

# Narcotics

## Annual Report 2002

*Narcotics Control Bureau  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Government of India*

# Annual Report 2002

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU  
INDIA

Annual Report 2002

31.10.2003



M.K. Singh, IPS  
Director General

It gives me great pleasure to bring to you the Annual Report for the year 2002.

It has been the constant endeavour of the Bureau to publish this report early in the year. However, the task of compiling information relating to over 100 formations comprising of State Police, State Excise, Customs & Central Excise, Paramilitary Organizations, Central Bureau of Narcotics, DRI, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare etc. has been time consuming to say the least.

A number of new initiatives in presentation, analysis and reporting mark this year's report. I would be very glad to receive your reactions as well as suggestions for making further improvements.

It has to be appreciated that assessing an activity, which is illicit, highly surreptitious and criminalized, poses unique complexities. Therefore, the analysis of the prevailing drug situation limits itself to provoking a general debate on the initiatives that could be taken to combat the menace of drug trafficking rather than suggesting any policy prescriptions.

India's geographical location combined with the availability of excellent infrastructure in transport & communication has made it vulnerable to drug trafficking. It is on account of strong drug law enforcement, that the problem of trafficking is well contained. Therefore, there cannot be any let up in our vigilance and enforcement efforts because drug trafficking has emerged as a highly organized trans-national activity where production areas happen to be in one part of the globe and major consumption areas in another. Traffickers employ ingenuity in transporting these illicit substances around the globe.

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During the last three to four years, traffickers have opened up new routes in the sub-continent for the trafficking of drugs. There has been a sharp increase of heroin trafficking along the Indo-Sri Lankan route and in the year 2002 almost 40% of the Heroin seizures effected in India were in transit to Sri Lanka. Similarly, certain seizures in the state of West Bengal give credence to the intelligence about trafficking of heroin from India to Bangladesh. These developments point to the fact that traffickers are likely to employ new global routes for illicit trafficking.

No country can fight the scourge of drugs on its own. Combating drug trafficking requires bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation and even more importantly, active regional cooperation. Regional cooperation is of strategic importance because traffickers do not recognize political boundaries drawn by the civilized world.

In the wake of the events of 11<sup>th</sup> September 2001 the perceptions of the global intelligence community have undergone a sea change as far as international terrorism is concerned. They now see clearly the link between drug trafficking and global security issues with a particular focus on the role played by the Afghan heroin trade. They now speak of a deadly, symbiotic relationship between the illicit drug trade, organized crime and international terrorism. The UN Security council in its resolution 1373 (2001) noted with concern, the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money laundering, illegal arms trafficking and weapons of mass destruction. The Resolution emphasized the need to enhance coordination of efforts at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security.

The fact that drug abuse poses a threat to our society needs no emphasis. Not only do we have to wage a war against drug traffickers, who constitute a threat to the security and integrity of our nation, we also have to fight against the ill effects of drug abuse on the individual and his family. Fighting this menace requires coordinated & concerted efforts of law enforcement officers, NGOs and the medical community. I wish them all success and join in their endeavour towards a drug free world.



# Annual Report 2002 Highlights

- During the year 2002, 933 kgs of heroin was seized by all the drug law enforcement agencies.
- There was a sharp upsurge in seizures of methaqualone (mandrax) which increased from 2024 kgs in 2001 to 7458 kgs in 2002. Illicit methaqualone manufacturing units were unearthed in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.
- Licit opium production in the country for the year 2002 is placed at 820 tons. During the year, 1.867 tons of opium was seized. Of this 50% was in the three states licitly cultivating opium, namely, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh.
- Seizures of hashish at 4487 kgs were in tune with long term trends. Himachal Pradesh accounted for 20% of the seizures. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have become the principal sources of indigenous hashish. The year witnessed a new trafficking route of hashish from J & K through Delhi and Gujarat to Mumbai.
- Ganja is the most abused substance in India. The seizures of Ganja (Marijuana) in 2002 are placed at 93.447 tons. Nearly 50% of the seizures are accounted for in the north eastern states. Manipur remains the major source of ganja in India.
- Trafficking on the Indo-Sri Lanka sector remained a cause for concern. Almost 36% of heroin seized in India was destined for Sri Lanka.
- Due to the situation on the Indo Pak border, international developments and intensive vigilance, drug trafficking across the border was under check. From a historical average of 35-40%, South West Asian origin heroin seizures accounted for only 5% of total seizures in India during the year.



- The Myanmar border remained sensitive to the smuggling of Ephedrine from India to Myanmar.
- There are indications of increased trafficking of heroin from India to Bangladesh.
- Nepal remains a major source of hashish trafficked into India.
- Reports of abuse of medicinal preparations in various parts of the country, particularly, the North East continued to be received. Some quantities of these medicines were also reported to be smuggled into neighboring countries.
- The strict controls envisaged under the NDPS Act on manufacture & trading of precursor chemicals & effective enforcement kept the diversion of these chemicals under check.



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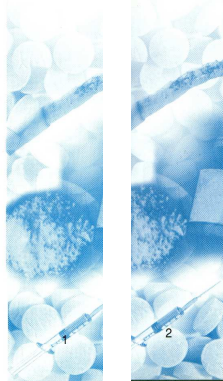


## Introduction

India's drug problem is a complex mix of a number of regional and domestic factors. First, India's geographic location, namely, its proximity to some of the world's acknowledged drug producing regions, has rendered it vulnerable to the transit trafficking of both heroin and hashish (charas). Secondly, being a traditional producer of the opium poppy, India has to counter the problem of diversion of opium from licit to illicit channels. The climate of the country is also conducive for the growth of cannabis. Spontaneous and wild growth of cannabis is reported from several parts of the country, which leads to significant trafficking of ganja (marijuana) and its derivatives. Thirdly, India's massive chemical industry which also produces a wide range of precursor chemicals opens up opportunities for unscrupulous elements to divert them to illicit channels for the manufacture of drugs as well as synthetic drugs like methaqualone. Fourthly, India large and highly developed pharmaceutical industry has similarly become a source for traffickers and medicinal preparations like painkillers, cough syrups and sedatives are trafficked within the country as well as to neighboring countries.

India geographical location contributes significantly to illicit transit trafficking. Towards India's west is the region comprising Afghanistan & Pakistan, which is an internationally acknowledged source of opium and opium based drugs like heroin. Historical data indicates the nearly 35- 40% of India's seizures of heroin have been traditionally sourced to Afghanistan/Pakistan. However, recent events, namely, the removal of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and the military build up on the Indo-Pak border have led to a decline in the smuggling of south west Asian heroin, if seizure statistics are taken as an indicator. Yet, intelligence reports continue to indicate a steady flow of drugs across the border and towards the end of the year there were indications of a resurgence of Afghan origin heroin. Considering, that UNODC has estimated the production of opium poppy crop in Afghanistan at 3400 metric tons for the year 2002, significant flows of heroin across the Indo-Pak Border are likely to recur.

Towards the east are Myanmar and Thailand, where a number of syndicates are said to be engaged in illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs as well as heroin. Precursor chemicals like ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine are known to be smuggled from India into this region and small quantities of synthetic drugs and heroin are smuggled from Myanmar into India. However, with continued improvement in



enforcement there has been a steady decline in smuggling of precursors from India across the Indo-Myanmar border as evidenced by seizure data.

Towards the north is Nepal, which is a source of ganja and charas. Charas (hashish) of Nepalese origin is trafficked in significant quantities into India. Nearly 40% of charas (Hashish) seized in the country is sourced to Nepal. Several cases involving foreign tourists trafficking charas (Hashish) out to western countries are detected each year. Recently, cannabis cultivation in Bhutan has also been observed. There have also been some seizures of ganja in India, sourced to Bhutan.

Towards the south, is Sri Lanka, a route, which has witnessed a spurt in the trafficking of heroin. Nearly 40% of All-India seizures of heroin have been on the Indo-Srilanka route and mostly involving Sri Lankan nationals.

Opium poppy has been traditionally cultivated under licence in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh under the strict supervision of the Central Bureau of Narcotics. Despite the well established system of controls, each year there have been cases when some farmers have surreptitiously diverted a part of their produce to drug traffickers for the manufacture of heroin. Illicit cultivation of opium in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh, has also been observed. While the extent of such cultivation is limited, India's policy of zero tolerance towards illicit cultivation has led to swift action for eradication. These illicit crops have been destroyed by various law enforcement agencies like the Customs & Excise Dept, State Police, the Central Bureau of Narcotics, State Excise Dept and the Narcotics Control Bureau.

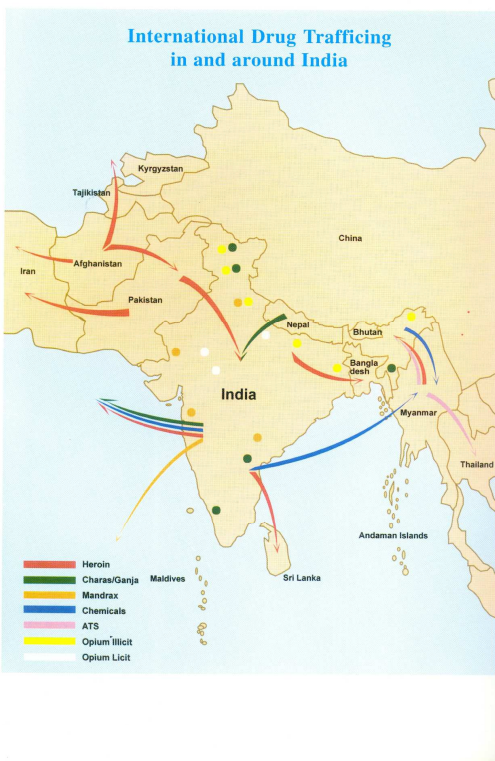
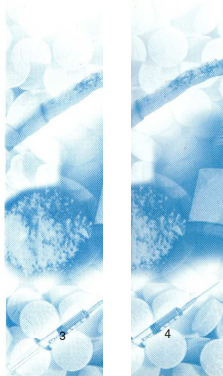
Domestically, growth of ganja (cannabis herb) has also been observed in the states of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Manipur. Each year almost 80 to 100 tonnes of ganja, both, indigenous and smuggled, are seized by drug law enforcement agencies in India.

India's highly developed chemical industry is also a source for precursor chemicals. A highly controlled regime is in place by way of the Regulation of Controlled Substances Order, 1993 issued under the NDPS Act, 1985. Presently, Acetic Anhydride, Ephedrine, Pseudo-Ephedrine, N-acetylanthracic and Anthralic acid are controlled under this order. Several other sensitive precursor chemicals are controlled for the purposes of import & export.

Significant trafficking of methaqualone or mandrax has been noticed during the last few years. Large quantities of mandrax are known to be manufactured and smuggled to South Africa, which is a major consumption & trafficking center. In the year 2002, over 7 tonnes of methaqualone was seized by drug law enforcement agencies.

Addicts are known to abuse certain types of medicinal preparations like cough syrups, sedatives & painkillers. In fact, latest trends indicate that abuse of pharmaceuticals is increasing at a much faster rate than that of narcotic drugs. States in the northeast are particularly afflicted by abuse of medicinal preparations. Significant illicit trafficking of Tidigesic, Buprenorphine, Phensedyl, Corex, Spasmoproxyvon have been noticed. Trafficking to neighboring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar has also been reported.

Despite the existence of complex elements that constitute India's drug trafficking scenario, the problem has been well managed due to dedicated efforts of law enforcement agencies. Each year almost 15000 to 20,000 persons are booked under the NDPS Act, 1985. Indian enforcement agencies are successful in seizing almost 800 to 900 kgs of heroin each year. Similar success in other drugs is evident from the fact that in the year 2002, India's law enforcement agencies seized 7438 kgs of mandrax, 93,477 kgs of ganja (Marijuana) and 4487 kgs of charas (hashish).



## India's Drug Law Enforcement Strategy

India's drug law enforcement strategy is focused on combating the trafficking and illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs, illicit manufacture of mandrax, eradicating illicit drug crops, strictly regulating the licit opium crop, implementing a regime of domestic and international trade controls over select precursor chemicals and targeting assets derived from drugs trafficking for confiscation and forfeiture.

The Government of India has taken a series of measures both statutory and administrative as a part of this strategy. The first major step was the enactment of a comprehensive Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in 1985 (The NDPS Act) which currently constitutes the statutory framework for drug law enforcement of India. This enactment consolidated a series of earlier enactments on the subject in addition to providing legislative sanction for the implementation of India's obligations under various international conventions. Consequent to the 1988 convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, India amended the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in 1989 in order to establish infringements relating to precursors as a punishable offence and to provide for the forfeiture of drug related assets. In 1993, the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) order was promulgated. This order sets out the detailed rules and procedures governing the manufacture, distribution, trade, import, export etc., of specified precursor chemicals. The law establishes stringent penalties for violations that include prison sentences of upto 20 years and in specified categories of subsequent offences even the death penalty. The main elements of the control regime mandated by the Act are:

- (a) The cultivation, production, manufacture, possession, sale, purchase, transportation, warehousing, consumption, inter-state movement, trans-shipment and import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is prohibited except for medical or scientific purposes and except in accordance with the terms and conditions of any licence, permit, or authorization given by the Government.
- (b) The Central Government is empowered to regulate the cultivation, production, manufacture, import, export, sale, consumption, use etc. of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.



- (c) State Governments are empowered to permit and regulate possession and movement of opium, poppy straw, the manufacture of medical opium and the cultivation of cannabis excluding hashish.
- (d) All persons are prohibited from engaging in or controlling any trade whereby narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances are obtained outside India and supplied to any person outside India except with the previous authorization of the Central Government and subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Central Government.
- (e) The Central Government is empowered to declare any substance, based on an assessment of its likely use in the manufacture of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances, as a controlled substance.
- (f) Assets derived from drugs trafficking are liable to forfeiture and the laundering of drug related proceeds is an offence.
- (g) India follows a multi agency approach in its policy of drug law enforcement and a number of central and state agencies have been empowered to enforce drug laws.
- (h) Controlled delivery operations can be undertaken to any destination in India or abroad.

The primary areas of focus for counter narcotics efforts are:-

- (a) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, land borders, airports, foreign post offices etc.
- (b) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (c) Improved coordination between the various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.
- (d) Identification of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the wild growth of cannabis and eradication of these sources of supply.
- (e) Strengthening of international liaison to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- (f) Increased international co-operation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering controls over the movement of precursor chemicals.



- (g) Building of an electronic data base of offenders and suspects.
- (h) Targeting illicit manufacturing units of brown sugar and methaqualone.
- (i) Passenger profiling for identification of members of trafficking groups.
- (j) Using satellite imaging techniques for mapping of opium cultivation so as to strengthen controls over areas where licit opium cultivation is permitted.
- (k) Conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.
- (l) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotics drugs to informants and officers.



## THE YEAR 2002 IN REVIEW

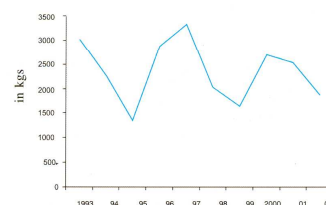
Seizures during the year 2002 did not display any significant variation in comparison to 2001, with the exception of methaqualone. Details of seizures of some of the major drugs are as follows :

(all figures in kgs.)

Name of the drug	1999	2000	2001	2002
Opium	1635	2684	2533	1867
Ganja	40113	100056	86929	93477
Heroin	861	1240	889	993
Hashish	3391	5041	5664	4487
Methaqualone	474	1095	2024	7458

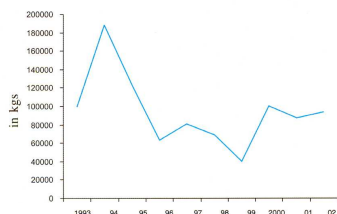
### Opium:

A trend analysis of opium seizures indicates that from 1992 till 2001 seizures fluctuated between a low of 1635 kgs (1999) to a peak of 3316 (1997). A seizure of 1867 kgs is quite in line with the long term average. These seizures are primarily sourced to diversions from the licit opium crop. A state wise analysis indicates that the three opium cultivating states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh account for nearly 50% of total seizures. The other states that reported large opium seizures are Punjab & Haryana.



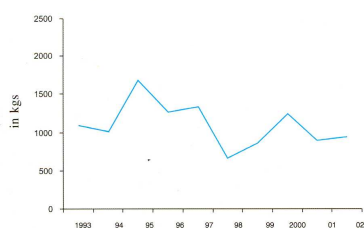
**Ganja:**

Ganja seizures, over the last ten years, fluctuated widely from an all time low of 40113 kgs (1999) to 187896 kgs (1994). During the year 2002, drug law enforcement agencies were successful in seizing 93477 kgs of Ganja. This was almost at the level of 2001. The States of Nagaland (21%), Maharashtra (19%) & Assam (24%) account for nearly 64% (60,000 kgs) of the seized Ganja.



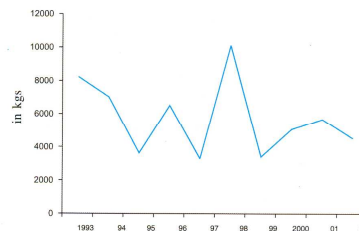
**Heroin:**

During the last ten years, Heroin seizures have averaged around 1000 kgs, with the highest seizure in 1995 of 1681 kgs and the lowest of 655 kgs in 1998. Seizures in 2002 (933 kgs) are in line with the long term average. A state wise analysis shows that Tamil Nadu (269 kgs), Delhi (221 kgs) & Mumbai (123 kgs), account for 66% of total seizures. During the year 2002, three illicit manufacturing facilities were busted.



**Hashish:**

An analysis of Hashish seizures indicates that during the last ten years the highest seizure was recorded in 1998 (10,106 kgs.) and the lowest in 1997 (3281 kgs.). While in 2001, hashish seizures were placed at 5664 kgs, a 21% fall in seizures has been witnessed in 2002. A state wise analysis of seizures in 2002 shows that Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest seizures (1587 kgs) followed by Himachal Pradesh (929 kgs.) and Gujarat (662 kgs.). The quantum of seizures in Uttar Pradesh are indicative of significantly high trafficking levels from Nepal into India.

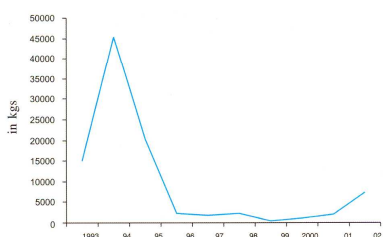


**Methaqualone:**

Methaqualone or mandrax is manufactured and trafficked from India to South Africa in significant quantities. The year 1995 saw methaqualone seizures at a record high of 45319 kgs. The period 1993-95 appears to have witnessed frenzied trafficking levels, if seizures are an indicator. However, high volume of seizures by drug law enforcement agencies brought down trafficking in the subsequent years. In 1999, seizures dipped to an all time low of 474 kgs but have picked up since, which could also be indicative of increased trafficking. The seizure of over 7 tonnes of methaqualone in 2002 represents a 350% increase over 2001. The states of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan & Andhra Pradesh appear to be important centers of manufacturing as is observed from



seizures & the dismantling of illicit manufacturing facilities. During the year 4 illicit manufacturing facilities were detected by various drug law enforcement agencies.



**Other drugs:**

Other drugs seized by Indian drug law enforcement agencies in 2002 were Morphine (66 kgs) & Cocaine (2 kgs.).

**Eradication of illicit drug crops:**

During the year 2002, renewed efforts at identifying and eradicating illicit cultivation were made. Illicit cultivation of opium in some parts of the country, aggregating 674 acres, was identified and the crops destroyed. This is a marked improvement over 2001, during which year only 44 acres had been eradicated.

India's climate is conducive for the spontaneous growth of Cannabis. Consistent efforts at identification and destruction of such growth resulted in the destruction of cannabis over 425 acres. This again represents an improved performance over 2001, when wild growth over 50 acres was destroyed.

**Persons arrested:**

The number of persons arrested in drug related offences averages around 15,000. The number of persons arrested in 2002 is reported to be 12,318 as compared with 16,315 in 2001. The number of foreigners arrested has been steadily increasing over the years. In 2002, 172 foreigners were arrested in comparison to 133 in 2001 and 92 in

2000. Myanmar nationals account for nearly 33% of foreigners arrested. This is followed by Nepalese, Nigerian and Sri Lankan nationals, in descending order.

**Financial investigations:**

Financial investigations under the NDPS Act, 1985 against drug traffickers have been increasing year to year. The value of property forfeited also shows a steady increase on a year to year basis. The value of property forfeited in the year 2002 is estimated at Rs. 23.6 million, which is almost four times higher than the figure of Rs. 6.1 million in 1999. The year 2002 has also witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of cases in which orders freezing tainted property were issued. While in the year 2001, there were only two cases, the year 2002 witnessed 41 cases freezing property worth Rs 5.2 million.

**Agency wise performance:**

(in Kgs)

Agency / drug	Heroin	Hashish	Methaqualone	Ganja
NCB	414	1081	2967	488
DRI	119	1187	4287	7140
Customs & Excise	46	20	205	1263
CBN	45	-	-	18
State Police	303	2194	-	73439
State Excise	1	-	-	2958
Others	5	5	-	8171

An analysis of agency wise drug wise seizures indicates that the Narcotics Control Bureau accounts for 44% of the Heroin seized in the country. The central law enforcement agencies account for 67% of the heroin seizures in the country. The State Police account for nearly 79% of the ganja seizures. Conspicuous by its absence is the lack of any seizure of mandrax/methaqualone by the State agencies. Only the central drug law enforcement agencies have effected the entire seizure of over 7 tonnes. Out of this the DRI accounts for seizures of 4287 kgs (58%). In the case of hashish, the NCB accounts for 1081 kgs of the countrywide seizures in 2002, up from the 292 kgs seized in 2001. The state police have seized 2194 kgs, which is consonance with long term trends. Seizures of hashish by Customs & Central Excise appear to have fallen dramatically from 1749 kgs (2000), 2455 kgs (2001) to 20 kgs in 2002. However, DRI has well made up for this shortfall by seizing 1187 Kgs.



## Trafficking Trends in Major Drugs

### Opium

India is the only country authorized by the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) to produce gum opium. Eleven other countries cultivate opium poppy but they do not follow the gum opium method.

Opium production in the country is concentrated in specified tracts in the states of UP, MP and Rajasthan under a stringent licensing regime, implemented by the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Gwalior.

Opium is sown in the month of November each year. The harvesting of the crop commences in certain areas in the last week of February and in all areas during March. The crop year is defined as 1st October of each year to 30th September of the following year. As on 31.12.02 the production figure for the crop year 1st October 2001 to 30th September 2002 is placed at 1055 metric tons at 70 degrees consistence (820 metric tones at 90 degrees consistence).

The State wise production at 70 degrees consistence for the crop year ending September 2002 was:

State	Production (in tons)	Area (in hectares)	No. of Cultivators
Rajasthan	503	8421	43923
Uttar Pradesh	84	2137	11098
Madhya Pradesh	468	7889	46823

Opium and poppy straw are the raw materials from which alkaloids such as morphine, thebaine and codeine are obtained. Some of these alkaloids are processed further for obtaining other materials, for example, thebaine is used for conversion into oxycodone.

In the year 2000, opium production was 1330 tons and 774 tons in 2001. Correspondingly, the area under cultivation was 32085 hectares in 2000 and 18087 in 2001.

Most of the opium produced in India is destined for export. During the last 10 years, exports have fluctuated between 490 tons to 750 tons per annum. The main importers of opium from India are the USA and Japan. 80% of exports are to the USA.

Several other countries also produce opium for scientific and medical purposes. Some of the major producer of opium are Turkey, Australia, Spain and France. The details of area under cultivation and production of opium for the year 2002 is given below:

Country	Area under licit cultivation (in hectares)	Production* (in tons)
Australia	19566	291
France	8984	76
Spain	7912	78
Turkey	50741	64
India	18447	86.9

Source: UNODC

\*production figures are in terms of morphine equivalent

However, there are a number of other countries in which illicit cultivation of opium takes place. The area under illicit opium cultivation in the world, for the year 2002, has been estimated at 1,80,000 hectares. In contrast, the total area under licit cultivation is 1,06,000 hectares of which Turkey alone accounts for nearly 50%. In so far as illicit cultivation is concerned, Afghanistan accounts for 74,000 hectares, while in Myanmar 81,400 hectares are allegedly under illicit cultivation. As per the estimates for the year 2002 prepared by United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), 4500 tons of illicit raw opium is suspected to have been produced worldwide of which Afghanistan is said to have produced 3400 MT and Myanmar 828 MT.

The geographical proximity of the world's two largest illicit opium producing areas to India poses a serious threat of transit traffic of opium based narcotic drugs.

While the controls over licit opium production in India are quite comprehensive and backed by an effective enforcement structure, certain quantities of opium do get diverted to illicit channels. A major percentage of this diverted opium is intended for local consumption of addicts in the country. But some of it also appears to get processed into heroin in make-shift clandestine laboratories. During 2002, three such facilities were detected and dismantled.

Seizures of opium during the last three years were as under:-

2000	-	2684	
2001	-	2533	
2002	-	1867	(in kgs)

Some of the states which recorded significant seizures of opium in 2002 are :-

Name of the States	Quantity seized (in Kgs.)
Punjab	604
Rajasthan	415
Madhya Pradesh	264
Haryana	194
Uttar Pradesh	118
J & K	41

There are no reports of large scale illicit cultivation of the opium poppy in India. Some illegal cultivation has however been detected and destroyed in remote mountainous regions of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.

One of the principal reasons for illicit opium poppy cultivation and diversion from licit channels is the economic compulsion of marginal farmers. The procurement price of opium gum during the crop year 2001-2002 declared by Government of India ranges from Rs. 630 per kg to Rs. 1400 per kg depending upon the yield per hectare and quality. In comparison illicit opium prices as estimated from open sources and intelligence reports are as follows:

Country	Price (in US \$/Kg)	Price (In INR)
Myanmar	US\$ 150	7500
Afghanistan	US\$ 350	17500
Pakistan	US\$ 500	25000

A fall out of the opium cultivation is the trafficking of Poppy Husk or "DODA". After extraction of opium latex from the capsules of the opium poppy plants, the lanced

capsules are left to dry in the fields. The capsules are, thereafter, removed from the field by the poppy cultivators and poppy seeds taken out. The lanced & dried capsules containing traces of opium are called Poppy Straw. The major alkaloid present in poppy straw is morphine, which varies from 0.11% to 0.19%.

Poppy Straw is specifically defined under Section 2 of the NDPS Act, 1985 to mean "all parts (except the seeds) of the opium poppy after harvesting whether in their original form or cut, crushed or powdered and whether or not juice has been extracted there from".

The possession, transport, sale etc. of poppy straw is governed by Rules framed by the State Governments under Section 10 of the NDPS Act, 1985. While some states have made rules governing the trading of poppy straw, others do not permit licit trade. Traders are known to move poppy straw surreptitiously into such states & there have been reports of large seizures of poppy straw in Punjab & Haryana. The poppy straw is said to be illegally sold on roadside restaurants (dhabas) in many places in these States. Doda is said to be boiled in tea and served to addicts. However, some states allow for licit trade, such as, West Bengal and Gujarat. In Rajasthan, M.P., West Bengal and Gujarat, poppy straw is supplied to addicts who are registered with the state Excise authorities on the basis of a Medical Certificate issued by Medical Officers. Certain pharmaceutical companies in Gujarat are also known to be making use of poppy straw.

The State Governments of Rajasthan and M.P. tender/auction the wholesale licenses for the purchase of poppy straw from the licensed cultivators. The price fixed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for procurement of poppy straw from cultivators during the crop year 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 is Rs.3/- per kg. In the State of Rajasthan no procurement price has been fixed. Similarly, no procurement price has been fixed in Uttar Pradesh.

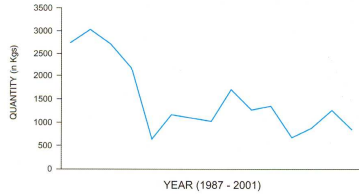
The production figures for poppy straw are given below :

Name of State	Quantity of poppy straw produced (in tonnes)	
	2000-01	2001-02
Madhya Pradesh	4834	7889
Rajasthan	8601	8421
Uttar Pradesh	4651	2137

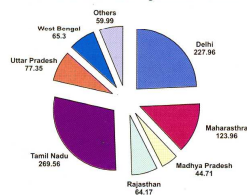
**Heroin**

The trafficking of heroin on a commercial scale in India dates back to late 1970s, which witnessed the disturbance of the traditional trafficking route across the Balkans. The drug traffickers started utilizing India as a transit country for heroin originating in southwest Asia. They were facilitated by the existing network of smugglers operating on the Indo - Pak border, who engaged in gold and other commodity smuggling. India's road, rail and air network as well as sea linkages with the major consuming countries in the West were an ideal target for traffickers. The first instance of Heroin smuggling into the country was noticed in the early 1980's. Thereafter, there was a steady increase in the quantity of heroin seizures within the country, till the opening of the CIS route.

A graphical representation of heroin seizures in India from 1987 to 2001 is given below:



During the year 2002, heroin seizures reported in the country were to the tune of 933 kgs. Some of the states, which recorded significant seizures of heroin are:



Available intelligence indicates that heroin is manufactured in small make shift and highly mobile laboratories in some parts of India. During the year three illicit manufacturing facilities were busted by Indian drug law enforcement agencies. (for details please see annexure IV)

Heroin sourced to Afghanistan and Pakistan also flows into the country through the Indo-Pak border. Small quantities of heroin manufactured in Myanmar are also trafficked through the Indo-Myanmar Border into the northeastern states of India.

Over 2001 & 2002 there has been a continuous decline in the share of Afghan heroin in the total seizures of heroin in the country. The reasons for this trend appear to be attributable to the events of September 11, 2001 and the consequent armed strike against the Taliban. Also the military build up on both sides of the Indo-Pak border has led to reduced trafficking as reflected by reduced seizures. Towards the end of the year, there were indications of resurgence in trafficking, particularly, after a bumper harvest of opium in Afghanistan, which is estimated at 3400 tons.

A table showing the quantity of southwest Asian as a percentage of total seizures of heroin in India is given below:

Year	Total Seizures of Heroin (kgs.)	Sw Asian Heroin (kgs.)	% age
1998	655	240	37
1999	861	326	38
2000	1240	483	35
2001	889	185	21
2002	933	45	5

In relation to global trends, seizures of heroin in India are quite small. For example, the United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime, in its report on Global Illicit Drug Trends 2003, has documented global seizures of heroin at 65 tons during the year 2001. Of this nearly 21% was seized in China, 20% in Iran followed by 14% in Pakistan (8756 kgs). India, with its seizures of 889 kgs in 2001, accounted for a mere 1.36% of global seizures.

Heroin prices in India are reported to be in the region of Rs 2,00,000 per kg. (US\$ 4500 approx). Internationally, the average wholesale price of heroin is said to be around Rs. 11,50,000 (US \$ 25,000 per kg.). This significant price differential of over 600% at the wholesale level is itself the raison d'etre for trafficking from India.

**Seizures of Heroin - 20 kg & above**



For details of cases please see section titled "significant seizures of major drugs in 2002"

**Hashish**

Ganja or Marijuana as it is known in the western countries, is a green, brown, mixture of dried, shredded leaves, stems, seeds, and flowers of the hemp plant (Cannabis sativa). Charas or Hashish, as it is known in western countries, is the resin produced from the plant cannabis sativa. All forms of cannabis are mind-altering (psychoactive) drugs. The main active chemical in Hashish is THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol).

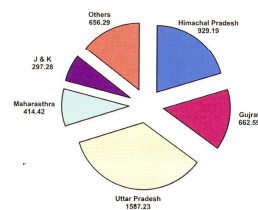
Due to the countrywide prevalence of the Ganja plant, charas is also widely produced, though mostly for local consumption. Charas is a widely abused drug in India.

Charas is trafficked primarily from the states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The hashish produced in these areas is consumed in metropolitan centers, such as Delhi and Mumbai and popular tourist resorts such as Goa. Some of it finds its way to foreign destinations in western Europe. Significant numbers of foreign tourists reportedly get involved in this illicit trade. There have even been reports of foreigners luring farmers in the state of Himachal Pradesh to cultivate the cannabis plant. Apart from indigenous sources significant quantities of hashish are also trafficked from Nepal into India. Nearly 40% of seizures of Charas in India are suspected to be sourced to Nepal.

Seizures of hashish during the last five years in the country have been as under:-

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Quantity	10106	3391	5041	5664	4487
Cases	2193	2500	2078	2117	2121

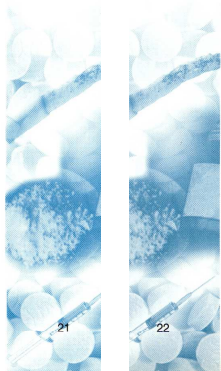
The states, which recorded significant seizures of Hashish in 2002 are:



Hashish is primarily smuggled to western Europe. There have also been cases of smuggling of Hashish to the USA and Canada, both by Air and by Sea. The modus operandi used is concealing the drug in licit export consignments and by concealing it in checked in baggage.

According to the UNODC, cannabis resin continues to be the most widely produced, trafficked and consumed drug. However unlike opium, no reliable production estimates for cannabis are available. Globally, about 900 to 1000 tons of hashish is seized every year. Western Europe accounts for three quarters of global seizures of hashish. In 2001, Spain seized 514 tons (57%) of hashish, which reflects its position as a prime transit country for hashish being trafficked to West Europe. The U.K effected seizures of over 48 tons in 2001. Similarly, France effected seizures of over 51 tons in the same period. Spain and the Netherlands are the main hubs for distribution of Hashish. In Africa, Morocco is a major source of cannabis resin. In south west Asia, Afghanistan and Pakistan remain the major source countries for cannabis resin along with Nepal. In Pakistan, seizures of cannabis resin were to the tune of 192 tons in 1996 and over 75 tons in 2001.

While any price analysis of an illicit product in an illicit market suffers from several infirmities and limitations, yet data collected seems to indicate that the whole sale average all - India price of hashish is around US\$ 300 per kg. Depending upon quality, which is primarily associated with the geographical source of the drug and the geographical point in the chain of trafficking, prices vary sharply i.e. from Rs 8000 per kg to Rs 24,000 per kg. In contrast international wholesale prices are manifold. In America it is estimated to US\$ 5000 per kg (Rs 2,50,000) and in the U.K. at about US\$ 2500 per kg.(Rs. 1,25,000)



Seizures of Hashish - 100 kg & above



For details of cases please see section titled "significant seizures of major drugs in 2002"

Ganja

Cannabis herb (Ganja) is the most widely produced, trafficked and consumed illicit drug worldwide. It is produced from the plant cannabis sativa, which grows wild. Ganja/marijuana is the flowering tops and leaves of the plant. It is a tobacco like substance, which is usually smoked in the form of loosely rolled cigarettes.

In India, ganja constitutes the majority of seizures of illicit drugs in volume terms. Over 100,000 kgs. of ganja was seized in 2000, 87000 kgs. in 2001 and 93,000 kgs. in 2002. The northeastern state of Manipur is the primary source of the ganja seized in the country. Some quantities of ganja are also smuggled into India across the Indo-Nepal border.

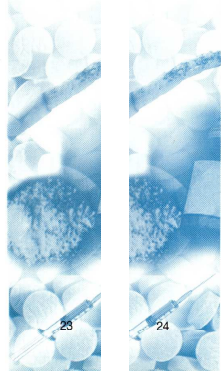
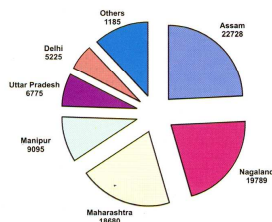
The cannabis plant grows wild and is also cultivated illegally in certain parts of the country. The plant is widespread geographically, especially in the northeast as well as Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Seizures of ganja over the years have been as under :-

In kgs.

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
68221	40113	100056	86929	93477

During the year 2002, major seizures were reported from the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Delhi, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh. Data relating to the states, which recorded seizures of over 5 tons, is given below:

Enforcement agencies of the states have been particularly active against cultivation of



Ganja and its trafficking. Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, states in the northeast, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra have actively destroyed ganja plants.

Globally, over 4600 metric tons of cannabis herb was seized in 2001 as compared to a mere 1805 tons in 1991. Worldwide seizures of cannabis herb, as reported by the UNODC, have been as follows:-

(Qty in tons)

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
3068	2985	3992	4544	4676

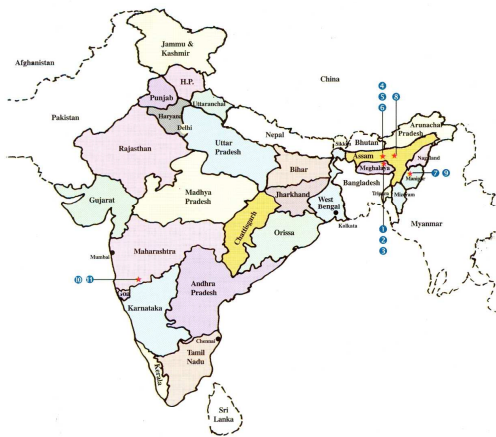
Mexico reported maximum seizures of over 1837 metric tons (39%) followed by USA 682 tons (15%) and Kenya 383 tons (8%). Therefore, India's average seizures of 80 to 100 tons are fairly significant in global terms. Cannabis, due to its large volume and low value, is not internationally trafficked but mostly consumed in the countries of production. Almost all countries in the world are affected by cannabis trafficking and in most countries seizures of cannabis exceeded those of other drugs.

Certain European countries also appear to be taking a lenient view on the consumption of cannabis (Ganja), which has been strongly resisted by international bodies and anti - drug groups.

As per intelligence reports with the Bureau, prices of Ganja in the northeast are particularly low due to high availability. The wholesale prices reported in the region are as low as Rs 400 per kg. However, nearer to consumption centers or places far away from source areas, prices range between Rs 2000 to Rs 3000 per kg. (US\$ 40 to US\$ 60/kg). UNODC data indicates a wholesale price of US\$ 3000 or Rs 1,40,000 per kg. While in France, the wholesale prices are much lower at US\$ 1300 per kg. in America, the price of cannabis is said to be US\$ 2300 per kg.



### Seizures of Ganja (Marijuana) - 100 kg & above



For details of cases please see section titled "significant seizures of major drugs in 2002"



### Methaqualone

Methaqualone (Mandrax) is a synthetically produced drug, which is abused mostly in South Africa. It is administered orally or smoked. The drug is a depressant.

During the year 2001, global seizures to the tune of 9324 Kgs of methaqualone were reported. Of this South Africa accounted for 7298 Kgs. Seizures in India were to the tune of 2024 Kgs.

Methaqualone is not abused in India but is illicitly manufactured for export to Africa. The most common method for the illicit manufacture of Methaqualone is by reacting N-acetylanthranilic acid with o-toluidine in the presence of phosphorus oxychloride or trichloride. India has witnessed large scale manufacture and export trafficking of this drug in the early 1990s. 1994 witnessed a record seizure of 45,319 kgs. of Mandrax in 457 cases. Seizures during 1995 were to the order of 20485 kgs. (196 cases). Illicit manufacture of Methaqualone declined in the country from 1996 onwards, with 1999 witnessing a low of 474 kgs. From the year 2000, there has been an increase in seizures of methaqualone. Seizures during the last three years are tabulated below:

Year	Qty seized (in kgs)
2000	1095
2001	2024
2002	7458

An analysis of seizure data shows that the illicit manufacture of methaqualone and mandrax is not confined to any particular geographical area. The principal market for mandrax remains South Africa and almost all the seizures made in the last three years were either enroute to South-Africa or ultimately destined for that country. An important feature, which has been noticed during investigations of illicit methaqualone / mandrax manufacturing facilities is that in many cases these were remote-controlled by criminal groups based outside India, particularly, in the UAE. It has also been found that funding for setting-up these operations had come from outside the country. The establishment of dummy and front companies both for the production as well as for the international transportation of this drug has also emerged as a regular feature in most investigations.

It was observed that illicit manufacture had taken place in small scale pharmaceutical units, which have the requisite infrastructure. Raw material is also available in India.



Illicit facilities have been detected in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. A notable feature has been that all cases of mandrax have been booked by the central law enforcement agencies only.

The Government in its effort to control the illicit manufacture of the drug has placed some chemicals under the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993, so as to prevent their diversion into illicit use, namely, Acetic Anhydride, N-acetylanthranilic acid and anthralic acid.

### Seizures of Methaqualone - 100 kg & above



For details of cases please see section titled "significant seizures of major drugs in 2002"



### Borderwise Trends in Narcotics Smuggling



## Borderwise Trends In Narcotics Smuggling

### INDO-PAK BORDER

The Indo-Pak border has traditionally been most vulnerable to drug trafficking. The seizures of south west Asian origin heroin over the last few years as under:

(In kgs)

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Qty	640	240	326	483	185	45
Total seizures	1332	655	861	1240	889	933
% of SWA heroin	48%	37%	38%	39%	21%	5%

During 2002, there was a sharp drop in trafficking volumes across the border primarily on account of the deployment of the Army. Out of the total quantity of heroin seized in the country (933 kg.) only about 45 kg was suspected to be of southwest Asian origin. The statewise break up of south west Asian origin heroin seized during 2002 is as under:

(In kgs)

State	Qty seized
Rajasthan	38.21
Punjab	5
J & K	1.750

The vulnerable areas of the border were Amritsar in Punjab, Barmer in Rajasthan, Akhnoor in J&K and Kheda in Gujarat. Heroin trafficked across the Indo-Pak border is both consumed in India and also transits to overseas destinations.

### INDO-MYANMAR BORDER

The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram have been vulnerable to the trafficking of heroin from Myanmar. Owing to their proximity to the 'Golden Triangle', these states have been vulnerable to trafficking of high purity heroin in small quantities.

In 2002, out of the total quantity of heroin seized in the country (933 kgs), 8.22 kg (nearly 1%) was seized in the northeastern states, namely, Assam (1.88 kg), Manipur (4.06 kg), Meghalaya (0.01 kg), Mizoram (0.97 kg) and Nagaland (1.30 kg).

Trafficking in these states is reported to be in small retail quantities and therefore more difficult to detect. This is further accentuated by the existence of traditional cross-border ethnic links, lack of restrictions on movement, inhospitable terrain and the problem of insurgency. Instances of drug abuse in these States are reported to be growing, including intravenous use, leading to the problem of spread of AIDS.

There have been reports of significant quantities of ephedrine being smuggled out from India into Myanmar. Ephedrine & Pseudoephedrine are used in the manufacture of Methamphetamines. Myanmar is the world's largest producer of Methamphetamines. The seizures of ephedrine & pseudoephedrine on and around the border have been as follows:

In kgs

YEAR	1999	2000	2001	2002
QTY	684	426	971	25

Customs in Manipur have also reported seizures of ATS (methamphetamines) in small quantities being smuggled across Indo-Myanmar border into India. The seizures of these drugs over the last few years have been as follows:

In kgs

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002
Qty	26.54 Kgs	0.09 kgs	9336 tablets	9926 tablets
	+	+		
	1855 tablets	2839 tablets		

### INDO-SRI LANKA SECTOR

The Indo-Sri Lanka sector has emerged as the most important heroin trafficking route from India. Geographical proximity and ethnic links contribute to smuggling between coastal southern India, especially the southern Coromandel Coast and the north-western coast of Sri Lanka by sea, mainly by small country craft.

Southern Tamil Nadu Coast, especially Tuticorin and its adjoining areas remain vulnerable from the point of view of drug trafficking. A few seizures have also been reported from Chennai International Airport from passengers leaving for Colombo. In 2002, nearly 350 kgs of heroin was seized in this sector.

The growth of trafficking along this route can be seen from the seizure figures given below:

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Qty	38	224	117	262	350
Total seizures	655	861	1240	889	933
%	6%	26%	9%	29%	37%

### INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER

India and Bangladesh share a border of 3817 kms. The Indian States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram share a border with Bangladesh. Smuggling of ganja across the Indo-Bangladesh border takes place regularly. Approximately 2340 kg of ganja being smuggled from India into Bangladesh was seized on the border during 2002.

There are also indications of heroin being smuggled into Bangladesh for consumption by local addicts.

Addicts in Bangladesh are also reported to be abusing medicinal preparations like cough syrups and painkillers. Phensedyl, a potentially addictive cough syrup, is known to be smuggled into Bangladesh. It is seized in large quantities on both sides of the border by the Border Security Force and the Bangladesh Rifles. During the year 2002, BSF have reportedly seized over 3,00,000 bottles of Phensedyl.

### INDO-NEPAL BORDER

India and Nepal share a long border in the States of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim. Movement across the border is entirely free without any restriction of passport/visa. Nepal is a major producer of ganja and hashish. Smuggling of these drugs across the border continues through trucks and passenger vehicles. Hashish produced in Nepal is trafficked into India across the land border in the states of U.P. and Bihar from where it moves to hubs such as Lucknow and Kanpur for further transportation to metropolitan cities and tourist centres. During the year 2002, drug law enforcement agencies seized 4487 kgs of Charas of which approximately, 1687 kg was of Nepalese origin. This accounts for nearly 40% of total seizures of charas in the country. 2058 kg of Nepali ganja has also been seized in the year 2002.

In the reverse direction, cough syrups and painkillers are smuggled out of India into Nepal for abuse by local addicts.

## Trafficking in Medicinal Preparations

India has a large pharmaceutical industry which produces about 10 % of the world's pharmaceuticals in quantitative terms. As per information with the Bureau, about 25,000 pharmaceutical manufacturing companies are in existence in India.

The manufacture, sale, distribution and storage of medicines are controlled and regulated by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules 1945. Some medicines, which either contain narcotic substances or are psychotropic substances are also within the purview of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Rules 1985. The State Government has been empowered to licence manufacture of psychotropic substances under Rule 65 of the NDPS Rules, 1985. Chapter VII of these Rules also lays down conditions for the possession and transportation of psychotropic substances.

While all the drugs capable of being abused are subjected to sale on the basis of a medical prescription, there are reports of continuous diversion of medicines into illicit channels and of abuse by addicts. It has been observed that the abuse of certain pharmaceutical drugs has increased phenomenally and in certain states, particularly, in Mizoram and Nagaland medicines have become the most common drugs of abuse. Other states which have reported abuse of medicinal preparations are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Delhi and all the states in the north east. In fact, the North Eastern states are the most affected. For example, in Mizoram, it has been reported that 790 persons have died during the last decade due to abuse of Proxyvon. Similarly, in Manipur abuse by intravenously administering medicines has led to an increase in the number of cases of HIV - AIDS.

The most commonly abused medicines are:

1. Proxyvon
2. Phensedyl
3. Buprenorphine
4. Diazepam
5. Nitrazepam
6. Lorazepam
7. Tidigesic

Large scale illicit trafficking in medicines takes place within the country as well as across the borders into neighbouring countries. Large quantities of cough syrups like Phensedyl are known to be smuggled into Bangladesh and Nepal. Some cases of smuggling of medicines to Myanmar have also been reported. Buprenorphine/Tidigesic injections are reportedly smuggled into Pakistan via Dubai. Some carriers are also known to be trafficking medicines from India into CIS countries.

Intelligence indicates high illicit prices of these medicines and phenomenal profits. It has been reported that Proxyvon sells for about Rs 50 a strip whereas its licit price is Rs 11. Nitrazepam and Diazepam, the licit price of which is only about Rs 12, sell in the range of Rs 70 to 80 per strip.

Details of some of the significant seizures of medicines effected by various law enforcement agencies are given below:

#### Significant Seizures of Pharmaceutical Drugs During 2002

##### NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

**23rd JAN 2002**                      **2 ltrs.**                      **KOLKATA**

On 23.1.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 2,000 ltrs. of Buprenorphine injections (1000 Ampoules 2 ml. each). One person was arrested in this connection.

**4th JUNE 2002**                      **2654 tabs**                      **DELHI**

On 4.6.2002, based on specific information the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit searched a premises at Faridabad which resulted in the recovery and seizure of 2654 tablets of Psychotropic Substances. Four persons including one doctor who were involved in online trading and illegal export of the drug to foreign destinations were arrested in this connection.

##### POLICE

**19 MAR 2002**                      **5000 TABS**                      **VARANASI**

On 19.3.2002, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police seized 5000 tablets of Diazepam from a person at Jaitpur, Varanasi and he was arrested.



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##### EXCISE DEPARTMENT

**5 JANUARY 2002**                      **10,000 TABS**                      **MIZORAM**

On 5.1.2002, the officers of State Excise, Mizoram seized 10,000 tablets of Nitrazepam from a person at Vairengte, Mizoram from a person. He was arrested.

**11 JANUARY 2002**                      **2,000 TABS**                      **MIZORAM**

On 11.1.2002, the officers of State Excise, Mizoram seized 2,000 tablets of unclaimed Nitrazepam at Vairengte, Mizoram.

**24 JANUARY 2002**                      **1,100 TABS**                      **MIZORAM**

On 24.1.2002, the officers of State Excise, Mizoram seized 1,100 tablets of Nitrazepam at Vairengte, Mizoram. One person was arrested in the case.

**24 FEB 2002**                      **3000 TABS**                      **MIZORAM**

On 24.2.2002, the officers of State Excise, Mizoram apprehended four persons at Excise Check - gate, Vairengate and seized 3000 tablets of Nitrazepam. All the accused were arrested.

**28 MARCH 2002**                      **3200 TABS**                      **MIZORAM**

On 28.3.2002, the officers of State Excise, Mizoram apprehended one person at Aizawl and seized 3200 tablets of Nitrazepam. One person was arrested in the case.

**1 APRIL 2002**                      **1700 TABS**                      **MIZORAM**

On 1.4.2002, the officers of State Excise, Mizoram apprehended one person at Kolasib and seized 1700 tablets of Nitrazepam. One person was arrested in the case.

**24 DECEMBER 2002**                      **5000 TABS**                      **MIZORAM**

On 24.12.2002, the officers of State Excise, Mizoram apprehended two persons at Vairengte and seized 5000 tablets of Nitrazepam. Both were arrested.



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##### CUSTOMS

**25th APR 2002**                      **100590 TABS**                      **DELHI**

On 25.4.2002, the officers of Customs, New Delhi intercepted a Syrian national at IGI Airport. The search of his bags resulted in the recovery and seizure of 1,00,590 tablets of Ativan-Lorazepam. He was arrested.

##### DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE

**25TH NOVEMBER 2002**                      **10 KG**                      **CHENNAI**

On 25.11.2002, the officers of DRI, Chennai intercepted a person at Chennai railway station and recovered 10 Kgs of Prednisolone. The drug had been smuggled into India through the international airport at Bangalore. The drug was seized and the person was arrested.



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## Precursor Control

Chemicals frequently used in the manufacture of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are referred to as precursors. These chemicals have a large number of legitimate uses and a small fraction of the total production is sufficient to meet the requirements of the illicit drug industry. For instance, India produces about 40,000 MT. of acetic anhydride annually and the global production of this chemical is about 2.2. million tons. Of this, a mere 1,000 MT is sufficient to meet the entire demand of the illicit drug industry.

A large number of chemicals are used in the manufacture of drugs. The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (1988 Convention for short) identified the following 23 precursors as the chemicals which need to be controlled.

#### PRECURSOR CHEMICALS LISTED IN THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, 1988

Table I	Table II
Acetic Anhydride	Acetone
Potassium permanganate	Anthranilic acid
N-acetylanthranilic acid	Ethyl ether
Ephedrine	Hydrochloric acid
Ergometrine	Methyl ethyl ketone
Ergotamine	Phenylacetic acid
Isosafrole	Piperidine
Lysergic acid	Sulphuric acid
3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone	Toluene
1-phenyl-2-propanone	
Piperonal	
Pseudoephedrine	
Safrole	
Norephedrine	

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**Precursor control in India:**

In India, precursors are controlled under three different Acts and by three different agencies as follows:

**Controls under the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993:** This order issued under Section 9A of the NDPS Act, 1985 requires manufacturers, distributors, sellers, importers, exporters and consumers of controlled substances to maintain records and file quarterly returns with the Narcotics Control Bureau.

**Precursors covered:** Acetic anhydride, N-acetyl anthranilic acid, Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine and Anthranilic acid ( February 2003)

**Controls imposed under the EXIM policy:** The EXIM policy (export-import policy) framed under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 imposes restrictions on the import and export of goods. Export of seven precursors is subject to a "No Objection Certificate" and import of three precursors is restricted.

**Precursors covered:** Export of Acetic anhydride, Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Methyl ethyl ketone, 1-Phenyl-2-Propanone, 3,4 methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone and Potassium permanganate require a "No Objection Certificate" from the Narcotics Commissioner. The import of acetic anhydride, ergometrine, ergotamine and piperonal also require a "No Objection Certificate" from the Narcotics Commissioner.

**Controls under Section 11 of the Customs Act 1962:** The goods specified under this section are subject to intensive checks in the specified areas by the customs officers. Acetic anhydride has been notified as a specified substance under this section within an area of 100 Km. along the Indo -Myanmar border and 50 Km. from the Indo Pak border by the Government of India. Broadly, the special measures under this section require all persons who own, possess or transport Acetic Anhydride to maintain records and notify the Customs officers of the details of quantities held and transported.

**Precursors covered:** Acetic anhydride in 100 Km from Indo-Myanmar and 50 Km from the Indo-Pak border.

**Trends in seizures****Acetic anhydride:**

Acetic Anhydride is a chemical legitimately used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals like paracetamol and various dyes. It is also used illicitly for the manufacture of

heroin and methaqualone (mandrax). The major route of illicit traffic was from India across the Indo-Pak border into Pakistan and onwards to Afghanistan. Small quantities are also said to be used in make-shift heroin manufacturing facilities in opium growing belt in India.

The seizures of Acetic Anhydride over the last five years are given below:

YEAR	QUANTITY SEIZED (LITRES)
1998	6197
1999	2963
2000	1337
2001	8589
2002	3288

**Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine**

These two precursors are legitimately used in the manufacture of medicines such as bronchodilators. They can also be used for illicit manufacture of a class of synthetic drugs called 'Amphetamine Type Stimulants'. There have been a number of reports of these two precursors being smuggled across India's northeastern states into Myanmar where methamphetamine is produced on a large scale. These two precursors have been notified as 'controlled substances' under the NDPS Act in December 1999 thereby bringing them under the purview of the NDPS (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993.

The details of seizures are as follows:

YEAR	SEIZURE (Kg.)
1999	1421
2000	425
2001	971
2002	127

**Declaration of Anthranilic Acid as a Controlled Substance**

Consequent to reports of Anthranilic Acid being illicitly used in the production of N-Acetyl Anthranilic acid by treating it with Acetic Anhydride and subsequent use in the manufacture of Methaqualone, the Central Government decided to declare it as controlled substance. Anthranilic Acid has been declared as a controlled substance under the NDPS Act vide a notification dated 26-2-03, thus bringing it under the special regime set up under the NDPS (RCS) order 1993.

**Significant Seizures Of Precursors Effected During, 2002**

On 8.5.2002, the officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Chittorgarh apprehended one person at Medikhera Railway Crossing, Chittorgarh-Bilwara Road, and seized 1.400 kg. of Heroin and 1.800 ltrs. of Acetic Anhydride. He was arrested.

On 24.7.2002, the officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Ratlam intercepted one motor cycle at Kharakheri Fanta Tol Tax Barrier, Mahu Road, Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 20.100 kg. of Acetic Anhydride. One person was arrested in this connection.

On 29.7.2002, the officers of Customs, Champai, Mizoram, searched the hotel cum residence at Village Dunglelang, Champai which resulted in the recovery and seizure of 74.589 kg. of Ephedrine. Three persons including one Myanmar national were arrested in this connection. The suspected destination of the drug was Myanmar.

On 10.5.2002, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Hyderabad searched two Methaqualone manufacturing Units at Masanpally Village, Basheerabad Mandal and Barahmanpally Road, Bibinagar, Nalgonda Distt, Andhra Pradesh respectively, which resulted in the recovery & seizure of 2098.860 kgs. (2.09 tons.) of Methaqualone, **1,820 kg of Acetic Anhydride**, along with one Tata Safari and one Maruti van, besides machinery, lab equipments and chemicals used for manufacturing of methaqualone tablets and so busted two illicit methaqualone manufacturing units. Six persons were arrested in this connection.

On 6.4.2002, the officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Neemuch seized 2.300 kg. of Opium, 5.800 kg. Opium Solution, 0.750 kg. of Heroin and **0.400 ltrs. Acetic Anhydride**, Lime, Amonium Chloride along with lab equipment and chemical and

busted an illicit heroin manufacturing lab at Village Sakthali, Distt Mandsaur. One person was arrested.

On 30.4.32002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai seized 26.5 Kg of Ephedrine from an unclaimed parcel at the Chennai railway station.

On 30.4.2002, the officers of Customs seized an unclaimed consignment of 15 Kg of Ephedrine at Moreh, Manipur.

On 3.8.2002, a combined team of officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai and Delhi Zonal Units raided an illicit methaqualone manufacturing factory at Rampur, Uttar Pradesh and seized 442.000 kg. of Methaqualone, **1429.000 kg. of Acetic Anhydride**, 895.000 kg. of Orthitoluidine, **1386.000 kg. of Anthralic Acid**, 200.000 kg. of Methanol, 138.000 kg. of Caustic soda, one plant containing centrifuge + chemical reactor with motors and oil tank, one double barrel gun, one locally made revolver, 34 cartridges, one Maruti gypsi, two scooters and Indian currency worth Rs.80,000/-. Six persons were arrested in this connection.

On 1.9.2002, a combined team of officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad and Mumbai zonal Unit raided an illicit methaqualone manufacturing unit in Phase -IV of the Industrial area at Vapi, Gujarat other units in Bonychem and Harshilchern and one godown in GIDC Vapi and seized 2525.500 kg. of Methaqualone, 1465.000 kg. of Toluene, 276.000 kg. of Sodium Acetate, 97.000 kg. of Acetyl Chloride, **50.000 Anthranilic Acid** and 33.000 kg. of Acetivagted charcoal. Four persons were arrested in this connection. The suspected destination of the drug was South Africa.

## Training

A large number of Central & State Govt. Agencies have been empowered to enforce the NDPS Act in India. As Drug Law Enforcement is only a part of the overall mandate of these agencies, their officers are required to be continually trained on the specialized skills required in the field of Drug control.

Given the logistical limitations, the size and geographical dispersal of various Law enforcement agencies and the number of personnel involved, the Bureau has adopted a flexible strategy to optimize the reach of the resources dedicated to training. This strategy involves:-

- (i) Organizing of training programme in NCB Hqrs and Zonal Offices.
- (ii) Provision of funds to training institutes of other agencies for dedicated drug law enforcement training programmes.
- (iii) Secondment of NCB officers as 'resource persons' for training courses organized by other agencies.
- (iv) Designing of course modules and provision of training material

During 2002, the Bureau organized 29 in-house training courses/ Workshops/ Seminars etc. for enforcement officers from various enforcement agencies such as Customs, Central Excise, State Police, CBN, DRI, SSB etc. A total of 1141 officers participated in these training programmes. During the year, the Bureau extended financial support to various enforcement agencies for organizing drug law enforcement training/ Workshops/ Seminars. :

1. Central Board of Narcotics, Gwalior
2. Himachal Pradesh Police
3. West Bengal Police
4. UP Police.
5. Andhra Pradesh Police Academy.
6. Uttaranchal Police
7. Assam Police

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8. Haryana Police Academy
9. Orissa Police.

The limit of financial assistance for the middle management level course (i.e. including SI/ Inspector/ ACPs ) is Rs. 15,000/- and for senior management level course (officers above ACPs) is Rs. 20,000/- for a five days course for 25 participants. The NCB has also been providing financial assistance to organize two day or three day capsule courses in specific areas such as money laundering, financial investigations and Precursor chemicals. In these cases the amount of the grant for 25 participants (Middle level officers) is Rs.8,400 and Rs.10,000 for 2 day and 3 day programmes, respectively.

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## Drug Demand Reduction in India

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is entrusted with a task of drug demand reduction in India. The Ministry of Health is entrusted with the management of de-addiction centers.

The Ministry of Social Justice has undertaken a scheme with a view to prevent substance abuse in the country. The Ministry granted an amount of Rs. 255.5 million (approx US\$ 5.5 million) to 361 non-governmental organizations for running 376 Treatment cum Rehabilitation centers and 68 drug awareness and counseling centers. More than 2.5 lakhs victims have benefited from various programmes run by the Ministry. The Northeastern states of the country have been found to be more prone to drug abuse / addiction. Therefore, special efforts have been undertaken for the region and a greater number of rehabilitation and drug de-addiction centers have been set up in these states.

The Ministry of Social Justice has established 8 Regional Research and Training Centres in different Zones of the country with a view to decentralize training, research and documentation on substance/ narcotic drug abuse throughout India.

The Ministry has also formulated 'Minimum Standards' of services so as to set quality parameters for the services being provided by the NGOs under the programmes.

The Ministry has taken up formulation of a national strategy on alcohol & drug demand reduction. The strategy document shall take stock of the current scenario of substance abuse in the country; examine successful strategies of intervention all over the world and prepare an action plan for the for the decade.

The Ministry has undertaken the first ever national survey on the extent, pattern and trends of substance abuse in the country. The report of the survey is being finalized by the Ministry.

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## Significant Seizures of Major Drugs in 2002

This Section enumerates some of the significant cases of seizures of heroin, hashish (Charas), ganja (Marijuana), opium and methaqualone. While no case can claim precedence over another, yet for administrative reasons certain quantity ceilings have been applied. These are as follows :-

Heroin	3 Kg.
Hashish	30 Kg.
Opium	25 Kg.
Ganja	250 Kg.
Methaqualone	50 Kg.

It would be pertinent to add that some cases, which might otherwise be eligible to be included in this section, might not be found due to non-reporting by the concerned agencies.

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## HEROIN

## NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

**4th Jan. 2002** **12.1 Kg** **DELHI/MUMBAI**

On 4.1.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted a car near Nehru Park, New Delhi. The search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery of 7.000 Kgs. of heroin. The drug was seized and one person was arrested. In the follow up action, search of a residence at Delhi led to the recovery and seizure of 0.100 kg. of heroin and arrest of another person. In follow up action, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai searched a room in Hotel Holiday Inn, Juhu, which resulted in the recovery of 5.000 kg. of heroin and US \$ 8000 and UK Pounds 1400. One Kenyan national and one Ugandan national were arrested in this connection.

**5th March 2002** **3 Kg.** **JODHPUR**

On 5.3.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit seized three Kg. of heroin from a jeep at Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

**9th April 2002** **5.010 kg.** **CHENNAI**

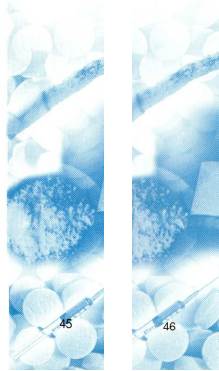
On 9.4.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit apprehended one Sri Lankan National at Anna International Airport, Chennai and seized 5.010 Kgs. of heroin from his possession. The drug was packed in the transparent polythene cover, which was concealed in the false bottom of a suitcase. He was arrested. Suspected destination of the drug was Sri Lanka.

**25th April 2002** **49.470 Kgs.** **CHENNAI ①**

On 25.4.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 49.470 Kgs. of heroin along with Indian currency of Rs. 2,94,325/- at Madhavaram, Chennai. Five persons including one Sri Lankan were arrested.

**30th April 2002** **5 Kg.** **CHENNAI**

On 30.4.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit searched a residential premises at Humayunpur, New Delhi which resulted in the recovery and seizure of 5 kg. of heroin. Two person including one Nigerian were arrested.



**6th May 2002** **5.4 Kg.** **MUMBAI**

On 6.5.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai Zonal Unit apprehended a Kenyan lady at CSI Airport and seized 5.400 Kg of heroin from her checked in baggage. She was arrested. The suspected destination of the drug was Nairobi, Kenya.

**16th May 2002** **5.067 Kg.** **CHENNAI**

On 16.5.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit searched a room at Hotel Surya, Chennai, which resulted in the recovery and seizure of 5.067 kg. of heroin. Four persons including one Sri Lankan were arrested in this connection. The drug was to be smuggled to Sri Lanka.

**18th May 2002** **44 Kgs.** **CHENNAI ②**

On 18.5.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle and recovered 44.000 Kg. of heroin. Six persons including four Sri Lankans were arrested. The drug was destined for Sri Lanka.

**19th May 2002** **5.6 Kg** **CHENNAI**

On 19.5.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit apprehended one Canadian citizen of Sri Lankan origin at International Airport, Chennai and seized 5.600 Kg. of heroin from his possession. The drug was packed in two layers in false top and bottom of the suitcase. He was arrested. The drug was destined for Western Europe (disembarkation airport : Geneva)



**10th June 2002** **3.250 Kg.** **MUMBAI**

On 10.6.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted one Nigerian national at CSI Airport, Mumbai. Search of his checked in baggage resulted in the recovery and seizure of 3.250 Kg. of heroin. The drug was concealed

in 99 black capsules, concealed in mudguard lights (motor vehicle light). He has arrested. Suspected destination of the drug was Nairobi (Kenya).

**3rd August 2002** **3.330 Kg.** **CHENNAI**

On 3.8.2003, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit intercepted one ambassador car. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 3.330 kg. of heroin, which was concealed in the false bottom of suitcase. One Canadian and one Malaysian national were arrested in this connection. The destination of the drug was Sri Lanka.

**17th August 2002** **21.800 Kg.** **CHENNAI ③**

On 17.8.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle at Hosur. The search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 21.800 kg. of heroin. Two Sri Lankan nationals were arrested in this connection. The suspected destination of the drug was Sri Lanka.

**5th Sept. 2002** **12.585 Kg.** **CHENNAI**

On 5.9.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit intercepted a bus at Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 12.585 kgs. of heroin. Three persons were arrested in this connection.

**18th Sept. 2002** **16.640 Kg.** **CHENNAI**

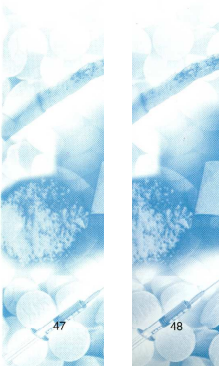
On 18.9.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai apprehended four persons including two Sri Lankan nationals at Chennai and seized 16.640 kg. of heroin. The suspected destination of the drug was Sri Lanka.

**22nd Sept. 2002** **15.350 Kg.** **CHENNAI**

On 22.9.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit apprehended six persons including three Sri Lanka nationals at Central Railway Station, Chennai and seized 15.350 Kg. of heroin. The suspected destination of the drug was Sri Lanka.

**3rd Oct. 2002** **53.5 Kg.** **KOLKATA ⑤**

On 3.10.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit apprehended a person and seized 3.500 kg. of heroin from his possession. In a follow



up action, search of a residence at Salt Lake, Sector-II, Kolkata resulted in the recovery and seizure of 50 Kg. of Heroin.

**6th Oct. 2002.** **12.365 Kg.** **CHENNAI**

On 6.10.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit apprehended one Sri Lankan national at Chennai and seized 12.365 Kgs. of heroin from him. The drug was destined to Sri Lanka.

**31st Oct. 2002** **13.8 Kg.** **MUMBAI**

On 31.10.2002, Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted one Nigerian lady at Mumbai Airport and seized 13.800 kg of heroin. The drug was concealed in the inner lining of the brief case. Two Nigerian ladies were arrested in this connection.

**2nd Nov. 2002** **14.385 Kg.** **CHENNAI**

On 2.11.2002, Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai apprehended three persons in a hotel at Chennai and seized 14.385 Kgs. of heroin. Three persons including one Sri Lankan were arrested in this case. The suspected destination of the drug was Sri Lanka.

**6th Nov. 2002** **28.5 Kg.** **DELHI ⑥**

On 6.11.2002, the Delhi Zonal Unit of NCB unearthed a drug manufacturing unit in north Delhi leading to a seizure of 28.5 Kg. of both crude and finished heroin. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

**12th Nov. 2002** **9.4 Kg.** **MUMBAI**

On 12.11.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai apprehended one Guinea national at the baggage examination hall at Sahar International Airport. Search of his checked in baggage resulted in the recovery of 9.4 Kg. of heroin concealed in inside automobile condenser coils.

**28th Nov. 2002** **12.020 kg.** **CHENNAI**

On 28.11.02 officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai intercepted an Ambassador car and recovered 12.020 kg. of heroin concealed in the front seat of the car. Two persons were arrested in this connected.

**4th Dec. 2002**                    **6.2 Kg.**                    **MUMBAI**  
On 4.12.2002 officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted one Guinea national at Sahar International Airport and recovered 6.200 Kg. of brown heroin concealed in the false bottom of the suitcase.

**21st Dec. 2002**                    **30 Kg.**                    **MUMBAI 7**  
On 21.12.02 the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted three Nigerian nationals at Sahar International Airport and recovered 30 Kgs of heroin concealed in readymade garments from the check in baggage. All three were arrested.

**CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE**

**5th March 2002**                    **6.345 Kg.**                    **NADIA**  
On 5.3.2002, the officers of Customs, West Bengal seized 6.345 Kgs. of heroin at Krishnagar. The drug was unclaimed.

**26/27th June 2002**                    **11.742 Kg.**                    **Mumbai**  
On 26/27.6.2002, Air Intelligence Unit of Customs, Mumbai effected seizure of 11.742 Kg of Heroin from checked-in-baggage of a Guinea national at C.S.I. Airport, Mumbai. The foreign national was arrested.

**28th June, 2002**                    **3.168 Kg.**                    **MUMBAI**  
On 28.6.2002, the officers of Customs, Mumbai apprehended one Nigerian national at CSI Airport, Mumbai and seized 3.168 kg. of heroin which was concealed in false top and false bottom of his suitcase. He was arrested.

**9th Nov. 2002**                    **3.961 Kg.**                    **MUMBAI**  
On 9.11.2002, Air Intelligence Unit, CSI Airport, Mumbai apprehended one Ugandan national and seized 3.961 Kg. of heroin concealed in cavity of insulator Hot Pots. The suspected destination of the drug was Entebbe, Uganda.

**8th Dec.2002**                    **2.965 Kg.**                    **MUMBAI**  
On 8.12.2002, the officers of Air Intelligence Unit, CSI Airport, Mumbai seized 2.965



Kg of heroin from a Nigerian national. The suspected destination of the drug was Nigeria. The person was arrested.

**DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE**

**19th March 2002**                    **5 Kg**                    **AMRITSAR.**  
On 19.3.2002, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar intercepted one car at Chandigarh. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 5 kg. of heroin. The drug was concealed in the dashboard of the said car. Two persons were arrested in this connection. The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan.

**17th May 2002**                    **12.587 Kg.**                    **TAMIL NADU**  
On 17.5.2002, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Trichy and Tuticorin apprehended one person from a bus on the Bangalore- Salem highway and seized 12.587 Kg. of heroin from his possession. He was arrested. The drug was destined to Sri Lanka.

**23rd May 2002**                    **6.168 Kg.**                    **MUMBAI.**  
On 23.5.2002, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai apprehended one person at Belapur and seized 6.168 Kg. of heroin from his possession. He was arrested.

**25th June 2002**                    **32.250 Kg.**                    **BANGALORE 8**  
On 25.6.2002, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Calicut apprehended four persons at Palakkad Distt, Kerala and seized 32.250 kg. of heroin from their possession. All the accused were arrested.

**1th July, 2002**                    **18.690 Kg**                    **SURAT**  
On 1.7.2002, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Surat, Gujarat, intercepted a truck and seized 18.690 kg. of morphine and 1.475 Kgs of heroin. Three persons were arrested.



**19th July, 2002**                    **9.170 Kg**                    **BANGALORE**  
On 19.7.2002, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bangalore, Karnataka, seized 9.170 kg. of heroin from a person. He was arrested.

**19th July, 2002**                    **3.060 Kg.**                    **BANGALORE**  
On 19.7.02, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bangalore intercepted one person and seized 3.060 kg. of heroin from his possession. He was arrested.

**4th Aug. 2002.**                    **7.280 Kg.**                    **CHENNAI 4**  
On 4.8.2002, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai searched the residence of a person at Chennai, which resulted in the recovery and seizure of 7.280 kg. of heroin. Three persons including one Sri Lankan national were arrested in this connection. Suspected destination of the drug was Sri Lanka.

**7th August 2002**                    **9.000 Kg.**                    **MUMBAI**  
Officers of DRI, Mumbai intercepted two persons at Mohd. Ali Road, Mumbai & recovered 9 kgs of Heroin from them. The two persons were arrested.

**13th August 2002**                    **6.800 Kgs.**                    **TUTICORIN**  
Officers of DRI, Tuticorin & Trichy seized 6.8 Kgs of Heroin on 13.8.02. Three persons, including one Sri Lankan national, were arrested. The drug had been transported from Mumbai via Bangalore and was destined to Sri Lanka.

**3rd December 2002**                    **3.000 kgs**                    **MUMBAI**  
Officers of DRI, Mumbai intercepted one person at Andheri Railway Station, Mumbai arriving from Ratlam & recovered 3 kgs of Heroin from him. He was arrested.

**3rd December 2002**                    **3.925 kgs**                    **TRIVANDRUM**  
Officers of DRI, Trivandrum intercepted one person at Trivandrum Airport arriving from Mumbai & recovered 3.925 kgs of Heroin from his baggage.

**CENTRAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS**

**28th January 2002**                    **3 Kg**                    **Lucknow**  
On 28.1.2002, the officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Lucknow, seized 3 Kgs of heroin from two persons near the Railway station. Both the persons belonging to West Bengal were arrested.

**14th July 2002**                    **5.210 Kg.**                    **KOTA.**  
On 14.7.2002, the officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Kota, Rajasthan, intercepted one jeep in PS Hamawada, Rajasthan. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 5.210 kg. of heroin. One person was arrested.

**23 July 2002**                    **5.4 Kg.**                    **CHITTORGARH**  
On 23.7.2002, the officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, seized 5.4 kg. of heroin from a passenger bus. The accused could not be identified, the seizure was thus unclaimed.

**31st August 2002**                    **3 Kg.**                    **PRATAPGARH**  
On 31.8.2002, the officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Pratapggarh, Rajasthan, seized 2.900 kg. of heroin at a shop in Banswara and arrested two persons. The drug was destined to Mumbai.

**STATE POLICE**

**3rd Jan. 2002**                    **13 Kg.**                    **MANDSOUR**  
On 3.1.2002, the officers of Madhya Pradesh Police seized 13 Kg. of heroin from a person at Mandsour. He was arrested.

**20th Jan. 2002.**                    **27.300 Kg.**                    **BARMER 9**  
On 20.1.2002, the officers of Rajasthan Police apprehended a person at Beezrand, Distt. Barmer and seized 27.300 Kg. of heroin from him. He was arrested. The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan.



## Annual Report 2002

**23rd Feb. 2002**      **4 Kg.**      **KANPUR**

On 23.2.2002, the officers of U.P. Police apprehended two persons at Kanpur and seized 4 kg. of brown sugar from their possession. Both the accused persons were arrested.

**13th April 2002**      **18 Kg.**      **RATLAM**

On 13.4.2002, the officers of Madhya Pradesh Police seized 18 Kg. of heroin at Ratlam from a truck on its way to Tamil Nadu and arrested three persons including one Sri Lankan national in this connection.

**21st April 2002**      **3.5 Kg.**      **DELHI.**

On 24.4.2002, the officers of Delhi Police apprehended two persons near Shahdara, Delhi and seized 3,500 kg. of heroin from their possession. Both the persons were arrested.

**6th September 2002**      **4 Kg.**      **DELHI**

On 6.9.2002, the officers of Delhi Police apprehended a person belonging to Ludhiana, Punjab in Delhi and seized 4 kg. of heroin from his possession. He was arrested.

**26th Nov. 2002**      **3 Kg.**      **RATLAM**

On 26.11.02, the officers of Madhya Pradesh Police seized 3 kg. heroin from two persons. Both were arrested.

**9th Dec. 2002**      **34 Kg.**      **RATLAM** ⑩

On 9.12.2002, the officers of Madhya Pradesh Police, seized 34 kg. of heroin and 0.200 Kg. of opium from three persons at Jaora Distt. Ratlam. All three were arrested.

**26th Dec. 2002**      **15 Kg**      **DELHI**

On 26.12.2002, the officers of Delhi Police, seized 15 kg. of heroin from four persons of Bhawani Mandi who had come to deliver the heroin in Delhi. All four were arrested.



## Annual Report 2002

## HASHISH

## NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

**6 JAN 2002**      **86.7 KG**      **AHMEDABAD**

On 6.1.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit, intercepted a truck at Ahmedabad. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 86.700 kg. of Hashish hidden in a secret cavity made in the cabin of the truck.

**7 JAN 2002**      **36 KGS.**      **MUMBAI**

On 7.1.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai zonal unit searched a residence in Mumbai. The search resulted in the recovery and seizure of 36,000 kgs. of Hashish. One person was arrested in this connection.

**12/13 JAN 2002**      **143.220**      **AHMEDABAD** ①

On 12/13.1.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit and Gujarat Police intercepted a truck and recovered 143.220 kg. of Charas.

**14 FEB 2002**      **188.830 KG**      **MUMBAI** ②

On 14.2.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai Zonal Unit, searched a residence at Mumbai and recovered 1,800 kg. of Hashish. In a follow-up action the officers also seized 187,030 kg. of Kashmiri Hashish from another premises at Mumbai. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

**17/18 FEB 2002**      **372. KG.**      **AHMEDABAD** ③

On 17-18.2.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit and Customs, searched a factory / residence of a person at Dadra, Silvassa (Dadra & Nagar Haveli). The search resulted in the recovery and seizure of 372,000 kg. of Hashish. One person was arrested in this connection. Suspected source of the drug was Afghanistan.



## Annual Report 2002

**26 MARCH 2002**      **29.5 KG.**      **VARANASI**

On 26.3.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Varanasi Zonal Unit and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Muzaffarpur seized 29,500 kg. of Charas from Kanti Railway Station, Bihar. The drug was concealed inside the side wall of toilet. The drug was unclaimed.

**27 APRIL 2002**      **54.800 KG**      **MUMBAI**

On 27.4.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 1,800 kg. of Hashish along with Indian Currency worth Rs.1,03,600/- from a premises in Mumbai. Two persons were arrested in this connection. In follow up investigation the officers also seized 53,000 kg. of Hashish from another premises in Mumbai.

**11 SEP 2002**      **53.2 KG.**      **JAMMU**

On 11.9.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Jammu Zonal Unit intercepted a truck at Nagrota, Jammu. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 53,200 kg. of Charas. The drug was concealed in false cavity made in fuel tank and Driver's cabin of the truck. Two persons were arrested.

## CUSTOMS

**11 JAN 2002**      **130 KG**      **MOTIHARI** ④

On 11.1.2002, the officers of Customs, Motihari, Bihar recovered 130,000 kg. of Nepali Charas from a maruti gypsy and seized the drug along with the vehicle. One person was arrested in this connection.

**6 MARCH 2002**      **140 KG**      **VARANASI** ⑤

On 6.3.2002, the officers of Customs, Varanasi intercepted an ambassador car at Chanduali, Varanasi. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 140,000 kg. of Hashish. The drug was concealed in the specially made cavities in the rear seat and the driver's seat. One person was arrested in this connection. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.



## Annual Report 2002

**25 MARCH 2002**      **40 KG**      **PATNA**

On 25.3.2002, the officers of Customs, Patna seized 40,000 kg. of Charas from an ambassador car parked on Raxaul-Motihari Road. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

**7th SEP 2002**      **27.8 KG**      **MUMBAI**

On 7.9.2002, the officers of Customs, Mumbai searched a truck resulting in the recovery and seizure of 27,800 kg. of Hashish and Indian currency (Rs.7,22,700/-). Three persons were arrested in this connection. The suspected source of the drug was Jammu and Kashmir.

## DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE

**26 AUGUST 2002**      **161 KG**      **UTTAR PRADESH** ⑥

On 26.8.2002, the officers of DRI, Gorakhpur, recovered 161 Kgs of Nepali hashish from a truck at Gorakhpur. Two persons were arrested in the case.

**8 OCTOBER 2002**      **560 KG**      **UTTAR PRADESH** ⑦

On 8.10.2002, the officers of DRI, Lucknow, recovered 560 Kgs of Nepali hashish from a truck near Varanasi. Two persons were arrested in the case.

**13 DECEMBER 2002**      **100 KG**      **BIHAR** ⑧

On 13.12.2002, the officers of DRI, Patna, recovered 100 Kgs of Nepali hashish from an abandoned truck on the National Highway.

**24 DECEMBER 2002**      **336 KG**      **UTTAR PRADESH** ⑨

On 24.12.2002, the officers of DRI, Lucknow, recovered 336 Kgs of Nepali hashish from a truck near Gorakhpur. Two persons were arrested in the case.

## POLICE

**3 FEB 2002**      **38 KG.**      **KANPUR**

On 3.2.2002, the officers of UP Police intercepted a person at Kanpur and seized





38,000 kg. of Charas from him. He was arrested. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

**19 JUNE 2002**                      **25 KG**                      **DELHI**

On 19.6.2002, the officers of Delhi Police seized 25,000 kg. of Hashish from two persons and arrested both of them.

**31 AUG 2002**                      **101 KG**                      **VARANASI 10**

On 31.8.2002, the officers of Uttar Pradesh Police intercepted a truck at Varanasi. Search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 101,000 kg. of Charas. The drug was kept in a cavity in the diesel tank of the vehicle. Three persons were arrested in this connection. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

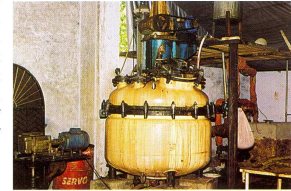
**24 DEC 2002**                      **107.5 KG**                      **MANALI 11**

On 24.12.02, Police officials of Manali, Distt Kullu raided a resident in Manali and recovered 107,500 kg high quality Hashish. One person was arrested in this case.

**METHAQUALONE****NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU**

**3rd AUG 2002**                      **442 Kg**                      **DELHI/MUMBAI 1**

On 3.8.2002, a combined team of officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai and Delhi Zonal Units unearthed an illicit methaqualone manufacturing unit at Rampur, Uttar Pradesh and seized 442,000 kg. of Methaqualone, 1429,000 kg. of Acetic Anhydride, 895,000 kg. of Orthitoluidine, 1386,000 kg. of Anthralic Acid, 200,000 kg. of Methanol, 138,000 kg. of



*Illicit Methaqualone manufacturing unit at Rampur busted by NCB on 3.8.2002*

Caustic soda and equipment alongwith one double barrel gun, one locally made revolver, 34 cartridges and Indian currency of Rs.80,000/-. Six persons were arrested in this connection.

**1st SEP 2002**                      **2525 Kg**                      **MUMBAI/AHMEDABAD 2**

On 1.9.2002, a combined team of officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad and Mumbai zonal Unit unearthed an illicit methaqualone manufacturing unit in the Industrial area at Vapi, Gujarat and seized 2525,500kg. of Methaqualone, 1465,000 kg. of Toluene, 276,000 kg. of Sodium Acetate, 97,000 kg. of Acetyl Chloride, 50 kg. of Anthranilic Acid and 33,000 kg. of Activated charcoal. Four persons were arrested in this connection. The suspected destination of the drug was South Africa.

**CUSTOMS**

**7th JULY 2002**                      **204.897 KG**                      **MUMBAI 3**

On 7.7.2002, the officers of Customs, CSI Airport, Mumbai apprehended five South African nationals at CSI Airport, Mumbai, which resulted in the recovery and



seizure of 204,897 kg. of Methaqualone from their possession. All the five persons were arrested in this connection. Suspected destination of the drug was South Africa.

**DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE**

**12th APRIL 2002**                      **200 KG**                      **MUMBAI 4**

On 12.4.2002, the officers of DRI, Mumbai busted an illicit Methaqualone manufacturing unit at Jodhpur and in follow up seized 1,65,000 Mandrax tablets at Mumbai. Three persons were arrested.

**2ND AUGUST 2002**                      **120 KG**                      **MUMBAI 5**

On 2.8.2002, the officers of DRI, Mumbai intercepted an export consignment destined for South Africa and recovered 120 Kg of Mandrax tablets. One person arrested.

**10th MAY 2002**                      **1287 KG**                      **ANDHRA PRADESH 6**

On 10.5.2002, the officers of DRI, Hyderabad, raided two premises in Rangareddy District and busted an illicit methaqualone lab. 825.10 kgs of Methaqualone powder and 463.5 Kgs of Mandrax tablets were seized. Material in process which would have produced another 810 kg of methaqualone powder was also seized. The drug was destined for Kolkata and the whole operation was financed by Dubai based syndicate. Six persons were arrested.

**GANJA****NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU**

**1 APRIL 2002**                      **417 KG.**                      **IMPHAL**

On 1.4.2002, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal Regional Unit seized 417,000 kg. of Ganja at Imphal. The seizure was unclaimed.

**CUSTOMS**

**10 MAR 2002**                      **468.5 KG**                      **SHILLONG**

On 10.3.2002, the officers of Customs, Shillong seized 468,500 kg. of Ganja from a shed. Four persons were arrested in this connection. Suspected destination of the drug was Bangladesh.

**19 APR 2002**                      **2066 KG**                      **SHILLONG 1**

On 19.4.2002, the officers of Customs, Shillong seized 2066,000 kg. of Ganja in Distt West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya. The drug was unclaimed.

**4 MAY 2002**                      **2948 KG**                      **SHILLONG 2**

On 4.5.2002, the officers of Customs, Shillong intercepted a truck at Shillong and seized 2948,000 kg. of Ganja concealed alongwith iron scraps in the truck. Four persons were arrested in this connection.

**18 JUNE 2002**                      **1159 KG**                      **SHILLONG 3**

On 18.6.2002, the officers of Customs, Shillong seized 1159 kg. of Ganja at Nongrangoi, Meghalaya which was unclaimed.

**DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE**

**21 JANUARY 2002**                      **1743 KG**                      **ASSAM 4**

On 21.1.2002, the officers of DRI, Guhawati seized 1743 kg. of Ganja of Bhutan origin from an oil tanker at Kamalpur, Assam. One person was arrested in this connection.

12 NOVEMBER 2002 2000 KG ASSAM 5

On 12.11.2002, the officers of DRI, Guhawati seized 2000 kg. of Ganja of Bhutan origin from a truck in Kamrup district of Assam. Three persons were arrested in this connection.

21 NOVEMBER 2002 2435 KG ASSAM 6

On 21.11.2002, the officers of DRI, Guhawati seized 2435 kg. of Ganja suspected to be of Bhutan origin from a truck in Kamrup district of Assam. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

24 DECEMBER 2002 910 KG ASSAM

On 24.12.2002, the officers of DRI, Guhawati seized 910 kg. of Ganja of Manipuri origin from an abandoned truck in Kamrup district of Assam.

#### STATE POLICE

15 JAN 2002 1040 KG. IMPHAL 7

On 15.1.2002 the officers of Manipur police seized 1040 kgs of Ganja and arrested one person.

19 MAR 2002 692.6 KG JABALPUR

On 19.3.2002, the officers of Madhya Pradesh seized 692.600 kg. of Ganja from a person in Distt Jabalpur. He was arrested

5 MAY 2002 865 KG. DARRANG, ASSAM

On 5.5.2002, the officers Assam Police apprehended four persons in Distt. Darrang (Assam) and seized 865.000 kg. of Ganja from their possession. All the four were arrested.

28 JUNE 2002 2607.5 KG. ASSAM 8

On 28.6.2002, the officers of Field Regiment, Assam intercepted one oil tanker at Karbi Anglong Distt., Assam. The search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery and seizure of 2607.5 kg. of Ganja.

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12 SEP 2002 1750 KG. MANIPUR 9

On 12.9.2002, the officers of Manipur Police intercepted and searched five jeeps resulting in the recovery and seizure of 1750.000 kg. of Ganja. Six persons were arrested in this connection.

27 SEP 2002 6100 KG. MAHARASHTRA 10

On 27.9.2002, the officers of Maharashtra Police apprehended two persons in Distt. Sangli, Maharashtra and seized 6,100 kg. of Ganja. Both the accused were arrested in this connection.

28 SEP 2002 4135 KG MAHARASHTRA 11

On 28.9.2002, the officers of Maharashtra Police apprehended two persons at Agricultural field, Village Kontyan Boblad, Distt. Sangli, Maharashtra and seized 4,135 kg. of Ganja. Both the accused were arrested in this connection.

26 OCT 2002 852 KG. AMBALA

On 26.10.2002, the officers of Haryana Police recovered and seized 852.000 kg. of Ganja from a parcel at Railway Station, Ambala Cantt. The drug was packed in baskets. One person was arrested in this connection.

26 OCT 2002 291 KG. DELHI

On 26.10.2002, the officers of Delhi Police seized 291 kg. of Ganja from two persons of Delhi near the Ajmeri Gate area. Both persons were arrested.

#### STATE EXCISE

8 MAR 2002 400 KG KERALA

On 8.3.2002, the officers of State Excise, Iddukki Distt. of Kerala alongwith Anti Narcotics Special Squad seized 400.000 kg. of Ganja and kept in a shed at Kadamari, Devikulam Taluk.

#### BORDER SECURITY FORCE

26 MAY 2002 468 KG BINSINGHCH

On 26.5.2002, the officers of BSF intercepted a consignment of 468 Kg ganja in the Binsinghch area.

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## OPIUM

#### STATE POLICE

11 MAR 2002 200.2 KG MANDSAUR

On 11.3.2002, the officers of Madhya Pradesh Police seized 200.200 kg. of Opium from a person at Railway Crossing between Bhorkhera and Bhunyakheri, Mandsoor and arrested him.

16 MAR 2002 30 KG MADHYA PRADESH

On 16.3.2002, the officers of Madhya Pradesh Police seized 30 kg. of Opium at Narsingpur, MP. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

21 MAR 2002 25 KG DELHI

Delhi Police recovered and seized 25 Kg of opium from a person on 21.5.2002. He was arrested.

31 AUGUST 2002 41 KG MANDSAUR

On 31.8.2002, the officers of Madhya Pradesh Police seized 41 kg. of Opium at Mandsoor from a person. He was arrested.

3 SEPTEMBER 2002 32.960 KG MANDSAUR

On 3.9.2002, the officers of Madhya Pradesh Police seized 32.960 kg. of Opium at Mandsoor from a person. He was arrested.

25 SEPTEMBER 2002 25 KG DELHI

On 25.9.2002, the officers of Delhi Police seized 25 kg. of Opium at Delhi from two persons belonging to Haryana. Both were arrested.

30 SEPTEMBER 2002 52.5 KG MAHARASHTRA

On 30.9.2002, the officers of Maharashtra Police seized 52.5 kg. of Opium at Gandia, Maharashtra. One person was arrested in the connection.

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#### CENTRAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

10 AUG 2002 28.4 KG. CHITTORGARH

On 10.8.2002, the officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan apprehended three persons at Medikhera Railway Crossing, Chittorgarh-Bhilwara Road and seized 28.400 kg. of Opium. All the accused were arrested in this connection.

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## DESTRUCTION OF ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF OPIUM POPPY PLANTS

### CENTRAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

**Feb-Mar 2002**

**Arunachal Pradesh**

CBN in an operation conducted during Feb-March 2002, destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation in 144 hectares in Lohit area and 74 hectares in Upper Siang areas of Arunachal Pradesh.

### STATE EXCISE

**March 2002**

**West Bengal**

During the month of March 2002, West Bengal State Excise, Police, Customs and NCB in a coordinated effort destroyed 41.57 acres of illicit opium cultivation in Bankura, Burdwan and Birbhum districts of West Bengal.

**March 2002**

**West Bengal**

On 21.3.2002 the officers of State Excise, Murshidabad, West Bengal destroyed 3000 illicit opium plants.

### CUSTOMS

**May 2002**

**Jammu and Kashmir**

Amritsar Customs destroyed about 35 hectares of illicit poppy cultivation in the districts of Anantnag and Pulwana in Kashmir valley in May, 2002.



*Illicit Opium poppy field in J&K as it stood before destruction*

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## DESTRUCTION OF ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF GANJA/CANNABIS

### CUSTOMS

**13 FEB 2002**

**MANGALORE**

On 13.2.2002, the officers of Customs(Preventive), Mangalore destroyed fully grown ganja plants spread in an area of about 2 acres in Madibare Reserve Forest.

**16 MAR 2002**

**TIRUCHIRAPALLI**

On 16.3.2002, the officers of Customs, Tiruchirapalli, TN destroyed 40 acres of illicit ganja plantations in Kuranguparai and Paniarapari hills.

**Oct-Nov 2002**

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

NCB, Customs and Himachal Pradesh Police in a joint operation in Kullu, Mandi and Chamba districts destroyed illicit cultivated cannabis in 1352 bighas during the months of October-November 2002.



*Joint Operation in Kullu, October-November 2002*

### STATE EXCISE

**5.1.2002**

**MIDNAPORE**

On 5.1.2002, the officers of West Bengal State Excise, Midnapore destroyed 35,000 illicit cannabis plants in Sabang area of District Midnapore of West Bengal.

**17 Jan 2002**

**MIDNAPORE**

On 17.1.2002, the officers of West Bengal State Excise, Midnapore destroyed 54115 plants of illicit cannabis plants in Midnapore District.

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**8 MAR 2002**

**KERALA**

On 8.3.2002, the officers of State Excise, Iddukki Distt. of Kerala destroyed 47000 ganja plants (approx. yield 11750 kgs.) spread over an area of about 15 Hectares of Revenue Forest Land, at Kadaurikara, Devikulam Taluk.

**2002**

**MAHARASHTRA**

During the year, Maharashtra Police reported destruction of 24,647 Ganja plants in four separate operations.

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## A · N · N · E · X · U · R · E · S

1. Drug Law Enforcement Statistics (1992 – 2002)
2. Prices of Illicit Drugs
3. Foreigners arrested - State wise & nationality wise
4. Details of Illicit Laboratories detected
5. Significant seizures effected at International Airports
6. Narcotics seizures with arms/explosives/fake Indian Currency
7. Details of counseling and de-addiction centers
8. Details of addicts and persons detoxified

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## ANNEXURE III

## DETAILS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED DURING 2002

S.NO.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED
1.	AUSTRALIAN	1
2.	AUSTRIAN	1
3.	BRITISH	6
4.	BANGLADESH	1
5.	CANADIAN	2
6.	GUINEA	3
7.	GERMAN	1
8.	ISRAELI	3
9.	ITALIAN	6
10.	JAPANESE	2
11.	KENYAN	3
12.	MALI	1
13.	MYANMARESE	62
14.	NEPALESE	22
15.	NIGERIANS	20
16.	SRILANKAN	21
17.	SOUTH AFRICAN	6
18.	SYRIAN	2
19.	UGANDAN	3
20.	ZAMBIAN	6
	TOTAL	172

## STATEWISE DETAILS OF FOREIGNERS ARRESTED DURING THE YEAR 2002 IN DRUG RELATED CASES.

S.No.	STATE	NO. OF PERSONS
1.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2
2.	DELHI	8
3.	GOA	6
4.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	56
5.	MAHARASHTRA	16
6.	MIZORAM	55
7.	TAMIL NADU	23
8.	UTTAR PRADESH	6
	TOTAL	172

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## ANNEXURE IV

## DETAILS OF ILLICIT MANUFACTURING FACILITIES DISMANTLED DURING 2002

S. No.	Date of Seizure	Place of Destruction/ Agency	Drug Seized (in Kg)	other Drugs and Chemicals (in Kg/Ltrs)	No. of Persons Arrested
1.	6.4.2002	VIL SAKTHALL MANDSOUR, CBN	OPIUM - 2.3 KG OPIUM SOLUTION-5.8 LTRS. HEROIN-0.750 AA-0.4 LTS	-	4
2.	12.4.2002	JODHPUR CUSTOMS/DRI	200 KG METHAQUALONE	-	3
3.	10.5.2002	NALGONDA RANGA REDDY, AP DRI	METHAQUALONE 2098.800	-	6
4.	8.5.2002	RATLAM CBN	OPIUM-17 MORHINE-5.1	AMMONIUM CHLORIDE- 5 KG	1
5.	3.8.2002	RAMPUR (UP) NCB	METHAQUALONE - 442 KG. ACETIC ANHYDRIDE- 1429 KG.	ORTHITOLUIDINE - 895 ANTHRALIC ACID - 1386 METHANOL - 200 CAUSTIC SODA - 138	6
6.	1.9.2002	VAPI GUJARAT NCB, AHMEDABAD, MUMBAI	MANDRAX- 2525.5	TOLUENE - 1465 SODIUM ACETATE- 276 ACETYL CHLORIDE-97 ANTHRANILIC ACID- 50 ACTIVATED CHARCOAL - 33	4
7.	5.9.2002	LUCKNOW CBN	HEROIN - 1.040 AA-12 LTS.	ACETIC CHLORIDE - 4 LTS. SODIUM CARBONATE - 33,050	4

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## ANNEXURE V

## SIGNIFICANT SEIZURES OF DRUGS EFFECTED AT VARIOUS AIRPORTS DURING 2002

S. NO.	STATE AND AGENCY	PLACE OF SEIZURE	DATE OF SEIZURE	DRUG WITH QUANTITY SEIZED IN KGS.	ARRESTED	
					INDIAN	FOREIGNER
1.	KOLKATA, EXCISE	KOLKATA	1.1.2002	GANJA 87 KG.	1	-
2.	DELHI, CUS	DELHI	13.1.2002	HEROIN 1.395	-	1 (NIGERIA)
3.	CHENNAI NCB	CHENNAI	21.1.2002	HEROIN 2.550	1	-
4.	CHENNAI NCB	CHENNAI	11.3.2002	HEROIN 1.7	-	1 (SRI LANKA)
5.	CHENNAI NCB	CHENNAI	9.4.2002	HEROIN 5.010	-	1 (SRI LANKA)
6.	DELHI, CUS	DELHI	25.4.2002	10090 TABS ACTIVANL- ORAZEPAN	-	1 (SYRIA)
7.	MUMBAI CUS	MUMBAI	9.5.2002	HEROIN 0.593	-	1 (ZAMBIA)
8.	MUMBAI, NCB	MUMBAI	6.5.2002	HEROIN 0.900	-	1 (ZAMBIA)
9.	MUMBAI, NCB	MUMBAI	6.5.2002	HEROIN 5.4	-	1 (KENYA)
10.	MUMBAI CUS	MUMBAI	10.5.2002	HEROIN 0.976	-	1 (NIGERIA)
11.	CHENNAI NCB	CHENNAI	19.5.2002	HEROIN 5.6	-	1 (CANANA)
12.	MUMBAI NCB	MUMBAI	10.6.2002	HEROIN 3.250	-	1 (NIGERIA)
13.	DELHI, CUS	DELHI	24.6.2002	HEROIN 2.230	-	3 (ZAMBIA)
14.	MUMBAI CUS	MUMBAI	27.6.2002	HEROIN 11.742	-	1 (GUINEE)
15.	MUMBAI CUS	MUMBAI	28.6.2002	HEROIN 3.160	-	1 (NIGERIA)
16.	MUMBAI CUS	MUMBAI	1.7.2002	HEROIN 1.991	-	1 (MALI)
17.	MUMBAI NCB	MUMBAI	12.7.2002	HEROIN 1.2	-	1 (NIGERIA)
18.	MUMBAI CUS	MUMBAI	20.7.2002	HEROIN 2.507	-	1 (KENYA)
19.	MUMBAI CUS	MUMBAI	7.7.2002	METHAQUALONE 204.897	-	5 (SOUTH AFRICA)

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## SIGNIFICANT SEIZURES OF DRUGS EFFECTED AT VARIOUS AIRPORTS DURING 2002

S. NO.	STATE AND AGENCY	PLACE OF SEIZURE	DATE OF SEIZURE	DRUG WITH QUANTITY SEIZED IN KGS.	ARRESTED	
					INDIAN	FOREIGNER
20.	KOLKATA, EXCISE	KOLKATA	1.1.2002	GANJA 87 KG.	1	-
20.	CHENNAI NCB	CHENNAI	5.8.2002	HEROIN 3.3	-	1 (CANADA) 1 (MALAYSIA)
21.	MUMBAI NCB	MUMBAI	31.10.2002	HEROIN 13.8	-	2 (NIGERIA)
22.	MUMBAI NCB	MUMBAI	12.11.2002	HEROIN 9.4	-	1 (GUINEE)
23.	MUMBAI NCB	MUMBAI	9.11.2002	HEROIN 3.961	-	1 (UGANDA)
24.	MUMBAI, CUS	MUMBAI	21.11.2002	HASHISH 10	-	1 (BRITISH)
25.	MUMBAI, CUS	MUMBAI	4.12.2002	HEROIN 6.2	-	1 (GUINEE)
26.	DELHI, CUS	DELHI	16.12.2002	HEROIN 1.17	-	1 (NIGERIA)
27.	MUMBAI, CUS	MUMBAI	8.12.2002	HEROIN 2.965	-	1 (NIGERIA)
28.	MUMBAI, NCB	MUMBAI	21.12.2002	HEROIN 30	-	3 (NIGERIA)

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## ANNEXURE VI

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES, FAKE INDIAN CURRENCY  
AND NARCOTICS SEIZURES IN 2002

S. NO.	DATE	SEIZING AGENCY	DRUGS SEIZED	ARM SEIZED	NATIONALITY
1.	20.1.2002	Barnar Police	27.3 kg. Heroin	1 Chinese pistol, 7 live cartridges and a magazine	1 Indian
2.	19.2.2002	Ghazipur Police	10 g. Heroin	7 revolvers, 7 cartridges, 1 Country made pistol, 1 cartridges	1 Indian
3.	1.6.2002	Aligarh Police	15 Padia Snack	1 Revolver-315 bore	1 Indian
4.	10.6.2002	Aligarh Police	28 padia Snack	1 revolver-12 bore	1 Indian
5.	22.6.2002	Ghazipur Police	10 g. Heroin	1 Country made pistol - 10 bore	1 Indian
6.	11.7.2002	Ghazipur Police	5 g. Heroin	1 Country made pistol - 315 bore 4 cartridges	1 Indian
7.	16.7.2002	Ghazipur Police	2 g. Heroin	1 Country made pistol - 315 bore 4 cartridges	1 Indian
8.	20.7.2002	Ghazipur Police	10 g. Heroin	1 Country made pistol, 4 cartridges	1 Indian
9.	3.8.2002	NCB Mumbai & Delhi	442 Kg. Mandrax	1 Gun .1 Revolver 43 cartridges	6 Indians
10.	11.8.2002	DRI, Mangalore	1.925 Kg. Heroin	Fake currency of Rs. 3.95 Lacs	6 Indians
11.	17.8.2002	Ghazipur Police	5 g. Heroin	1 revolver - 12 Bore 1 Country made Pistol and 4 cartridges	2 Indians
12.	3.9.2002	Ghazipur Police	10 g. Heroin	1 Country made Pistol-315 bore, 2 Cartridges	1 Indian
13.	27.9.2002	Ghazipur Police	1 g. Heroin	1 Country made Pistol-315 bore, 4 Cartridges	1 Indian

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## ANNEXURE VII

STATEMENT SHOWING STATEWISE NON GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS/ COUNSELING CENTERS  
AND DE-ADDICTION CENTERS

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of NGOs	CC	DC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	-	17
2.	Assam	7	-	8
3.	Bihar	18	4	15
4.	Chhatisgarh	2	-	2
5.	Goa	2	2	1
6.	Gujarat	9	7	10
7.	Haryana	15	2	20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	2
10.	Jharkhand	3	-	3
11.	Karnataka	17	1	17
12.	Kerala	21	7	22
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1	10
14.	Maharashtra	59	5	63
15.	Manipur	18	4	19
16.	Meghalaya	2	1	2
17.	Mizoram	7	2	8
18.	Nagaland	7	1	7
19.	Orissa	26	3	30
20.	Punjab	11	2	15
21.	Rajasthan	8	1	10
22.	Sikkim	1	1	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	4	4	18
24.	Tripura	3	1	2
25.	Uttar Pradesh	44	7	45
26.	Uttaranchal	4	-	4
27.	West Bengal	15	5	14
28.	Chandigarh	2	1	1
29.	Delhi	7	6	7
30.	Pondicherry	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>361</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>376</b>

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## ANNEXURE VIII

STATEMENT SHOWING NO. OF ADDICTS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS  
DETOXIFIED IN INDIA

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of addicts Registered	No. of addicts Detoxified
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11915	11720
2.	Assam	1055	708
3.	Bihar	14702	6836
4.	Chattisgarh	-	-
5.	Goa	210	380
6.	Gujarat	21017	9638
7.	Haryana	41238	5541
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1038	741
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	426	248
10.	Jharkhand	1578	182
11.	Karnataka	3430	2980
12.	Kerala	14707	7097
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9733	6139
14.	Maharashtra	23676	14964
15.	Manipur	1853	1094
16.	Meghalaya	88	74
17.	Mizoram	1628	858
18.	Nagaland	852	515
19.	Orissa	20747	7936
20.	Punjab	11279	10853
21.	Rajasthan	6295	4495
22.	Sikkim	359	313
23.	Tamil Nadu	14122	11290
24.	Tripura	3791	454
25.	Uttar Pradesh	35790	18072
26.	Uttaranchal	487	450
27.	West Bengal	10701	5048
28.	Chandigarh	649	88
29.	Delhi	6433	2458
30.	Pondicherry	1908	301
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>2,51,050</b>	<b>1,25,526</b>

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