

# N नारकंट्रोल NARCONTROL



## **NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU**

Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

**June 2013, Issue-II**

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June 2013 • Issue-II

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*From the Desk of Director General*

This issue of Narcontrol covers the events from April to June 2013. The journal is aimed at all stakeholders in the field of Drug Law Administration. NCB through this publication intends to regularly inform the readers of our progress in the areas of enforcement, coordination, capacity building, and efforts made at creating awareness against drug abuse. The lead story of this edition gives an overview of numerous initiatives taken by NCB.

Today the menace of drug trafficking and drug abuse is not only a serious issue plaguing our nation but is destroying mankind globally. On one hand, the lure of vast sums of money has enticed desperate people to take desperate risks. More and more sophisticated methods of modus operandi along with organized international syndicates having no geographical boundaries or shackled by race, religion or creed have made the task of law enforcement agencies that more complicated and difficult. On the other hand, the evolving modern-day societies, along with development both mental and physical, have also an intrinsic negative superficial aspect where, unfortunately, drug abuse has become fashionable and at times, a mark of high society as well. For others, though ephemeral, a 'high' is still worth it.

We cannot allow our society, especially our youth, to plunge into the abyss of no return. We cannot allow the human race to be destroyed. Our Government has entrusted our organization to effectively tackle this extremely serious issue both within the country and beyond. We have an onerous task in front of us. We have to step out.

The two thrust areas for the NCB are greater coordination with agencies both at the national and state level as well as effective linkages with international bodies and similar agencies of other nations. At the same, a very important endeavor is to reach out to the youth to educate them and prevent them from going astray. We need to be focused and clear about our goals and set effective time frames to achieve them. Whatever we do must be substantial and real, and we should not be satisfied by merely going through the motions. We have to put in our best and take pride in our work. Only when we will strive for excellence, will we transcend barriers of mediocrity. If we want to succeed, we would need to be a team and think like a team.

I hope the information provided in this issue would be both useful and interesting. I look forward to your valuable suggestions to enhance the quality of the journal.

Jai Hind

*Rajiv Mehta*  
(Rajiv Mehta)





# 1. LEAD STORY

## *International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking*

The UN General Assembly in a resolution passed in December 1987, proclaimed June 26 as the "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking." In pursuance of this declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. On this day, NCB, in order to sensitize the students, youth and other vulnerable sections of society on the evils of drug abuse, organized various events and programs in cooperation with NGOs, Central Paramilitary Forces and State Government agencies.

'Awareness Run against Drug Abuse' was organized by NCB in collaboration with NISD, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Deptt. of Women & Child Development, Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Health Fitness Trust on 26<sup>th</sup> June at India Gate, New Delhi. NCB reached out to the masses throughout the country with the message "Think Health-Not Drugs".



DG, NCB Shri Rajiv Mehta receiving the certificate from Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Kumari Selja on the occasion of 26th June 2013

Drug Awareness programs were telecast/broadcast on TV channels and Radio respectively. Pamphlets, Posters, Stickers, T-Shirts and Caps carrying messages of ill effects of drug abuse were distributed.

NCB for the first time stationed a big air balloon at India Gate with the message "THINK HEALTH NOT DRUGS" to spread the awareness message among the masses.



Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Kumari Selja, Prof. Kiran Walia, Hon'ble Minister of Women Child and Development, Govt of Delhi with other Senior officers at India Gate on 26th June 2013.



Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Kumari Selja visiting Drug Museum displayed at India Gate



NCB Officers at India Gate on the occasion of 26th June 2013





## 2. OPERATIONS

### Significant Seizures

On 05.04.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered 9 kg South West Asian origin heroin from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan. The drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub-Zone for action under NDPS Act.

On 06.04.2013, officers of the Special Cell of Delhi Police raided residential premises on specific input and seized 1.5 kg heroin, 500 gms of pseudoephedrine, 500 gms of acetic anhydride, 200 gms of Alprazolam and 3 kg Phenobarbital. Two persons were arrested in this case.

On 13.04.2013, officers of the Customs, Chennai International Airport intercepted & arrested a Malaysia bound air passenger with 20.894 kg ephedrine from her possession. The drug was concealed in different grain flour packets in the checked in baggage of the passenger. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

Maruti car and seized 46.5 kg cannabis resin concealed in the specially designed cavity in the car. Two persons were arrested in the case. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

On 07.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Bangalore seized 4.820 kg Ketamine from the possession of a Malaysia bound air passenger at Bangalore International Airport. The drug was concealed in 10 mini laptop bags further kept in a trolley bag. The passenger was arrested.

On 11.05.2013, officers of the Border Security Force, Ferozpur seized 4.010 kg South West Asian heroin along the International Border with Pakistan. One person has been arrested

in the case. The seized drug and the arrested accused were handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub-Zone for action under the NDPS Act.

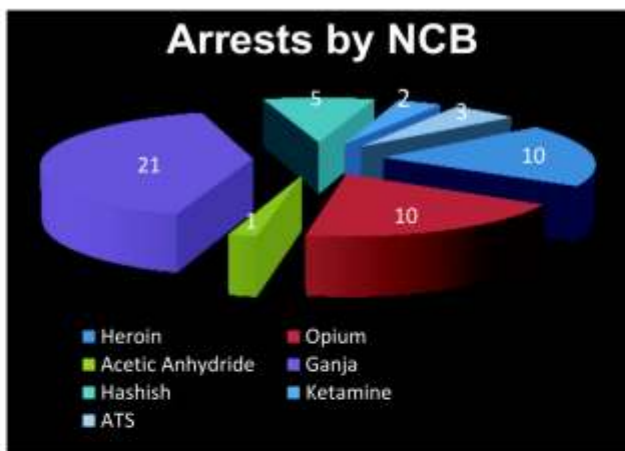
On 15.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control

The officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal in co-ordination with the officers of the Assam Rifles detected and destroyed illicit opium cultivation spread over 20 acres of land in Ukhrul district of Manipur between 17.04.2013 and 19.04.2013.

Bureau, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel and seized 4.9 kg methaqualone and 15.2 kg Ketamine concealed inside the boxes of Horlicks, Boost & Complan. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia. The consignor and one of his associate were arrested in the case.

On 24.04.2013, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Varanasi intercepted a

On 17.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics





Control Bureau, Dehradun on the basis of input shared by the NCB Lucknow intercepted a vehicle and carried out an operation resulting in seizure of 33.608 kg pseudoephedrine powder. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 25.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted two suspected persons near Sri Lanka Buddhist Pilgrim Centre, Paharganj, New Delhi and searched them which resulted in the recovery of 5 kg Heroin. The drug was packed inside a suitcase. Both the accused were arrested.

During the month of May, 2013, officers of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) seized 53.219 Kg hashish, 288 Kg cannabis herb, 3850 kg cannabis seeds and 2.250 kg heroin in 20 cases in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Twelve persons including four Nepalese were arrested.

On 07.06.2013, officers of the state police Mirzapur, U.P. seized 407.800 kg Cannabis herb from the premises of a house. Four persons were arrested in the case.

On 15.06.2013, officers of Special Cell, Delhi Police Seized 340 kgs of ephedrine valued at Rs 100 Crores. The drug was recovered from two persons who were arrested later on. In the follow up action, two of their associates were arrested along with 30 kg ephedrine.

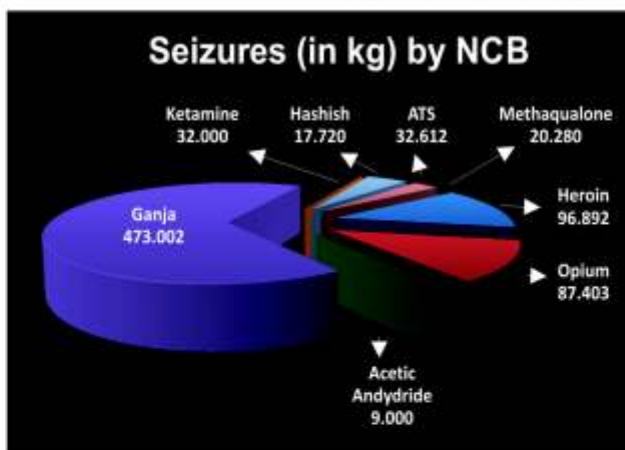
Total 370 kg ephedrine was seized and four persons were arrested in the entire operation.

On 18.06.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle near the residential complex of a person while they were trying to exchange a consignment of 9.2 kg opium. Two persons, the driver of the vehicle and the owner of the house were arrested in the case.

On 24.06.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Hyderabad Sub-Zone intercepted two parcels containing 90.74 kg ephedrine from the office of a courier company and one from a factory, used for the production of ephedrine. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 28.06.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 3.00 kg cocaine from a parcel at Celebi Delhi cargo terminal IGI airport.

The drug was concealed inside a wooden box which contained metallic machines layered with carbon paper. The intended destination of the seized drug was Mexico.



The officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Jammu Zonal Unit in co-ordination with the state authorities detected and destroyed illicit opium cultivation spread over 2 acres of land in Anantnag and Kulgam districts of Jammu and Kashmir between 17.05.2013 and 19.05.2013.

★★★





## CASE STUDY

### BUSTING OF MULTI-DRUG MANUFACTURING LABORATORY IN RAJASTHAN

- Based on specific information, Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit detected and dismantled an illicit laboratory at Pratapgarh, Rajasthan on 22.04.2013, which resulted in recovery of narcotic drugs, precursor chemicals, psychotropic substances and equipments used for manufacturing of drugs.
- During the course of the operation, approximately 28 kg Amphetamines, 11 kg methaqualone (Mandrax), 9 kg Acetic Anhydride, 1.480 kg opium, 270 gms heroin and 38 kg ammonia were seized. In addition to that, other equipments such as mixer machine, hot sealing machine, mixing pan, balance and packing materials were also seized from the site.
- One person was arrested in the case.



## IMPORTANT COURT JUDGEMENTS

### TITLE: NCB VS. YASIN SHEIKH

- On 22.05.2006, Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit along with Border Security Force, Bongaon intercepted a person namely Yasin Sheikh @Yasin Ali Sheikh and seized 315 gms of Heroin from his possession. The Court of additional Session Judge, Barasat convicted Yasin Sheikh and found him guilty of offence u/s 21 (B) of the NDPS Act and sentenced him suffer rigorous imprisonment for 07 years and also to pay a fine of Rs. 25,000/- in default to suffer imprisonment for 06 months more for the offence punishable u/s 21 (B) of the NDPS Act. The court opined that the offence of drug trafficking has become a serious menace and was posing great adverse impact in the society at large. But at the same time court felt that the accused is a mere peddler of contraband used by some vested interest and he is not the kingpin to the crime.





# DRUG TRAFFICKING TRENDS

## Country Highlights-2013

Compiled by **Shri A.K.Jaiswal**,  
Dy. Director General (HQrs. & Coord.)

I was nominated to attend the 18<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference held at Tokyo, Japan in February, 2013. During the conference I got the opportunity to discuss the drug trafficking trends with various representatives of countries attending the conference. The article below is a result of these discussions and the various country reports.

### Australia

- Cannabis remains the most dominant illicit drug in Australia. ATS remains the second most abused illicit drug. In 2011-12 the number of ATS seizures increased by 48.8%. The ATS seizure which was 404.5 kg in the year 2010-11 increased to 601.9 kg in 2011-12.
- During 2011-12 financial year Australian federal agencies seized 14,838.4 kg of illicit drugs marking a significant increase over the previous year seizure figure of 5,297.62 kg.

### Belgium

- Within Europe, Belgium belongs to the top 5 countries that are used as transit country by international criminal organizations to smuggle large quantities of Cocaine by container shipments. Approximately 80 % of the total seizures of Cocaine mainly in the port of Antwerp are destined to The Netherlands. Same is also true for the seizures of Cocaine made at the airport of Brussels. The cocaine seized at airports in Belgium, mainly comes from the Dominican Republic (Punta Cana). Also, if the Cocaine originates from South America, then Switzerland has become a new popular transit country towards Belgium.
- It is still assumed that heroin is mainly smuggled by road from Turkey via the so-called Balkan route.
- The most suspicious and

permanent increase is noticed in the indoor cannabis plantations mostly done by Dutch and Belgian nationals but, the involvement of other nationals like Chinese and Vietnamese also could not be ruled out. This trend can partially be explained by the proximity of the Netherlands and the significant gains that may be obtained through the illegal cultivation in a period of economic-financial crisis.

### Brunei Darussalam Country Report

- Brunei Darussalam is used as a transit point for drug traffickers as there are cases in which drugs are being brought into another country using Brunei Darussalam for transit before landing into their final destination.

### Cambodia

- Methamphetamine in tablet or ice-form continues to be a major drug of concern. Both ATS and Ice found in Cambodia is smuggled from Golden Triangle and neighbouring countries into Cambodia through the northern part of the country, for domestic consumption and export.
- Cambodia has remarkably achieved in controlling both Cannabis plantation and trafficking. But, Heroin is continually trafficked from golden triangle to Cambodia by land and along Mekong River of Northern Part of the country and is then exported through concealment from Phnom Penh International Airport to third countries and also to western part of Cambodia.

- Most often, Cambodia is used as a transit country for importing Cocaine by air and export to third country by land way. Besides Cambodia is also facing with the possible diversion of precursor for use in production of illicit drugs.

### China

- China faces the main threat of the drugs from "Golden Triangle" and Afghanistan. Northern Myanmar is the main drug source to China providing most of the Heroin and Methamphetamine in Chinese market.
- Heroin from Northern Laos and drugs from northern Myanmar via northern Laos posed a threat to China. Yunnan's drug control agencies seized 5.6 tons of various drugs smuggled via Laos, an increase of 13% year on year.
- The transnational drug syndicates took China as an important transit and destination country. Drug trafficking is still the main kind of drug-related crimes. 85,047 drug trafficking cases were cracked down in 2012, increased by 16.3% compared with that of last year, accounting for 65.6% of the total drug-related cases.
- By the end of 2012, the number of registered drug abusers reached 2,098,000 (excluding those passed away or went abroad), among which 1,27,000 addicted to opiates, 798,000 to synthetic drugs.
- The year 2012 saw 3,05,000 newly registered drug abusers, an increase of 67,000 over the same





period last year, increased by 30.4%.

**China, Hong Kong SAR**

• The supply of Ketamine in the 3Q of 2012 remained stable. Average purity was 87%. There were 96.71 kilograms of Ketamine seized during this period. The supply of Cocaine was unstable. Average purity for this period was 68% for cocaine powder and 73% for "crack".

• During the 3Q of 2012, the Hong Kong Government Laboratory examined various substances in tablet form being sold as ecstasy. Some substances found in these ecstasy type tablets were MDMA, Ketamine, Methamphetamine, TFMP, PMMA and also caffeine.

• In 3Q of 2012, the seizure of Cannabis (including resin) was stable in this quarter. The supply of Heroin also remained largely stable in this quarter. Heroin seized in Hong Kong mainly emanates from the 'Golden Triangle' with very few seizures from the 'Golden Crescent'. The average purity of Heroin during this period was 56%.

• During the 3Q of 2012, the average purity of methamphetamine was 96%.

**France**

**Cannabis:**

- The French market is stable at around 200 to 300 T per year yielding an annual turnover of around 1.5 billion Euros.

- In France around 12 million experimenters / 1.2 million usual consumers / 550,000 daily abusers are there for Cannabis.

**Cocaine:**

- The production of Cocaine remains around 1,000 T / year, the most sensitive spots being Venezuela and Hispanola.

- New routes emerging in Cocaine trade are from the Caribbean, via West Africa

- The French consumption of

Cocaine involves around 400,000 users every year giving rise to a market of 15 to 20 T with a turnover of around 1 billion Euros.

**Heroin:**

- French consumption of Heroin owes to around 500,000 users giving a market of 8 to 10 Ton annually. The annual turnover remains around 200 million.

- The annual production of Heroin in France is 800 T. New routes emerging through Africa are East Africa, Gulf of Guinea, Sub-Saharan area.

**Legal High:**

- During 2009-10, 47 new substances emerged in Europe whereas in 2011 the number came down to 38. These substances were found to be selling on 631 webshops with a supporting mention "improper to human consumption"

**Germany**

• Due to ongoing high consumer rates in Germany and the neighbouring countries plus unchanged high-margin, Germany is considered to be under high pressure of drug imports and transit.

• As results of changes in the modus-operandi the numbers of drug cases were decreasing since 2009, however, the current numbers estimated for 2012 show an increase by approx 8%. These preliminary results can be attributed to the high number of the instances of transit of methamphetamine and import cases as well as ongoing heroin smuggling to and via Germany.

• The tendency of Crystal-Meth smuggling from Czech Republic to Germany poses a threat not only to the border near area but could be detected north bound to the Nordic countries.

• The geographical situation of Germany as addressee and transit point located at the Balkan-route, the logistic advantages not only for economy but also the illicit transport of goods and people.

• One of the biggest challenges within the Europe Union is the movement of not-listed "pre-precursor". For example the product APAAN as precursor for BMK or P2P can move freely within the EU as long as there is no direct information about its illicit use.

**Indonesia**

• Drugs that are found circulating both domestically produced and exported into Indonesia are ATS with the type of Ecstasy (MDMA) and Shabu (Methamphetamine).

• The number of illicit drug trafficking cases handled in 2012 was as much as 26,561 had an increase of 23% compared with the number of cases in 2011 which was 26,500 cases.

• Marijuana is the most commonly abused drug in Indonesia because of the easy growth of marijuana plants and also the illegal production.

• Significant decrease in amount of Ketamine and Marijuana seized in 2012 as compared to 2011 is noticed whereas all other significant drugs namely- Shabu (Methamph), Ecstasy, Cocaine, and Heroin noticed an upward trend.

**Iran**

• Islamic Republic of Iran's strict measures in eastern borders forced traffickers to change their transportation routes.

• Trafficking opiates via sea route has emerged as a new trend in 2012. This significant change in trafficking routes led to decline in opiate seizures in Balkan route.

• As a result of strengthened





control measures at airports and post offices; now transit route of synthetic drugs has shifted to land routes passing through center of the country towards Iranian province of Zahedan and Pakistan.

#### Japan

- The most abused drug in Japan is crystalline methamphetamine (known as "Shabu", "Ice"), which is followed by Cannabis. There is also a little demand for Cocaine, Heroin and Opium in Japan.
- An increasing number of West African arrests related to methamphetamine is a remarkable trend in the past five years. In 2012, the police arrested 11 West Africans, which accounted for 78.6% of all African arrests.
- Almost all methamphetamine abused in Japan has been smuggled from overseas mainly by airplanes or by sea vessels. In recent years, it has been smuggled not only from neighbouring Asian countries but also from all over the world, e.g. Europe, North and Central America, the Middle East, and Africa.

#### Korea

- According to the portion by MO, simple abuse or/ and injection ranked at the top, coming close to 55% of all the drug offenders, followed by trafficking (26.6%) and possession (4.8%). Smuggling made up 3.6% and no case of manufacturing i.e. clandestine lab was reported in 2012.
- By the M/O, the maximum number of Americans were arrested in foreign drug offenders who got involved in drug smuggling (8 arrests), followed by Chinese (3 arrests), Uzbekistani (3 arrests) and Canadian (2 arrests). The majority of foreign drug offenders were the industrial workers who were usually coming from the Asian region with their criminal charges being simple

abuse or possession, unrelated to the drug-providing offense.

#### Malaysia

- The development of ATS drugs such as methamphetamine, which has a big market and offer high profits contributes to the higher prices in Malaysia. This makes Malaysia particularly attractive for the operation of international drug trafficking syndicates.
- In 2012, Heroin and Methamphetamine remain as the two most commonly abused drugs in Malaysia. However, methamphetamine remains as the most popular drug amongst new or first time arrested users.
- In recent years, Malaysia faces worsening drug situation specifically, on the greater supply of methamphetamine and heroin. There is a serious concern over the increased level of drug trafficking through Malaysia by international drug trafficking syndicates. This can be seen by the increase of foreigners arrested in Malaysia for drug trafficking offences from 2010 to November 2012 which includes Myanmar, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Indonesia and Thailand nationals.

#### Myanmar

- Myanmar is the largest poppy cultivated country in the South East Asia region. There was a considerable decrease over the years from 130,300 hac in 1998 to only 21500 hac in 2006 (-83% from 1998-2006). However, the opium cultivation has since increased, although it is still well below the levels reached in the 1990s. The total area under cultivation in 2012 was estimated at 51,000 hac.
- Since the poppy cultivation areas and clandestine heroin refineries are situated along the borders with China, Laos and Thailand, the bulk of drugs produced are normally

trafficked out directly across the borders to the international market.

- Myanmar is not an industrialized country and thus precursor chemicals such as acetic anhydride and ephedrine, which are essential to the production of heroin and methamphetamine respectively, are not manufactured in Myanmar. Significant seizures of precursor chemicals and ephedrine were made annually on the border areas with India.
- The Seizure figures of pseudoephedrine rose from 1666.41 kg in 2011 to 6946.99 kg in 2012 and for ephedrine from 110.03 kg to 358.37 kg respectively. Whereas the seizure figure for precursors declined sharply from 11656.50 litres in 2011 to 4025.79 litres in 2012.

#### New Zealand

- Cannabis is the most widely used illicit drug in New Zealand, with a high frequency of cannabis experimentation and use within the general population and as a result accounts for the most illicit drug-related hospital admissions.
- Methamphetamine seizures increased by almost 72% in 2011 compared to 2010. The most common methods of manufacturing methamphetamine in NZ use ephedrine or pseudoephedrine (PSE) as precursors. The importation of pseudoephedrine, primarily from China, mostly in the form of ContacNT, is a significant issue for NZ. Though the amount of PSE seized is decreasing every year in NZ, still there are no indicators to suggest that the availability in NZ is changed.
- It is almost certain that Ecstasy-type street drug use will continue at a high level in NZ whereas demand of Cocaine in NZ is likely to remain with a small niche market of social/recreational users





### Nigeria

● Nigeria, like many countries of the world experiences significant challenges as far as drugs are concerned. The country has remained predominantly a drug transit point, particularly regarding the UN Schedule 'A' controlled substances. However, the cultivation, production, consumption and exportation of Cannabis Sativa, and recently Methamphetamine are the most prominent indigenous drug problem in the country.

● Narcotic drugs such as Cocaine Heroin are smuggled into the country from producer countries before taking same to consumer countries. This may be attributed to the country's geographical location and wide travel network among others by her citizens.

● The far-east region remains an attractive target for African Drug syndicates seeking to use the region as transshipment point and destination for African sourced Methamphetamine. The ADS continue to target Asian countries due to the expanding user market in the region.

● Reports also indicate an increasing number of African Nationals utilized as couriers to smuggle methamphetamine into the Far East Region.

● Additional trend noted includes the targeting of Malaysia and Japan as primary Asian destinations for African sourced methamphetamine, and seemingly a significant drop in the use of Thailand and Bangladesh as entry / transit point for ADS countries.

### Philippines

● ATS was introduced in the Philippines in early 90's. The ATS type that gained popularity in the

country is methamphetamine hydrochloride or locally known as "Shabu". Since then, it became the primary drug of choice among abusers.

● During the period 2001 to 2005, a growing production trend was observed not only in the Philippines, but also in the East Asian Region. The drug syndicates gradually transferred the clandestine laboratories in the urban areas, moving the production processing closer to the consuming population.

● From 2010 to present, the syndicates applied the kitchen-type laboratories in producing illegal drugs that can be done even in commercial areas and exclusive subdivisions in the National Capital Region to ensure steady, albeit small scale production.

### Romania

● On the main gateway to Heroin in Europe, Romania turned into storage and a marketing area as reflected by the quantity of drugs identified and seized by the legal authorities during the last years. As regards the heroin trafficking routes used by the organized crime networks during 2011, the traditional Balkan route remains in the foreground, involving the transit through Afghanistan-Pakistan-Iran-Turkey-Greece-the former Yugoslav states- the Western Europe states.

● The information on the inclusion of Romania on a new heroin transit route from Afghanistan to the Western countries, along with Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine is further consolidated.

● The analysis of the number of captures during the last five years shows a larger availability of cannabis on the Romanian drug market in competition with the heroin, while the cocaine shows a

much lower availability. Moreover, there is an increase, in terms of availability on the market, of the amphetamine type stimulants and their derivatives.

### Singapore

● Singapore has maintained its status as a relatively drug-free society due to the tough stance it has adopted against drug trafficking and consumption. Still 3481 abusers were arrested in 2012. This was 5% increase than the number of drug abusers arrested in 2011.

● Illicit drugs are mainly brought into Singapore via the land route. They are usually found hidden on the person, although some of the larger drug seizures had been found hidden in the specially constructed compartments of motor vehicles.

● The drug traffickers in Singapore generally operate on a small scale with the majority of them trafficking drugs in small amounts. The drug traffickers here are mostly small bands of people who come together to traffic drugs and their association with each other is often loosely based on mutual gain.

### South Africa

● SA is a producer and a transit and consumer market for drugs. Traditionally, here the drug scene involves cannabis and methaqualone (commonly known as Mandrax). Cannabis remains the most widespread illicit drug as South Africa is a producer country of Cannabis.

● Compressed cannabis is smuggled to Europe in parcel post, air and sea containers. ATS, in particular Methacathinone (CAT) and Crystal methamphetamine (TIK) is the most abused drug as they are locally manufactured in clandestine laboratories.

● Another devastating drug is sugars (also known as Nyaope). Sugars are a combination of Heroin blended with various additives.





• Crystal Methamphetamine (TIK) is the fastest growing drug in SA. The drug has various names such as Tik tik, Lolly, Choef, Speed, Crystal, Globes and Straw. The drug is typically sold in a straw and is sold at R 100-00 a straw.

• Ephedrine is the main chemical precursor used in the manufacturing of Tik. It is generally sourced from the local chemical industry and by illegally importing it from India, Pakistan and China.

• West African nationals initially were preoccupied with the trafficking and distribution of Cocaine on the RSA market. The syndicates diversified into Cannabis and Heroin smuggling into Europe and Asia utilizing couriers and most recently are increasing in the manufacturing, sale and trafficking of TIK in RSA and neighbouring countries whereas East African nationals are known for the manufacturing of (TIK) in their countries and trafficking to RSA and neighbouring countries.

Thailand

• Thailand is preferred as a transit country for cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine hydrochloride (ICE) as well as precursor chemicals. Smuggling of drugs such as methamphetamine tablet (Yaba), Ice and heroin from producing sources in neighbouring countries and overseas into Thailand is still severe. Northern border is the main gateway of drug flow to Thailand, while northeastern border has increasingly been used as optional route with higher frequency and large quantity of methamphetamine.

• Methamphetamine or Yaba tablets remain the main drug of abuse while Ice has sharply increased. Beside Yaba and Ice,

heroin abuse is also found because there is arrest of drug dealers and users and the heroin addicts continually enter to treatment. Moreover, local drugs such as Kratom leave and Codeine are still used in some areas in south.

• As a new kind of drug precursor diversion, cold medicine that contains pseudo ephedrine substance became chemical precursor of Ya-ba and Ice production.

• The major routes of trafficking of Cocaine are:

- Brazil-UAE
- Phillipines/Cambodia/Laos PDR-Bangkok
- Benin/Kenya-Bangkok
- Brazil-Spain
- Singapore/Cambodia/Malaysia-Bangkok
- Ghana-Ethiopia-India
- Singapore/Cambodia-Thailand
- Peru-Germany-Bangkok
- Qatar-Phillipines-Bangkok

Turkey

• In 2011, 98% of the opium and opium derivatives that entered Turkey from overseas were in the form of Heroin. Opium gum is seized in lower amounts. Nearly all of the opium gum was seized while being delivered by cargo.

• Within the last five years, a consistent increase has been observed in the seizure of Cannabis. With a total seizure of 76,392 kg of cannabis in 2011 an increase of 140% has occurred in last 5 years. Cannabis is the most commonly consumed and seized drug in Turkey.

• Cocaine for domestic use is largely introduced in the country by means of couriers majorly in its powder form. On the other hand, cocaine seized from individuals is

found both in powder and crack form.

• In 2011, Turkey ranked first in Europe in regard to the seizure of methamphetamine. During the first six months of 2012, the amount of methamphetamine seizure exceeded 300 kg.

• Turkey, which was previously a transit country for captagon trafficking due to its geographic location, has become a final destination and market for captagon in recent years.

UAE

• The UAE located in the center of the world, between the drug producing countries and the drugs demand countries, is a transit country for drugs.

• Large quantities of drugs specially hashish are smuggled through all kind of marine transportation, while small quantities of drugs like heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine are smuggled through the airports.

• After an increase in smuggling of methamphetamine from Iran to East Asia and the smuggling of Cocaine from Brazil to Asia and Africa, a recent increase has been noticed in smuggling of pharmaceutical drugs like Tramadol from Iran and India to the Middle East countries.

Vietnam

• Major source of supply of Heroin to Vietnam is Golden Triangle via Laos, whereas source of supply of synthetic drugs is China and Cambodia. Drug is also trafficked from West Asia, West Africa, and Latin America to Vietnam via air, sea and post office; mostly transshipped in Vietnam and then further smuggled to 3rd country.

• Sea route remains a potential threat (potential huge amount. E.g. 8 tons of marijuana hashish seized in Quang Ninh in 2008.)





### 3. COORDINATION

#### INTERNATIONAL

Narcotics Control Bureau has been mandated to implement the obligations under the International and Regional Conventions on drug related matters, as also to render assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries and international organizations with a view to facilitate coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

#### ***International Conferences/ Training Programs***

A) First Director General level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau, India and Narcotics Drug Control, Afghanistan on various matters pertaining to trafficking of banned drugs & chemical substances and other drug related issues was held at Kabul, Afghanistan from 16th April to 18th April 2013. Shri Rajiv Mehta, Director General, NCB and Shri A.K. Jaiswal, Deputy Director General (Hqrs.& Coord.) attended the meeting.

The talk focused on issues pertaining to:-

- I) Trafficking of South West Asian (SWA) Heroin.
- II) Study of various measures/schemes being implemented by the Afghan Govt. agencies to deal with illicit poppy cultivation
- III) Sharing of best practices with regards to drug demand and supply reduction.
- IV) Alternative Development Programmes in vogue viz providing alternative means of livelihood to erstwhile poppy cultivations in Afghanistan.
- V) Sharing of operational intelligence on trafficking of herion, psychotropic substances, precursors and on transnational drug syndicates.

B) Second Regional Symposium on Narcotics Control and Exchange of Information organized by Saudi Directorate of Narcotics Control was held at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia during 30th April to 2nd May, 2013. Shri Rajiv Mehta, Director General, NCB and Shri Vijay Kumar, Deputy Director General (SWR), Mumbai attended the Symposium.







C) Indian delegation led by Dr. Neeru Chadha, Joint Secretary, Legal & Treaties Division, Ministry of External Affairs participated in the 6th Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral, Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Joint Working Group on counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime held in Colombo during May 8-9, 2013. Shri Prem Anand Sinha, Zonal Director, NCB Chennai participated from NCB in the meeting as a member of Indian delegation.

D) ASEAN+3 Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF+3) Workshop was held at Pecatu-Bali, Indonesia, during May 20-21, 2013. Shri B.B.Mishra, Deputy Director General (Ops), NCB participated in the workshop.

E) 30th Annual International Drug

Enforcement Conference (IDEC XXX) was held in Moscow, from Russia 5th June to 7th June, 2013. Shri Rajiv Mehta, Director General, NCB and Shri A.K.Jaiswal, Deputy Director General (Hqrs.& Coord.), NCB participated in the conference.

F) A meeting of the India-Russia-USA trilateral working group on the subject 'financial aspects of Afghan Drug Trade' was held on June 6th & 7th June, 2013 at New Delhi. Shri B.B.Mishra, Deputy Director General (Ops), NCB attended the meeting on behalf of Narcotics Control Bureau.

G) Nigerian delegation of 19 members, including participants and Staff of the Executive Intelligence Management Course-6, Nigeria, visited the NCB HQrs., New Delhi on 12th June 2013.



Sh. A.K.Jaiswal, Deputy Director General (Hqrs & Coord.), NCB giving memento to Nigerian officials during their visit to NCB Hqrs at New Delhi.

H) Indian delegation led by Shri Shambhu Singh, Joint Secretary (NE), MHA participated in the 20th Sectoral Level Meeting between India and Myanmar held at Bagan, Myanmar from June 19-20, 2013. Shri Madho Singh, Assistant Director, NCB Guwahati participated from NCB in the meeting.

I) India-ASEAN Senior Official's Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) was held on 21st June, 2013 at Da Nang, Vietnam. Shri R.K.Sahoo, Deputy Director General (ER), NCB attended the meeting.



Group Photographs of Nigerian delegation visited at NCB HQrs. on 12th June 2013.





## NATIONAL

A) A preparatory meeting on Director General level talks between India and Afghanistan was held on 4th April, 2013, under the chairmanship of Director General, NCB at NCB HQrs., New Delhi.

B) A meeting under the Chairmanship of Shri Shaktikanta Das, AS (E.A.) was held on 23rd April, 2013 in New Delhi. The meeting was called for the proposed Working Group which is to be held in the month of June, 2013 at New Delhi. Shri Manoranjan Kumar, Deputy Director (P&C) attended the meeting from NCB.

C) A meeting was held on 6th May, 2013 at NCB Hqrs., New Delhi by Regional Programme Coordinator, Region Office for South Asia (ROSA), UNODC to discuss "Trafficking of Afghan Heroin and Acetic Anhydride to /from India".

D) A Meeting on Indo-US Homeland Security Dialogue, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister, was held on 16th May, 2013 in New Delhi. Shri B.B.Mishra, Deputy Director General (Ops) attended the meeting on behalf of Narcotics Control Bureau.

E) A Coordination Meeting under the chairmanship of Shri Navtaj Saran, Additional Secretary (IO&Pol), Ministry of External Affairs was held on 21st May, 2013 at New Delhi to discuss about the proposed India- Indonesia JWG-CT which was to be held on 6th June, 2013 at New Delhi.

F) A preparatory meeting under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (IS-I) was held on 30th May, 2013 at North Block, New Delhi, to discuss about the proposed Working Group which was to be held during 5th June to 7th June, 2013 at New Delhi. Shri B.B. Mishra, Deputy Director General (Ops), NCB attended the meeting.

G) A preparatory meeting under the chairmanship of Sh. Shaktikanta Das, AS (EA) was held on 31st May, 2013 in New Delhi to discuss about the proposed Working Group meeting which was to be held during 5th June to 7th June, 2013 at New Delhi. Shri B.B.Mishra, Deputy Director General (Ops) attended the meeting.

H) A preparatory meeting under the Chairmanship of Sh. Saurabh Kumar, Joint Secretary (CT, PP &R), Ministry of External Affairs was held on 5th June, 2013 in New Delhi, to discuss about the proposed "India-ASEAN Senior Official's Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC)". Shri Praveen Kumar, Assistant Director (Ops), NCB attended the meeting.

I) An Inter-Ministrial Meeting was held between Dy. NSA & Secretary, NSCS, India and Dy.NSA, Canada on 12th June, 2013 in New Delhi. Shri R.P.Singh, Deputy Director General (NR) attended in the meeting from Narcotics Control Bureau.

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## 4. CAPACITY BUILDING

### Assistance to States & Union Territories

The letters inviting the Proposal of 2013-14 for grant of central assistance under the scheme "Assistance to State & UTs" to strengthen enforcement capabilities for combating trafficking of NDPS has been written to all the States & UTs. The Proposal received from different States & UTs are being processed. The letters to submit the outstanding Utilization Certificates and Audit Certificates of the grants utilized earlier by the States & UTs have also been issued. As soon as the proposals from all the States & UTs along with the Utilization Certificate and Audit Certificate are received, the same will be complied and the Empowered Committee meeting will be convened for sanctioning of funds to States & UTs under the Scheme "Assistance to States & UTs - 2013-14".

### Drugs Detection Kits

Supply order was placed on 21st May 2013 to Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pune for the procurement of following no. of DD Kits :-

- Standard size Narcotics Drug Detection Kit- 1104
- Precursors Chemical Detection Kit- 430
- Ketamine Detection Kit- 214

These Kits will reach to NCB Zones and Sub-Zone by September 2013 for further distribution to drug law enforcement agencies in their jurisdictions.

### Training

NCB has been regularly organizing training programs to enhance and sharpen the specialized skills required to improve performance and effectiveness of the personnel involved in drug law enforcement. During April to June 2013, NCB organized 13 training courses and a total of 366 personnel working in various Central/State agencies were trained.



Group photographs of Superintendents of NCB participated in Workshop/Training Programmes during 13 & 14 May, 2013

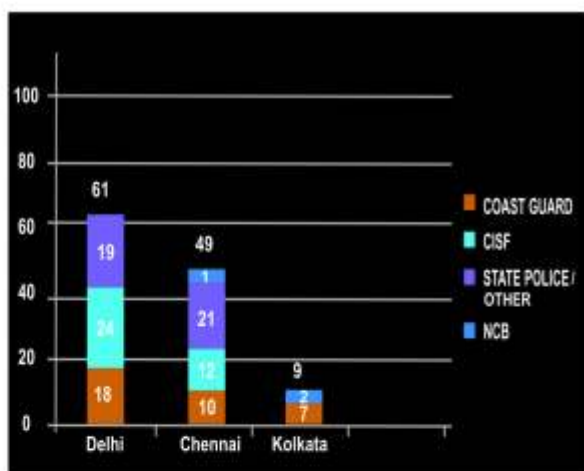
REGIONS	ZONES	NO. OF TRAINING PROGRAMME	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
NORTH REGION	DELHI	-	-
	JAMMU	1	28
	CHANDIGARH	2	98
	JODHPUR	-	-
	LUCKNOW	1	120
EAST REGION	GUWAHATI	-	-
	KOLKATA	-	-
	PATNA	2	82
SOUTH - WEST REGION	CHENNAI	4	26
	MUMBAI	2	12
	BANGALORE	-	-
	AHMEDABAD	-	-



## COMPUTER BASED TRAINING MODULE.

CBT Module was installed at NCB Headquarters and the three metro Zones i.e. Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. The CBT module is based on international best practices as part of a project of UNODC to strengthen the Drug Law Enforcement capacities in South Asia. It is a self-evaluation programme utilized for enhancing the skills and knowledge of Drug law officers on specific modules of drug law enforcement. CBT centre approved by MHA have also been opened in

*UNODC proposed the setting up of Computer Based Training (CBT) Modules for law enforcement agencies in South Asia as part of the work plan of project XSA J81 on "Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement capacities in South Asia. In India, the project is funded by Government of India (Department of Revenue) and is being implemented since 2008 jointly with NACEN. UNODC has developed 110+ Hours CBT software based on international best practices and is now used in more than 62 countries in about 300 CBT centre across the world*



other zones namely Lucknow, Jodhpur, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Jammu, Indore, Guwahati, Patna and Bangalore. The total number of computers now installed in NCB for the above module is 113. The bar diagram below shows the number of personnel attended the CBT training from different organizations.

### THE CBT MODULE HAS THE FOLLOWING FEATURES:

- ◆ The modules cover all aspects of drug law enforcement including intelligence, investigation, precursor trafficking and anti money laundering
- ◆ It is possible to design a variety of courses ranging from few hours to a few days, weeks or months. The course content can thus be made specific to the target groups.
- ◆ The interactive nature of the modules facilitate enhanced retention capacity of the learners
- ◆ This module has pre and post test scores/sessions which enables the administrator to assess the impact of learning process





## DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION

One of the core duties of Narcotics Control Bureau is to create public awareness regarding the ill-effects of drug abuse which is corroding the modern society, and to promote the concept of living healthy life free of drugs. This is done through various platforms including awareness campaigns, rallies, print and visual media etc.

### Display of News ticker on Doordarshan

In an attempt to sensitize the general public regarding the ill-effects of drug abuse, the Narcotics Control Bureau displayed a News ticker stating

**CONSUMPTION & TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IS PROHIBITED AND PUNISHABLE-“THINK HEALTH NOT DRUGS.”**

ड्रग्स का उपयोग और अवैध व्यापार प्रतिबंधित एवं दंडनीय है-“ड्रग्स को ‘ना’ जीवन को ‘हाँ’ on Doordarshan news channel for one month on the occasion of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.



## AWARENESS PROGRAMES

Narcotics control Bureau organizes awareness Programmes so as to curb the spreading menace of drug abuse engulfing all sections of the society especially young students. Drug abuse along with the abuse of alcohol coupled with smoking of tobacco products is taking a heavy toll on the health and life of the youth. It entails not only health costs but also economic and social costs. To summarize, the spread of drug abuse among the youth has started hammering the foundation of our society. NCB is spreading awareness against drug abuse directly by addressing the students, their parents, teachers and counsellors. Awareness programme was conducted in 2013.



Awareness Programme against Drugs Abuse for teachers at Sarvodya Vidyalaya in Netaji Nagar during 13th-17th May 2013



Awareness Programme against Drugs Abuse for teachers at Sarvodya Balika Vidyalaya in Sarojani Nagar during 13th-17th May 2013





# INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

The UN General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December 1987, proclaimed **June 26 of each year as the 'International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking'**. In pursuance of this declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs.

NCB is the nodal authority for coordination of actions of various Ministries, Departments and States in respect of matters relating to Drugs. In order to sensitize the masses especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB organized various events/programmes in coordination with NGOs and State Governments, as also in association with various State Anti - Narcotics Task Forces, on 26 June, 2013

'Run against Drug Abuse' was organized by NCB in coordination with Health Fitness Trust at India Gate, New Delhi.



**Nukkad Natak** (Street play shows) were organized at various places, such as in Chandigarh, Delhi etc



Street play at Chandigarh



Awareness workshop for the students of Fr. Agnel College of Arts and commerce, Goa



Participants in the Run Against Drug Abuse at India Gate, New Delhi



Workshop/Seminar organised by NCB, Zonal Unit, Patna, Bihar





Flag off ceremony by ADG (P), CID, Bengaluru on the occasion of International Day Against Drugs Abuse & Illicit Trafficking on 26 June 2013



South Actor Sh Adithya interacting the media on the occasion 26th June 2013 at Bengaluru



Rally organised by Bangalore Zonal Unit on 26th June 2013.



Rally organised by Chandigarh Zonal Unit on 26th June 2013



Painting Camp on Drug Abuse Organised by Chandigarh Zonal Unit on 26th June 2013



Rally organised by Jammu Zonal Unit on 26th June 2013



## 5. ORGANIZATION

### Promotions/Remustering

Following promotion orders were issued during the period :-

S.No	From	To	No. of persons promoted/ considered
1	Staff Car Driver (Gd. II)	Staff Car Driver (Gd. I)	02

#### 1. Direct recruitment

- Dossiers of 11 Surveillance Assistants were received from Staff Selection Commission. The medical examination was also conducted by NCB. Appointment letters to the selected candidates to be issued in the 1st week of July 2013.
- Offer of appointment issued to 16 Sepoys. 13 joined NCB and undergone basic training.
- Indent for 05 UDC sent to SSC. 01 dossier received.
- Appointment letter issued to 01 candidate for the post of Multi Tasking Staff (MTS).
- 11 dossiers of Steno. Gd. III received from SSC. Medical examination held. Offer of appointment was issued by 3<sup>rd</sup> week of July 2013.

#### 2. Process of filling up the post of deputy Director on deputation

Applications of 17 eligible candidates sent to UPSC by MHA.

#### 3. Process of filling up the post of Assistant Director on deputation

Applications of 9 eligible candidates sent to UPSC by MHA.

#### 4. Process of filling up the post of Superintendent on deputation

Applications of eligible candidates submitted to UPSC by NCB.

#### 5. Proposal for granting grade pay of Rs. 5400/- in PB-2 for superintendent after 04 years of service in NCB.

A proposal was sent to MHA for granting Grade Pay of Rs. 5400/- in PB-2 to the Superintendents of NCB after their completion of 04 years of regular service in the Grade Pay of Rs. 4800/-.

#### 6. Proposal for appointment of staff car driver and MTS.

A proposal for appointment of staff car driver and multi tasking staff (MTS) on contract basic through outsourcing was submitted to MHA for approval.

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## LOGISTICS

### Land and building:

#### Jodhpur :

The construction of office building has been completed. The lift/ elevator has also been installed in the Zone. The installation of fire extinguisher is under process.

#### Chennai :

Land purchase - 1.64 acres  
About 97% of works of office complex and residential building have been completed.

#### Kolkata :

Land purchased - 2 acres-  
About 97% of works of office building and 95% works of residential building have been completed.

#### Lucknow :

The preliminary drawing as per authorized plinth area has been received from CPWD Lucknow and the same is being forwarded to MHA.

#### Jammu :

Acquisition of land for Jammu Zone for construction of office-cum-residential complex is in progress.

#### Indore :

Proposal for purchase 5400 sq. mtrs (1.33 acre) land at the cost of Rs. 16,14,60,000/- has been sent to MHA for administrative approval and sanction.

## स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो में हिंदी के बढ़ते कदम

- 21 जून, 2013 को गृह मंत्रालय में श्रीमती अर्चना रौंगड़ा, सहायक निदेशक (राजभाषा) एवं श्री धर्मराज, वरिष्ठ अनुवादक का 2 सदस्यीय निरीक्षण-दल स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, मुख्यालय पधारा तथा इन्होंने ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन का जायजा लिया। यह निरीक्षण दल विभिन्न अनुभागों/अधिकारी कक्षों में भी गया तथा उन्होंने लेखा आदि अनुभागों में हिंदी में हो रहे कार्य को सराहा। उप निदेशक (नीति एवं समन्वय), श्री मनोरंजन कुमार जी ने ब्यूरो मुख्यालय द्वारा हिंदी व अंग्रेजी में तैयार की गई ड्रग्स संबंधी विविध प्रचार-सामग्री इस दल को न केवल मुहैया कराई अपितु ड्रग्स के बारे में ब्यूरो द्वारा चलाई जा रही जागरूकता की मुहिम के बारे में भी विशेष जानकारी दी जिससे निरीक्षण दल पर्याप्त अभिभूत दिखा। तत्पश्चात्, महानिदेशक महोदय व उप महानिदेशक (मुख्या.) की व्यस्तता के कारण उप निदेशक (प्रशा.) महोदय ने ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के सभी अधिकारियों के साथ निरीक्षण दल की बैठक की अध्यक्षता की जिसमें सार्थक चर्चा हुई। उक्त दल ने ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में बने ड्रग संग्रहालय को भी देखा और संग्रहालय में रखे नशीले पदार्थों के नमूने तथा हिंदी व अंग्रेजी में प्रदर्शित सामग्री को उन्होंने काफी उपयोगी पाया। इस निरीक्षण संबंधी समस्त तैयारियों एवं इसके सफलतापूर्वक संपन्न होने पर सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का अभिनंदन है।
- 26 जून को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा यथाघोषित नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और अवैध व्यापार के विरुद्ध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस के अवसर पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय का संदेश हिंदी में तैयार किया गया और इसके साथ ही, नारों समेत नशीले पदार्थों संबंधी विभिन्न जानकारी भी आम जनता के लिए तैयार करके समाचार-पत्रों में छापने हेतु हिंदी में तैयार की गई।
- ड्रग्स के दुरुपयोग के बारे में जागरूक करने के लिए दिल्ली के लगभग 700 होटलों और बारों में डिस्प्ले हेतु संदेश आदि सामग्री को हिंदी में तैयार किया।



- दिल्ली के सभी निजी एवं सार्वजनिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों को ड्रग्स के दुरुपयोग के बारे में शिक्षित व जागरूक करने के लिए लगभग सौ संदेशों युक्त पावर-प्वाइंट प्रेजेंटेशन हिंदी में तैयार किया।
- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, मुख्यालय की विभागीय राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की वर्ष 2013-14 की पहली तिमाही अर्थात् अप्रैल-जून, 2013 की बैठक महानिदेशक महोदय की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 27 जून, 2013 को आयोजित की गई जिसमें लिए गए निर्णयों के अनुसार कार्यालय में हिंदी के प्रयोग में वृद्धि हेतु सभी अनुभागों में हिंदी पत्राचार की स्थिति सुधारने संबंधी निदेश जारी किए गए।
- हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कंप्यूटर पर हिंदी टंकण प्रशिक्षण हेतु ब्यूरो मुख्यालय से श्रीमती कपिला वधी, अवर श्रेणी लिपिक, श्री दयाकृष्ण पांडे, हवलदार और श्री बलवन्त, सिपाही को अगस्त, 2013 सत्र में नामित करने की कार्रवाई की गई।
- राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा अपेक्षित मुख्यालय की हिंदी प्रयोग संबंधी तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट एवं हिंदी शिक्षण योजना संबंधी छमाही रिपोर्ट को समेकित करके भिजवाया गया।
- इसी प्रकार से, स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टों को भी समय पर राजभाषा विभाग के संबंधित क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालयों को भिजवाने के निदेश दिए गए और उक्त रिपोर्टों की समीक्षा भी नियमित रूप से की गई।
- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में प्रमुख स्थल पर एल.सी.डी. मॉनीटर पर डिस्प्ले के लिए प्रतिदिन का एक विचार और अंग्रेजी-हिंदी व हिंदी-अंग्रेजी का एक-एक प्रशासनिक शब्द रखते हुए कुल 100 विचारों और शब्दों की सामग्री निरंतर डिस्प्ले की जाती रही ताकि ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में हिंदी के प्रयोग में वृद्धि हो सके।
- सारांश हिंदी यूनिकोड साफ्टवेयर जिसके 20 लाइसेंस खरीद कर ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के कंप्यूटरों में लोड कराए गए थे, के बारे में अपेक्षित सहायता इस अनुभाग द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाती रही ताकि हिंदी में कार्य बढ़े।
- राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा यह आदेश दिया गया है कि समूह "घ" से समूह "ग" में उन्नत किए गए सभी कर्मचारियों को हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत हिंदी टंकण प्रशिक्षण दिलाया जाए।
- तदनुसार, ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों से सूचना मंगाई गई व उनके हिंदी ज्ञान का रोस्टर तैयार किया गया।
- समूह "घ" से समूह "ग" में उन्नत किए गए ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के कर्मचारियों को उक्त रोस्टर के अनुसार राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय की हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत हिंदी टंकण प्रशिक्षण बारी-बारी से दिलाया जा रहा है।
- ब्यूरो की गृह-पत्रिका नारकंट्रोल हेतु मुख्यालय एवं सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों आदि से पुनः लेख आमंत्रित करवाए गए ताकि हिंदी की अधिक सामग्री इसमें शामिल की जा सके। साथ ही, हिंदी में लेख, कविता व संस्मरण आदि रचनाओं को संपादित व टंकित करके प्रकाशनार्थ उपलब्ध कराया गया।
- ब्यूरो की वेब-साइट को द्विभाषी बनाने हेतु हाल ही में वेब-साइट में उपलब्ध सामग्री के हिंदी रूपांतर का कार्य सुचारु रूप से किया जा रहा है तथा संचार अनुभाग को पुनर्संजित ब्यूरो की वेब-साइट में हिंदी की इंटर-साइट हेतु सामग्री निरन्तर उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है।
- ब्यूरो में हिंदी अनुवाद के रूटीन कार्य के अलावा कनिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक आदि संबंधी भर्ती नियमों को द्विभाषी तैयार कराया व विधि एवं न्याय मंत्रालय से विधीक्षा के पश्चात् प्राप्त भर्ती नियमों को सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशन हेतु अंतिम रूप दिया गया।
- मूल रूप से हिंदी में कार्य करने के लिए ब्यूरो में हिंदी टिप्पण-आलेखन योजना लागू है। इसके अंतर्गत दावे मंगाने हेतु पुनः सभी को स्मरण कराया गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं दिल्ली क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय से कतिपय दावे प्राप्त हुए।
- साथ ही, अधिकारियों द्वारा हिंदी में डिक्टेशन देने हेतु प्रोत्साहन योजना भी ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में लागू है। इसके अंतर्गत भी दावे मंगाने हेतु पुनः सभी को स्मरण कराया गया।
- भारत सरकार के राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और केंद्र सरकार की राजभाषा नीति के अनुसरण में कार्यान्वयन एवं अनुवाद संबंधी अपेक्षित कार्यों को संपन्न किया गया।

**आइए ! हिंदी में ही हस्ताक्षर करें,  
हिंदी में ही बैठकों में वातालाप करें,  
हिंदी में ही एक-दूसरे का अभिवादन करें  
और कहें - हिंदी भाषा : हमारी अस्मिता, हमारा गर्व।**





## 5. EMPLOYEE CORNER

### CYBER CRIME ACROSS THE GLOBE

Yet another challenge of Technology

**Kritika**  
Surveillance Assistant

Globally, every second, 18 adults become a victim of cybercrime, resulting in more than one-and-a-half million cybercrime victims each day. With losses totaling an average of \$197 a victim across the world in direct financial costs, in the last 12 months, an estimated 556 million or 46 per cent adults across the world experienced cybercrime. This figure is on par with the findings

from 2011 that was of 45 percent. According to the Norton Cybercrime Report 2012, 66 per cent of adults in India have been victims of cybercrime in their lifetime. In the last 12 months, 56 per cent of adults online in India have experienced cybercrime, translating to more than 115,000 victims of cybercrime every day, 80 victims a minute and more than 1 a second. The average direct financial cost per victim is placed at \$192, up 18 per cent over \$163 in 2011.

#### What is Cyber Crime?

Any crime that involves a computer or a network or both of them is known as a cyber crime. The computer and the network being used could only be a tool in the crime or it could be the target itself. As was in the case of Stuxnet- a computer virus of Israeli origin that targeted the Iranian nuclear facilities in September 2010. The severity of such crime could range from hacking the personal account of a

*"This year's survey of Norton Cybercrime Report 2012 shows an increase in "new" forms of cybercrime compared to last year, such as those found on social networks or mobile devices — a sign that cyber criminals are starting to focus their efforts on these increasingly popular platforms, the report said.*

*In India, one in three adults online (32 per cent) has been a victim of either social or mobile cybercrime in the last 12 months, and 51 per cent of social network users have been victims of social cyber crime. Specifically, 22 per cent of social network users reported someone had hacked into their profile and pretended to be them. Fifteen per cent of social network users said they had fallen victim to a scam or fake link on social network platforms."*

friend to hack the personalized network or information of a country which could threaten its hides malicious functions. Worms and Trojan horses, like viruses, may harm a computer system's data or performance. Some viruses and other malware have symptoms noticeable to the computer user, but many are surreptitious or simply do nothing to call attention to themselves. Some viruses do nothing beyond reproducing themselves.

**Denial-of-Services attack:** A Denial of Services attack otherwise known as DoS attack is an attempt to make a desired network or resource unavailable

to its intended users. Perpetrators of DoS attacks typically target sites or services hosted on high-profile web servers such as banks, credit card payment gateways, and even root name servers. Such attacks can be proved lethal to the internal security of a country or can affect the payment options of a particular bank or other service providers like railway ticket booking portals et al.

**Phishing :** Phishing is an attempt to acquire information (and sometimes even money) such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details by

masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication. Popular channels to do this are social web sites, auction sites, online payment processors etc. Phishing emails may contain links to websites that are infected with malware. Phishing is typically carried out by e-mail spoofing or instant messaging and it often directs users to enter details at a fake website whose look and feel







are almost identical to the legitimate one. Phishing is an example of social engineering techniques used to deceive users.

**Cyberstalking:** Cyberstalking is the use of the Internet or other electronic means to stalk or harass an individual, a group of individuals, or an organization. It may include false accusations, monitoring, threats, identity theft, damage to data or equipment, the solicitation of minors for sex, or gathering information in order to harass. The most recent example of cyberstalking in India was the harassment of Assamese people based in Bangalore through threatening emails and SMSs which lead to a mass movement of people back to their homes.

**Cyberterrorism:** Cyberterrorism is the use of Internet based attacks in terrorist activities, including acts of deliberate, large-scale disruption of computer networks, especially of personal computers attached to the Internet, by the means of tools such as computer viruses. Such attacks may even target the national security systems, or systems of utmost importance as in the case of Stuxnet in Iran which targeted the network of nuclear operations.

**Internet Pharmacy:** Internet Pharmacy is the use of internet as a tool to sell or purchase the drugs or psychotropic substances which are either illicit or are not readily available in a country. For example drug like Ketamine which is easily available in India at very nominal price is sold through illegal networks over internet to South Asian countries where it is banned and is used for drug abuse.

**Cost of Cyber Crime**

Cyber crime has now proven to be yet-another drain on the wealth of Indians. India lost a total of

\$8 billion dollars to cyber crime over the past year, with close to 42 million people targeted by online fraudsters, according to the latest Norton Cyber Crime Report.

The average direct financial cost per victim is \$192 (Rs.10, 600), slightly less than the global average of \$197. This is partly due to the rapid adoption of mobile device internet-usage, as internet crooks are now starting to focus their efforts on "increasingly popular platforms such as social networks and mobile phones". Based on a survey of 13,000 adults across 24 countries, the financial costs are calculated by collating self-reported direct losses in the form of fraud, theft and repairs.



**Legal Provisions**

The international legal system is attempting to put a check over the cyber crime done across the world through the International Criminal Court. Though there are some stringent laws to deal with such crimes in particular.

The world's 1st computer specific law was enacted in the year 1970 by the German State of Hesse in the

form of 'Data Protection Act, 1970' with the advancement of cyber technology. With the emergence of technology the misuse of technology has also expanded to its optimum level and then there arises a need of strict statutory laws to regulate the criminal activities in the cyber world and to protect technological advancement system. It is under these circumstances Indian parliament passed its "INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2000" to have its exhaustive law to deal with the technology in the field of e-commerce, e-governance, e-banking as well as penalties and punishments in the field of cyber crimes. Then there are also the laws like Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act 1985, to deal with the crimes like Internet Pharmacy, Law against Child sexual abuse for addressing the issue of obscenity over internet etc.





## एक दूसरा नशा

पांडेय राकेश, वरिष्ठ अनुवादक

आज कमरे में वह छटपटा रहा है। नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र का यह थोड़ा बड़ा सा कमरा है जिसमें शिवपाल को अकेला रखा गया है। इलाज का यह सातवां दिन है और वह कॉमन वार्ड से आज ही इस कमरे में लाया गया है। आह, सात दिनों तक वार्ड में रखा गया तो जब उसे उस समय जो उसके नशा करने का समय होता था तब हल्के-हल्के बेहोशी का इंजेक्शन दे दिया जाता था। बदन अकड़ता तब भी था। बस उठ के भाग खड़ा होने को मन होता था। भागने की ताकत जुटाता-जुटाता और चार-पांच गालियां मुंह से निकालता-निकालता, तब तक बेहोशी आ घेरती थी। पर आज तो बात दूसरी है। आज उसे बेहोशी का इंजेक्शन नहीं लगा है। आज न तो उसे उसके नशे का सहारा है और न ही बेहोशी का इंजेक्शन लेकर राहत पा लेनी है। आज अपने नशे की इच्छा से खुद लड़ना है। उसे बड़ी अच्छी-अच्छी बातें बताई गई हैं। उसे बताया गया है कि उसे नशा छोड़ देना है। उसे समझ में आई भी हैं ये बातें, पर अभी वह समझ रहा है कि मन में नशा छोड़ने की प्रतिज्ञा कर लेना और वास्तव में नशा छोड़ पाना दो अलग-अलग बातें हैं।

शाम के चार बजे रहे हैं और जब वह नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र से बाहर था तो इस समय तक वह अपने नशे की कई डोज़ ले चुका होता था। आज शायद शरीर में दवाईयों का असर है कि शरीर और दिमाग में भारीपन है। एकदम से उठकर भागा नहीं जा रहा, पर अपने नशे की जरूरत ऐसी महसूस हो रही है कि देह में खिंचाव हो रहा है। वह फर्श पर छटपटा रहा है। उसे ऐसी इच्छा हो रही है कि सर दिवाल पर दे मारे। भीतर से ताकत का ऐसा भभूका उठता है कि वह भाग खड़ा होने के लिए उठ खड़ा होता है। पर केन्द्र के स्टाफ पकड़ ले रहे हैं। ये कमबख्त स्टाफ भी किस मिट्टी के बने हैं पता नहीं। भीतर से ताकत का भभूका जिस तेजी से उठता है उसी तेजी से पस्त हो जाता है। उसकी देह स्टाफ की चुंगल में एकाएक से भरभरा जाती है। वह उन्माद में चीखता-चिल्लाता है। बार-बार लाचार होकर गिर पड़ता है। यह सब कुछ बार-बार होता है। वह भाग नहीं पा रहा, वह कुछ कर नहीं पा रहा, पर नशे के बिना वह रह भी नहीं पा रहा। वह पागल हुआ जा रहा है। इस उन्माद में एक बार केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों की पकड़ ढीली पड़ती है और वह छूटकर सामने की ओर भागता है। वह सामने दरवाजा

देख नहीं पाता और दीवाल से टकराता है। बेहोश होने लगता है। बेहोश होने के एक पल में नज़र के सामने पूरी जिंदगी तैर जाती है। उसकी जिंदगी क्या थी। क्या-क्या थी उसकी जिंदगी। क्या से क्या हुई उसकी जिंदगी। पलों में सारे दृश्ये उसके मस्तिष्क में से गुजरते गए।

दुलहन के जोड़े में उसकी पत्नी। नयी-नयी उसकी पत्नी पायल झनकाती आंगन में से गुजरते हुए आती है और लजाते और मुस्कुराते हुए उसके हाथ में चाय का गिलास थमा देती है। फिर आता है नज़रों में पांच साल बाद का वह दृश्य जब पत्नी उस पर चिल्ला रही होती है, जब शराब के नशे में घुत्त वह घर में घुसता है। बेहोशी के सपने में वह देखता है कि गांव के स्कूल के मास्टर ने उसे डांटा था और पहली बार उसने क्लास बंद करके दोस्तों के साथ बाहर आकर सिगरेट के सुट्टे लगाए थे। छठी क्लास से उसने सिगरेट थोड़े-थोड़े पीना शुरू कर दी थी। वह देखता है कि यह दसवीं कक्षा की उम्र है कि दोस्तों के दबाव में उसने शराब पी ली है और एक दोस्त के बड़े भाई की बारात में वह झूम-झूम कर नाच रहा है। कभी कभी वह गांजा पी लेता है। वह देखता है कि उन्हीं किन्हीं वर्षों में दोस्तों की ही मण्डली में वह भांग पीता है और उसका मन उड़ान भरता है। उसे लगा था उसने एक ही पल में कितने फैले हुए समय को एक साथ देख लिया था। जब उसे नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र के उस बड़े कमरे में अपनी बेहोशी में अपने भांग के अनुभव का सपना आया तो थोड़ी देर के लिए उसकी तंद्रा टूटी। तंद्रा टूटी क्योंकि अपनी अभी की बेहोशी और भांग के उस अनुभव में कुछ समान सा था। उस भांग में भी वह वैसी निद्रा में ही गया था पर तब के अनुभव और इस अनुभव में कुछ अंतर सा था। भांग में उसे मजा आ रहा था जो था जीवन से भागने का मजा। अभी जो तंद्रा है इसमें वह अपनी तकलीफों को देख पा रहा है और कुछ-कुछ अपनी तकलीफ के कारणों और अपनी गलतियों को भी देख पा रहा है। इस नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र में सलाह के जो दौर चले, उसने सोच पर असर डाला। आज तंद्रा में वह अपना बीता समय देख रहा है और उन समयों के भीतर उन वजहों को भी देख रहा है कि उसने जो किया वह क्यों किया। आज तंद्रा में वह नशा न मिलने की तकलीफ से धीरे-धीरे अपने बारे में समझ की ओर शिफ्ट हो रहा है और उसी निद्रा में अपने अवचेतन में





अपने आप से नशा छोड़ने का वादा कर रहा है। आज तंद्रा में वह देखता है और समझता है कि तनाव सहने की उसकी क्षमता कम थी इसलिए मास्टर की एक डांट से उसने सिगरेट पी ली। वह देखता है और समझता है कि उसने हमेशा दोस्तों के दबाव के आगे घुटने टेके और उसे पता ही नहीं चला कि कैसे वह शराब, भांग और गांजा के नशे में धंसता चला गया। गांव के खान-पान में उसकी सेहत थोड़ी बहुत बनी रही। बाप दादों की हुनर रसोई बनाना उसने जैसे तैसे सीख ली थी। अर्द्धसैनिक बल में भर्ती की परीक्षा पास की और अर्द्धसैनिक बल में खानसामा हो गया। वर्दी की अनुशासन ने उसे दो सालों तक नशों से दूर रखा। यदा-कदा वह नशा ले लेता था। उसकी जब शादी हुई तो शराब पी कर उसने रंग में भंग भी किया। नशे की हालत में जब उसने बड़ी सी नथिया के भीतर नाराज पत्नी का चेहरा देखा तो उस खूबसूरती में उसका नशा काफूर हो गया था। अच्छी नौकरी और समझदार पत्नी के बीच भी वह जब तब नशा करता रहा और उसकी नौकरी चलती रही। इस बीच ही वह दो बेटियों का बाप बना। पूरे देश में कई जगहों पर उसकी पोस्टिंग होती रही। 2002 में वह अपनी टुकड़ी के साथ ऐसे एक शहर की पोस्टिंग पर था जहां दंगे भड़क उठे थे और उसकी टुकड़ी को दंगों से निपटने के लिए इस शहर में जहां-तहां कई-कई दिन कैम्प करने पड़े थे। उसने दंगों को करीब से देखा। अपने बल की ट्रेनिंग में उसने सीखा था कि उसका काम बस सेवा देना है और सेवा के दौरान किसी अच्छी बुरी बात से उसे दिल नहीं लगाना है। पर दंगे वाले उस शहर में पोस्टिंग के बाद उसे अक्सर नींद में सपनों में भागते हुए और चीखते हुए लोग नजर आने लगे। उम्र बढ़ने के साथ-साथ नौकरी में जिम्मेदारियां बढ़ीं, बच्चे बड़े होने लगे और परिवार में भी जिम्मेदारियां बढ़ीं। नौकरी में और घर में दोनों जगहों पर दबाव झेलने की उसकी क्षमता कम होती गई। नौकरी पर वह साथियों से अक्सर टकराने लगा और अधिकारियों से असंतुष्ट रहने लगा। पत्नी अक्सर उसे दुश्मन की तरह नजर आने लगी जो उससे उसका आराम छीन लेती है। बढ़ती हुई बच्चियों के चेहरे देखकर उसमें जीने की उमंग जागती पर दूसरे ही पल उसे बच्चियों की परवरिश की चिंता और उनकी शादी की चिंता सताने लगती। आज तंद्रा में वह समझ पा रहा है जो जिम्मेदारियां अभी वर्षों दूर थीं उनके पीछे वह क्यों भयभीत होता था। अभी बच्चियां बस सात साल और पांच साल की थीं। आज वह समझ पा रहा है कि नौकरी में और पत्नी के साथ तनाव और हर दबाव के साथ नशे के पीछे भागने की उसकी लत बढ़ती जा

रही थी। रेगिस्तान की अपनी पोस्टिंग के दौरान एक शाम टहलते हुए उसे घुमक्कड़ों का एक दल मिला, जिनके साथ बैठकर उसने पहली बार अफीम पी। उसे यह नशा अपने सारे नशों से बढ़कर लगा और ऐसा उन्मत्त हुआ कि लगा जैसे जीवन के सारे तनाव उड़े जा रहे हैं। उसे अफीम की लत लग गई। हर बार जब वह अफीम लेता था तो उसे लगता था जैसे उसके सारे गम काफूर हो गए। पर हर बार नशा उतरता था तो वह पहले से अधिक तनाव में होता था। नौकरी और परिवार दोनों में उसकी समस्याएं विकराल होती चली गयीं। वर्दी की नौकरी में ऐसी लत कहां छुपने वाली थी। नौकरी में यह लत कहां चलने वाली थी। हालात ऐसे हो गए कि नौकरी छूटने-छूटने की नौबतें बार-बार आने लगीं। घर में हालात ऐसे हो गए कि खर्चा जुटाने के लिए पत्नी नौकरी पर जाने लगी पर पति की लत, परिवार की जिम्मेदारियां और अपनी नौकरी के बीच संतुलन नहीं बैठा पा रही थी और वह चिड़चिड़ी हो गई और बीमार सी रहने लगी। कई बार उसे आत्महत्या के ख्याल आए पर बेटियों का मुंह देखकर वह रह गई। जब हालात बहुत बिगड़ गए तो एक रोज एक अफसर की नजर उस पर पड़ी। अफसर ने समस्या को समझा और इलाज के लिए उसे नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र भिजवा दिया। नारकोटिक्स पुलिस को खबर कर अफीम बेचने वाले गैंग की घर-पकड़ करवाई। अभी वह नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र में बेहाशी में है, निद्रा में है पर आधे जगे और आधे सोये में भी वह समझ रहा है कि उसने क्या गलतियां की। रह रहकर पत्नी का चेहरा तो कभी बच्चियों का चेहरा तो कभी बदन पर सजी हुई वर्दी उसे सपने में आ रही है। उसे ऐसा लगता है कि वह जिन्दगी की ओर लौट रहा है।

#### पांच साल बाद का दृश्य

आज वह छुट्टियों पर पूरे परिवार को साथ लेकर गांव आया है। नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र से निकलने के बाद से उसने अफीम तो क्या शराब और अन्य कोई नशा कभी नहीं किया। अब वह अपनी नौकरी पर अपने साथी सिपाहियों के लिए खाना बनाने का काम जुनून से करता है और सभी उसके खाने के स्वाद की तारीफ करते हैं। वह घर के बगीचे की क्यारियां खोद रहा है। पत्नी चाय लेकर आती है और पहाड़ों की ठण्ड में पत्नी के पीली आंचल से पकड़े गिलास से चाय से उड़ती भाप को देखकर वह जिस आनंद में खोता है कि सोचता है कि आह, यह कैसा आनंद और कैसा नशा है। उसकी बेटियां पास के मैदान में गांव की लड़कियों को साईकिल चलाना सिखा रही हैं।





## THE TREASURE OF SHRI PADHMANAABHA

Prasad Kumar C. K,  
UDC, NCB Chennai

The erstwhile princely state of Thiruvithaamcore (Travancore) consisted of southern parts of present Kerala State. The emperors of the Thiruvithaamcore Kingdom submitted their Kingdom to the feet of the deity of their Royal Family, Shri Padhmanaabha Swamy i.e Lord Vishnu and called themselves as "Padhmanaabha Daasa" i.e. the servants of Shri Padhmanaabha. They considered themselves as administrating the Kingdom of Sh. Padhmanaabha on behalf of Lord Padhmanaabha Swamy. They used to submit all wealth and revenues of the kingdom to the feet of Shri Padhmanaabha Swami inside the secret chambers of Shri Anantha Padmanabha Swami Temple in Thiruvananthapuram which was the capital of the princely state. Thiruvananthapuram, the capital of Thiruvithaamcore, got its name, as its hosts/houses the sacred and prestigious Temple of Shri Anantha Padhmanabha Swami i.e. Lord Vishnu as lying on Shri Anatha, the sacred Naag (serpent) on which Lord Sh. Padhmanaabha believed to be lying in 'Paalazhi' i.e. Ksheer Saagar at Vaikunth, the abode of Sh. Maha Vishnu in Puranaas. The city got its name following Thiru (Shri) Anantha (The Ananth Naag) Puram (City). The 18 feet long idol of the Shri Padhmanaabha Swamy at the Temple, as lying on the bed of Shri Ananth Naag, can be viewed part by part only through three different doors as the idol is very dimensionous and lying in length. There is a golden garland made of 10.5 Kgs of gold affixed with precious stones to wear on the huge idol of Shri Padhmabnaabha and like wise is the 'Mukut' (Crown) of the deity and 2500 numbers of golden umbrellas etc etc making him the 'wealthiest' God and the treasure, massive in volume 'un-earthed' in world. The treasure consists of a number of sacks containing gold coins of Nepolian era, Rome,

and other parts of India and abroad. It was the revenue the princely state of Travancore earned over centuries through trades between, Rome, Arabs, Chinese, and other prominent countries of ancient era and with the Portuguese, Dutch & British. There is no instance in world, of any Royal Family's sincere submission to their deity as in Thiruvithaamcore. They used to pour all the wealth and revenues of the Kingdom earned over centuries to the feet of their Lord. They never used to take even a coin from the treasure submitted before their deity. The members of the above Royal Family had a ritual of shedding off the dust of sands on their feet after their daily visiting to the temple to ensure that they don't even taking even any small quantum of sands from inside the temple to their palace. Need not to say of other items. On such occasions Travancore Kings used to take 'loan' from Shri Padhmanaabha Swamy and used to repay them without fail. It is pertinent to mention that the members of the Royal Family of Travancore was aware of the immense wealth kept in the Temple and they had pretty enough time to take all of them back for their personal quench realizing the ending of King administrations all over India in the 40's. But they didn't do so..... This is truly a lesson for today's people. The instance of old emperors' authenticity is really indescribable. Because the approximate value (without putting the antique value) of the treasure till opened from inside Shri Padhmanabha Swamy temple is set to cross Rs.1,000,000,000,000. And there is still more chamber to be opened.....







# 6. News

## 5 held with drugs worth ₹15cr

Dwaipayan Ghosh | TNN

New Delhi: The crime branch has busted a major gang that...



### मादक पदार्थों की रोकथाम के लिए एकजुट हों: प्रा...

नई दिल्ली, प्रमुख मुद्दों में नशीली दवा के...



आजुबानी बना मुक्ति दिवस में शामिल हुए...

### '899 opium addicts in 12 states'

Delhi: India's Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) has reported...



### cocaine haul worth ₹15cr

Delhi: Anti-Narcotics sleuths today made one of the largest drug seizures in the national capital...

### Ephedrine worth ₹125cr seized

Gulf Link To Network - ED unearths drug traffickers, hawala operators nexus

The ED has stumbled upon a major racket of smuggling of ephedrine...

used Traders At Bhagirath Palace - Man held with heroin worth...



### Man held with heroin worth...

New Delhi: A 34-year-old man was arrested allegedly with 1.5 kg heroin worth almost Rs 1.5 crore...

### Two Afghans arrested drug peddlers

New Delhi: Two men from Afghanistan to Delhi have been arrested and 740g of fine heroin has been recovered...

### पदार्थ बनाते तीन नाइजीरियाई पकड़े

दोहा में वैमिफिल, मशीन व कच्चा नशीला पदार्थ बरामद - गुजरात में नशीली दवा के...

### दोहा में वैमिफिल, मशीन व कच्चा नशीला पदार्थ बरामद

दोहा में नशीली दवा के...

### गुजरात में नशीली दवा के...

गुजरात में नशीली दवा के...



5 TO HEALTH: Children performing at an event to mark Interna...

### Delhi stuc for bid

Andaman conducted a raid in Junglighat area Saturday and reportedly intercepted seven persons with ganja...

### 5 years in jail to Europe

Quantity of...





# **NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU**

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