



वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2013  
ANNUAL REPORT 2013



स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार  
Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India





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स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो  
गृह मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार  
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Government of India



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### DG's Message

This Annual Report covers the events and happenings of the calendar year 2013. Since its inception in 1986, Narcotics Control Bureau has come a long way in discharging the functions of drug law enforcement in the country. The NCB has taken firm steps towards its mandate which includes coordination with national and international organizations, creation of synergy amongst all stakeholders, and capacity building.

Today we have a pan-India presence through 3 Regional Offices, 13 Zones and 12 Sub-Zones. I am thankful to Staff Selection Commission for expediting the recruitment process of candidates, and for enabling NCB to have a permanent cadre of young Intelligence Officers. My thanks also go to CBI, BSF and CRPF, who have trained our officers in their training institutes. NCB has done substantial logistics augmentation to keep pace with increasing needs and improving technologies.

The fight against drug trafficking and its abuse is a multi-agency function. NCB is the nodal agency in the country for coordinating the efforts of all the stakeholders. During 2013, 2333 kg. Opium, 1450 kg. Heroin, 91792 kg. Ganja, 4407 kg. Hashish, 47 kg. Cocaine, 6655 kg. Ephedrine and 243 kg Acetic Anhydride was seized by various agencies. Opium poppy crop spread over 2139.84 acres and cannabis over 2524 acres were destroyed.

NCB organizes short-duration training programmes on Drug Law Enforcement for various stakeholders. During 2013, 120 Drug Law Enforcement training programmes were organized by NCB wherein 2438 personnel of State Police, Central Excise, Border Guarding Forces, Courier companies were trained.



NCB has already installed a Computer Based Training Module at its Headquarters and Zonal Units i.e. Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai. Lucknow and Patna Centre have become operational in July, 2013. Very soon all the Zonal Units will have this facility. The module is based on international best practices designed by UNODC to strengthen the Drug Law Enforcement capacities in South Asia. It is a self-evaluation programme, which will enhance the skills and knowledge of the personnel.

The effort of NCB has been to establish its own office and residential premises at its various Zonal Units spread across the country. Office complexes are also coming up at Kolkata and Chennai. Such measures aimed at the welfare and well-being of the officers of NCB would contribute to a better, more committed performance.

I hope you find this Annual Report both informative and useful. Your feedback and suggestions are welcome.

Jai Hind

(Rajiv Mehta)



## Chapter 1

# Drug trafficking scenario in India

The drug trafficking scenario in India is largely attributed to various external and internal factors. One of the external factors is India's close proximity to the major opium producing regions of South West Asia and South East Asia known as 'Golden Crescent' and 'Golden Triangle', respectively. The geographical location of India makes it vulnerable to transit trafficking of heroin and its consumption in various forms along the known trafficking routes. The major internal factors are the diversion of drugs from the licit sources and illicit production.

Cannabis grows wild in large tracts of the country. There are reports that it is also cultivated in remote and hilly terrains of some States of the country. Cannabis products are most widely abused substances. The drug scenario is further complicated by the emerging threat from synthetic drugs. The enforcement agencies detected and dismantled laboratories manufacturing synthetic drugs. The investigations revealed collaboration of foreign operatives with their Indian associates. The recent trend indicates that the synthetic drugs are replacing the natural and semi-synthetic drugs. Despite strict legal controls over certain pharmaceutical products, there are evidences of diversion for abuse.

### 1.1 Major trafficking trends and patterns in 2013

The trends and patterns that dominated the drug trafficking scenario in India in 2013 can be broadly summarized as follows:

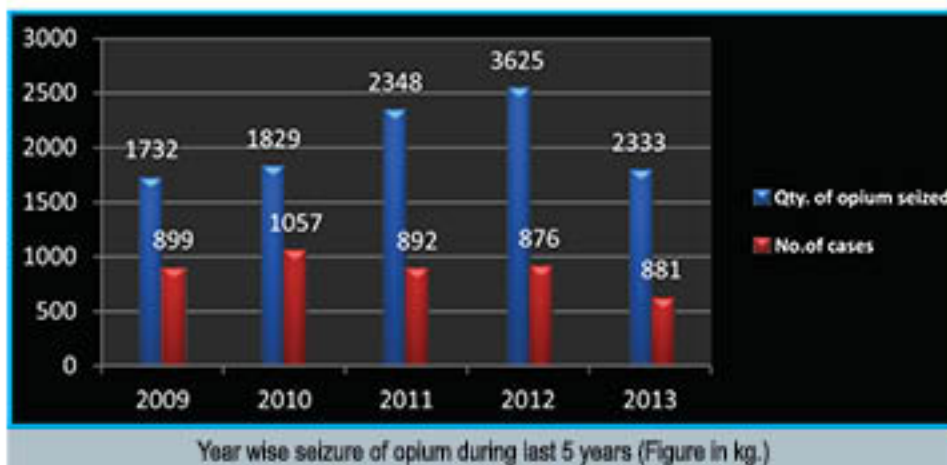
- Suspected diversion of opium from licit cultivation and indigenous production of low quality heroin.
- Trafficking of heroin from South West Asia to India and again from India to Sri Lanka, Maldives and Western countries.
- Trafficking of hashish and cannabis herb from Nepal to India.
- Illicit cultivation of opium poppy.
- Wild growth of cannabis.
- Diversion of precursor chemicals and other controlled substances.
- Diversion of pharmaceutical preparations and prescription drugs containing psychotropic and controlled substances and their smuggling to neighboring countries.
- Trafficking of drugs through illicit internet pharmacies and misuse of courier services.
- Involvement of foreign nationals in trafficking and distribution networks-Nigerians in case of Heroin and Cocaine, Israeli and Nepali in case of Hashish.
- Trafficking of Ketamine, a veterinary anesthetic, from India to destinations in South East Asia.



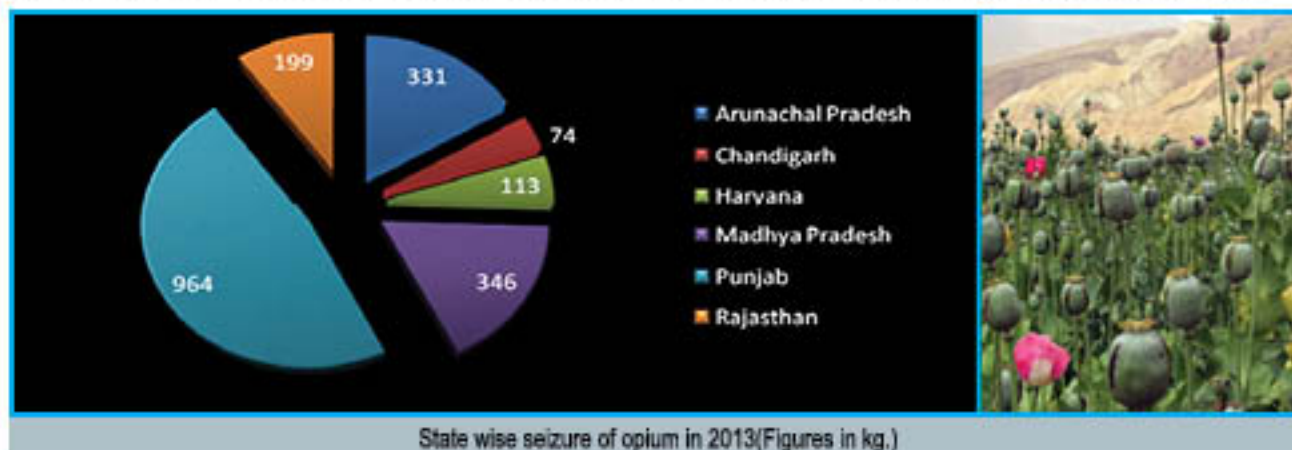
## 1.2 Narcotic drugs

### 1.2.1 Opium

Opium seizures in 2013 were 2,333 kg. The comparative figures for the last 5 years are given below. While there has been a decline in the no. of reported cases of opium seizure from the previous year, the quantity of opium seized has decreased from 3625 Kg to 2,333 Kg.



The chart below shows the state-wise distribution of opium seizures. It clearly reveals that maximum opium seizures were reported from Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.



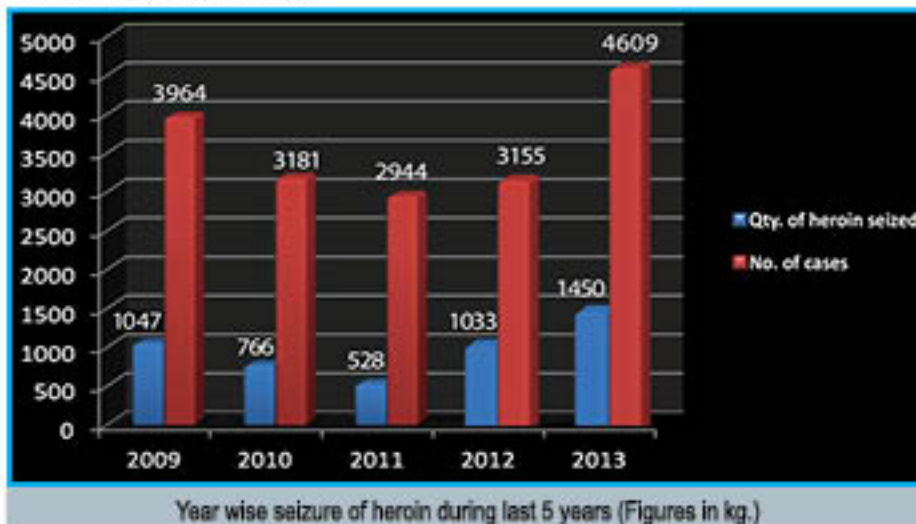
### 1.2.2 Heroin

Heroin is a semi-synthetic drug. It is derived from opium. It comes out in a variety of colours, ranging from white, ivory to dark grey. The South West Asian origin heroin, that enters India through Indo-Pak border, has higher level of purity than that of the locally produced variety. The purity decreases as it passes through a number of hands to the street level due to successive levels of adulteration. The last five years data for heroin indicates a decreasing trend up to 2011 and a sudden spurt in 2012. It has increased by nearly 95 percent as compared to that of previous year. Analysis of the statistics reveals that the seizure of heroin in the country were **at par during the years 2007 to 2009 and shown a declining trend during 2010 and 2011**. However, seizure of heroin of South-West Asian (SWA) origin remained in the range of

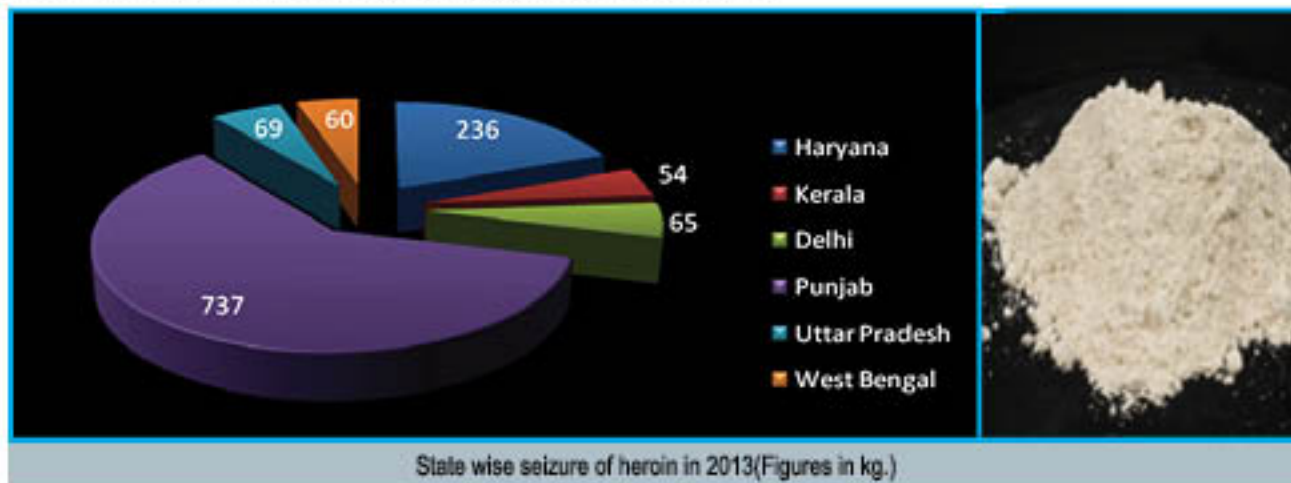




40-50% of total seizures of heroin in the country during these years except the years 2009 and 2010 despite the fluctuation in total seizures.



A state-wise break-up of seizure of heroin during the year 2013 is given in the pie-chart below. Punjab leads the states in the quantity of heroin seized, followed by Haryana.



### Significant seizures of Heroin

On 08.01.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Ferozpur recovered a consignment of 10.730 kg of heroin from plastic pipe, 11 packets contained heroin whereas, 4 packets contained FICN with face value of Rs.11,90,500 in the denominations of 500 and 1000. The drug was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh Zone for action under the NDPS Act.

On 22.01.2013, Officers of the Border security Force, Amritsar on observing suspicious movement near the border fencing between BFL Pole No 44-45, spotted an intruder trying to insert a PVC pipe through the fence. On being challenged, the intruder vanished into Pakistan territory and left behind the consignment of 9.750 kg of heroin which was subsequently recovered and handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS, Act.



On 24.01.2013, a special patrolling party of the Border security Force, Gurdaspur observed one Indian smuggler receiving a consignment from a person on Pakistan side near the International Border at BP No-35/M. On being challenged, the traffickers ran away leaving the consignment behind. However, the one on the Indian side was nabbed by the patrolling party along with his associate. 14.980 kg of heroin which was recovered during the operation was handed over to NCB, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS, Act. 1 pistol, 2 magazines and 15 rounds, 2 strips of alprazolam were also recovered during the operation.

On 17.02.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai Zone seized 5.540 kg of heroin along with a cash amounting to INR 20000/- and arrested two persons at Navi Mumbai while the drug was being exchanged between the buyer and the carrier. The drug had been procured from Rajasthan.

On 13.02.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Ferozpur observed suspicious movement between BP No 194/M to 195/M and on the subsequent day a search operation was launched in the area in which 1.990 kg of heroin was recovered from Government land near the border fence. The seized drug was handed over to the NCB, Chandigarh on 15.02.2013 for action under the NDPS, Act.

On 03.03.2013, Officers of the Punjab Police intercepted an Innova car which resulted in recovery of 540 gms of heroin. In the follow up action, a consignment of 16 kg of heroin was recovered from the false ceiling of the drawing room of the former and 10 kg of heroin from the dicky of an Accent car. Further raids at different places resulted in recovery of 2.6 kg of opium, 3 kg of Methamphetamine and 107.3 kg of a chemical substance suspected to be pseudo-ephedrine. The drug was meant for trafficking to overseas destinations. On 08.03.2013, 2 kg of heroin and 20 kg of a chemical substance purported to be a precursor chemical. The entire operation was conducted between 03.03.2013 and 31.03.2013 in which eleven arrests have been made so far. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 11.03.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Gurdaspur recovered a consignment of 6.9 kg of heroin and 118 gms of poppy husk from the vicinity of the International border with Pakistan. The recovered drug was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar for action under the NDPS, Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 17.03.2013, Officers of the Special Cell of Delhi Police seized 1 kg of heroin from the possession of a passenger at old Delhi Railway station who arrived by an express train coming from Bareilly. In the follow up action another 1 kg of heroin was recovered from a residential house on the tip off given by the accused. Further investigations resulted in recovery of 1.665 kg of heroin and arrest of the kingpin and one of his carriers on 19.03.2013 and 20.03.2013. All the three accused were arrested.

On 19.03.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Ferozpur seized 10 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the international border with Pakistan. 1 pistol, 1 magazine, 4 live rounds were also recovered along with the consignment. One person was killed during the cross-firing. The seized drug was handed over to the local police.

On 05.04.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered 9 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan near Pillar No 110/10, when three traffickers were trying to push in the drug into the Indian Territory using a PVC pipe. The drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar for action under NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.



On 16.04.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Khemkaran recovered 18.440 kg of heroin during a search operation from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan. Forged Indian Currency Notes (FICN) having face value worth Rs 4,87,000/- in the denomination of Rs. 1000/- were also recovered from a packet. The drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 17.04.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Khemkaran recovered 31.870 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan, when four Pakistani smugglers were trying to push in drugs through a plastic pipe through the border fencing. The smugglers managed to flee back on being challenged and the drug along with 1 pistol magazine filled with 8 live rounds was recovered during the course of subsequent search. The drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 17.04.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered 19.900 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan, when Pakistani smugglers were trying to push in drugs through the International border. The smugglers managed to flee back after exchange of firing and the drug was recovered during the course of subsequent search. The drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar for action under NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 25.05.2013, Officers of the Jammu and Kashmir Police intercepted a taxi and seized 10.840 kg of heroin. One person was arrested in the case. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

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

On 03.07.2013, Officers of the Land Customs, Rail Cargo, Amritsar recovered 9.874 kg of heroin while downloading a consignment of 488 bags of cement coming from Pakistan by a goods train. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 11.07.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force recovered 8.5 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the International border with Pakistan. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia. The seized drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act.

On 07.08.2013, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Amritsar intercepted a vehicle and thorough rummaging of the vehicle resulted in recovery of 34.605 kg of heroin from 35 packets concealed in white cloth. One person was arrested in the case. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 02.09.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered a consignment of 10.8 kg of heroin and 150 gms of opium from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan. The drug was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 14.09.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force laid a special Naka near the International Border with Pakistan and on observing suspicious movement of six Pakistani smugglers on Pak side. The BSF troops



challenged them but they managed to escape leaving behind a consignment of 15.800 kg of heroin which was later on recovered and handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act.

On 06.10.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered a consignment of 16.570 kg of heroin from the vicinity of Border Pillar No. 98/12 along the International Border with Pakistan. The seized drug was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 10.10.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force recovered a consignment of 25.180 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan. The drug was handed over to Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

On 10.11.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, R.S. Pura recovered a consignment of 1.980 kg of Heroin from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan. The drug was handed over to Narcotics Control Bureau, Jammu Zonal Unit for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 03.12.2013, Officers of the Customs Amritsar found a bag lying near foreign ship loaded in wagon number 113193 and seized 21.988 Kg of Heroin. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 04.12.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered 8.970 kg of Heroin along with two pistols, one pistol magazine, 15 live rounds, three Mobile Phones with two SIM cards and 15 feet plastic pipe of 4" dia, near Border Pillar No.193/7-8, BOP Jagdish along Indo-Pakistan Boarder. One smuggler was killed. The recovered drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 14.12.2013, Officers of the Customs Amritsar checked the 68 down Lahore-Amritsar goods train which was arrived from Pakistan and seized 20.000 Kg of Heroin, 0.020 Kg Opium, 1 Pistol CAL .30 China made, 2 Magazine, 22 Live Rounds and 1 SIM card. The drug was concealed near wheel and excels of one wagon. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

On 17.12.2013, Officers of the Border Security Force, 163 Bn. Amritsar recovered 9.925 kg of Heroin near BFL Pole No.10 & 11, BOP Mohinder along Indo-Pakistan Boarder. The drug was recovered from a PVC pipe. The recovered drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 18.12.2013, Officer of State Police Delhi seized 3.000 kg of Heroin at Talkatora, New Delhi. In followup operations conducted on 20.12.2013, 28.12.2013 & 29.12.2013 and seized 43.000 kg Heroin and 2.000 kg Cocaine at Majnu Ka Tilla, G.T. Karnal Road, & Tilak Nagar, New Delhi respectively. A total of 47 kg of Heroin and 2 kg of Cocaine were seized. Four persons including three Afghani nationals were arrested.



### 1.2.3 Cannabis herb (Ganja)

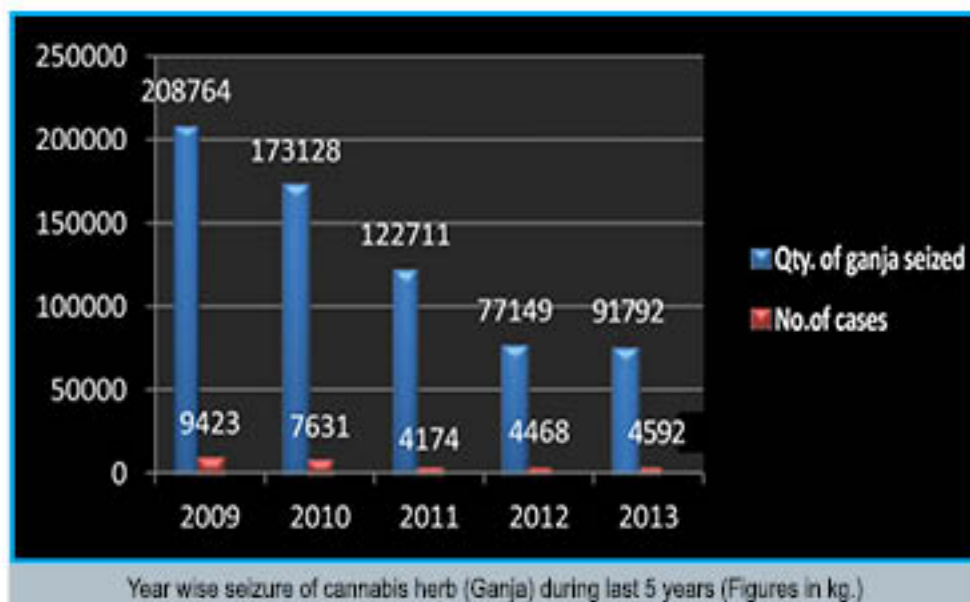
According to the UNODC, "cannabis is the most widely abused illicit substance in the world". The typical herbal form of cannabis consists of the flowers and subtending leaves and stalks of mature pistillate of female plants. The resinous form of the drug is known as hashish. The UNODC Afghanistan Cannabis Survey 2009 estimates that cannabis is cultivated in 172 countries and territories. According to the World Drug Report 2013, the extent of cannabis cultivation and production could only be estimated as ranges with a high level of uncertainty at between 9,000 and 29,000 hectares in 2010.

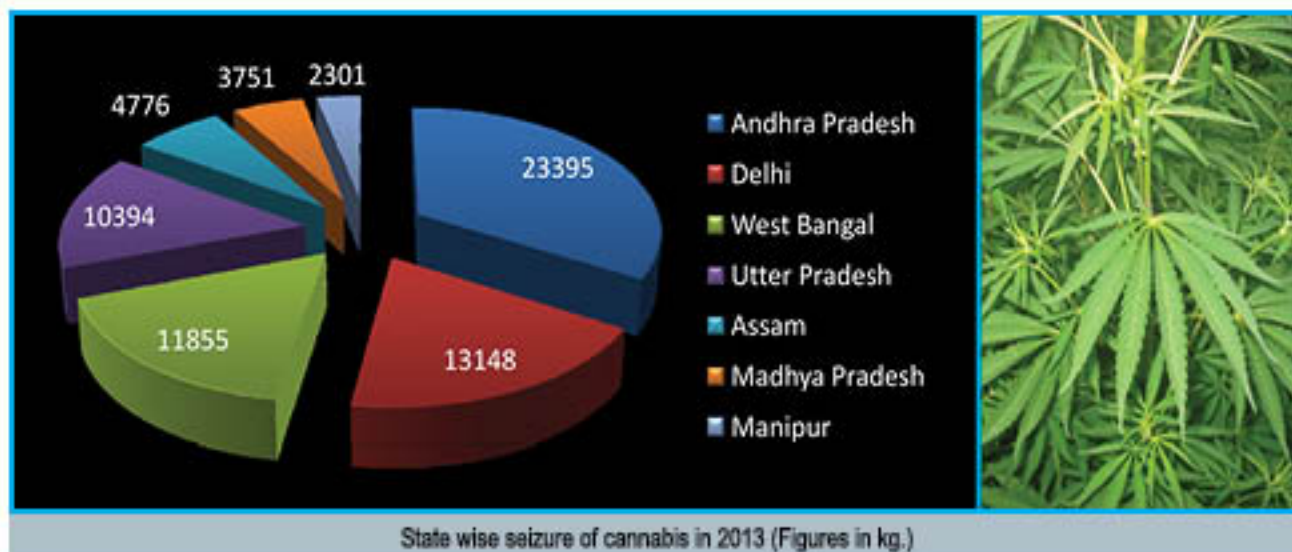
#### Trends

There are no estimates of the production of cannabis herb in India. In 2012, following trends were noticed in trafficking of ganja:

- Trafficking from the North-East India to eastern states is mainly by surface transport.
- Trafficking in substantial quantities takes place across India - Nepal border, Andhra-Orissa border, India - Myanmar border and in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
- The main transit routes for ganja are through Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.
- The drug is often concealed in legitimate consignments.

The seizures of *Ganja* in the country are on an average of around 100 tons every year. During the year 2013, seizures of *Ganja* witnessed a decline of around 2% in comparison to that of previous year. However, the number of cases has shown an increase.





The graph above shows that Ganja seizures have been reported mostly from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Karnataka.

### Significant seizures of Cannabis Herb (Ganja)

On 14.11.2013, Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Guwahati intercepted one truck at Kamrup and seized 903.700 Kg of Ganja. The owner of the truck was arrested.

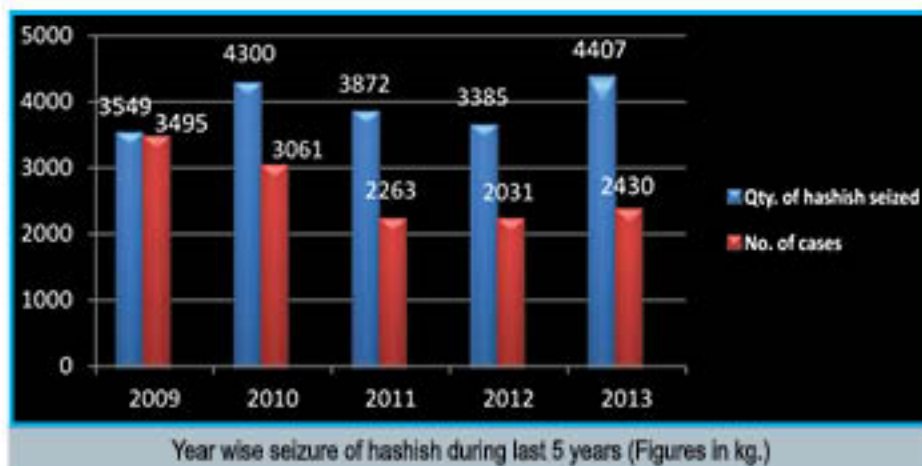
On 23.11.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal Sub Zone seized 726 kg of Ganja at New Keithelmanbi, Imphal-Jiri Road. The drug was concealed in hidden compartment made on the floor of the carriage of truck. Two persons were arrested.

On 20.12.2013, Officers of the NCB, Bhubaneswar Sub Zone seized 101.550 kg of Ganja at Angul district of Odisha.

### 1.2.4 Hashish

Hashish or Charas is the cannabis resin derived from the plant cannabis sativa. Generally hashish is obtained from the plant by rubbing the flowering tops of the cannabis plant between the palms of the hand or on rubber sheets.

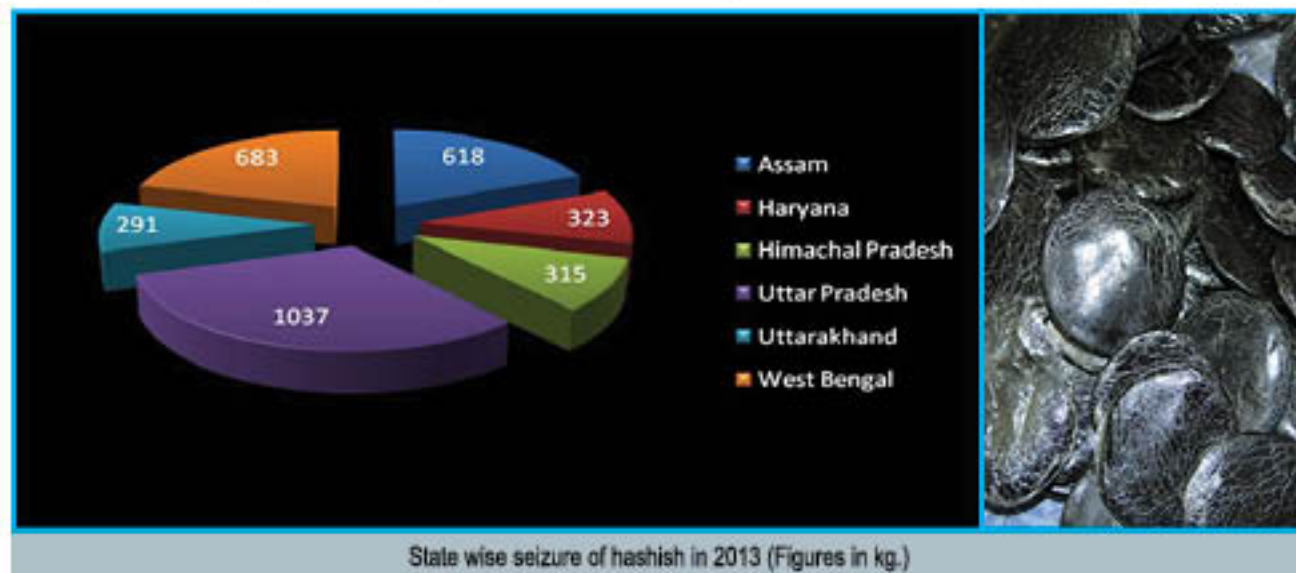
Seizure of hashish in India is approximately 4 tons per year. Other than domestic production, Nepal, with whom India shares a long porous border, is also a major source country for hashish. In 2013, hashish of Nepal origin was 22 percent of total seizures made in India.



The state-wise distribution below shows that Uttar Pradesh has accounted for the maximum Hashish/Charas seized during 2013.

### Significant seizures of Hashish/Charas

On 08.01.2013, Officers of the Uttarakhand Police intercepted a car and seized 42.5 kg of hashish from the possession of three persons. They were arrested. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.



During the month of January, 2013, officers of the Sashastra Seema Bal seized 48.564 Kg of Hashish, 1823 Kg of cannabis herb and 2.860 Kg of heroin in 33 cases in Bihar, Assam, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and arrested twenty persons including twelve Nepalese. The suspected source of the drugs in most of these cases was Nepal.

On 27.01.2013, Officers of the U.P, S.T.F., Meerut intercepted an Indica Car and recovered 80 kg of hashish. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Four persons were arrested in the case.



On 16.2.2013, Officers of the Haryana Police intercepted a jeep and recovered 199 kg of hashish from Haryana. Four persons were arrested in the case.

On 26.02.2013, Officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Patna Zonal Unit seized 25.450 kg of hashish from the possession of a person hailing from East Champaran, Bihar. He was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal. Further investigation in the case is under progress.

During the month of February, 2013, Officers of the Sashastra Seema Bal seized 101.61 Kg of Hashish, 531.5 Kg of cannabis herb and 0.090 Kg of heroin in 21 cases in Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh and arrested thirteen persons including six Nepalese. The suspected source of the drugs in most of these cases was Nepal. Besides, 861 plants of opium poppy were also destroyed in the state of Bihar during the month and arrested one person.

On 01.03.2013, Officers of the Himachal Pradesh Police, Rajgarh raided a house belonging to a person on parole and seized 22.680 kg of hashish from the kitchen of the house. The person was arrested.

On 01.03.2013, Officers of the Himachal police seized 22.680 kg of hashish from the possession of a person. He was arrested.

On 08.03.2013, Officers of the Chandigarh police seized 14.050 kg of hashish from the possession of three Nepalese nationals. They were arrested. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

On 13/14.03.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Jammu Zonal Unit intercepted a truck and thorough rummaging of the truck resulted in recovery of 14.978 kg of hashish. The drug was seized and one person was arrested in the case.

During the month of March, 2013, Officers of the Sashastra Seema Bal seized 73.59 Kg of Hashish and 81 Kg of cannabis herb in 18 cases in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and arrested fourteen persons including eight Nepalese. The suspected source of the drugs in most of these cases was Nepal.

On 25.06.2013, Officers of Customs (Prev.), Motihari, Bihar seized 40 kg of hashish from a coach of a train. The drug was concealed in specially designed cavities in the toilet and stairs of the train. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

On 06.07.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 20.660 kg of hashish from a luxury bus at Ahmedabad. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 05.10.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle and recovered 46.740 kg of hashish concealed in a box kept in the vehicle. The drug had been procured from Jammu and Kashmir. One person was arrested in the case.

On 09.11.2013, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Kolkata intercepted a parcel 2.846 kg of hashish from the possession of a person. He was arrested. The drug was concealed in 55 pieces of wooden Mats attached to 28 pieces of Thankas (mythological wall mounting). The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal and its intended destination was Canada.

On 22.11.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Jammu Zonal Unit seized 9.448 kg of Hashish



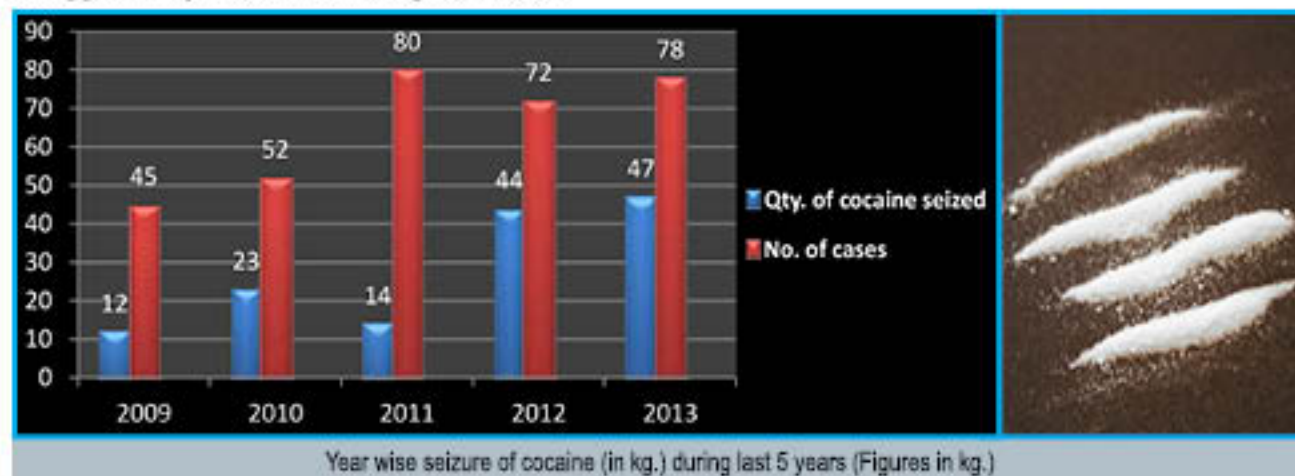


concealed in a false cavity in the roof of a Toyota Qualis. One person was arrested in the case. The intended destination of the seized drug was Mumbai.

On 27.11.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit intercepted a car and seized 13.320 kg of Hashish at Ahmedabad. The drug was concealed in the back door of the Quanto Car. The intended destination of the drug was Mumbai. Two persons were arrested.

### 1.2.5 Cocaine

Cocaine is prepared from coca leaves. It is widely used as a recreational drug. Cocaine abuse in India is more prevalent among the rich and influential. It is cultivated in South American countries, primarily Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. It is trafficked throughout the world. Although the drug is finding its markets in the developing countries, the primary markets are North America and Europe. In India, it is mainly smuggled in by West African drug traffickers.



#### Trends

Trafficking trends of cocaine have followed a similar pattern over the years. The pattern is characterized by low level seizures and smuggling by West Africans based in India. The drug is frequently trafficked concealed in courier parcels.

Whereas the number of cocaine cases in 2013 has increased to 78 from 72 in 2012, the quantity of cocaine seized has also gone up to 47 kg from 44 kg in 2012.

#### Significant seizures of Cocaine

On 23.02.2013, Officers of the State Excise, Karnataka intercepted an auto rikshaw at Belgaum seized 948 gms of cocaine and 808 gms of methaqualone and arrested three persons in the case.

On 25.04.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a parcel containing 202 gms of cocaine. The drug was concealed inside the rims of decorative metal rings of hand bags. The intended destination of the seized drug was Spain.



On 12.06.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh Zonal Unit intercepted a Nigerian national at Chandigarh and seized 251 gms of a substance purported to be cocaine or methaqualone from his possession. He was arrested.

On 18.06.2013, Officers of State Police, Uttar Pradesh seized 364 grams of Cocaine from two persons riding on the motorcycle during checking of vehicles. The Drug was concealed inside a black bag. Both the persons were arrested.

On 24.06.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi searched a Nigerian national on specific input and recovered 185 gms of cocaine from his possession. He was arrested.

On 28.06.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi zonal unit seized 3.00 kg of cocaine from a parcel at Delhi Cargo Terminal, IGI airport. The drug had been concealed inside wooden box containing metallic machine layered with a carbon paper. The intended destination of the seized drug was Mexico.

On 02.08.2013, Officers of the Jammu and Kashmir Police, Baramulla intercepted a truck and search of the truck resulted in seizure of 9 kg of a substance purported to be cocaine. The drug was concealed in the tool box of the truck. The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 06.09.2013, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, Customs Mumbai arrested a Ghana national at C.S.I. Airport, Mumbai and constant interrogation led to seizure of 76 capsules of cocaine from the stomach of the passenger which had been earlier swallowed by him. The total weight of recovered cocaine was 931 gms. He was arrested.

Acting on the intelligence input provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), USA that some Nigerian nationals carrying drugs had left for New Delhi from Dubai by Emirates flight, an operation, was launched by the officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi zonal unit on 27.09.2013 which resulted in recovery of a consignment of 8 kg of a substance purported to be cocaine from the baggage of a Nigerian national. He was arrested.

On the basis of timely intelligence shared by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), USA the officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted an air passenger at Indira Gandhi Airport (I.G.I.) on 01.10.2013 and seized 5.00 kg of cocaine from his baggage. Tactical appreciation at the scene of crime by the seizing party led to the recovery of another consignment of 3.4 kg of cocaine from the baggage of one of his associates. The entire operation resulted in seizure of 8.4 kg of cocaine and arrest of two Nigerian nationals.

On 24.10.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi in co-ordination with the officers of the CISF seized 24.9 kg of pseudo-ephedrine powder and 450 grams of cocaine at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi from the baggage of three foreign Nationals. They were arrested.

On 28.10.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Goa Sub Zone seized 451 grams of Cocaine and 12.050 gram of MDMA from the possession of two Nigerian nationals. Both the persons were arrested.



Based on the input provided by the South African Police to NCB and subsequent sharing of the input with the Air Intelligence Unit, Customs, Mumbai Airport, three drug mules (Two Tanzanians and one Brazilian) were intercepted at the Mumbai Airport on 19.11.2013 by the Custom officials. Two of the mules had swallowed cocaine containing capsules. One of them died accidentally perhaps because a capsule burst inside leading to drug overdose. The other person was made to eject 121 capsules containing 1.46 kg of Cocaine. The number of capsules swallowed by the person who died will be known after the Post Mortem report is received.

## 1.3 Narcotic Crops

### 1.3.1 Licit Opium Poppy Cultivation

Licit cultivation takes place in selected tracts of land in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Licenses to grow opium are issued by the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) to cultivators who meet the general conditions required by the Government. During the year 2013, provisional statistics issued by CBN highlighted that 46821 no. of cultivators\* were issued license to cultivate opium poppy and the area licensed was 5859 hectares\*. The area licensed for cultivation has shown a significant decrease as compared to the area licensed in the year 2012.

### 1.3.2 Illicit Poppy Cultivation

During 2013, illicit cultivation of opium poppy has been found in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

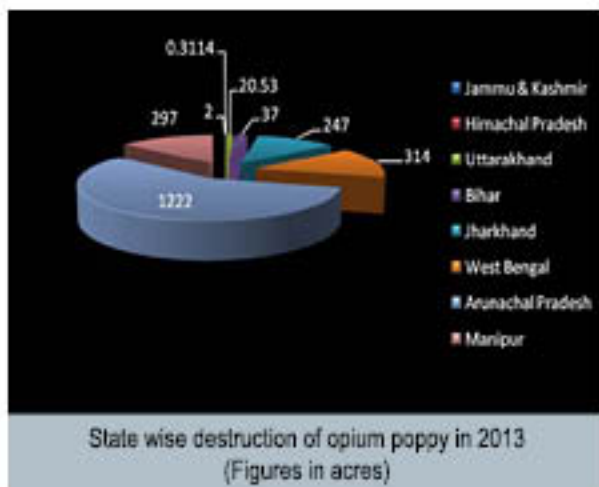
#### Identification and destruction of illicit opium poppy

It is difficult to determine the extent of illicit cultivation and the potential yield of opium from such crops. The identification of illicit poppy fields is based on the inputs from intelligence reports, earlier eradications of the crop, field survey and satellite imagery received from Advanced Data Processing Research Institute (ADRIN), Secunderabad, under the "Narcotics Crop Assessment Project" (NCAP). The destruction operations are undertaken by the law enforcement authorities of the country independently and also in collaboration with each other.

The coordination and enforcement efforts of the Narcotics Control Bureau resulted in identification and destruction of opium poppy spread over 2139.84 acres in 2013 compared to 3098.55 acres in 2012.

The destruction of illicit cultivation of opium poppy prevents probable production of heroin, which could have found its way into the market.

*(Source: ( \*) taken from the website of Central Bureau of Narcotics)*

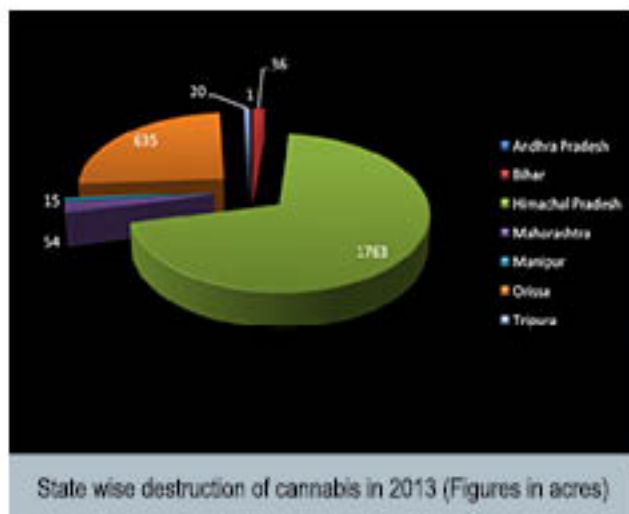


Destruction of opium cultivation

Arunachal Pradesh accounted for maximum destruction of opium poppy in 2013. Other major states where opium poppy was destroyed are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Manipur.

### Identification and destruction of illicit cannabis cultivation

Under the NDPS Act, as also under the UN Drug Control Conventions, the cultivation of cannabis is illegal. One of the important countermeasures of NCB is to identify and destroy illicit cultivation of the plant. In 2013, the area under illicit cannabis cultivation was detected to be around 2524 acres, which was subsequently destroyed by various Central & State agencies.



Destruction of cannabis cultivation

## 1.4 Psychotropic substances

According to the NDPS Act, "psychotropic substance" means any substance, natural or synthetic, or any natural material or any salt or preparation of such substance or material included in the list of psychotropic



substances specified in the Schedule. The Schedule includes substances like ATS, methamphetamine, methaqualone, alprazolam, diazepam, buprenorphine, etc

### 1.4.1 Synthetic Drugs

The abuse of synthetic drugs is one of the emerging threats. Synthetic drugs like ATS have become drugs of choice in South East Asia and in North America. In India, attempts have been made in the past to set up clandestine manufacturing facilities, especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Narcotics Control Bureau has successfully thwarted these attempts. During 2013, a large number of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine/ephedrine were seized along the Indo-Myanmar borders, which were possibly being smuggled into Myanmar for extraction of ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine for production of ATS.

#### Significant seizures of Psychotropic Substances

On 27.01.2013, Officers of the Air Customs (Prev.), IGI Airport, New Delhi intercepted an Indonesian passenger at IGI Airport, New Delhi and seized 2.900 kg of Amphetamines from his hand baggage. He was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

On 22.03.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Madurai dismantled an illicit methamphetamine manufacturing laboratory in Shivganga District of Tamilnadu. Equipments, raw materials and 5.770 kg of manufactured methamphetamine were recovered from the site. Three persons including two Iranian nationals were arrested in the case.

On 25.03.2013, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, C.S.I. Airport, Mumbai intercepted a South African national at Mumbai Airport and seized 6.676 kg of amphetamines. The drug was concealed along with the personal effects of the checked in baggage of the passenger. The intended destination of the seized drug was Ethiopia. She was arrested.

Based on specific information, Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit detected and dismantled an illicit laboratory at Pratapgarh, Rajasthan on 22.04.2013, which resulted in recovery of narcotic drugs, precursor chemicals, psychotropic substances and equipment used for manufacture of drugs. During the course of the operation, 28.010 kg of Amphetamines, 11.010 kg of Methaqualone (Mandrax), 9 kg of Acetic Anhydride, 1.5 kg of opium, 270 gm of heroin and 39 kg ammonia were seized. In addition, other equipments such as mixer machine, hot sealing machine, mixing pan, balance and packing materials were also seized from the site. One person has been arrested so far in the case.

On 10.05.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a parcel containing 3.970 kg of amphetamine. The drug was concealed in house hold items. The suspected destination of the seized drug was United Kingdom.

On 23.05.2013, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, Mumbai airport effected a seizure of 5.974 kg of Amphetamine. The drug was concealed in the personal effects of the checked in baggage of a passenger. The intended destination of the seized drug was Lusaka. One Zambian national was arrested in the case.

On 03.07.2013, Officers of the Customs, Madurai seized 7.299 kg of Amphetamine Type Stimulants at Madurai Airport. The drug was concealed in the false bottoms of the strolling bag and false bottom of lady's



hand bags in the checked in baggage of a Malaysia bound passenger. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia via Colombo. The passenger was arrested.

On 07/08.07.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata seized 2100 ampoules of Buprenorphine Lupigesic injections, 1300 injections of buprenorphine n-norphine, 679 tablets of methamphetamine injections, 1000 injections of pehtidine and 2750 injections containing psychotropic substances. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 21.07.2013, Officers of the Airport Customs, Mumbai seized 6.820 kg of amphetamine at Mumbai Airport. The drug was concealed in the false cavity created on the backside panel of suitcase. The suspected source of the seized drug was Ethiopia. One Nigerian national was arrested in the case.

On 07-08-2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai Zonal Unit intercepted a courier parcel containing 255 gram off white crystal coloured powder believed to be Amphetamine. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

On 09.08.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a parcel containing 1 kg of amphetamine in Mumbai. The intended destination of the seized drug was Australia.

On 23.08.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi seized 360 gms of methamphetamine from the possession of two Nigerian nationals. They were arrested.

On 10.10.2013, Officers of Goa Police seized 4.140 Kg of Amphetamine from the possession of one British National. He was arrested.

On 26.10.2013, Officers of Customs Air Intelligence Unit, Kolkata has seized 23.760 Kg of Amphetamine and 0.250 Kg of Heroin at NSCBI Airport Kolkata from the baggage of one South Africa National. He was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Kenya.

On 14.10.2013, Officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi seized 4.460 Kg of Amphetamine from the checked-in-baggage of one USA National at IGI Airport, New Delhi. He was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Bangkok.

On 13/14.10.2013, Officers of the Directorate of Intelligence, Delhi intercepted an American national at Indira Gandhi International Airport (I.G.I) and recovered 4.460 kg of amphetamine concealed in the tea packets and in the cardboards in his luggage. The drug was seized and the trafficker was arrested. The intended destination of the seized drug was Australia.

On 16.10.2013, Officers of the Goa Police intercepted a British national and recovered 4.140 kg of amphetamines from his possession. The drug was seized and the trafficker was arrested.

On 24.11.2013, Officers of Customs Air Intelligence Unit, Trichy seized 1.775 Kg of Amphetamine from the baggage of one passenger. He was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia. The drug was concealed in the side of the stroller bag.

On 26.11.2013, on specific information, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Hyderabad Sub Zone raided a lodge at Hyderabad and seized 5.000 kg of methamphetamine from the possession of three



occupants therein. Interrogation resulted in discovery of a clandestine laboratory being operated from a laboratory in Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh wherein 5.945 kg of finished methamphetamine, lab. Equipment, chemicals and incriminating documents were recovered and seized. A total of 10.945 kg of methamphetamine and six persons were arrested in the case.

On 17.12.2013, Officers of the State Police Goa intercepted a Motor Cycle at Goa and seized 0.900 Kg of Amphetamine. One person was arrested.

On 22.12.2013, Officers of Customs Air Intelligence Unit seized 5.015 Kg of Amphetamine at CSI Airport, Mumbai from the checked-in-baggage of one Congo National. He was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Nairobi, Kenya.

### 1.4.2 Ketamine

Ketamine has attained the notoriety as a club drug and its abuse has been reported from South-East Asia and Europe. Instances of diversion of Ketamine from its legitimate use as a veterinary anaesthetic continued in the year 2013.

#### Trends

In 2013, the following trends have been observed:

- India continues to be a source country for trafficking of Ketamine to South-East Asia
- Instances of Ketamine trafficking using parcel as mode of trafficking to Canada, Spain, France, USA, and the United Kingdom were also noticed.

In 2013, various law enforcement agencies have seized approximately 1353.02 Kg of Ketamine showing a substantial increase over the seizure of previous year, which was 407.37 Kg in the year 2012. Government of India has notified Ketamine in the list of Psychotropic substances vide notification dated 10.02.2011.

#### Significant seizures of Ketamine

On 13.02.2013, Officers of the Air Customs Intelligence Unit, Trivandrum intercepted an air passenger who was about to board a Sri-Lankan Airlines flight and the search of his baggage resulted in seizure of 4.963 kg of Ketamine. The final destination of the drug was Malaysia. The passenger was arrested.

On 14.02.2013, Officers of the Air Customs Intelligence Unit, Trivandrum intercepted an air passenger who was about to board a Sri-Lankan Airlines flight at Trivandrum International Airport and the search of her baggage resulted in seizure of 6.976 kg of Ketamine. The final destination of the drug was Malaysia. The passenger was arrested.

On 02.02.2013, Officers of the Air Customs Preventive, IGI Airport, New Delhi intercepted a passenger and seized 9.720 kg of Ketamine from the cavities of the frame of stroller bag and five foot mattresses at IGI airport. She was arrested. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

On 24.02.2013, Officers of the Manipur Police intercepted three vehicles near Indo-Myanmar border and search of the vehicles resulted in recovery of 303440 strips of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and



2316 ketamine injections. Six persons were arrested in the case. The intended destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.

On 04.03.2013, Officers of the Customs, Chennai Airport intercepted a passenger at Anna International Airport, Meenambakam, Chennai and recovered 49.010 kg of Ketamine from her checked in baggage. The drug was concealed in pillow covers. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa via Abu Dhabi. The said passenger was arrested.

On 04.03.2013, Officers of the Customs, Chennai Airport intercepted a passenger at Anna International Airport, Meenambakam, Chennai and recovered 20.000 kg of Ketamine from his checked in baggage. The drug was concealed in Ashirwad wheat packets. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia. The said passenger was arrested.

During the month of March, 2013, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Sub-regional unit, Silcher intercepted a truck and seized 1700 kgs of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and 42.3 kg of a substance purported to be Ketamine. The drugs were concealed under the cartons of eggs. Three persons including the owner and driver of the truck were arrested in the case.

On 15/16.03.2013, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, Customs, Chennai Airport intercepted a post parcel and seized 3 kg of Ketamine kept inside tea and food packets. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

On 25.03.2013, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, Customs, Trichy Airport seized 8.650 kg of ephedrine and 950 gms of Ketamine concealed in the false cavities of two suitcases and from the garments kept in the suitcases. Two persons were arrested for this attempted trafficking. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

On 30.04.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai intercepted a passenger at Chennai Airport and seized 10.450 kg of a substance believed to be Ketamine. The passenger was arrested. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia. The drug was concealed in silver foil packets. In the follow up action, 0.730 kg of ephedrine was also seized on 01.05.2013.

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

On 15.05.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel and seized 4.9 kg of methaqualone and 15.2 kg of Ketamine concealed inside the boxes of horlicks, boost and complan. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia. The consignor and one of his associates were arrested in the case.

On 27.06.2013, Officers of the Customs (I&G), New Delhi seized 7 kg of Ketamine at IGI Airport, New Delhi from the baggage of a Malaysia bound air passenger. He was arrested.

On 29.07.2013, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, C.S.I. Airport, Mumbai seized 1.745 kg of Ketamine, concealed inside his hand bags. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia. One person was arrested in the case.





On 29.07.2013, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, C.S.I Airport, Mumbai seized 1.697 kg of Ketamine at Mumbai Airport. The drug was concealed in a hand bag. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia. One person was arrested in the case.

On 31.07.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted a courier parcel containing 14.650 kg of Ketamine. The intended destination of the seized drug was Mozambique.

On 28.10.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel containing 1 Kg of Ketamine from the premises of a courier company at Mumbai. The intended destination of the seized drug was South Africa.

On 11.12.2013, Officer of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence seized 10.620 Kg of Ketamine at NSCBI Airport Kolkata from the checked-in-baggage of one passenger. He was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

On 13.12.2013, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence intercepted 3 vehicles and seized 200 Kg of Ketamine HCL along with cash of Rs 1, 84,000/- at Jalgaon. In followup action on 14.12.2013 DRI has also seized 975 Kg of -ketamine from the premises of a factory at Jalgaon. A bank locker hired by the owner was searched and the recovery of Rs.4, 48,550/-, USD 10551, Thai Bhat 46000, Yuan 845 and Hong Kong Dollars 600 was also made. A total 1175 Kg of Ketamine HCL was recovered and six persons were arrested in the case.

On 25.12.2013, Officers of the NCB, Goa Sub Zone seized 450 Nos. of Bottles of Ketamine Hydrochloride. The drug was concealed in a bag. Three persons were arrested in the case.

## 1.5 Clandestine Laboratories

As in earlier years, attempts to set up clandestine facilities to manufacture methamphetamine continued. In most of these labs, the involvement of foreign operatives has been noticed. This indicates that India is being used by criminal networks for the illicit manufacture of Amphetamine Type Stimulants. There are reports that most of the methamphetamine manufactured in clandestine laboratories in India is destined for illicit markets in other countries.

### Busting of Illicit Meth Lab in Tamilnadu (March, 2013)

- o On 22/23.03.2013, an illicit meth lab was busted and a subsequent seizure of 5.770 kg of methamphetamine was made by Madurai Sub Zone at Vairavapuram, Sirukoodalpatti, Thirupattur-Pudukkottai Road, Shivganga district in Tamilnadu.
- o Equipment and raw materials such as Spent Jars/Bottles/Packets of Toluene, Acetone, Iodine, Sodium Hydroxide, Red Phosphorous, HCl acid, Ephedrine, 4 metallic containers of unidentified chemicals were also recovered from the site.
- o The prepared methamphetamine had been kept in jute bag containing two plastic bags having 3 kg and 2.77 kg respectively in crystalline form.
- o Two Iranian nationals and one Indian national were arrested in the case.



- In the follow up action, two more: Indian nationals facilitating the visit of the Iranian nationals and supply of equipments and chemicals to them were arrested on 03.04.2013.

### **Busting of Multi-Drug Manufacturing Laboratory in Rajasthan (April, 2013)**

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

### **Busting of Illicit Meth Lab in Andhra Pradesh (November, 2013)**

- On 26.11.2013, on specific information, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Hyderabad Sub Zone raided a lodge at Hyderabad and seized 5.000 kg of methamphetamine from the possession of three occupants therein.
- Interrogation resulted in discovery of a clandestine laboratory being operated from a laboratory in Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh wherein 5.945 kg of finished methamphetamine, lab.
- Equipment, chemicals and incriminating documents were recovered and seized. A total of 10.945 kg of methamphetamine and six persons were arrested in the case.

## **1.6 Precursor Chemicals**

Precursor chemicals are 'dual-use' chemicals that have legitimate uses, and can also be used in the manufacture of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, has identified 23 precursors as the chemicals that need to be controlled. India has notified five precursor chemicals as 'Controlled Substances'.

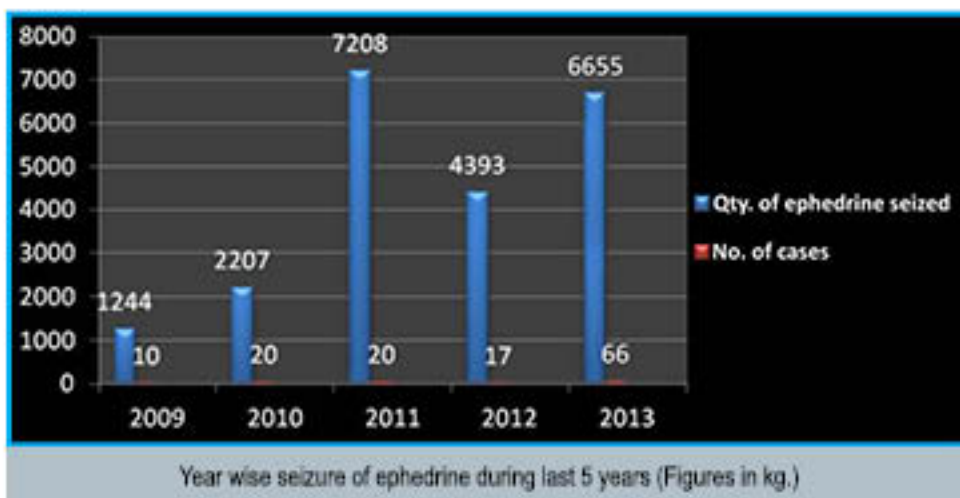
They are:

1. Acetic Anhydride
2. Ephedrine
3. Pseudoephedrine
4. Anthranilic acid
5. N- acetyl anthranilic acid



### 1.6.1 Ephedrine and Pseudo-Ephedrine

These two precursors are widely used in the manufacture of medicines especially cough syrups. They are also essential ingredients for the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs like Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS). India produces large quantities of these precursor chemicals for legitimate use. India also exports these chemicals by following a system of Pre-Export Notification (PEN) under which prior clearance is obtained from the importing country, this system is monitored by CBN.



The recent trend over the last five years has witnessed an increase in seizure of ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine up to 2011 and then a decline by 39 percent in the year 2012 as compared to that in 2011 and further decline by 15 percent in the year 2013 as compared to that in 2012. Trafficking of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine continued this year also.

#### Significant Seizures of Ephedrine and Pseudo-Ephedrine

##### Ephedrine

On 09.02.2013, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, Customs, Chennai Airport intercepted a Malaysia bound passenger on specific information and recovered 19.748 kg of ephedrine from her baggage. She was arrested for illegal possession of banned drug.

On 25.03.2013, Officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, Customs, Trichy Airport seized 8.650 kg of ephedrine and 950 gms of Ketamine concealed in the false cavities of two suitcases and from the garments kept in the suitcases. Two persons were arrested for this attempted trafficking. The intended destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

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



On 01.05.2013, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi zonal unit intercepted two persons in a Honda car who were striking a deal for the supply of drugs. On their tip off, searches were conducted at a godown in Delhi which resulted in seizure of 54.740 kg of ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine and 136.86 kgs of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2propanone. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 15.06.2013, Officers of Special Cell, Delhi Police Seized 340 kgs of Ephedrine valued at Rs 100 Crores. The drug was recovered from two persons working for "ABU BABA GANG" of Dubai. Both the persons were arrested. In the follow up action, two of their associates were arrested along with 30 kg of ephedrine on 21.06.2013. Total 370 kg of ephedrine was seized and four persons were arrested in the entire operation.

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

### Pseudo-Ephedrine

On 03.03.2013, Officers of the Punjab Police intercepted an Innova car and personal search of the on board two persons resulted in recovery of 540 gms of heroin from the trouser of one of the accused. In the follow up action, a consignment of 16 kg of heroin was recovered from the false ceiling of the drawing room of the former and 10 kg of heroin from the dickey of an Accent car. Further raids at different places resulted in recovery of 2.6 kg of opium, 3 kg of Methamphetamine and 107.3 kg of a chemical substance suspected to be pseudo-ephedrine. The drug was meant for trafficking to overseas destinations. On 08.03.2013, 2 kg of heroin and 20 kg of a chemical substance purported to be a precursor chemical. The entire operation was conducted between 03.03.2013 and 31.03.2013 in which eleven arrests have been made so far. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 29.03.2013, Officers of the Special Team, Crime Branch, Delhi Police intercepted a car and search of the car resulted in seizure of 100 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and 50 kg of pseudo-ephedrine in powder form. In the follow up action on 31.3.2013, search of three godowns resulted in seizure of another 9,56,000 strips of pseudo-ephedrine, 40 kg of loose pseudo-ephedrine tablets and 7 kg of empty strips. Four persons were arrested in the cases.

On 01.05.2013, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi zonal unit intercepted two persons in a Honda car who were striking a deal for the supply of drugs. On their tip off, searches were conducted at a godown in Delhi which resulted in seizure of 54.740 kg of ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine and 136.86 kgs of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2propanone. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 08.05.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a consignment of 37 kg of pseudo-ephedrine from the office of the courier and cargo company in Andheri (E), Mumbai. The consignment, concealed in the plastic bags of branded flour, was intended to be destined to Cambodia.

On 16.05.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh intercepted a parcel containing 9.275 kg of pseudo-ephedrine powder. The drug parcel was in transit and was recalled from en-route on request and on opening it was found to contain the contraband drug. The intended destination of the seized drug was Mumbai. The drug had been booked on a fake address.



On 17.05.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Dehradun on the basis of input shared by the NCB Lucknow intercepted a vehicle and carried out an operation resulting in seizure of 33.608 kg of pseudo-ephedrine powder. Various documents which would prove helpful in the investigation were also recovered from the vehicle. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 08.06.2013, Officers of the Anti-Smuggling Unit Customs (P), Shillong seized 37.375 kgs of Pseudoephedrine valued at RS 93, 45,750 from a TATA Sumo car. The intended destination of the seized contraband was Myanmar. One person was arrested in this case.

On 21.07.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit in co-ordination with the CISF personnel seized 49.650 kg of pseudo-ephedrine at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, New Delhi from the checked in baggage of two Gaborone bound South African nationals. They were arrested.

On 03.07.2013, Officers of the Customs, IGI, Airport intercepted two passengers who were about to take flight for Johannesburg via Nairobi. Examination of their baggage resulted in recovery and seizure of 60.180 kg of pseudo-ephedrine. They were arrested.

On 08.08.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 45.7 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata and arrested four persons in the process.

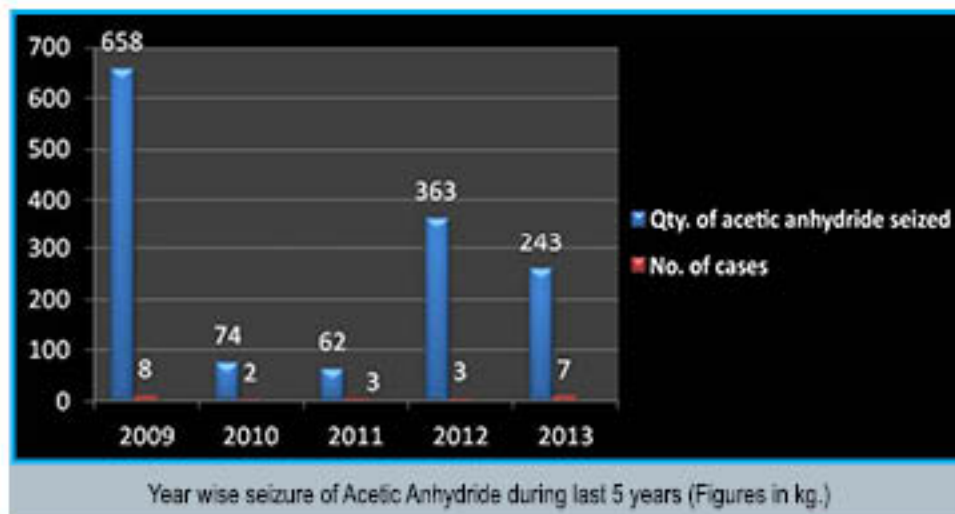
On the basis of information shared by the Australian Federal Police about a rice exporter who smuggles Ephedrine/Pseudo-ephedrine by mixing it with rice, the exporter's premises was searched on 23.09.2013 by the officers of NCB Chandigarh and subsequently 2.6 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine was recovered. The A.F.P. has recovered 273.66 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine which was concealed in 18 tons of rice.

On 24.10.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi in co-ordination with the officers of the CISF seized 24.9 kg of pseudo-ephedrine powder and 450 grams of cocaine at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi from the baggage of three foreign Nationals. They were arrested.

On 18.12.2013, based on the intelligence provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), USA, Officers of the NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 10.000 kg of pseudo-ephedrine from the possession of three persons including one Nigeria national during search of a house. In follow up action one another house was searched and 3.000 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine, 3, 73,110 Nos. of tablets of Pseudo-ephedrine and 3894 Nos. of Bottles of Codeine Base Cough Syrup were seized from the possession of two persons. A total of 13.000 kg of Pseudoephedrine, 3,73,110 Tablets of Pseudo-ephedrine and 3894 Bottles of Codeine Base Cough Syrup and five persons including one Nigeria national were arrested in the case.

### 1.6.2 Acetic Anhydride

India is one of the largest producers of acetic anhydride for legitimate use. It is widely used by the pharmaceutical and textile industry. It is also used for the illicit manufacture of heroin.



### Significant Seizures of Acetic Anhydride

On 16.3.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit seized 11.4 kg of Acetic Anhydride in Jaipur and arrested one person in the case. The drug was concealed in plastic drums in a godown.

Based on specific information, Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit detected and dismantled an illicit laboratory at Pratapgarh, Rajasthan on 22.04.2013, which resulted in recovery of narcotic drugs, precursor chemicals, psychotropic substances and equipments used for manufacture of drugs. During the course of the operation, 28.010 kg of Amphetamines, 11.010 kg of Methaqualone (Mandrax), 9 kg of Acetic Anhydride, 1.5 kg of opium, 270 gms of heroin and 39 kg ammonia were seized. In addition, other equipments such as mixer machine, hot sealing machine, mixing pan, balance and packing materials were also seized from the site. One person has been arrested so far in the case.

On 18.07.2013, Officers of the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) intercepted a person and recovered 42 kg of acetic anhydride from two plastic jerricanes being transported by the person. He was arrested.

On 18.08.2013, Officers of the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Neemuch intercepted a four wheeler at Neemuch and search of the vehicle resulted in recovery of two plastic jerricanes containing 141 kg of Acetic Anhydride. The drug was seized and three persons were arrested in the case.

On 29.08.2013, Officers of the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Mandsaur intercepted a person and seized 17 kg of Acetic Anhydride kept in one plastic jerricane in a rucksack. The person was arrested.

### 1.7 Pharmaceutical Drugs

The abuse of pharmaceutical drugs in India has assumed serious proportions in recent times. The problem seems to be serious in the North-east and North-west region. The pharmaceuticals products that are abused include buprenorphine, codeine-based cough syrups, alprazolam, diazepam and other sedatives. The easy availability of such preparations is the major factor that encourages their misuse. There is also the perception that these pharmaceutical drugs are less harmful than hard drugs like heroin, cocaine etc. This



is a misconception, since these can be addictive and have a debilitating effect on health. Pharmaceutical preparations having narcotic / psychotropic substances are under the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and the NDPS Act.

Law enforcement agencies have also seized sizeable quantities of spasmo-proxyvon, nitrazepam, actified tabs and buprenorphine.

### Significant Seizures

On 03.01.2013, Officers of the Mizoram Excise and Narcotics intercepted a truck and seized 52,60,800 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. One person was arrested in the case.

On 07.01.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi intercepted 10 envelop parcels containing 913 tablets of psychotropic nature which were destined for the United States of America and Australia. Drugs like diazepam, zolpidem, tadalafil and alprazolam were seized from the parcels.

On 07.01.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi intercepted two postal parcels containing 63 tablets of diazepam and 63 capsules of Sibutramine from Central division post office, New Delhi. The intended destination of the seized drug was Portugal.

On 08.02.2013, Officers of the LGBI Airport Unit, Customs, Guwahati arrested one person at LGBI Airport, Guwahati while he was attempting to traffick 33.8 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine to Myanmar through Mizoram. The drug was seized.

On 22.02.2013, Officers of the Assam Rifles recovered a consignment of 01 gunny bag of 2,10,000 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine from Moreh when the carrier of the contraband managed to flee into the nearby jungle on being challenged. The drug was handed over to NCB, Imphal for action under NDPS Act

On 24.02.2013, Officers of the Manipur Police intercepted three vehicles near Indo-Myanmar border and search of the vehicles resulted in recovery of 3,03, 440 strips of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and 2316 ketamine injections. Six persons were arrested in the case. The intended destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.

On 12.03.2013, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Kolkata seized 16.5 lakhs tablets containing 99 kg of pseudo-ephedrine hydrochloride at Air Cargo Complex, NSCBI Airport, Kolkata.

On 15.03.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit raided a godown at Ghazlabad and recovered 275 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. The drug was concealed in card board boxes and was intended to be destined to Aizwal, Mizoram.

On 15.03.2013, Officers of the Assam Police seized 663 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and arrested two persons in the case.

On 18.03.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 342.7 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine from a godown at Beltola, Guwahati. The drug was was destined to Aizwal, Mizoram.



On 19.03.2013, Officers of the Anti-Smuggling Unit, Customs, Guwahati intercepted a railway parcel consignment at Guwahati Railway station and seized 203.900 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.

On 17.03.2013, Officers of the Chandigarh police intercepted a Jeep and seized 181.170 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. Six persons including one Myanmar national were arrested in the case. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.

On 29.03.2013, Officers of the Special Team, Crime Branch, Delhi Police intercepted a car and search of the car resulted in seizure of 100 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and 50 kg of pseudo-ephedrine in powder form. In the follow up action on 31.3.2013, search of three godowns resulted in seizure of another 9,56,000 strips of pseudo-ephedrine, 40 kg of loose pseudo-ephedrine tablets and 7 kg of empty strips. Four persons were arrested in this case.

During the month of March, 2013, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Sub-regional unit, Silcher intercepted a truck and seized 1700 kgs of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and 42.3 kg of a substance purported to be Ketamine. The drugs were concealed under the cartons of eggs. Three persons including the owner and driver of the truck were arrested in the case.

On 29.04.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata seized 2 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets from Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport at Kolkata. One Aizwal bound passenger was arrested in the case.

On 27.04.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Guwahati seized 1,00,000 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine tablets from Guwahati Railway station. Two persons have been detained in the case.

On 28.04.2013, Officers of the Anti-Smuggling Unit of Customs Aizwal intercepted a vehicle at Aizwal and recovered 26 bags of Pseudo-ephedrine tablets weighing 606.8 kg concealed under the CI sheets. The driver of the vehicle was arrested.

On 27.04.2013, Officers of the State Excise Department of Nagaland intercepted a vehicle and seized 1,00,750 tablets of Acetone Bromhexone Hydrochloride and pseudo-ephedrine hydrochloride and arrested one person. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.

On 01.05.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Guwahati seized 293.6 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine from a railway parcel at Guwahati Railway station. When the consignor of the parcel came to collect the contraband, he was arrested and on his behest two other associates were also arrested in the follow up action. The drug was booked from New Delhi.

On 02.06.2013, Officers of the Mizoram Excise and Narcotic seized 1,15,385 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine at Aizwal. One Myanmar national was arrested in the case. The intended destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.

On 21.06.2013, Officers of the Customs, Guwahati intercepted a truck and seized 445.442 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. The occupant of the truck was arrested in the case.

On 02.06.2013, Officers of the Mizoram Excise and Narcotic seized 1,15,385 tablets containing pseudo-





ephedrine at Aizwal. One Myanmar national was arrested in the case. The intended destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.

On 07/08.07.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata seized 2100 ampoules of Buprenorphine Lupigesic injections, 1300 injections of buprenorphine n-norphine, 679 tablets of methamphetamine injections, 1000 injections of pehtidine and 2750 injections containing psychotropic substances. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 19.07.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 4,48,750 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine at Netaji Subah Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata and arrested three persons. The drug had been procured from New Delhi and was intended to be delivered in Aizwal.

On 17.07.2013, Officers of the Anti Smuggling Unit, Customs, Guwahati seized 144.2 kg of loose tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine from a rented residence at Beltola. The seized drug had been brought to Guwahati by train and was destined to Myanmar via Mizoram. One person was arrested in the case.

On 21.06.2013, Officers of the Customs, Guwahati intercepted a truck and seized 445.442 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. The occupant of the truck was arrested in the case.

On 08.08.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 45.7 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata and arrested four persons in the process

On 11.08.2013, Officers of Customs Anti-Smuggling Unit, Guwahati has intercepted one truck and seized 57100 strips of Actisun tablets containing Tripolidine and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride from NPS, Lalung Gaon, Guwahati. The tablets were found in 12 Nos. cartons and one Air bag, which were loaded in the front portion of the truck kept under 200 cartons containing pickles. The destination of the seized drug was Myanmar via Manipur. One person was arrested.

On 07.09.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Guwahati Zonal Unit raided a residential complex at Guwahati and found two persons stripping off RP Koff tablets from its strips. Total 98000 loose tablets of RP Koff and 50 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine were seized .Both the persons were arrested.

On 17.09.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 75 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine at Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport and arrested one person in the case.

On 19.9.2013, Officers of the Imphal Sub-Zone of Narcotics Control Bureau seized 4.443 Kgs of loose Pseudo-ephedrine tablets. One person was arrested.

On 04.10.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 12.250 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Indira Gandhi International Airport from the baggage of an air passenger bound for Guwahati. Instantaneous sharing of the input with the Guwahati Zone resulted in arrest of the accused at Guwahati Airport.

On 04.10.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized a consignment of 24.6 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine at LGBI Airport, Guwahati. Two persons were arrested in the case.



On 18.10.2013, in the early hours, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 28.5 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi from the baggage of three air passengers bound for Aizwal. They were arrested.

On 18/19.10.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal in co-ordination with the officers of the Assam Rifles seized 51,500 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and arrested one person.

On 30.10.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 18.9 kgs of Pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi from the baggage of three air passengers bound for Aizwal. They were arrested.

On 30.10.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 28 kgs of Pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi from the baggage of two air passengers; later on they were arrested at Kolkata.

On 13.11.2013, Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized a consignment of 25.400 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata. The drug was concealed in two unclaimed suitcases.

On 18.12.2013, based on the intelligence provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), USA, officers of the NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 10.000 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine from the possession of three persons including one Nigeria national during search of a house. In follow up action one another house was searched and 3.000 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine, 3,73,110 Nos. of tablets of Pseudo-ephedrine and 3894 Nos. of Bottles of Codeine Base Cough Syrup were seized from the possession of two persons. A total of 13.000 kg of Pseudoephedrine, 3,73,110 Tablets of Pseudo-ephedrine and 3894 Bottles of Codeine Base Cough Syrup and five persons including one Nigeria National were arrested in the case.

On 20.12.2013, officers of the NCB Guwahati Zonal Unit intercepted a parcel at Railway Parcel Room and seized 36.590 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine Tablets.



Seizure of 1466 numbers of 'WY' (Yaba) tablets in Manipur



Seizure of 12 lacs Ephedrine HCL tablets from courier at Imphal



## Chapter 2

# Capacity Building

### 2.1 Training

Narcotics Control Bureau is a nodal agency for all drug related issues in India. The task of combating drug trafficking is complex and sophisticated because of its linkages with other crimes like corruption, tax evasion, human trafficking, money laundering and crimes of violence, terrorism etc. In a well thought out strategy to ensure more teeth, spread and effectiveness of the law, the NDPS Act, 1985 empowers officers from Central and State Government agencies as diverse as Customs, Central Excise, DRI, Border Guarding Forces, Narcotics Department, Police, Revenue, Forests, Drug Control, State Excise etc, to carry out drug law enforcement measures.

Field experience very often show that the officers of the agencies whose core function is not drug law enforcement are not well oriented and conversant with the laws, procedures and processes to be followed. This lack of awareness and appreciation many times result in poor investigation, improper and insufficient documentation, non compliance of statutory provisions that ultimately lead to failure of the prosecution case and undermine the objectives of drug law enforcement.

The need of the hour is to build a team of dedicated officers in the field of narcotics law enforcement who are well trained and equipped with updated knowledge and allied skills to effectively combat this menace. To achieve this objective, training programmes need to be conducted at all levels in order to enhance and hone the specialized skills required to improve performance and effectiveness of the personnel involved in drug law enforcement. Training also ensures greater understanding of drug law enforcement and helps in evolving uniform practices for effective counter measures. It also enhances quality of cooperation among various drug law enforcement agencies and brings about synergy in anti-drug measures. Sharing of experience during training adds tremendously to the individual and team capabilities and also increases levels of motivation.

NCB has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for organizing training programmes on Drug Law Enforcement for the Central/State agencies. These strategies include:

i) Participation of all stakeholders i.e. State Police (ANTF, CID & GRPF), Custom, Central & State Excise, Forest Department, CAPFs/BGFs (BSF, SSB, CISF, ITBP, Assam Rifles), RPF, Indian Coast Guard, CBI, IB, DRI, Courier Agencies, State Drug Controllers etc in each training programme. This ensures interaction among different agencies during training programmes and increases the quality and speed of inter-agency cooperation through exchange of information and best practices.

ii) Emphasis on training for the officials of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Indian Coast Guard, as these agencies has been empowered under NDPS Act 1985. Railway Protection Force and Central Industrial Security Force are also included in the training programmes, as these organizations are

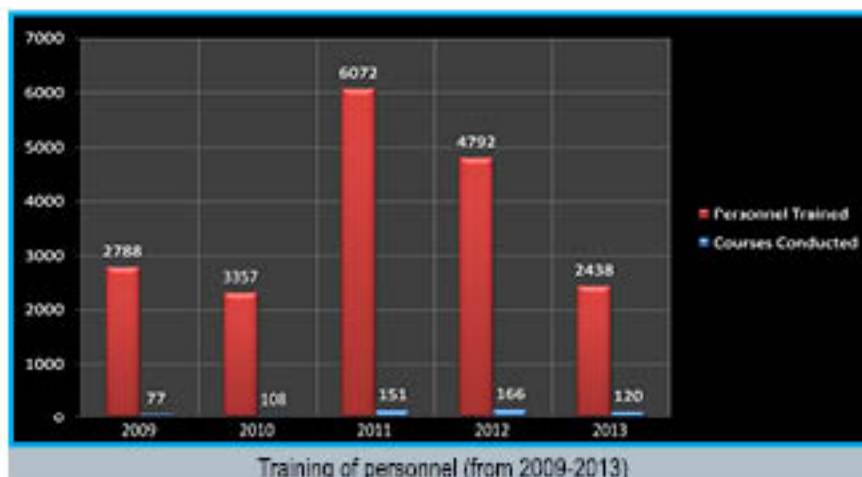


providing security at locations which are vulnerable to drug trafficking i.e. along Railway Routes and Airports, respectively.

iii) Training is made comprehensive by the inclusion of all important topics relating to drug law administration & enforcement including NDPS Act & Rules, Financial investigation, PITNDPS, Precursor Control (RCS Order 1993), Money Laundering, Composite seizures and other linkages, Modus Operandi, National Drug Scenario, Case studies, Court judgements, Identification and spot testing of narcotic drugs, Concealment methods, Rummaging of vessels/ships in the sea for drugs and applicability of Customs & other Acts etc. in the training curriculum.

iv) Providing 'resource persons' and training materials to other sister organizations like National Academy of Customs, Excise & Narcotics (NACEN), CBI Academy, National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, BSF, SSB, National and State Police Academies, etc for specialized training in drug law enforcement.

In 2013, NCB organized 120 training courses. 2438 personnel working in different organizations of Central/ State agencies were trained.



### Computer Based Training (CBT)

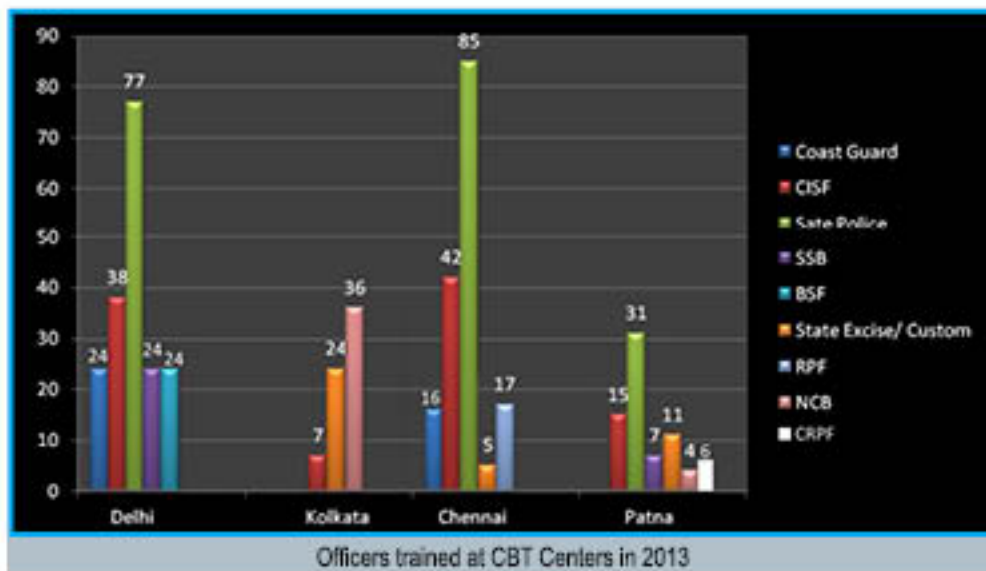
NCB organises Computer Based Training (CBT) in capacity building for combating illicit trafficking of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, based on International best practices at NCB, CBT Centers located at NCB Hqrs, New Delhi and NCB Zonal Units at Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Indore, Guwahati, Jodhpur, Lucknow, Jammu, Patna and Ahmedabad covering the following major modules:

1. Drug identification and drug testing
2. Interdiction techniques for land control
3. Interdiction techniques at Airports
4. Interdiction techniques at Seaports
5. Performing car, container, persons and aircraft searches



- 6. Human Trafficking
- 7. Interdiction to Precursors and Clandestine Laboratories
- 8. Understanding, planning and executing control deliveries
- 9. Money laundering
- 10. Introduction to risk management at land control, Airport and Seaport
- 11. Intelligence collection and analysis.

5 days training on CBT modules for the aforesaid purposes on the basis of working structure and procedures of various central and state law enforcement agencies are being conducted at above CBT centers.



This programme is utilized for updating the skills and knowledge on specific modules/topics on 'need basis'. The CBT Module has the following features:

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



### Training of Officers of Narcotics Control Bureau

- 04 weeks Basic Training of 35 newly recruited/ promoted Intelligence Officers and Surveillance Assistants of Narcotics Control Bureau at RTI, NACEN, New Delhi. The training was completed on 12.08.2013.
- 68 newly recruited Sepoys (1st, 2nd and 3rd batch) of Narcotics Control Bureau were trained at RPTC, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
- 01 week Induction Training of Zonal Directors/ Deputy Directors/ Assistant Directors on deputation with Narcotics Control Bureau were organized at NACEN, Faridabad in December, 2013.
- 157 IOs of NCB were trained in 03-days Workshop cum Refresher Training Programmes for Intelligence Officers of NCB on "Drug Law Enforcement" during July - September, 2013 at NCB HQrs., New Delhi.



Basic training of Intelligence Officers at RTI, NACEN, New Delhi on 12.08.2013

### Special Training Programmes

- A two days workshop / training programme was organized for all Superintendents of Narcotics Control Bureau at NCB Headquarters in New Delhi during 13th and 14th May, 2013.
- One-week Workshop cum Training course for 23 Supdts./IOs on "Training of Trainer's (TOT)" was organized in collaboration with Intelligence Bureau from 20th – 24th May, 2013 at NCB HQrs., New Delhi.
- Narcotics Control Bureau organized Training Programme to combat drug and contraband trafficking at Airports "JETWEAY" by Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), at NCB Headquarters, New Delhi from 11th November to 15th November, 2013 and again from 18th November to 22nd November, 2013. The officers of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Customs and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) attended the training.



## Objectives of Training

The course schedules are so designed as to accomplish the following objectives:

- Inculcate a systematic approach based on law and statutory procedures to be adopted in search and seizure of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
- Increase levels of knowledge on drug law enforcement.
- Enhancement of professional skill in detecting/investigating drug offence cases.
- Enhancement of skill in intelligence collection and analysis.
- Identification of the drug trafficking trends and patterns and the dynamics of drug trafficking etc.
- Understanding, planning and executing "controlled deliveries".
- Better understanding of drugs, precursors and clandestine labs.
- Knowledge of various interdiction techniques.

## 2.2 Assistance to States

The Government of India introduced a scheme, namely "Assistance to States", with an objective to finance the State Governments so as to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

The Scheme was initially launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs during 2004-05, with an estimated budget of Rs 10 crore and the scheme was valid for a period of 5 years till March 2009. Considering the need for continuation of the central assistance to states, the scheme was further extended for a period of 5 years i.e from 2009-10 to 2013-14, with an enhanced budget of Rs 15 crore. The revised guidelines were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in November 2009 which also extended the scope of the scheme to Union Territories, with an objective to control the inter-state and trans border drug trafficking.

The grant under the "Assistance to States & UTs" scheme is subject to establishment of following institutional mechanism:

- i. Formation of an Apex Level Committee under the Chief Secretary/Senior Secretary to draw up a strategy to combat both drug abuse & supply of drugs;
- ii. Setting up of an Anti Narcotics Task Force under an IG/DIG level officer;
- iii. Formulation of a 5-year Action Plan for the above purpose.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is given for the following procurements:

- i. Surveillance equipment;



- ii. Laboratory equipment;
- iii. Vehicle for patrolling/Surveillance;
- iv. Computers and their accessories;
- v. Fax machine & photocopiers;
- vi. Other equipments useful for enforcement.

All the 28 States and 5 Union Territories except the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh have set up the institutional above mechanisms. Financial assistance amounting to Rs.17,22,51,563/- has been provided to States & UTs since inception of the scheme in 2004-05. Central assistance amounting to Rs.1,72,25,964/- has been sanctioned to the 11 States under this scheme during the year 2013, details of which are given below:

| S. No. | State          | Amount released (Rs.) |
|--------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1      | Chhattisgarh   | 6,68,580              |
| 2      | Bihar          | 22,53,081             |
| 3      | Gujarat        | 3,06,050              |
| 4      | Sikkim         | 1,50,000              |
| 5      | Nagaland       | 23,07,450             |
| 6      | Orissa         | 16,34,994             |
| 7      | Madhya Pradesh | 1,33,349              |
| 8      | Rajasthan      | 22,44,233             |
| 9      | Kerala         | 33,55,507             |
| 10     | Maharashtra    | 11,21,031             |
| 11     | Mizoram        | 30,51,689             |
|        | Total          | 1,72,25,964           |

The implementation of the scheme is monitored by NCB. The State Governments, who avail central assistance under the scheme, are required to furnish performance reports and utilization certificates to NCB Hqrs. Zonal Directors of NCB also visit the States to monitor utilization of the grants sanctioned under the scheme.

### 2.3 Drug Detection Kits

NCB procures and provides Drug Detection Kits to the Enforcement agencies across the country. Availability of a simple, correct and user friendly method for 'on the spot' testing of suspected materials even by non-technical officials is a key requirement for effective enforcement.

Drug Detection Kits are of three types i.e. Narcotic Drugs Detection Kit, Precursor Chemicals Detection Kit and Ketamine Detection Kit along with testing methods and flow charts. The following narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals can be identified 'on the spot', through these kits:





**Narcotic Drugs:** Opium, Morphine, Codeine, Heroin, Amphetamines, Mescaline, Marijuana, Hashish & Hashish Oil, Cocaine & Methaqualone.

**Precursor Chemicals:** Isosafrole, 3, 4-methelenedioxyphenyl-2-Propanone, Phenylacetic Acid, 1-Phenyl-2-Propanone, Piperonal, Safrole, Toluene, Piperidine, N-Acetylanthranilic Acid, Ergometrine, Ergotamine, Lysergic Acid, Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone.

**Ketamine:** Ketamine.



Modified Standard Narcotic Drugs Detection Kit



Modified Standard Precursor Chemicals Detection Kit



Modified Standard Ketamine Drugs Detection Kit

The details of DD Kits (in numbers) distributed by NCB during the last four years to various drug Law enforcement agencies are as under:

| Year | Narcotic Drugs Detection Kits | Precursor Chemical Kits | Ketamine Kits |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 2009 | 1000                          | 228                     | 0             |
| 2010 | 500                           | 150                     | 0             |
| 2011 | 1000                          | 250                     | 0             |
| 2012 | 1155                          | 315                     | 40            |
| 2013 | 1104                          | 430                     | 214           |



## Chapter 3 Coordination

### MANDATE OF NCB

The Narcotics Control Bureau is the national nodal agency for matters relating to drug law enforcement in India. NCB was created as a Central Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the NDPS Act. NCB, following its mandate, co-ordinates the actions by various offices, State Governments and other authorities under the NDPS Act, Customs Act, 1962, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the principal Act. NCB also coordinates actions taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and other concerned Ministries, Departments or Organizations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

### 3.1 National Coordination

The Narcotics Control Bureau, being the national nodal authority for matters relating to drug law enforcement in India, assesses the problems relating to drug trafficking in the country and in doing so, seeks the cooperation of the States and Union Territories. It also advises them suitably at various forums - both at the Centre and the State level.

#### 3.1.1 Forums at the Centre

##### Narcotics Coordination Committee of Secretaries:

The Ministry of Finance following the recommendation of the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Drug Abuse Control formed a Narcotics Committee of Secretaries to review incidence of drug abuse, control and counter measures, and drug problems in States and the functioning of de-addiction centres. The committee consists of the Secretaries of the Department of Revenue, MSJ&E, MH&FW, MHA with Director General, NCB as Convener.

##### Regional Coordination Meetings:

NCB assesses the problems relating to trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs prevailing in various states. It seeks their cooperation in taking steps to reduce the problem and advises them suitably during the Regional Coordination meetings inter alia on the latest trends of drug trafficking and techniques adopted by the traffickers. Such meetings for regional coordination are held periodically under the chairmanship of DG, NCB. Discussions during these regional meetings lead to formulation of appropriate strategies for combating the drug menace. The major issues discussed during the meeting:-

- Consumption pattern



- Production/Use
- Drug trafficking scenario
- Control and counter measures
- Narco-terrorism
- Any other topical issue

Following meetings were organized during 2013:

- a) Regional Co-ordination Meeting (Northern Region) of State and Central Drug Law Enforcement Agency held at Institute of Defense Studies & Analysis, New Delhi on 11.01.2013.
- b) Regional Co-ordination Meeting (Western Region) of State and Central Drug Law Enforcement Agency held in Mumbai on 19.11.2013.
- c) Regional Co-ordination Meeting (Northern Region) of State and Central Drug Law Enforcement Agency held at Institute of Defence Studies & Analysis, New Delhi on 05.12.2013.



Regional Coordination Meeting (Northern Region) of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies on 11th January, 2013 at Institute of Defense Studies & Analysis, New Delhi.

### Multi Agency Centre (MAC)

The Intelligence Bureau conducts MAC meetings which are attended by Nodal Officers of various law enforcement agencies. The main purpose of this meeting is to exchange intelligence relating to terrorism, organized crime including drug trafficking and to assess the nexus between terrorism and narcotics.

### Lead Intelligence Agency (LIA)

The Border Guarding Agency deployed in the State/Region organizes LIA meetings periodically to share intelligence and discuss issues relating to terror, smuggling, organized crime including drug trafficking and other security issues with State and Central enforcement agencies. The MHA has designated SSB (Nepal border),



BSF (Pakistan, Bangladesh border), Assam Rifles (Myanmar border) and Coast Guard (Coastal States) as Lead Intelligence Agency for convening the LIA meetings.

| SL. NO. | CONVENER                      | NO. OF MEETING |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1.      | Border Security Force (B.S.F) | 22             |
| 2.      | Coast Guard                   | 14             |
| 3.      | Sashastra Seema Bal (S.S.B)   | 5              |

### 3.1.2 Forums at the State level:

#### (a) State level Apex Coordination Committee:

The Chief Secretary/Senior Secretary of State organizes this meeting for reviewing drug trafficking and its abuse in the State and for taking requisite measures. Representative from NCB also participates as a member of the committee, which is represented by all Government departments like Excise, Education, Youth, Welfare, and Health apart from the enforcement agencies

#### (b) Anti Narcotic Task Force:

This meeting is conducted by the designated officer i.e. Inspector General of Police, Anti Narcotic Task Force of the concerned State. Representatives from various state enforcement agencies, apart from NCB, participate in the meeting to exchange intelligence and draw an action plan to combat drug trafficking.

| SL. NO. | CONVENER          | NO. OF MEETING |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1.      | Tamil Nadu Police | 1              |
| 2.      | C.I.D., Bangalore | 1              |

#### (c) Regional Economic Intelligence Council (REIC):

This meeting is convened by the Directorate General of Income Tax (Investigation) on monthly basis. The meeting deals with exchange of information regarding economic offences and organized crime including drug trafficking. The participants include State and Central Enforcement/Security agencies, Revenue departments, RBI and SEBI.

| SL. NO. | CONVENER                            | NO. OF MEETING |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1.      | Central Excise, Bhopal              | 3              |
| 2.      | Central Excise & Customs, Bangalore | 9              |
| 3.      | Central Excise & Customs, Ahmedabad | 13             |
| 4.      | Income Tax Department, Chennai      | 12             |
| 5.      | Income Tax Department, Jaipur       | 9              |
| 6.      | Central Excise & Customs, Guwahati  | 4              |
| 7.      | Income Tax Department, Patna        | 2              |
| 8.      | Central Excise & Customs, Kolkata   | 3              |



#### (d) State level Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) Meeting:

The Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau (SIB) conducts SMAC meetings which are attended by Nodal Officers of various law enforcement agencies. The main purpose of this meeting is to exchange intelligence relating to terrorism, organized crime including drug trafficking and to assess the nexus between terrorism and narcotics in the state. There were six such SMAC meetings held during 2013 at different states in India.

| SL. NO. | CONVENER    | NO. OF MEETING |
|---------|-------------|----------------|
| 1.      | Gujarat     | 6              |
| 2.      | Assam       | 11             |
| 3.      | Tamil Nadu  | 3              |
| 4.      | Rajasthan   | 2              |
| 5.      | West Bengal | 10             |
| 6.      | Maharashtra | 6              |

### 3.2 International Coordination

India is a signatory to the United Nations and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Conventions:-

- 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic drugs, the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention,
- 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances,
- 1988 Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and
- 1993 SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

### Multilateral Cooperation

#### Bilateral Agreements /MoUs:

The Govt. of India has entered into Bilateral Agreement for mutual cooperation for reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals with 23 countries namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, United States of America (USA) and Zambia. The Govt. Of India has Memorandum of Understanding with 8 countries namely Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, USA and Vietnam.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Republic of India and the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia on Combating illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and its Precursors has been signed on 11th October, 2013.

#### Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism:

The Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism are led by MEA and the meetings are mainly concerned with counter terrorism, transnational crimes, drug offences etc. Joint Working Groups comprise officials from



different departments in India and their counterparts in the other country. NCB represents India on matters related to drug offences.

India has Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism with 18 countries/ regional groups namely Australia, BIMSTEC (Regional Group), Cambodia, Canada, China, Croatia, Egypt, European Union (Regional Group), France, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Myanmar, Oman and U.S.A.

### Drug Liaison Officers:

Constant interaction is also maintained with Drug Liaison Officers of foreign countries posted in the region for sharing intelligence, assistance in conducting of joint operations/ investigation & Controlled Deliveries and assistance in judicial proceedings.

### Controlled Delivery:

Controlled delivery is the technique of allowing illicit or suspect consignments of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, controlled substances or substances substituted for them to pass out of, or through or into the territory of India with the knowledge and under the supervision of an officer empowered in this behalf or duly authorized under section 50A with a view to identifying the persons involved in the commission of an offence under NDPS Act 1985. The Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau is empowered under Section 50A of the NDPS Act, 1985 to authorize "controlled delivery" of any contraband drugs to India or abroad.

India has been successfully carrying out "controlled delivery" and joint operations in co-operation with many countries including USA, UK, Hong Kong SAR, Thailand, China etc. to target international drug trafficking syndicates resulting in seizures of narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances, assets and arrests of key operatives. There were ten cases of Controlled Delivery operations carried out during 2013.

| SL. NO. | DATE       | COUNTRY COUNTRY                                    | DRUG SEIZED   | ARRESTS   |
|---------|------------|--|---|---|
| 1.      | 20.02.2013 | DEA/ United States of India                        | 2.4 Kg of Heroin                                    | One person was arrested in USA                                      |
| 2.      | 05.03.2013 | DEA/ Malaysia. The input was also shared by India. | 2.4 Kg of Ephedrine                                 | -----   |
| 3.      | 25.05.2013 | Afghanistan  | 5 Kg of Heroin                                      | One Nigerian and one Indian lady were arrested in India.            |
| 4.      | 24.06.2013 | Serious Organized Crime Agency (SOCA)              | 185 gm of Cocaine                                   | One Nigerian national was arrested in New Delhi.                    |
| 5.      | 05.09.2013 | Spanish Police                                     | Two drug packets seized in Mallorca, Spain.         | One native of Dominican origin was arrested in Spain on 11.09.2013. |
| 6.      | 18.09.2013 | DEA  | 240 gm of heroin seized in United States of America | One person was arrested.  |



|     |                |                      |   |  |
|-----|----------------|----------------------|---|--|
| 7.  | December, 2013 | Spanish Police       | One drug parcel of 1.8 Kg seized in Spain   | Two Nigerian nationals were arrested in Spain.             |
| 8.  | December, 2013 | United Arab Emirates | One drug parcel of 100 gm seized in Abu Dhabi   | One person was arrested in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates |
| 9.  | December, 2013 | Australia            | One Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory was busted and some fire arms were seized in Australia | Four persons were arrested in Australia                    |
| 10. | 21.12.2013     | South Africa         | Two drug parcels were seized in South Africa  | -----  |

## Judicial Cooperation

### Mutual Legal Assistance:

The Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) is an agreement between two foreign countries for the purpose of gathering and exchanging information in an effort to enforce criminal laws. This assistance may take the form of examining and identifying people, places & things, custodial transfers and providing assistance for the immobilization of the instruments of criminal activity. Assistance may be denied by either country according to agreement details for political or security reasons or if the criminal offence in question is not equally punishable in both countries.

MLAT provides the framework to facilitate the widest measure of mutual assistance in:

- taking evidence or statements from persons;
- effecting service of judicial documents;
- executing searches and seizures;
- examining objects and sites;
- providing information and evidentiary items;
- providing originals or certified copies of the relevant documents and records including bank, financial, corporate, and business records;
- identifying or tracing proceeds, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidentiary purposes;

The specific form of Mutual Legal Assistance that can be given or obtained depends on the provisions of the treaty with the foreign government. India has signed MLAT with 29 countries namely Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, France, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Russia, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand,



Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, UAE, UK, and USA. During the year, no information was shared between India and the other signatory members.

### Extradition:

Extradition is the process of arresting a person resident in a country and wanted by enforcement officers of another country and after due process of law surrendering the person to the other country. It is governed by Extradition Act, 1962. Extradition treaties also specify the kinds of offences covered by them. India has extradition treaties with Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Poland, Russia, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, Uzbekistan, UK and USA. Such treaties with several other countries have been negotiated and signed but ratification is under consideration.

The Indian Extradition Act contains a special provision in terms of which extradition can be considered even in the absence of an extradition treaty if the offence for which extradition has been sought is included in any international convention to which both India and the other country seeking extradition are parties. India also has extradition arrangements on the basis of reciprocity with Sweden, Tanzania, Italy, Australia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Thailand. During the year, there was no extradition put to effect.

## Regional Cooperation with SAARC member countries

### SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD)

The SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) was launched on 1st January 1992 at the Police Narcotics Bureau in Sri Lanka as a follow up of a decision taken in the SAARC Meeting of Representatives Law Enforcement Agencies held in Colombo from 25-27 March, 1991. The main objectives of SDOMD & STOMD are to:

- i) receive all relevant information from the member States.
- ii) disseminate such information to the member States,
- iii) transmit such information outside the region.
- iv) analyze drug trends in the SAARC region through the information received and advice the countries concern of the prevailing drug situation.
- v) creation a data bank in respect of all major drug offences in the SAARC region,
- vi) periodical analysis of seizures, trafficking trends, methods of concealment, modus operandi and activities of drug syndicates.
- vii) sharing of information by the member States on the best practices in eradicating drug abuse, drug trafficking and money laundering.

Member countries are required to provide information through respective nodal agencies. A Seizure Input Form sent on monthly basis. During the year, 70 cases were shared with SDOMD Secretariat.





As per decision taken during the first meeting of SAARC Ministers of Interior/ Home held at Dhaka in May 2006, all member states nominated Focal Points. On behalf of Government of India, NCB has designated Deputy Director General (HQrs & Coordination) and Deputy Director General (Operations) as SDOMD Focal Point.

## Bilateral Cooperation

### India and Afghanistan

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

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

### Multi Lateral Platforms

Liaison on drug related matters is also maintained with several other countries at multi-lateral platforms like the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and the Pentilateral Cooperation on Drug Control.

### International Conferences/ Meetings

The charter of the Narcotics Control Bureau includes implementation of obligations under the various International Conventions to which India is a signatory, as also to render assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and international organizations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. Officers of NCB attended the following International conference/seminars/training programmes abroad:

- The 3rd Home Ministers level talks between India and Bangladesh took place in Dhaka on 28-29 January 2013. The Indian delegation was led by Shri. Sushil Kumar Shinde, Union Home Minister and Dr. Muhiuddin Khan Alamgir, Minister of Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh led the Bangladesh delegation. The two Home Ministers recalled the excellent and friendly bilateral relations existing between India and Bangladesh and reiterated their commitment to take these multi-faceted relations further. Both sides agreed



to further intensify the activities of the nodal points in different areas of cooperation such as human trafficking, drugs, INTERPOL, etc. Shri B.B.Mishra, Deputy Director General (Ops) represented Narcotics Control Bureau.

- 18th Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC-18th) was held at Tokyo, Japan w.e.f 25-27 February 2013. Sh. A. K. Jaiswal, DDG (HQrs. & Coord.) participated in Conference. Following discussions were held during the conference:-
  - a) The current drug situation in the Asia-Pacific region.
  - b) share information on effective countermeasures against drug offences.
  - c) international cooperation among drug law enforcement agencies.
  - d) focus on recent activities of transnational drug trafficking syndicates.
  - e) sharing of best practices of international investigative cooperation.
- The 56th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) took place in Vienna from 11th to 15th March 2013. The agenda of the meeting was "The EU Drugs Strategy 2013-2020, and The EU Illicit Drug Market Study". Shri Rajiv Mehta, Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau attended the meeting.
- Joint Security Committee Meeting between the Ministry of Home Affairs, India and the Ministry of Interior of the United Arab Emirates was held in Abu Dhabi, UAE on 17th -19th March, 2013. Shri Devajyoti Ray Zonal Director, Delhi Zonal Unit, Narcotics Control Bureau participated in the meeting on behalf of Narcotics Control Bureau.
- Trilateral talks between India-US-Russia on the financial element of Afghan heroin trafficking was held in Moscow, Russia on 22 March 2013. India has joined this partnership to combat money laundering and financing of terror and offered to host the first Working Group level meet in New Delhi. Smt. Neha Champawat, Zonal Director, Jodhpur Zonal Unit represented Narcotics Control Bureau.
- Second Regional Symposium on Narcotics Control and Exchange of Information organized by Saudi Directorate of Narcotics Control was held at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia from 30th April to 2nd May, 2013. Shri Rajiv Mehta, Director General and Shri Vijay Kumar, Deputy Director General (SWR), Mumbai attended the symposium.
- 30th Annual International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC XXX) was held in Moscow, Russia from 5th June to 7th June, 2013. Shri Rajiv Mehta, Director General and Shri A. K. Jaiswal, Deputy Director General (HQrs. & Coord.), participated in the Conference.
- Indian delegation led by Shri Sambhu Singh, Joint Secretary (NE), Ministry of Home Affairs participated in the 20th Sectoral Level Meeting between India and Myanmar held at Bagan, Myanmar on 19-20 June, 2013. Shri Madho Singh, Assistant Director participated on behalf of Narcotics Control Bureau.
- India-ASEAN Senior Official's Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) was held on 21st June, 2013 at Da Nang, Vietnam. Shri R.K. Sahoo, Deputy Director General (Eastern Region) attended the meeting.



- An International Workshop on "Financial Flows related to Illegal Drug Production and Trade" was held on 3rd July, 2013 at Sun-City, South Africa. Shri Prem Anand Sinha, Zonal Director, Chennai Zonal Unit attended the workshop from Narcotics Control Bureau.
- Deputy Director General (ER), Narcotics Control Bureau, Shri R.K. Sahoo attended the 48th Session of Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related matters in the Near and Middle East held in Vienna, Austria from 25-28 November, 2013.

### Visit of Foreign Delegations to NCB Headquarters:

Delegations from the following countries visited NCB Headquarters, New Delhi to discuss issues relating to drug trafficking, capacity building, avenues of cooperation and other related subjects.

- A team of Chinese officials visited NCB Headquarters on 07.01.2013 and shared intelligence inputs with Narcotics Control Bureau.

- Nigerian delegation of 19 members including participants and Staff of the Executive Intelligence Management Course visited the Narcotics Control Bureau Headquarters in New Delhi on 12th June, 2013. The visit was a follow up of the NSA-level talks between India and Nigeria in November 2012. The delegation comprises the representatives from Department of State Service (DSS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Pharmacist Council of Nigeria (PCN), Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC), Nigerian Police Force (NPF), Food & Drug Administration (NAFDAC) and Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).

- On 13th September 2013, Hon'ble Angela Jasmine Kairuki, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of Tanzania paid a visit to Narcotics Control Bureau Headquarters in New Delhi to discuss on avenues of cooperation in the field of counter measures against illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor.



DG, Narcotics Control Bureau, India, Shri Rajiv Mehta presenting the NCB Memento to His Excellency, Mr. Patrick Suckling, The Ambassador of Australia at Narcotics Control Bureau, Headquarters, New Delhi on 09.12.2013.

- Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau, Shri Rajiv Mehta met The Ambassador of Australia, His Excellency, Mr. Patrick Suckling on 09.12.2013 at Narcotics Control Bureau, Headquarters. During the meeting, the issues of Mutual Cooperation and Coordination were taken up and discussed.



## INCB / UNODC Reporting

As a signatory to the various international conventions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, India is under obligation to submit the required information to the United Nations office of Drugs Crime (UNODC) and International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in the prescribed formats. This information assists in controlling the licit production and international trade of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is the nodal/central agency for implementation of the India's obligations under various international conventions.

### International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

To meet the international obligations under the 3 UN Conventions on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 and United Nations Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, NCB submits seven reports in the prescribed formats to INCB Vienna namely, Form A, B, C, D, P, A/P and B/P. Form A & A/P relates to Import & Export of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, respectively, and the same are being submitted to INCB on quarterly basis. The other Forms i.e B, C, D & P is being submitted to INCB on annual basis. Inputs on the different Forms come from Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), Chief Controller of Factories (CCF) and Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) & Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB).

### United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Every member country has to provide inputs in the Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) every year on the working of the international drug control treaties to UNODC. The ARQ has four parts as detailed below:

Part-I Legislative and Institutional framework

Part –II Comprehensive approach to drug demand & supply reduction

Part –III Drug Abuse situation, Extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse

Part-IV Illicit supply of drugs – Extent, pattern and trends in illicit drug cultivation, manufacture and Trafficking, NCB furnishes the ARQ to UNODC which also becomes a part of the World Drug Report published every year.



## Chapter 4

# Demand Reduction

India is located close to the major poppy growing areas of the world, with "Golden Crescent" on the North-West and "Golden Triangle" on the North-East. India due to its geographical location is vulnerable to drug abuse particularly in poppy growing areas and along the transit/trafficking routes. The use of dependence-producing substances, in some form or the other, has been a universal phenomenon. The fast changing social milieu, among other factors, is mainly contributing to the proliferation of drug abuse, both of traditional and of new psychoactive substances. The introduction of synthetic drugs and intravenous drug use leading to HIV/AIDS in some parts of the country has added a new dimension to the problem, especially in some parts of the country. The vulnerability of the modern society acts as a catalyst in promoting the consumption and abuse of narcotic and psychotropic drugs. Reducing the demand for illicit drugs is a key element in the overall strategy for dealing with the drug problem. The measures for demand reduction include:

- i. Awareness building and educating people about deleterious effects of narcotic drugs;
- ii. Community-based intervention for identification, treatment, motivation, counselling and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- iii. Training of volunteers/service providers and other stake holders for building of a committed and skilled cadre.

The objective of the entire strategy is to empower the society and the community to deal with the problem of drug abuse. The NDPS Act 1985 provides for treatment of drug-dependent persons. Under Section 71 of the Act, the Govt may establish centres for identification, treatment, education, after-care rehabilitation and social integration of addicts and also for supply of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances to them. The Act also permits non-government entities to set up drug treatment services. These non-government entities are required to maintain documentation regarding the inventory of drugs.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal agency for implementing the drug demand reduction programmes in the country. The Ministry is operating more than 400 De-addiction cum-Rehabilitation centres and counselling centres in various parts of the country. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India oversees 120 National Drug Dependence Treatment Centres (NDDTC) at various locations.



## CONSUMPTION-PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE

According to a National Drug Abuse Survey sponsored by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in association with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2001, alcohol, cannabis, opium and heroin are the major drugs of abuse. The prevalence rates of abuse for males (12-60 yrs) for various drugs were:

| Current Prevalence (last one month) |      | Life time Prevalence |
|-------------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| Cannabis                            | 3%   | 4.1%                 |
| Opiates                             | 0.7% | 1.0%                 |

Many addicts are poly-drugs users. Drug abuse was equally prevalent in rural and urban population. However the sample in the 2001 National Household Survey consisted of male population only.

Regional surveys conducted subsequently do indicate an increasing trend of Injecting Drug Use (IDU) especially in North Eastern States. Abuse of synthetic drugs in Metropolitan cities among the affluent sections of the population (rave parties etc) has also been noticed. States of Punjab and Manipur have noticed high prevalence of drug abuse. Many states have reported abuse of Pharmaceutical preparations, mostly pain killers and anti-anxiety drugs. Some of the commonly abused prescription drugs are Diazepam, Alprazolam, Nitrazepam, Lorazepam, Proxyvon, Buprenorphine and cough formulations containing codeine. Of late, many inhalants are also being abused especially by street children. Common among them are glues like dendrite, nail polish removers, spray paints, iodex, correction fluid, petrol etc.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has proposed to conduct a fresh survey on drug abuse patterns in India through National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). A pilot survey was conducted during March-April, 2010 with an objective to test the efficacy of sampling design and survey instruments. This pilot survey was a good learning experience, but has some limitations. MSJ&E has now further decided that Pilot Survey needs to be followed up with an advance Pilot Survey, covering both rural and urban areas of three states viz Punjab, Maharashtra & Manipur. To coordinate, and monitor this advance survey, a Central Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Special/Additional Secretary MSJ&E comprising members of MSJ&E, NDDTC, NISD, NACO, NCB and RRTCs of 3 states have been constituted to finalize the sampling design and survey methodology in association with NSSO in 3 states.



Awareness run against drug abuse organised by NCB in co-ordination with other agencies on the occasion of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June, 2013 at India Gate, New Delhi

## International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The UN General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26th June of each year as the "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking". NCB is the nodal authority for coordination of actions of various Ministries, departments and States in respect of matters relating to Drugs. On June 26, 2011, NCB organized various events/programmes in liaison with NGOs, State Governments and various State Anti – Narcotics Task Forces, to sensitize the masses, especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse.



Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Kumari Selja visited the Drug Museum displayed at India Gate, New Delhi.



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



Flag off ceremony by ADG (P), CID, Bangalore on the occasion of 26th June 2013.



Workshop/ Seminar organized by Narcotics Control Bureau, Patna, Bihar on the occasion of 26th June 2013.



South Actor, Ms. Pooja Gandhi interacting the media on the occasion of 26th June 2013 at Bangalore.



Rally organized at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala by the NCC cadets.

### Participation of Narcotics Control Bureau in India International Trade Fair, 2013



In its endeavour to spread drug awareness among the youth, Narcotics Control Bureau in its maiden venture participated in India International Trade Fair organized by India Trade Promotion Organization, held from 14th November to 27th November, 2013 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.





The participation of Narcotics Control Bureau was highly appreciated by both the organizers as well as the visitors. The display of banners showing the different types of drugs and their harmful effects on the human body was very useful and informative to all especially to the young crowd. A Drug Museum was also displayed on this occasion to get people aware about common drugs available in the society.



NCB Officer explaining the modus operandi of drugs to the visitors.

A Quiz Contest was organized by Narcotics Control Bureau. The questionnaire prepared on this occasion was based on the general facts about drugs. People participated wholeheartedly in the programme and the winners received the attractive prizes on which Narcotics Control Bureau Logo was embossed.

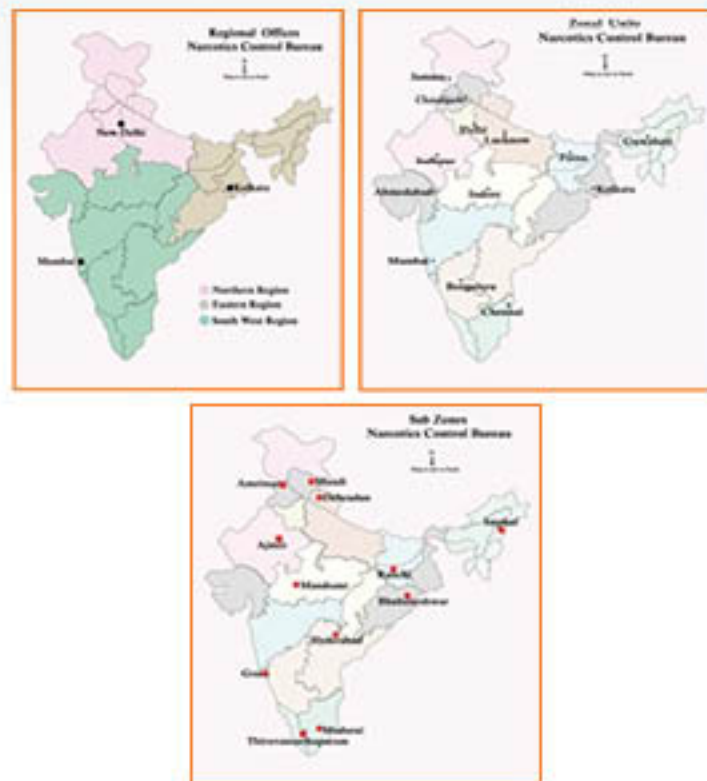


A view of India International Trade Fair held during 14th November to 27th November, 2013 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi



## Chapter 5 Organisation

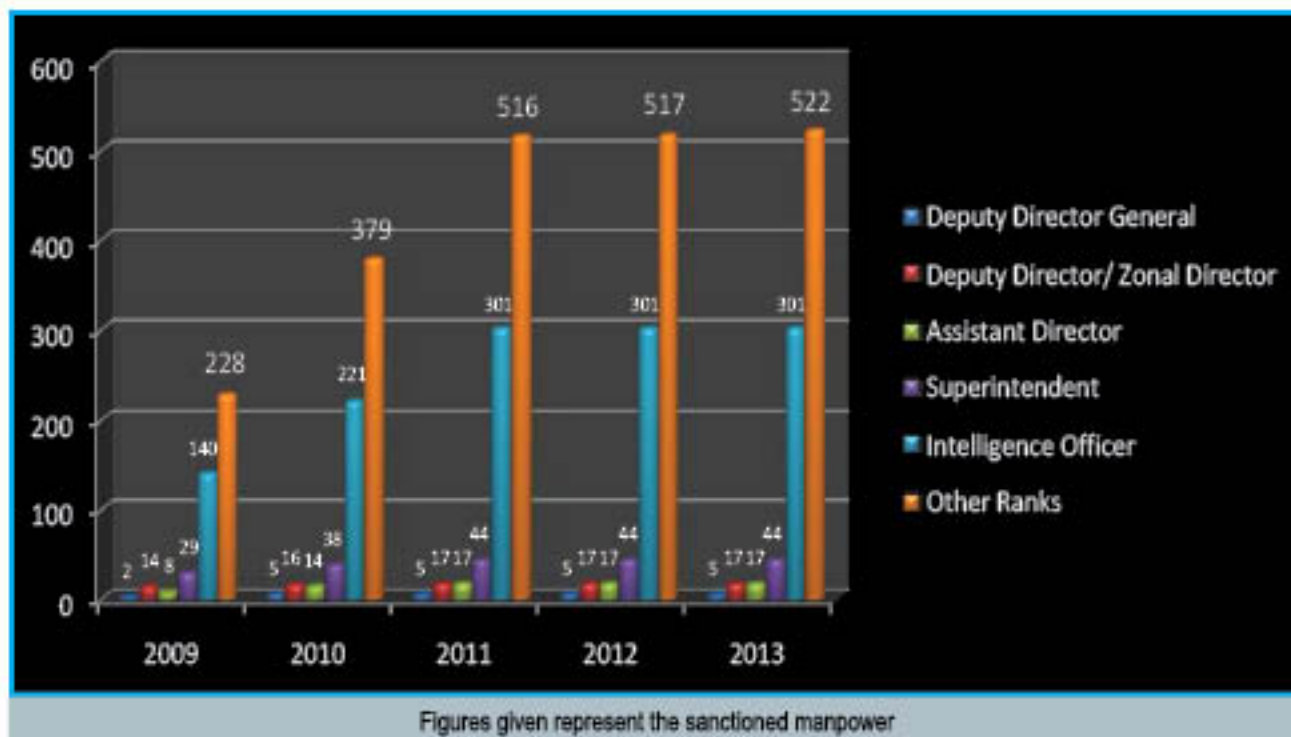
Since its inception in 1986, the NCB has been discharging its charter well despite limited resources and capabilities. In the last two years, there has been a remarkable increase in resources, both manpower and material, due to the visionary guidance and encouragement provided by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Union Home Secretary and the support of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance. NCB now has a pan-India presence.



Maps showing present location of NCB offices

### Manpower

Narcotics Control Bureau has requested to Ministry of Home Affairs for the sanction of 209 additional posts for third phase. The proposal is under process. Out of 225 posts, the sanction of which was received from Ministry of Home Affairs during February, 2011, 169 posts have already been filled up to 31.12.2013. The chart below illustrates the growth of manpower in Narcotics Control Bureau over the last 5 years.



### i) Recruitment

| S.No | Post                   | Number of officials recruited | Remarks     |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1.   | Surveillance Assistant | 08                            | Through SSC |
| 2.   | Stenographer Gd. III   | 07                            | Through SSC |
| 3.   | Lower Division Clerk   | 02                            | Through SSC |
| 4.   | Sepoy                  | 71                            | Through SSC |

### ii) Promotions

| S.No | From                      | To                       | No. of persons promoted |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.   | Intelligence Officer      | Superintendent           | 15                      |
| 2.   | UDC                       | Assistant                | 01                      |
| 3.   | Staff Car Driver (Gd. II) | Staff Car Driver (Gd. I) | 02                      |
| 4.   | LDC                       | UDC                      | 03                      |
|      | <b>Total</b>              |                          | <b>21</b>               |



### iii) Deputation

| S.No | Post                  | Number of officials taken |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.   | Dy. Director General  | 01                        |
| 2.   | Deputy Director       | 05                        |
| 3.   | Assistant Director    | 01                        |
| 4.   | Assistant             | 01                        |
| 5.   | Upper Division Clerk  | 01                        |
| 6.   | O.T.C.                | 03                        |
| 7.   | Data Entry Operator   | 02                        |
| 8.   | Staff Car Driver (OG) | 01                        |
| 9.   | Havaldar              | 01                        |
| 10.  | Sepoys                | 05                        |
|      | Total                 | 21                        |

### iv) Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) for Intelligence Officers:-

A Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) for Intelligence Officers consists of written examination, physical efficiency test, medical examination, evaluation of service records and interview was conducted at Narcotics Control Bureau Office from 26.06.2013 to 17.07.2013 for the post of Intelligence Officer. 14 departmental candidates were selected and joined as Intelligence Officer.

- SSC was requested to fill up 11 posts of Multi Tasking Staff (i.e. Gestetner Operator, Daftary, Farash and Safaiwala). 03 nominations were received from SSC. Out of these, 02 candidates were unwilling and offer of appointment issued to only one candidate, who also submitted unwillingness. SSC was requested to provide dossiers.
- SSC was requested for direct recruitment of 05 UDCs. 01 dossier was received but candidate submitted unwillingness. 01 fresh dossier has been received.
- A revised proposal sent to MHA for grant of approval of recruitment of Staff Car Drivers (OG) in NCB through SSB.
- NCB vide its proposal dated 27.06.2013 had requested MHA for grant of approval to appoint 60 drives on contract basis from open market as per GFR 178 to 185, till the vacancies are filled on regular basis.

### v) Recruitment Rules

RRs for the posts of Assistants and Lower Division Clerks notified in the Gazette of India during the period.



## राजभाषा हिंदी

### स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो में हिंदी के बढ़ते कदम

➤ स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के मुख्यालय में स्थापित हिंदी अनुभाग में एक उप निदेशक (राजभाषा), एक सहायक निदेशक (राजभाषा) और हाल ही में एक वरिष्ठ अनुवादक के तैनात हो जाने के पश्चात् कुल दो वरिष्ठ अनुवादक पदस्थापित हैं। संघ की राजभाषा नीति के संबंध में राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों का ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं इसके सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में अनुपालन-कार्य किया जा रहा है। स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के सभी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस संगठन में राजभाषा के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के सार्थक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जिनका संक्षेप में ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है –

### राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की तिमाही बैठकें

➤ ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में विभागाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में गठित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की सभी चार तिमाही बैठकों का आयोजन किया गया तथा इस प्रक्रिया के अच्छे परिणाम दृष्टिगोचर हुए हैं। बैठकों के कार्यवृत्त सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों व अनुभागों को अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई हेतु भेजे गए। साथ ही, उक्त कार्यवृत्त गृह मंत्रालय और क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालय, राजभाषा विभाग, दिल्ली को भी भिजवाना सुनिश्चित किया गया।

### तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा

➤ मुख्यालय और ब्यूरो के सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से राजभाषा प्रयोग संबंधी तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टें नियमित रूप से मंगवाई गईं तथा उनकी समीक्षा की गई। ब्यूरो मुख्यालय की समेकित रिपोर्ट गृह मंत्रालय के माध्यम से राजभाषा विभाग तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालय को भिजवाई गईं। गृह मंत्रालय और क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालय, राजभाषा विभाग, दिल्ली से प्राप्त समीक्षा पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करके उन्हें रिपोर्ट भेजी गईं।

### हिंदी दिवस व हिंदी पखवाड़ा

➤ 14 सितंबर, 2013 को हिंदी दिवस के अवसर पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, गृह सचिव जी के हिंदी संदेशों को ब्यूरो मुख्यालय और इसके सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में परिचालित किया गया। साथ ही, ब्यूरो के सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को सितंबर माह के दौरान अपने-अपने कार्यालयों में हिंदी पखवाड़ा आयोजित करने के निर्देश जारी किए गए और परिणामतः ब्यूरो के अधिकांश कार्यालयों में हिंदी पखवाड़ा मनाया गया।

➤ ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में 2 से 16 सितंबर, 2013 के दौरान हिंदी पखवाड़ा मनाया गया। बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजित इस पखवाड़े में हिन्दी निबंध लेखन, हिन्दी टिप्पण और प्रारूप लेखन, हिंदी टंकण, हिंदी प्रश्नोत्तरी, हिन्दी आशु भाषण, हिन्दी काव्य पाठ तथा हिन्दी श्रुतलेख प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करने के साथ-साथ हिंदीतर भाषा-भाषियों के लिए विशेष रूप से हिंदी निबंध प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन भी किया गया। इन प्रतियोगिताओं में अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने उत्साहपूर्वक बड़ी संख्या में भाग लिया और नकद पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए। ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं सभी उप महानिदेशक कार्यालयों/क्षेत्रीय व उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा मनाए गए हिंदी पखवाड़ा – 2013 के दौरान आयोजित विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं के पुरस्कार विजेताओं के लिए लगभग



200 प्रमाण-पत्रों को माननीय महानिदेशक महोदय के हस्ताक्षरार्थ तैयार किया गया। ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के अंतर्गत अधिकांश कार्यालयों द्वारा हिंदी पखवाड़ा 2013 के आयोजन के उपरांत सभी कार्यालयों से हिंदी पखवाड़ा – 2013 के आयोजन की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मंगवाई गई।

### प्रोत्साहन योजनाएं

➤ मूल रूप से हिंदी में कार्य करने के लिए ब्यूरो में हिंदी टिप्पण-आलेखन योजना लागू है। वर्ष 2012-13 के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में 10 अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को तथा दिल्ली क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के 9 अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कृत किया गया। इसके साथ ही, कार्यालय में अधिकारियों द्वारा हिंदी में डिक्टेशन देने हेतु प्रोत्साहन योजना भी लागू है।

➤ राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय की अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिकों/टाइपिस्टों द्वारा हिंदी में कार्य करने हेतु प्रोत्साहन भत्ता देने संबंधी योजना को ब्यूरो मुख्यालय व सभी उप महानिदेशक के कार्यालयों, क्षेत्रीय एवं उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में लागू किया गया तथा दावे आमंत्रित किए गए।

### पुस्तकालय में हिंदी पुस्तकों की खरीद

➤ राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम 2013-14 में विभागीय पुस्तकालय के लिए प्रति वर्ष 50 प्रतिशत हिंदी पुस्तकों की खरीद का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। तदनुसार, विभागीय खरीद समिति गठित की गई और इस समिति के विचारार्थ/अनुमोदनार्थ राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित पुस्तक-सूची में से हिंदी पुस्तकों का चयन करके पुस्तकालय हेतु क्रय के लिए एक सूची तैयार की गई।

### राजभाषायी निरीक्षण

➤ गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, दिल्ली ने स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, मुख्यालय का राजभाषा नीति कार्यान्वयन संबंधी निरीक्षण किया। निरीक्षण के दौरान एक ओर उन्होंने कार्यालय में हिंदी में हो रहे कार्य की सराहना की तो दूसरी ओर कार्य को और बढ़ाने के लिए प्रेरित भी किया। इस निरीक्षण संबंधी समस्त तैयारियों एवं इसके सफलतापूर्वक संपन्न होने के बाद निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करके उन्हें रिपोर्ट भेजी गई।

### द्विभाषी कंप्यूटर व्यवस्था

➤ ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के सभी कंप्यूटरों में हालाँकि द्विभाषी कार्य करने हेतु सुविधा उपलब्ध है परन्तु मुख्यालय के कतिपय कंप्यूटरों में यूनीकोड सॉफ्टवेयर भी लोड कराए गए ताकि हिंदी में कार्य ऑन-लाइन भी संपादित किया जा सके।

### गृह पत्रिका "नारकंट्रोल" को द्विभाषी रूप देना

➤ ब्यूरो की गृह पत्रिका नारकंट्रोल हेतु उप महानिदेशक (मुख्यालय) महोदय की ओर से पत्र लिखकर मुख्यालय एवं सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय आदि से पुनः लेख आमंत्रित किए गए ताकि हिंदी की अधिक सामग्री इसमें शामिल की जा सके। नारकंट्रोल हेतु हिंदी में कहानी और संस्मरण आदि रचनाओं को कर्मचारीवृंद से प्राप्त करके उन्हें संपादित एवं टंकित करके उपलब्ध कराया गया और अपेक्षानुसार प्रूफ-शोधन कार्य भी प्रकाशनार्थ संपन्न किया गया। अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की इस रचनात्मक सहभागिता से ब्यूरो में हिंदी के प्रयोग का सही परिवेश बना है।

### हिंदी टाइपिंग व आशुलिपि/राजभाषा प्रशिक्षण

➤ गत वर्ष 3 कर्मचारियों को हिंदी टाइपिंग तथा एक अधिकारी को हिंदी आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण दिलाया गया।

➤ गुवाहाटी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा 7 अधिकारियों को भाषा प्रशिक्षण के लिए नामित किया गया।



## हिंदी ज्ञान का रोस्टर

➤ समूह 'घ' से समूह 'ग' में उन्नत किए गए ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के कर्मचारियों का हिंदी ज्ञान का रोस्टर तैयार करने हेतु सभी संबंधित से सूचना मंगाई गई जिन्हें राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय की हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत यथापेक्षित क्रमानुसार हिंदी टंकण प्रशिक्षण दिलाया जा रहा है।

## हिंदी ई-पुस्तक

➤ राजभाषा विभाग के आदेशों का अनुपालन करते हुए ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के पुस्तकालय हेतु हिंदी ई-पुस्तक "गौरवशाली भारत" के 2 लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर रखवाए गए ताकि स्टाफ सदस्य इसका लाभ उठाएं।

## ब्यूरो की वेब-साइट द्विभाषी बनाना

➤ ब्यूरो की वेबसाइट की अधिकांश सामग्री का हिंदी रूपांतर संपन्न हो गया है। ब्यूरो की वेब-साइट के पुनर्सृजन का कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर उक्त सामग्री को वेब-साइट पर अपलोड किया जाएगा।

## ब्यूरो की हिंदी में आदर्शोक्ति का प्रयोग

➤ ब्यूरो की हिंदी में आदर्शोक्ति – "निष्ठा, नियमन, समन्वय" को ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में प्रयोगार्थ फाइल कवरो पर हिंदी में ब्यूरो के लोगो के नीचे छपवाया गया तथा ब्यूरो के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को भी ऐसा करने के निर्देश दिए गए।

## राजभाषा विभाग के प्रकाशनों का वितरण

➤ राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित वर्ष 2012-13 का वार्षिक कार्यक्रम सूचना/अनुपालन हेतु ब्यूरो मुख्यालय व सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में वितरित करवाया गया।

## अनुवाद कार्य का निष्पादन

➤ 26 जून को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा यथाघोषित "नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और अवैध व्यापार के विरुद्ध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस" के अवसर पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय का संदेश हिंदी में तैयार किया गया और इसके साथ ही, नारों समेत नशीले पदार्थों संबंधी विभिन्न जानकारी भी आम जनता के लिए तैयार करके समाचार-पत्रों में छापने हेतु हिंदी में तैयार की गई।

➤ "ड्रग विधि नियमन (क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण हेतु हस्त पुस्तिका)" का हिन्दी अनुवाद, टंकण व पुनरीक्षण कार्य संपन्न किया गया।

➤ ब्यूरो में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के अंतर्गत जारी किए जाने वाले कागजात के अलावा विभिन्न पदों यथा – उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक, अवर श्रेणी लिपिक व तकनीकी सहायक आदि संबंधी भर्ती नियमों को द्विभाषी तैयार किया गया व विधि एवं न्याय मंत्रालय से विधीक्षा के पश्चात् प्राप्त भर्ती नियमों को सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशन हेतु अंतिम रूप दिया गया।



# ANNEXURE

## ANNEXURE - 1 NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

|   |         | 2009    | 2010    | 2011    | 2012   | 2013   |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| SEIZURE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NO. OF CASES |         |         |         |         |        |        |
| Opium   | Seizure | 1,732   | 1,829   | 2,348   | 3,625  | 2,333  |
|   | Cases   | 899     | 1,057   | 892     | 876    | 881    |
| Morphine  | Seizure | 42      | 25      | 53      | 263    | 7      |
|   | Cases   | 351     | 196     | 147     | 140    | 99     |
| Heroin  | Seizure | 1,047   | 766     | 528     | 1,033  | 1,450  |
|   | Cases   | 3,964   | 3,181   | 2,944   | 3,155  | 4,609  |
| Ganja   | Seizure | 208,764 | 173,128 | 122,711 | 77,149 | 91,792 |
|   | Cases   | 9,423   | 7,631   | 4,174   | 4,468  | 4,592  |
| Hashish   | Seizure | 3,549   | 4,300   | 3,872   | 3,385  | 4,407  |
|   | Cases   | 3,495   | 3,061   | 2,263   | 2,031  | 2,430  |
| Cocaine   | Seizure | 12      | 23      | 14      | 44     | 47     |
|   | Cases   | 45      | 52      | 80      | 72     | 78     |
| Methaqualone                                      | Seizure | 5       | 20      | 72      | 216    | 3,205  |
|   | Cases   | 1       | 1       | 5       | 14     | 30     |
| Ephedrine   | Seizure | 1,244   | 2,207   | 7,208   | 4,393  | 6,655  |
|   | Cases   | 10      | 20      | 20      | 17     | 66     |
| L.S.D. (In grams)                                 | Seizure | 0       | 14      | 6       | 21     | 2      |
|   | Cases   | 0       | 2       | 5       | 5      | 3      |
| Acetic Anhydride                                  | Seizure | 658     | 74      | 62      | 363    | 243    |
|   | Cases   | 8       | 2       | 3       | 3      | 7      |
| Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS)                 | Seizure | 38      | 20      | 474     | 40     | 85     |
|   | Cases   | 3       | 8       | 4       | 15     | 23     |

## ANNEXURE-2 STATE-WISE SEIZURES OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN 2013

|                   |         | COCAINE | GANJA    | HASHISH | HEROIN | OPIUM  |
|-------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------|--------|
| ANDAMAN & NICOBAR | Qty.    | 0.00    | 56.49    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   |
|                   | Cases   | 0       | 12       | 0       | 0      | 0      |
|                   | Arrests | 0       | 25       | 0       | 0      | 0      |
| ANDHRA PRADESH    | Qty.    | 3.92    | 23395.00 | 140.00  | 13.93  | 0.00   |
|                   | Cases   | 4       | 556      | 1       | 5      | 0      |
|                   | Arrests | 10      | 1352     | 1       | 9      | 0      |
| ARUNACHAL PRADESH | Qty.    | 0.00    | 151.95   | 0.00    | 1.81   | 330.66 |
|                   | Cases   | 0       | 7        | 0       | 30     | 24     |
|                   | Arrests | 0       | 10       | 0       | 47     | 25     |
| ASSAM             | Qty.    | 0.00    | 4775.51  | 618.20  | 1.29   | 5.21   |
|                   | Cases   | 0       | 62       | 3       | 23     | 1      |
|                   | Arrests | 0       | 91       | 4       | 29     | 2      |





|                   |         |       |         |        |        |        |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| BIHAR             | Qty.    | 0.00  | 623.10  | 156.05 | 0.55   | 0.00   |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 19      | 14     | 2      | 0      |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 12      | 8      | 3      | 0      |
| CHANDIGARH        | Qty.    | 0.30  | 18.93   | 64.24  | 39.71  | 73.51  |
|                   | Cases   | 4     | 17      | 35     | 32     | 9      |
|                   | Arrests | 4     | 7       | 43     | 33     | 13     |
| CHHATTISGARH      | Qty.    | 0.00  | 1730.31 | 0.00   | 7.02   | 13.82  |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 123     | 0      | 48     | 8      |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 148     | 0      | 45     | 13     |
| DADAR & NAGAR     | Qty.    | 0.00  | 2.22    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 3       | 0      | 0      | 0      |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 3       | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| GOA               | Qty.    | 0.48  | 2.85    | 32.85  | 0.67   | 0.00   |
|                   | Cases   | 6     | 13      | 21     | 1      | 0      |
|                   | Arrests | 7     | 12      | 26     | 1      | 0      |
| GUJARAT           | Qty.    | 0.00  | 1499.56 | 111.40 | 0.77   | 1.60   |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 38      | 10     | 2      | 2      |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 52      | 14     | 0      | 0      |
| HARYANA           | Qty.    | 0.00  | 118.45  | 323.37 | 236.04 | 113.48 |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 53      | 173    | 156    | 78     |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 61      | 196    | 199    | 86     |
| HIMMACHAL PRADESH | Qty.    | 0.07  | 1.04    | 315.29 | 4.69   | 1.78   |
|                   | Cases   | 1     | 2       | 323    | 10     | 4      |
|                   | Arrests | 1     | 1       | 360    | 7      | 2      |
| JAMMU & KASHMIR   | Qty.    | 0.00  | 462.89  | 124.29 | 34.27  | 5.09   |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 27      | 100    | 18     | 3      |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 39      | 136    | 14     | 5      |
| JHARKHAND         | Qty.    | 0.00  | 1646.45 | 0.02   | 2.39   | 17.69  |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 73      | 1      | 15     | 23     |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 128     | 3      | 39     | 21     |
| KARNATAKA         | Qty.    | 0.04  | 1362.62 | 9.05   | 4.50   | 20.12  |
|                   | Cases   | 2     | 224     | 7      | 8      | 3      |
|                   | Arrests | 3     | 335     | 12     | 26     | 10     |
| KERALA            | Qty.    | 0.00  | 1027.39 | 0.59   | 53.85  | 1.25   |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 859     | 2      | 14     | 8      |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 989     | 9      | 24     | 7      |
| MADHAYA PRADESH   | Qty.    | 0.00  | 3751.24 | 6.05   | 44.88  | 346.32 |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 325     | 4      | 190    | 59     |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 409     | 6      | 260    | 111    |
| MAHARASHTRA       | Qty.    | 21.24 | 5262.48 | 176.77 | 49.49  | 34.22  |
|                   | Cases   | 46    | 202     | 67     | 51     | 4      |
|                   | Arrests | 92    | 270     | 100    | 64     | 8      |
| MANIPUR           | Qty.    | 0.00  | 2300.61 | 0.00   | 2.57   | 52.37  |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 12      | 0      | 30     | 6      |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 18      | 0      | 41     | 11     |
| MEGHALAYA         | Qty.    | 0.00  | 1343.72 | 0.00   | 2.35   | 0.00   |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 20      | 0      | 9      | 0      |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 4       | 0      | 5      | 0      |
| MIZORAM           | Qty.    | 0.00  | 331.60  | 0.00   | 0.90   | 0.70   |
|                   | Cases   | 0     | 56      | 0      | 108    | 1      |
|                   | Arrests | 0     | 66      | 0      | 135    | 1      |



|                    |         |       |           |          |          |          |
|--------------------|---------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| NAGALAND           | Qty.    | 0.00  | 1713.00   | 0.00     | 14.85    | 10.00    |
|                    | Cases   | 0     | 29        | 0        | 5        | 4        |
|                    | Arrests | 0     | 36        | 0        | 3        | 8        |
| NEW DELHI          | Qty.    | 20.37 | 13147.51  | 141.12   | 64.90    | 70.88    |
|                    | Cases   | 14    | 68        | 32       | 265      | 5        |
|                    | Arrests | 17    | 77        | 39       | 286      | 9        |
| ORISSA             | Qty.    | 0.00  | 1505.90   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
|                    | Cases   | 0     | 4         | 0        | 0        | 0        |
|                    | Arrests | 0     | 1         | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| PONDICHERRY        | Qty.    | 0.00  | 0.05      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
|                    | Cases   | 0     | 1         | 0        | 0        | 0        |
|                    | Arrests | 0     | 2         | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| PUNJAB             | Qty.    | 0.00  | 737.03    | 177.10   | 737.34   | 964.22   |
|                    | Cases   | 0     | 101       | 196      | 2487     | 552      |
|                    | Arrests | 0     | 128       | 236      | 2833     | 681      |
| RAJASTHAN          | Qty.    | 0.00  | 1214.87   | 0.00     | 0.80     | 199.09   |
|                    | Cases   | 0     | 26        | 0        | 15       | 15       |
|                    | Arrests | 0     | 39        | 0        | 35       | 20       |
| SIKKIM             | Qty.    | 0.00  | 0.66      | 0.00     | 0.02     | 0.00     |
|                    | Cases   | 0     | 4         | 0        | 1        | 0        |
|                    | Arrests | 0     | 4         | 0        | 1        | 0        |
| TAMIL NADU         | Qty.    | 0.00  | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 5.50     |
|                    | Cases   | 0     | 0         | 0        | 0        | 1        |
|                    | Arrests | 0     | 0         | 0        | 0        | 2        |
| TRIPURA            | Qty.    | 0.00  | 1065.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
|                    | Cases   | 0     | 30        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
|                    | Arrests | 0     | 19        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| UTTAR PRADESH      | Qty.    | 0.35  | 10394.32  | 1036.92  | 68.61    | 60.64    |
|                    | Cases   | 1     | 1156      | 1136     | 827      | 66       |
|                    | Arrests | 1     | 1181      | 1136     | 829      | 67       |
| UTTARANCHAL        | Qty.    | 0.00  | 304.09    | 290.90   | 1.61     | 0.21     |
|                    | Cases   | 0     | 21        | 251      | 68       | 2        |
|                    | Arrests | 0     | 19        | 230      | 85       | 1        |
| WEST BENGAL        | Qty.    | 0.00  | 11854.90  | 682.68   | 60.21    | 5.01     |
|                    | Cases   | 0     | 449       | 54       | 192      | 3        |
|                    | Arrests | 0     | 610       | 71       | 277      | 4        |
| Total              | Qty.    | 46.77 | 91,791.73 | 4,406.87 | 1,449.98 | 2,333.15 |
|                    | Cases   | 78    | 4592      | 2430     | 4609     | 881      |
| September 10, 2014 | Arrests | 135   | 6148      | 2630     | 5310     | 1103     |

### ANNEXURE-3 DRUG SEIZURES EFFECTED BY VARIOUS AGENICES IN 2013

| Agency                     | Opium | Morphine | Heroin | Ganja  | Hashish | Cocaine | Ephedrine | Acetic Anhydride | ATS |
|----------------------------|-------|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|------------------|-----|
| NCB                        | 298   | 0        | 303    | 5,889  | 197     | 21      | 1,702     | 20               | 51  |
| DRI                        | 0     | 0        | 80     | 12,482 | 99      | 0       | 2,013     | 0                | 4   |
| CBN                        | 116   | 1        | 5      | 0      | 6       | 0       | 0         | 222              | 0   |
| Customs and Central Excise | 3     | 0        | 2      | 1,695  | 3       | 1       | 648       | 0                | 21  |
| State Police               | 1,918 | 6        | 1,060  | 70,412 | 4,101   | 25      | 2,277     | 0                | 8   |
| State Excise               | 1     | 0        | 0      | 1,306  | 0       | 0       | 0         | 0                | 0   |



## ANNEXURE – 4 AIRPORT SEIZURES IN 2013

| Seizure Date | Airport   | Nationality       | Drug Name            | KGs | Gms |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|
| 25-Jan-13    | Mumbai    |                   | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 49  | 685 |
| 27-Jan-13    | Delhi     | One Indonesian    | Amphetamine/ATS      | 2   | 900 |
| 30-Jan-13    | Chennai   | One Indian        | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 4   | 950 |
| 2-Feb-13     | Delhi     | One Indian        | Ketamine             | 9   | 720 |
| 5-Feb-13     | Guwahati  | One Indian        | Pseudoephedrine      | 33  | 8   |
| 5-Feb-13     | Chennai   |                   | Ephedrine            | 1   | 300 |
| 9-Feb-13     | Chennai   | One Indian        | Ephedrine            | 19  | 748 |
| 1-Mar-13     | Kolkata   | One Indian        | Hashish              | 3   | 14  |
| 4-Mar-13     | Chennai   | One Indian        | Ketamine             | 20  | 0   |
| 4-Mar-13     | Chennai   | One Mozambique    | Ketamine             | 49  | 10  |
| 15-Mar-13    | Chennai   |                   | Ketamine             | 3   | 0   |
| 15-Mar-13    | Kolkata   | One Nepali        | Ganja                | 7   | 0   |
| 25-Mar-13    | Mumbai    | One South African | Amphetamine/ATS      | 6   | 676 |
| 7-Apr-13     | Mumbai    | One Zambian       | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 9   | 795 |
| 13-Apr-13    | Chennai   | One Indian        | Ephedrine            | 20  | 894 |
| 22-Apr-13    | Delhi     |                   | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 2   | 900 |
| 29-Apr-13    | Kolkata   |                   | Pseudoephedrine      | 2   | 0   |
| 30-Apr-13    | Chennai   | One Indian        | Ephedrine            | 0   | 730 |
| 30-Apr-13    | Chennai   |                   | Ketamine             | 10  | 450 |
| 7-May-13     | Bangalore | One Indian        | Ketamine             | 4   | 820 |
| 17-May-13    | Mumbai    | One South African | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 26  | 150 |
| 23-May-13    | Mumbai    | One Zambian       | Amphetamine/ATS      | 5   | 974 |
| 27-Jun-13    | Delhi     | One Indian        | Ketamine             | 7   | 0   |
| 28-Jun-13    | Delhi     | One Indian        |                      | 3   | 0   |
| 2-Jul-13     | Delhi     | One Indian        | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 30  | 0   |
| 3-Jul-13     | Delhi     | Two Tanzanian     | Pseudoephedrine      | 60  | 180 |
| 3-Jul-13     | Madurai   | One Indian        | Amphetamine/ATS      | 7   | 299 |
| 6-Jul-13     | Delhi     | One Indian        | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 10  | 0   |
| 6-Jul-13     | Mumbai    | 03 Indians        | Heroin               | 0   | 700 |
| 19-Jul-13    | Kolkata   | Two Indian        | Pseudoephedrine      | 44  | 875 |
| 21-Jul-13    | Mumbai    | One Nigerian      | Amphetamine/ATS      | 6   | 820 |
| 21-Jul-13    | Delhi     | Two South African | Pseudoephedrine      | 49  | 650 |
| 27-Jul-13    | Delhi     | One Indian        | Ketamine             | 4   | 750 |
| 29-Jul-13    | Mumbai    | One Indina        | Ketamine             | 1   | 745 |
| 31-Jul-13    | Chennai   | One Indian        | Ephedrine            | 0   | 510 |
| 31-Jul-13    | Chennai   | One Indian        | Ephedrine            | 0   | 485 |
| 8-Aug-13     | Kolkata   | Four Indian       | Pseudoephedrine      | 45  | 700 |
| 12-Aug-13    | Kolkata   |                   | Pseudoephedrine      | 37  | 137 |
| 12-Aug-13    | Mumbai    | Mumbai            | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 15  | 0   |
| 12-Aug-13    | Mumbai    | Mumbai            | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 15  | 0   |
| 15-Aug-13    | Chennai   | Three Indian      | Ephedrine            | 12  | 250 |
| 17-Aug-13    | Kolkata   | One Zimbabwe      | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 22  | 550 |
| 31-Aug-13    | Kolkata   | One Indian        | Hashish              | 5   | 0   |
| 13-Sep-13    | Kolkata   | One Indian        | Dextropropoxyphone   | 5   | 325 |
| 17-Sep-13    | Kolkata   | One Indian        | Pseudoephedrine      | 75  | 0   |
| 24-Sep-13    | Chennai   | One Indian        | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 14  | 300 |
| 25-Sep-13    | Chennai   |                   | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 14  | 300 |
| 2-Oct-13     | Chennai   | One Indian        | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 17  | 800 |
| 4-Oct-13     | Guwahati  | Two Indian        | Pseudoephedrine      | 24  | 600 |



|           |         |                    |                      |    |     |
|-----------|---------|--------------------|----------------------|----|-----|
| 4-Oct-13  | Delhi   | One Indian         | Pseudoephedrine      | 12 | 250 |
| 4-Oct-13  | Delhi   | One South African  | Pseudoephedrine      | 7  | 500 |
| 11-Oct-13 | Mumbai  | One South African  | Pseudoephedrine      | 17 | 400 |
| 13-Oct-13 | Delhi   | One US National    | Amphetamine/ATS      | 4  | 460 |
| 18-Oct-13 | Delhi   | 03 Indians         | Pseudoephedrine      | 28 | 500 |
| 30-Oct-13 | Delhi   | 03 Indians         | Pseudoephedrine      | 18 | 900 |
| 30-Oct-13 | Delhi   | One Indian         | Pseudoephedrine      | 28 | 0   |
| 13-Nov-13 | Kolkata |                    | Pseudoephedrine      | 25 | 400 |
| 24-Nov-13 | Chennai | One Indian         | Amphetamine/ATS      | 1  | 775 |
| 28-Nov-13 | Kolkata | One Indian         | Dextropropoxyphone   | 15 | 750 |
| 3-Dec-13  | Mumbai  | One South African  | Ephedrine            | 16 | 0   |
| 10-Dec-13 | Kolkata | One Indian         | Heroin               | 0  | 786 |
| 22-Dec-13 | Mumbai  | One Congo National | Amphetamine/ATS      | 5  | 15  |
| 25-Dec-13 | Delhi   | One South African  | Methaqualone/Mandrax | 22 | 235 |

#### ANNEXURE-5 FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED DURING 2013

|    | NATIONALITY                    | PERSONS ARRESTED |
|----|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1  | AFGHANISTAN                    | 5                |
| 2  | BANGLADESH                     | 2                |
| 3  | BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY | 1                |
| 4  | BRAZIL                         | 2                |
| 5  | CANADA                         | 1                |
| 6  | CAMEROON                       | 1                |
| 7  | CONGO                          | 2                |
| 8  | GHANA                          | 2                |
| 9  | INDONESIA                      | 1                |
| 10 | IRAN                           | 2                |
| 11 | JAPAN                          | 2                |
| 12 | KENYA                          | 3                |
| 13 | MALDIVES                       | 1                |
| 14 | MYANMAR                        | 22               |
| 15 | MOZAMBIQUE                     | 5                |
| 16 | NIGERIA                        | 57               |
| 17 | NEPAL                          | 63               |
| 18 | PAKISTAN                       | 1                |
| 19 | RUSSIA                         | 1                |
| 20 | SEIRRA LIONE                   | 1                |
| 21 | SPAIN                          | 1                |
| 22 | TANZANIA                       | 4                |
| 23 | UNITED STATES                  | 1                |
| 24 | SOUTH AFRICA                   | 12               |
| 25 | ZAMBIA                         | 4                |
| 26 | ZIMBABWE                       | 1                |
| 27 | TOTAL                          | 229              |



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