



वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2012
ANNUAL REPORT 2012



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NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



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



Exchanging Joint Statement between DG NCB India and DG, DNC Bangladesh on 4th October 2012 at New Delhi



Signing Joint Statement DG, NCB India and DG, ANF Pakistan on 5th December 2012 at New Delhi



DG's Message

This Annual Report covers the events and happenings of the calendar year 2012. Since its inception in 1986, Narcotics Control Bureau has come a long way in discharging the functions of drug law enforcement in the country. The NCB has taken firm steps towards its mandate which includes coordination with national and international organizations, creation of synergy amongst all stakeholders, and capacity building.

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

The fight against drug trafficking and its abuse is a multi-agency function. NCB is the nodal agency in the country for coordinating the efforts of all the stakeholders. During 2012, 3625 kg. opium, 1029 kg. heroin, 77149 kg. Ganja, 3338 kg. Hashish, 44 kg. cocaine, 4393 kg. ephedrine, 362 kg Acetic Anhydride and 30 kg. amphetamine were seized by various agencies. Opium poppy crop spread over 3098.55 acres and cannabis over 1972 acres were destroyed.

NCB organizes short-duration training programmes on Drug Law Enforcement for various stakeholders. During 2012, 166 Drug Law Enforcement training programmes were organized by NCB wherein 4792 personnel of State Police, Central Excise, Border Guarding Forces, Courier companies were trained.



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

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

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

Jai Hind

(Rajiv Mehta)



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1

DRUG TRAFFICKING SCENARIO IN INDIA

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

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

1.1 Major trafficking trends and patterns in 2012

The trends and patterns that dominated the drug trafficking scenario in India in 2012 can be broadly summarized as follows:

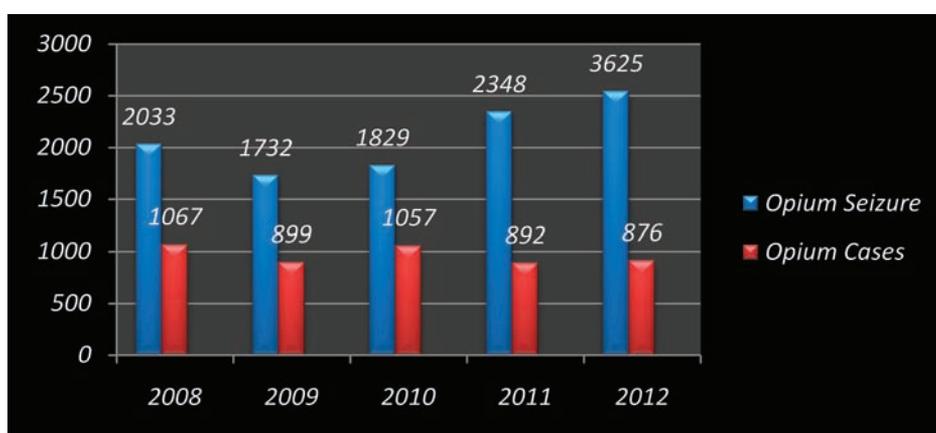
- Suspected diversion of opium from licit cultivation and indigenous production of low quality heroin.
- Trafficking of heroin from South West Asia to India and again from India to Sri Lanka, Maldives and Western countries.
- Trafficking of hashish and cannabis herb from Nepal to India.
- Illicit cultivation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



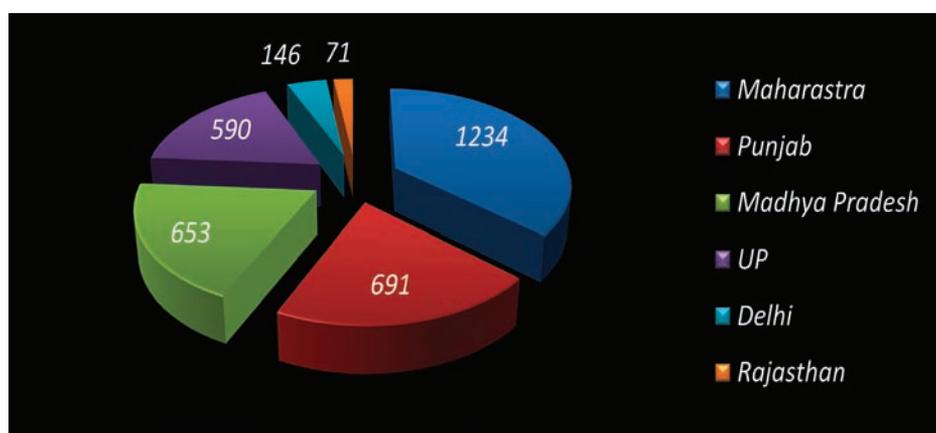
1.2 Narcotic drugs

1.2.1 Opium

Opium seizures in 2012 were 3625 kg. The comparative figures for the last 5 years are given below. While there has been a decline in the no. of reported cases of opium seizure from the previous year, the quantity of opium seized has increased from 2348 kg to 3625 kg.



Year wise seizure of opium during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)



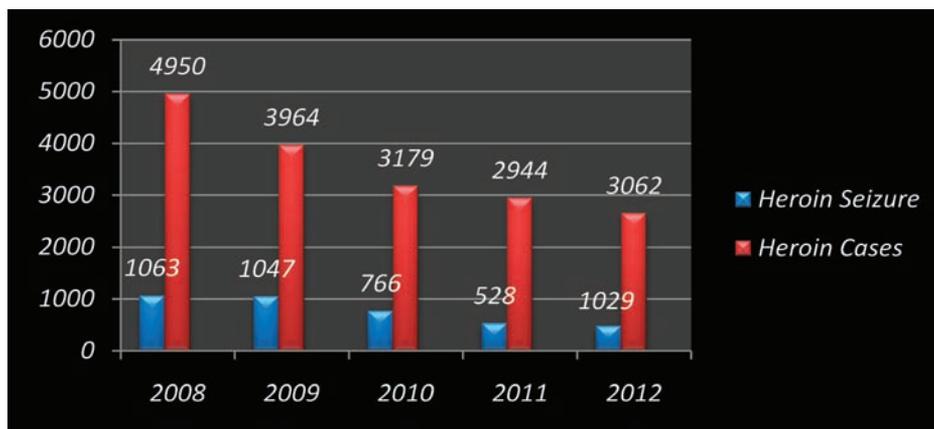
State wise seizure of opium in 2012 (Figures in kg.)

The chart above shows the state-wise distribution of opium seizures. It clearly reveals that maximum opium seizures were reported from **Maharashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.**



1.2.2 Heroin

Heroin is a semi-synthetic drug. It is derived from opium. It comes out in a variety of colours, ranging from white, ivory to dark grey. The South West Asian origin heroin, that enters India through Indo-Pak border, has higher level of purity than that of the locally produced variety. The purity decreases as it passes through a number of hands to the street level due to successive levels of adulteration. The last five years data for heroin indicates **a decreasing trend up to 2011 and a sudden spurt in 2012**. It has increased by nearly **95 percent** as compared to that of previous year. Analysis of the statistics reveals that the seizure of heroin in the country were **at par during the years 2007 to 2009 and shown a declining trend during 2010 and 2011**. However, seizure of heroin of South-West Asian (SWA) origin remained in the range of 40-50% of total seizures of heroin in the country during these years except the years 2009 and 2010 despite the fluctuation in total seizures. During the year 2012, it was estimated to be 46 per cent of the total seizures of heroin in India. This trend needs to be closely monitored and analysed.

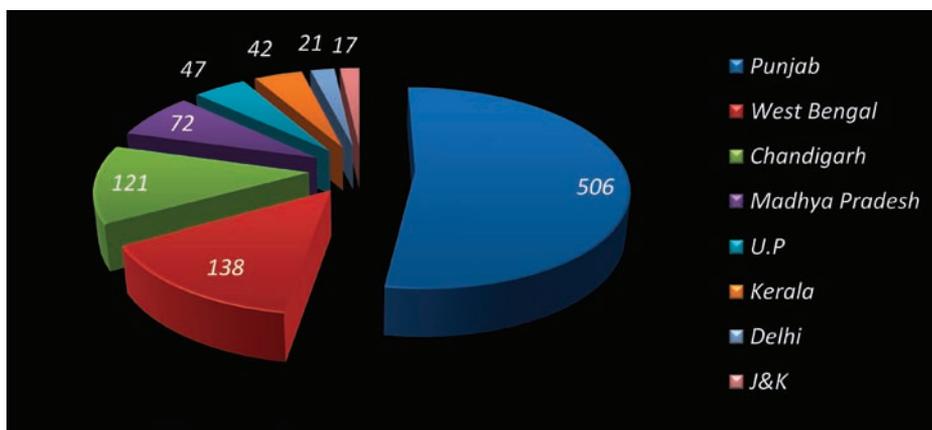


Year wise seizure of heroin during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)

A state-wise break-up of seizure of heroin during the year 2012 is given in the pie-chart below. Punjab leads the states in the quantity of heroin seized, followed by Delhi.

Significant seizures of Heroin

On 18/01/2012, officers of the BSF Amritsar recovered 16.915 Kg of heroin, FICN with face value of Rs.9,68,000/- and three fired cases of AK 47 near BOP Bharopal along the India-Pakistan border. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia. The seized drug was handed over to NCB, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS Act.



State wise seizure of heroin in 2012 (Figures in kg.)

On 21/01/2012, officers of the BSF Ferozpur and Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh seized 13.930 Kg of heroin at Border out Post Muthianwala along the India-Pakistan border. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia. The seized drug was handed over to NCB, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS Act.

On 21/01/2012, officers of State Special Operation Cell, Amritsar seized 12 Kg of heroin at Attari-Wagah Border Road, Amritsar. The suspected source of seized contraband was South West Asia.

On 23/01/2012, officers of BSF and Rajasthan Police seized 18.660 Kg of heroin at Border out Post Khakian. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 04/02/2012, officers of BSF Taran Taran recovered 12.710 Kg of heroin at Border out Post Pall Patti, Taran Taran along the India-Pakistan border. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia. The seized drug was handed over to NCB, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS Act.

On 04/02/2012, officers of BSF Amritsar and Narcotics Control Bureau Chandigarh seized 10 Kg of heroin at Border out Post Ghoga, Amritsar along the India-Pakistan border. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia. The seized drug was handed over to NCB, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS Act.

On 23/02/2012, the officers of BSF Ferozpur and Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh seized 12.750 Kg of heroin, 500 grams of opium, FICN with face value of Rs.4,88,000/-, one pistol, 2 magazines and 10 live rounds along the India-Pakistan border. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia. The seized drug was handed over to NCB, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS Act.



On 24/02/2012, officers of 192 Bn. BSF recovered 6 Kg of heroin near Border Pillar No.278/3-S. The seized contraband was handed over to Sriganaganagar Police. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

On 29/03/2012, officers of the Border Security Force recovered 10 Kg of heroin at Border out Post New Sundargarh, Amritsar along the India-Pakistan border. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia. The seized drug was handed over to NCB, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS Act.

On 07/04/2012, officers of the Border Security Force seized 7.910 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan. The drug was concealed in thick and high growth of Sarkanda on southern bank of river Satluj. The drug was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 16/04/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi intercepted a parcel containing 410 gms of heroin destined to USA. The consignor of the said parcel was immediately arrested and in the follow up action, 1.7 kg of heroin was seized and two other associates were arrested on 17.04.2012. Thus a syndicate of three traffickers was busted with seizure of 2.110 kg of heroin.

On 26/05/2012, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh formally seized 10 kg of heroin after the 163 Bn. BSF had recovered the consignment when it was thrown out from a goods train plying between Wagah & Attari (coming from Wagah). FICN with face value of 15, 83,500/- was also recovered by the BSF. The suspected source of heroin was South West Asia.

On 16/06/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh and the Border Security Force seized 17 kg of heroin. The suspected source of the heroin was South West Asia.

On 20/06/2012, officers of the Punjab police seized 11.6 kg of heroin while it was being transported in tractor by two persons. They have been arrested in the case. The suspected source of the seized heroin was South West Asia.

On 08/08/2012, officers of the Rajasthan Police intercepted a car and seized 8.375 kg of heroin from Jaisalmer. Five persons were arrested in the case. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

On 08/10/2012, officers of the Customs (Preventive), Rail Cargo, Amritsar recovered 101 packets containing 105.507 kg of heroin and 500 live cartridges from a wagon of a goods train coming from Pakistan. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.



On 20/10/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence seized 23.007 kg of heroin from LCS, Rail Cargo Amritsar. The drug was being trafficked in a goods train coming from Pakistan. One person who was trying to open one of the wagons was arrested. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.

On 28/10/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai seized 6.080 kg of heroin at Chennai. Two persons were arrested in the case. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka.

On 17/11/2012, officers of the Border Security Force recovered a consignment of 33.715 kg of heroin, 1 pistol magazine and eight live rounds near the International border with Pakistan. The seized drug was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh for action under the NDPS Act.

1.2.3 Cannabis herb (*Ganja*)

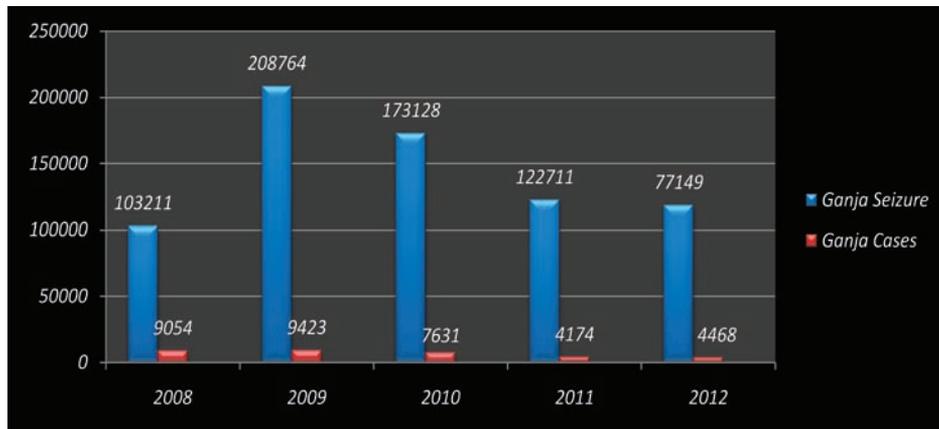
According to the UNODC, “cannabis is the most widely abused illicit substance in the world”. The typical herbal form of cannabis consists of the flowers and subtending leaves and stalks of *mature pistillate* of female plants. The resinous form of the drug is known as *hashish*. The UNODC *Afghanistan Cannabis Survey 2009* estimates that cannabis is cultivated in 172 countries and territories. According to the World Drug Report 2012, the extent of cannabis cultivation and production could only be estimated as ranges with a high level of uncertainty at between 9,000 and 29,000 hectares in 2010.

Trends

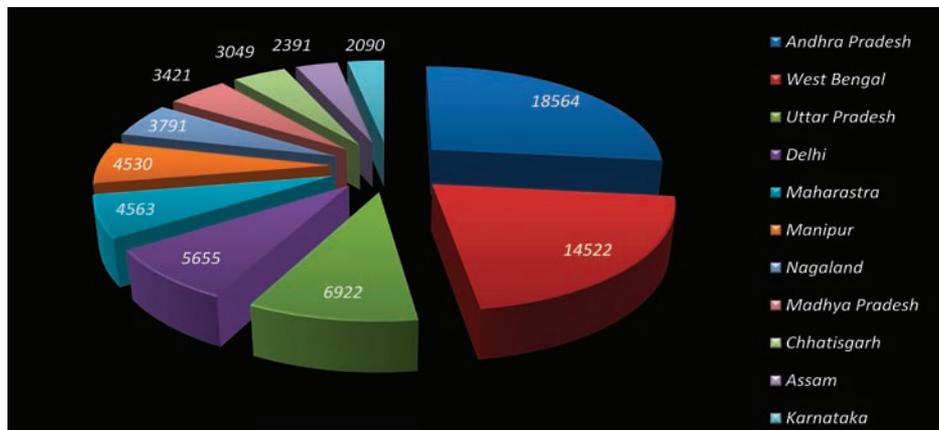
There are no estimates of the production of cannabis herb in India. In 2012, following trends were noticed in trafficking of *ganja*:

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

The seizures of Ganja in the country are on an average of around 100 tons every year. During the year 2012, seizures of Ganja witnessed a decline of around 60 percent in comparison to that of previous year. However, the number of cases has shown an increase.



Year wise seizure of cannabis herb (Ganja) during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)



State wise seizure of cannabis in 2012 (Figures in kg.)

The graph above shows that Ganja seizures have been reported mostly from the states of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Manipur and Nagaland.

Significant seizures of Cannabis Herb (ganja)

On 28/01/2012, officers of the Customs (P) Division, Motihari seized 460 Kg of cannabis herb at Motihari, Bihar.

On 25/02/2012, officers of DRI, Varanasi intercepted a vehicle at Varanasi and seized 1978.5 Kg of ganja. One person was arrested.

On 05/03/2012, officers of the Assam Rifles and Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal seized 15 Kg of opium and 620 Kg of ganja at Songphel village near Indo-Myanmar border.



On 23/03/2012, officers of Customs (P) Division, Motihari seized 460 kg of ganja. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

On 27/03/2012, officers of Manipur Police intercepted a person at Pungdongbam Lamkhai and seized 200 Kg of ganja from his possession. He was arrested.

On 12.04.2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal and the Assam Rifles intercepted a truck and seized 2209 kg of cannabis herb. One person was arrested in the case.

On 05/05/2012, officers of PS Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, seized 1271 Kg of cannabis herb concealed inside a trolley by making a closed chamber, at Thatikayala-Chilpur Panchayata Raj road. The suspected source of the seized drug was Vishakhapatnam and it was destined to Maharashtra. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 30/06/2012, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal sub zonal unit seized 424 Kgs of Ganja. The drug was recovered from a Mahindra Jeep concealed inside 11 gunny bags, loaded at the rear side of the vehicle.

On 16/05/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Siliguri intercepted a truck and recovered 3012.47 kg of cannabis herb. The drug was concealed in two chambers of a tanker. Five persons were arrested in the case.

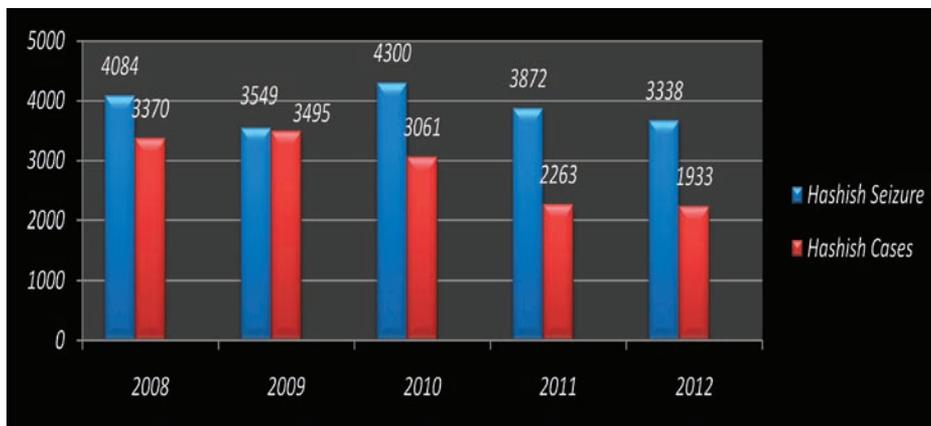
On 20/09/2012, officers of the Andhra Pradesh Police seized 120 kg of cannabis herb and arrested one person. The drug was sourced to Orissa.

1.2.4 Hashish

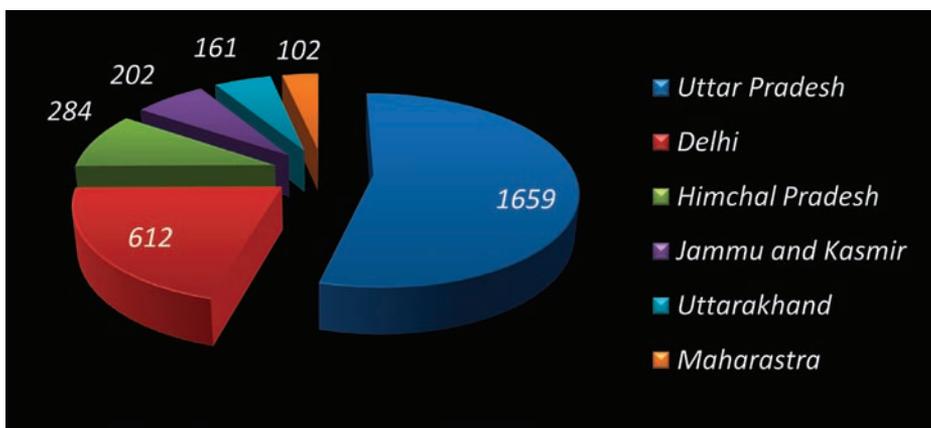
Hashish or *Charas* is the cannabis resin derived from the plant *cannabis sativa*. Generally hashish is obtained from the plant by rubbing the flowering tops of the cannabis plant between the palms of the hand or on rubber sheets.

Seizure of *hashish* in India is approximately 4 tons per year. Other than domestic production, Nepal, with whom India shares a long porous border, is also a major source country for *hashish*. In 2012, *hashish* of Nepal origin was 40 per cent of total seizures made in India.

The state-wise distribution shows that Uttar Pradesh has accounted for the maximum Hashish/Charas seized during 2012.



Year wise seizure of hashish during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)



State wise seizure of hashish in 2012 (Figures in kg.)

Significant seizures of Hashish/Charas

On 04/02/2012, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi raided a house at Gurgaon and seized 21.450 Kg of hashish and arrested one person. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

On 14/03/2012, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi intercepted two parcels and seized 10 Kg of hashish concealed in footballs. The destination of the seized contraband was United Kingdom.

On 01/04/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur intercepted a vehicle and seized 29.150 kg of hashish. The drug was sourced to Anantnag, J&K and was destined to Mumbai. Two persons were arrested in the case.



On 07/05/2012, officers of DRI, Gorakhpur intercepted a truck enroute to Gorakhpur from Nepal through Sonauli border and seized 101 Kgs of hashish. Three persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

On 12/06/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Lucknow seized 10 kg of hashish which had been covered with adhesive polythene. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 29/05/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow intercepted a truck and examination of the vehicle resulted in seizure of 372 kg of hashish. The drug was concealed in a secret cavity. One person was arrested in the case.

08/06/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Siliguri intercepted two courier parcels at a courier company's office at Darjeeling and seized 20.133 kg of Hashish.

On 08/08/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Lucknow intercepted a Honda City car and seized 127 kg of hashish. The drug was concealed below the rear seat of the car. Three persons were arrested in the case. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

On 10/08/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Patna searched a train and seized 20.250 kg of hashish. One person was arrested in the case. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

On 22/08/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad intercepted a vehicle and seized 18.890 kg of hashish. The drug was concealed in specially made cavity under the driver's seat of the vehicle. One person was arrested in the case.

On 07/09/2012, officers of the Land Customs, Barhni intercepted an Ambassador car and seized 59.8 kg of hashish. Five persons were arrested in the case. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

On 14/09/2012, officers of the Land Customs, Sonauli seized 17.5 kg of hashish from two jerry-cans found abandoned near the Indo-Nepal border.

On 30/08/2012, officers of the Economic Offences Wing, Bihar intercepted a courier parcel and seized 16.340 kg of hashish and arrested five persons. The drug was concealed in ceremonial wall hangings. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.

On 04/10/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi intercepted a parcel containing 12 kg of hashish. The intended destination of the seized drug was Hong Kong. The drug was concealed in hollow space of bamboo sticks used in decorative hanging posters.



On 11/10/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Indore seized 12.6 kg of hashish in Ujjain. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal. Four persons were arrested in the case.

On 16/11/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad intercepted two persons at Ahmedabad Railway station and seized 19.610 kg of hashish from their possession. They were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Kashmir valley.

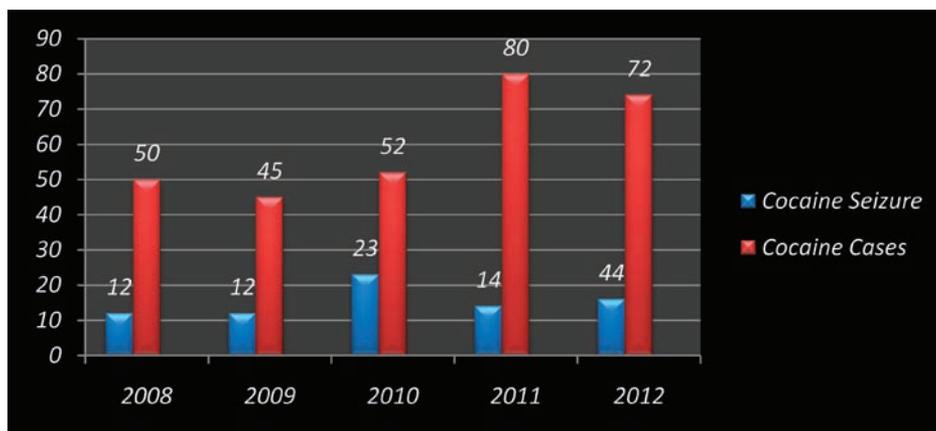
On 19/12/2012, officers of the Uttarakhand police seized 25 kg of hashish and arrested one person in the case. The suspected source of the drug was Nepal.

1.2.5 Cocaine

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

Trends

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



Year wise seizure of cocaine (in kg.) during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)

Whereas the number of seizures of cocaine in 2012 has decreased to 72 from 80 in 2011, the quantity of cocaine seized has substantially gone up to 44 kg. from 14 kg. in 2011.



Significant seizures of Cocaine

Acting on specific input generated through continuous technical and human application, the officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai seized a consignment of 10 kg of Cocaine from two South Americans (One Bolivian, Santander Tarazana Prado and one Colombian, Juan Fernando Doncel Rivera) who had checked into Room No.401 of Hotel Royal Inn, near Khar Telephone Exchange, Mumbai on 14.02.2012. During interrogation of duo, it was learnt that another consignment of cocaine was concealed in one of the flat of the city. Immediately the officers of the NCB reacted to the input and managed to intercept another consignment in a search at Flat No.E/803, Akruti Orchid Park, Andheri- Kurla Road, Saki Naka, Mumbai, which resulted in seizure of 19.080 Kg of Cocaine and arrest of one British national of Indian origin, Zahid Hussain Mir on 15.02.2012. Total 29.080 kg of cocaine was seized in the entire operation. This is the biggest single seizure of cocaine in the last 5 years.

On 04/05/2012, officers of the Central Crime Branch, Women & Narcotic Drugs Wing, Bangalore apprehended a Nigerian national at Bangalore and seized 115 gms of cocaine from his possession. He was arrested.

On 01/07/2012, officers of the Mumbai Police intercepted two Nigerian nationals at Masjid Bandar, Mumbai and seized 230 grams of Cocaine from their possession. They were arrested.

On 02/08/2012, officers of the Women and Narcotic Drugs Wing, CCB, Bangalore arrested a Botswanian drug peddler for illegal possession of 150 gms of cocaine.

On 22/08/2012, officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, C.S.I, Airport, Mumbai seized 2.212 kg of Cocaine at C.S.I Airport, Mumbai from the baggage of a passenger. She was arrested. The drug was suspected to be destined to Cambodia.

On 22/08/2012, officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, C.S.I, Airport, Mumbai seized 3.930 kg of Cocaine at C.S.I Airport, Mumbai from the suitcase of a passenger. She was arrested. The drug was suspected to be destined to East Timor.

On 06/03/2012, officers of the Anti Organised Crime Cell, Pune intercepted a vehicle and seized 400 gms of cocaine. Three persons were arrested in the case.

On 04/08/2012, officers of the Maharashtra Police seized 1 kg of Cocaine from the possession of two foreign nationals. They were arrested.



1.3 Narcotic Crops

1.3.1 Licit Opium Poppy Cultivation

Licit cultivation takes place in selected tracts of land in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Licenses to grow opium are issued by the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) to cultivators who meet the general conditions required by the Government. During the year 2012, provisional statistics issued by CBN highlight that 48863 no. of cultivators were issued license to cultivate opium poppy and the area licensed was 23591 hectares. The area licensed for cultivation has shown a significant increase.

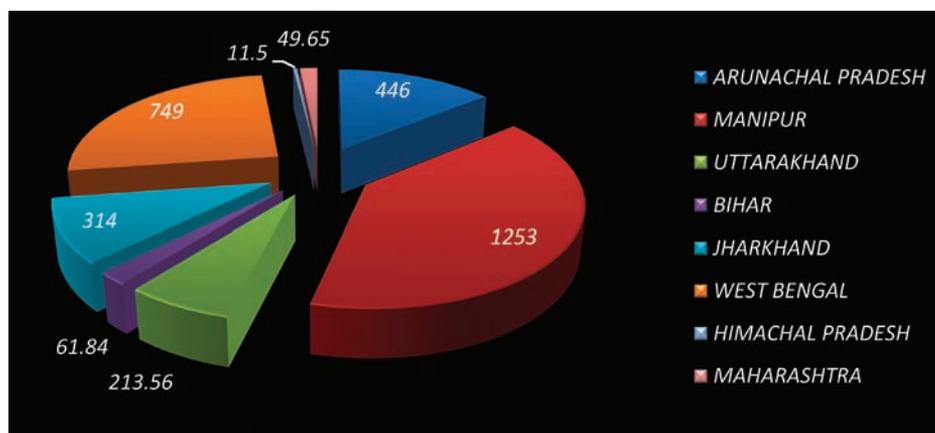
1.3.2 Illicit Poppy Cultivation

During 2012, illicit cultivation of opium poppy has been found in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

Identification and destruction of illicit opium poppy

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

The coordination and enforcement efforts of the Narcotics Control Bureau resulted in identification and destruction of opium poppy spread over 3098.55 acres in 2012 compared to 14366 acres in 2011. The destruction of illicit cultivation of opium poppy prevents probable production of heroin, which could have found its way into the market.

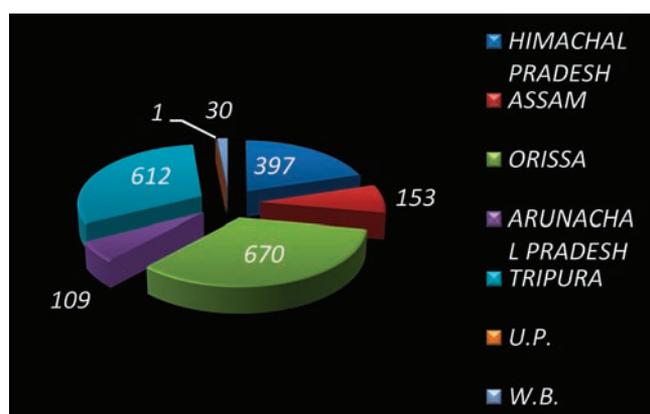


State wise destruction of opium poppy in 2012 (Figures in acres)

Manipur accounted for maximum destruction of opium poppy in 2012. Other major states where opium poppy was destroyed are West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

Identification and destruction of illicit cannabis cultivation

Under the NDPS Act, as also under the UN Drug Control Conventions, the cultivation of cannabis is illegal. One of the important countermeasures of NCB is to identify and destroy illicit cultivation of the plant. In 2012, the area under illicit cannabis cultivation was detected to be around 1972 acres, which was subsequently destroyed by various Central & State agencies.



State wise destruction of cannabis in 2012 (Figures in acres)



Destruction of cannabis cultivation

1.4 Psychotropic substances

According to the NDPS Act, “psychotropic substance” means any substance, natural or synthetic, or any natural material or any salt or preparation of such substance or material included in the list of psychotropic substances specified in the Schedule. The Schedule includes substances like ATS, methamphetamine, methaqualone, alprazolam, diazepam, buprenorphine, etc

1.4.1 Synthetic Drugs

The abuse of synthetic drugs is one of the emerging threats. Synthetic drugs like ATS have become drugs of choice in South East Asia and in North America. In India, attempts have been made in the past to set up clandestine manufacturing facilities, especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Narcotics Control Bureau has successfully thwarted these attempts. During 2012, a large number of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine/ephedrine were seized along the Indo-Myanmar borders, which were possibly being smuggled into Myanmar for extraction of ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine for production of ATS.



Significant seizures of Psychotropic Substances

On 25/01/2012, officers of the Assam Rifles and the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal intercepted a lady at Khudengthabi, Imphal and seized 400 “WY” tablets containing methamphetamine, a psychotropic substance (Net weight 40 grams). She was arrested.

On 20/03/2012, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal intercepted a person at Imphal Airport and seized 5711 tablets of methamphetamine (Net weight 542 grams of methamphetamine). He was arrested.

On 28/04/2012, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal and the Assam Rifles seized 1.039 kg of Methamphetamine and 97 gms of heroin. One Myanmar national was arrested in the case. The suspected source of the drug was Myanmar.

On 14/07/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal intercepted a person at Imphal Airport and seized 2000 tablets of methamphetamine from his possession. He was arrested

On 08/06/2012, on the basis of intelligence provided by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence Ahmedabad, the officers of the Custom authorities at U.K. intercepted three courier parcels booked from Mumbai and recovered 5.50 kg of Methamphetamine and 10 Kg of Mephedrone.

On 26/06/2012, officers of the Mumbai Police seized 23.4 Kg of Amphetamine from Oshiwara bus Depot, Goregaon, Mumbai and arrested one person. The source of the drug was Bangalore.

On 24/08/2012, officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, C.S.I, Airport, Mumbai seized 18.224 kg of Methylendioxy-amphetamines at C.S.I Airport, Mumbai from the baggage of a passenger. She was arrested. The drug was suspected to be destined to Ethiopia.

On 26/09/2012, officers of the SIIB, Customs, Tuticorin seized 1.356 kg of amphetamine and arrested one Maldivian national in the case. The drug was intended to be taken to Maldives by a sea vessel.

On 10/10/2012, officers of the Customs Preventive Force, Pallel recovered 2338 tablets of Amphetamines concealed in the under garments of a person. He was arrested. The suspected source of the drug was Myanmar.



1.4.2 Ketamine

Ketamine has attained the notoriety as a club drug and its abuse has been reported from South-East Asia and Europe. Instances of diversion of Ketamine from its legitimate use as a veterinary anaesthetic continued in the year 2012 also.

Trends

In 2012, the following trends have been observed:

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

In 2012, various law enforcement agencies have seized approximately 652 Kg of Ketamine showing a substantial decrease over the seizure of previous year. Seizures of Ketamine both in India and abroad for the last five years have shown an increasing trend upto 2011 and thereafter a decrease in 2012. Government of India has notified Ketamine in the list of Psychotropic substances vide notification dated 10.02.2011.

Significant seizures of Ketamine

On 28/02/2012, officers of DRI, Ahmedabad apprehended two persons at Air Cargo Complex, Ahmedabad and seized 5 Kg of Ketamine Hydro Chloride from their possession. They were arrested.

On 14/03/2012, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai intercepted a parcel at Chennai and seized 10.200 Kg of Ketamine concealed in two cartons.

On 30/03/2012, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Kolkata intercepted a person at NSCBI Airport and seized 25 Kg of Ketamine from his possession. He was arrested. The destination of the seized contraband was Singapore.

On 08/06/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai seized 47.5 Kg of white colored powder purported to be Ketamine from the godown of a transporter in Mumbai. The consignment was sent by one consignor based in Ludhiana on 12.11.2011 and had been lying in the godown in Mumbai since 19.11.2011.



On 10/06/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai seized 28.875 kg of ketamine from the possession of a person. The drug had been concealed in the baggage and was destined to Malaysia.

On 17-18/07/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai seized 206 Kg of Ketamine and arrested five persons.

On 18/07/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi intercepted an export consignment destined for Malaysia by Singapore Airlines flight at IGI airport and seized 151.980 Kg of Ketamine. The follow-up searches yielded 200 Kg Ketamine. Two persons were arrested.

On 21/07/2012, officers of the Customs, Chennai intercepted a parcel and seized 34.761 Kg pseudo-ephedrine and 25.115 Kg of Ketamine destined to Malaysia.

On 02/08/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bangalore intercepted a consignment of 19.5 kg of Ketamine at Bengaluru International Airport and arrested one person. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

On 10/08/2012, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Jaipur raided residential premises at Jaipur and seized 100.642 kg of Ketamine. The drug was found concealed in two cars. Indian currency amounting to Rs. 70.5 lacs was also recovered. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 27/08/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai on the basis of specific input searched the factory premises of M/S Venkatesh Remedies at Aurangabad and seized 84.430 kg of Ketamine in the first instance. The proprietor and the chemist of the firm were arrested on the spot. In the follow up action, another consignment of 25.300 kg of Ketamine was seized from the godown premises of Archana Roadlines Corporation at Navi Mumbai and two persons were arrested. In all, 109.730 kg of Ketamine was seized under the provisions of NDPS Act, 1985 and five persons were arrested in the entire case.

On 05/09/2012, officers of the Delhi Police intercepted a courier parcel and seized 8 kg of Ketamine along with 10 Ketamine injections. Two persons including one French national were arrested in the case. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Chicago, USA.

On 28/11/2012, officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, Customs, Mumbai intercepted a Malaysia bound passenger at Mumbai Airport and seized 6.408 kg of Ketamine from his stroller bag. The drug was concealed in between photo frames. He was arrested.



1.5 Clandestine Laboratories

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

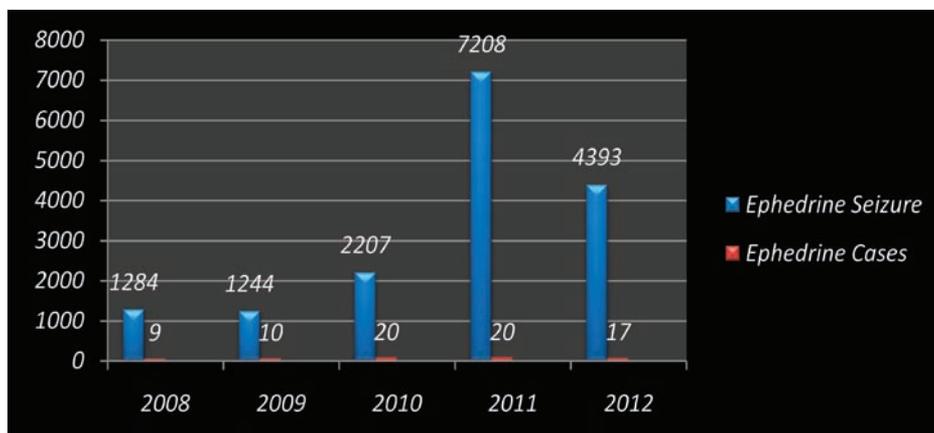
During the year 2012, no instance of clandestine facility manufacturing ATS was detected. However, three Heroin/ Morphine and one Ketamine manufacturing facilities were detected and dismantled during 2012. The three Heroin/ Morphine labs were detected in the states which have been identified for illicit cultivation of opium poppy. These three instances require the law enforcement agencies to enhance their vigil and look out more such suspected cases.

1.6 Precursor Chemicals

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

They are:

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



Year wise seizure of ephedrine during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)



1.6.1 Ephedrine and Pseudo-Ephedrine

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

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

3.38 crore tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine were seized by the law enforcement agencies during 2012.

Significant Seizures of Ephedrine and Pseudo-Ephedrine

On 08/01/2012, officers of the DRI, Chennai apprehended two persons at Chennai Railway Station and seized 25 Kg of ephedrine. Three persons were arrested in this case.

On 30/04/2012, officers of Customs (Airports & Air Cargo), Chennai intercepted a person and seized 24.561 Kgs of Ephedrine from his possession at Anna International Airport, Meenambakkam. Source of the parcel was Chennai and it was destined to Malaysia. He was arrested.

On 06/05/2012, officers of the Air Intelligence Unit, Customs, Trichy intercepted three persons and seized 6.960 kg of ephedrine from their possession. The drug was concealed in bottom of three stroller bags. They were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Singapore.

On 28/05/2012, officers of the Directorate of Intelligence, Hyderabad intercepted and a consignment of 65.85 kg of ephedrine from railway platform at Secunderabad railway station. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 29/05/2012, officers of CID, Aizawl, Mizoram, apprehended a Burmese national and seized 40 Kgs of Pseudo-ephedrine from his possession. He was arrested. The consignment was suspected to be destined to China.

On 06/06/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai seized 7.260 kg of ephedrine from two persons during the search of residential premises. They were arrested.

On 21/07/2012, officers of the Customs, Chennai intercepted a parcel and seized 34.761 Kg pseudo ephedrine and 25.115 Kg of Ketamine destined to Malaysia.



On 25/07/2012 officers of the Customs, Chennai intercepted a person at Chennai Airport and seized 4.850 Kg of ephedrine from his possession. He was arrested.

On 02/10/2012, officers of the Customs Chennai airport seized 9 kg of ephedrine at Anna International Airport, Chennai. The drug was concealed among edible items in a stroller bag. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.

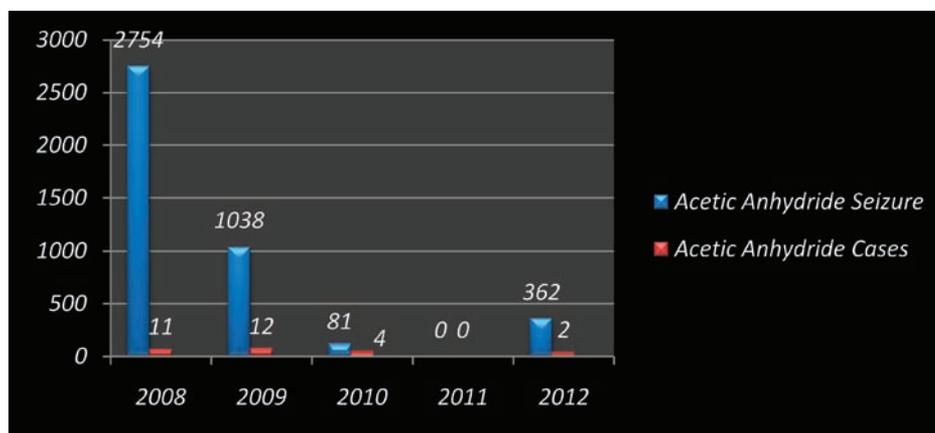
On 06/10.2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi on receiving information seized 24 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets, which had been intercepted by the officers of the CISF. In a quick follow up action another 74 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets was recovered from the rented house of one of the accused. Three persons have been arrested in the case.

On 28/11/2012, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Patna intercepted a vehicle and seized 392 kg of purported Ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine and 3520.9 kg of suspected mixture of wheat flour and ephedrine/pseudo-ephedrine. Two persons have been arrested in the case. The suspected source of the drug was Ghaziabad.

On 05/12/2012, officers of the SIIB, Customs House, Tuticorin intercepted a cargo consignment and seized 75 kg of ephedrine/ pseudo-ephedrine hydrochloride at Tuticorin. The declared destination of the consignment was Malaysia.

1.6.2 Acetic anhydride

India is one of the largest producers of acetic anhydride for legitimate use. It is widely used by the pharmaceutical and textile industry. It is also used for the illicit manufacture of heroin. During the year 2012, NCB Kolkata intercepted a huge consignment of Acetic Anhydride weighing 360 Kgs and arrested one person in the case.



Year wise seizure of Acetic Anhydride during last 5 years (Figures in kg.)



1.7 Pharmaceutical Drugs

The abuse of pharmaceutical drugs in India has assumed serious proportions in recent times. The problem seems to be serious in the North-east and North-west region. The pharmaceuticals products that are abused include buprenorphine, codeine-based cough syrups, alprazolam, diazepam and other sedatives. The easy availability of such preparations is the major factor that encourages their misuse. There is also the perception that these pharmaceutical drugs are less harmful than hard drugs like heroin, cocaine etc. This is a misconception, since these can be addictive and have a debilitating effect on health. Pharmaceutical preparations having narcotic / psychotropic substances are under the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and the NDPS Act.

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

Significant Seizures

On 16/17-02-2012, officers of Mizoram Excise and Narcotics seized 17, 86,600 tablets of Mucoson tablets containing pseudoephedrine from 32 parcels lying in Head Post Office, Aizawl.

On 01/03/2012, officers of the Assam Rifles and Narcotics Control Bureau Imphal intercepted six persons at Chandel and seized 3, 89,600 tablets containing pseudoephedrine. They were arrested.

On 27/03/2012, officers of the Assam Rifles and Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal seized a consignment of 14, 13,000 tablets of pseudoephedrine. The destination of the seized contraband was Myanmar.

On 15/04/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal and the Assam Rifles intercepted a car and seized 1, 80,000 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. The drug was kept in three gunny bags and was suspected to be destined to Myanmar.

On 18/04/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal and the Assam Rifles seized 26, 72,590 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. The drug was kept in several handbags and was suspected to be transported to Myanmar. Two persons were arrested in the case.

On 04/05/2012, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal seized 3, 42,890 tablets containing Pseudo-ephedrine. The consignment was found lying abandoned.

On 28/05/2012, officers of Assam Rifles and Narcotics Control Bureau Imphal seized 6,70,338 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine from the possession of two persons. They were arrested.

On 05/06/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control, Imphal and the Assam Rifles intercepted a Maruti Van and seized 11,34,600 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine while two persons were carrying the consignment to Myanmar.

On 06/06/2012, officers of the Narcotics control Bureau, Imphal and the Assam Rifles intercepted two persons and seized 13,17,100 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. They were arrested. The



suspected destination of the seized tablets was Myanmar.

On 17/07/2012, officers of the Nagaland State Excise intercepted a person at Peducha Excise Check Gate, Kohima enroute his journey from Guwahati to Imphal and seized 326740 tablets of alprazolam from his possession. He was arrested.

On 26/07/2012, officers of the Assam Rifles and the Narcotics Control Bureau Imphal intercepted two persons and seized 10, 54,900 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine from their possession. They were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized contraband was Myanmar.

On 16-17/02/2012, officers of the Customs, Mizoram state, seized 17,85,500 tablets of Mucoson containing Pseudoephedrine from Head Post Office, Aizawl which were sent by speed post in a parcel.

On 21/08/2012, officers of the Assam Rifles, Moreh intercepted a consignment of 3,20,700 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and arrested one Myanmar national. The contraband was further handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal for action under the NDPS, Act.

On 19/09/2012, officers of the Assam Rifles recovered a consignment of 4,50,780 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and handed over the same to NCB, Imphal for action under the NDPS, Act. No one was arrested in the case.

On 12/10/2012, officers of the Guwahati Zonal Unit seized 46.9 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Guwahati Airport and arrested one person. The consignment was procured from New Delhi.

On 18/10/2012, officers of the Assam Rifles intercepted a consignment of 1,75,535 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine tablets and handed over the same to NCB Imphal for action under the NDPS act.

On 22/10/2012, officers of the CISF intercepted two persons along with a consignment of 60 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. The drug was intended to be destined to Manipur. The drug along with the two accused were handed over by the CISF personnel to NCB, Delhi for action under the NDPS, act.

On 05/11/2012, officers of Assam Rifles recovered a consignment of 4, 08,640 tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine and handed over the same to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal for action under the NDPS, Act.

On 14/11/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi seized 77.5 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at IGI Airport, New Delhi and arrested three persons in the case. The intended destination of the seized drug was Guwahati, Assam.

On 21/11/2012, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 85 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at IGI Airport; New Delhi from the luggage of four Kolkata bound passengers. They were arrested.

On 20/12/2012, officers of the Assam Rifles intercepted 2, 52,000 tablets containing pseudo-



ephedrine and arrested two persons in the case. The seized drug along with the accused was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal for action under the NDPS Act.

On 10/11/2012, officers of the Anti Smuggling Unit, Customs, Guwahati intercepted a vehicle and seized 101.56 kg of pseudo-ephedrine in powder form and 1174 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine. Two persons were arrested in the case. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.

On 16-17/02/2012, officers of Mizoram Excise and Narcotics seized 32 parcels 17, 86,600 tablets of Mucoson containing pseudoephedrine from Head Post Office, Aizawl.



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



Seizure of 12 lacs Ephedrine HCL tablets from courier at Imphal

1.7.1 Internet Pharmacies

With the coming of age of Information Technology Internet has emerged as a powerful tool for marketing of goods & services. Marketing through Internet or e-marketing as it is generally called, is increasingly gaining popularity amongst the suppliers. The advantage 'e-marketing' has over conventional marketing is that it allows direct access to the consumer, thereby eliminating unnecessary links in the supply chain which results in substantial reduction of costs. Therefore, more and more providers of goods and services are trying to market their products through Internet. In "e-marketing" orders are solicited online from prospective customers through websites. In some cases the suppliers themselves host these websites. In other cases, these websites act as a sort of intermediary i.e. they collect orders from the prospective customers and then pass it on to the suppliers collecting their commission in the sales so effected in the process.

Internet Pharmacy is nothing but an extension of e-commerce in the pharmacy industry, whereby pharmaceutical products i.e. medicines are sold through Internet instead of conventional

pharmacies. The modus operandi is similar to the one discussed above. There are a number of websites that offer entire range of medicines ranging from over the counter drugs to prescription drugs falling in the category of Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances to their prospective customers. Once these orders are received online these are downloaded and passed on to the suppliers, who might be based in a different country. The suppliers then source the drugs and execute the orders, usually through courier parcels and pass on the tracking number of the individual parcels to the website operators. Thereafter payments are made to the supplier by the websites operator after deducting usual service charges. These are standard practices of e-commerce and are not unique to Internet pharmacy. Though e-commerce is legal, but Internet Pharmacies are illegal in the Indian context.

2012 was a remarkable year for NCB. During the year, Officers of NCB, Delhi busted an illegal internet pharmacy and seized 1,02,000 tablets/capsules of psychotropic substances. Two persons were arrested in the case.

Busting of illicit Internet Pharmacy

CASE STUDY

- On 12/09/2012, acting on an input of Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted two persons namely Sanjay Kumar Pandey and Mahavir Singh near gate of Sarvodya Kanya Vidyalaya, Vikas Puri, New Delhi and seized 1910 tablets of psychotropic substances and also seized impounded Ford Ikon car of the former.
- In the follow up action on 13/09/2012, another 34,120 tablets of psychotropic substances were seized from packets/parcels from Shop No. B-23, Chanakya Palace, near C-1 Janakpuri, New Delhi. Search of room number 102, Solti Guest House, Mahipalpur, New Delhi, where Sanjay Kumar Pandey was residing, resulted in recovery of a laptop with internet devise of TATA Photon Plus.
- Raid of a room rented by Sanjay Kumar Pandey at D-1, First floor, Street No 7, Mahipalpur New Delhi culminated in seizure of 45,820 tablets containing psychotropic substances and some incriminating documents.
- Further, on 13/09/2012, search of another rented room of Sanjay Kumar Pandey at Plot No. 2, Gali No. 6D, Mahipalpur, New Delhi resulted in seizure of 20,150 psychotropic substances and 410 gms of Ephedrine.





2

CAPACITY BUILDING

2.1 Training

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

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

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

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

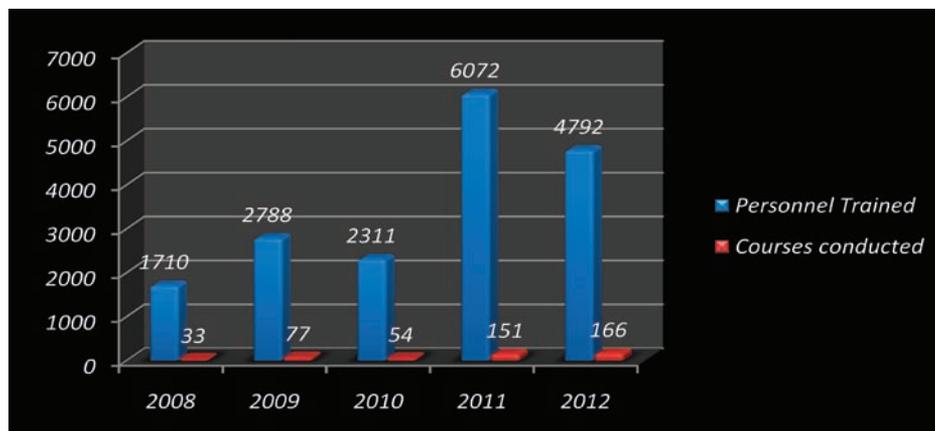
- i) Participation of all stakeholders i.e. State Police (ANTF, CID & GRPF), Custom, Central & State Excise, Forest Department, CAPFs/BGFs (BSF, SSB, CISF, ITBP, Assam Rifles), RPF, Indian Coast Guard, CBI, IB, DRI, Courier Agencies, State Drug Controllers etc in each training programme. This ensures interaction among different agencies during



training programmes and increases the quality and speed of inter-agency cooperation through exchange of information and best practices.

- ii) Emphasis on training for the officials of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Indian Coast Guard, as these agencies has been empowered under NDPS Act 1985. Railway Protection Force and Central Industrial Security Force are also included in the training programmes, as these organizations are providing security at locations which are vulnerable to drug trafficking i.e. along Railway Routes and Airports, respectively.
- iii) Training is made comprehensive by the inclusion of all important topics relating to drug law administration & enforcement including NDPS Act & Rules, Financial investigation, PITNDPS, Precursor Control (RCS Order 1993), Money Laundering, Composite seizures and other linkages, Modus Operandi, National Drug Scenario, Case studies, Court judgements, Identification and spot testing of narcotic drugs, Concealment methods, Rummaging of vessels/ships in the sea for drugs and applicability of Customs & other Acts etc. in the training curriculum.
- iv) Providing 'resource persons' and training materials to other sister organizations like National Academy of Customs, Excise & Narcotics (NACEN), CBI Academy, National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, BSF, SSB, National and State Police Academies, etc for specialized training in drug law enforcement.

In 2012, NCB organized 166 training courses. 4792 personnel working in different organizations of Central/State agencies were trained.



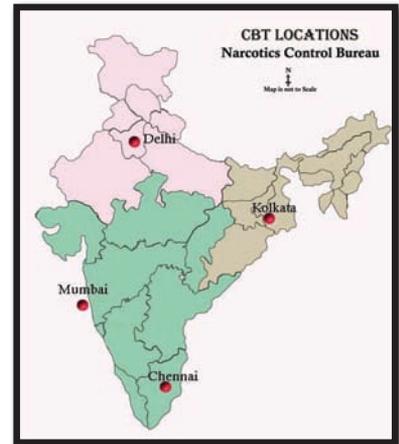
Training of personnel (from 2008-2012)



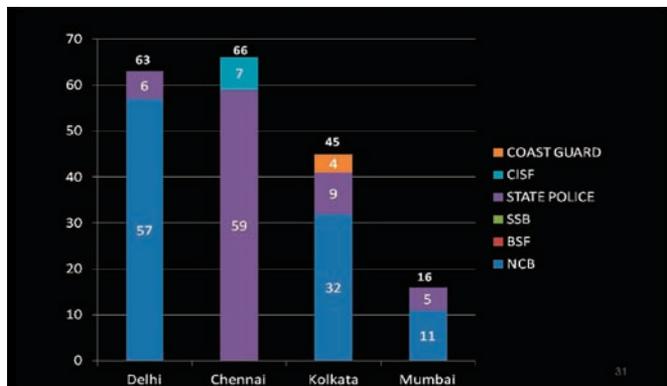
Computer Based Training (CBT)

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

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



5 days training on CBT modules for the aforesaid purposes on the basis of working structure and procedures of various central and state law enforcement agencies are being conducted at 4 CBT centers.



Officers Trained at CBT Centers in 2012



Officers undergoing training at CBT Center in New Delhi

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

- The modules cover all aspects of drug law enforcement including intelligence, investigation, precursor trafficking and anti money laundering etc.



- It is possible to design a variety of courses ranging from few hours to a few days, weeks or months. The course content can thus be made specific to the target groups.
- The CBT ensures privacy during the learning process, where a learner can learn by committing mistakes.
- The interactive nature of the modules facilitate enhanced retention capacity of the learners
- Each module has pre and post test facility to check the aptitude of learning.

Training of Intelligence Officers of NCB

- 32 weeks basic training for the 4th Batch of directly recruited Intelligence Officers was organized from 29th August, 2011 to 06th April, 2012, in collaboration with NACEN, New Delhi, CBI Academy, Ghaziabad, ITBP, Panchkula, Haryana, Tpt. Bn. ITBP, Chandigarh, CBN Neemuch, and Intelligence Bureau. The training curriculum includes Major & Minor Acts, NDPS Act, Drug Administration and Control Strategies, Intelligence/Surveillance Techniques, Arms Handling, Vehicle Driving and familiarization with working of Customs, Immigration, Central Bureau of Narcotics, and Chief Controller of Factories etc.
- Induction course for 5th Batch of newly recruited Intelligence Officers was organized from 04th June, 2012 to 19th November, 2012, in collaboration with CBI Academy, STC CRPF, Neemuch, and Customs & Immigration. The training curriculum includes Major & Minor Acts, NDPS Act, Drug Administration and Control Strategies, Intelligence/Surveillance Techniques, Arms Handling, Vehicle Driving and familiarization with working of Customs, Immigration.



Group photographs of 5th Batch of Intelligence Officers at CBI Academy, Ghaziabad



Valediction of 5th Batch of Intelligence Officers on 27th September, 2012 at CBI Academy, Ghaziabad

- 12 weeks basic training for 27 directly recruited Surveillance Assistants was organized from 28th August, 2012 to 19th November, 2012, in collaboration with NACEN, STC BSF, Tekanpur and Intelligence Bureau. The training curriculum includes Major & Minor Acts, NDPS Act, Drug administration and control strategies, intelligence/surveillance techniques, arms handling and familiarization with working of Customs, Immigration etc



Group photographs of newly recruited Surveillance Assistants, training at STC BSF, Tekanpur, M.P.



Special Training Programmes

- A workshop-cum-training program held on 26-27 March, 2012 on the subject “Clandestine Laboratories – Chemical Diversions – Drug Trends/Methods of concealment” was organized at NCB Zonal Units – Chennai & Mumbai and also in NCB Headquarters in association with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) with an aim to make participants aware on Clandestine Lab identification, toxicology, techniques, hazards etc.



Workshop cum-training programme on ‘Clandestine Laboratories- Chemical Diversions-Drug Trends/ Methods of Concealment’

- 3rd Regional Training for Drug Law Enforcement Officers in Singapore during 18-22 June, 2012 organized by Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) in collaboration with Central Narcotics Bureau(CNB), Singapore.

- A training programme on Clandestine Laboratory First Responder/ Awareness at Drug Enforcement Administration’s Training Unit in Quantico, Virginia (USA) during 25-29 June, 2012. Sh. Pravin Kumar, Zonal Director, Lucknow Zonal Unit, Sh. Vikas Kumar, Supdt., Patna Zonal Unit, Sh. Shailendra Singh, Intelligence Officer, NCB HQrs., Sh. Appukuttan J. Intelligence Officer, Madurai, Sub-Zone, Sh. A.K.Pandey, Intelligence Officer, NCB HQrs. participated in the training programme .



Group Photographs of the organisers and participants at NDDTC, Ghaziabad, U.P

- NCB organized 02 weeks training program for 14 Doctors and Health Workers of Bangladesh on ‘Substance Use Disorders’ in collaboration with NDDTC, AIIMS, New Delhi at NDDTC and Ghaziabad, U.P. from 24th September to 6th October, 2012.



- NCB organized two weeks training program for 18 Officials of Bangladesh on Drug law Enforcement including Precursor Chemicals in collaboration with NACEN, at NACEN, Faridabad from 08-19 October, 2012.
- NCB organized one week training programme for 15 Bangladeshi Officials on Chemical Analysis of Drugs in collaboration with CRCL, New Delhi at New Delhi from 19-23 November, 2012.

Objectives of Training

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

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

2.2 Assistance to States

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

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

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

- i) Formation of an Apex Level Committee under the Chief Secretary/Senior Secretary to draw up a strategy to combat both drug abuse & supply of drugs;



- ii) Setting up of an Anti Narcotics Task Force under an IG/DIG level officer;
- iii) Formulation of a 5-year Action Plan for the above purpose.

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

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

All the 28 States and 5 Union Territories except the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh have set up the institutional above mechanisms. Financial assistance amounting to **Rs.15,50,25,599/-** has been provided to States & UTs since inception of the scheme in 2004-05. Central assistance amounting to **Rs.2,18,46,177/-** has been sanctioned to the 11 States & Union Territories under this scheme during the year 2012, details of which are given below:

S.No.	State	Amount released (Rs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	21,11,026
2	West Bengal	25,88,085
3	Karnataka	21,59,806
4	Mizoram	22,68,475
5	UT Daman & Diu	8,56,740
6	Manipur	12,80,179
7	Uttarakhand	21,05,162
8	UT Puducherry	10,12,940
9	Jharkhand	34,22,349
10	Tamil Nadu	17,46,679
11	Jammu Kashmir	22,94,736
	Total	2,18,46,177

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

2.3 Drug Detection Kits

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

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

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

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

Ketamine: Ketamine.



Modified Standard Narcotic Drugs Detection Kit



Modified Standard Precursor Chemicals Detection Kit



Modified Standard Ketamine Drugs Detection Kit

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

Year	Narcotic Drugs Detection Kits	Precursor Chemical Kits	Ketamine Kits
2008	1030	101	0
2009	1000	228	0
2010	500	150	0
2011	1000	250	0
2012	1155	315	40



3

COORDINATION

MANDATE OF NCB

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

3.1 National Coordination

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

3.1.1 Forums at the Centre

a) Narcotics Coordination Committee of Secretaries:

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

b) Regional Coordination Meetings:

NCB assesses the problems relating to trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs prevailing in various states. It seeks their cooperation in taking steps to reduce the problem and



advises them suitably during the Regional Coordination meetings inter alia on the latest trends of drug trafficking and techniques adopted by the traffickers. Such meetings for regional coordination are held periodically under the chairmanship of DG, NCB. Discussions during these regional meetings lead to formulation of appropriate strategies for combating the drug menace. Following meetings were organized in the four regions of the country during 2012:

- a) Western Regional Conference at Mumbai on 7th November, 2012.
- b) Eastern Regional Conference at Kolkata on 23rd November, 2012.
- c) Southern Regional Conference at Bangalore on 14th December, 2012

The representatives of Central/State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, State Police, Forest, DRI, State Excise, Custom, Central Excise, IB, CBI, State Drug Controllers etc. participated in these conferences.



16th Regional (West Zone) Coordination Meeting of Drug Law Enforcement agencies on 7th November 2012 at Mumbai.

c) Multi Agency Centre (MAC)

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

**d) Lead Intelligence Agency (LIA)**

The Border Guarding Agency deployed in the State/Region organizes LIA meetings periodically to share intelligence and discuss issues relating to terror, smuggling, organized crime including drug trafficking and other security issues with State and Central enforcement agencies. The MHA has designated SSB (Nepal border), BSF (Pakistan, Bangladesh border), Assam Rifles (Myanmar border) and Coast Guard (Coastal States) as Lead Intelligence Agency for convening the LIA meetings.

SL. NO.	CONVENER	NO. OF MEETING
1.	Border Security Force (B.S.F)	54
2.	Coast Guard	17
3.	Sashastra Seema Bal (S.S.B)	10

3.1.2 Forums at the State level:**(a) State level Apex Coordination Committee:**

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

(b) Anti Narcotic Task Force:

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

SL. NO.	CONVENER	NO. OF MEETING
1.	Goa Police & ANC Goa	2 + 1
2.	Kerala Anti-Narcotics Special Action Force	1
3.	Punjab Police	1
4.	D.I.G., C.I.D., Bangalore	1
5.	D.I.G., C.I.D., Kolkata	1

(c) Regional Economic Intelligence Council (REIC):

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



SL. NO.	CONVENER	NO. OF MEETING
1.	Income Tax Department, Jaipur	7
2.	Income Tax Department, Goa	3
3.	Central Excise & Customs, Ahmedabad	4
4.	Income Tax Department, Chennai	7
5.	Income Tax Department, Mumbai	4
6.	Income Tax Department, Delhi	8
7.	O/O Chief Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata	5
8.	Income Tax Department, Meghalaya	2
9.	Income Tax Department, Chandigarh	4
10.	Income Tax Department, Dehradun	1
11.	Income Tax Department, Lucknow	2
12.	Income Tax Department, Bangalore	7

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

The Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau (SIB) conducts SMAC meetings which are attended by Nodal Officers of various law enforcement agencies. The main purpose of this meeting is to exchange intelligence relating to terrorism, organized crime including drug trafficking and to assess the nexus between terrorism and narcotics in the state. There were seven such SMAC meetings held during 2012 at different states in India.

SL. NO.	CONVENER	NO. OF MEETING
1.	Gujarat	7
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	16
3.	Maharashtra	9
4.	Punjab	5
5.	Rajasthan	6
6.	West Bengal	10
7.	Kerala	2
8.	Assam	8
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4

3.1.3 Participation in Border Level Meeting:

Pakistan:

- BSF-Pakistan Rangers bi-annual meeting was held at New Delhi from 1st July to 5th July, 2012. Zonal Director, NCB, Chandigarh attended the meeting.
- Quarterly Coordination meeting between BSF and Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) was held



on 19th Dec. 2012 at JCP, Attari (Indian side) Amritsar, India. Zonal Director, NCB, Chandigarh attended the meeting.

Bangladesh:

- Indo-Bangladesh Border Coordination meeting between IG, BSF Guwahati/Meghalaya/MNC /Tripura Frontier and DDG, Bangladesh Border Guard at Sylhet, Bangladesh was held from 5th November to 8th November, 2012. Assistant Director, NCB, Guwahati, attended the meeting.

Myanmar

- 5th Border Liaison Officers (BLO) Meeting between India and Myanmar was held at Tamu, Myanmar on 4th October, 2012. Superintendent, NCB, Sub- Zone, Imphal attended the meeting.

3.2 International Coordination

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

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

Multilateral Cooperation

Bilateral Agreements /MoUs:

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

Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism:

The Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism are led by MEA and the meetings are mainly concerned with counter terrorism, transnational crimes, drug offences etc. Joint Working Groups comprise officials from different departments in India and their counterparts in the other country. NCB represents India on matters related to drug offences.



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

Drug Liaison Officers:

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

Controlled Delivery:

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

India has been successfully carrying out “controlled delivery” and joint operations in co-operation with many countries including USA, UK, Hong Kong SAR, Thailand, China etc. to target international drug trafficking syndicates resulting in seizures of narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances, assets and arrests of key operatives. There were no Controlled Delivery operations carried out during 2012.

Judicial Cooperation

Mutual Legal Assistance:

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

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

- taking evidence or statements from persons;
- effecting service of judicial documents;
- executing searches and seizures;
- examining objects and sites;



- providing information and evidentiary items;
- providing originals or certified copies of the relevant documents and records including bank, financial, corporate, and business records;
- identifying or tracing proceeds, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidentiary purposes;

The specific form of Mutual Legal Assistance that can be given or obtained depends on the provisions of the treaty with the foreign government. India has signed MLAT with 29 countries namely Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, France, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Russia, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, UAE, UK, and USA. During the year, no information was shared between India and the other signatory members.

Extradition:

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

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

Regional Cooperation with SAARC member countries

SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD)

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

- i) receive all relevant information from the member States.



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

Member countries are required to provide information through respective nodal agencies. A Seizure Input Form sent on monthly basis. During the year, 53 cases were shared with SDOMD Secretariat.

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

BILATERAL COOPERATION

India and Bangladesh

NCB organized 3rd Director General Level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), India and Department of Narcotics Control (DNC), Bangladesh on 4th and 5th October, 2012 at New Delhi.

The following were the outcomes:-

- i) The routes/ points, prone to drug trafficking along Indo-Bangladesh border were identified. To combat this menace, NCB designated a nodal officer for sharing of operational intelligence on real time basis through fax, email, phone etc.
- ii) A formulation of a plan for joint visit was adopted and it was proposed to constitute a team of four/ five members of both the countries to visit some vulnerable areas along the border.



3rd DG Level Talks between DG, NCB, India and DG, DNC, Bangladesh on 4th October, 2012 at New Delhi



- iii) Information was exchanged on new trends and modus operandi of drug trafficking and also on mutual assistance & co-operation in investigation of drug offences.
- iv) Information was also shared on drug traffickers operating across the border and a need to look into financial investigation aspect of those traffickers.
- v) During the meeting the importance for imparting training to the law enforcement agencies from both the sides to develop expertise in Financial Investigation techniques, Surveillance techniques and Risk based profiling was discussed.



Group photographs of the members of 3rd DG Level Talk between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Department of Narcotics Control (DNC) Bangladesh w.e.f 4-5 October, 2012 at New Delhi.

India and Pakistan

NCB organized 9th Director General Level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), India and Anti Narcotics Force (ANF), Pakistan on 5th-6th December 2012 at New Delhi.

The following were the outcomes:-

- i) Need for establishment of hotline proposed between the Heads of the two agencies for better coordination and real time sharing of information.
- ii) Need to work on Controlled Delivery Operations.



Exchanging Joint Statement between DG, NCB, India and DG, ANF, Pakistan on 5th December, 2012 at New Delhi



- iii) Information was exchanged on new trends and modus operandi of drug trafficking across the border.
- iv) Intelligence was shared on trafficking of heroin, psychotropic substances, and precursors and on the activities of drug syndicates across the border.
- v) The list of smugglers/ syndicates operating across the border and the list of vulnerable points were shared.
- vi) Sharing of Best Practices in the field of Supply and Demand Reduction were agreed by both sides.



Group photographs of 9th DG Level Talk between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Anti Narcotics Force(ANTF) Pakistan w.e.f 5-6 December,2012 at New Delhi

Multi Lateral Platforms

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

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES/ MEETINGS

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



- The 17th National Home Secretary Level Meeting between India and Myanmar was held at Nai Pyi-Taw, Myanmar during 19-20 January, 2012 which was attended by Sh. R.K. Sahoo, Deputy Director General (ER), NCB Kolkata. The agenda of the meeting was on 'Cooperation in suppression of Drugs'.
- A Working Group Meeting on the Coordinate Efforts in Combating Transnational Drug Related Crime was held at Almaty, Kazakhstan during 6-7 February, 2012 which was attended by Sh. Rohit Katiyar, Zonal Director, NCB Mumbai. Special emphasis was given to the joint operations and investigations, long term operations to interdict illicit drug trafficking and their precursors.
- 3rd Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Afghan illicit Opiate Trade at Vienna, Austria on 16th February, 2012. The main point of discussion was the problems related to trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan and to block the financial flows from the illicit drug trade, prevent diversion of precursors chemicals needed to produce heroin and to reduce drug abuse.
- 55th Session of Commission on Narcotics Drugs & Informal consultation on supply of and demand for raw opiates during 12-16 March, 2012. The agenda of the meeting was on "Counter-narcotics efforts and the principle of common and shared responsibility: opportunities and challenges."
- International Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Specialized National Agencies against the World Drug Problem in Lima, Peru during 25-26 June, 2012. The main purpose of this conference was "to discuss concrete and measurable actions leading towards significant and measurable results in combating the World drug problem by 2019".
- 3rd Meeting of the Coordination Committee pursuant to the MoU on Drug Demand Reduction & Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in NDPS and Precursor Chemicals and related matters signed with Royal Government of Bhutan was held at Thimpu, Bhutan during 14-15 July, 2012. Exchange of information on the best practices in the field of illicit supply and demand reduction, precursor movement from India to Bhutan and exchange of information on narcotics trafficking through the Indo-Bhutan border were the key agenda points of this meeting.
- 36th Meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia Pacific Region was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 30th October to 2nd November, 2012. Sh. Vijay Kumar, Deputy Director General (SWR), NCB Mumbai attended the aforesaid conference. During the meeting major regional drug trafficking trends and counter measures were discussed.
- Regional Ministerial Conference on Narcotics held in Islamabad, Pakistan during 12-13 November, 2012. During breakout sessions in the meeting focused on the issues of Drug Supply Reduction, Drug Demand Reduction and enhancing regional cooperation. Sh. A.K. Jaiswal, Deputy Director General (HQrs. & Coord.), NCB, New Delhi attended the conference.



Visit of Foreign Delegations to NCB Headquarters:

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

- 08th February, 2012: Mr. Todd Shean, Assistant Commissioner Federal & International Operations & Chief Superintendent and Mr. Thomas Bucher, Director General Drugs & Organized Crime, the Officers of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (CRMP) Visited NCB Headquarters to further enhance cooperation between India and Canada in regard to Drug Investigation, Organized Crime and other related matters of mutual interest and proposed training programs.
- 13th March, 2012: An Afghanistan delegation led by Dr. Parvez Najeb, Chief of Staff Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, consisting of 11 members, visited NCB Headquarters and deliberated on the issues of mutual concerns related to drug trafficking and to strengthen the institutional mechanism for exchange of views/information, best practices and identifying priority areas for furtherance of cooperation.
- 23rd March, 2012: An Australian delegation led by Ms. Jan Dorrington, National Director Intelligence & Targeting Division, Customs and Border Protection Service, Australia visited NCB Headquarters. The deliberations were held on avenues of cooperation in the field of Counter measures against illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals and with special reference to Internet Pharmacies.
- 20th June, 2012: A Sri Lankan Delegation led by Mr. N.K. Illangakoon, Inspector General of Police, consisting of 03 DIGs of Police, Sri Lanka, visited NCB Headquarters. Deliberations between the representatives of Sri Lanka and NCB were held on the avenues of cooperation in the field of counter measures against illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors.
- 6th November, 2012: Mr. Fabrice Grossir, Police Superintendent Internal Security Attache, Embassy of France, New Delhi visited NCB Headquarters. Possibility for Indo- French cooperation on drug related matters by entering into MoU/ Bilateral Agreements was discussed.
- 21st November, 2012: Indonesian delegation along with DEA, US Embassy officials visited NCB Headquarters and shared intelligence relating to International drug traffickers.



Dr. Dr. Parvez Najeb, Chief of Staff Kandahar Province, Afghanistan receiving the NCB Memento from Shri A.K.Jaiswal DDG(Hqrs & coordination) on 13th March 2012 during the visit of Afghanistan delegation at NCB HQrs.



INCB / UNODC Reporting

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

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

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

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

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

- Part-I Legislative and Institutional framework
- Part-II Comprehensive approach to drug demand & supply reduction
- Part-III Drug Abuse situation, Extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse
- Part-IV Illicit supply of drugs – Extent, pattern and trends in illicit drug cultivation, manufacture and Trafficking NCB furnishes the ARQ to UNODC which also becomes a part of the World Drug Report published every year.



4

DEMAND REDUCTION

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

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

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

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



'Run against Drug Abuse' at India Gate

CONSUMPTION-PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE

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

<u>Current Prevalence (last one month)</u>	<u>Life time Prevalence</u>
Cannabis 3%	4.1%
Opiates 0.7%	1.0%

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

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

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

International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

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



A street play to raise drug awareness amongst the public was organized at Dilli Haat, New Delhi by NCB



Former cricketer Anil Kumble interacts with students during the awareness week on drug addiction at Shikshara Sadana in Bengaluru



A symposium was held on 26th June, 2012 during Anti-Drug Day in Bilaspur, Chattisgarh



Mobile Van propaganda in Chennai, Tamil Nadu



An Elocution Competition held on 26th June, 2012 during World Anti Drug Day in Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu



Human Chain at Jodhpur, Rajasthan



Seminar held on 26th June, 2012 on World Anti-Drug Day in Jodhpur, Rajasthan



NCC Cadets holding the banner of World Anti-Drug Day on 26th June, in Lucknow, U.P.



NCC Cadets holding the banner of World Anti-Drug Day on 26th June, in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala



5

ORGANISATION

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

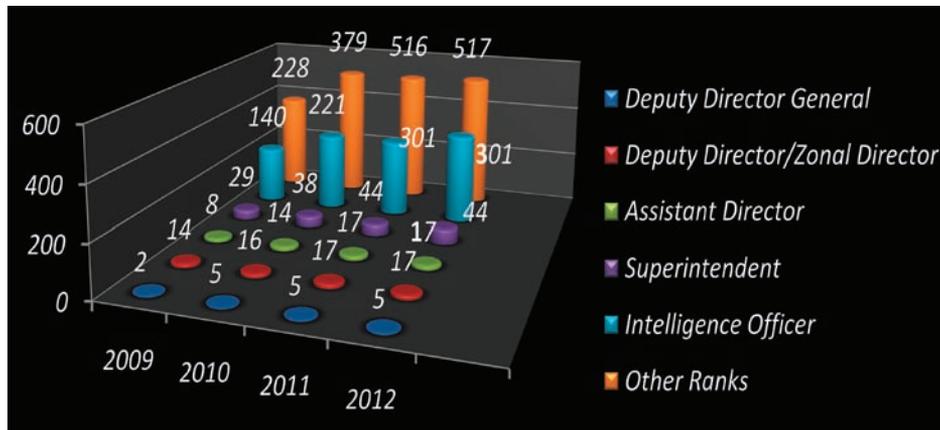


Maps showing present location of NCB offices

MANPOWER

Sanction of 225 additional posts received from MHA for creation of 5 new Intelligence Cells at Bhubaneshwar, Dehradun, Strategic Study Cell, Training Cell and Legal Cell besides up-gradation of NCB, Headquarters, Zonal Units Chennai, Kolkata, Indore & Guwahati and Intelligence Cell at Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandsaour & Precursor Cell at NCB (HQrs). Out of this, 134 posts have already been filled up to 31.12.2012.

The chart below illustrates the growth of manpower in NCB over the last 4 years.



Figures given represent the sanctioned manpower.



i) Recruitment

S.No	Post	Number of officials recruited	Remarks
1.	Intelligence Officer	57	Through SSC
2.	Surveillance Assistant	28	Through SSC
3.	Lower Division Clerk	02	Through SSC

ii) Promotions

S.No	From	To	No. of persons promoted
1.	Intelligence Officer	Superintendent	5
2.	Steno. II & Assistants	Intelligence Officer	4
3.	UDC	Assistant	1
4.	Staff Car Driver (Gd.I)	Staff Car Driver (Spl Gd)	3
5.	Staff Car Driver (Gd.II)	Staff Car Driver (Gd.I)	6
6.	Staff Car Driver (OG)	Staff Car Driver (Gd.II)	5
7.	Group C (with Grade Pay of Rs. 1800/-)	Sepoy	6
		Total	30

iii) Deputation

S.No	Post	Number of officials taken
1.	Assistant Director	6
2.	Superintendent	2
3.	Stenographer II	1
4.	Assistant	4
5.	Staff Car Driver (OG)	4
6.	Havaldar	2
7.	Sepoys	4
	Total	23



- iv) Staff Selection Commission (SSC) was requested to fill up 87 posts of Sepoys. Written examination was conducted by SSC on 13.05.2012 and 1240 candidates were qualified. PST/PET was conducted at 05 centres of CPMF on 01.10.2012 and medical examination w.e.f. 03.10.2012 to 08.10.2012. 16 dossiers received from SSC, Chennai and remaining dossiers were awaited.
- v) SSC was requested to fill up 03 posts of Data Entry Operators. 03 nominations were received from SSC. SSC had cancelled the candidature of 01 candidate. Two Data Entry Operators have already been selected by NCB on deputation.
- vi) SSC was requested to fill up 11 posts of Multi Tasking Staff (i.e. Gestetner Operator, Daftary, Farash and Safaiwala). 03 nominations were received from SSC.
- vii) SSC, New Delhi was requested to include 13 candidates in the examination to be held for Steno., 2012.
- viii) A proposal sent to MHA for grant of approval of recruitment of Staff Car Drivers (OG) in NCB through SSB.
- ix) A comprehensive proposal submitted to the MHA for re-structuring of NCB regarding functional/operational requirement, proposed structure of NCB etc.

Recruitment Rules

RRs for the posts of Intelligence Officer (Amended RRs) and Sr. Private Secretary notified in the Gazette of India during the period.



6

राजभाषा हिंदी

स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो में हिंदी के बढ़ते कदम

- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के मुख्यालय में स्थापित हिंदी अनुभाग में एक उप निदेशक (राजभाषा), एक सहायक निदेशक (राजभाषा) और हाल ही में एक वरिष्ठ अनुवादक के तैनात हो जाने के पश्चात् कुल दो वरिष्ठ अनुवादक पदस्थापित हैं। संघ की राजभाषा नीति के संबंध में राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों का ब्यूरो मुख्यालय एवं इसके सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में अनुपालन-कार्य किया जा रहा है। स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के सभी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस संगठन में राजभाषा के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के सार्थक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जिनका संक्षेप में ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है –
- ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में विभागाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में गठित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की सभी चार तिमाही बैठकों का आयोजन किया गया तथा इस प्रक्रिया के अच्छे परिणाम दृष्टिगोचर हुए हैं। बैठकों के कार्यवृत्त सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों व अनुभागों को अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई हेतु भेजे गए। साथ ही, उक्त कार्यवृत्त गृह मंत्रालय और क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालय, राजभाषा विभाग, दिल्ली को भी भिजवाना सुनिश्चित किया गया।

तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा

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

प्रोत्साहन कार्य

हिंदी पखवाड़ा आयोजन

- 14 सितंबर, 2012 को हिंदी दिवस के अवसर पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, गृह सचिव जी के हिंदी संदेशों को ब्यूरो मुख्यालय और इसके सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में परिचालित किया गया। साथ ही, ब्यूरो के सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को सितंबर माह के दौरान अपने-अपने कार्यालयों में हिंदी पखवाड़ा आयोजित करने के निर्देश जारी किए गए और परिणामतः ब्यूरो के कतिपय कार्यालयों में भी हिंदी पखवाड़ा मनाया गया।



स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो द्वारा आयोजित हिन्दी पखवाड़ा

- ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में 14 से 28 सितंबर, 2012 के दौरान हिन्दी पखवाड़ा मनाया गया। बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजित इस पखवाड़े में निबंध लेखन, टिप्पण और प्रारूप लेखन, हिन्दी टंकण, हिन्दी प्रश्नोत्तरी व भाषण प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करने के साथ-साथ हिन्दीतर भाषा-भाषियों के लिए विशेष रूप से हिन्दी निबंध प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन भी किया गया। इन प्रतियोगिताओं में अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने उत्साहपूर्वक बड़ी संख्या में भाग लिया और नकद पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए।

प्रोत्साहन योजनाएं

- मूल रूप से हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिए ब्यूरो में हिन्दी टिप्पण-आलेखन योजना लागू है। इसके साथ ही, अधिकारियों द्वारा हिन्दी में डिक्टेसन देने हेतु प्रोत्साहन योजना भी लागू है।

राजभाषायी निरीक्षण

- गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग के क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालय, दिल्ली ने स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, मुख्यालय का राजभाषा नीति कार्यान्वयन संबंधी निरीक्षण किया। निरीक्षणकर्ता अधिकारी ने ब्यूरो में हिन्दी में हो रहे कार्य की सराहना की। इस निरीक्षण संबंधी समस्त तैयारियों एवं इसके सफलतापूर्वक संपन्न होने के बाद निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करके उन्हें रिपोर्ट भेजी गई।

- हिन्दी अनुभाग द्वारा ब्यूरो के सभी अनुभागों का राजभाषायी निरीक्षण किया गया।



हिंदी कार्यशाला का आयोजन

- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में पदस्थापित कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों के लिए वर्ष के दौरान दो हिंदी कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया गया जिनमें राजभाषा अधिनियम एवं राजभाषा नियम/राजभाषा नीति एवं राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा यूनिकोड सॉफ्टवेयर समेत कंप्यूटरों में हिंदी में उपलब्ध कराई गई समस्त सुविधाओं आदि विषयों पर अतिथि वक्ताओं द्वारा जानकारी प्रदान करवायी गई ।

द्विभाषी कंप्यूटर व्यवस्था

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

गृह पत्रिका “नारकंट्रोल” को द्विभाषी रूप देना

- गृह पत्रिका *नारकंट्रोल* के आवरण पृष्ठ को द्विभाषी बनवाया गया ।
- गृह पत्रिका *नारकंट्रोल* के अंकों में छपवायी जा रही हिंदी सामग्री की मात्रा में भी निरन्तर वृद्धि की जा रही है तथा आगामी अंकों के लिए भी लेख आदि आमंत्रित हैं । अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की इस रचनात्मक सहभागिता से ब्यूरो में हिंदी के प्रयोग का सही परिवेश बना है ।

हिंदी टाइपिंग व आशुलिपि/राजभाषा प्रशिक्षण

- गत वर्ष 2 कर्मचारियों को हिंदी टाइपिंग तथा एक अधिकारी को हिंदी आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण दिलाया गया तथा इस समय एक अधिकारी हिंदी आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ।
- ब्यूरो के बंगलुरु क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के दो अधिकारियों को हिंदी शिक्षण योजना द्वारा आयोजित गहन हिंदी कार्यशाला हेतु नामित किया गया ।

हिंदी ज्ञान का रोस्टर

- समूह “घ” से समूह “ग” में उन्नत किए गए ब्यूरो मुख्यालय के कर्मचारियों का हिंदी ज्ञान का रोस्टर तैयार करने हेतु सभी संबंधित से सूचना मंगाई जिन्हें राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय की हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत यथापेक्षित क्रमानुसार हिंदी टंकण प्रशिक्षण दिलाया जाएगा ।



वर्चुअल प्रदर्शन द्वारा हिंदी का प्रसार

- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में प्रमुख स्थल पर एल.सी.डी. मॉनीटर पर डिस्पले के लिए प्रतिदिन का एक विचार और अंग्रेजी-हिंदी व हिंदी-अंग्रेजी का एक-एक प्रशासनिक शब्द रखते हुए कुल 100 विचारों और शब्दों की सामग्री तैयार की गई तथा निरंतर डिस्पले की जाती रही ।

हिंदी ई-पुस्तक

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

ब्यूरो की वेब-साइट द्विभाषी बनाना

- हाल ही में वेब-साइट में उपलब्ध सामग्री के हिंदी रूपांतर का कार्य प्रारंभ किया गया है । इसी क्रम में ब्यूरो के सभी 12 पदों की वार्षिक कार्य-निष्पादन मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टें द्विभाषी तैयार की गई हैं । ब्यूरो की वेब-साइट के पुनर्संजन का कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर उक्त सामग्री को वेब-साइट पर अपलोड किया जाएगा ।

ब्यूरो के 'लोगो' व 'आदर्शोक्ति' का हिंदी में प्रयोग

- ब्यूरो के लोगो व आदर्शोक्ति – 'निष्ठा, नियमन, समन्वय' को हिंदी में ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में प्रयोगार्थ फाइल कवरों पर हिंदी में छपवाया गया तथा ब्यूरो के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को भी ऐसा करने के निदेश दिए गए ।
- फाइल कवर के भीतरी हिस्से में प्रकाशनार्थ कार्यालय में आम तौर पर प्रयुक्त अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में वाक्यांश तैयार कर छपवाए गए ।

राजभाषा विभाग के प्रकाशनों का वितरण

- राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित वर्ष 2012-13 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम एवं वर्ष 2013 के डायरी व कैलेंडर प्राप्त करके सूचना/अनुपालन हेतु ब्यूरो मुख्यालय व सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में वितरित करवाए ।

अनुवाद कार्य का निष्पादन

- 26 जून को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा यथाघोषित नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और अवैध व्यापार के विरुद्ध अंतराष्ट्रीय दिवस के अवसर पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया, प्रधानमंत्री जी, गृह मंत्री जी, गृह सचिव जी एवं महानिदेशक



महोदय के संदेश हिंदी में तैयार किए गए और इसके साथ ही, नारों समेत नशीले पदार्थों संबंधी विभिन्न जानकारी भी आम जनता के लिए तैयार करके समाचार-पत्रों में छापने हेतु हिंदी में तैयार की गई ।

- दिल्ली क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को नशीले पदार्थों के बारे में जानकारी संबंधी 10 पोस्टरों की सामग्री तैयार करके दी गई जिन्होंने इन्हें तैयार करवा कर डिस्प्ले कराया है ।
- सभी नए भर्ती संचार सहायकों को 100 नियुक्ति-प्रस्ताव हिंदी में पतों समेत द्विभाषी रूप में भेजे गए ।
- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में 15 अगस्त को स्वतंत्रता दिवस, 20 अगस्त को सद्भावना दिवस, 5 सितंबर को शिक्षक दिवस, 14 सितंबर को हिंदी दिवस के अवसर पर व 31 अक्टूबर 2012 – 03 अक्टूबर, 2012 तक सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह आयोजन के दौरान हिंदी में अनेक प्रेरक स्लागन तैयार करके उन्हें ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में प्रमुख स्थल पर एल.सी.डी. मॉनीटर पर डिस्प्ले करवाया ।
- स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो मुख्यालय में 31 अक्टूबर 2012 – 03 अक्टूबर, 2012 तक सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह आयोजन के दौरान सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को उप महानिदेशक मुख्यालय महोदय द्वारा हिंदी में ही शपथ दिलाई गई। साथ ही, शिकायत के लिए संपर्क करने हेतु आम जनता की सूचना के लिए सतर्कता अधिकारी संबंधी सूचना-पट्ट द्विभाषी तैयार किया गया ।
- ब्यूरो में सिपाही पद की भर्ती के लिए शारीरिक दक्षता परीक्षण पुस्तिका द्विभाषी रूप में तैयार कराई ।
- ब्यूरो में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के अंतर्गत जारी किए जाने वाले कागजात के अलावा विभिन्न पदों यथा – उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक, अवर श्रेणी लिपिक व तकनीकी सहायक आदि संबंधी भर्ती नियमों को द्विभाषी तैयार किया गया व विधि एवं न्याय मंत्रालय से विधीक्षा के पश्चात् प्राप्त भर्ती नियमों को सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशन हेतु अंतिम रूप दिया गया ।
- दौरा कार्यक्रम, जब्ती संबंधी मासिक एवं तिमाही रिपोर्टों, सतर्कता मामले संबंधी रिपोर्ट एवं वार्षिक कार्य-निष्पादन मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टें मंगवाने/भिजवाने संबंधी विभिन्न प्रकार के अग्रेषण-पत्र द्विभाषी तैयार करके उपलब्ध कराए गए ताकि इन्हें कार्यालयीन प्रयोग में लाकर हिंदी के प्रयोग में वृद्धि हो सके ।



Annexure-1

NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
SEIZURE OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NO. OF CASES						
Opium	Seizure	2,033	1,732	1,829	2,348	3,625
	Cases	1,067	899	1,057	892	876
Morphine	Seizure	73	42	25	53	263
	Cases	260	351	196	147	140
Heroin	Seizure	1,063	1,047	766	528	1,029
	Cases	4,950	3,964	3,179	2,944	3,062
Ganja	Seizure	103,211	208,764	173,128	122,711	77,149
	Cases	9,054	9,423	7,631	4,174	4,468
Hashish	Seizure	4,084	3,549	4,300	3,872	3,338
	Cases	3,370	3,495	3,061	2,263	1,933
Cocaine	Seizure	12	12	23	14	44
	Cases	50	45	52	80	72
Methaqualone	Seizure	2,382	5	20	72	216
	Cases	18	1	1	5	14
Ephedrine	Seizure	1,284	1,244	2,207	7,208	4,393
	Cases	9	10	20	20	17
L.S.D. (Sq.Paper	Seizure	0	0	0	0	0
	Cases	0	0	0	1	1
Acetic Anhydride	Seizure	2,754	1,038	81	0	362
	Cases	11	12	4	0	2
Amphetamine	Seizure	20	41	38	473	30
	Cases	9	2	6	3	11

Annexure-2

DRUG SEIZURES EFFECTED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES

Agency	Opium	Morphine	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Cocaine	Ephedrine	Acetic Anhydride	Amphetamine
NCB	117	68	265	3622	262	30	4143	360	1
DRI	0	0	47	8003	1601	0	176	0	0
CBN	95	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	0
Customs and Central Excise	0	0	111	998	5	0	34	0	0
State Police	3264	193	597	63469	1456	5	40	0	29
State Excise	3	0	2	427	0	1	0	0	0



Annexure-3

AIRPORT SEIZURES IN 2012

Date of Seizure	Airport	Nationality	Name of drug	Quantity			
				Kg	Gms	Mgs	Pieces
1/7/2012	GUWAHATI	One Indian	OPIUM	0	30	0	0
20/3/2012	IMPHAL	One Indian	METHAMPHETAMINE	0	542	0	0
19/4/2012	IMPHAL		PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	0	0	0	432000
21/1/2012	DELHI	One Ghana national	COCAINE	0	200	0	0
13/2/2012	CHENNAI	One Indian	EPHEDRINE	2	80	0	0
17/7/2012	BANGALORE	One Indian	KETAMINE	4	650	0	0
28/3/2012	TRICHY	Two Indians	EPHEDRINE	4	875	0	0
1/3/2012	KOLKATA	One Indian	KETAMINE	25	0	0	0
21/3/2012	KOLKATA	One Indian	KETAMINE	25	0	0	0
20/3/2012	BANGALORE	One Maldivian national	HEROIN/BROWN SUGAR	0	350	0	0
2/9/2012	DELHI	One Indian	KETAMINE	6	0	0	0
14/2/2012	CHENNAI	One Indian	EPHEDRINE	2	80	0	0
24/7/2012	CHENNAI	Two Srilankan	HEROIN/BROWN SUGAR	0	289	9	0
25/7/2012	CHENNAI	One Indian	EPHEDRINE	4	850	0	0
8/4/2012	BANGALORE	One Indian	KETAMINE	4	820	0	0
3/2/2012	TRICHY	Three Indians	EPHEDRINE	13	460	0	0
5/6/2012	TRICHY	Three Indians	EPHEDRINE	6	960	0	0
17/5/2012	CHENNAI		PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	0	160	0	0
4/6/2012	THIRUVANTPURAM	One Indian	EPHEDRINE	12	1	0	0
4/7/2012	MUMBAI	One COTE D'LOVIRE national	HEROIN/BROWN SUGAR	1	0	0	0
30/4/2012	CHENNAI	One Indian	EPHEDRINE	24	561	0	0
3/8/2012	HYDERABAD	One Indian	EPHEDRINE	4	10	0	0
28/4/2012	IMPHAL	One Indian	RELIPAN	0	0	0	74750
14/7/2012	IMPHAL	One Indian	METHAMPHETAMINE	0	0	0	2000
8/12/2012	CHENNAI	One Indian	HEROIN/BROWN SUGAR	0	959	8	0



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25/7/2012	IMPHAL	Two Indians	EPHEDRINE	20	500	0	0
25/7/2012	IMPHAL	One Indian	EPHEDRINE	20	814	0	0
24/8/2012	MUMBAI	One Indian	3,4- THYLENEDI-OXYPHENYL-	18	224	0	0
8/2/2012	BANGALORE	One Indian	KETAMINE	19	540	0	0
24/8/2012	CHENNAI		KETAMINE	1	935	0	0
22/8/2012	MUMBAI	One Indonesian	COCAINE	3	930	0	0
22/8/2012	MUMBAI	One Vietnamese	COCAINE	2	212	0	0
13/8/2012	BANGALORE	One Indian	KETAMINE	3	930	0	0
24/9/2012	MUMBAI	One Nigerian	COCAINE	3	549	0	0
26/9/2012	MUMBAI		METHAQUALONE	14	920	0	0
10/2/2012	MUMBAI	One Indian	KETAMINE	11	800	0	0
10/2/2012	CHENNAI		EPHEDRINE	9	0	0	0
15/10/2012	MUMBAI	One Indian	METHAQUALONE	5	970	0	0
15/10/2012	MUMBAI	One Indian	METHAQUALONE	6	0	0	0
0/6/2012	DELHI	Three Indians	PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	98	0	0	0
10/12/2012	GUWAHATI	One Indian	PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	46	960	0	0
22/10/2012	DELHI	One Indian	PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	60	0	0	0
15/10/2012	CHENNAI	Two Indians	METHAQUALONE	1	950	0	0
21/11/2012	MUMBAI	One Indian	METHAQUALONE	5	700	0	0
26/11/2012	MUMBAI	One Indian	METHAQUALONE	4	970	0	0
20/11/2012	MUMBAI	One Indian	KETAMINE	4	856	0	0
12/1/2012	MUMBAI	One Indian	KETAMINE	4	915	0	0
12/8/2012	CHENNAI	Two Indians	EPHEDRINE	4	900	0	0
11/3/2012	HYDERABAD	One Indian	METHAQUALONE	5	20	0	0
11/3/2012	HYDERABAD	One Indian	METHAQUALONE	4	860	0	0
21/11/2012	DELHI	Four Indians	PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	85	0	0	0
12/6/2012	DELHI	One Indian	PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	9	0	0	0
12/11/2012	DELHI	Two Imbabweans and one South African	PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	50	700	0	0
			METHAQUALONE	25	500	0	0



24/11/2012	DELHI	One Nigerian	COCAINE	1	360	0	0
14/11/2012	DELHI	Three Indians	PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	77	500	0	0
26/12/2012	MUMBAI	One Nigerian	COCAINE	3	222	0	0
26/12/2012	CHENNAI	One Indian	METHAQUALONE	16	500	0	0
11/3/2012	BANGALORE	Two Indians	AMPHETAMINE/ATS	10	0	0	0
25/12/2012	DELHI	One Zambian	EPHEDRINE	41	500	0	0
27/12/2012	DELHI	One Zimbabwean	EPHEDRINE	9	940	0	0
15/11/2012	DELHI	One Indian	EPHEDRINE	14	400	0	0

Annexure-4

PERSONS ARRESTED & ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

ARRESTS					
YEAR	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Nos. of person arrested including Foreigners	20515	20102	20168	18638	13770
Nos. of Foreigner arrested	199	19	225	236	223

PROSECUTION					
Nos. of persons prosecuted	24931	19377	19720	21123	16264
Nos. of persons convicted	15973	11418	9819	8563	9227
Nos. of persons acquitted	6242	4725	4740	4495	4721

ACTION TAKEN UNDER PITNDPS (NDPS) ACT, 1988					
Nos. of detention order issued under PITNDPS Act, 1985	0	0	0	5	0
Nos. detained	0	0	0	5	0

FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY					
Value of property Forfeited (Rs.)	984,000	65150000	0	0	0
Nos. of cases	1	3	0	0	0
Value of property Frozen (Rs.)	26,233,464	27320830	2531980	26500000	0
Nos. of cases	8	17	2	1	0



DETAILS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED DURING 2012

NATIONALITY		PERSONS ARRESTED
1	AFGHANISTAN	3
2	BOLIVIA	1
3	BOTSWANA	2
4	CANADA	1
5	CAMEROON	2
6	COLOMBIA	1
7	COTE D'IVOIRE	1
8	FRANCE	3
9	GHANA	5
10	IRAN	1
11	INDONESIA	1
12	KENYA	1
13	LESOTHO	3
14	MALDIVES	2
15	MOZAMBIQUE	1
16	MYANMAR	26
17	NEPAL	72
18	NIGERIA	67
19	SRI LANKA	5
20	SOUTH AFRICA	3
21	SUDAN	2
22	TANZANIA	6
23	UGANDA	2
24	UNITED KINGDOM	2
25	USA	4
26	VIETNAM	1
27	ZAMBIA	2
28	ZIMBABWE	3
	TOTAL	223

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

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