(IT) to paste on the website.



(Dr.(Mrs.)Suman Rekha)  
Deputy Director of Education (Schools)

ANNEXURE R-1

**ACTION PLAN TO  
BE FOLLOWED IN  
ALL SCHOOLS  
UNDER  
DIRECTORATE OF  
EDUCATION DELHI.**

Action Plan to be followed in schools of Delhi regarding creating awareness and preventive measures in the light of Newspaper report and in the matter of WP(c) 1939/2011 titled Sajeev Sabharwal Vs GNCTD & others pending in the Hon'ble High Court, which is a public interest litigation regarding inhalant abuse among school going children.

As per article published in local Newspaper 'Delhi Kids on a dangerous High' that school going children in Delhi are inhaling certain daily items such as Eraser fluid, Naphthalene ball, Petrol, Diesel, Pain relieving Balms, Glue, Nail Polish Remover, Paint thinner etc, for addiction, a PIL is filed in the Hon'ble High Court regarding preventive measures/steps in availability of these items, To curb the menace of inhalant abuse among school going children the following action plan is proposed for schools of Delhi :

## **1. SENSITIZING THE TEACHERS AND PARENTS**

To sensitize the teachers and parents about the use of these inhalants by students as they are easily available. They will be briefed about 'what is inhalant abuse'? How are they used? What are their symptoms and ill effects? Why adolescents use health hazardous substances? Common causes of substance abuse, how to treat the child who is addicted and preventive measures to be adopted by parents and teachers. This can be done by organizing special staff meetings and general parent teacher meetings by the Head of the school in the month of July (i.e. after reopening of school after summer vacations) in the following ways:-

### **i What are inhalants and solvents ?**

Traditionally referred to as 'glue sniffing', the vast majority of solvent abusers are between the ages of 11-16 and usually male. The most common method of inhaling solvents is by inhaling them from a bag which is placed over the face.

A feeling of strong intoxication kicks in almost immediately felt with some users experiencing hallucinations. The effects are short lived, resulting in the prospect of repeated abuse.

Abuse of inhalants and solvents is most common among adolescents and younger children, especially between the ages of 13 to 15, who often use them to gain peer-acceptance. These chemicals, which are easily and cheaply available, are often "gateway drugs" that young people use before moving on to other drugs of abuse. Inhalants and solvents can be habit forming because they contain addictive elements. They can be exceptionally dangerous when abused, and prolonged use has been associated with irreversible brain damage. Sudden sniffing death(SSFD) can result from a single use. These items of daily usage are being used by the school going children from all strata of the society. A large proportion of the adolescents may

be those who just use the substance but are not yet dependent on them. They vary from recreational to harmful and hazardous drug users and require different approaches to screening, diagnosis and management. Substance use can lead to other risk taking behavior by clouding the adolescent's judgment.

## **ii Examples of inhalants and solvents**

Examples of inhalants and solvents include glues, gasoline, rubber cement, aerosols, antifreeze, gasoline, correcting fluid, room deodorizers, paint thinners, nail polish removers, shoe polish, cooking sprays, and household cleaners and waxes.

## **iii Methods of use**

- Sniffing or smoking – Inhalants are sniffed from a container or sprayed directly in to the nose or mouth.
- Huffing : A chemical soaked rag is held to the face or stuffed in the mouth and the substance is inhaled.
- Bagging : Inhaling gas or vapors from bags or balloons
- Inhalants are placed on sleeves, collars, other items of clothing, blankets and are sniffed over a period of time . This is particularly popular method of disguising inhalation of gasoline fumes.
- Heating and Inhaling .

## **iv Common causes of substance abuse among students are:**

- Curiosity
- Pressure from friends
- Too much pocket money
- Escape from boredom
- Broken family
- Mistaken belief that drug abuse will not lead to addiction
- Rebellious attitude
- Lack of parental guidance
- Stress of growing up, failing exams, failed relationships
- To escape reality
- Myths about drugs such as drugs cause happiness etc.

**v Symptoms among students for who use inhalants :**

- Drunkenness
- Hallucinations
- Erratic or violent behaviour
- Fixed stare, blurred or double vision
- Restlessness, tiredness and lack of energy
- Groups of teenagers congregating in out of the way places
- Tubes of glue, gas canisters, aerosols sprays etc. found in unusual places such as waste ground, derelict buildings or hidden in the home.
- Smell of solvent on breath or traces of solvent on the cuffs of jackets, on lapels, handkerchiefs, rags or in crisp packets, plastic bags or bottles.
- Spots, boils or a red ring around the mouth and nose ("glue sniffer's rash")
- Persistent cough, running nose and eyes.
- Abdominal Cramps
- Respiratory Distress
- Abnormal Heart Beat

**vi Warning Signs**

- Have the odor of solvents or inhalants on breath or clothes
- Experience slurred speech or disorientation or have difficulty moving
- Have a runny nose or rash around the mouth or nose
- Attempt to obtain paraphernalia (sprays, propane, lighter fluid, nail polish remover), paper bags, and balloons
- Experience personality changes (especially with increased recklessness or fearlessness), poor judgment, and loss of interest in previously enjoyable activities
- Behave evasively or lie about activities or whereabouts

vii **Effects on the Central Nervous System**

Inhaled solvents cross rapidly into the blood, and because they are fat soluble, they arrive quickly in the brain. This is because the myelin sheath that covers nerve cells and the neuronal membrane have a very high fat content. Once in the central nervous system. Unfortunately, the inhaled solvents also begin to eat away the fatty tissues of the brain and the rest of the central nervous system. Over the long term, devastating neurological damage can result | permanent neurological damage.

vii **Intoxication**

Inhalants cause euphoria, dizziness, and excitement. Severe intoxication can result in convulsions, coma and death.

Other serious effects include:

- Brain damage and mental retardation
- Hallucinations
- Mood swings
- Personality changes
- Slurred speech
- Movement disorder
- Assaultiveness
- Poor judgment and bizarre behavior

## **2. AWARENESS AMONG CHILDREN**

Children many times do not perceive the types of health hazards inhalation abuse may cause therefore, it is very essential that children themselves are told and made aware about its danger. They should be especially sensitized not to experiment with it even once. **The children may be made aware that inhalant abuse can**

**kill, it can kill suddenly and it can kill those who sniff for the first time.**

The awareness can be spread among school children through talks in morning assembly, organizing regular and repeated counseling sessions in schools for children to explain the dangers of intoxication by school counselors.

Posters, banners on 'NO TO INHALANT ABUSE' should be put up at strategic points in schools premises for dissemination of this message.

**Substance Abuse Intoxicants**

Preventing children taking intoxicants by saying 'NO' to it first time and at all times is a very effective remedy to prevent Intoxicants related problems. Moral and value education focusing on right and wrong, and appropriate and inappropriate are not useful because young people generally discard this. However, this has to be combined with skill development. Young people need to develop skills to analyze, critically evaluate and understand health consequences of substance abuse/use even before the first intake.

**Immediate Effects of Intoxicants**

Intoxicants act as central nervous system depressant. Many think, it stimulates a person to be bold. This is not true. Unlike other foods, Intoxicant do not require digestion. When one inhales, intoxicants are absorbed directly into the bloodstream through the walls of the stomach and the intestine. Once intoxicants enter the bloodstream it circulates throughout the body. Depending on the amount consumed, the initial effects can be seen to be predominantly on the brain and behavior. A person under the influence of intoxicants initially feels relaxed, very confident and talks freely. Slowly as the person becomes more intoxicated, his motor movements become clumsy, speech becomes slurred and there is a loss of judgment, gradually, the person becomes increasingly insensitive to the surroundings and slips into an unconscious stage.



### **Long-term Effects of Intoxicants**

Regular, excessive use of intoxicants causes acute and chronic problems related to health, occupation family and social relationships, intoxicants can damage every system of our body

### **How to prevent taking intoxicants ?**

- Educating adolescents about the adverse effects of inhalants on health, family and society.
- Helping adolescents to develop skills of critical thinking to understand ill effects of inhalant, decision- making skills and dealing with peer pressure to keep away from inhalants.
- Encouraging adolescents to talk about the dangers of inhalant with their friends, so that they can come up with ways to influence friends not to indulge in such habits.
- Helping adolescents develop creative ways of having “fun” and practicing meditation decreases inhalants use amongst teenagers.

### **3. TEACHING THROUGH YUVA SCHOOL LIFESKILLS**

#### **PROGRAMME (SLP):-**

Awareness among students can be created under YUVA SLP programme. The **objectives** of tackling the substance abuse issue under this programme are as under :-

- i. Development of life skills among the students by the trained teachers (Trg. In life skills/YUVA/Science Teachers). Life skills will include – Critical thinking, Decision making, coping skills to face stress and peer pressure.
- ii. Enhancing self esteem of students through YUVA SLP programme as well as participation of students in Co-

curricular activities.

- iii. Helping the students in the development of positive attitude, communication skills and assertiveness technique.

### **Methodology**

Group Discussions, Brain Storming sessions, Role Play, Small Group Activities to create awareness among the students about consequences of taking substances as alcohol, drugs and inhalants. The examples of some of the activities are enclosed. More activities on awareness and prevention of use of inhalants will be developed with the help of EVGCs and will be uploaded on Department's website [www.edudel.nic.in](http://www.edudel.nic.in) for all schools to follow. One period of every class (5<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>) in a month will be fixed in the time table of the class for conducting these activities. Although all our teachers of Govt./Govt. Aided schools are trained in YUVA SLP programme these periods can be allocated to Science teachers/ EVGCs preferably. All Unaided recognized schools will also be advised to develop activities in line with YUVA(SLP) and ensure them in their schools.

### **Activities to be done in Schools under YUVA (SLP)**

#### **Activity- I**

##### **Introduction**

This session attempts to explain students the importance of basic healthy living habits and make them aware of the negative impact of inhalation abuse on body. Students will be able to introspect, learn the ill effect of inhalants and about the various constructive ways of expressing their feelings and to utilize their time with helpful activities. Various life skills needed to cope with emotions and dealing effectively with situation.

##### **Objectives:**

By the end of this session, students will be able to-

- Understand the ill effect of inhalants on them.
- Recognize ways to manage their negative feelings.

**Time: 35 minutes.**

Life skill being use: Self awareness, critical thinking, coping with emotions, decision making, say 'NO' to peer pressure.

**Advance Preparation :**

Blackboard, chalk, charts about symptoms of inhaling certain daily items and ill effect of the use of these inhalants.

**Methodology:**

Step 1- please read the fact sheet carefully and go to the session well in advance before you carry it out with students.

Step 2 – Greet the student and introduce the topic,

Step 3- Tell them that they will now hear a story about a boy. Ask one volunteer to read out the story.

### **Story of Sonu**

"Sonu the only son of his parents, belongs to upper socio economic status, his parents are always busy in their business and parties. They do not care about Sonu's feelings. Sonu's loneliness leads him to drink with his friends. Once his friend told him about inhaling paint thinner, correction fluid, and how he can feel 'high'. He read an article published in a local newspaper in which he read school going children were inhaling certain daily household items such as correction fluid, stain remover etc. He also read about health hazards of inhalation abuse. He learnt that experimenting with it even once, can kill those who sniff it for the first time. He also came to know how the abuse of

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these inhalants lead to destruction of brain cells, abdominal pains, visual disturbance, lethargy, severe mood swings, violent behaviour, slurred speech etc.”

Step 4 – Applaud the student and ask the class the following questions one by one. Let them respond to the previous question before asking them the next.

- What did you learn from the story?
- How many of you know about inhalation?
- Describe the ill effects of inhalers on your acquaintance.
- Describe the symptoms.
- Who are responsible for encouraging Sonu to take inhalers?.
- What other factors can be there?
- If you were Sonu, how would you react to your friend's suggestion.
- What should Sonu do?

**Note for Teachers:**

Discuss the following points with the class.

We all get bored and lonely sometimes but we have to manage situations and feelings. If we indulge in taking alcohol, drugs and inhalers for the first time under peer pressure, sometimes for experience sake, curiosity, or challenge by a friend, no one knows the number of inhalers sniffing taken to make one addicted.

Apart from the things drugs and inhalers do to our body, they also cost a lot of money. Sometimes youth turn to crime to pay for their addiction. The family suffers economically, socially and psychologically. Further the addiction destroys one's self control, self esteem, future and ultimately their life.

When your friend offers inhalers to you, you explain to him about how you see the drug use getting out of hand . Have the courage to say NO confidently and assertively.

**Key points :**

- Say "NO" to peer pressure. Suggest other options, remind them of the side effects of inhalants.
- Hang around with non users.
- Communicate your feelings to parents.
- Report of such instances of inhalants, use offer to the seniors or parents.
- Value yourself.

**Activity- II**

**Step 1 :** Greet the class and tell them that today, we will be discussing topic that may help us in being healthy and happy . We will talk about the ways of preparing ourselves to tackle the problem of inhaling artificial stimuli or addiction which is harmful for our well being and health.

**Step II:** Ask the students to narrate any incident about inhalant use they have come across. Encourage them to give details. Tag their memory by asking " Do you know of someone who/whose family has been affected by it? etc.

**Note for teachers**

Assist the students with the details

**Step III** Divide the class into five groups and assign them one topic each from the following:

1. Commonly abused products
2. Impact of these products on health
3. Signs and symptoms
4. Treatment and cure
5. Role of parents and teachers in identifying and for intervention

(Note: Each group to brain storm among themselves and come up with points.) The group leader is to compile the discussion and present their views among the other groups.

Note for teachers: Tell the students that we need to use life skills like interpersonal relationships, effective communication, Decision Making and creative thinking to avoid becoming a victim to inhalant abuse and handle the peer pressure arising out of such a situation instead we can reverse the pressure for instilling positive values in the friends who take inhalants tell them that being self aware (Do I want to take inhalant – why? ) and utilize critical thinking.

Key Messages:

1. Students should understand the impact of inhalant abuse.
2. Educate the student about the damages caused by it.
3. It is best not to indulge in sniffing or huffing behavior
4. Rehearsing how to say No to an offer for inhalant abuse.

More activities will be developed by Educational Vocational Guidance Counsellors in coordination with State Council of Educational and Research and Training, Delhi and will be placed on Department's website [www.edudel.nic](http://www.edudel.nic) for all schools to follow.

#### **4. CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AT SCHOOL/ ZONAL/ DISTRICT/ STATE LEVEL**

The following activities will also be organized in schools covering this issue annually under co-curricular activities at School/Zonal/District/ State level.

- i Essay competition
- ii Painting competition
- iii Slogan/ poster competition
- iv Nukkad Natak

Slogans to Create Awareness about Prevention of Childhood Crimes

बचपन के दिन होते चार  
नहीं आते बार बार ।  
यह बचपन होता मजेदार  
व्यर्थ मत खोना इसे मेरे यार ॥

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अपनी क्षमताओं को पहचान  
सपनों में तू भर दे जान ।  
स्कूल को तू दोस्त मान  
बुरी आदतें दुश्मन जान ॥

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हम शक्कर के नहीं बताशें हैं  
जो पानी में घुल जाएंगे ।  
हम तिनके की तरह नहीं है हल्के  
जो आंधी में उड़ जाएंगे ॥  
हम नशा चोरी अपराध भावना  
कभी नहीं मन में लाएंगे ॥

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जागो सोचो करो विचार  
पाओ अपराध मुक्त संसार ।  
पढो खेलो पंख पसार  
स्कूल की तरफ बढ़ चलो यार ॥

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आस पडोसी बुरा कहेंगे  
साथी सारे दूर रहेंगे ।  
मात-पिता न लाड करेंगे  
बुरी आदतों के जो हम यार रहेंगे ॥

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नशों का संसार-पीडा व अंधकार  
नशों से मुक्ति, सुख की युक्ति

Helpline – 1800113872  
(for help Durg Abuse)



## **5. TRAINING OF TEACHERS**

The teachers trainers will be first sensitized and trained on how to identify the children using substance abuse by doctors of IHBAS and from Delhi Health Scheme. A one day workshop for this will be organized by SCERT for them. These teachers will further train the teachers of all categories of Delhi Govt. schools during their in-service training programme, which are held regularly and annually by SCERT. One session of the training will focus on this issue only .

## **6. TREATING THE IDENTIFIED CHILDREN**

Children found using inhalants would be encouraged by the teachers to talk to their parents and school guidance counselors. It would be ensured by the school to contact the parents so that immediate remedial action is taken by them. Such identified children will be integrated in the school system

## **7. COPING UP WITH INHALANT ABUSE**

If someone close has a problem with drugs or inhalants, your support can make a great difference. The kind of support may vary among individuals based on their personal behavioral traits and the type of substance abused being used. The type of support may include:

- Support from family/friends.
- Early identification.
- Emotional/ psychological support.
- Motivation to get support services.

### **How do you Support?**

- Focus on the child's feeling.
- Be patient and compassionate

- Stay calm and discuss the situation without fighting or getting emotional. Listen to what your child says without being judgmental.

Communicate, reflect and reassure. Explain why you are worried and what your concerns are and tell them how you feel.

What Parents can do. ?

- Make home a positive place to be in.
- Find and encourage your child to pursue his/ her interest.
- Communicate with your child about various social and psychological changes that are occurring, specially about adolescents, thinking view points, feeling and what is happening in their world, the pleasure of growing up.
- Talk about substance use, crime etc.
- Be firm and consistent and show that using drugs is a practice which is disapproved.
- Build your child's self esteem.

**Teachers**

- Do not believe every thing you are told. Be alert to the child's behavior signs and symptoms. Talk to students informally and openly.
- Discuss with students the ill effects of these inhalants.
- Get involved and keep the students
- involved in activities of their interest Discuss issues related to adolescence with your students and suggest measures to handle them.
- Help and guide students to explore career options and in setting realistic goals.
- Learn as much as you can about substance abuse.
- Organize activities like, slogans writing, poster making, essay competition, nukkad natak etc. under YUVA Club for creating awareness on this issue among school children.

- Poster banners on "No to inhalant abuse" should be put up at strategic point. Organize rallies in schools.
- Use life skills modules of YUVA SLP with the students especially assertive techniques and negotiations skills
- Check toilets, play ground, library and parking lots of schools to see that no such objects of inhalants are found.

+ W.P.(C) 1939/2011

SANJEEV SABAHRWAL ..... Petitioner  
 Through in person.

versus

GNCTD AND ORS ..... Respondent  
 Through Mr. Rajiv Nanda, Addl. St. Counsel  
 with Ms. Rachna Saxena for R-1 to  
 4 & 7.

**CORAM:****HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE****HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJIV KHANNA****ORDER**% **18.05.2011**

By this writ petition, preferred by Mr. Sanjeev Sabahawal as pro bono publico, the following reliefs have been sought:-

“ a) Direct the respondent Authorities to take preventive measures/STEPS IN AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN DAILY ITEMS such as Eraser Fluid, Naphthalene balls, Petrol, Diesel, Pain Relieving Balms, Glue, Nail Polish Remover, Paint Thinner etc. ALLEGEDLY USED BY THE STREET CHILDREN/WORKING CHILDREN, SCHOOL GOING STUDENTS ETC. FOR INHALANT ABUSE/ADDITION-AS PER A REPORT PUBLISHED IN THE DELHI EDITION OF THE HINDUSTAN TIMES ON THE FRONT PAGE & SECOND PAGE ON 16.03.2011 & TITLED AS “DELH KIDS ON A DANGEROUS HIGH” b)

Direct the Respondent, Director of Education to

take such preventive steps so that the School Going Children may be kept INHALANT ABUSE/Addiction Free.

c) Direct the respondents to give wide publicity and sensitize the parents regarding such menace of INHALANT ABUSE going on amongst the children in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

d) Pass any other order or orders as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit in the facts and circumstances of the case."

2. This Court on 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2011 had passed the following order:-

"Issue notice on the question of admission and final disposal.

Mr. Rajiv Nanda, learned Additional Standing Counsel has entered appearance on behalf of the respondent Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7. No notice need be issued to respondent Nos. 5 and 6.

Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, who has preferred this Public Interest Litigation in person, shall give suggestions to Mr. Rajiv Nanda so that he can put forth before the respondents and file a reply thereto. Let the suggestions be given within a week and the reply on the said suggestions and the action taken, if any, be filed within five weeks."

3. In pursuance of the aforesaid order, Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal has given a number of suggestions. An affidavit has been filed by the respondent-State. On a perusal of the affidavit, it is manifest that a policy decision has been framed how to curb the malady and educate the children not to abuse their childhood and youth by taking recourse to such activities. Quite apart from the road map, which has been prepared by the

respondent, the suggestions that have been given by Mr. Sabharwal shall be kept in view. Further, the GNCTD shall hold awareness campaigns how the addiction can be fatal at times and how it slowly corrodes human life as a consequence of anxiety, neurosis, Alzheimer, depression, obsessive disorder, irreversible nervous breakdown, hallucination etc. which are associated with substance abuse and inhalation. Posters shall also be put at the key points in the educational institutions so that crucial awareness is created.

The writ petition is accordingly disposed of without any order as to costs.

*scd*  
CHIEF JUSTICE

*scd*  
SANJIV KHANNA, J.

MAY 18, 2011  
NA



Copy of Order

No. 10227 /DHC/WRT/D-3/2011

Dated 6-6-11

2011

From

The Registrar General  
Delhi High Court  
New Delhi

To

1. Govt. of NCT of Delhi, The Jt. Governor of Delhi, Raj Niwas, Delhi
2. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi
3. The Principal Secretary (Education), Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi
4. The Director of Education, Directorate of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, New Delhi
5. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi R/o 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi
6. Delhi State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi R/o 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmiri Gate, New Delhi
7. Commissioner of Police, Delhi Police, Delhi Police HQ, I.P. Estate, New Delhi

WRIT PETITION ( C ) NO. 1939/2011

Sanjeev Sabharwal

.....Petitioner/s

Vs.

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & others

.....Respondent/s

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith for information and immediate compliance/necessary action a copy of order dated 18.5.2011 passed by Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court in the above noted case alongwith a copy of memo of parties.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

Asstt. Registrar (Writs)  
for Registrar General

BR/24.5.2011

1657/SE  
6/7/2011

6.7.11  
[Handwritten signature]

7789  
7/7/11  
1461-147  
08/7/11  
9134/08  
5/7/11

Handwritten notes and signatures on the left margin, including 'FDE (LIT)', 'LIT', and 'Sir'.