



वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ANNUAL REPORT 2016

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो

गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

VISION

Endeavour for a drug free society through coordination and cooperation with all stakeholders and creating synergy amongst them

MISSION

As Central Authority, to effectively prevent and combat abuse of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

To coordinate actions by various officers, State Governments and other authorities relating to enforcement under all relevant drug laws.

To coordinate actions taken by all concerned Ministries, Departments or Organisations in matters relating to drug abuse.

To ensure implementation of the National obligations under various International Conventions and Protocols in respect of counter measures against illicit trafficking.

To work in cooperation with Foreign Authorities and International organisations to facilitate coordination and universal action.

As National Nodal Agency, to be a repository and reference point for data, issues and benchmarks pertaining to drug law enforcement.

To assess and analyse existing and emerging challenges, trends and operational capabilities to make appropriate interventions and advise the Central Government.

To make sustained efforts for capacity building and training of agencies involved in the field of drug law enforcement.

MOTTO

INTELLIGENCE

ENFORCEMENT

COORDINATION



CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Drug Trafficking Scenario in India

1.1 Trends and Patterns 2016	09
1.2 Narcotic Drugs	10
1.3 Narcotic Crops	24
1.4 Psychotropic Substances	26
1.5 Clandestine laboratories	33
1.6 Precursor chemicals	34
1.7 Pharmaceutical Drugs	38
1.8 Internet Pharmacy	40
1.9 Darknet and Bitcoin	41
1.10 Control Delivery	41
1.11 Disposal of Drugs	42
1.12 Modus Operandi	43

Chapter 2: Capacity Building

2.1 Training	46
2.2 Assistance to States	50
2.3 Drug Detection Kits	52

Chapter 3: Coordination

3.1 National Coordination	57
3.2 International Coordination	60

Chapter 4: Demand Reduction 70

Chapter 5: organisation 76

Chapter 6: Table 82

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from the desk of the
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Drug trafficking and Drug Abuse are very important issues across the globe. It is a serious problem that impacts our health, economic well being and our internal security as proceeds from drug is often found to fund anti-national activities.

Narcotics Control Bureau – the national nodal agency for Drug Law Enforcement had been at the fore front of fighting this menace and over the years we have included many new strategies to deal with the issue. However, primarily these efforts can be divided into two broad categories i.e. Supply Reduction and Demand Reduction efforts.

During the year 2016, the drug interdiction efforts made by various drug law enforcement agencies lead to the seizure of 2,251 kg. Opium, 1,675 kg. Heroin, 2,94,347 kg. Ganja, 2805 kg. Hashish, 28 kg. Cocaine, and 68.06 kg Ketamine. Opium Poppy crop spread over 6512 acres and Cannabis over 8438 acres were also destroyed.

During the year, 2016 the Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) under the chairpersonship of DG, NCB to have effective coordination among all agencies working in the field of drug law enforcement. First monthly meeting of NCORD was held on 29.12.2016 at NCB Hqrs., New Delhi. Besides the representatives of central agencies for example Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Enforcement Directorate, Border Guarding Forces, etc., representatives of four states namely, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab attended the meeting. Issues like Heroin trafficking in India, Pharmaceutical drug abuse, Trafficking through International Airports, etc., were discussed in detail and a suitable mechanism for coordination among various drug law enforcement agencies was set in for the first time.

For capacity building of officials of various drug law enforcement agencies, NCB organised short-duration training programmes on Drug Law Enforcement. During 2016, 300 such training programmes were organised by NCB wherein 11,994 personnel of State Police, Central Excise, Border Guarding Forces, Courier companies were trained. NCB continued to conduct Computer Based Training Module at its Headquarters and 12 different Zones. The module is based on international best practices designed by UNODC to strengthen the Drug Law Enforcement capacities in South Asia. During 2016, 251 Computer Based Training programmes were organised by NCB wherein 1271 personnel of State Police, Central Excise and Border Guarding Forces were trained. NCB also distributed 1898 Drug Detection (DD) kits to various State/ Central agencies for on-spot identification of seized drugs. Further, to enhance the drug enforcement capabilities of the states, an amount of Rs. 5.00 crores was allocated under the scheme "Assistance to States" out of which, an amount of Rs.3,99,99,876/- was sanctioned to 15 States till December, 2016.

For the first time NCB has organized the BRICS Heads of Drug Control Agencies 2nd Anti-Drug Working Group Meeting on 8th July, 2016 at New Delhi. Foreign delegations from Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa led by Heads of their Drug Control Agencies and Indian delegation headed by DG, NCB, attended the meeting on counteracting the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. NCB has also organised the 1st Bilateral Working Group Meeting between NCB, India and National Narcotics Board (BNN), Indonesia in New Delhi, on 10th-11th August, 2016; the 2nd DG level talks between NCB, India and Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Myanmar in New Delhi, on 09th-10th November, 2016. The 2nd DG level talks between NCB, India and Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), Sri Lanka were held in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 16th - 17th December, 2016. Further, the 5th DG Level Talks between NCB, India and DNC, Bangladesh was held at New Delhi on 21st-22nd December, 2016 in order to further enhance international cooperation in the field of drug law enforcement. These Bilateral Working Group Meetings and DG level talks with the counterpart of neighbouring countries helped enhance cooperation and information sharing on a real time basis.

The Demand Reduction Strategy primarily focuses on the efforts/steps taken by NCB to reduce the public desire for consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. NCB has made serious efforts to spread the awareness among masses about the ill effects of drug abuse by organising various programmes. During 2016, NCB carried out 657 awareness and educational programmes as part of drug demand reduction activities including 193 programmes in various schools/ colleges throughout the country.

Our efforts have also been supplemented by host of other agencies to which we are thankful like Department of Revenue Intelligence, Custom and Central Excise, Coast Guard, Border Guarding Forces, State Police, etc.

Jai Hind.


(RINA MITRA)

DRUG TRAFFICKING SCENARIO IN INDIA



CHAPTER

01



The drug trafficking scenario in India is largely attributed to various external and internal factors. One of the prime external factors happens to be India's close proximity to the major Opium producing regions of South West and South East Asia known as the 'Golden Crescent' and the 'Golden Triangle', respectively. The geographical location of India as such, makes it vulnerable to transit, trafficking and consumption of Opium derivatives in various forms along the known trafficking routes. The major internal factors responsible are illicit cultivation of Poppy and the diversion from the licit Opium sources into illicit production in interior areas.

DRUG TRAFFICKING SCENARIO IN INDIA

The drug trafficking situation in any country is determined more by its geographical factors. India is no exception. One of the prime geographical factors influencing India's drug situation is its close proximity to the Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran) and the Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Laos and Thailand). The geographical location of India as such makes it vulnerable to transit, trafficking and consumption of Opium derivatives in various forms.

The main internal factor influencing drug trafficking in India is illicit cultivation of Opium Poppy and Cannabis in some pockets of the country. The diversion from licit Opium sources into illicit production is a matter of major concern. Similarly, illicit cultivation and wild growth of Cannabis in hilly and remote areas of Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Odisha, Jharkhand, etc., lead to intrastate and interstate Cannabis trafficking.

1.1 TRENDS AND PATTERNS 2016

India's close proximity with the major Opium growing areas of South West and South East Asia known as Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent makes it a transit region as well as a consumption region. Cannabis and the Opium Poppy are indigenous to most of the region. In addition, India has a large chemical industries and growing pharmaceutical base. The drug situation in India is, therefore, a complex combination of many factors. The salient features of drug trafficking scenario in India may be summarized as under:

- 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, Bangladesh, Maldives and Western countries.
- Trafficking of Hashish from Nepal to India and from India to Nepal.
- Illicit cultivation of Opium and wild growth of Cannabis in some pockets.
- Diversion of precursor chemicals and other controlled substances.
- Attempts to establish Illicit Meth labs in active collaboration with foreign collaborators.
- Diversion of pharmaceutical preparations and prescription drugs containing psychotropic substances and trafficking to neighboring countries.
- Diversion of non scheduled drugs / Ayurvedic medicines and trafficking to Middle East, and other Western countries.
- Internet pharmacies and misuse of courier services.
- Use of dark net and bit coins.

- Involvement of foreign nationals in trafficking and distribution networks - Africans in case of Heroin and Cocaine and Nepalese in case of Hashish.

- An area of recent concern has been the illegal preparation of Mandax, ATS/Meths in India and further trafficking to certain destinations in South East Asia, Europe and Africa

1.2 NARCOTIC DRUGS

1.2.1 OPIUM

“Opium” means the coagulated juice of the Opium Poppy, and “Opium Poppy” means the plant of the species *Papaver somniferum* L. It is a plant that grows in many countries around the world with moderate climate. It has flowers of different colours ranging from white to red and size ranging from round to elongate bulbs containing seeds whose colour can range from white to dark violet.

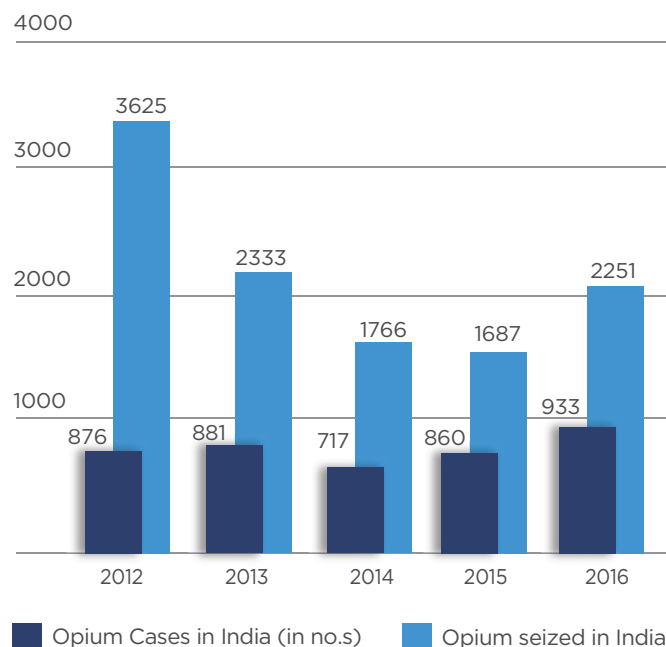


Opium pod before lancing.

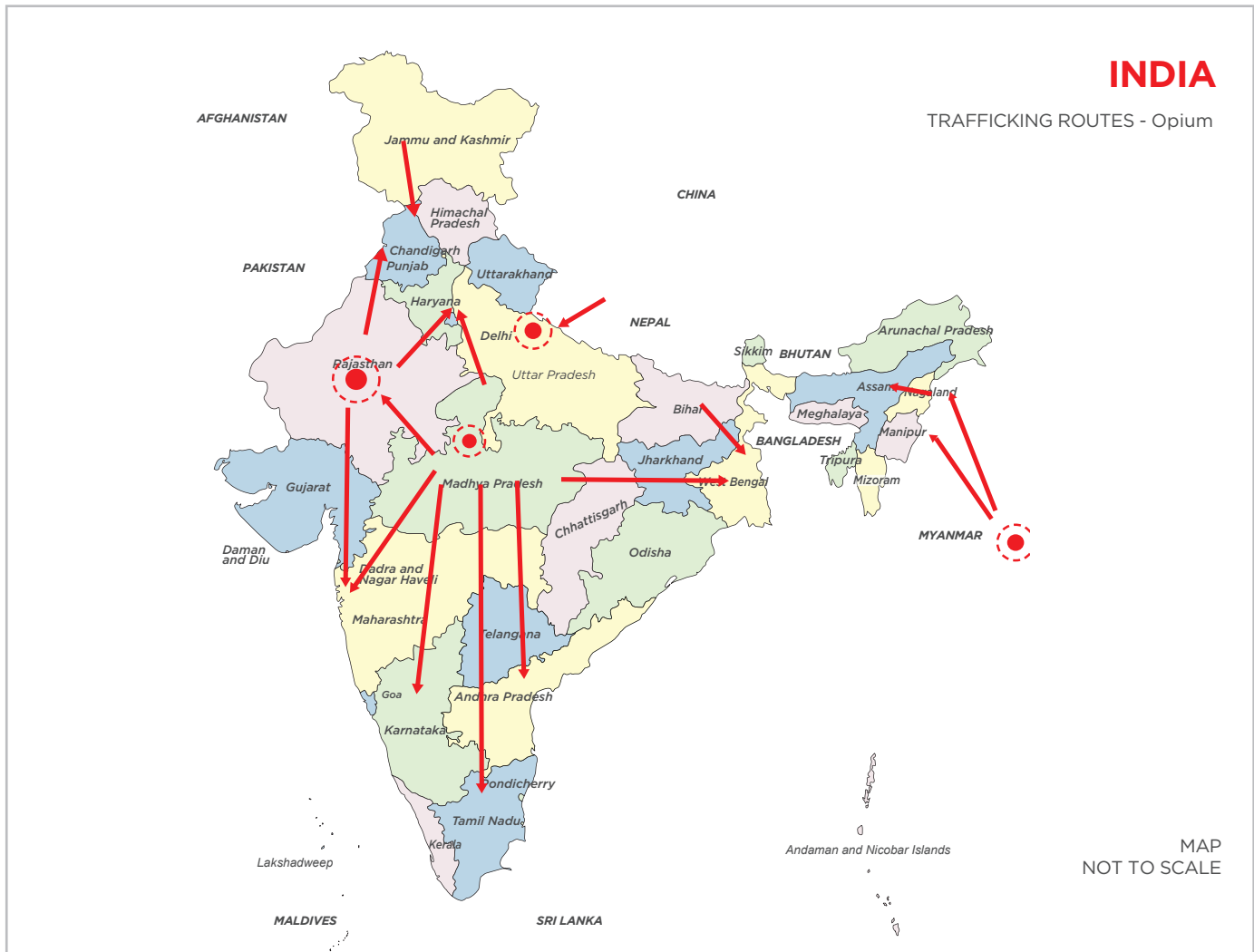
Raw Opium is a non-homogeneous material containing Poppy capsule fragments. It is sticky, tar-like and dark brown when fresh, and becomes brittle and hard as it ages. Raw Opium is produced by the air drying of Opium. Heroin is synthesized from Opium. It is a source of many narcotics, including:

Morphine	3.1 - 19.2
Codeine	0.7 - 6.6
Thebaine	0.2 - 10.6
Papaverine	0.1 - 9.0
Noscapine	1.4 - 15.8

Total Opium seizure in 2016 was 2251 kg. The comparative figures for the last 5 years are given below. While there has been an increasing trend in the number of reported Opium seizures in comparison to previous years, the quantity of Opium seized has also increased from 1687 kgs to 2251 kg.



Year-wise seizure of Opium in last five years. (figure in kg.)

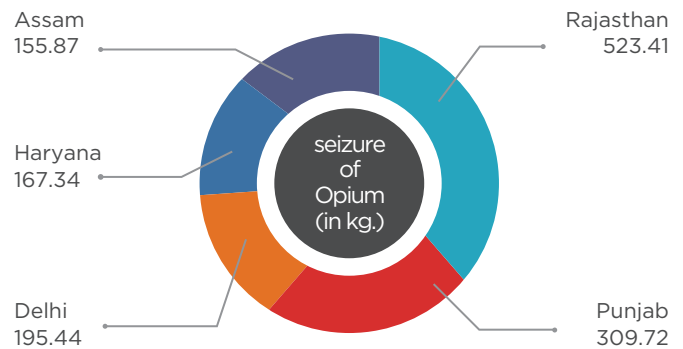


Significant seizures of Opium

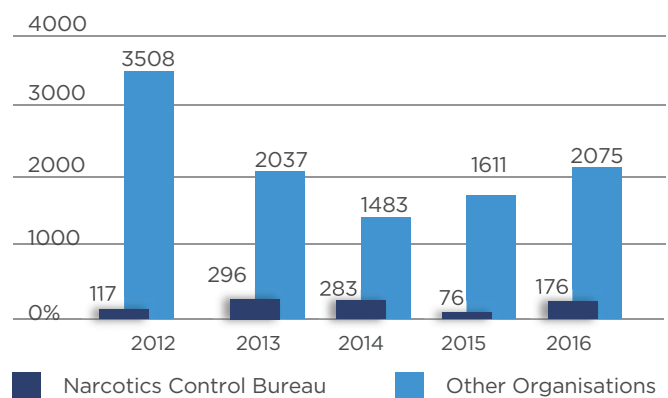
- On 18.03.2016, officers of NCB, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 10.866 kg Opium at Jorabat, Guwahati. Two persons were arrested.
- On 31.03.2016, officers of Bihar Police seized 11.190 kg Opium and arrested one person.
- On 13.04.2016, officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit seized 168.05 kg Ganja and 4.550 kg Opium at Piparahi Village, District - Gaya, Bihar.
- On 19.04.2016, officers of NCB, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 12.047 kg Opium and 2.083 kg Morphine near Sonapur Civil Hospital, Sonapur, Guwahati. Three persons were arrested.
- On 07.05.2016, officers of NCB, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 54.648 kg Opium and 2.060 kg Morphine at Lokhra, Guwahati. Four persons were arrested.
- On 15.05.2016, officers of Delhi Police seized 69.000 kg Opium at Delhi. Six persons were arrested.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

- On 19.05.2016, officers of NCB, Imphal Sub Zone seized 13.000 kg Opium at Churachandpur, Manipur. One person was arrested.
- On 21.07.2016, officers of Rajasthan Police seized 15.000 kg Opium at Chittaurgarh, Rajasthan.
- On 21.07.2016, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Rajasthan, Chittorgarh seized 15.000 kg Opium and arrested two persons.
- On 23.07.2016, officers of Assam Police seized 35.000 kg Opium and arrested two persons.
- On 23.07.2016, officers of State Police Assam, PS - Gorchuk seized 35.000 kg Opium and arrested two persons.
- On 05.10.2016, officers of Rajasthan Police seized 21.400 kg Opium and arrested one person.
- On 19.11.2016, officers of State Police Delhi seized 69.0 kg Opium and arrested six persons.



State-wise seizure of Opium in 2016. (figures in kg.)



Year-wise seizure of Opium during the last five years. (Agency-wise) (figure in kg.)

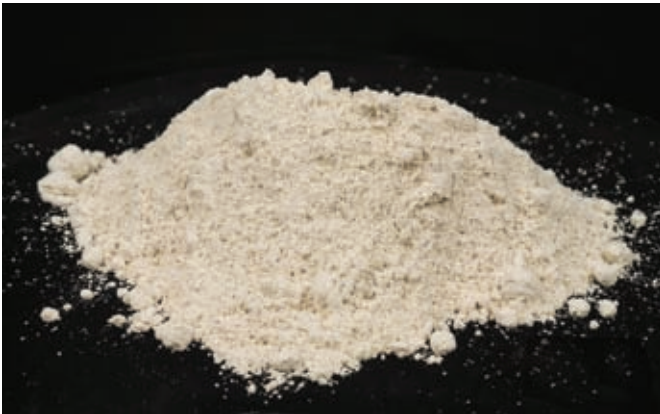


Border Security Force (BSF) seized Opium and Dodapost from Indo - Pakistan border.

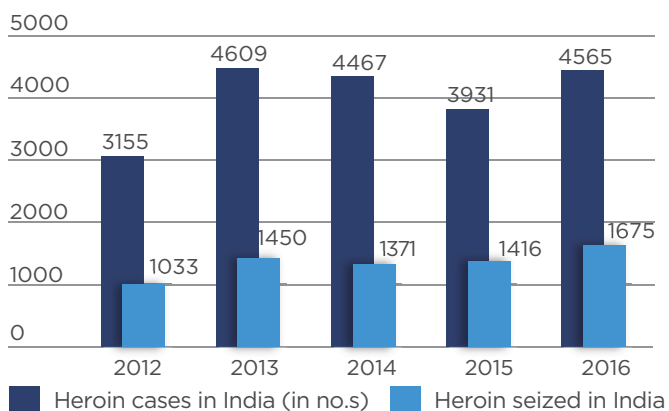


Two people arrested for Opium Trafficking at Jodhpur

1.2.2 HEROIN



Heroin is a semi synthetic drug which is derived from Morphine (a derivative of Opium) after processing it with Acetic Anhydride. It comes out in a variety of colours ranging from white, off white and brown to grey. In comparison to the locally produced variety, the South West Asian origin Heroin (white and brownish mostly) that enters India through the Indo-Pak border has a higher level of purity. The purity decreases as it passes through a number of hands to the streets due to successive levels of adulteration. The Heroin seizures in India depicted an increasing trend during the years from 2012 to 2013 and 2014 to 2015. In 2016, increasing trend in the quantity of Heroin seized in India has been noticed.



Year-wise seizure of Heroin during the last five years.
(figure in kg.)

Significant seizures of Heroin

- On 06.01.2016, BSF, Khemkaran, Punjab seized 4.880 kg Heroin and 850 gram of Opium and handed it over to NCB, Chandigarh Zonal Unit. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 08.02.2016, officers of Customs (Preventive), Cochin seized 4.005 kg Heroin and 300 gram of Methamphetamine at Cochin. One Beninese national was arrested.
- On 07.04.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow seized 5.000 kg Heroin at Lucknow. One person was arrested.
- On 14.04.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar seized 30.498 kg Heroin along with one cartridge and four empty magazines at Ferozpur, Punjab. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 06.05.2016, BSF, Amarkot, Punjab seized 17.980 kg Heroin and handed it over to NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone for further investigation under NDPS Act. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 07.05.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Varanasi seized seven kg Heroin at Varanasi. Four persons were arrested.
- On 07.05.2016, officers of State Police, Jammu and Kashmir seized Ten kg Heroin at Narwal Chowk, Jammu and arrested five persons.
- On 21.05.2016, officers of Border Security

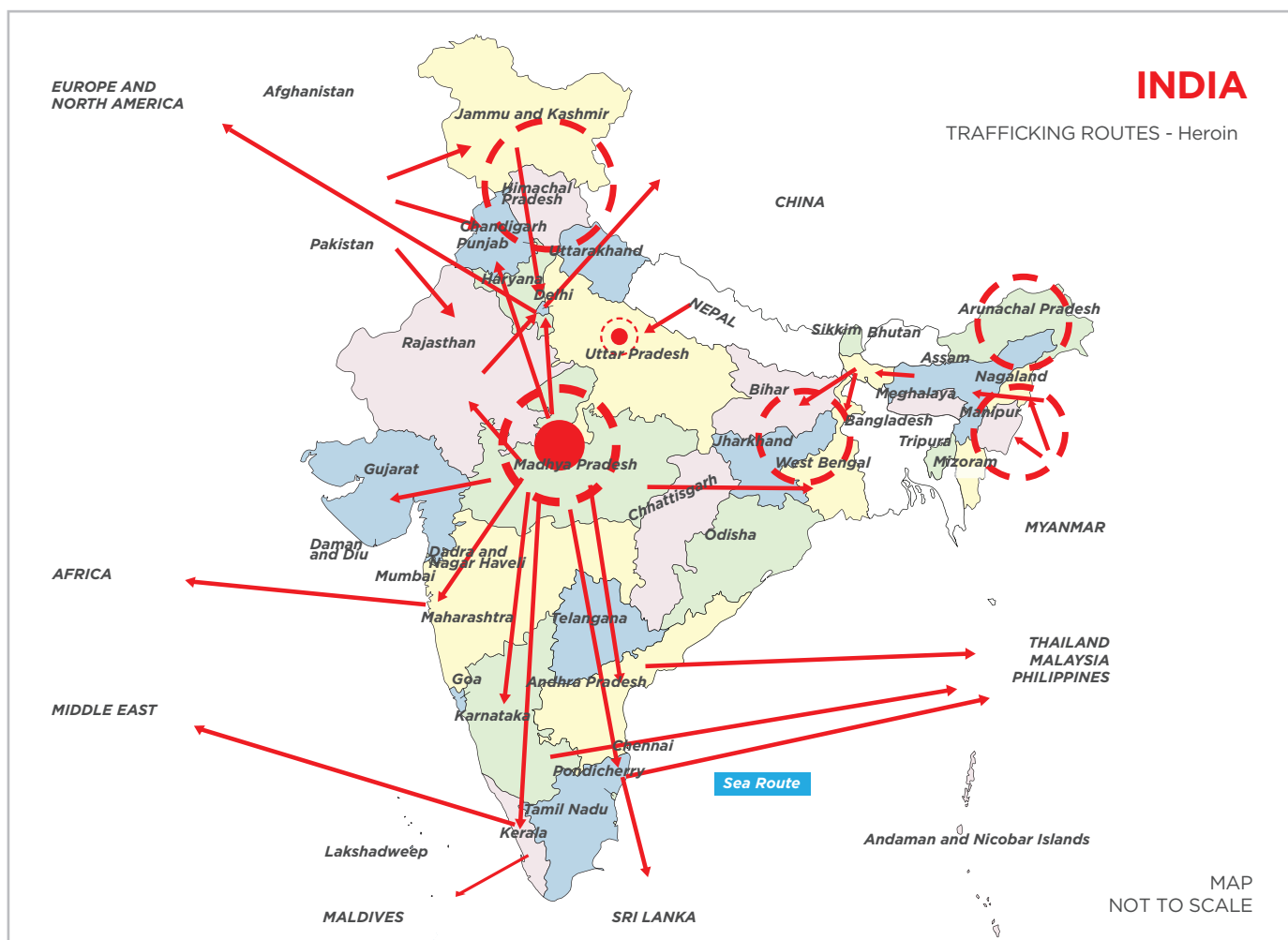
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

Force, Gurdaspur apprehended one person along with 4.900 kg Heroin at Gurdaspur, Punjab and handed over to Punjab Police, Amritsar. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

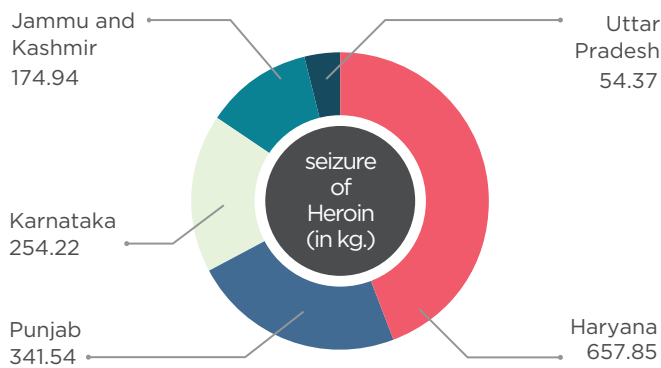
- On 07.06.2016, officers of Jammu and Kashmir Police seized ten kg Heroin and arrested five persons.
- On 13.07.2016, officers of NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone in coordination with BSF, Narli, Tarn Taran, Punjab seized 21.000 kg Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 23.07.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Ludhiana seized 5.945 kg

Heroin at Rani Jhansi Road, Ludhiana. One person was arrested.

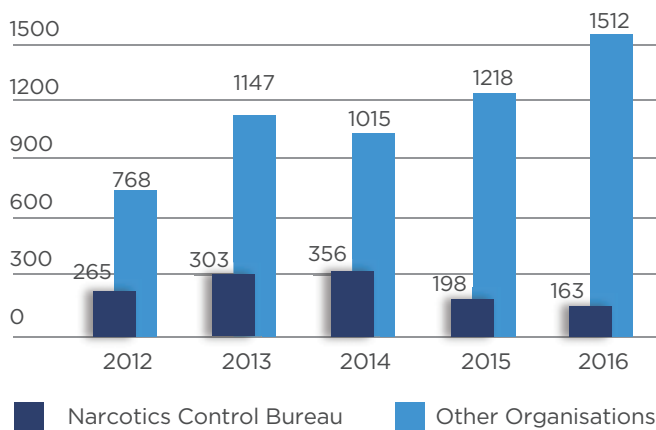
- On 02.08.2016, officers of NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone in coordination with BSF Khemkaran, Punjab seized 14.060 kg Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 08.09.2016, officers of NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone in co-ordination with BSF 70th BN. seized 24.855 kg Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 14.10.2016, officers of State Police, Jammu and Kashmir seized five kg Heroin along with Indian currency Rs.1.5 lakh. Five persons were arrested.



- On 21.10.2016, officers of NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone in co-ordination with BSF, Khasa, Amritsar, Punjab seized 4.970 kg Heroin and 183 gram of Opium. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 31.10.2016, officers of NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone in co-ordination with BSF, Mamdot, Ferozpur, Punjab seized 7.670 kg Heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On 24.12.2016, officers of NCB Amritsar Sub Zone, in coordination with BSF seized 6.980 kg Heroin at Bharopal, Punjab. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.



State-wise seizure of Heroin in 2016. (figure in kg.)



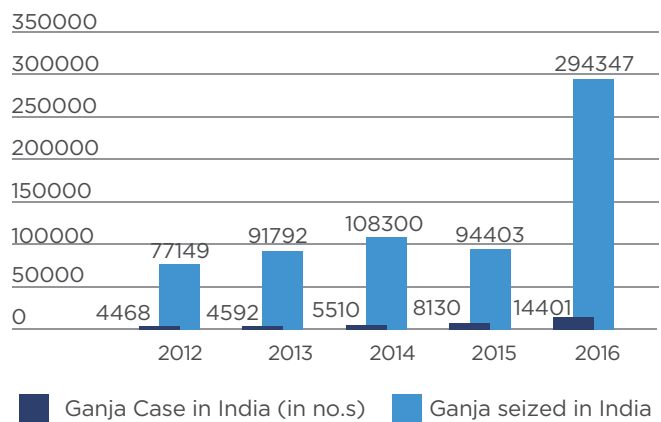
Year-wise seizure of Heroin during the last five years. (Agency-wise) (figure in kg.)

1.2.3 CANNABIS (GANJA)

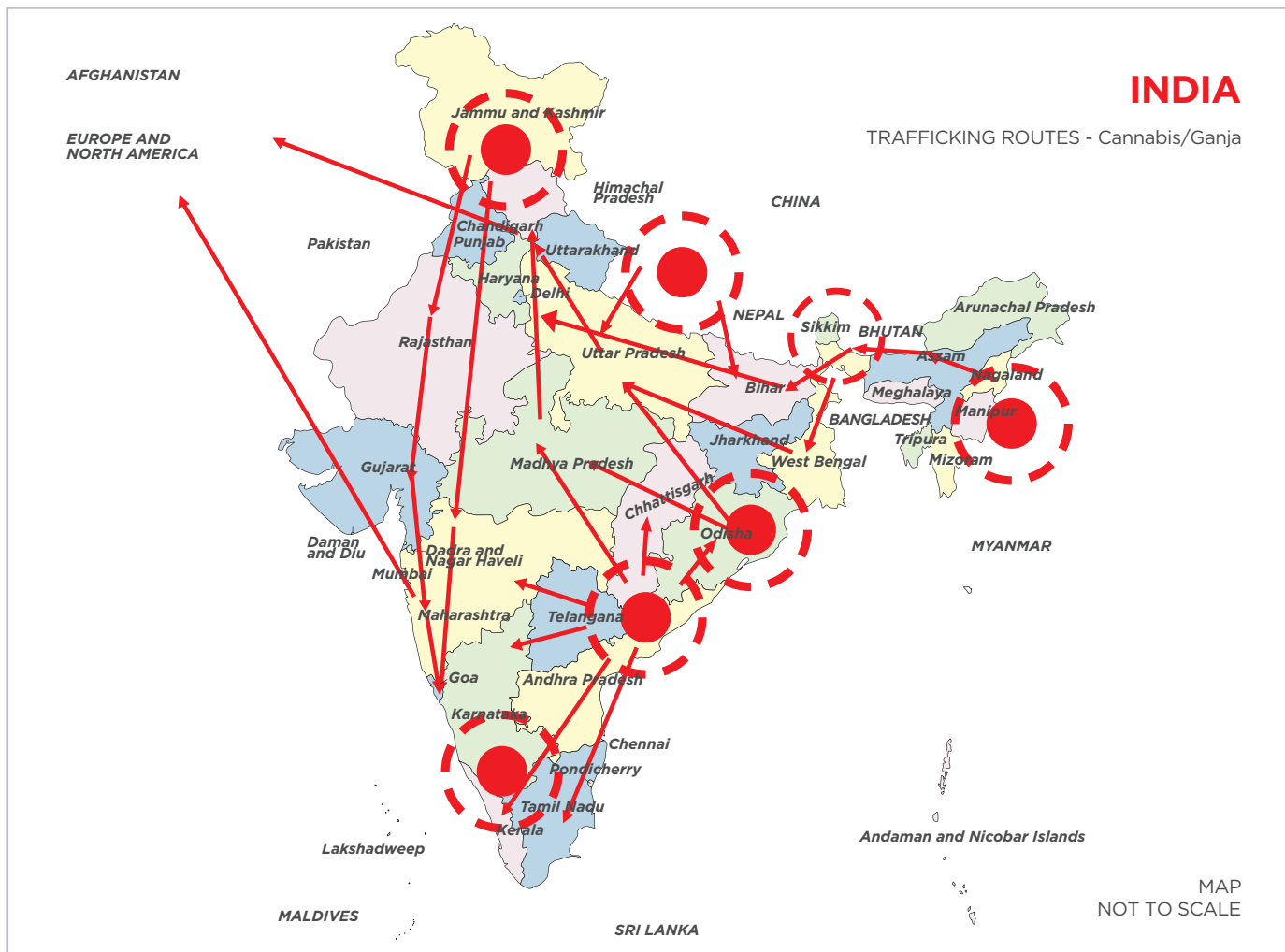


According to the UNODC, “Cannabis is the most widely abused illicit substance in the world”. Cannabis, produced from the Cannabis sativa plant, is used in three forms: herbal Cannabis, the dried leaves and flowering tops, also known as ‘Cannabis,’ Ganja,’ or ‘Weed,’ among others; Cannabis resin, the pressed secretions of the plant, known as ‘Hashish’ or ‘Charas;’ and Cannabis oil, a mixture resulting from distillation or extraction of active ingredients of the plant.”

In India, Cannabis herb and Cannabis resin are more prevalent but there are few instances of seizures of Cannabis Oil/ Hash Oil also.



Year-wise seizure of Ganja during the last five years. (figure in kg.)



Trends

There are no estimates regarding the cultivation and production of Cannabis in India because it is not legally cultivated in India and is only confined to illicit cultivation and wild growth. In 2016, the following trends were however noticed in the 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 and in the states of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

- The main transit routes for Ganja are through Assam, Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland and Chhattisgarh.
- The drug is often concealed in legitimate consignments.



Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) seized 280 kg. of Ganja on 15-09-2016.

Significant seizures of Cannabis (Ganja)

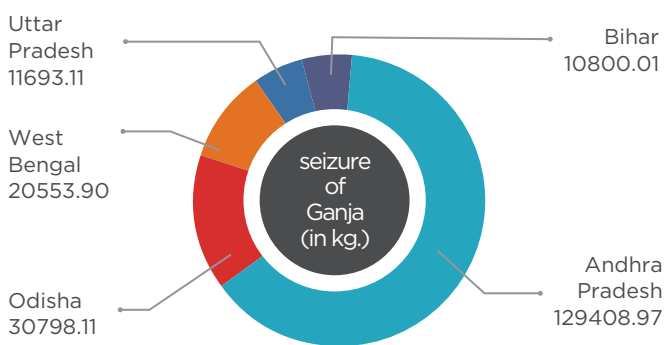
- On 18.04.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, West Bengal seized 1918.200 kg Ganja and arrested two persons.
- On 30.04.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Assam seized 1696.630 kg Ganja along with a Tata Truck vehicle and arrested two persons.
- On 13.05.2016, officers of State Railway Protection Force, Uttar Pradesh seized 1110 kg Ganja and arrested one person.
- On 28.05.2016, officers of NCB, Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 1144.300 kg Ganja from Khanapara area, Guwahati and arrested one person.
- On 29.05.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Berhampore seized 1956.900 kg Ganja at Berhampore. The drug was concealed in a container. Three persons were arrested.
- On 24.06.2016, officers of NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone in coordination with Telangana Police jointly conducted a vehicle search at village Bongluru, Hyderabad and seized 1448.900 kg Ganja. Seven persons were arrested.
- On 28.06.2016, officers of State Excise Narcotics Cell, Nagaland seized 1620.000 kg Ganja and arrested one person.
- On 25.08.2016, officers of State Police Odisha, Distt- Koraput seized 1614.740 kg Ganja and arrested three persons.
- On 06.09.2016, Odisha Police seized 2000.300 kg Ganja at Malkangiri and arrested seven persons.
- On 07.09.2016, officers of Maharashtra Police seized 1936.750 kg Ganja at Nagpur and arrested 14 persons.
- On 13.09.2016, State Police Andhra Pradesh seized 1215 kg Ganja and arrested two persons.
- On 27.09.2016, officers of State Police Odisha, Malkangiri seized 1395.850 kg Ganja and arrested one person.
- On 05.10.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Muzaffarpur seized 1437 kg Ganja, and arrested one person.
- On 19.10.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Patna, Bihar seized 144.09 kg Hashish, 41.5 kg Ganja, 300 pieces of Nitrovet-10 tabs (sleeping pills), unidentified adhesive substance, two pieces of crushing machine (metal), two bundles of brown plastic tape and Indian currency Rs.1,52,500/- at Patna, Bihar. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.



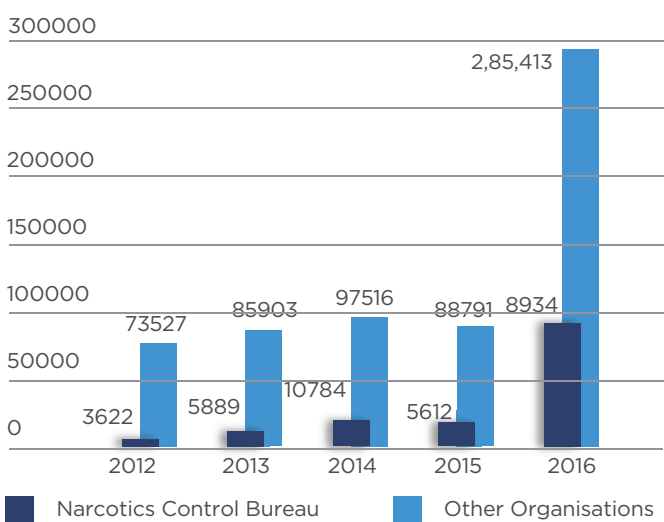
Seizure of Ganja by NCB Indore.

- On 25.10.2016, officers of State Police, Odisha seized 1231.100 kg Ganja, and arrested three persons.
- On 19.11.2016, officers of Andhra Pradesh Police seized 2125.300 kg Ganja at East Godavari and arrested six persons.

The Ganja seizures in India increased during 2012 to 2014. However, after a marginal decrease in 2015, it showed an increasing trend in 2016. The graph below shows that Ganja seizures have mostly been reported in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar.



State-wise seizure of Ganja in 2016. (figure in kg.)



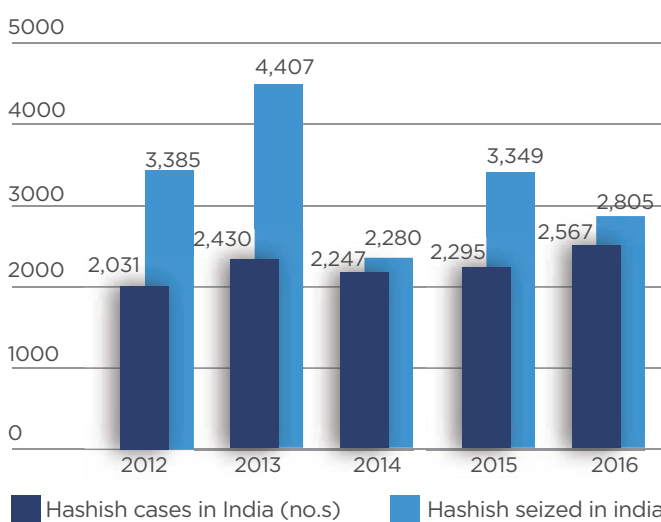
Year-wise seizure of Ganja during the last five years. (Agency-wise) (figure in Kg.)

1.2.4 HASHISH

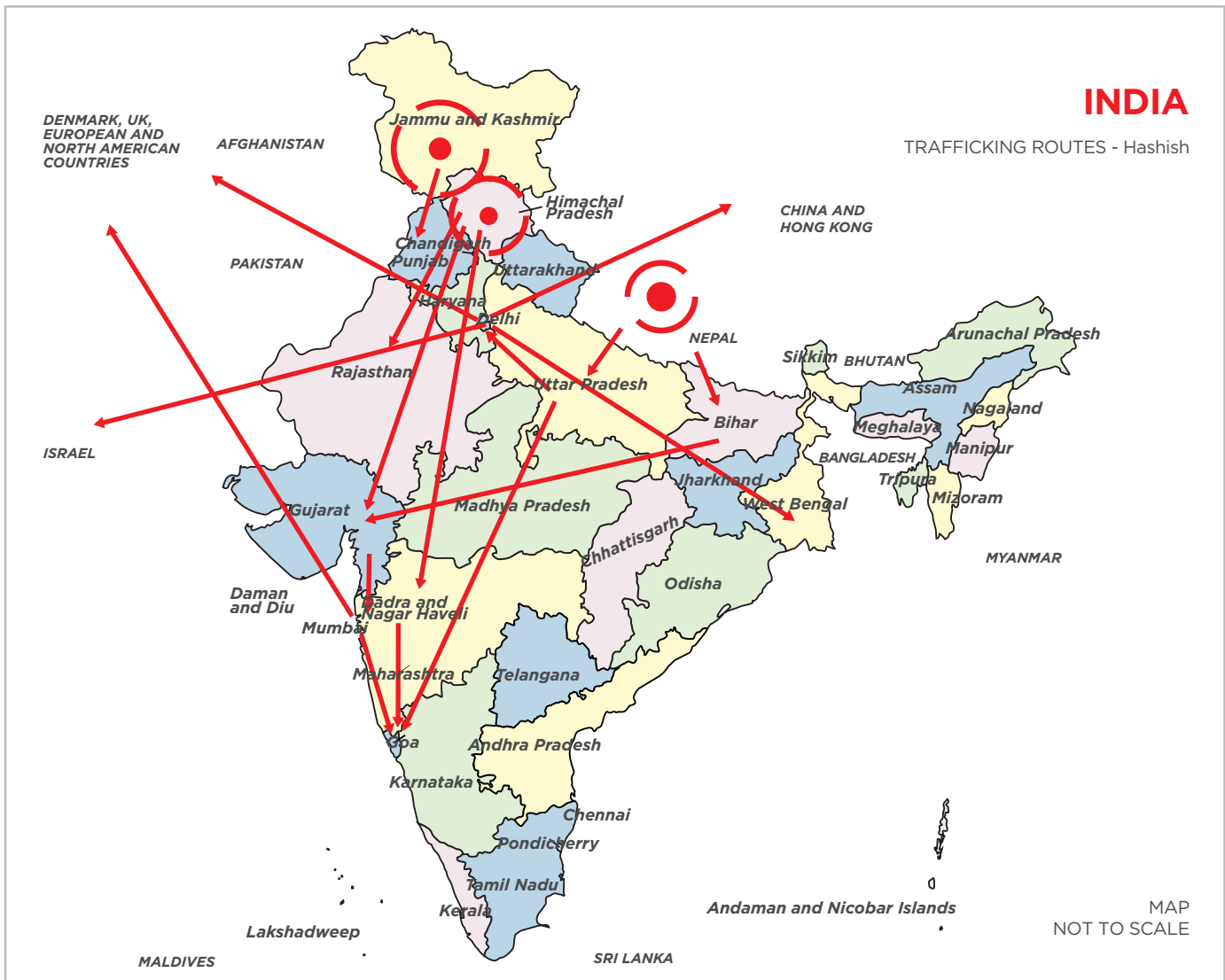


Hashish or Charas is the resinous extract derived from the plant, Cannabis sativa. Generally Hashish is extracted from the plants by rubbing the flowering tops of the plant between the palms of the hand or on rubber sheets.

The Seizure of Hashish in the country is around three tons every year. The Hashish seizures in India depicted a decreasing trend in the year 2016, as compared to 2015. The graph below shows that Hashish seizures have mostly been reported in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir.



Year-wise seizure of Hashish during the last five years. (figure in Kg.)



Significant seizures of Hashish/ Charas

- On 08.01.2016, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle at Charoti Toll Naka, Palghar and seized 36.000 kg Hashish. The drug was concealed in a false cavity of the back seat of the vehicle. Four persons were arrested.
- On 10.01.2016, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Gorakhpur intercepted a vehicle near Gorakhpur Toll Plaza and seized 205.900 kg Hashish. Five persons were arrested.

The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

- On 12.01.2016, officers of NCB, Lucknow Zonal Unit seized 30.000 kg Hashish at Jafrabad Mod, Rudrapur-Rampur Highway, PS Bilaspur, District Rampur. Three persons including one Nepalese national were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.
- On 24.02.2016, officers of Customs Mahrajganj, Uttar Pradesh seized 21.480 kg Hashish and arrested two Nepalese nationals.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

- On 10.03.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow seized 140 kg Hashish at Lucknow. Three persons were arrested.

- On 12.05.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Gorakhpur seized 40.000 kg Hashish at Pipraich Raiwaly Station, Kaptanganj, Uttar Pradesh. The drug was concealed in the ceiling of the toilet of Narkatiyaganj - Muzaffarnagar passenger train. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

- On 25.08.2016, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 43.070 kg Hashish at Borivali Railway Station and arrested three persons.

- On 29.08.2016, officers of State Police, PS Bahu Fort, Jammu and Kashmir seized 15.000 kg Hashish and arrested five persons.

- On 21.09.2016, officers of NCB, Patna Zonal Unit in coordination with SSB seized 27.750 kg Hashish and 2.130 kg Opium at Narkatiaganj, West Champaran and arrested four persons. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

- On 05.10.2016, officers of State Police, Jammu and Kashmir, seized 27 kg Hashish and arrested one person.

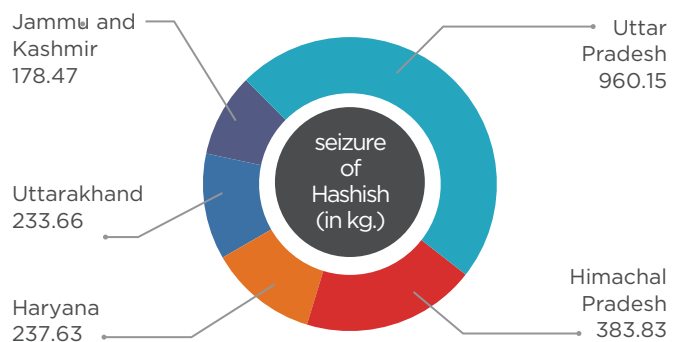
- On 28.10.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Patna, Bihar seized 38.000 kg Hashish at Motipur Railway Station. The drug was concealed in the ceiling of the toilet of Narkatiyaganj - Muzaffarnagar passenger train. The drug was packed in 40 packets. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

- On 12.12.2016, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized 16.596 kg Hashish at Bandra

Terminus Mumbai Railway Station and arrested three persons.

- On 18.12.2016, officers of State Police, Uttaranchal seized 43.540 kg Hashish and arrested two persons.

- On 25.12.2016, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics in coordination with STF Bareilly, seized 76 kg Hashish and arrested two persons.



State-wise seizure of Hashish in 2016. (figure in Kg.)

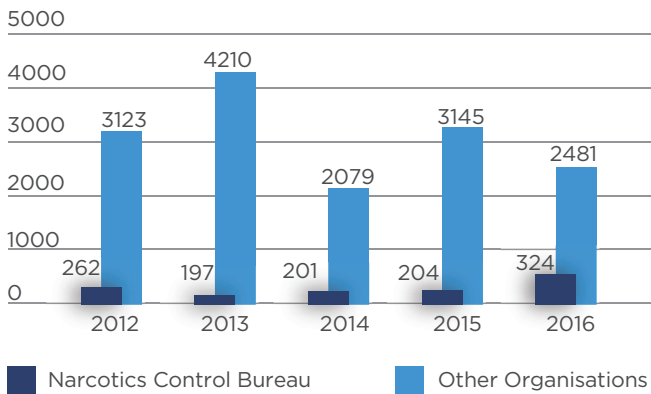
The state-wise seizure of Hashish as mentioned above shows that in the year 2016, maximum amount of Hashish/Charas was seized in UP.



Seizure of Charas in a joint operation by NCB and SSB.



Modus operandi of the concealment of drug.



Year-wise seizure of Hashish during the last five years. (Agency-wise) (figure in kg.)

1.2.5 COCAINE

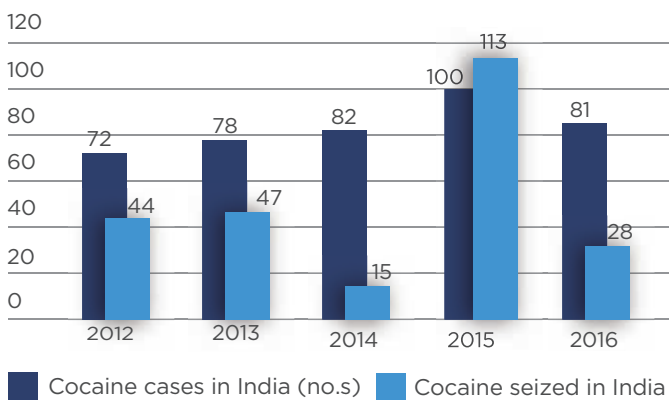
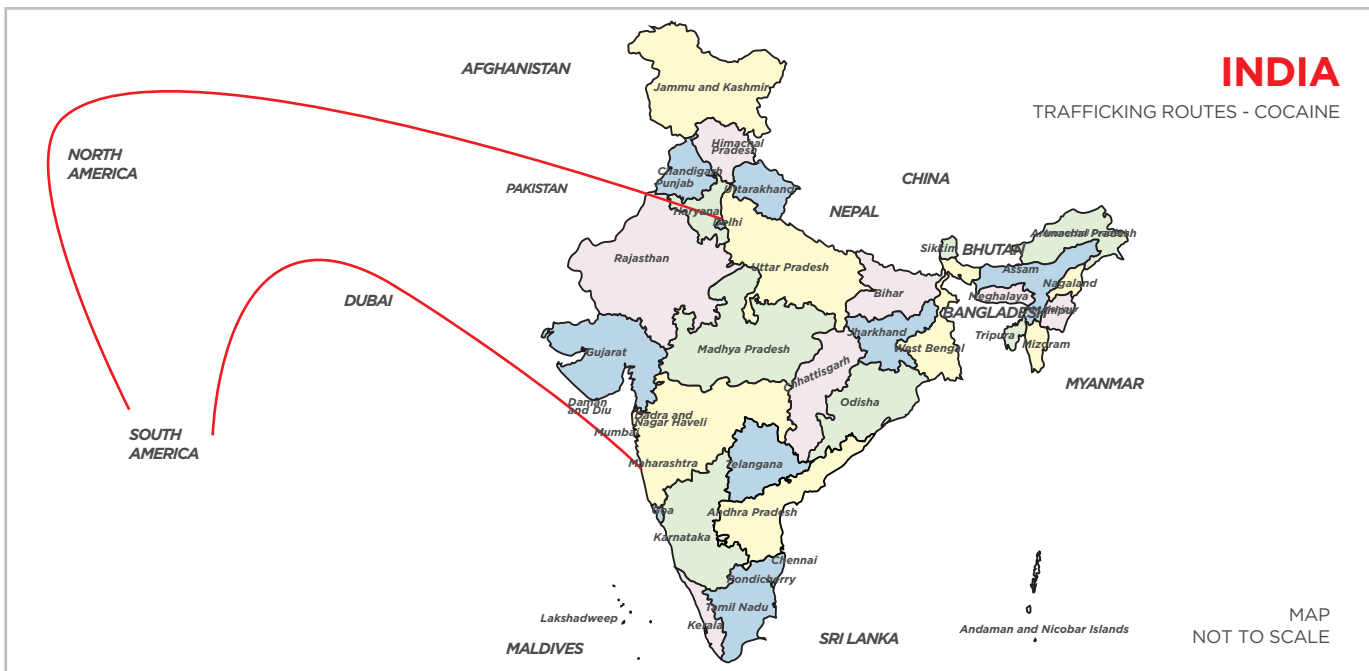
Cocaine is a semi synthetic narcotic drug prepared from the leaves of the Coca plant. It is a recreational drug widely used all over the world. Cocaine abuse, however, is more prevalent among the rich and the influential in India. Coca plant primarily grows and is cultivated in the South American countries viz. Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, etc. It is

processed into Cocaine which 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, cultivation of coca plant is not done. However, the Cocaine is mainly smuggled in by West African drug traffickers.



Trends

There is more or less a similar pattern over the years in trafficking trends of Cocaine. This pattern is characterised by smuggling being done mostly by African nationals based in India and low level seizures. However instances of Cocaine being smuggled from Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil and South America have also come to notice. Most of the seizures of Cocaine in India has been made at airports. There are many instances of small quantities of Cocaine trafficking through parcels concealed in common household articles like cosmetics, utensils, books and clothing. The newest trend that has come under the scanner of drug law enforcing agencies is trafficking of Cocaine in the liquid form.



Year-wise seizure of Cocaine during the last five years. (figure in kg.)

Whereas the number of Cocaine cases in 2016 has decreased to 81 from 100 in 2015, the quantity of Cocaine seized has gone down from 113 kgs in 2015 to 28 kgs in 2016.

Significant seizures of Cocaine

- On 08.02.2016, officers of NCB, Bangalore Zonal Unit seized 1.201 kg Cocaine at Kempegowda International Airport, Bangalore and arrested one Namibian national. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 11.03.2016, officers of Air Customs Preventive, New Delhi seized One kg Cocaine at IGI Airport, New Delhi and arrested one South African national.
- On 15.03.2016, officers of State Police, Nagpur seized One kg Cocaine at Nagpur and arrested three persons
- On 25.03.2016, officers of Air Customs Preventive, New Delhi seized 2.100 kg Cocaine at IGI Airport, New Delhi and arrested one Zimbabwe national. The suspected source of the seized drug was Dubai.



Cocaine trafficker arrested by NCB Chennai.

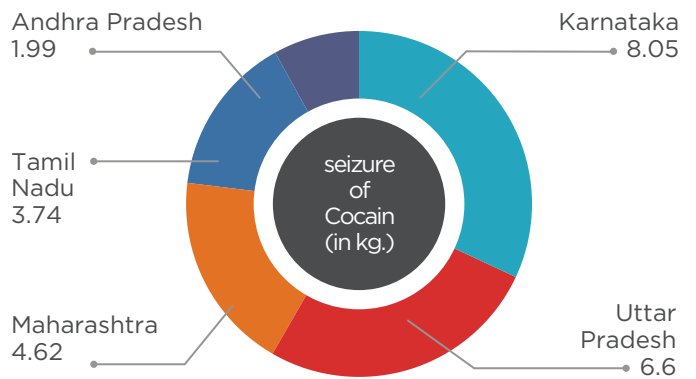
- On 28.04.2016, officers of Customs (Air Preventive), New Delhi seized 2.240 kg Cocaine at IGI Airport, New Delhi. The drug was recovered from 135 pellets concealed in toffee/ chocolate wrappings carried by the accused. One Malaysian national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Dubai.
- On 17.05.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Hyderabad seized 1.990 kg Cocaine at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad. The drug was concealed in the front and back covers of five books. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Dubai.
- On 03.08.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Gorakhpur, intercepted a Bus at LCS Sonauli and seized 3.596 Kg Cocaine. The drug was concealed in the inner surface of a trolley bag. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.
- On 24.08.2016, officers of NCB, Lucknow Zonal Unit in coordination with SSB Maharajganj seized three kg Cocaine at SSB Check Post, Sonauli, Maharajganj. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal/



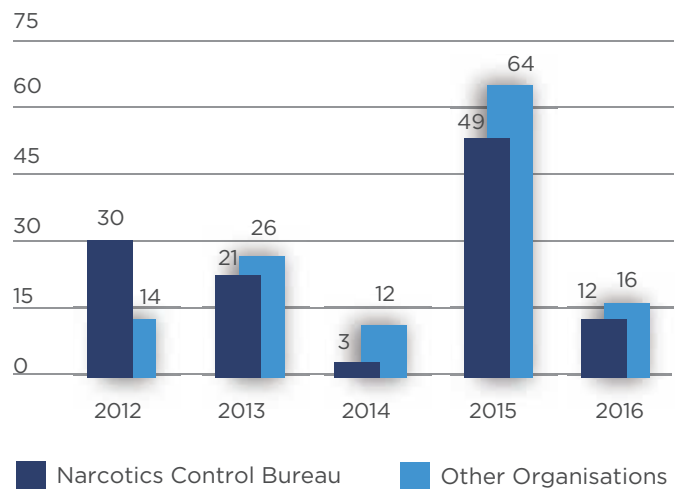
Seizure of Cocaine in a joint operation by NCB and SSB at Indo - Nepal border.

South America. Further, in a follow up operation NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit arrested one person along with 100 gram of Ganja.

- On 16.09.2016, officers of NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 3.690 kg Cocaine at Chennai. The drug was concealed in both sides of the outer cover of note books and children books. One Brazil national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Brazil.
- On 14.11.2016, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized two kg Cocaine at CSI Airport, Mumbai and arrested one Malawian national.



State-wise seizure of Cocaine in 2016. (figure in kg.)



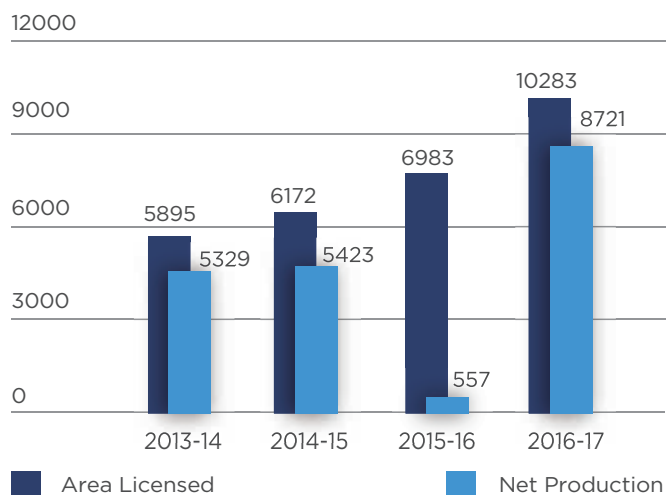
Year-wise Seizure of Cocaine during the last five year. (Agency-wise) (figure in kg.)

1.3 NARCOTIC CROPS

1.3.1 LICIT OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION

Licit Opium Poppy cultivation has taken place in 24 districts for the crop year 2016-17. These districts are distributed in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

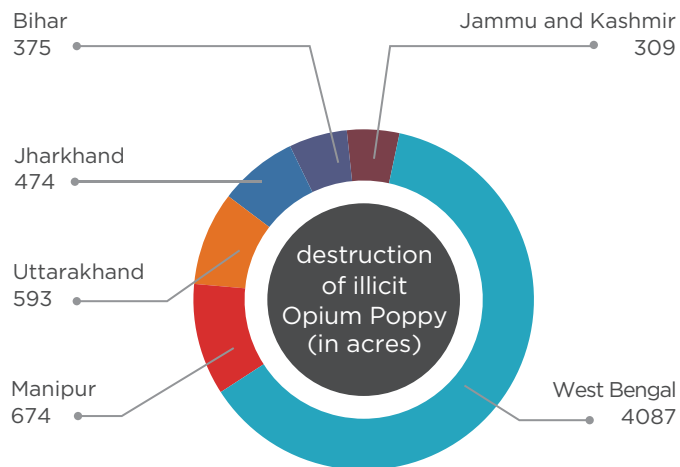
For the crop year 2016-17, the districts of Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ujjain, Agar Malwa, Jhabua, Rajgarh, Shajapur and Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh; Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Udaipur and Bhilwara in Rajasthan; and Barabanki, Lucknow, Faizabad, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Ghazipur, Mau, Rai Bareilly and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh have been notified as the tracts within which the licit Opium cultivation in the country is to be undertaken. Licenses to grow Opium are issued by the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) to the cultivators who meet the general conditions required by the Government. During the crop year 2016-17, 10283 Hectares area was licensed by CBN for cultivation of licit Opium Poppy and 556.08 Mts. (approx) Opium has been received as reported by CBN.



Year-wise area licensed and net production in India. (figure in hectares)

1.3.2 ILLICIT OPIUM POPPY/ CANNABIS CULTIVATION

During 2016, illicit cultivation of Opium Poppy was found in the states of West Bengal, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir. In the year 2016, maximum destruction of illicit Opium Poppy was done in West Bengal.



State-wise destruction of Illicit Opium Poppy Cultivation in India in 2016. (figure in acres)

Other major states where Opium Poppy was destroyed are Manipur, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir.



Annual meeting for identification and destruction of illicit Poppy cultivation at NCB hqrs, New Delhi on 7-10-2016.

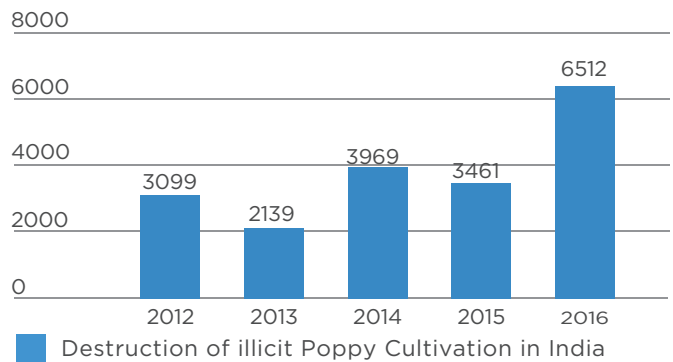
Identification and destruction of illicit Opium Poppy

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, past eradications of the crop, field surveys and satellite imagery received from Advanced Data Processing Research Institute (ADRIN), Secunderabad, under the “Narcotics Crop Assessment Project” (NCAP).

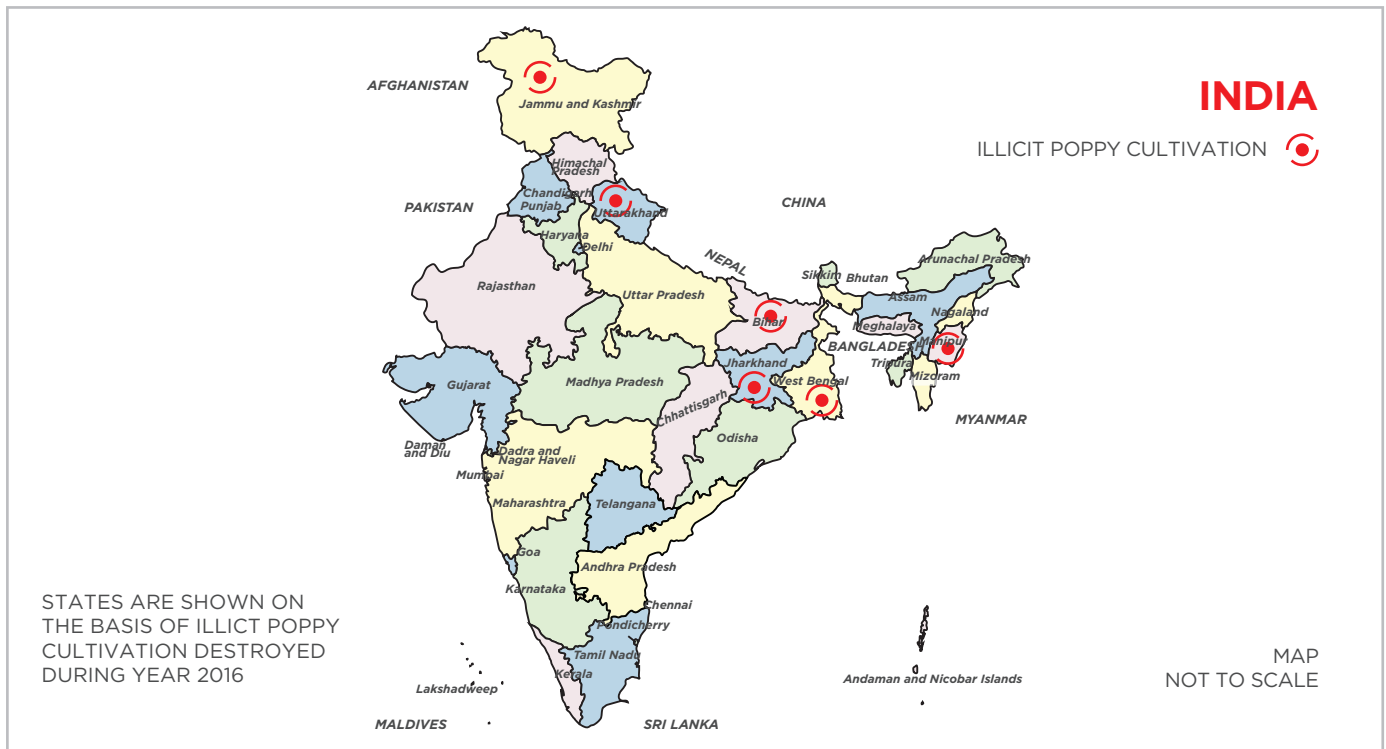


Illicit Opium Crop destruction by Guwahati Zonal unit.

Different law enforcement authority carries out destruction operations both independently as well as in collaboration with other agencies. The coordination and enforcement efforts of the NCB have resulted in the identification and destruction of Opium Poppy spread over 6,512 acres in 2016 (compared to 3,461 acres in 2015). The destruction of illicit cultivation of Opium Poppy prevents the probable production of Heroin, which could have found its way into the illegal drug market.

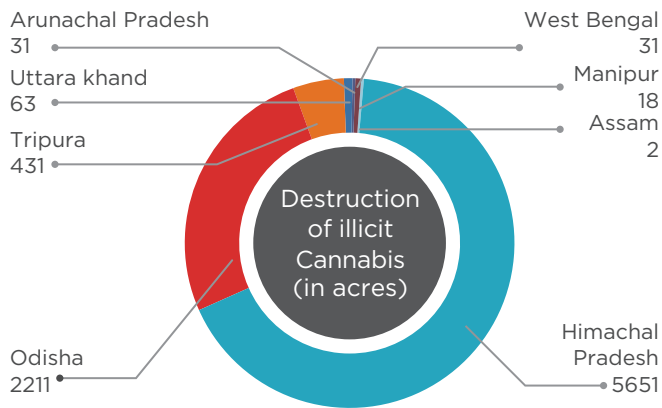


Year-wise destruction of Illicit Poppy Cultivation in India in the last five years. (figure in acres)



Identification & destruction of illicit Cannabis Cultivation

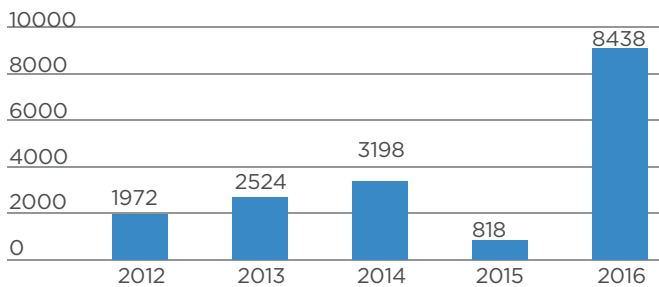
One of the important counter measures undertaken by NCB is to identify and destroy illicit cultivation of Cannabis. In 2016, Cannabis cultivation detected was around 8438 acres, which was subsequently destroyed by various Central and State agencies.



State-wise destruction of Illicit Cannabis in 2016. (figure in acres)



Destruction of illicit Cannabis crop in Himachal Pradesh.

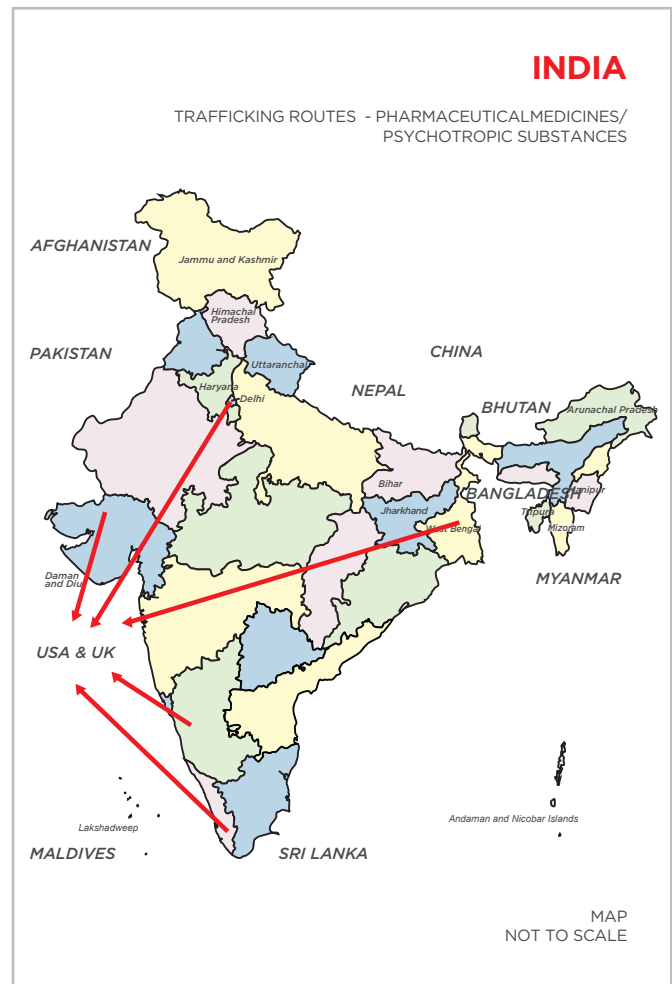


Destruction of illicit Cannabis Cultivation in India (in Acres)

Year-wise destruction of Illicit Cannabis in India in last five years.

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. A new psycho-active substance referred to as Mephedrone was newly included in the list of psychotropic substances, vide S.O.376 (E) dated 05.02.2015.



1.4.1 SYNTHETIC DRUGS

Synthetic drugs are those drugs which can be manufactured anywhere. Unlike Heroin and Cocaine, they do not depend on the extraction of active constituents from plants that have to be cultivated and require certain conditions to grow. Most common example of synthetic drug is ATS (Amphetamine Type Stimulants).

The continued change in the illicit manufacturing process of synthetic substances presents a myriad of new challenges to drug control authorities worldwide. Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine have traditionally been the main precursors used in the illicit manufacture of Methamphetamine but control over the substances, both in raw form and in the form of pharmaceutical preparations, has increased considerably in recent years.

Significant seizures of Methaqualone



- On 14.01.2016, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted two parcels and seized 1.395 kg Methaqualone and 43 gram of Pseudo

Ephedrine. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Australia.

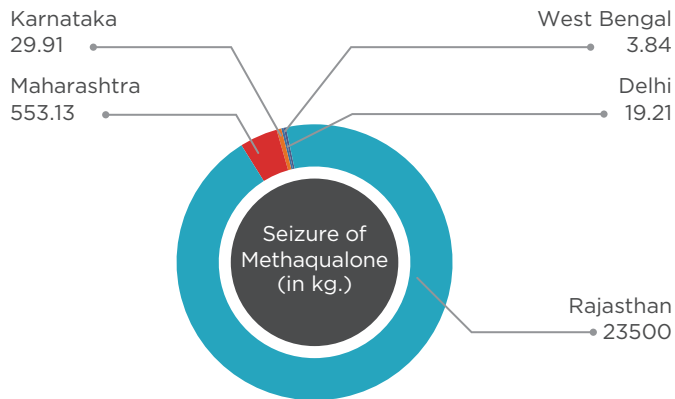
- On 15.04.2016, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 31.700 kg Pseudo Ephedrine and three kg Methaqualone at IGI Airport, Terminal-3, Delhi. One Zambian national was arrested.

- On 21.06.2016, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 14.250 kg Methaqualone at IGI Airport, New Delhi. Two foreign nationals (one South African and one Nigerian) were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa.

- On 20.08.2016, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit in coordination with SSB seized 3.700 kg Methaqualone at Integrated Check Post (ICP) of SSB, Panitanki, Darjeeling, West Bengal. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

- On 14.10.2016, officers of Customs, CIU/SIIB, ACC, Bangalore, Karnataka seized 29.907 kg Methaqualone at Air Cargo Complex, Kempegowda International Airport Complex, Bangalore and arrested one person. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

- On 02.11.2016, Officer of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Rajasthan (Udaipur) seized 23.32 MT (23320 Kg) of Methaqualone (Loose Tablets). The drug was concealed in a hidden compartment at the rear end of a godown. The tablets were manufactured in a factory at Gudli Industrial Area Udaipur and arrested five people.



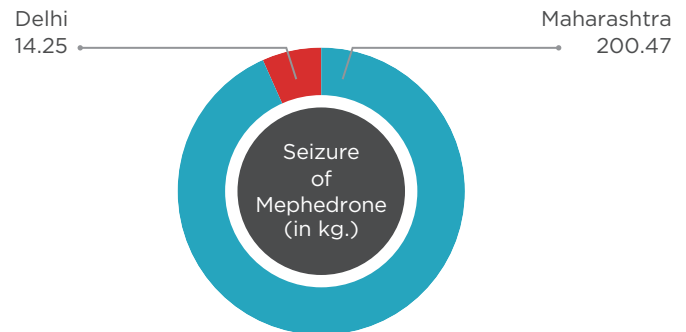
State-wise seizure of Methaqualone in 2016. (figure in kg.)

Significant seizures of Mephedrone



- On 04.02.2016, officers of State Police Maharashtra, Anti-Narcotics Cell Pune seized 0.170 kg Mephedrone and arrested two persons.
- On 23.07.2016, officers of Delhi Police seized 14.200 kg Mephedrone at Greater Kailash, New Delhi. Eight persons were arrested.
- On 01/02.08.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai and Customs, Pune conducted joint operation and busted one illicit clandestine laboratory at Taluka Daund, Pune, Maharashtra and seized 159.100 kg Mephedrone and laboratory equipment. One person was arrested.

- On 11.09.2016, officers of State Police Maharashtra, Navi Mumbai seized 0.175 kg Mephedrone and arrested one person.



State-wise seizure of Mephedrone in 2016. (figure in kg.)

Significant seizures of Amphetamine Type Stimulants



- On 19.02.2016, officers of Customs, Special Investigation and Intelligence Branch, Andheri, Mumbai seized 4.070 kg Amphetamine at CSI Airport, Mumbai. One person was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was United Kingdom.
- On 15.04.2016, officers of ATS, Gujarat Police, Ahmedabad seized 1364.200 kg Amphetamine at Ahmedabad. One person was arrested.
- On 30.04.2016, in a joint operation, officers of State Excise and Narcotics, Mizoram and DC (G) team of BSF (Lunglei) seized 15000 tablets of Methamphetamine at Joshua Hotel, Mizoram and

arrested three persons. The suspected source of the seized drug was Myanmar; destined to Bangladesh.

- On 13.05.2016, officers of Customs, Preventive Unit, NER, Shillong with Customs Division Imphal seized 5041 Amphetamine tablets and arrested six persons.

- On 13.06.2016, officers of Air Intelligence Unit, Customs Airport, Trichy seized 8.350 kg Methamphetamine at Trichy Airport and arrested one person. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

- On 30.06.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Trichy seized 4.050 kg Methamphetamine at Trichy Airport, Tamil Nadu.

- On 20.07.2016, officers of State Police Assam in coordination with BSF, seized 1000 tablets of Methamphetamine. One person was arrested.

- On 25.07.2016, officers of Customs, Guwahati seized 10000 tablets of Amphetamine at Cachar, Assam. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Myanmar.

- On 04.08.2016, officers of Customs, Air Cargo Exports, New Delhi seized 19.700 kg Amphetamine at CELEBI Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Pvt. Ltd., IGI Airport, New Delhi. One person was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Zambia.

- On 02.09.2016, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 1400 tablets of Methamphetamine (Yaba) and 1800 bottles of Phensedyl Cough Syrup containing Codeine Phosphate. Two persons were arrested.

- On 08.09.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Imphal seized 4896 tablets of Amphetamine at Imphal. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Myanmar.

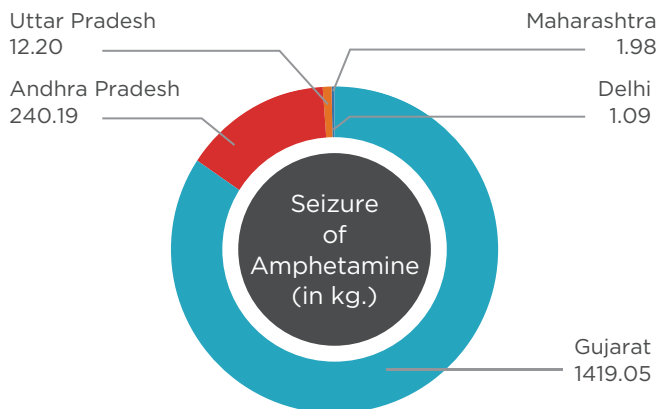
- On 30.09.2016, acting on information provided by NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit the officers of NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone seized 221.015 kg. Amphetamine in the parking area of Hotel Sadhika, Miyapur, Hyderabad. Further, in a follow up operation NCB seized ten kg. Amphetamine and busted one illicit clandestine laboratory at IDA Bollaram, Hyderabad. Four persons were arrested. Further, on 01.10.2016 in a follow up operation, officers of NCB, Bangalore Zonal Unit seized 30 grams of Amphetamine along with Indian currency of Rs.1,23,32,700/- at Varshini Nilaya, R.K.Lake View, Hebbagudi, Bangalore and arrested one person.

- On 26.10.2016, officers of NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone seized 9.143 kg Amphetamine and busted one illicit clandestine laboratory from a residential house at Sainikpuri, Secunderabad in a follow up operation conducted in connection with the seizure of 231.045 kg Amphetamine.

- On 22.12.2016, officers of NCB Lucknow Zonal Unit seized 12.200 kg Amphetamine at Kanpur Central Railway Station and arrested two persons.



Seizure of Amphetamine by Sub - Zonal unit, Hyderabad.



State-wise seizure of Amphetamine in 2016. (figure in kg.)

1.4.2 KETAMINE



Ketamine is a medicine used mainly for starting and maintaining anesthesia. Its other uses include sedation in intensive care, as a pain killer, as a treatment of Bronchospasm, as a treatment for complex regional pain syndrome and as an antidepressant. It induces a trance like state while providing pain relief, sedation, and memory loss. Heart function, breathing and airway reflexes generally remain functional. Ketamine has attained the notoriety as a club drug/ rape drug over the recent past, and its abuse has been rampant in South-East Asia and Europe. As far as India is concerned, instances of diversion of Ketamine from its legitimate use as a veterinary anesthetic have resulted in inclusion of Ketamine in the list of psychotropic

substances under the NDPS Act vide notification dated 10 February, 2011.

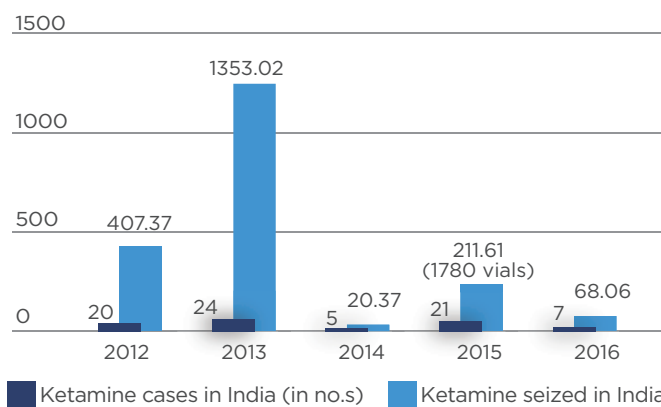
Trends

In 2016, 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 courier parcels as the mode of trafficking to South Africa and the United Kingdom were also noticed.

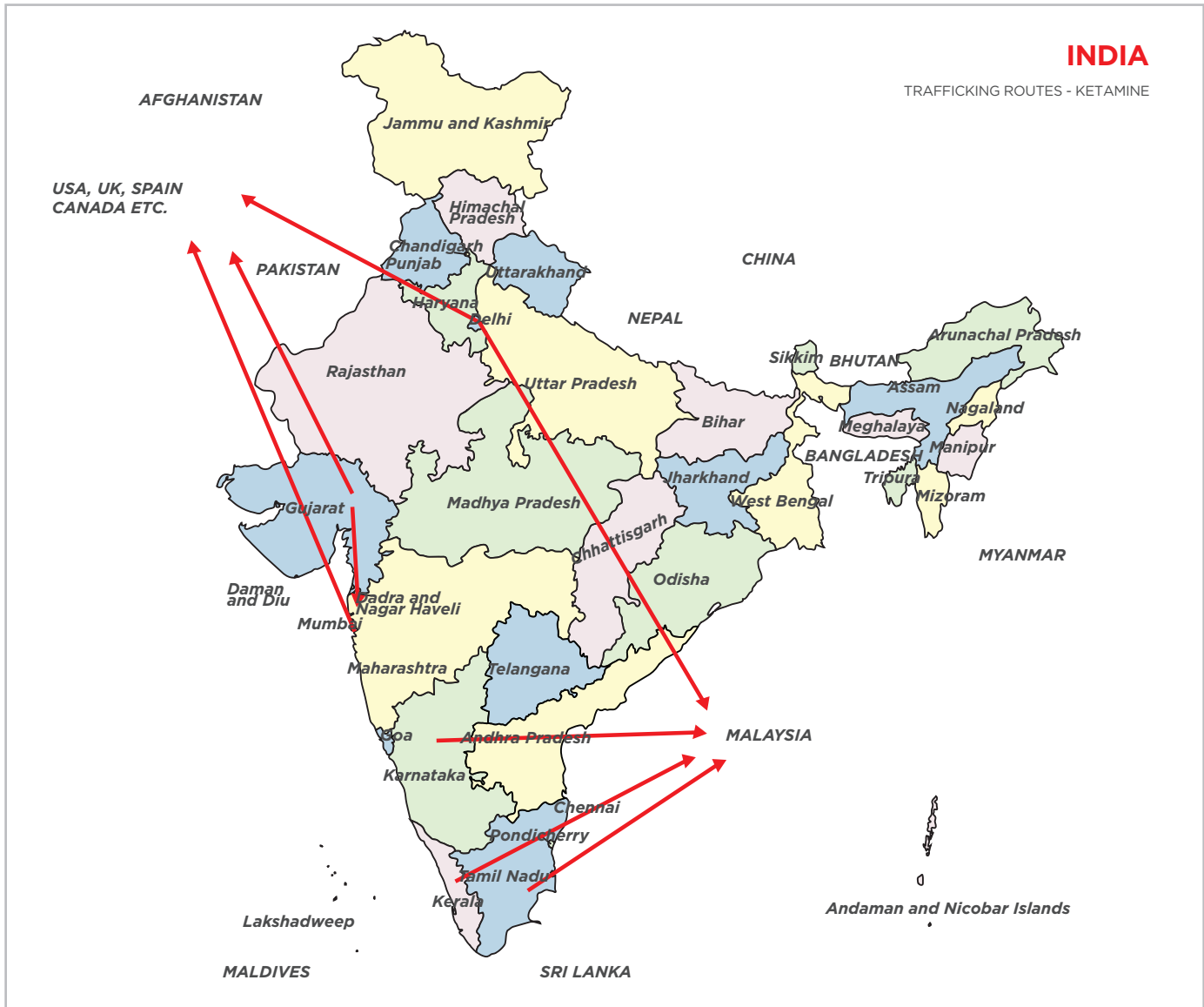


Seizure of Ketamine and arrest of the accused by NCB Chennai.



Year-wise seizure of Ketamine during the last five years. (figure in kg.)

As compared to 2015, seizure of Ketamine showed a decreasing trend in the year 2016.



Significant seizures of Ketamine

- On 06.04.2016, officer of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bangalore seized 170.910 kg Alprazolam and 13.800 kg Ketamine at Gandhinagar, Bangalore. Two persons were arrested.
- On 04.06.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bangalore seized 12.970 kg Ketamine at Kempegowda International Airport, Bangalore.
- On 03.07.2016, officers of NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 4.900 kg Ketamine at Chennai Anna International Airport. The drug was concealed in food packets. One person was arrested.
- On 14.07.2016, officers of NCB, Bangalore Zonal Unit seized 21.860 kg Ketamine and 20 gram of MDMA at Kempegowda

One person was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

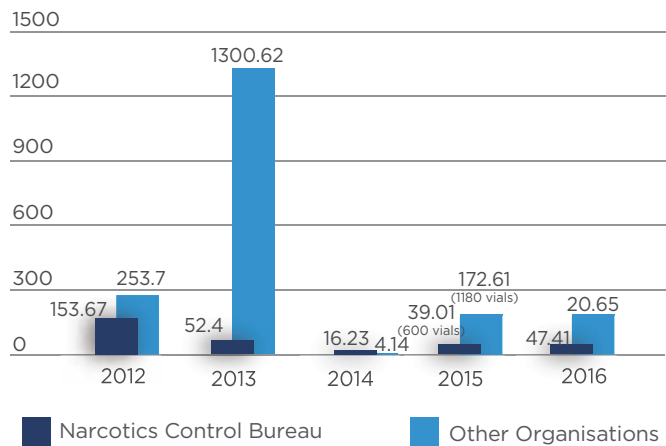
International Airport, Bangalore. One person was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

- On 15.07.2016, based on the intelligence shared by NCB, Bangalore Zonal Unit, the officers of NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 9.800 kg Ketamine at Domestic Airport, Chennai. Further, 10.850 kg Ketamine seized from the residential house of the accused at Gafoor Sahib Street, Royapettah, Chennai. The drug was concealed in polythene covers wrapped with carbon papers kept on both sides of handbags. Two persons were arrested.

- On 06.09.2016, officers of Mizoram Excise and Narcotics seized 19843 vials of Ketamine at Zarkawt, Aizawl. Two persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.

- On 28.09.2016, officers of Customs, New Delhi seized 410 grams of Ketamine from a parcel intercepted at Foreign Post Office (FPO), Kotla, New Delhi. The drug was concealed in a corrugated box. The seized drug was destined to Australia.

- On 06.09.2016, the officers of Customs, Foreign Post Office, New Delhi intercepted a parcel at foreign post office and seized 330 grams of Ketamine. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Melbourne, Australia.

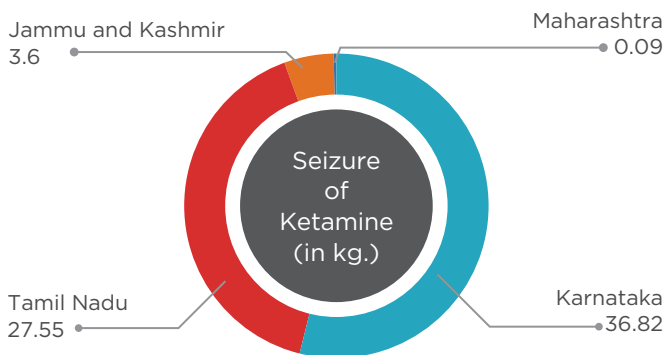


Year-wise seizure of Ketamine during the last five years. (Agency-wise) (figure in kg.)

1.4.3 NPS

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) are substances of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, that are not controlled by international drug conventions, but which may pose a public health threat. In this context, the term "new" does not necessarily refer to new inventions but to substances that have recently become available in specific markets. In general, NPS is an umbrella term for unregulated (new) psychoactive substances or products intended to mimic the effects of controlled drugs. It is difficult to identify NPS as there is no clear mechanism for detecting NPS. Also, the Kits for NPS detection/scanning are not available. There is a long gestation period for including NPS as a scheduled drug.

Till December 2016, 643 NPS have been reported worldwide as per information provided by the UNODC. India took a major step in 2016 by notifying 10 NPS that had been recommended in 58th CND at Vienna in March 2015. While one of the ten NPS i.e. Mephedrone was notified as a banned Psychotropic substance in February 2015,



State-wise seizure of Ketamine in 2016. (figure in kg.)

remaining nine notified under the NDPS Act are as below:

Inclusions in 2016

- Notified as manufactured drug : AH-7921
- Notified as 'Psychotropic Substance' : 25B-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, 25I-NBOMe, N-BENZYLPIPERAZINE (BZP), JWH-018, AM-2201, 3,4-methylenedioxy- pyrovalerone (MDPV), Methyloleone.

Seven NPS have been recommended for scheduling in 59th CND at Vienna, March 2016. Notifying them under the NDPS Act is under consideration of the Government of India.

1.5 CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES/ FACTORIES

As in earlier years, attempts to set up clandestine facilities to manufacture Methamphetamine have continued in 2016 as well. In most of these labs, the involvement of foreign operatives has been noticed which indicates that India is being used by international criminal networks for the illicit manufacture of Amphetamine Type Stimulants. There are reports that most of the Methamphetamine manufactured in these clandestine laboratories in India are destined for the illicit markets in other countries.

Busting of one illicit Heroin Laboratory in Imphal

On 13.01.2016, on specific information, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal Sub Zone along with 'G' Team, BSF seized 1.500 kg Morphine, 3.000 kg Opium, 20.510 kg Ammonium Chloride and Five Tin of Lime Powder along with equipment at Saikul bazaar, District Senapati, Manipur. Equipment, chemicals



A clandestine lab for Amphetamine manufacturing busted in Bangalore.

and incriminating documents were recovered and seized and one person was arrested.



A clandestine Ephedrine manufacturing lab, busted in Kadappa.

Busting of one illicit clandestine Laboratory in Telangana

- On 13.06.2016, on specific information, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Hyderabad seized 238.120 kg Alprazolam along with equipment at Jeedimetla, R.R. Distt, Telangana.

- Equipment, chemicals and incriminating documents were recovered and seized and one person was arrested.

Busting of one illicit clandestine Laboratory in Hyderabad

- On 30.07.2016, on specific information, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence,

Hyderabad seized 45.165 kg Ephedrine along with equipment at Putlampally, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh. Equipment, chemicals and incriminating documents were recovered and seized and one person was arrested.

Busting of one illicit clandestine Laboratory in Pune

- On 01/02.08.2016, on specific information, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai and Customs, Pune seized 159.100 kg Mephedrone along with equipment at Taluka Daund, Pune, Maharashtra. Equipment, chemicals and incriminating documents were recovered and seized and one person was arrested.

Busting of two illicit clandestine Laboratory in Hyderabad

- On 30.09.2016, on specific information provided by NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit the officers of NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone seized 221.015 kg Amphetamine at parking area of Hotel Sadhvika, Miyapur, Hyderabad. Further, in a follow up operation, NCB seized ten kg Amphetamine and busted one illicit clandestine laboratory at IDA Bollaram, Hyderabad. Four persons were arrested. Further, on 01.10.2016 in a follow up operation, officers of NCB, Bangalore Zonal Unit again seized 30 grams of Amphetamine along with Indian currency of Rs.1,23,32,700/- at Varshini Nilaya, R.K.Lake View, Hebbagudi, Bangalore and arrested one person.

- Further, on 26.10.2016 in a follow up operation, officers of NCB, Hyderabad Sub Zone again seized 9.143 kg Amphetamine and busted one more illicit clandestine laboratory from a residential house at Sainikpuri,

Secunderabad. Further Indian currency of Rs.21,50,000/- was also seized.

Busting of one illicit clandestine Laboratory in Vishakhapatnam

- On 05.10.2016, on specific information officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Vishakhapatnam seized 100.895 kg Alprazolam, 61.925 kg 4th stage processed material, 330 liters of Ortho-xylene and busted one illicit clandestine laboratory at Jawahar Lal Nehru Pharma City, Thanam, Parawada, Visakhapatnam. Five persons were arrested.

1.6 PRECURSOR CHEMICALS

Precursor chemicals are 'dual-use' chemicals that have both legitimate and illegitimate uses. These are chemicals that can be used in the manufacture of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, has identified 23 precursors as the chemicals that need to be controlled. Subsequently, India has notified 17 precursor chemicals as 'Controlled Substances'.

They are:

1. Acetic Anhydride
2. N- Acetylanthranilic acid
3. Anthranilic acid
4. Ephedrine, its salts and preparations thereof
5. Ergometrine and its salts
6. Ergotamine and its salts
7. Isosafrole
8. Lysergic acid and its salts
9. 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-Propanone
10. Methyl ethyl ketone
11. Norephedrine (Phenylpropanolamine), its salts and preparations thereof

12. 1-phenyl-2 propanone
13. Phenylacetic acid and its salts
14. Piperonal
15. Potassium Permanganate
16. Pseudoephedrine, its salts and preparations thereof.
17. Safrole and any essential oil containing 4% or more safrole

Regulatory Control of Precursors and Controlled Substances

Controlled Substances have been brought under Regulation of Control Substances Order (2013) because of their use in illicit manufacturing of various drugs. The Controlled Substances are defined in the said order and domestic productions, sale and purchase, export/ import of the controlled substances have been strictly regulated. Unique Registration Number is required for all firms in the manufacturing, distribution or sale.

A total of 17 substances are being regulated, which are distributed under three Schedules.

1) Schedule - A: 5 substances whose Manufacture, Distribution, Sale, Purchase and Consumption is subject to controls exercised by NCB.

2) Schedule - B: 17 substances including substances of schedule A whose export from India is subject to controls by CBN.

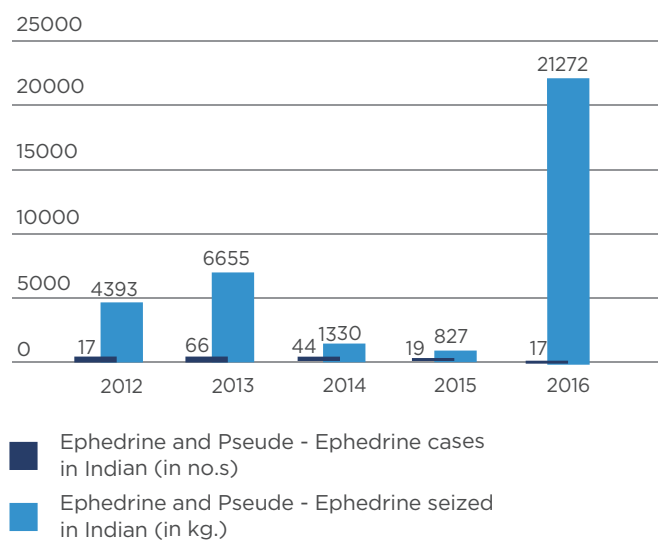
3) Schedule - C: 17 substances including substances of schedule A whose import into India is subject to controls by CBN

As a result of online regulatory systems for registration of all manufacturers and strict monitoring of domestic sales by NCB, through quarterly reports submitted by manufacturers, the trafficking and the diversion has over all decreased.

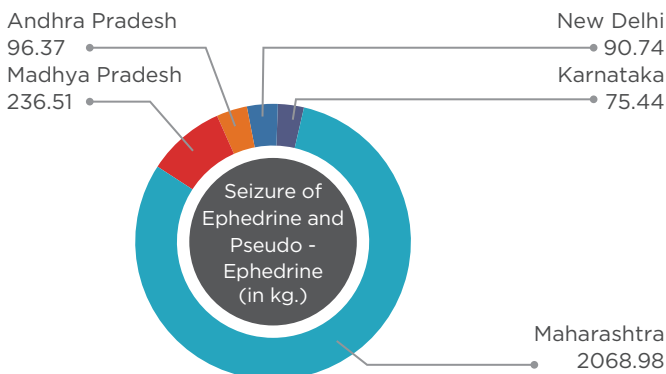
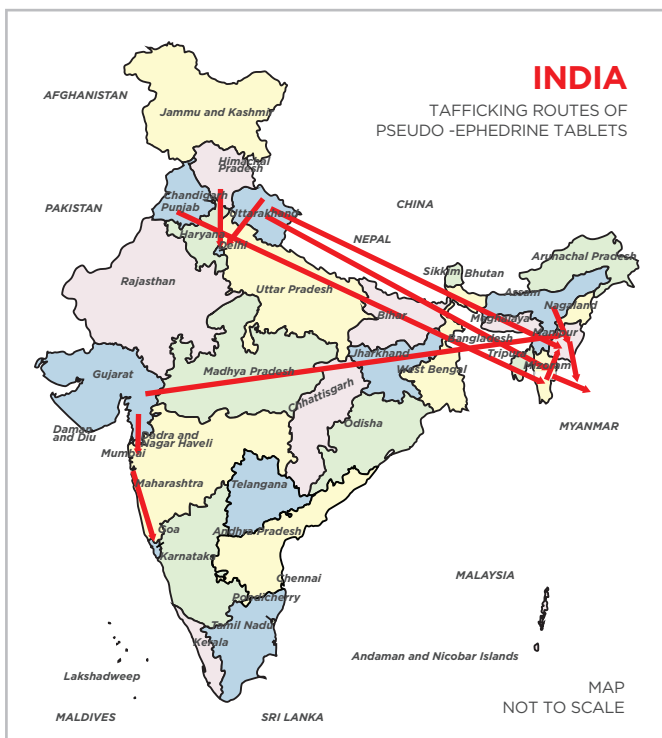
1.6.1 EPHEDRINE AND PSEUDO-EPHEDRINE



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



Year-wise seizure of Ephedrine and Pseudo-Ephedrine during the last five years. (figure in kg.)



State-wise seizure of Ephedrine and Pseudo-Ephedrine in 2016. (figure in kg.)

Significant Seizures of Ephedrine

• On 18.01.2016, officers of NCB, Bangalore Zonal Unit seized 20 kg Ephedrine at Kempegowda International Airport, Bangalore. One Namibian national was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa.

• On 04.04.2016, officers of Delhi Police seized 50 kg Ephedrine and arrested one person.

• On 26.04.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Indore seized 192.505 kg Ephedrine from a factory premises at Industrial Area, Pithampur, Dhar, MP. In a follow up operation, 43.595 kg. Ephedrine was seized from a residential premise at Silicon City Rau, Indore. Total 236.505 kg Ephedrine was recovered along with Indian Currency of Rs.5,00,000/-. Three persons were arrested.

• On 27.04.2016, officers of State Police Maharashtra in coordination with ATS Maharashtra, ATS Gujarat, F.D.A. Solapur, intercepted four vehicles (car / tempo) and seized 2659 kg Acetic Anhydride and 20679.976 kg Ephedrine. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Mombasa, Kenya.

• On 01.06.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Hyderabad seized 51.205 kg Ephedrine at Auto Nagar, Hyderabad. Two persons were arrested.

• On 04.06.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bangalore seized 5.310 kg Ephedrine at Kempegowda International Airport, Bangalore and arrested one person. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur).

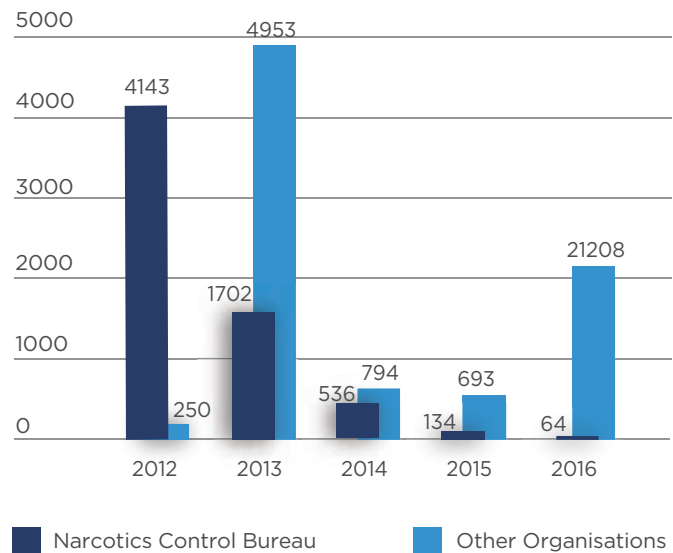


Seizure Ephedrine concealed in a trolley bag by NCB Bangalore.

- On 30.07.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Hyderabad busted one illicit clandestine laboratory at Putlampally, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh and seized 45.165 kg Ephedrine and laboratory equipment. One person was arrested.
- On 23.08.2016, officers of Customs (Preventive), Trichy, recovered a big shopper bag in front of a hotel at Sankarapathi Nagar which resulted in the recovery of 1.910 kg Ephedrine which was concealed inside two aluminum foil packets.
- On 01.12.2016, CIU Airport, Bangalore seized 24.768 kg Ephedrine and arrested two persons.

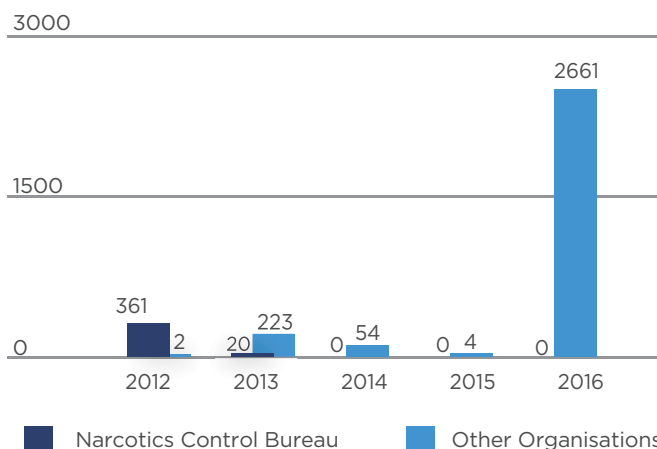
Significant Seizures of Pseudo-Ephedrine

- On 09.02.2016, officers of BSF/Customs division office Karimganj, Assam seized 18.395 kg Pseudoephedrine tablets in loose form.
- On 15.04.2016, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 31.700 kg Pseudo-Ephedrine and 3.000 kg Methaqualone at IGI Airport, New Delhi. One Zambian national was arrested.
- On 15.06.2016, officers of NCB, Mumbai Zonal Unit seized two kg Pseudo-Ephedrine at the premises of M/s Aramex India Pvt. Ltd. Andheri (East), Mumbai. The suspected destination of the seized drug was South Africa.
- On 27.06.2016, officers of NCB, Delhi Zonal Unit seized nine kg Pseudo-Ephedrine at IGI Airport, New Delhi. One Tanzanian national was arrested.
- On 28.09.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bangalore intercepted the export cargo at ACC Bangalore and recovered 25.366 kg Pseudo-Ephedrine and arrested one person. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.
- On 20.10.2016, officers of State Excise Mizoram seized 41.480 kg Pseudo-Ephedrine (3,40,000 tablets) and arrested two persons. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.
- On 23.11.2016, officers of State Excise and Narcotics Deptt., Mizoram seized 13,77,000 tablets of Pseudo-Ephedrine and arrested two persons.
- On 26.11.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai intercepted a parcel and seized 23.900 kg Pseudo-Ephedrine and 9990 tablets of Alprazolam at St. Thomas Mount Head Post Office, Chennai. Three persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.
- On 27.11.2016, officers of Customs, Imphal seized 5.780 kg Pseudo-Ephedrine and arrested one person.



Year-wise seizure of Ephedrine and Pseudo-Ephedrine during the last five years. (Agency-wise) (figure in kg.)

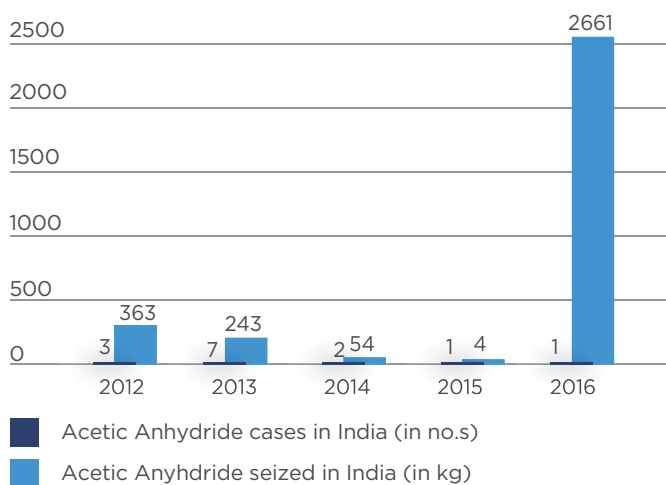
1.6.2 ACETIC ANHYDRIDE



Year-wise seizure of Acetic Anhydride during last five years. (Agency-wise) (figure in kg.)

Significant Seizures of Acetic Anhydride

On 27.04.2016, officers of State Police Maharashtra in coordination with ATS Maharashtra, ATS Gujarat, F.D.A. Solapur, intercepted four vehicles (car / tempo) and seized 2659 kg Acetic Anhydride and 20679.976 kg Ephedrine. In continuation 2 kg of Acetic Anhydride was seized in Uttar Pradesh. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Mombasa, Kenya.



Year-wise seizure of Acetic Anhydride during the last five years. (figure in kg.)

India is one of the largest producers of Acetic Anhydride for legitimate usage. It is widely used by the pharmaceutical and textile industries in India. However, it is also used for the illicit manufacture of Heroin.

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 of the country. The pharmaceutical 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 a perception that these pharmaceutical drugs are less harmful than hard drugs like Heroin,

Cocaine, etc. However, this is a misconception, since these can be addictive and also 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 in India.

Law enforcement agencies have also seized sizeable quantities of Alprazolam tablets, Zolpidem, Tramadol tablets, Stidonafil tablets, etc.

Significant Seizures Pharmaceutical Drugs (Tablets)

- On 28.01.2016, officer of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Tripura intercepted a vehicle at Assam-Agartala National Highway and seized 23,700 bottles of Phensedyl Cough Syrup. Two persons were arrested.

- On 11.02.2016, officers of NCB, Chennai Zonal Unit seized 10450 tablets of Alprazolam, 200 injections of Typhoid Poly Saccharide, 50 injections of Sustanon, 4860 tablets of Voltaflam at Security check counters after Customs Examination area of Anna International Airport, Chennai. Two persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

- On 06.04.2016, officer of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bangalore seized 170.910 kg Alprazolam and 13.800 kg Ketamine at Gandhinagar, Bangalore. Two persons were arrested.

- On 26.04.2016, officer of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Chennai seized 527 grams of

Alprazolam Raw Material, 1,46,700 tablets of Restolam, 8.740 kg loose tablets of Anxer at Chennai.

- On 13.06.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Hyderabad busted one illicit clandestine laboratory at Jeedimetla, R.R. Distt, Telangana and seized 238.120 kg Alprazolam and laboratory equipment. One person was arrested.

- On 25.07.2016, officers of Customs, Guwahati seized 10000 tablets of Amphetamine at Cachar, Assam. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Myanmar.



Seizure of Alprazolam tablets by NCB Chennai.

- On 28.07.2016, officer of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bangalore seized 18810 tablets of Nitrazepam, 5000 tablets of Clonazepam, 3200 tablets of Alprazolam, 20660 tablets of Zolpidem and 51690 tablets of other Psychotropic Substance at Kempegowda International Airport, Bangalore. One person was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malasiya.

- On 09.08.2016, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 8,43,600 tablets of Alprazolam, 49,700 tablets of Zolpidem, 300 tablets of Oxycodone and busted one Internet Pharmacy at Vadodara. Two persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was USA and Europe.

- On 12.08.2016, officers of NCB Ahmedabad Zonal Unit conducted a follow up operation in connection with the seizure effected on 09.08.2016 and seized 21,200 tablets of Diazepam, 38,200 tablets of Zolpidem, 3,600 tablets of Alprazolam, 10,000 tablets of Lorazepam, 1000 tablets of Clonazepam, 138 grams of ONAX and 35 grams of Oxycodone. Two persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was USA and Europe.

- On 02.09.2016, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 1400 tablets of Methamphetamine (Yaba) and 1800 bottles of Phensedyl Cough Syrup containing codeine phosphate. Two persons were arrested.

- On 08.09.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Imphal seized 4896 tablets of Amphetamine at Imphal. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Myanmar.

- On 17.09.2016, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Amritsar seized 115 injections of Midazolam, 520 tablets of Alprazolam and 162 tablets of Clonazepam at Amritsar. Two persons were arrested.

- On 26.09.2016, officers of NCB, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 545 bottles of Corex Cough Syrup

and 3200 tablets of Nitrosun-10 at Sainthia Bus Stand, Birbhum. One person was arrested.

- On 27.09.2016, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Ghazipur seized 1,11,000 tablets of Alprazolam at Varanasi.

- On 05.10.2016, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Vishakhapatnam busted one illicit clandestine laboratory at Jawahar Lal Nehru Pharma City, Thanam, Parawada, Visakhapatnam and seized 100.895 kg Alprazolam, 61.925 kg 4th stage processed material, 330 liters of Ortho-xylene and laboratory equipments. Five persons were arrested.

- On 21-22.11.2016, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai seized 16,91,000 tablets of Psychotropic Substances viz. Alprazolam, Zolpidem, Diazepam, etc., along with INR 12.73 lakhs and 160 gm gold coin and also seized four luxury cars. Six people were arrested in this case.

1.8 INTERNET PHARMACY

Internet Pharmacy is referred to as illegal import / export, transit, trans-shipment of scheduled drugs and psychotropic substances through internet. This type of drug trafficking is especially challenging as the networks used are often disaggregated and offences dispersed in time and space, the financial transactions instantaneous and worldwide leaving no paper trail.

Illicit Internet Pharmacy, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, August 2016

- On 09.08.2016, acting on specific

intelligence, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 8,43,600 tablets of Alprazolam, 49,700 tablets of Zolpidem, 300 tablets of Oxycodone and busted one Internet Pharmacy at B-41, Gokul Society, Near Octroi Naka Vasna, Vadodara and C-76 Sahyog Society, Gorva, Vadodra, Gujarat. Two persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was USA and Europe. One Internet Pharmacy namely Dolphin Pharma, was busted at 310 Race Course Road, Vadodara, Gujarat.

1.9 DARK NET AND BIT COIN

Dark Net refers to the parts of the web not indexed (searchable) by search engines. It is basically used by online users anonymously and securely without potential traffic monitoring. Dark Net platform is used for online black markets including online illegal drugs. An example of such market was Silk Road.

Bit coin is a virtual currency used for online transactions. There is a growing use of Bit coins in drug trafficking, especially in online drug trafficking, making it difficult to track the financial component involved in the act. It can be further exchanged with actual currency including Indian and US currency.

Drug law enforcement agencies in India in coordination with NCB are making efforts for interdiction in instances of the use of dark net for drug trafficking in India.

1.10 CONTROLLED DELIVERY

Controlled Delivery is a technique which allows illicit or suspect consignments of Narcotics

drugs and 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 authorised under section 50A with a view to identifying the persons involved in the commission of an offence under this Act;

The Director General of Narcotics Control Bureau constituted under sub-section (3) of section 4 or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf, may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, undertake controlled delivery of any consignment to :

- (a) any destination in India
- (b) a foreign country, in consultation with the competent authority of such foreign country to which such consignment is destined, in such manner as may be prescribed.

The following table shows the controlled delivery operations during 2016:

S. No.	Date of Seizure	Zone	Drug	Arrest
1	23.03.2016	Mumbai	600 grams of Cocaine	01 Nigerian National
2	05.08.2016	Delhi	500 grams of Cocaine	01 Nigerian and 02 Indian Nationals
3	06.08.2016	Guwahati	110 grams of Cocaine	01 Indian National

Table showing controlled delivery operations during 2016.

1.11 DISPOSAL OF DRUGS

Narcotics Control Bureau disposed off various narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances during the calendar year 2016 owing their vulnerability to theft, substitution, constraints of proper storage space which are reflected in a tabular form:



Disposal of Drugs by Kolkata Zonal Unit.

Zone	No. of Cases	Contraband	Qty. in Kg
Ahmedabad	01	Acetic Anhydride	4370
Chandigarh	08	Heroin	19.69
Guwahati	07	Pseudoephedrine Tab	719.85
		Phensedyl Bottles	1100 no.s
		Spasmoproxyvon Cap	7028 no.s
Jammu	04	Heroin	6.850
Kolkata	24	Ganja	5085.415
		Poppy Straw	151
		Heroin	18.374
		Pseudoephedrine	167.677
		Buprenorphine Inj.	6764 ML
		Dextro-Propoxyphene	34.315
		Methamphetamine Tablets	0.040
		Alprazolam	0.966
		Naked Ampoules/Inj.	2744 no.s
		Pethidine Inj.	1988 ML
		Opium	0.1679
		Morphine	4.8
		Lucknow	06
Heroin	0.410		
Norphine Inj.	700		
Nitrosun-10	90		
TOTAL	69		11503 kg. 38032 no.s 8752 ML



A committee headed by Dr. R.P Singh, DDG(NR) destroying seized narcotic drugs by burning at the incinerator of Bio-medical waste treatment facility centre at Howrah (WB) on 16th -17th November,2016.



NCB Chandigarh Zonal Unit disposing off Drugs.

1.12 MODUS OPERANDI



Seizure of Ganja by DRI, Hyderabad.



Cocaine concealed in a hard bound book cover.



Ganja concealed in gravels loaded in a truck.



Modus operandi of concealing Ganja in flour packets.



Modus operandi of concealing Ketamine in Baggage.



Modus operandi of concealing Amphetamine in Baggage.



CAPACITY BUILDING



CHAPTER

02



CAPACITY BUILDING

2.1 TRAINING

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) was raised in the year 1986 as the national nodal agency for drug law enforcement in India. With changing times, and technological advancements, drug trafficking crimes are becoming very complicated, involving transnational syndicates operating through a wide variety of channels including the internet. Accordingly drug law enforcement has become more challenging and requires a multi pronged approach. To achieve this goal, NCB lays equal emphasis on supply reduction and awareness generation, which is possible if the drug law enforcement officials are trained adequately to face the changing drug scenario. Training programmes are conducted by Narcotics Control Bureau, Policy and Co-ordination wing through various modules.

In India, the empowered officers for drug law enforcement includes officers from Central and State Government agencies which are drawn from the following departments;

- i) Customs and Central Excise
- ii) Department of Revenue Intelligence
- iii) Border Guarding Forces
- iv) Narcotics Department
- v) State Police
- vi) State Excise
- vii) State Drug Controller, etc.

There are various common training needs of the above mentioned agencies. They include the principal laws like Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, PITNDPS

Act, documentation procedures, study of reasons for acquittal of cases, etc. Likewise emphasis is given on training on New Psychoactive Substances(NPS), precursor control mechanism, collection of intelligence, etc.

NCB conducts regular training programmes for officials, either by itself or in co-ordination with other Authorities like National Academy for Custom, Excise and Narcotics(NACEN), Intelligence Bureau(IB), Central Bureau of Investigation(CBI), North Eastern Police Academy(NEPA), National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences (NICFS), Border Guarding Forces, State Police Training Centres, etc., on various topics related to drug trafficking.

These training programmes also give a unique platform to share the best practices adopted by all the agencies in their respective core areas of competence. It also enhances quality of cooperation among various drug law enforcement agencies and brings about synergy in anti-drug measures.



CBT Training for Border Security Force officers at Chandigarh.



Training programme organised by NCB Zonal unit Indore at police Training School Indore (M.P.).

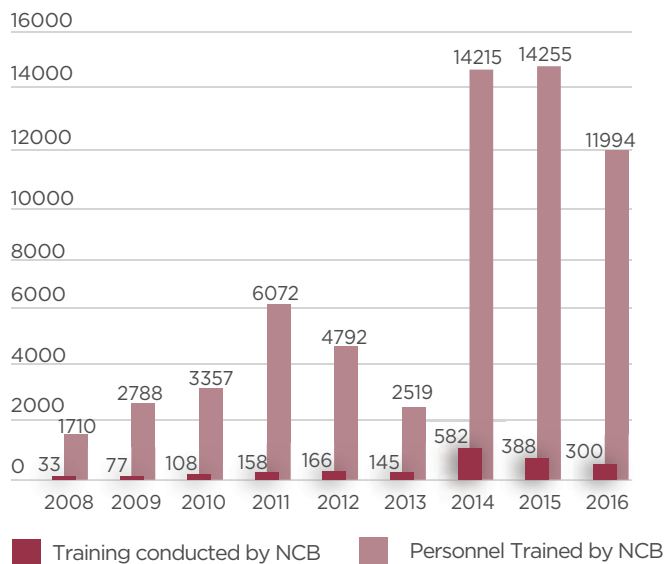


Training programme organised by NCB Ahmedabad at Police training centre Ahmedabad.

Objectives of Training

The training programmes of NCB are designed in such a manner that all the agencies working in the field of drug law enforcement are given similar exposure to the rules/ provisions, etc., which are essentially required by an enforcement officer. The brief objectives of Training Programmes are as under:

- i) Inculcate a systematic approach based on law and statutory procedures to be adopted in search and seizure of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
- ii) Improve the levels of knowledge on drug law enforcement.
- iii) Enhancement of professional skill in detecting/investigating drug offence cases.
- iv) Enhancement of skills in intelligence collection and analysis.



Year-wise Training organised by NCB during the last 9 years. (figure in no.s)

- v) Identification of the trends and patterns of drug trafficking, and patterns and the dynamics of drug trafficking, etc.
- vi) Understanding, planning and executing “controlled deliveries”.
- vii) Better understanding of drugs, precursors and clandestine labs.
- viii) Knowledge of various interdiction techniques.

To achieve its objective of Capacity Building, the Narcotics Control Bureau has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for organising training programmes on Drug Law Enforcement for the Central/ State agencies through its Zonal Units all over the country.

The strategies include:

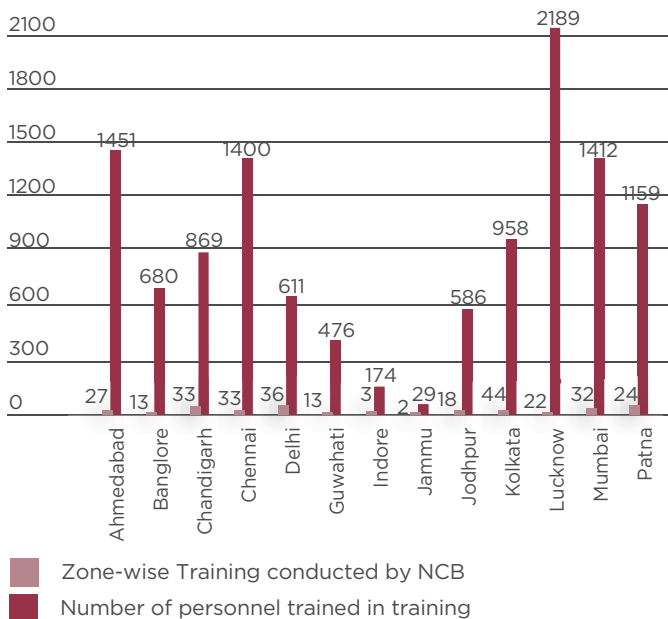
- i) Participation of various stakeholders in each training programme. It also provides a platform for regular interaction and enhances inter-agency cooperation.
- ii) Emphasis on the training of personnel

deployed at Railways and Airports to deal with drug traffickers.

iii) Comprehensive training on all important relevant topics such as NDPS Act, 1985, PITNDPS, Financial Investigation, Precursor Control (RCS Order 2013), Money Laundering, Composite seizure, National Drug Scenario, Case Studies, Court Judgments, Identification and spot testing of narcotic drugs, concealment methods and applicability of Customs and other Acts, etc.

iv) Providing ‘resource persons’ and training materials to other sister organisations like NACEN, CBI Academy, NICFS, BSF, SSB, National and State Police Academies, etc., for specialized training in drug law enforcement.

In 2016, NCB organised 300 training courses whereby 11994 personnel working in different organisations of Central/ State agencies were trained.



Zone-wise Training organised by NCB during the Year 2016. (figure in no.s)

Computer Based Training (CBT)

The Computer Based Training (CBT) is a part of UNODC Global e-Learning Programme which began in June 2010 for imparting training to the law enforcement officers across the globe on various subjects related to drug trafficking. In order to train the officers on drug law enforcement in India, NCB has 13 CBT centres in coordination with UNODC one each at NCB Hqrs., New Delhi and NCB Zonal Units at Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Indore, Guwahati, Jodhpur, Lucknow, Jammu, Patna and Ahmedabad. CBT primarily provides comprehensive training and learning solutions which can be customized as per the needs of the trainee. It is a hands-on training module in which a trainee learns by committing mistakes during the learning process.

The CBT Module has the following features:

- i) The modules cover all aspects of drug law enforcement including intelligence, investigation, precursor trafficking and anti money laundering.
- ii) The course content can be made specific to the target groups ranging from a few hours to a week or a month.
- iii) The CBT is a hands-on training module, where a learner can learn by committing mistakes.
- iv) The interactive nature of the modules facilitates enhanced retention capacity of the learners.
- v) The module has pre and post test scores/sessions which enables the administrator to assess the impact of learning process.

The CBT covers the following major modules:



1. Drug identification and drug testing
2. Interdiction techniques for land control
3. Interdiction techniques at Airports and Seaports
4. Performing car, container, persons and aircraft searches
5. Human Trafficking
6. Interdiction of Precursors and Clandestine Laboratories
7. Understanding, planning and executing control deliveries
8. Money Laundering
9. Introduction to risk management at land control, Airports and Seaports
10. Intelligence collection and analysis

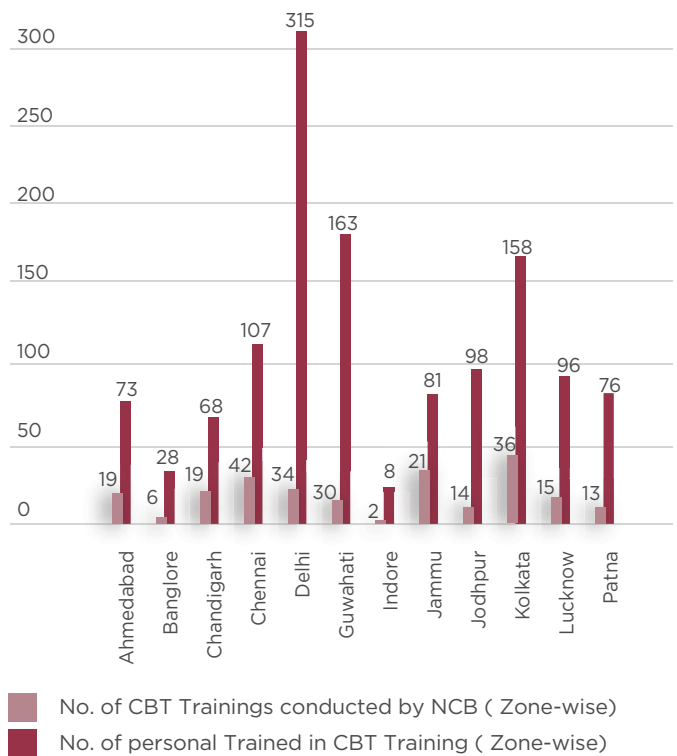
In 2016, NCB organised 251 training courses and trained 1271 personnel working in different organisations of Central/ State agencies.



CBT Training organised by NCB Delhi Zone at New Delhi.

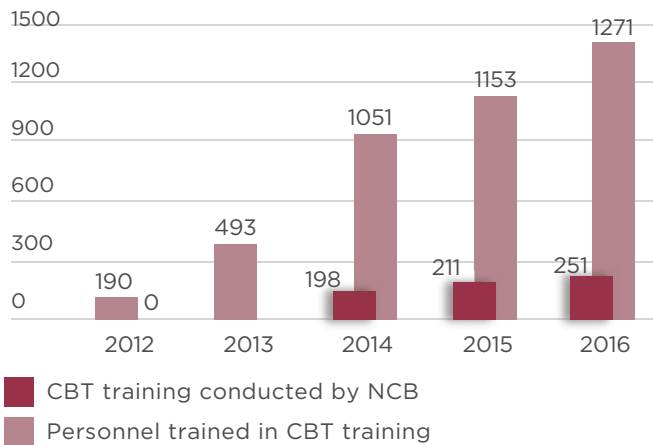


CBT Locations - Narcotics Control Bureau.



CBT Training (Zone-wise) conducted by NCB in 2016. (figure in no.s)

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU



Year wise CBT training organised by NCB during the last five years. (figure in no.s)

2.2 ASSISTANCE TO STATES

In order to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the State machinery working in the field of Drug Law Enforcement, the Government of India, has introduced a scheme in the year 2004 i.e. "Assistance to States". The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for procurement of vehicles, equipments, computers, etc., to strengthen their enforcement capabilities to check the illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

The grant under the "Assistance to States and UTs" scheme is subject to establishment of the 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 and 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.

All the 28 States except the state of Telangana and five Union Territories except the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar and Chandigarh have set up the above institutional mechanisms.

As per the scheme, financial assistance is given for procurement of items like surveillance equipment, laboratory equipment, vehicle for patrolling/surveillance, computers and their accessories, Fax machine and photocopiers, training equipment and other aids, other equipment useful for enforcement.

The Scheme was initially launched by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs during 2004-05, with an estimated budget of Rs 10 crore for a period of five years. In 2009, the scheme was further extended for another five years till 2013-14 with an enhanced budget of Rs 15 crore. Considering the need for continuation of the central assistance to states, the scheme has been further extended for a period of three years viz. from 2014-15 to 2016-17 with an estimated budget of Rs. 15 crores.

As on 31st December, 2016, financial assistance for Rs.25,85,34,015/- has been provided to the States and UTs since inception of the scheme in 2004-05. In the financial year 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 5.00 crores was allocated under this scheme out of which, an amount of Rs.3,99,99,876/- was sanctioned to 15 States till December, 2016 and the remaining amount of Rs.1,00,00,124/- will be allocated to other states by 31st March,2017.

The implementation of the scheme is monitored by NCB, and the States that avail central assistance under this scheme are required to furnish performance reports and utilization certificates to the NCB.

SN	STATE	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	TOTAL*
1	Andhra Pradesh	822000	1200000 250000	800000	0	211026	0	0	0	0	0	7943026
2	Assam	0	0	0	2920936	0	0	0	0	0	2137367	5058303
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2325000	0	0	0	0	0	4855711	7180711
4	Bihar	0	1186550	0	0	0	2253081	0	0	0	0	3439631
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	4444000	0	668580	0	0	0	0	5112580
6	Delhi	0	0	0	1150000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1150000
7	Goa	400000	0	374160	2200000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5645160
8	Gujarat	0	0	1245000	0	0	306050	0	0	7130000	0	8681050
9	Haryana	0	806500	0	1015000	0	0	428100	0	0	0	3449600
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	445000 1255000	480000	152668 0	0	0	0	228400 0	0	3143000	10872758
11	J & K	0	1488000	1848000 300000	115000 0	22947 36	0	0	0	0	4608749	14595485
12	Jharkhand	0	0	137431 5	239050 0	34223 49	0	0	0	0	0	7187164
13	Karnataka	1667000	0	0	199150 0	21598 06	0	0	0	1495000	0	7313306
14	Kerala	1900800	0	0	417099 4	0	335550 7	0	0	0	5328814	14756115
15	Madhya Pradesh	492200	1157000	211000 0	0	28007 10	133349	0	0	0	1431140	13413399
16	Maharashtra	1160000	0	0	2563000	0	112103 1	0	0	0	0	6232031
17	Meghalaya	1728000	0	0	1871852	0	0	0		62975 6	0	4229608
18	Mizoram	1300000	1080000	0	1480000	22684 75	305168 9	297320 0	831000 0	0	3348000	26837864
19	Manipur	0	0	192150 0	50000	12801 79	0	0	0	0	610064	3861743
20	Nagaland	0	1305000	121642 5	0	0	230745 0	359998 0	591731 2	0	1222050	19137217
21	Odisha	0	697455	0	759500	0	163499 4	0	0	0	3558000	6649949
22	Punjab	0	0	159560 0	444250 0	1739200	0	0	0	0	2041	7779341
23	Rajasthan	2292400	1065000	985000	0	0	224423 3	0	0	0	3012826	12326459
24	Sikkim	0	299000 200000	0	700000	0	150000	0	232500 7	0	4067792	9471799
25	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	4325000	1746679	0	0	4033100	0	2078000	14028779
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	3613477	0	0	0	2357083	0	8627560
27	Uttar Pradesh	220000	833000	0	0	0	0	2280000	0	0	596322	5128322
28	Uttarakhand	334000	980000	0	0	2105162	0	0	0	1582278	0	8964530
29	West Bengal	2470000	0	0	0	2588085	0	0	0	1794500	0	6852585

Union Territories

1	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	159500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1595000
2	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	1012940	0	0	0	0	1012940
4	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		14786400	14247505	14250000	43071462	29142824	17225964	9281280	22869419	14988617	39999876	258534015

*Total amount disbursed to the states since inception of the scheme in 2004.

2.3 DRUG DETECTION KITS

Narcotics Control Bureau procures and supplies Drug Detection Kits to all States' and Central Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEA) across the country through its Zonal Units on a regular basis. The Drug Detection Kits are procured from Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune. These kits provide simple and user friendly method for 'on the spot' testing of suspected materials even by non-technical officials by following the instructions given on the leaflet available in the kit. The Drug Detection Kits are of three types:
 i) Standard Size Narcotic Drugs Detection Kit
 ii) Precursor Chemicals Detection Kit
 iii) Ketamine Detection Kit.

PRECURSOR DETECTION KIT

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.



NARCOTIC DRUGS

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

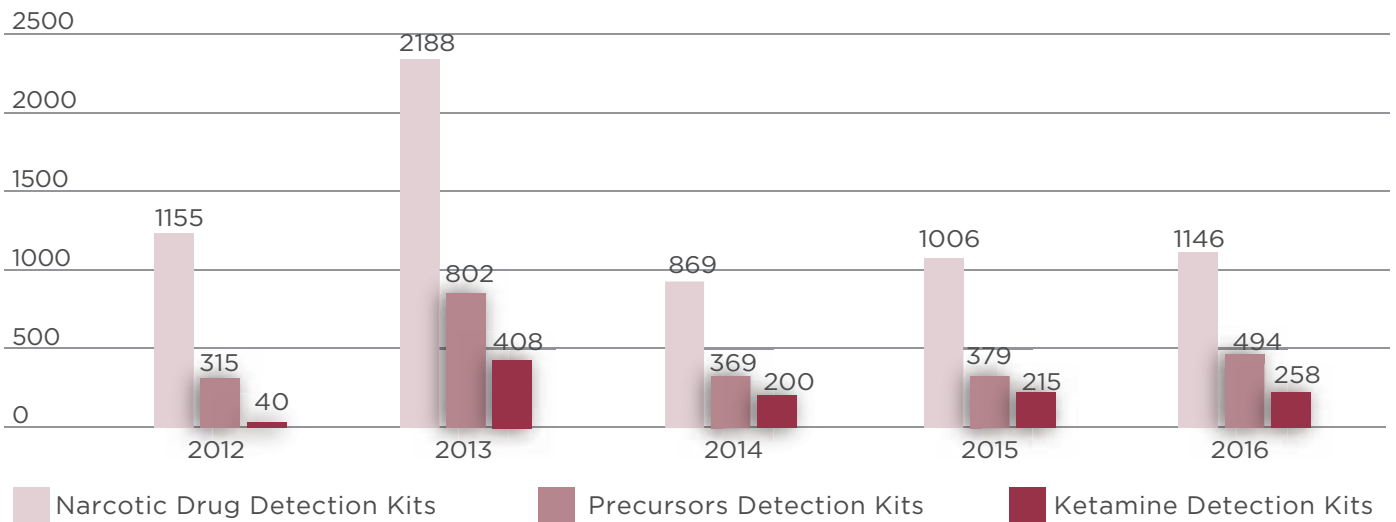


KETAMINE

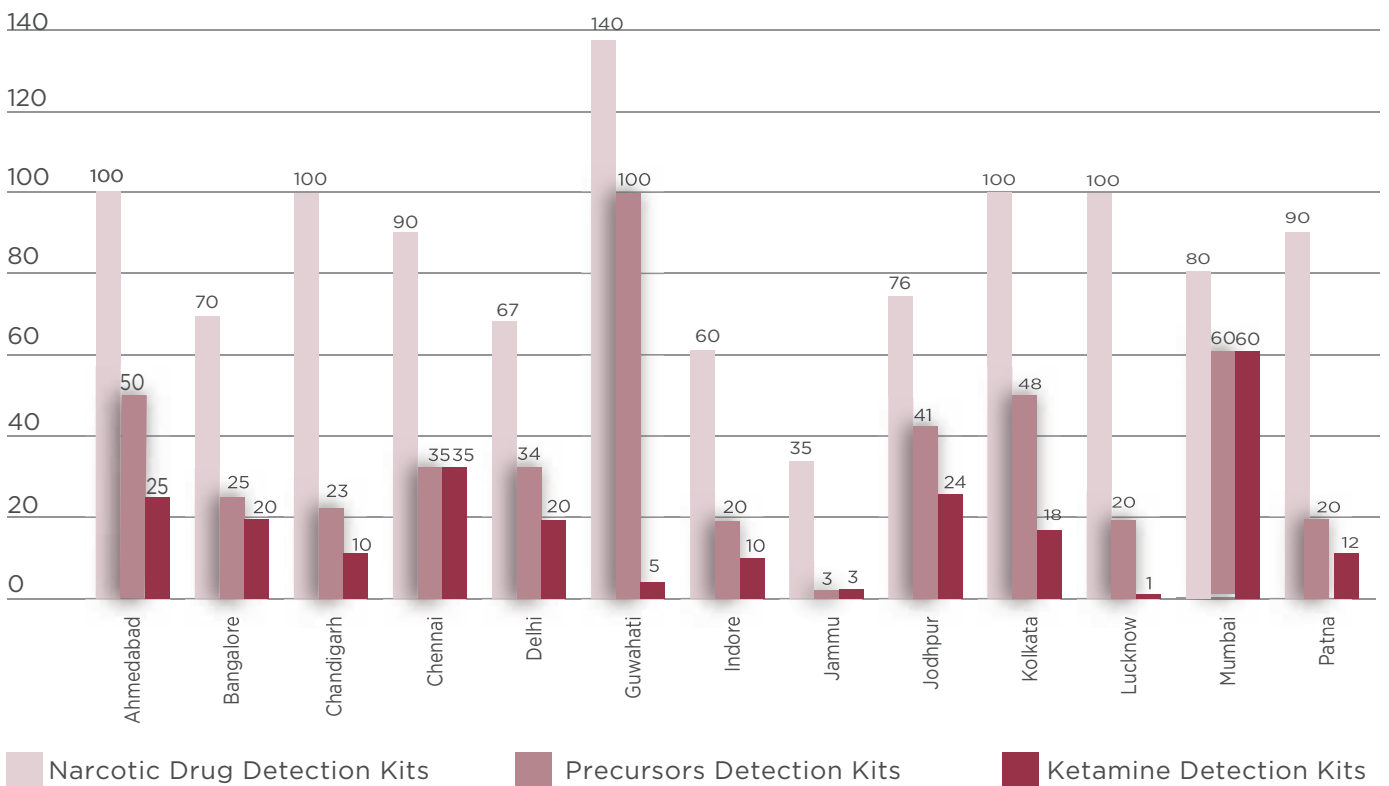
Modified Standard Ketamine Drugs Detection Kit



As a part of its mandate to enhance international co-ordination and to build up a strong synergy among neighboring countries, NCB also provides Narcotics Drug Detection Kits to them. In the year 2016, NCB has provided 20 Drug Detection Kits to Bhutan.



Year-wise DD Kit distributed by NCB during the last five years. (figure in no.s)



Zone-wise DD kit distributed by NCB during the year 2016. (figure in no.s)

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION



CHAPTER

03

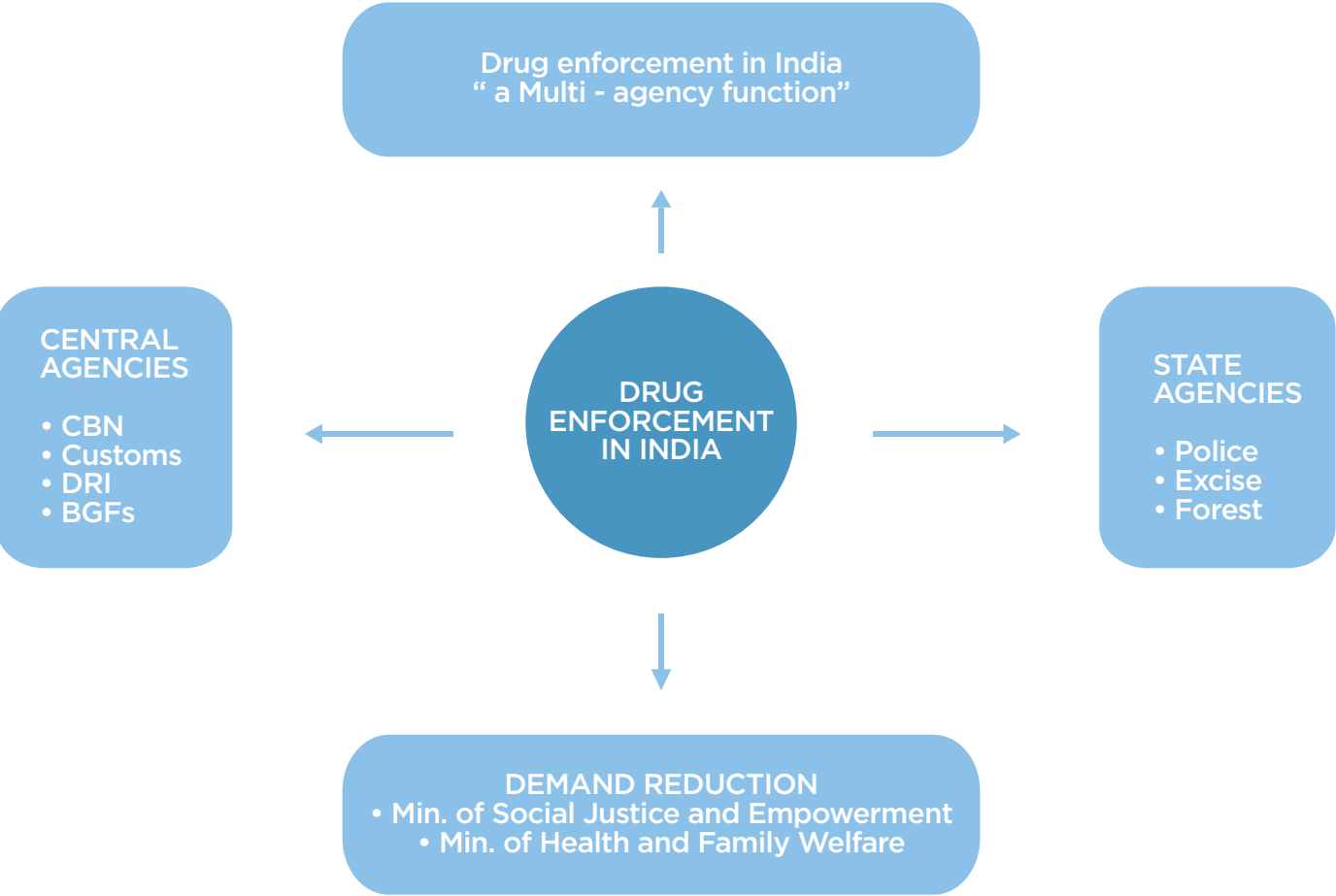


NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

MANDATE OF NCB

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU was constituted as per the provisions laid out in the NDPS Act, 1985, to exercise the powers and functions of the Central Government for taking measures with respect to co-ordination of actions of State Governments and other authorities under the NDPS. Act, for implementation of international

obligations in respect of counter measures against illicit traffic, to provide assistance to foreign authorities for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic of drugs and narcotic substances and for co-ordination of actions taken by other concerned ministries like Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, other departments in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.



DRUG ENFORCEMENT IN INDIA“ A MULTI - AGENCY FUNCTION”



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

A. Narco Coordination Centre Meeting

In pursuance of the mandate of NCB and in order to have effective coordination the Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) to bring all agencies working in the field of drug law enforcement on a common platform by way of organising monthly and quarterly meeting of agencies as well as different departments/ ministries dealing with policy matters.

The MHA's order stipulates that NCORD would aim to facilitate seamless coordination among all agencies in order to have an effective enforcement of drug laws and implementation of the National Drug Policy. The meetings are attended regularly by the officers of various departments like Intelligence Bureau (IB), Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), Indian Coast Guard (ICG), Enforcement Directorate (ED), Custom and central Excise (C&CE), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), Border Security Force (BSF), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Assam Rifles, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Railway Protection Force (RPF) and various state police including the representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW), Department of Revenue (DoR), Department of Posts and Drug Controller General of India (DCGI).



Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) Meeting chaired by DG NCB on 29th December, 2016.

B. Regional Coordination Meetings

The NCB at regional level has been conducting coordination meeting of all the stake holders falling under their jurisdiction to discuss the problems relating to trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs prevailing in various states. These meetings also highlight the latest trends of drug trafficking and techniques adopted by them and advise them suitably on all the issues which act as a hurdle in drug law enforcement. Discussions during these regional meetings lead to formulation of appropriate strategies for combating the drug menace in a particular region of the country. These Regional Coordination Meetings are held periodically under the chairmanship of DG, NCB. The major issues discussed during the meeting are Consumption pattern, production/ use, drug trafficking scenario, Narco-terrorism, control and counter measures, etc.



Regional coordination meeting of Northern Region.

C. Narcotics Coordination Committee of Secretaries

The Government of India has constituted a Cabinet sub-Committee of Secretaries to advise the Government regarding Drug Abuse Control in India to review incidence of drug abuse, control and counter measures, besides the drug

problems in the States and the functioning of de-addiction centres. The committee consists of the Secretaries of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Director General, NCB as the Convener.

D. Economic Intelligence Council Meeting

To counter the multi dimensional challenges faced by the law enforcement agencies in case of Economic Offences, the Govt. of India has constituted Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) which is the apex body for ensuring inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation among all the participating departments/ ministries.

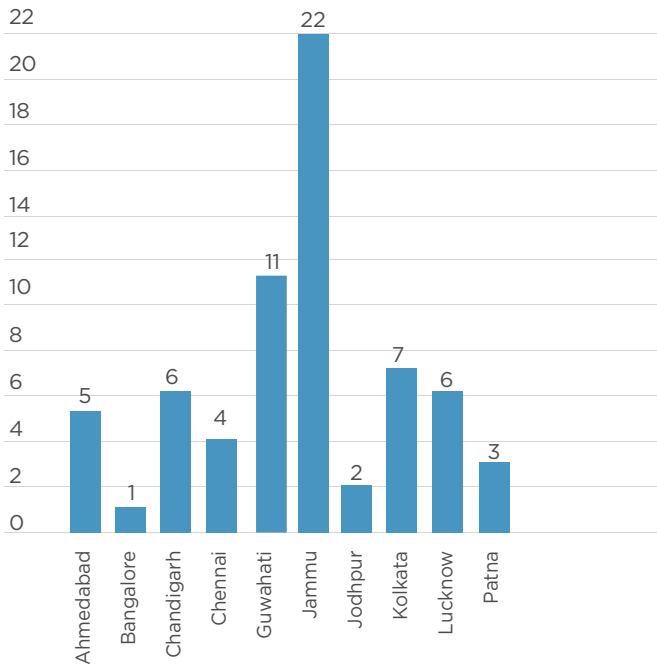
The EIC Meetings are chaired by the Finance Minister in which DG, NCB participates on a regular basis. The Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) functions under the control of Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB).

3.1.2 FORUMS AT REGIONAL AND STATE LEVEL

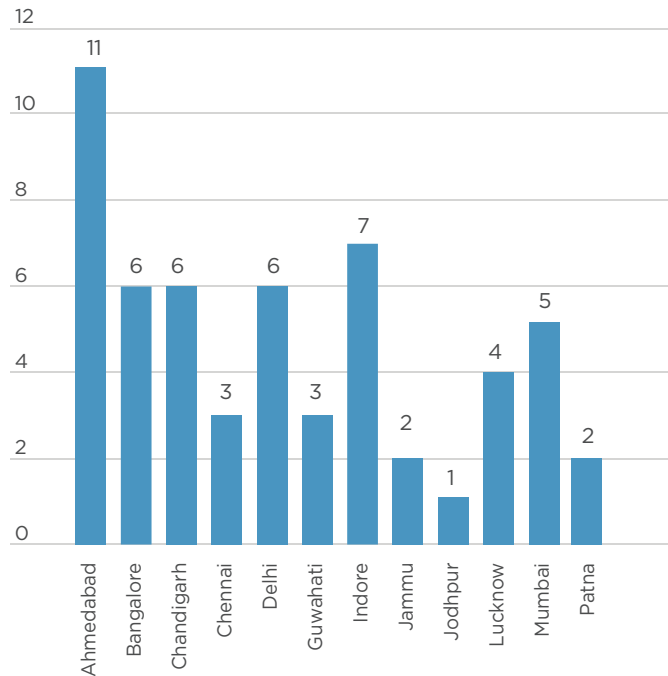
A. Lead Intelligence Agency

Lead Intelligence Agency (LIA) meetings are organised by the Border Guarding Agencies in the State/ Region of their deployment periodically to share intelligence input and discuss other issues pertaining to terrorism, smuggling, organised crimes including drug trafficking and other security issues. The MHA, Govt. of India has designated SSB (Nepal-Bhutan border), BSF (Pakistan-Bangladesh border), Assam Rifles (Myanmar border) and Coast Guard (Coastal States) as the Lead Intelligence Agencies for convening the above meetings.

Lead Intelligence Agency (LIA) meeting (Zone-wise) in India in - 2016. (figure in no.s)



Regional Economic Intelligence Council (REIC) meeting (Zone-wise) in India in - 2016. (figure in no.s)



B. Regional Economic Intelligence Council

The Regional Economic Intelligence Council (REIC) is a part of the two-tier system under Economic Intelligence Council (EIC). The REIC has been constituted in different parts of the country which are mandated to oversee the government agencies responsible for economic intelligence and combating economic offences in the respective states of India. There are 30 Regional Economic Intelligence Councils spread across different parts of the country. These meetings are convened by the Directorate General of Income Tax (Investigation) on a monthly basis. The meeting deals with the exchange of information regarding economic offences and organised crimes like drug trafficking. The participants include State and Central Enforcement/Security agencies, Revenue departments, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in which NCB is also represented through its Zonal Units.

C. State Level Apex Coordination Committee

In order to review the drug trafficking trends and its abuse in the state, the Chief Secretary /Senior Secretary organises State level Apex Coordination Committee Meeting. The meeting is attended by all government departments like Police, Excise, Education, Welfare, Health, Forest and other drug law enforcement agencies. NCB also participates in these meetings as a member of the committee.

D. Anti-Narcotic Task Force

The ADsG/ IsG of States' Police, who are also designated heads of the Anti Narcotic Task Force conduct such regular meetings in their respective states. The Representatives of all state enforcement agencies attend this meeting. A representative from NCB also attends this meeting to share intelligence and draw an action plan to combat drug trafficking.

3.2 INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

India is a signatory to the United Nations and South Asian Association for Regional cooperation (SAARC) Conventions mentioned below :

i) 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic drugs, the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention.

ii) 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

iii) 1988 Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

iv) 1993 SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

There are two levels of cooperation in International coordination :

3.2.1 MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

NCB participates in the following international platforms for international coordination.

i) Commission on Narcotic Drug (CND)

NCB sends its delegates to CND - a UN body that annually meets to consider and adopt a range of decisions and resolutions so as to provide policy guidance to the UNODC.

Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General NCB participated in the 59th Session of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND) at Vienna on 14-22 March, 2016.

ii) Special session of The United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS)

NCB representative attends UNGASS, a special session on drugs where member states adopt the outcomes of CND and commit for the implementation of the operational recommendations contained therein. NCB on behalf of India also reports on progress made in this endeavor to the CND.

Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General NCB participated in the UNGASS at New York on 19-21 April, 2016.



Shri RR Bhatnagar, DG NCB at UNGASS - 2016.

iii) International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC)

NCB representative on behalf of India participates in IDEC, an annual meeting conducted by Drug Enforcement Administration to enforce the controlled substances' laws and regulations.

Dr. R.P.Singh, Deputy Director General, NCB participated in 33rd IDEC at Lima, Peru on 26-28 April 2016 .

iv) INCB Workshop

NCB sends its delegates to INCB which is an international body that controls the import - export of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals.

Sh B.R. Meena, ZD, Indore NCB participated in INCB Workshop at Vienna, Austria on 10-12 May 2016 .

v) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

It is an international organisation which includes countries of South Asia and South East Asia. India participates as a member country in BIMSTEC.

Sh Praveen Kumar ZD, Guwahati NCB attended the 4th BIMSTEC meeting at Yangon, Myanmar on 12-13 Sept. 2016.

vi) Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (HONLEA)

HONLEA meeting held under the aegis of the UNODC annually and it is an apex forum for regional drug related issues. It is the most important platform for discussions among drug enforcement professionals, and a wide range of policy and operational issues are discussed. India participates as a member state in HONLEA. Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General NCB participated in the 40th HONLEA at Colombo, Sri Lanka on 24-27 Oct. 2016.



Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Hon'ble MoS (Home), speaking at the high level meeting of the Interior Ministers of the Indian Ocean Region in Colombo.

vii) High Level Meeting of Interior Ministers of the Indian Ocean Region to Counter Drug Trafficking

The meeting in 2016 was attended by 18 littoral states of the Indian Ocean region which included seven Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Interior/Home Affairs while other states were represented by special envoys and senior officials. The meeting was also attended by seven international organisations/ partner agencies and UN agencies engaged in counter narcotic initiatives in the region.

viii) BRICS

It is an association of five countries, namely, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Meeting of Heads of Anti Drug Working Group was introduced in this platform in 2015.

NCB, organised the 2nd Anti-Drug Working Group Meeting of BRICS Heads of Drug Control Agencies on 8th July, 2016 at New Delhi. Delegates of the respective Drug Control Agencies of BRICS countries attended the meeting, chaired by DG NCB.



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble union Home Minister, releasing Annual Report of NCB - 2015 at the opening ceremony of BRICS Meeting in New Delhi

ix) Sub-Commission on illicit Drug traffic and related matters in the near and middle East

The Sub-commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East is a subsidiary body of the Commission on illicit Drug (CND). The purpose of the meeting is to coordinate activities to counteract illicit drug trafficking and to monitor new trends within the regions.

Sh Rohit Sharma DD (P&C) attended the 51st Sub Commission at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 20-24 Nov. 2016.

x) Paris Pact Initiative

It is an international organisation of 58 partner countries. It is a well-established platform for consensus building. The Paris Pact functions as an essential bridge between political commitment at the highest international levels and the prioritization of technical assistance interventions on the ground.

Shri S.K. Sinha, ZD, Bangalore NCB attended Paris Pact Expert Working group on Law Enforcement Training for cross-border co-operation at INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon, France on 8-9 Nov. 2016.

Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General NCB participated in the Paris Pact Expert Working Group on Precursor at The Hague, Netherland on 01-02 Dec. 2016.

xi) South Asian association for Regional Cooperation

SAARC is the regional intergovernmental organisation and geopolitical union of nations in South Asia founded in 1985.

xii) ASEAN Regional Forum

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8th August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original member countries viz Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. In the late 90s, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia have also joined the ASEAN group.

xiii) Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme

Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme is exclusively aimed at capacity building for drug demand reduction in the Asia and Pacific Region and the only regional inter-governmental programme.

3.2.2 BILATERAL COOPERATION

The Govt. of India has Bilateral Agreement with the countries namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, United States of America (USA) and Zambia for mutual cooperation in reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals.

Besides these, the Govt. of India has a Memorandum of Understanding with countries namely Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, USA, Vietnam, Singapore and Australia.

1. Regular Sharing of Intelligence

For intelligence sharing purpose NCB India undertakes field level and border level meetings

either directly or as a part of delegation with neighbouring countries regularly. During 2016, the following meetings were conducted/attended by NCB :

i) DG-BSF-DG BGB level Border Co-ordination meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 11-16 May 2016 and attended by Sh D.K. Srivastava, ZD, NCB Kolkata.

ii) India-Pakistan Bi-annual Meeting between BSF and Pak Rangers in Lahore Pakistan on 25-28 July 2016 and attended by Sh Kaustubh Sharma, ZD, Chandigarh NCB.

iii) IsG BSF Region-Commander BGB level Border Co-ordination Conference held at Sylhet, Bangladesh on 15-18 Nov, 2016 and attended by Sh Praveen Kumar ZD, Guwahati.

iv) SLM between India and Myanmar held at Mandalay, Myanmar on 19-20 Dec, 2016 and attended by Sh Praveen Kumar AD(Ops), NCB.

2. Exchange of information through formal meetings

NCB India holds/participates regular meetings for exchange of information. Details of these meetings held during 2016 are as under:

i) Bilateral Working Group Meeting between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and National Narcotics Board (BNN), Indonesia

The first Bilateral Working Group Meeting between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and National Narcotics Board (BNN), Indonesia was held at New Delhi, India on 10-11 Aug, 2016. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Rajeev Rai

Bhatnagar, Director General, NCB, India and the Indonesian delegation was led by Ms. Nurnaik Br. Karo, Deputy Director, BNN, Indonesia.



Bilateral Working Group meeting between NCB, India and BNN, Indonesia.

ii) 2nd Director General level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Myanmar

The second Director General level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Myanmar were held in New Delhi, India on 09-10 November, 2016. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General, NCB, India and the Myanmar delegation was led by Pol. Brig Gen Kyaw

Win, Joint Secretary, CCDAC cum Commander of Drug Enforcement Division, Myanmar.



2nd DG level talk between NCB, India and CCDAC, Myanmar.

iii) 2nd Director General level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), Sri Lanka

The 2nd Director General level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), Sri Lanka were held in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 16 - 17 December, 2016. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General, NCB, India and the Sri Lankan delegation was led by Senior DIG Crime, Traffic and Narcotics of Sri Lanka, Mr. Nandana Munasingha, Sri Lanka.



2nd DG Level Talk between NCB, India & PNB, Sri Lanka.

iv) 5th Director General level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Department of Narcotics Control (DNC), Bangladesh



Shri Khandaker Rakibur Rahman, DG DNC, Bangladesh and Shri R.R. Bhatnagar, DG NCB, India in 5th DG level talk at New Delhi.

The 5th DG Level Talks between NCB, India and DNC, Bangladesh were held at New Delhi on 21-22 December, 2016. The two delegations discussed issues relating to drug trafficking on the Indo-Bangladesh border and reached a consensus on sharing of information/ intelligence, holding of field level meetings and establishing contact points between the two agencies. NCB, India also offered cooperation and assistance in capacity building of Department of Narcotics Control (DNC), Bangladesh.

v) 10th India-Thailand JWG meeting on Security Cooperation held at New Delhi on 18-19 Jan, 2016, and attended by Sh Paveen Kumar AD (Ops), NCB.

vi) 18th HS level/17th JWG meeting between India and Bangladesh held at New Delhi on 29-30 Nov, 2016 and attended by Dr R.P. Singh, DDG, NCB.

vii) 3rd JWG-CT India Singapore held at New Delhi on 30th Nov, 2016 and attended by Sh. Praveen Kumar AD (Ops), NCB.

3. Coordinated International Operations

NCB regularly shares intelligence with other countries to carry out enforcement operations. 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. During 2016, three ‘controlled delivery’ operations have been successfully carried out.

4. Legal Cooperation

NCB takes the route of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLAT) and the Extradition Treaties for legal cooperation with foreign countries.

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.

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 their ratification is under consideration.

5. INCB/ UNODC Reporting

Being a signatory body to 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. NCB is the nodal/ central agency for implementation of the India’s obligations under various international conventions.

i) International Narcotics Control Board

To meet the international obligations under the 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 namely, Form A, B, C, D, P, A/P and B/P to INCB Vienna. Form A & A/P relating to Import and Export of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, respectively, are being submitted to INCB on a quarterly basis. The other Forms i.e B, C, D & P are being submitted to INCB on an annual basis. These forms are related to annual assessment/ estimates of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances in different fields. While Form B/P is being submitted once in three years, which is related to annual assessment of medical and scientific requirement of schedule substances. Inputs on the different Forms come from Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), the Chief Controller of Factories (CCF) and the Drug



Controller General of India (DCGI) besides the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB).

Shri B.R.Meena, Zonal Director Indore attended the INCB workshop: “Successes and Challenges of public private partnerships in preventing the diversion of chemicals” at Vienna, Austria on 10-12 May, 2016.

(ii) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Each 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 given below:

Part-I Legislative and institutional framework

Part -II Comprehensive approach to drug demand and 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 becomes a part of the World Drug Report published every year.

6. Capacity Building

To improve the quality of work it is always important to be updated with the changing

trend for which capacity building is required. NCB has participated in the following programmes:

i) Program on countering Transnational Organised Crime (CTOC-16-13) held at Germany during 10-25 August 2016, and attended by Sh Kaustubh Sharma, ZD, Chandigarh, NCB.

ii) 12th International Training Course of Precursor Chemical Control held at Bangkok, Thailand during 21-28 Nov. 2016, and attended by Sh Shantanu Aich, Superintendent, Kolkata NCB. The same training was attended by Dr. R.P. Singh, DDG, NCB as a resource person from 26-28 Nov. 2016.



Shri RR Bhatnagar, DG NCB speaking at UNODC workshop in New Delhi.



DEMAND REDUCTION

CHAPTER

04



DEMAND REDUCTION

4.1 MANDATE OF NCB IN RESPECT OF DEMAND REDUCTION

One of the mandates of NCB is to take necessary measures to co-ordinate action of the concerned ministries, departments and organisations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse in the country.

DEMAND REDUCTION

The Demand Reduction measure refers to the steps taken by any agency to reduce the public desire for consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. The demand reduction strategy is in contrast to the supply reduction strategy which mainly focuses on drug interdiction. However, in India, both the strategies are implemented together to counter the menace of drug abuse in our society.

To implement the demand reduction strategy, the Government of India has mandated the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJ&E) to run different programmes for education, treatment, counseling and rehabilitation of drug addicts through different NGOs spread across the country.

In the present scenario, the fast changing social milieu is primarily contributing to the drug abuse problem, both of conventional drugs as well as New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). Apart from its regular work NCB in the field of

drug interdiction, it also focuses on spreading awareness among the masses through various programmes.

The measures adopted by NCB for demand reduction include:

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

The purpose of the whole strategy is to empower the society and the community to deal with the problem of drug abuse through various programmes run by the Government of India.

ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Alternative development is a method of weaning away farmers who have been traditionally cultivating Opium Poppy/ Cannabis illegally, and their livelihood depends entirely on such cultivation. In such places, mere enforcement and crop destruction does not work. In order to counter this drug problem in that region, farmers are encouraged, trained and assisted to develop alternative means of

livelihood by cultivating varieties of cash crops and also provided suitable market to sell the products. The areas under such illicit cultivation are identified through mutual consultations between the Department of Revenue, NCB and the concerned State Governments after a careful study.

Recently, the Department of Revenue has constituted a Task Force in consultation with the state government to identify such areas where Alternative Development programmes can be implemented in future.

DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMME BY NCB

As a part of its demand reduction strategy and also with the objective of generating awareness among people about the ill effects of drug abuse, the NCB has been carrying out awareness programs regularly in their respective Zones. The programme includes the following:

- Street Plays/ Cultural Programmes
- Run against drug abuse



Function organised by NCB, Hqrs and Delhi Zonal Unit on the eve of 'International Day against Drug abuse and Illicit trafficking'.

- Display of Awareness Board in pub, bar and airport, etc.
- Painting and slogan writing competition
- Pledge taking ceremonies
- Display of banners and posters at prominent public places
- Publication of advertorial in leading newspaper
- Transmission of Anti Drug Message through Radio channel
- SMS alert about drug awareness
- Observance of 26 June as 'International Day Against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking' to create awareness

During 2016, NCB has carried out 657 awareness and educational programmes as part of drug demand reduction activities including 193 programmes in various schools/ colleges throughout the country.



Function organised by NCB Zonal Unit Bangalore on the eve of 'International Day against Drug abuse and Illicit trafficking'.



School children taking oath on the occasion of 'International Day against Drug abuse and Illicit trafficking', at Gujarat.



Awareness programme/ Rally organised by Jammu Zonal Unit, NCB.



Awareness programme launched by Chennai Zonal Unit.



Awareness programme launched by NCB, Bangalore Zonal Unit.



Rally organised by NCB Guwahati Zonal Unit on the occasion of 26th June i.e. International Day against Drug abuse and Illicit trafficking.



DGP, Bihar Shri P.K. Thakur visiting NCB Stall at Patna.



Zonal Director, Ahmedabad Shri Hariom Gandhi with school children on the occasion of 'International Day against Drug abuse and Illicit trafficking'.



Shri D.K. Shrivastava, Zonal Director, Kolkata alongwith BSF personnel at awareness rally on the occasion of 'International Day against Drug abuse and Illicit trafficking' to spread awareness about the ill effects of drugs.



ORGANISATION



CHAPTER

05



ORGANISATION

5.1 NCB - CHARTER

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 which came into effect from 14th Nov, 1985 expressly provided constitution of a central authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the Act. In exercise of these powers, the 'NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU' was constituted with Headquarters at Delhi with effect from 17th Mar, 1986. The Bureau, subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government, is to exercise its powers and functions of the Central Government for taking measures with respect to:

(i) Co-ordination of actions by various offices, State Governments and other authorities under the NDPS Act, the Customs Act, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement of provision of the NDPS Act, 1985.

(ii) Implementation of the obligation in respect of counter measures against illicit traffic under the various international conventions and protocols.

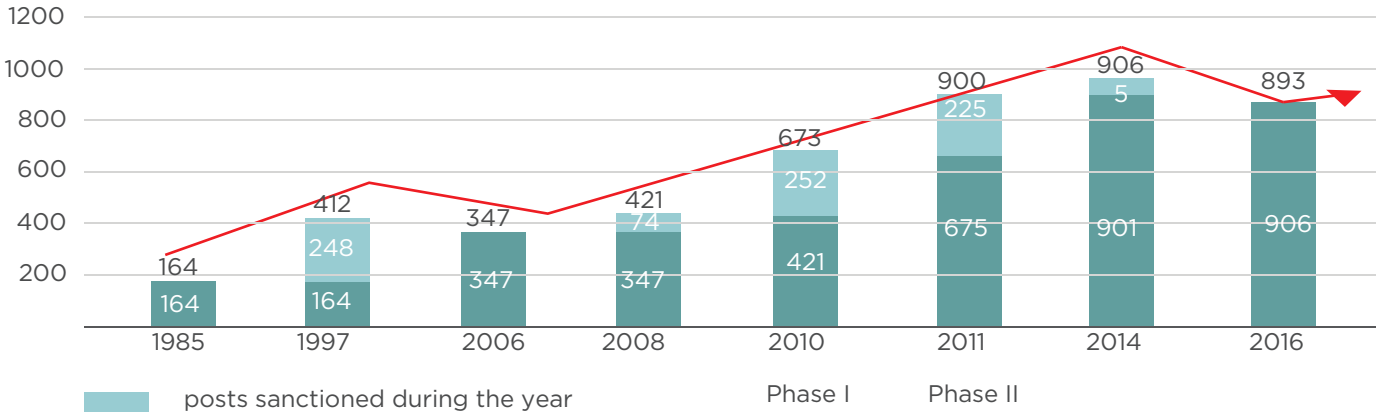
(iii) Assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organisations to facilitate coordination for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in these drugs and substances.

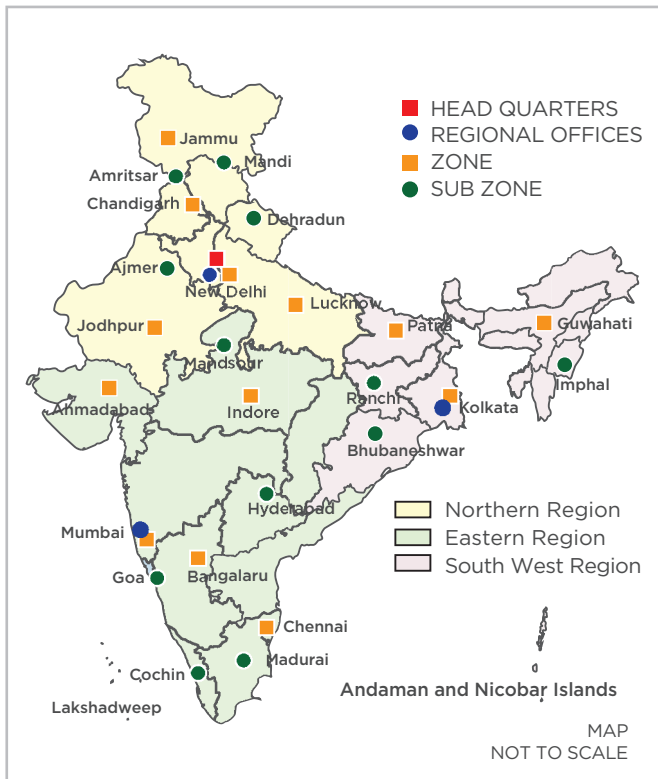
(iv) Coordination of actions taken by the other concerned ministries, departments and organisations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

In the international arena its charter includes implementation of India's obligations under various international conventions and protocols as also coordination with foreign authorities and international organisations.

5.2 NCB - ORGANISATION

The NCB was established in 1986, with a sanctioned strength of 164 and Zonal Units at Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Varanasi with its Headquarters at Delhi. Later on new zones were sanctioned at Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmadabad, Indore, Guwahati, Patna and Bangalore while the Varanasi zone was





NCB OFFICE MAP LOCATIONS

shifted to Lucknow. Besides the offices of three Deputy Director Generals (Regional), one each in Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, there are sub zones at Dehradun, Amritsar, Mandi, Ajmer, Ranchi, Bhubaneswar, Imphal, Goa, Mandasaur, Cochin, Madurai and Hyderabad. At present, the sanctioned strength of NCB is 893.

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE/ PROJECTS

Construction work of the Office-cum-Residential complex of Chennai Zone and Kolkata Zone have been completed.

- i) Land for construction of Office cum residential complex has been acquired at Chandigarh, Guwahati, Lucknow and Ahmedabad.
- ii) The office of the NCB Patna Zonal Unit has been shifted to a new CGO Complex building.

iii) Construction Projects of Office cum Residential complexes at Chandigarh, Ahmedabad and Lucknow have been approved by MHA and the construction work at Chandigarh and Ahmedabad has commenced.

iv) Land for office complexes has been purchased and acquired for NCB Zone Delhi, Bangalore and Indore and NCB Sub Zone Bhubaneswar.

5.4 NCB INTERNAL VIGILANCE

• During the year 2016, the NCB made concerted efforts to take actions against the corrupt and erring officials. The vigilance wing followed up each complaint against the NCB officials. Thirteen Departmental Enquiries, Nine suspension cases were initiated. Exemplary punitive action of "Dismissal from Service" have been awarded in two instances.

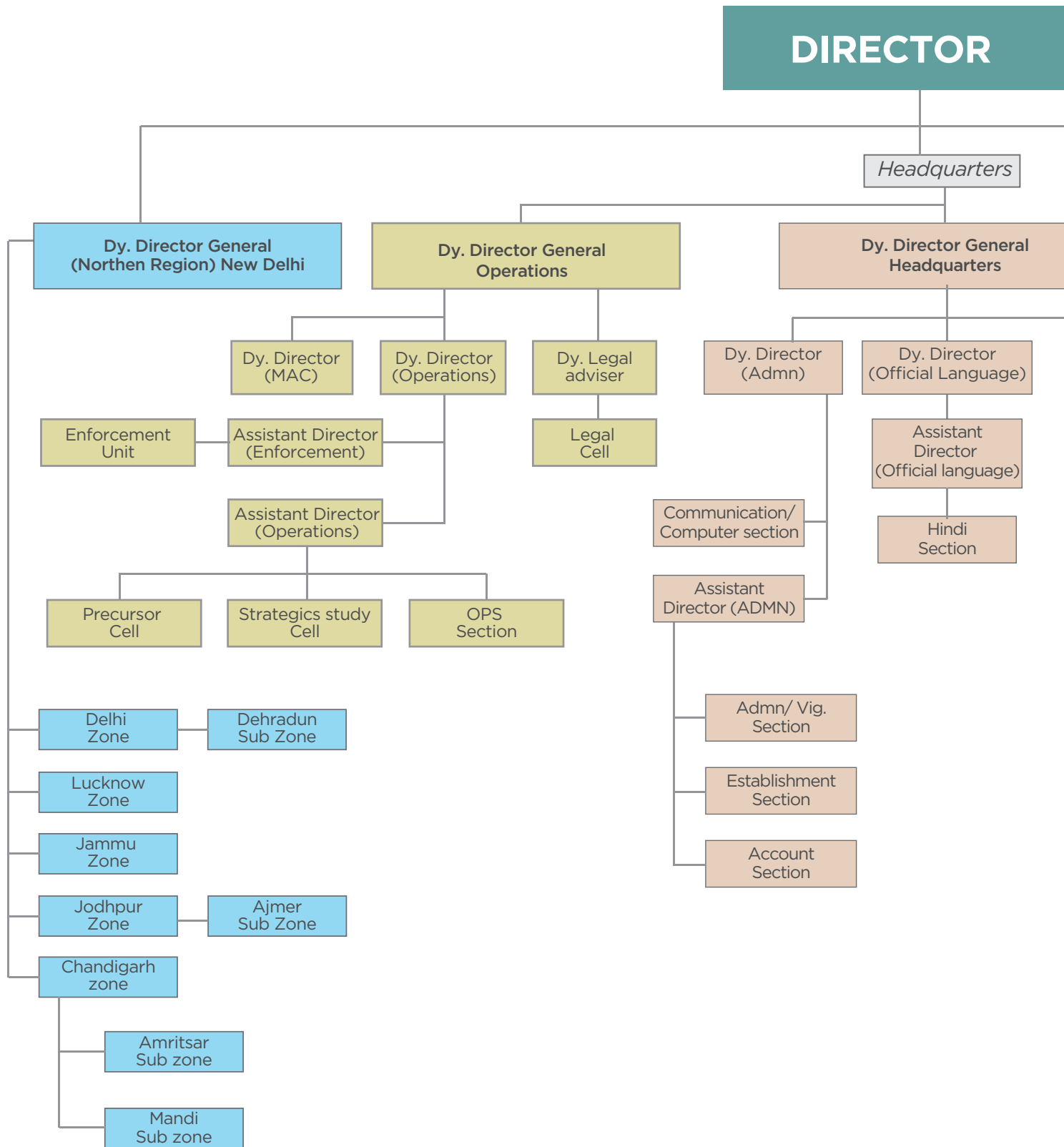
• Redressal of Grievances based on the Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) has been expeditiously dealt with. Sixty-five Public Grievances have been disposed off during the year 2016.

5.5 SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAAN

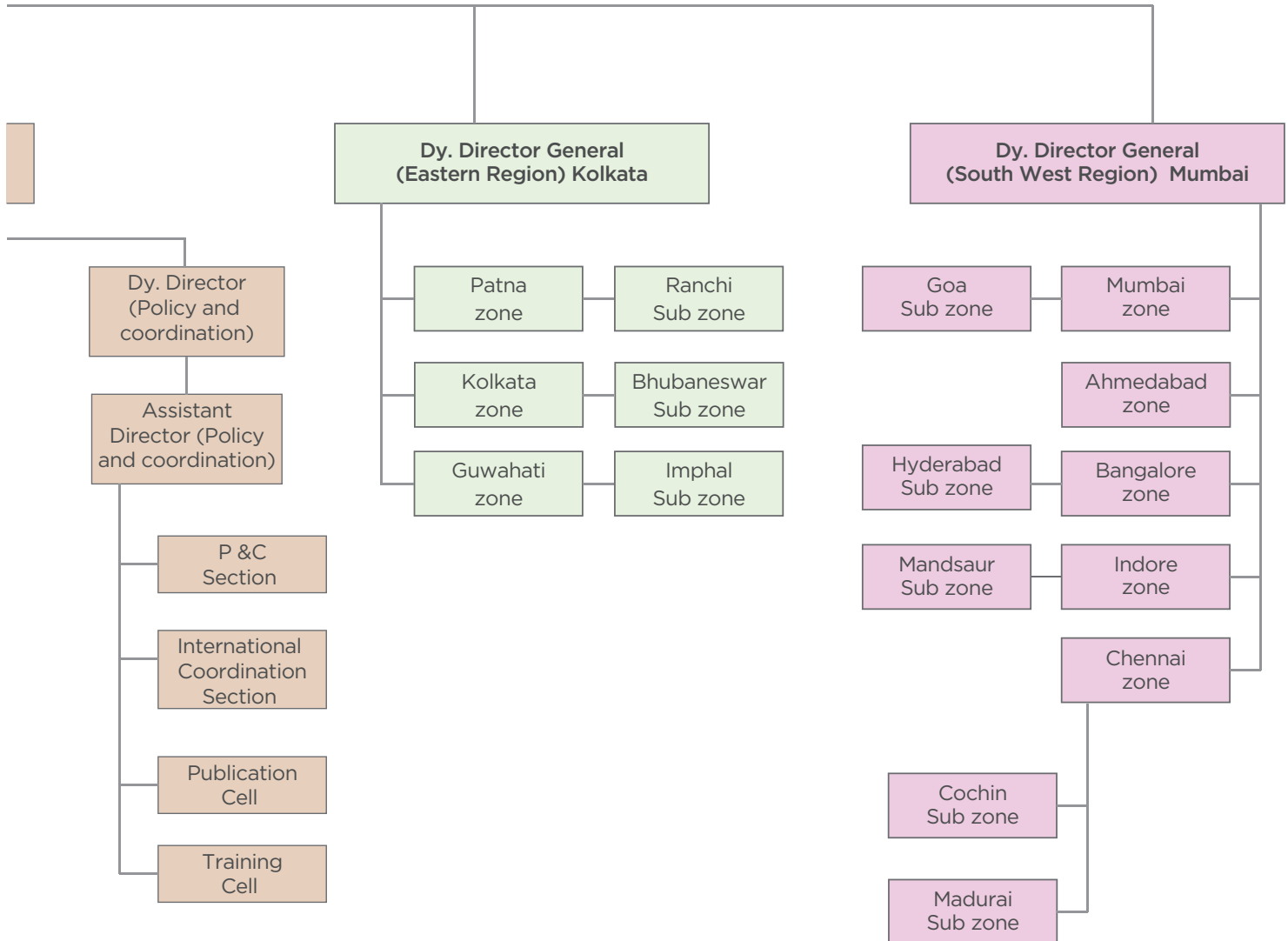
• On the occasion of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi on 02.10.2016, a special cleanliness drive under Swachh Bharat abhiyan were conducted in all the establishments of Narcotics Control Bureau.

5.6.INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY

• The first International Yoga Day was observed in NCB on 21 June 2016. Two NCB personnel, trained in yoga from Morarji Desai International Yoga Centre, organised Yoga classes at NCB premises for the NCB personnel.



GENERAL



NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

Organisational chart

राजभाषा हिंदी

उल्लेखनीय प्रयास

• 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 मुख्यालय, उप महानिदेशक के कार्यालयों, क्षेत्रीय व उप क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के सभी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस संगठन में राजभाषा के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के निम्नांकित सार्थक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।



हिंदी कार्यशाला के दौरान हिंदी टंकण संबंधी प्रमाणपत्रों का वितरण

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की तिमाही बैठकें

• ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में विभागाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में गठित विभागीय राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों के आयोजन से नारकोटिक्स के क्षेत्र में हिंदी के प्रयोग से अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त करने की संभावनाओं पर चर्चा की गई और कार्यनीतियां बनाकर उनका कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया गया।

• ब्यूरो के सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में भी विभागीय राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन करवाने तथा बैठकों के नियमित आयोजन संबंधी प्रक्रिया की सतत निगरानी के परिणामस्वरूप कई क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन करने के उपरांत उक्त समिति की बैठकें आयोजित की गईं।

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के लोगो को द्विभाषी बनाया जाना

• राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय के राजभाषा नियम, 1976 (यथा संशोधित 1986) के नियम 11 तथा संसदीय राजभाषा समिति तथा राजभाषा विभाग और गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षणों में दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुपालन में स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के लोगो को द्विभाषी बनाया गया। ब्यूरो मुख्यालय तथा इसके अंतर्गत सभी कार्यालय द्विभाषी लोगो का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं।

निरीक्षण

• गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा 07.06.2016 को ब्यूरो मुख्यालय का राजभाषायी निरीक्षण किया गया जिसमें निरीक्षण दल द्वारा विभिन्न अनुभागों के निरीक्षण के साथ-साथ महानिदेशक की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित बैठक में राजभाषा के प्रयोग के संबंध में विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विस्तृत चर्चा की गई। निरीक्षण दल को ड्रग-म्यूजियम भी दिखाया गया। उन्होंने ब्यूरो में हो रहे कार्य की प्रशंसा की।

• गृह मंत्रालय के विभिन्न अधिकारियों द्वारा 20.07.2016 को जम्मू क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय का निरीक्षण किया गया। जम्मू कार्यालय के अधिकारियों ने निरीक्षण को सफल बनाने हेतु अथक प्रयास कर राजभाषा प्रदर्शनी हेतु समग्र सामग्री को द्विभाषी प्रदर्शित किया जिससे निरीक्षण दल ने कार्य की सराहना की।

मूल रूप से हिन्दी में टिप्पण आलेखन हेतु नकद पुरस्कार योजना

• राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय की ब्यूरो मुख्यालय और सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में लागू उक्त प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को कुल 14 तथा दिल्ली क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को कुल 12 पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए।

अधिकारियों द्वारा हिंदी में डिक्टेशन देने हेतु प्रोत्साहन योजना

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय तथा सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में लागू उक्त प्रोत्साहन योजना के अंतर्गत डा. आर. पी. सिंह, उप महानिदेशक (उ.), श्री दिलीप कुमार श्रीवास्तव, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, कोलकाता, श्री मनोज कुमार, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, जम्मू एवं श्री एन. आर. शर्मा, तत्कालीन सहायक निदेशक (प्रशासन), ब्यूरो मुख्यालय – प्रत्येक को रु. 2000/- का पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया।

अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिंदी में टंकण करने हेतु प्रोत्साहन योजना

• राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय की उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत ब्यूरो मुख्यालय से 16 कार्मिकों को प्रोत्साहन भत्ता दिया जा रहा है।

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के अन्तर्गत सभी अनुभागों तथा इसके कार्यालयों के लिए पुरस्कार योजना

• हिंदी में किए गए कार्य के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर ब्यूरो के अनुभागों तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के लिए पृथक्-पृथक् वर्ग बनाकर विभिन्न पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए। अनुभागों को प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा सांत्वना-चार पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए। इसी प्रकार, उप महानिदेशक के कार्यालयों को दो को प्रथम पुरस्कार, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को वर्गों के आधार पर प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय कुल 06 पुरस्कार और उप- क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को वर्गों के आधार पर प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय कुल 06 पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए।



क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में हिंदी में अच्छे काम के लिए पुरस्कारों का वितरण

पुस्तकालय में हिंदी पुस्तकों की खरीद

• ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के पुस्तकालय में हिंदी पुस्तकों की खरीद के लिए निर्धारित 50 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु 2015-16 के लिए 19 पुस्तकें खरीद कर पुस्तकालय में रखवायी गयी। 2016-17 के लिए पुस्तकों की खरीद की प्रक्रिया चल रही है।

हिंदी माह

• ब्यूरो मुख्यालय व सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में पहली बार 14 सितंबर से 14 अक्टूबर, 2016 के दौरान हिंदी माह मनाया गया। इसमें माननीय गृह मंत्री जी एवं गृह सचिव जी के हिंदी संदेश के वाचन के साथ ही महानिदेशक महोदय द्वारा एक अपील जारी की गई जिसमें ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों आदि के अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को इस दौरान अपना समस्त कार्य हिंदी में करने का निदेश दिया गया। सभी कार्यालयों ने अपने अपने स्तर पर प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करने के साथ-साथ स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो की तीन केंद्रीकृत प्रतियोगिताओं नामतः निबंध लेखन प्रतियोगिता, स्वरचित कविता और स्लोगन लेखन प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया। उप महानिदेशक (द.प.) द्वारा आयोजित निबंध लेखन प्रतियोगिता में दो विषयों नामतः (क) ड्रग्स अभिशाप है अथवा वरदान तथा (ख) भारत में स्वापक सेवन की रोकथाम में स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो की प्रभावी भूमिका में से एक विषय पर निबंध लिखने को कहा गया। निबंध लेखन प्रतियोगिता में हिंदीतर भाषी वर्ग में तीन और हिंदी भाषी वर्ग में सात कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कार दिए गए। उप महानिदेशक (पू.) के कार्यालय द्वारा आयोजित स्वरचित कविता प्रतियोगिता में सात पुरस्कार एवं उप महानिदेशक (उ.) द्वारा आयोजित नारा लेखन प्रतियोगिता में भी सात पुरस्कार दिए गए। स्वरचित कविताओं में भी ड्रग्स के विरुद्ध जागरूकता को विषय बनाकर कविताएं लिखी गईं। स्लोगन प्रतियोगिता का विषय “नशा, नशीले/मादक पदार्थों की रोकथाम संबंधी प्रचार निमित्त हिंदी स्लोगन” रखा गया जिसमें 77 एंट्री प्राप्त हुईं और सभी बहुत अच्छे स्लोगन हैं जिन्हें विभिन्न माध्यमों से प्रचार कार्य के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार, उक्त सभी प्रतियोगिताओं में नशे की लत के विरुद्ध जागरूकता को मुख्य रूप से विषय बनाया गया।

ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में भी विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं के आयोजन के साथ-साथ पहली बार नारकोटिक्स संबंधी प्रश्नोत्तर प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें स्वापक संबंधी शब्दों के अभिप्राय को आधार बिंदु बना विभिन्न प्रश्न इस प्रकार से पूछे गए कि ब्यूरो मुख्यालय का सृजन, विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन, एनडीपीएस अधिनियम आदि के संबंध में सभी को अवगत कराया जा सके।

नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अंतर्गत आयोजित विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय की भागीदारी

• नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्यों के अंतर्गत आयोजित की जाने वाली विविध प्रतियोगिताओं में से हिंदी स्वरचित कविता प्रतियोगिता एवं हिंदी वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय की ओर से प्रतिभागिता दर्ज की गई।

ड्रग संबंधी अनुवाद कार्य का निष्पादन

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो में अनुवाद संबंधी निष्पादित महत्वपूर्ण कार्य निम्नलिखित हैं

- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के 2017 के डायरी व कैलेण्डर में ड्रग सेवन के दुरुपयोग के बारे में जागरूकता लाने के लिए हिंदी में नारे, कैंपान आदि सामग्री उपलब्ध कराई गई।
- 26 जून को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा घोषित “नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और अवैध व्यापार के विरुद्ध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस” के अवसर पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति एवं प्रधानमंत्री का संदेश हिंदी में तैयार किया गया। इसी अवसर पर “ड्रग्स चुनने से पहले सोचें” विषय पर तथा इसके साथ ही, इस अवसर पर सभी के द्वारा ली जाने वाली शपथ की सामग्री टी.वी./ मीडिया एवं समाचार पत्रों में देने/ प्रकाशित करने हेतु हिंदी में भी तैयार की गई।
- गृह मंत्री के संबोधन हेतु निम्नलिखित सामग्री हिंदी में तैयार कर उपलब्ध कराई गई
 - ▶ गांजे, अफीम की खेती के बारे में उनका ले प्रेस वक्तव्य।
 - ▶ भारत में ड्रग्स की स्थिति संबंधी भाषण।
 - ▶ भारत में ड्रग्स दुर्व्यवहार संबंधी भाषण।
 - ▶ ड्रग्स संबंधी वैश्विक परिदृश्य संबंधी भाषण।

- भारत द्वारा ब्रिक्स देशों की मेजबानी करने के सिलसिले में आयोजित ड्रग रोधी कार्यसमूह के ब्रिक्स प्रमुखों की बैठक हेतु माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का अभिभाषण तथा अन्य सामग्री हिंदी में तैयार की गई।
- क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की जांच रिपोर्टों एवं अनुशासनिक मामले की जांच रिपोर्ट का हिंदी रूपांतर तैयार किया गया।
- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो की नवसृजित वेबसाइट के अंग्रेजी के 99 पृष्ठों का अनुवाद किया गया और वेबसाइट में अपलोड करवाया गया।
- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के हिंदी अनुभाग द्वारा संकलित सामग्री को ‘कार्यालय दिग्दर्शिका’ में जोड़ते हुए अंतिम रूप देने का कार्य सतत किया जाता रहा।

NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS AS ON 31.12.2016

1. SEIZURE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NUMBER OF CASES

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Opium	Seizure	3625	2333	1766	1687	2251
	Cases	876	881	717	860	933
Morphine	Seizure	263	7	25	61	28
	Cases	140	99	136	92	62
Heroin	Seizure	1033	1450	1371	1416	1675
	Cases	3155	4609	4467	3931	4565
Ganja	Seizure	77149	91792	108300	94403	294347
	Cases	4468	4592	5510	8130	14401
Hashish	Seizure	3385	4407	2280	3349	2805
	Cases	2031	2430	2247	2295	2567
Cocaine	Seizure	44	47	15	113	28
	Cases	72	78	82	100	81
Methaqualone	Seizure	216	3205	54	89	24107
	Cases	14	30	12	22	8
Ephedrine	Seizure	4393	6655	1330	827	21272
	Cases	17	66	44	19	17
Acetic Anhydride	Seizure	363	243	54	4	2661
	Cases	3	7	2	1	1
ATS	Seizure	40	85	196	166	1687
	Cases	15	23	42	21	20

2. PERSON ARRESTED

a) No's of person arrested including foreigners	13871	26658	27480	32559	38975
b) No's of foreigners arrested	210	229	292	221	219

3. ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

a) No's of person prosecuted	16264	22640	35140	52143	40660
b) No's of person convicted	9227	12159	27685	38017	31510
c) No's of person acquitted	4721	4694	3110	5997	6664

4. ACTION TAKEN UNDER PITNDPS (NDPS) ACT, 1988

a) No's of detention orders(PITNDPS Act, 1988)	5	0	4	0	0
b) No's of persons detained	5	0	4	0	0

5. DESTRUCTION OF NARCOTICS DRUG YEILDING PLANTS

a) Poppy plant area (in acres)	3099	2139	3969	3461	6512
b) Cannabis plant area (in acres)	1972	2524	3198	818	8438

6. DISPOSAL OF SEIZED NARCOTICS DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCE

Opium	87	206	83	461	4023
Morphine	0	0	0	0	56
Heroin	152	584	370	513	687
Ganja	9003	1034	1762	5591	13354
Hashish	1146	536	232	0	615
Cocaine	0	7	0	0	1
Methaqualone	0	0	2526	0	0
Ephedrine	26	2	0	0	896
Acetic Anhydride	0	0	246	0	4376
Amphetamine	7	0	0	0	0

7. FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
a) Value of property forfeited (Rs.)	0	0	378556420	0	0
No. of Cases	0	0	1	0	0
b) Value of property frozen (Rs.)	0	5728788	0	25729886	3156785
No. of cases	0	4	0	5	1

8. AGENCY-WISE NUMBER OF SEIZURE

All India	13268	23041	23709	27231	31535
Narcotics Control Bureau	179	236	230	242	273
Directorate of Revenue Intelligence	34	49	18	26	60
Custom and Central Excise	52	99	16	4	11
Central Bureau of Narcotics	14	43	35	13	49
Police	12676	22360	22725	26534	30707
Excise	280	232	649	412	435
Others	0	0	0	0	0

9. AGENCY - WISE BREAK- UP OF QUANTITY SEIZED (IN KG)**A) NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU**

Opium	117	296	283	76	176
Morphine	68	0	2	51	12
Heroin	265	303	356	198	163
Ganja	3622	5889	10784	5612	8934
Hashish	262	197	201	204	324
Cocaine	30	21	3	49	12
Methaqualone	28	72	6	62	23
Ephedrine	4143	1702	536	134	64
Acetic Anhydride	361	20	0	0	0
ATS	3	51	169	35	257

B) DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE (DRI)

Opium	0	0	5	0	0
Morphine	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	47	80	157	55	57
Ganja	8003	12482	10784	1562	12968
Hashish	1601	99	107	302	469
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	6
Methaqualone	39	1505	41	24	23500
Ephedrine	176	2013	185	375	364
Acetic Anhydride	0	0	0	0	2
ATS	0	4	0	116	4

C) CUSTOM AND CENTRAL EXCISE

Opium	0	3	0	0	0
Morphine	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	111	2	23	0	5
Ganja	998	1702	1	0	17
Hashish	5	3	0	0	0
Cocaine	0	1	0	0	0
Methaqualone	100	1624	0	2	30
Ephedrine	34	648	25	2	35

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

9. AGENCY - WISE BREAK- UP OF QUANTITY SEIZED (IN KG.)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
C) CUSTOM AND CENTRAL EXCISE (contd.)					
Acetic Anhydride	0	0	0	0	0
ATS	1	21	8	0	4
D) CENTRAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS (CBN)					
Opium	95	116	289	17	41
Morphine	0	1	1	0	2
Heroin	8	5	9	2	5
Ganja	0	0	116	101	22
Hashish	0	6	1	0	95
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
Methaqualone	0	0	0	0	0
Ephedrine	0	0	0	0	0
Acetic Anhydride	2	222	54	0	0
ATS	0	0	0	0	0
E) STATE POLICE					
Opium	3264	1918	1186	1594	2014
Morphine	193	6	23	10	14
Heroin	601	1060	821	1156	1441
Ganja	63469	70412	85385	86760	269365
Hashish	1503	4101	1971	2841	1917
Cocaine	5	25	11	64	10
Methaqualone	50	4	7	1	554
Ephedrine	40	2277	584	316	20810
Acetic Anhydride	0	0	0	4	2659
ATS	36	8	19	15	1422
F) STATE EXCISE					
Opium	3	1	4	0	20
Morphine	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	2	0	5	4	4
Ganja	427	1306	1230	368	3041
Hashish	0	0	0	2	0
Cocaine	1	0	0	0	0
Methaqualone	0	0	0	0	0
Ephedrine	0	15	0	0	0
Acetic Anhydride	0	0	0	0	0
ATS	0	0	0	0	0

STATE-WISE DRUG SEIZURES FOR THE YEAR 2016

QTY / CASES / ARRESTS

	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	AMPHET-AMINE	COCAINE	EPHEDRINE & PSEUDO-EPHEDRINE	GANJA	HASHISH	HEROIN	KETAMINE	MEPHE-DRONE	METHAM-PHETAMINE	METHAQU-ALONE (MANDRAX)	MORPHINE	OPIUM	SYRUP (IN NOS)	POPPY HUSK & POPPY STRAW	INJECTIONS (IN NOS)	TABLETS OF ALLTYPE IN (IN NOS)
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	240.19	1.99	96.37	129408.97	0.00	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.00	0.00	0.00	0	3950
	0	2	1	2	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	2
	0	5	1	3	1812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2933.15	0.00	7.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.22	0	0.00	0	187
	0	0	0	0	25	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	48	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	1
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.02	8221.73	0.00	10.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.55	155.87	281522	4.00	200	164602
	0	0	1	0	112	0	105	0	0	0	0	4	25	85	1	1	56
	0	0	1	0	169	0	203	0	0	0	0	5	40	110	2	4	94
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10800.01	115.81	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	14.98	20200	116.20	2880	0
	0	0	0	0	77	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	102	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0
Chandigarh	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	63.84	48.98	26.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.82	24	651.78	1685	4485
	0	1	0	0	42	33	58	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	9	9	7
	0	1	0	0	44	43	62	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	8	10	7
Chattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10394.33	100.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.80	3650	68.50	3310	30809
	0	0	0	0	495	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	3	7	21
	0	0	0	0	691	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	7	13	3	7	30
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	49.41	5.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	0	0.00	0	0
	0	0	7	0	26	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	0	0	7	0	26	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0.00	1419.05	0.00	0.00	6674.99	29.39	3.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	125.54	0	5894.53	0	967700
	0	4	0	0	48	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	7	0	3
	0	10	0	0	88	7	7	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	11	0	4
Haryana	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	2229.03	237.63	657.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	167.34	0	7840.76	0	88062
	0	0	1	0	434	230	441	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	499	0	18
	0	0	0	0	453	229	669	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	453	0	9
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.74	383.83	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.87	3029	610.59	471	132519
	0	0	1	0	10	634	109	0	0	0	0	0	22	29	60	0	47
	0	0	1	0	12	772	129	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	67	0	56
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.65	178.47	174.94	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.61	15513	4835.27	1623	106965
	0	0	0	0	43	118	116	1	0	0	0	0	14	61	163	4	86
	0	0	0	0	55	154	199	1	0	0	0	0	9	96	230	7	114
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1199.47	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.67	100	1651.17	0	0
	0	0	0	0	66	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	26	0	0
	0	0	0	0	82	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	47	1	13	0	0
Karnataka	0.00	0.46	8.05	75.44	3860.13	0.28	254.22	36.82	0.00	0.92	29.91	0.00	1.85	0	9.52	0	0
	0	1	19	4	597	1	6	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
	0	2	32	5	992	1	27	5	0	1	1	0	12	0	2	0	0
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4033.91	12.32	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0	0.00	355	298
	0	0	0	0	5391	14	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	9
	0	0	0	0	6342	33	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	27	15
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	236.51	6780.75	98.51	18.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	117.49	20162	17329.25	355029	462764
	0	0	0	1	419	15	179	0	0	0	0	2	36	8	121	2	31
	0	0	0	3	592	21	218	0	0	0	0	2	63	20	158	1	43

STATE-WISE DRUG SEIZURES FOR THE YEAR 2016 (CONTD...)

QTY / CASES /ARRESTS

Maharashtra	2659.00	1.98	4.62	20682.98	6793.59	137.53	10.56	0.09	200.47	0.18	553.13	0.00	3.90	294	0.00	0.00	1691445
	0	1	27	3	366	28	48	0	8	1	2	0	5	4	0	0	1
	0	0	38	7	474	45	65	0	9	2	7	0	7	4	0	0	0
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	432.30	0.00	7.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	63.39	1290	0.00	0	129782
	0	0	0	0	4	0	20	0	0	0	0	2	14	5	0	0	29
	0	0	0	0	5	0	26	0	0	0	0	3	19	4	0	0	36
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	378.29	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96	0.00	0	109
	0	0	0	0	2	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	2	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.85	259.50	0.00	6.41	0.00	0.00	2.01	0.00	0.00	18.87	550	0.00	19843	1882840
	0	0	0	1	44	0	297	0	0	3	0	0	15	6	0	1	27
	0	0	0	2	50	0	368	0	0	4	0	0	20	7	0	2	38
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8845.55	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	10038	0.00	0	412009
	0	0	0	0	44	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	45
	0	0	0	0	71	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	60
New Delhi	0.00	1.09	1.89	90.74	5465.26	56.45	24.28	0.00	14.25	0.00	19.21	0.00	195.44	15030	600.00	0	0
	0	2	17	3	91	25	162	0	1	0	2	0	9	1	1	0	0
	0	4	22	3	119	25	190	0	8	0	2	0	17	1	2	0	0
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30798.11	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	1041	0.00	96	0
	0	0	0	0	463	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	4	0
	0	0	0	0	774	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	0	0
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	461.41	117.48	341.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	309.72	7058	33220.89	27530	1694691
	0	0	0	0	103	74	1562	0	0	0	0	0	306	141	1083	133	1314
	0	0	0	0	105	81	1970	0	0	00	0	0	365	188	1291	142	1361
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	3400.52	56.73	27.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	23500.00	0.00	523.41	681	43832.05	0	47954
	0	0	1	0	252	53	243	0	0	0	1	0	172	13	447	0	64
	0	0	3	0	294	102	266	0	0	0	5	0	226	12	570	0	78
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	3.74	10.26	5548.12	0.00	2.50	27.55	0.00	8.12	0.45	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	250	73034
	0	0	2	2	1869	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	0	0	1	1	1915	0	0	9	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.14	56.00	8520.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	32
	0	0	2	1	202	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	0	0	2	2	452	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3842.40	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	187089	0.00	0	0
	0	0	0	0	22	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	25	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2.00	12.20	6.60	0.00	11693.11	960.15	54.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.60	135.33	0	8273.76	234	52164
	1	1	2	0	1751	996	628	0	0	0	0	52	59	0	361	1	269
	1	2	3	0	1838	1012	628	0	0	0	0	52	62	0	375	1	270
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	463.23	233.66	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.23	0	206.60	5007	10038
	0	0	0	0	52	307	230	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	14	5	9
	0	0	0	0	59	326	239	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	16	5	9
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	20553.90	32.33	36.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.84	1.00	116.37	335233	14802.29	0	4600
	0	0	0	0	695	11	182	0	0	0	1	1	36	13	33	0	1
	0	0	0	0	937	20	239	0	0	0	2	1	50	14	54	0	2
Total	2,661.00	1,675.44	28.26	21,272.16	2,94,347.39	2,805.47	1,675.42	68.06	214.13	11.23	24,106.53	28.00	2,251.15	902600	1,39,947.15	418513	7961039
	1	12	81	17	14401	2567	4565	7	9	8	8	62	933	428	2830	176	2046
	1	24	111	26	18650	2904	5816	15	18	13	22	71	1228	553	3256	206	2238

SUMMARY (AIRPORT-WISE TOTAL CASES)

Area	Total Cases
Delhi	22
Bangalore	9
Chennai	6
Mumbai	4
Tamil Nadu	3
Imphal	3
Hyderabad	1
Kolkata	1
Total	47

AIRPORT-WISE SEIZURE FOR THE YEAR 2016

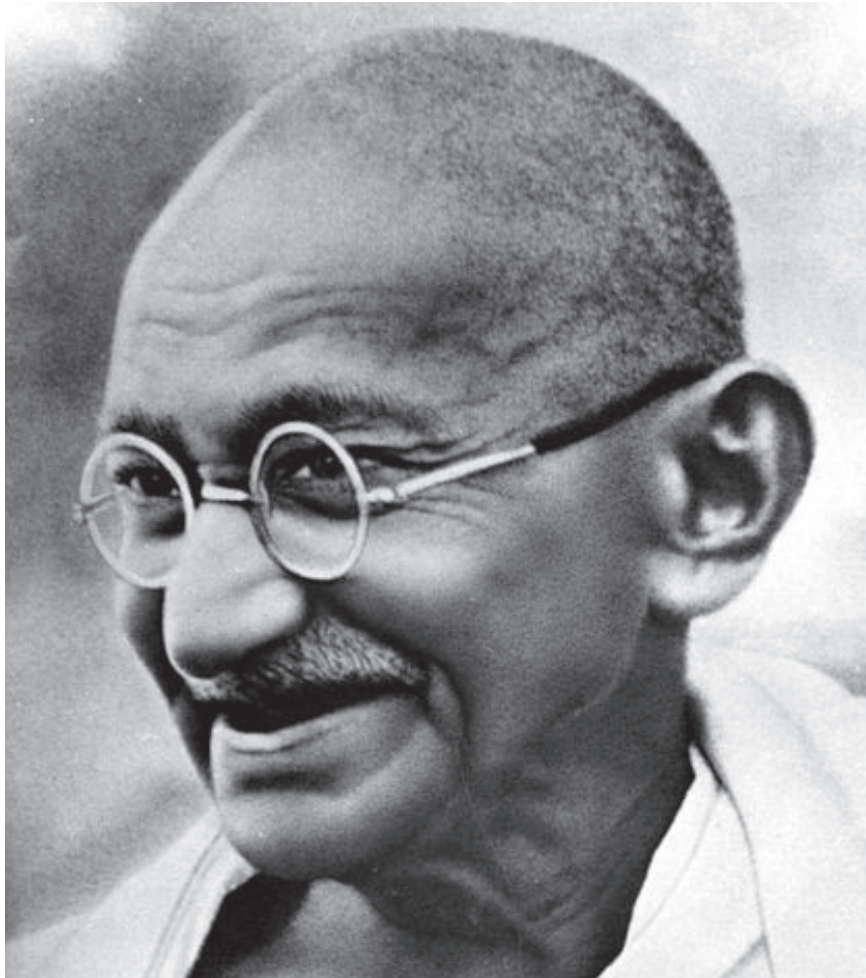
Sl.	Seizure Date	Airport	Arrested person	Name of Drug	Quantity		Sourced From	Destined to
					Kgs	Pcs		
1	25.01.16	IGI Delhi	1 Indian	Phensedyl	-	150	-	U.K.
2	29.01.16	IGI Delhi	-	Heroin	0.33	-	-	-
3	4.03.16	IGI Delhi	-	Cocaine	0.18	-	-	-
4	11.03.16	IGI Delhi	1 South Africa	Cocaine	0.595	-	UAE	-
5	11.03.16	IGI Delhi	1 South Africa	Cocaine	1	-	Brazil	-
6	19.03.16	IGI Delhi	1 Uganda	Cocaine	0.105	-	-	-
7	25.03.16	IGI Delhi	1 Zimbabwe	Cocaine	2.1	-	UAE	-
8	08.04.16	IGI Delhi	-	Hashish/ Charas	7.2	-	-	Hong Kong
9	15.04.16	IGI Delhi	1 Zambia	Methaqualone	3	-	-	Ethiopia
				Pseudoephedrine	31.7	-	-	
10	28.04.16	IGI Delhi	1 Malaysia	Cocaine	2.24	-	UAE	-
11	04.05.16	IGI Delhi	1 Indian	Cocaine	0.595	-	South Africa	-
12	12.05.16	IGI Delhi	1 Nigeria	Cocaine	0.11	-	-	-
13	21.06.16	IGI Delhi	1 Nigeria	Methaqualone	14.25		-	South Africa
			1 South Africa					
14	27.06.16	IGI Delhi	1 Tanzania	Pseudoephedrine	9	-	-	Tanzania
15	04.08.16	IGI Delhi	1 Indian	Amphetamine	19.7	-	-	Zambia
16	26.08.16	IGI Delhi	1 Indian	Cough Syrup	-	150	-	Saudi Arabia
17	15.09.16	IGI Delhi	1 Indian	Phensedyl	0	300	-	USA
18	30.09.16	IGI Delhi	1 Indian	Phensedyl	-	100	-	-
19	04.11.16	IGI Delhi	1 Philippines/1 UK	Hashish/Charas	2.7	-	-	Thailand
20	05.11.16	IGI Delhi	1 Afganistan	Heroin	0.314	-	-	-
21	24.12.16	IGI Delhi	1 Indian	Phensedyl	-	150	-	Saudi Arabia
22	28.12.16	IGI Delhi	2 Indian	Cough Syrup	-	200	-	Saudi Arabia

AIRPORT-WISE SEIZURE FOR THE YEAR 2016 (CONTD...)

Sl.	Seizure Date	Airport	Arrested person	Name of Drug	Quantity		Sourced From	Destined to
					Kgs	Pcs		
23	18.01.16	Bangalore	1 Namibia	Ephedrine	20	-	-	South Africa
24	09.02.16	Bangalore	1 South Africa	Cocaine	1.201	-	Brazil	-
25	01.06.16	Bangalore	1 Indian	Methamphetamine	0.878	-	-	Indonesia
26	04.06.16	Bangalore	1 Indian	Ephedrine	5.31	-	-	Malaysia
27	04.06.16	Bangalore	1 Indian	Ketamine	12.97	-	-	Malaysia
28	14.07.16	Bangalore	1 Indian	Ketamine	21.86	-	-	Malaysia
				MDMA/ Ecstasy	0.02			
29	28.07.16	Bangalore	1 Indian	Alzola	-	8200	-	Malaysia
				Nitrazepam		18810		
				Other		51690		
				Zolpidem		20660		
30	14.10.16	Bangalore	1 Indian	Methaqualone	29.907	-	-	Malaysia
31	01.12.16	Bangalore	2 Indian	Ephedrine	24.768	-	-	Malaysia
32	11.02.16	Chennai	2 Indian	Alprax		10450	-	Malaysia
				Other(injections)		250		
				Voltaflame Tab.		4860		
33	30.03.16	Chennai	1 Indian	Ganja	2.12	-	-	Kuwait
34	22.06.16	Chennai	2 Indian	Alprax	-	47700	-	Malaysia
				Zolpidem		25260		
35	03.07.16	Chennai	1 Indian	Ketamine	4.9	-	-	Malaysia
36	15.07.16	Chennai	2 Indian	Ketamine	20.65	-	-	Thailand
37	02.09.16	Chennai	-	Heroin	0.175	-	-	Sri Lanka
38	19.02.16	CSI Mumbai	1 Indian	Amphetamine	4.7	-	-	UK
39	14.03.16	CSI Mumbai	1 Italy	Hashish/ Charas	0.418	-	-	Italy
40	15.06.16	CSI Mumbai	1 Kenya	Ganja	38.596	-	-	-
41	14.11.16	CSI Mumbai	1 Malawian	Cocaine	2	-	-	-
42	13.06.16	Trichi Tamil Nadu	1 Indian	Methamphetamine	8.35	-	-	Malaysia
43	30.06.16	Trichi Tamil Nadu	-	Methamphetamine	4.5	-	-	-
44	04.12.16	Trichi Tamil Nadu	1 Indian	Alzola	-	8400	-	-
				Cough Syrup		20		
				Zolpidem		4090		
45	02.02.16	Imphal	2 Indian	Morphine	4	-	-	-
46	17.05.16	Hyderabad	1 Indian	Cocaine	1.99	-	UAE	-
47	14.11.16	Kolkata	2 Sri Lankan	Heroin	0.23	-	-	-

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED IN THE YEAR 2016

S. No.	Nationality	Total persons arrested	Persons arrested by NCB
1	Nepal	91	10
2	Nigeria	68	16
3	Myanmar	27	-
4	South Africa	5	2
5	Italy	3	1
6	Sri Lanka	3	2
7	Afghanistan	2	1
8	Bangladesh	1	-
9	Benin	1	-
10	Brazil	1	1
11	Costa Rica	1	-
12	Germany	1	-
13	Ghana	1	1
14	Iran	1	1
15	Kenya	1	1
16	Malawi	1	1
17	Malaysia	1	-
18	Maldives	1	1
19	Namibia	1	1
20	Philippines	1	1
21	Russia	1	-
22	Tanzania	1	1
23	Uganda	1	1
24	United Kingdom	1	1
25	Egypt	1	-
26	Zambia	1	1
27	Zimbabwe	1	-
	TOTAL	219	44



*“Drugs and drink are the two arms of the devil
with which he strikes his helpless slaves into
stupefaction and intoxication.”*

- Mahatma Gandhi -

31

YEARS OF EXCELLENCE!

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

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