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From the Desk of Director General

Financial Investigation under NDPS Act

Since money is life blood of criminal organizations, especially those dealing in drug trafficking, combating drug trafficking is best done by confiscating their ill gotten assets. Chapter VA of NDPS Act deals with forfeiture of illegally acquired property. Provisions of Chapter VA are applicable against persons, (a) convicted under NDPS Act, (b) detained under PIT NDPS Act, (c) arrested or warrant or authorization of arrest issued for offence under NDPS Act, (d) relatives or associates of above.

In nutshell, after financial investigation, the investigating officer issues freezing/seizing order of illegally acquired property, under section 68 F of NDPS Act. This order should be sent to the Competent Authority within 48 hours of being made. Competent Authority after giving due notice to concerned parties can issue forfeiture orders. The order of Competent Authority can be appealed before the Appellate Tribunal. No Civil Court has any jurisdiction and there can be no injunction by any court or authority. The burden of proving that any property specified in the notice served by Competent Authority under 68 H is not illegally acquired property is of the person affected.

In fact the provisions of Chapter V A of NDPS Act are unique in Indian penal laws and are among the most robust in the region. However, these are not being applied in most NDPS cases.

We must sensitize our investigating/field officers about these provisions and train them to use these. We must impart requisite knowledge and skill our I.Os to conduct financial investigation. NCB would gladly share training material/training resources about chapter V A of NDPS Act with other law enforcement agencies. Let us resolve to deprive the drug traffickers of their ill gotten wealth.


Alshay

Director General, NCB

1. Operations

High Quantity Seizures by NCB (Zone wise)

Ahmedabad Zone

- On 14.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 9.363 kg of Hashish at Relief Road, Ahmedabad. Three persons were arrested.
- On 07.03.2018., Officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 1.210 kg of Heroin and arrested one Nigerian national.
- On 16.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 14.168 kg of Hashish at Karjan Toll Booth. Three persons were arrested.
- On 19.03.2018, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 404 gram of Amphetamine in Goa-Mudgaon Sampark Kranti Train at Vadodara Railway Station. One Nigerian national was arrested.

Seizure of 14.16 Kg of Hashish and arrest of three persons

Officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit received information that three drug traffickers were carrying the consignment of Charas in car and taking it further from Vadodara to Bharuch/Surat side. The car was intercepted and thoroughly searched by the NCB team. Two bags containing ten packets were found in the boot of the car, which tested positive for Charas. The weight of the seized hashish was 14.16 Kg. All the three persons were arrested under u/s 8(c), 20(b) and 29 of NDPS Act, 1985.



Seizure of 14.16 Kg of Hashish by Ahmedabad Zonal Unit

Bangalore Zone

- On 07.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone seized 980 tablets of Zolpidem Tartarate, in the follow up to the seizure effected on 27.09.2016 by NCB, Hyderabad Sub-Zone. One person was arrested.
- On 16.03.2018, officers of NCB, Bangalore Zonal Unit seized 151 bottles of Phensedyl Syrup at Kempegowda International Airport. One person was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Kuwait.

Chandigarh Zone

- On 07.01.2018, Officers of NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone in coordination with BSF, Gurdaspur, Punjab seized 18.800 Kg of Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 21.01.2018, Officers of NCB, Chandigarh Zonal Unit seized 3.850 Kg of Opium near Pinjore Bus Stand. Three persons were arrested.
- On 04.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone seized 7.925 Kg of Heroin which was handed over by 118 Bn. BSF, Khemkaran, Punjab.
- On 20.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Chandigarh Zonal Unit seized 4.015 Kg of Hashish at Shivpuri Road, Ludhiana, Punjab. Two persons were arrested.
- On 25.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Chandigarh Zonal Unit seized 3.250 Kg of Opium at Ludhiana, Punjab. One person was arrested.
- On 15.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone in coordination with BSF, Khasa, Amritsar seized 10.750 Kg of Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 20.03.2018, officers of NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone in coordination with BSF, Ramtirath, Amritsar, seized 1.980 kg of Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

Chennai Zone

- On 01.01.2018, Officers of NCB, Cochin Sub Zone seized 4.800 Kg of Cocaine at Cochin International Airport. One Philippines national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 09.01.2018, Officers of NCB, Maduari Sub Zone seized of 350 kg of Ganja from a truck at Valavathankottai Toll Plaza, Thuvakudi, Trichi. 03 persons were arrested.
- On 30.01.2018, acting on intelligence developed by NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit, the Officers of NCB, Madurai Sub Zone seized 11.300 Kg of Pseudo Ephedrine at Trichy International Airport. One person was arrested.
- On 05.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 8.300 Kg of Ephedrine at Chennai Domestic Airport. One person was arrested.
- On 22.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 14.650 Kg of Ketamine. Two persons were arrested.

Delhi Zone

- On 13.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 4.800 Kg of Heroin at IGI Airport New Delhi. One Tanzanian National was arrested.
- On 22.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 600 gram of Methamphetamine at Nizamuddin Railway Station. 01 person was arrested. Further in follow up action, 180 gram of Cocaine was seized at Tilak Nagar, New Delhi. One Nigerian National was arrested.
- On 22.02.2018, officers of NCB, Dehradun Sub Zone seized 11175 tablets of Alprazolam and 616 tablets of Spasmo Proxywon Plus at Ganeshpur, Shimla Bypass Road, Dehradun. One person was arrested.
- On 16.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 50,850 tablets of Zolpidem. Two persons were arrested.

Guwahati Zone

- On 18.01.2018, Officers of NCB, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 9700 tablets of Methamphetamine (WY) at VIP Road, Six Mile, Guwahati. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 06.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 447.170 Kg of Ganja from NH- 37 near Khanapara Flyover, Guwahati and arrested two persons.
- On 24.02.2018, officers of NCB, Imphal Sub Zone in association with 12th Assam Rifles, Khudengthabi, Tengenoupal, Manipur seized 18400 tablets (1.985 kg) of Amphetamine. One person was arrested.
- On 14.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Imphal Sub Zone in coordination with Assam Rifles seized 1.865 Kg of Heroin and 10.270 Kg tablets of Methamphetamine at Assam Rifles, Khudengthabi Check Post, Tengenoupal, Manipur. One person was arrested.
- On 22.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Imphal Sub Zone in coordination with Assam Rifles, Khudengthabi, Manipur seized 1.272 Kg (12,000 nos.) tablets of WY containing Amphetamine. One person was arrested.
- On 22.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Imphal Sub Zone in coordination with Assam Rifles, Khudengthabi, Manipur seized 17.480 Kg (1,44,800 nos.) tablets of WY containing Amphetamine. One person was arrested.

Jammu Zone

- On 10.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Jammu Zonal Unit seized 14.650 Kg of Hashish from a vehicle. One person was arrested.

Jodhpur Zone

- On 23.01.2018, Officers of NCB, Jodhpur Zonal Unit seized 21.100 kg of Opium from a vehicle near Raja Dhok Toll Palaza, NH-11, Tehsil Bassi, Distt. - Jaipur. Two persons were arrested.
- On 30.01.2018, Officers of NCB, Jodhpur Zonal Unit seized 2435.580 kg of Poppy Straw from a vehicle at village Bhajan Nagar, Lohawat, Jodhpur.

- On 01.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Jodhpur Zonal Unit seized 29.678 kg of Opium in front of Bilara Police Station, Jodhpur. One person was arrested.

Kolkata Zone

- On 05.01.2018, officers of NCB, Bhubaneswar Sub Zone seized 100 kg of Ganja at Kacchha Road, in front of SOG training centre, Chandaka, Bhubaneswar. Two persons were arrested.
- On 31.01.2018, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 3.000 kg of Heroin at Gatepara, Gobindapur, on NH-24, PS- Kaliganj, Nadia, West Bengal. Two persons were arrested.
- On 08.02.2018, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit sized 8000 tablets (800 gram) of Methamphetamine. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Myanmar and destined to Bangladesh.
- On 15.02.2018, officers of NCB, Bhubaneswar Sub Zone in coordination with BSF seized 125 kg of Ganja Indian currency of Rs.62,120/- and 01 motor cycle. 03 persons were arrested.
- On 20.02.2018, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 1.100 kg of Hashish at Salt Lake City, P.S. – Bidhannagar (South), Kolkata. Six persons were arrested.
- On 25.02.2018, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 2.000 kg of Heroin at BSF, Asharidah, Berhampore, Murshidabad, West Bengal.
- On 03.03.2018, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 13.5 gram of MDMA, 2.49 gram of Mushroom believed to be Psilocine, Psilocybine, Psilotsin, 09 Nos. (1.3 grams) of Pink coloured star shaped pills believed to be MDMA and 20 Nos. (0.2 grams) of blot papers of LSD at Tollygunj Circular Road, New Alipore Petrol Pump, New Alipore, Circus Avenue, Kolkata. Three persons were arrested.

Seizure of 170 gm of Cocaine and arrest of a Nigerian National



Acting on specific information received from a reliable source that a huge quantity of Cocaine was going to be delivered by a Nigerian national, aged about 28 years, in-front of City Center-2, Action Area-IID, New Town, Kolkata, on 04.01.2018, a team of NCB Officers of Kolkata Zonal Unit mounted surveillance and arrested the Nigerian national and seized 170 Grams (gross) Cocaine from his possession.

He revealed in his statement that the drugs was brought to India by swallowing and concealing inside the body cavity and further sold to the customers and local peddlers in different cities in India. He further stated that he arrived in Kolkata to hand over the consignment on behalf of his associates, who is running the drug racket from Mumbai. The ultimate recipient of these stimulant narcotic drug are the people from elite class of the society. He was arrested under NDPS Act'1985 (as amended) on 04.01.2018.

Seizure of 1.1 Kg of Charas from six persons on 21.02.2018.

NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit busted a interstate racket of Charas trafficking based in Kolkata (operating in Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh) and seized 1.1 Kgs Charas along with 13 mobiles, Rs. 23,855/-, bank account deposit slips and one Wagon R car from the rented premise of a person located at Salt Lake Kolkata. A total of 6 gang members were arrested. They used to distribute Charas to different customers in Kolkata and used to deposit the amount collected in their bank accounts through ATM deposit machines.

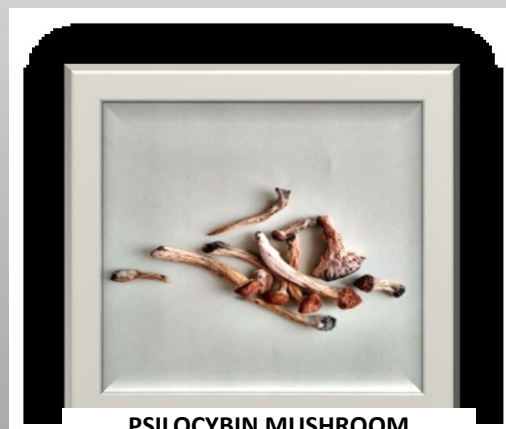


Seizure of 20 Blots of LSD, 2.49 gm of Psilocybin Mushroom and 14.8 gm of MDMA on 03.03.2018

NCB Kolkata seized 2.49 gm of Magic Mushroom containing Psilocybin, 14.8 gm of MDMA and 20 blots of LSD from the possession of three persons. All the drugs were purchased through darknet using Tor software and bitcoins. All three persons were arrested and were produced before the Ld. ADJ Court, Alipore, South 24 Pgs, on 04.03.2018.



MDMA



PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOM



LSD



ECSTASY

Lucknow Zone

- On 15.01.2018, officers of NCB, Lucknow Zonal Unit seized 210 kg of Ganja at Tiwari Purawa, Semrota, Inhona-Maharaj Ganj Road, PS-Shiv Ratan Gang, Distt- Amethi, Uttar Pradesh. Five persons were arrested.
- On 21.01.2018, Officers of NCB, Lucknow Zonal Unit seized 580 Kg of Ganja near Surwal Bangar, PS- Rajapur, Distt- Chitrakut. Three persons were arrested.
- On 14.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Lucknow Zonal Unit seized 1.050 Kg of Heroin near Rauza,

Mumbai Zone

- On 11.01.2018 & 12.01.2018, Officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 1.575 Kg of Pseudo Ephedrine at Mahad, Maharashtra. Six persons were arrested.
- On 20.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 1.330 Kg of Heroin at Borivali Railway Station, Mumbai. One Ugandan national was arrested.
- On 10.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 22.048 Kg of Hashish at Andheri (East), Mumbai. Three persons were arrested.
- On 13.03.2018, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 2.640 kg of Methamphetamine at M/s DHL Express, Andheri (East), Mumbai. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Canada.
- On 15.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 4.000 Kg of Hashish at Infinity Mall, Andheri (West), Mumbai. Three persons were arrested.

Patna Zone

- On 14.01.2017, Officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit seized 3.200 kg of Heroin nearby Suboli Railway Station. 02 persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Nepal.

- On 02.02.2018, officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit seized 1035 bottles of cough syrup with brand name Planokuf from Chapra, Bihar.
- On 10.02.2018, Officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit in coordination with SSB, Pantoka, Raxaul seized 27.500 Kg of Hashish at Raxaul. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.
- On 23.03.2018, officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit in coordination with SSB seized 36.500 kg of Hashish. 01 person was arrested.
- On 27.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit seized 688.500 Kg of Ganja at Wena Bazar, Nalanda. One person was arrested.
- On 29.03.2018, Officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit seized, 1115 Kg of Ganja at Nadi Than, Patna. Three persons were arrested.

Significant Seizures by other organizations

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)

- On 08.02.2018, Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow seized 180.480 Kg of Hashish at Lucknow. 02 persons were arrested.
- On 03.03.2018, Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Shillong seized 2,058 Kg of Ganja. One person was arrested.
- On 15.03.2018, Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Regional Unit, Guwahati intercepted a carrier truck at Lahimpur, Assam and seized 763.600 Kg of Ganja (Cannabis) along with carrier truck. The driver of the said truck was arrested.
- On 17.03.2018, Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Guwahati Regional Unit intercepted a carrier truck at Guwahati, Assam and seized 1040 Kg of Ganja (Cannabis) along with carrier truck. The driver of the said truck was arrested.
- On 02.03.2018, Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Guwahati Regional Unit and the personnel of 123 Bn, BSF Shillong intercepted a carrier truck near

Thangshalai village, Meghalaya and seized 2038.16 Kg of Ganja (Cannabis) in 80 packets along with carrier truck. The driver of the said truck was arrested.

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

- During the month of January, 2018, Officers of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) seized 3.533 Kg of Heroin, 27.886 Kg of Hashish and 857.355 Kg of Ganja in 21 cases and arrested twenty five persons including four Nepalese. The suspected source of the seized drugs in these cases was Nepal.

State Police (Delhi)

- On 04.01.2018, Officers of Special Cell, Delhi Police seized 2.000 Kg of Heroin near Shani Mandir, Vikas Puri, New Delhi. 01 Nigerian national was arrested.

State Police (Kerala)

- On 12.03.2018, Perumbavoor, Kerala seized 1.994 kg of Hashish Oil at Pattal (Onnam Mile). One person was arrested.
- On 19.03.2018, Officers of State Excise, EE&ANSS PKD – Kerala seized 36.562 Hashish Oil at Walayar Check Post, Palakkad. One person was attested.

2. Coordination

International Meetings /Conferences

Bilateral Meetings

- The 3rd Director General Level Bilateral meeting between NCB India and CCDAC, Myanmar on Drug Control cooperation was held on 23.02.2018 at Yangon Myanmar. The meeting was attended by the Chief of Myanmar Police Force and secretary of CCDAC Pol. Maj. Gen Aung Win Oo. Shri Abhay, IPS, Director General, NCB attended the meeting along with three more delegates from India.



3rd DG Level Bilateral Meeting between NCB, India & CCDAC Myanmar held on 23.02.2018 at Yangon Myanmar

Multilateral Meetings/ Cooperations

- Shri Abhay, IPS Director General, NCB attended 23rd Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC-23), Tokyo, Japan from 05th to 09th February 2018.



23rd Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC-23), Tokyo, Japan from 05th to 09th February 2018.

- Sh. Mutha Ashok Jain, Deputy Director General (SWR) attended 61st CND meeting at Vienna, Austria from 12.03.2018 to 16.03.2018.



Shri Mutha Ashok Jain, Deputy Director General (SWR), NCB at 61st CND meeting at Vienna, Austria

National Meetings /Conferences



Sixth Monthly meeting of NCORD on 15.02.2018 at NCB Headquarters, New Delhi



First Annual NCORD meeting at North Block, MHA under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Secretary Shri Rajiv Gauba on 19.03.2018



Zonal Directors' Meeting held on 24.01.2018 at NCB Headquarters, New Delhi

DG NCB Calls on Hon'ble President of India



DG, NCB Shri Abhay meeting with Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ramnath Kovind

DG NCB Calls on Hon'ble Vice President of India



DG, NCB Shri Abhay meeting with Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri Venkaiah Naidu

Visit of dignitaries / senior officers to NCB Hqrs

- On 18.01.2018, Mr. Ches Parson, Director General of National Security and Critical Infrastructure of RCMP called on DG NCB at NCB Headquarters and discussed issues of mutual interest.

- On 23.01.2018, Mr. Michael Duethi, Mr. Murray Taylor, Senior Police Liaison Officers of Australian Federal Police and Mr. Sanjay Mani, Police Office Managar, New Delhi called on DG NCB.



Mr. Michael Duethi, Senior Police Liaison Officer, AFP meeting with DG, NCB, Shri Abhay

- On 26.03.2018, DG Meghalaya visited NCB Headquarters and discussed drug related issues with DG, NCB.



DG & Excise Commissioner, Kerala Shri Rishi Raj Singh, met with DG, NCB

- DG & Excise Commissioner, Kerala Shri Rishi Raj Singh visited NCB Headquarters and discussed matters of mutual interest with DG, NCB.

- India's Ambassador designate to Afghanistan Shri Vinay Kumar called on DG, NCB on 12.03.2018. He was given a briefed on Indo-Afghan relations in the field of drug law

enforcement.

- On 01.03.2018, Mr. Sergey Kapinos, UNODC Representative for South Asia visited NCB Headquarters and discussed matters of mutual interest with DG NCB.



UNODC representative Mr. Sergey Kapinos meeting with DG, NCB

3. National Conference on Drug Law Enforcement

Narcotics Control Bureau, being the National nodal agency for Drug Law Enforcement in India organized a two days' "National Conference on Drug Law Enforcement" on 23rd & 24th March, 2018. The purpose of the conference was to bring all the agencies working in the field of



Inauguration of National Conference, 2018 by Hon'ble MoS Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir

drug law enforcement on a common platform and to discuss the issues related to drug trafficking like trends in drug seizures, investigation techniques, best practices, recent developments, challenges etc.



Release of Annual Report, 2017 by Hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh

The conference was inaugurated by, Hon'ble Minister of State (Home), Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir. Officers from various State and Central Agencies participated in the conference. The valedictory speech was given by Hon'ble

Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh. The Annual Report, 2017 of NCB was also released by the Hon'ble Home Minister on this occasion.

The Two-day Conference had eight sessions where speakers from various Government organizations both Central and State along with their foreign counterparts had participated and delivered lectures on the following:

Wider context of drug trafficking in India

- Summary of World Drug Report-2017 with special reference to South Asia
 - by Mr. S. Kapinos, UNODC Representative
- India-Overall Trends in Drug Interdiction
 - by Shri S.K. Jha, DDG (Ops), NCB

- Precursor Control in India
 - by Shri Taj Hassan, IPS.
- Prescription Drug Abuse
 - by Dr. S. Eswara Reddy, DCGI



Panel discussion on wider context of drug trafficking in India.

Issues related to Drug Trafficking (Specialized Presentations)

- Main features of PIT NDPS Act
 - by Shri P.V. Subba Rao, JS (COFEPOSA)
- Challenges: Insufficiency of Law
 - by Shri Rishi Raj Singh, DGP & Excise Commissioner, Kerala
- Presentation on Financial aspects of Drug Trafficking
 - by Shri S. A. Rizvi, JD, IB
- Illicit Opium and Cannabis cultivation in LWE affected areas and counter measures
 - by Sh. Pravin Vashisht, JS (LWE), MHA



Presentation of specialized speakers

Issues related to Drug Trafficking (Presentation by State & Central Agencies)

- Combating Drug Smuggling
 - by Shri Vivek Chaturvedi, Additional Director General, DRI (Hqrs.)
- Drug Trafficking and Substance Abuse in Kerala- Police Response and Challenges
 - by Shri T.Vijyan, , IG, Admn., Kerala
- Scenario in J & K
 - by Shri Ahfadul Marjtba, IGP Crime, J & K
- Overall drug trafficking on Western border and steps taken by BSF to combat drug trafficking
 - by Shri Mukul Goel, IG, BSF
- Smuggling of Narcotics on Indo Bhutan Border and steps taken by SSB
 - by Shri Sanjay Kumar, IG, SSB
- Ganja Menace in Andhra Pradesh
 - by Shri Amit Garg, ADG, Andhra Pradesh
- Punjab Model of combating drug trafficking
 - by Shri Harpreet Singh Sidhu, ADG, STF, Punjab
- Drug Interdiction at Airports
 - by Shri Ajay Dahiya, Senior Comdt., IGI Airport, CISF
- Drug Situation and counter measure in Madhya Pradesh
 - by Shri Varun Kapoor, ADG Narcotics Hqrs, MP



Presentations by State/Central Agencies on regional issues.

Financial Investigation.

- by Shri Pankaj Kr. Mishra, Director FIU

Foreign & Cyber Investigation.

- Use of extradition, LR and MLA during investigation and trial of drug cases
 - by Shri Sai Manohar, Joint Director, CBI
- Using INTERPOL for interdiction of drug trafficking and during investigations of drug cases
 - by Shri S. Jagannathan, ADG, Maharashtra.
- Getting Data/information about foreigners
 - by Shri. P. K. Bhardwaj, Joint Director, IB & Director, Bureau of Immigration
- Use of Cyber Space for Narcotics Trafficking
 - by Shri M. M. Oberoi, Special Commissioner, Delhi Police

Experience sharing by Foreign Law Enforcement Agencies of USA & Australia

- by Mr. Murray Taylor, Australian Federal Police, Australia & Mrs. Mrs Anisha, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S.A.

Resolutions of the Conference:

1. More funds should be provided by Govt. of India to scheme “Assistance to States & UTs for Narcotics Control”.
2. More laboratories dedicated to testing drugs are required. MHA may consider establishing some.
3. More training institute/programme for Drug Law Enforcement training is required. Government of India may consider expanding its training offerings. More training material should also be created and made available to all agencies.
4. Reward money to State law enforcement personnel for detecting drug trafficking should be provided by Government of India/NCB at enhanced rates.
5. This conference may be made Annual Conference, held every year.
6. Drug detection kits with longer shelf life may be explored. Current shelf life of six months is not adequate.

7. All agencies resolved to pay more attention to conducting financial investigation in NDPS cases.

8. All agencies resolved to use PIT NDPS Act, (preventive detention law against narcotics smugglers) in appropriate cases.

Photographs of the Conference:



Opening address by Hon'ble MoS Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir



The valedictory speech by Hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh.



Closing ceremony & felicitation to Hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh.

4. Capacity Building

Assistance to states & Union Territories

Scheme of "Assistance to States and UTs" for Narcotics Control was launched by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs on October 24th, 2004 to strengthen enforcement capabilities of State/UT in combating illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The scheme was extended up to 2017 on regular basis. Considering the need for continuation of the Central Assistance Scheme and its objectives, the Government of India had further decided to extend this Scheme "Assistance to States and UTs for Narcotics Control" for a period of three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an estimated budget of Rs.21 crores. The guidelines of the scheme "Assistance to States & UTs for Narcotics Control" were issued by MHA (IS-II Div.) vide letter No.I-12020/52/2017-NCB-I dated 4th January, 2018 and are available on NCB website.

2. After receipt of the guidelines, the proposals from the States were sought. The proposals were received from 23 States which were scrutinized by NCB.

3. The meeting of Empowered Committee was held on 21.03.2018 and after considering the proposals, the financial assistance to the following 18 States was approved as granted by the Govt. of India as shown below:

	Name of State	AMOUNT RELEASED TO THE STATES
1	Andhra Pradesh	3904361
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2194390
3	Bihar	2583772
4	Chhatisgarh	2662000
5	Haryana	1644900
6	Himachal Pradesh	1400509
7	Karnataka	1419800
8	Meghalaya	1025966
9	Manipur	3080773
10	Mizoram (Excise)	1995000
	Mizoram (Police)	1977000
11	Nagaland	1894950
12	Odisha	2148286

13	Punjab	4243500
14	Sikkim	2199738
15	Tamilnadu	3298685
16	Telangana	4562700
17	Uttar Pradesh	3400000
18	West Bengal	4363587
	TOTAL	4,99,99,917

Training

NCB has been regularly organizing training programs to enhance and sharpen the specialized skills of drug law enforcement personnel. During Jan to March, 2018, NCB organized 78 training courses and a total of 2700 personnel working in various Central / State agencies were trained.



Photos of Training Programme for officers of Myanmar Drug Law Enforcement Agency conducted from 19 February, 2018 to 23 February, 2018 at NCB Hqrs, New Delhi, India.

Drugs Detection Kits

Narcotics Control Bureau procures Drug Detection Kits for all Drug Law enforcement agencies of the country. The same was distributed by NCB Zones to State Police and other Drug Law Enforcement Agencies as follows:

- a) Standard size Narcotics Drug Detection Kits – 254
- b) Precursors Chemical Detection kits – 154
- c) Ketamine Detection Kits –77

*Out of these Kits, some DD kits were also provided to Drug Law Enforcement Agency of Bhutan.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Opium, Morphine, Codeine, Heroin, Amphetamines, Mescaline, Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Cocaine and Methaqualone.



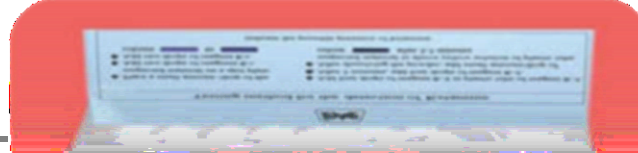
PRECURSOR DETECTION KIT

Isosafrole, 3, 4-methylenedioxyphenyl - 2 - Propanone, Phenylacetic Acid, 1-Phenyl-2-Propanone, Piperonal, Safrole, Toluene, Piperidine, N-Acetylthranilic Acid, Ergometrine, Ergotamine, Lysergic Acid, Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone.



KETAMINE

Modified Standard Ketamine Drugs Detection Kit



5. Opium Cultivation

Socio – political dimension

Article by:

*Sh. Varun Kapoor, Additional Director General of Police,
Narcotics & PRTS
Indore (MP)*

The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs was signed in the year 1961. Today 186 countries including India are signatories to this important international agreement. Couched with the lofty aim of concern for "the health and welfare of mankind." the



guiding principle of the treaty was to limit the use of drugs exclusively to medical and scientific purposes, because, as the preamble continues, "addiction to narcotic drugs constitutes a serious evil for the individual and is fraught with social and economic danger to mankind." At the same time, the Convention recognized "that the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes".

Thus under this provision of the medical use of morphine, opium cultivation is legally carried out in India. The Single Convention goes on to state that legal cultivation in any country will necessarily set up a Government agency exclusively for this purpose. Cultivators must deliver their total crop to this agency, which must purchase and take physical possession of them within four months of the end of the harvest. In fact there are only two other countries in the world who legally cultivate opium for medicinal purpose and they are — Turkey & Australia. Australia is a late entrant into this field as it joined as late as 2016. In spite of this the Single Convention lays down the condition that all the legally producing countries should progressively move towards a situation of zero production.

Opium cultivation has a long history in India. Basically the Poppy plant is believed to be a native of the Eastern Mediterranean region. From there it travelled to different parts of the world including India. Here the cultivation of the *Papaver Somniferum* plant (or the Poppy plant) also called for Opium Poppy or the Breadseed Poppy was done by the Colonial rulers. They made huge profits out of its cultivation in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The profits were so huge that they personally supervised its cultivation and had a monopoly on the product which was sent onto China from the same of which they made stupendous monetary gains. The table below is shows the production of opium by the various princely states of Rajputana and the Malwa agency during, the British rule. Besides these agencies there was regular Opium production in directly British administered territory of United Provinces (present day Uttar Pradesh). The table also shows that in addition to production, there was also significant consumption of this locally produced intoxicant.

	Area under Cultivation (hectares)	Opium Production (Kg.)	Opium Consumption (kg.) per 10,000 inhabitants	Population of State (1941)
Gwalior	7,251	138,365	18.3	4006,159
Indore	3,051	64,283	27.1	1,479.143
Tonk	1,259	28.810	30.1	353.687
Baroda	1,319	14.935	5.2	4.764
Dewas, J.B.	353	4,768	86.8	83,669
Kotah	2.145	74,516	1.3	777,398
Jhalawar	1.257	20,457	62.9	122.375
Partabgarh	1.333	28,684	11.4	91,967
Udaipur	1,245	20.468	25.1	1,926.698

(Mewar)				
Jaora	1,844	34,649	26.2	116,953
Sitamu	1,066	17,450	5.9	33,461
Ratlam	744	8,287	17.7	126,117
Piploda	265	4,245	20.1	11,528
Sailana	295	3,764	15.8	400,228

From this chart it can be clearly observed that the largest area under cultivation was with the Gwalior state. The second and third rank in respect of area under cultivation was with the Indore & Kota state. The consequent production was highest in Gwalior state followed by Kota and Indore States. Another interesting figure is the utilization of the opium produced per 10,000 of the population of the concerned state — here Dewas (Jr); Jhalawar and Tonic took the "pride of place" and the first three ranks respectively.

Thus it can be clearly seen that well over the past two centuries at least licit Opium cultivation has been in practice in this region of North Western Madhya Pradesh. Though the area may have shrunk in comparison in the times after independence but the cultivation in the region of MP known as Malwa is a reality. Due to this long history of opium cultivation it has become part of the psyche of the citizens of this area. Probably the fact that only certain individuals were especially given the right of cultivating this crop by either the ruler of the concerned state or by the "British masters" themselves. Being handpicked for this cultivation by the rulers/masters themselves gave a tremendous amount of social prestige to the concerned cultivator. And as the years were by this social prestige concept started taking permanent root not only in the minds of all the residents of this region but also their kinsmen and clan members who resided outside too.

Things have come to such a pass in present times that a cultivator who does not possess a lease or "patta" to cultivate Opium in this area is considered a "lesser" citizen. The individuals' social position is definitely affected adversely. The village folk and the clansmen start viewing the person with lesser consideration if he is not in possession of an Opium patta. Things sometimes come to such a situation that the members of the same community within or outside the region do not want to marry their offspring's into families that do not have these cultivation pastas. If a cultivator was in possession of a

patta which is cancelled due to some reason in the following year, then it is like a catastrophe. This has to be avoided at all costs — by hook or by crook. As a result the mere suggestion of doing away with this cultivation in this region is met by severe hostility and even anger from the entire farmer community. They vehemently oppose any idea or move to stop opium cultivation in this Malwa belt.

This social makeup in turn also severely affects the brand of politics that is practiced by the local politicians here. As the social status improves of the Opium patta holder so does his economic position and finally political ambitions get attracted and attached to the individual. It would not be an exaggeration if one states that all levels and types of politicians in this area do the "politics of opium". No politician worth their salt will ever oppose this cultivation in the entire region. In fact they will always canvass about better means of increasing the yield and increasing the area under this crop and not in the reverse direction as is desirable. So the local politicians of this area bred in the existing social milieu will themselves be always pro Opium cultivation and production in the region. Even if they are by a rare coincidence of the opposite mindset then the pressure of the public on them is so severe that they become avid supporters of Opium cultivation for their "survival"—whatever may be the consequences.

Thus the socio-political situation in this region ensures that high prestige continues to be attached to the growing of opium by only a few chosen farmers. Hence the rationale of reduction and even doing away with the farming altogether is not finding traction with the cultivators in this belt and no social or political leadership is coming forward to fight this problem. Despite the many problems that the Opium farmer has to face while cultivating this black gold — even dangers that they encounter in many forms — they are not ready to quit this cultivation come what may! It is true that anything so deeply embedded in the psyche of the people does not go away in a flash and on the other hand no social or political leadership is coming forward from this region who will effectively and counter this problem. Long term awareness efforts will have to be continuously employed and educational resources will have to be deployed to ensure that over a period of time the mindsets change and opium cultivation is reduced and finally stopped in this land of Malwa. The signs that this may happen are quite evident in the younger generation of this region but still immense amount of public opinion still needs to be molded if the dream of Opium cultivation free Malwa has to be one day realized.

7. New Notification / Circulars

The Government of India has notified **13** substances on 27th February, 2018 under the NDPS Act, 1985. The details of which are as under:

(A) Under notification **S. O. 821 (E)**, following 09 substances notified as “Psychotropic Substance” in accordance with 60th Commission on Narcotic Drugs Meeting.

- (i) **4-Methylethcathinone (4-MEC)**
- (ii) **Ethylone**
- (iii) **Pentedrone**
- (iv) **Ethylphenidate**
- (v) **Methiopropamine (MPA)**
- (vi) **MDMB-CHMICA**
- (vii) **5F-APINACA**
- (viii) **XLR-11**
- (ix) **Catha Edulis (Dry Chatt or Mira Leaves Dry Chat Edulis)**

(B) Under notification **S. O. 823 (E)**, following 02 substances notified as “Manufactured Drugs” also in accordance with 60th Commission on Narcotic Drugs Meeting.

- (i) **U-47700**
- (ii) **Butyrfentanyl**

(C) Under notification **GSR 186 (E)**, following 02 substances has been included into the Schedule B & C of the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 2013 as “Precursor Chemical”

- (i) **4-Anilino-N-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP)**
- (ii) **N-Phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP)**