

ANNUAL REPORT 1996



NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
INDIA

Annual Report 1996



Narcotics Control Bureau
India

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STRATEGY

The Government of India in order to exercise strict control over narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances in India in the manner envisaged in the United Nations Conventions, consolidated the erstwhile principal Acts, namely the Opium Act, 1857, the Opium Act, 1978 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and enacted the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. The NDPS Act provides for stringent provisions for control and regulations of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances besides providing for the forfeiture of property derived from, or used in, illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The penal provisions under the Act are adequate to meet the challenges of well organised gangs and smugglers.

One of the significant deterrent to the drug traffickers is the provision authorising to freeze or seize and forfeit any illegally acquired property or asset of any description derived from or used in illicit trafficking of drugs. Such properties even in the name of relative or any other person can be frozen and forfeited and the burden of proof that the property is not illegally acquired lies on the person affected.

A detailed mechanism has been evolved in order to have a coordinated strategy against the evil of narcotics trafficking and abuse. At the Cabinet level, the Ministry of Home Affairs has evolved a scheme of periodic meetings with State Ministers/Secretaries and other high level functionaries. For this purpose, the States have been divided Zonewise. Narcotics is frequently discussed agenda item in these meetings, particularly in respect of vulnerable states.

Taking a holistic view of the problem, a Narcotics Coordination Committee of Secretaries has been set up by the Government and the Ministries concerned with demand reduction as well as supply control are represented through their Secretaries.

At the field level, a Coordination Committee consisting of Heads of Central Enforcement Agencies & Enforcement Agencies of sensitive states has been set up by Narcotics Control Bureau. Quarterly meetings take place under the chairmanship of Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau. The performance of the agencies is reviewed in these meetings & intelligence is also exchanged. The State Governments have also established a similar mechanism for coordination of their anti-narcotics efforts.

ROLE OF NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

The NDPS Act empowers a number of Central and State Government enforcement Agencies to enforce the provisions of the Act. In order to maintain an effective coordination among the agencies, the Government of India created a Central Bureau called the Narcotics Control Bureau in the Ministry of Finance, on 17th March, 1986. Apart from playing the role of coordinator amongst the various agencies, the officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau are also empowered to exercise the enforcement provisions under the NDPS Act.

The Narcotics Control Bureau is the apex coordinating agency. It also functions as an enforcement agency through its field units located at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Varanasi, Jodhpur, Imphal and Tiruvananthapuram which are considered to be sensitive from the point of view of trafficking. In addition, the Government of India has sanctioned creation of three more zonal units to be set up at Chandigarh, Jammu & Ahmedabad.

The Zonal Units collect intelligence and work in close cooperation with the Customs and other law enforcement agencies.

The Narcotics Control Bureau strives to promote inter-agency cooperation in India and abroad and implements the provisions of various International Conventions relating to drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking.

The functions being performed by Narcotics Control Bureau are briefly summarised as follows :

- a) Overall supervision of enforcement work by active liaison with all enforcement agencies both of Central and State levels.
- b) Collection of seizure related data, study of trends, modus operandi, collection and dissemination of intelligence.
- c) Preparation of National Drug Enforcement Statistics.
- d) Liaisoning with international agencies, such as Interpol, Customs Cooperation Council, HM Customs & Excise of UK, DEA of USA, RCMP of Canada, RILO Hongkong, SAARC and enforcement agencies of various other countries. All cases with international ramifications are reported to the concerned agencies with a request to pass on and cause necessary enquiries in the concerned countries. In turn, cases referred to by them are got investigated by the NCB through suitable agency located in India.
- e) Fulfilment of legal obligation under various bilateral agreement of the Government of India. India has bilateral agreements in the area of narcotics with USA, UK, Myanmar, Afghanistan, UAE, Mauritius, Zambia and the Russian Federation besides a bilateral arrangement with Pakistan.

The Narcotics Control Bureau has played a salutary role as the spokesman on behalf of the Government of India in the various international fora and as a coordinator between the enforcement agencies of various countries. The mutual assistance provided by the Bureau in enforcement matters has been acknowledged by the various international bodies and Governments.

ROLE OF OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Illicit trafficking in narcotics has its strong linkage with money laundering both nationally and internationally. There are several enforcement agencies dealing with narcotics and economic intelligence such as the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence, Directorate of Enforcement, the Directorate General of Investigation of Income Tax and Central Economic Intelligence Bureau. With the Revenue Secretary having assumed direct charge of narcotics matters without any other intermediate level, coordination with all agencies has become easy and spontaneous. Inter connected crimes are now being investigated in a coordinated manner by different agencies. Cooperation with other agencies such as Central Bureau of Investigation and Intelligence Bureau has become easier, adequate and immediate. With Central Bureau of Narcotics, Narcotics Control Bureau and Directorate of Enforcement reporting directly to Secretary (Revenue) it has been possible to achieve extremely effective and coordinated approach to interconnected issues and expeditious decision making. Coordination with State Governments including at the level of Chief Ministers, Chief Secretaries and DGPs has become very effective.

Periodical coordination meetings are held with the representatives of the various Ministries, Organisations, State Governments dealing with drug law enforcement and drug related issues.

The role of various enforcement agencies is complimentary to each other. The Central Bureau of Narcotics headed by Narcotics Commissioner of India supervises the control system over licit cultivation of poppy and production of opium. India happens to be the only licit exporter of opium in the world.

The State Police has concurrent powers of enforcement, and several states, particularly Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and North Eastern States have taken initiative to strengthen Anti-Narcotics work by setting up dedicated cells for narcotics.

The major responsibility for controlling street level peddling and trafficking including its interfaces with transit traffic falls upon the state enforcement agencies, particularly the police. The major responsibility for controlling the transit traffic along the land borders falls on the BSF and Customs antismuggling formations. At the sea ports, there is major presence of Customs and on the high seas, the responsibility is discharged jointly by the Customs and the Coast Guard.

NCB is a catalytic agent of harmonious multi-disciplinary process of imparting dynamism in the overall enforcement effort throughout the country.

NATIONAL COORDINATION

National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances is based on the directive principles contained in Article 47 of the Indian Constitution which directs that the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drugs injurious to health. The government's policy on the subject which flows from the above said constitutional provision is also guided by the international conventions on the subject. India is a signatory to:

- * 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 Protocol.
- * Conventions on Psychotropic Substances 1971.
- * United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

The broad legislative policy in the matter is contained in the three Central Acts, viz. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, and The Prevention of Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988. The responsibility of drug abuse control, which is a central function, is carried out through a number of Ministries, Departments and Organisations. These include Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue which is having the nodal co-ordination role as administrators of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 which came into effect from the 14th November, 1985 made an express provision for constituting a Central Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the Act.

In exercise of the powers, the NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU was constituted with Headquarters at Delhi with effect from the 17th March, 1986. The Bureau, subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government, is to exercise the powers and functions of the Central Government for taking measures with respect to:

- a) Co-ordination of actions by various offices, State Governments and other authorities under the N.D.P.S. Act, Customs Act, Drugs and Cosmetics Act and any other law for the time being in force in connection with the enforcement provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985.
- b) Implementation of the obligation in respect of counter measures against illicit traffic under the various international conventions and protocols that are in force at present or which may be ratified or acceded to by India in future.
- c) Assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organisations to facilitate coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in these drugs and substances
- d) Coordination of actions taken by the other concerned Ministries, Departments and Organisations in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.

While the overall coordination in the drug control matter is the function of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Department of Revenue, various other functions in the matter are carried out by various Departments/Organisations. The licensing functions for medicinal and scientific purposes are performed by the Narcotics Commissioner under the Department of Revenue, the Drug Controllers and Excise Commissioners of the State/Union Territories. They also have enforcement powers for dealing with complaints and detecting contraventions. The health, treatment and hospitalisation facilities are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Health Department of the States/Union Territories. They also administer the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 which has important bearing on licensing and regulation in respect of psychotropic substances. Public welfare aspects of prevention of addiction and deaddiction efforts, public education for demand reduction and rehabilitation and social reintegration of the addicts are the responsibilities of the Ministry of Welfare and the Welfare Departments of the States/Union Territories who operate mainly through the nongovernmental social welfare organisations. General enforcement of the provision of the N.D.P.S. Act, 1985 are looked after by various other enforcement agencies like Customs and Central Excise, State Police, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Economic Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation etc. Para military forces like B.S.F., C.R.P.F., Coast Guards etc. are also required to play an important role in tackling smuggling of drugs.

A network has been established all over the country by designating a senior officer of the multi-disciplinary enforcement agency for operational coordination on drug related matters.

TRAINING

The Narcotics Control Bureau has taken the lead in imparting drug law enforcement training to the personnel of various enforcement agencies through the Customs & Central Excise and Police Training Organisations of States & Centre. Financial assistance made available by the Government of India and placed at the disposal of NCB were provided to these institutes for organising training courses besides providing them with course modules, training literature and resource persons. Training courses were also organised by the Zonal units of the Narcotics Control Bureau for the benefit of its officers and field formations under their jurisdiction.

DETENTION UNDER PITNDPS ACT

The Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act provides for a maximum of two years preventive detention for drug traffickers. The PIT NDPS Cell is responsible for issuing detention orders and coordination on all matters with regard to preventive detentions in narcotics cases. During the year 1996, 32 detention orders were issued by the Central Government and 29 persons were detained. Besides, 65 detention orders were issued by the State Governments and 61 persons were detained.

REWARDS

As an incentive for extra risk taken by the enforcement officers engaged in the war against drug trafficking, the Government of India have formulated a scheme of rewards to be entirely funded by the Government of India through the Narcotics Control Bureau. During the year 1996, rewards amounting to over Rs. 72 lakhs were sanctioned for disbursement to the officers of various enforcement agencies and to their informers.

The recipients of these cash rewards belonged to Police Organisations of various States, Central Bureau of Investigation, Customs & Central Excise, Border Security Force, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Narcotics Control Bureau.

SPECIAL COURTS

In order to expedite the trial of offenders for offences exclusively under the NDPS Act, the Government of India sanctioned a scheme under which the Central Government will bear 50% of the expenditure to be incurred by the States for setting up of additional Special Courts under the NDPS Act. During the year 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 21 lakhs have been sanctioned to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Kerala, Gujarat & Mizoram for setting up of 10 additional Special Courts under the Central Plan Scheme. As of now 105 Special Courts are functioning all over the country .

PRECURSORS CONTROL

Controls on precursor chemicals were first imposed in 1988 under Section 11 of Customs Act, 1962 in the nature of checks on movement of Acetic Anhydride within specified inland area, 100 kms on the IndoMyanmar border and 50 kms on the Indo-Pak border.

Acetic Anhydride is an essential precursor chemical used in the manufacture of Heroin and also Methaqualone. In order to check its diversion for misuse and export potential to neighbouring Heroin manufacturing countries, this has been brought under strict restrictions of NDPS Act since 15.4.93. A multipronged strategy has been evolved to check its diversion both by enforcement efforts and by increasing awareness by taking the concerned industry into confidence.

The Government imposed more stringent controls in uonformity with Article 12 of the 1988 Convention on Illicit Trafficking in Drugs, by declaring Acetic Anhydride as a controlled substance under Section 9- A of the NDPS Act. Under this law the regime of control and penalties is more rigorous (upto 10 years imprisonment) and it extends through out the country and covers all associated activities from manufacture or import upto retail sales and end use. Daily accounts in prescribed format has to be maintained, movement has to be covered by consignment notes in prescribed format, returns have to filed, transit losses have to be promptly reported to designated officials etc. Instructions were issued to all enforcement agencies to implement the controls vigorously, including taking action in cases of loss of even a litre either at the stage of manufacture, storage or in transit.

In November, 1993, Government imposed further restrictions by bringing Acetic Anhydride on the negative list of import under duty exemption entitlement certificate scheme linked dwith export of finished goods. These measures caused considerable upset to legitimate international trading in liberalised economy, but the Government pushed ahead

with these strong measures in wider interest. The Government has also declared N-Acetyl-lanthranilic Acid as a controlled substance with effect from 24.10.94.

INCB/UNDCP WORKSHOP

The Government of India hosted in collaboration with UNDCP an Workshop on Precursor control at New Delhi in August 1996. Participants from 13 countries in South & South-West Asia and Central Asian Republics attended. In addition to the high level policy makers and the law enforcement officers from the participating countries, the workshop was attended by the representatives from WCO, ICPO & the Colombo Plan Bureau. In the workshop matters relating to regulation of precursors and related issues were discussed. The Workshop was inaugurated by Secretary(Revenue) and the valedictory address was delivered by the Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau.

PRE-EXPORT AUTHORISATION IN RESPECT OF EPHEDRINE

Ephedrine which is a precursor chemical included in Table-I of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, was brought under the pre-export authorisation. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade issued a Public Notice on 22nd January, 1996 according to which the above said chemical can be exported only after obtaining a No Objection Certificate from the Narcotics Commissioner of India, Gwalior.

IMPORT/EXPORT AUTHORISATION REGIME ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The NDPS Rules had 3 schedules notifying Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances according to their abuse potentiality and their medicinal use. These Rules specify these drugs or psychotropic substances in different categories. Some of such drugs and psychotropic substances (notified in Schedule - I of the Rules) are prohibited while some others (specified in Schedule II and Schedule III of the Rules) can be exported/imported after obtaining special export/import authorisation/filing of declaration. Even after notifying these drugs/substances, there were still some psychotropic substances which though included in the schedule of the NDPS Act, were not in schedules of the NDPS Rules, with the result that there was no control on their import/export. Government of India has deleted schedule II and schedule III of the NDPS Rules. The effect of this notification is that except the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances notified in Schedule I of the NDPS Rules which are prohibited items, all the psychotropic substances which are specified in the schedule of NDPS Act. can be exported/imported only against an export/import licence issued by the Narcotics Commissioner of India.

INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

26 June each year is celebrated as "International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" as proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in its resolution passed in December 1987, for efforts to strengthen action and cooperation at all levels in the fight against drug abuse. The theme of International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking - 1996 was "Social and Economic impact of Drug Abuse control."

The Narcotics Control Bureau organised an awareness programme about the adverse impact and effects of drug abuse on families, children, women and society in general on the 26th June 1996 by way of a panel discussion on the Doordarshan and in the All India Radio in which senior officers from the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Welfare and representative of a leading NGO besides officers from this Bureau participated. As in the previous years a newspaper supplement was also brought out through the DAVP in various languages in National and Regional newspapers which included messages of the Honourable President, Republic of India; Honourable Vice President of India; Hon'ble Finance Minister of India and the Hon'ble Minister of Welfare besides the message of Secretary General, United Nations.

DRUG SITUATION IN INDIA

India is a vast country with land borders extending over more than 15,000 kms and a coast line of over 7000 kms. India's narcotic problem needs to be visualised from its geographical situation. India is flanked on either side by two regions which are internationally acknowledged as major sources of illicit opiates namely, South West Asia (Afghanistan and Pakistan) and South East Asia (Myanmar, Laos, Thailand). Additionally, Nepal, a traditional producer of cannabis, both herbal and resinous fringes the country in the North.

India is a traditional producer of licit opium for medicinal and scientific purposes. The region provides a conducive climate for cannabis cultivation. India also has a fairly advanced and large chemical industry manufacturing and using a wide range of chemicals for legitimate purposes. However, some of these chemicals are also the precursors and essential chemicals required by the illicit drug industry and are, therefore, prone to diversion. After 1991, as India opened up its economy in order to join the international mainstream, epoch making changes have been witnessed in the whole economic environment of the country. While this was necessary for the economic development of India, the complexity of the challenge faced by the Law enforcement agencies in the country charged with responsibility to tackle the drug problem also increased manifold. With the ever increasing demand and profitability, the trade in drugs is enveloping the whole world and growing even more sophisticated. Government of India is constantly striving to measure up to this challenge posed by the drug menace by taking suitable steps and evolving to cope with the changing scenario.

While detection and seizures of narcotic drugs and successful prosecution of the offenders, busting of clandestine laboratories and disruption of organised drug trafficking networks remained a priority with all the law enforcement agencies, analysis of seizure related data during 1996 does not indicate any radical departure from the trends observed in 1995.

A summary of significant cases of seizures of narcotics and psychotropic substances reported during the year 1996 is placed at **Annexure I**.

The National Drug Enforcement Statistics for the year 1996 are at **Annexure II**.

SECTORAL TRENDS

INDO-PAK

The Indo-Pak border has traditionally been the most vulnerable to drug trafficking and continued to be so during 1996.

In 1996, out of the total quantity of HEROIN seized in the country (1257 kg.), about 802 kg. (nearly 64%) was sourced from South West Asia. Of this heroin of South West Asian origin, 479 kg. (60%) was seized in the Indo-Pak border areas of the States of J&K, Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat. The balance of the heroin of South West Asian origin was seized in the interior areas. During the period, practically every month on an average, 40 kg. of heroin sourced from South West Asia was seized. Individual instances of seizure ranged from 1 kg. to 84 kg. in 42 different cases.

The maximum quantity of heroin of South West Asian origin was seized in Punjab (212 kg.) followed by Delhi(219 kg.), J&K(149 kg.), Rajasthan (117 kg.) and Mumbai (79 kg.). In one case 7 kg. of heroin destined for Sri Lanka was seized in Trivandrum, Kerala and in another case nearly 14 kg. of heroin was seized near the coastal area of Tamil Nadu.

As in the previous years, the vulnerable areas of the border were Amritsar and Ferozpur in Punjab, Akhnoor and R.S. Pura in J&K, Barmer, Sriganganagar and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and Dadiwade in Gujarat. Analysis of the seizures effected clearly indicated that Heroin originating in South West Asia penetrated from the border areas to places as far removed from this border as Nagercoil(Tamil Nadu) during the year.

As regards HASHISH, during 1996 a quantity 416 kg. of hashish seized in the country was attributable to South West Asia. The single largest case of seizure reported was 171 kg. effected at Mumbai.

As regards ACETIC ANHYDRIDE, due to a multi-pronged enforcement strategy the seizures during 1995 declined by over 80% vis-a-vis 1994. The declining trend continued in 1996 also. Seizure trends also indicate towards reduced smuggling of the chemical in bulk quantities out of India.

INDO-MYANMAR

The Indian states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram border another major source of supply of heroin, namely, Myanmar. Owing to their proximity to the Golden Triangle opiates producing region, these states have been vulnerable to trafficking of high purity heroin flowing in smaller quantities.

As compared to the Indo-Pak border, trafficking in these states is in much smaller quantities and therefore more difficult to detect. This is further accentuated by the existence of traditional cross-border ethnic links, lack of restrictions of human movement, inhospitable terrain and the problem of insurgency. Instances of drug abuse in these states continues to remain high, including instances of intravenous intake, leading to the attendant problem of spread of AIDS.

No significant departure over the trends noticed in earlier year was observed in the year 1996. Major portion of the South East Asia heroin meets the demand of local addict population and hardly ever gets transported to foreign destinations through India.

INDO-SRI LANKA

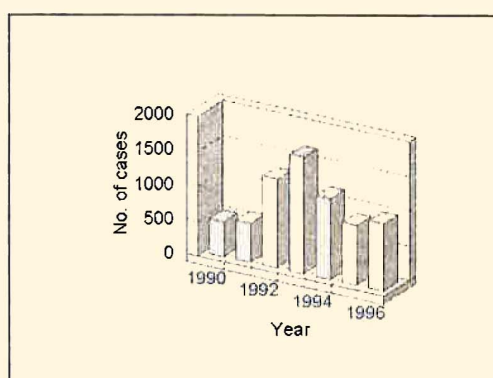
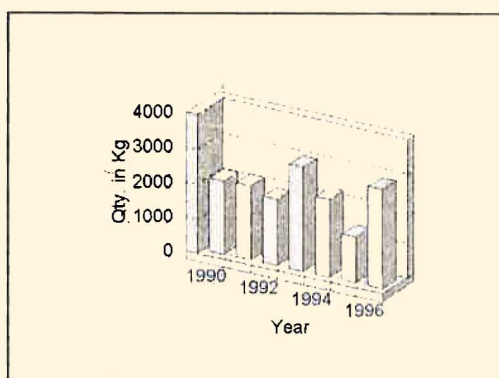
Emergence of maritime smuggling in the Indo-Sri Lanka sector was noticed in a significant manner in the year 1994 during which a number of Srilankan nationals were also arrested in India. The broad trends in narcotics smuggling in the year 1996 continued to be the same. Geographical proximity and ethnic links contribute to smuggling between coastal Southern India, especially the Southern coromandel coast and western coast of Sri Lanka by sea, mainly by small country craft. As per information available, Colombo continued to serve as trans-shipment point for drugs transiting through India, bound for foreign destinations. During the year, drugs originating in South West Asia had reached the coastal areas of Kerala and Tamil Nadu for exportation via Sri Lanka to foreign destinations.

COMMODITY WISE TRENDS

OPIUM

During the year 1996 as much 2875 kg. of opium have been seized in 977 cases as compared to 1339 kg in 871 cases in 1995. The increase in seizures was nearly 115%. The average quantity seized per case has been much higher in 1996 as compared to 1995. The seizures have generally been around the poppygrowing areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Enforcement agencies have been extra vigilant towards prevention of diversion of opium into illicit channels. As in the previous years, 178 acres of illicit poppy cultivation which was noticed in the hilly terrain of Uttarkashi district in Uttar Pradesh was destroyed. Large quantities of poppy husk were seized in Punjab. The graph shown below indicates the trend in seizure of Opium.

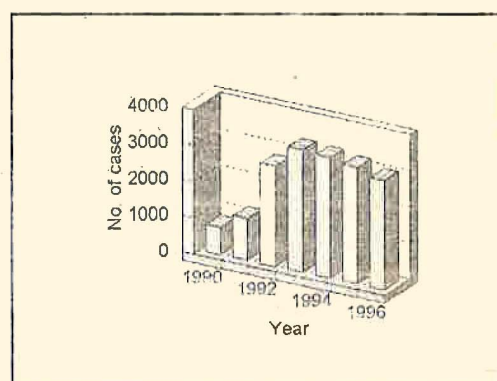
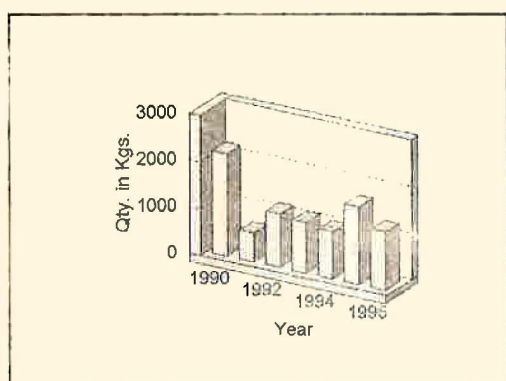
<i>Year</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
<i>Qty(Kg.)</i>	<i>2114</i>	<i>2145</i>	<i>1918</i>	<i>3011</i>	<i>2256</i>	<i>1339</i>	<i>2875</i>
<i>Cases</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>1286</i>	<i>1679</i>	<i>1171</i>	<i>871</i>	<i>977</i>



HEROIN

In 1996 out of the total quantity of heroin seized in the country (1257 kg.), nearly 802 kg. (i.e.64%) was sourced from South West Asia. An average 40 kg. of heroin sourced from South West Asia was seized each month. Individual seizures ranged from 1 kg. to 84 kg. in 42 different cases. The maximum quantity of heroin of South West Asia origin was seized in Delhi (219 kg.), followed by Punjab (206 kg.) J&K (149 kg.), Rajasthan (117 kg.) and Mumbai (76 kg.). In one case 7 kg. of heroin destined for Sri Lanka was seized in Trivandrum, Kerala and in another case nearly 14 kg. of heroin was seized near the coastal area of Tamilnadu. Seizure of indigenous heroin (brown Sugar) have also been noticed periodically during the year in the country. In one particular case of seizure of 1 kg. of heroin originating in South West Asia and effected in Delhi, the seizing agency made a haul of arms also. The graph below depicts the trend in seizures of Heroin.

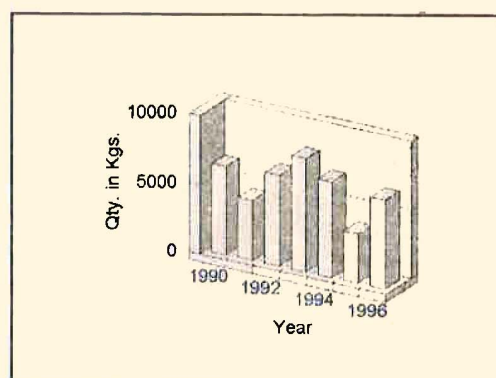
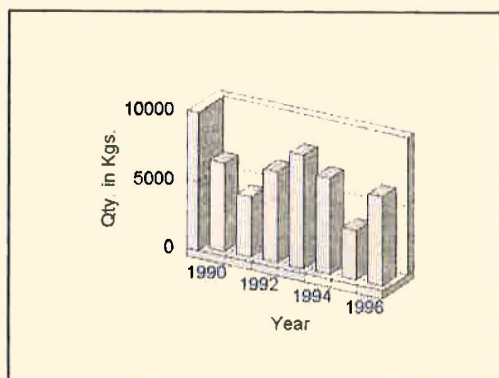
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Qty(Kg.)	2193	622	1153	1088	1011	1678	1257
Cases	764	1158	2779	3303	3331	3236	3043



HASHISH

During 1996 a quantity of 6520 kg. of hashish in 2593 cases has been reported to be seized in the country. Despite a fall of 4% in no. of cases booked the quantity of seizure increased by 80% in 1996 as compared to 1995. This is mainly due to a record haul of more than 3 tons of hashish which was effected at Tuticorin (Tamilnadu) in February 1996 and was meant for exportation. The single largest instance of seizure of Hashish reported was 171 kg. effected at Mumbai. In another case, also effected in Mumbai, some arms were recovered alongwith a substantial quantity of hashish. Exportation of hashish through post-parcels continued during 1996 also. The graph below relieves the trend in seizure of Hashish.

<i>Year</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
<i>Qty(Kg.)</i>	<i>6388</i>	<i>4413</i>	<i>6621</i>	<i>8238</i>	<i>6992</i>	<i>3629</i>	<i>6520</i>
<i>Cases</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>2516</i>	<i>2827</i>	<i>2672</i>	<i>2691</i>	<i>2593</i>

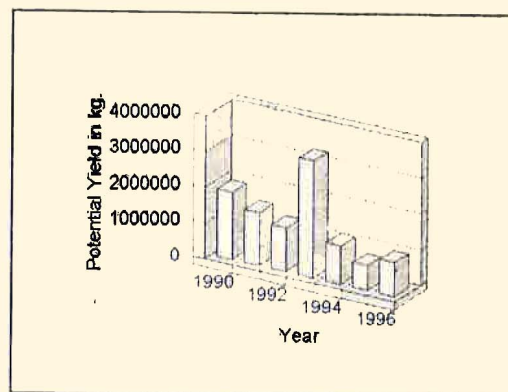
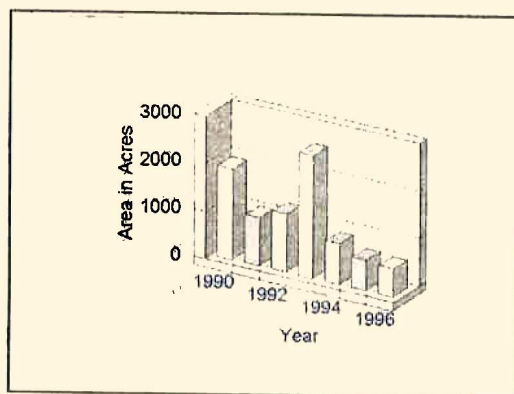


GANJA

During the year 1996 illicit cultivation of Cannabis plants spread over an area of 598 Acres in the western ghats adjoining Tamilnadu, Kerala and Maharashtra have been destroyed by the drug law enforcement agencies. The potential yield of the destroyed cultivation has been reported to be more than 954 Mts.. Similarly in the State of Manipur matured cannabis plants over 14 lakhs grown illegally with a reported potential yield of about 2,60,000 kgs. of consumable cannabis were destroyed.

The graph below represents the trend of destruction.

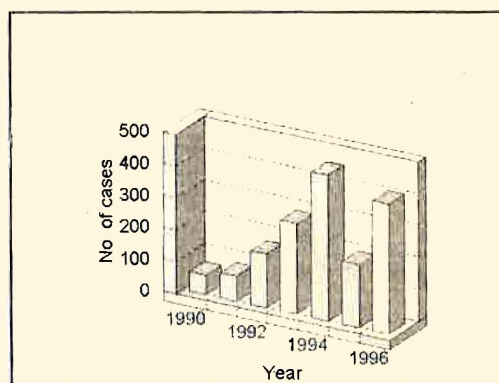
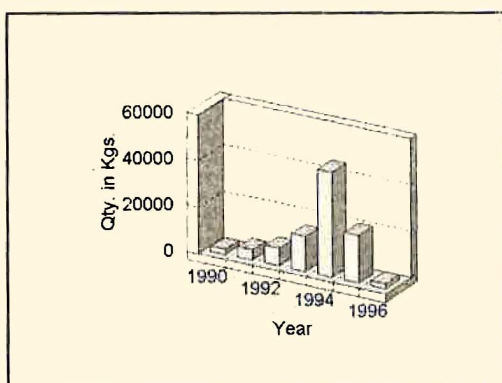
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Area (Acres)	1907	1013	1219	2587	858	638	598
Potential Yield (Kg.)	1896304	1497284	1230209	3270661	1073334	694617	954392



METHAQUALONE

During 1996, 2212 kg. of this psychotropic substance was reported seized in 405 cases, as compared to over 20 tons in 1995. Decline in seizures is attributed to the stringent enforcement efforts by the law enforcement agencies resulting in record seizures and busting of illicit laboratories and arrest of kingpins in the last two years. Recent reports have also indicated that owing to this, the centre for methaqualone manufacture is shifting to Southern Africa. Reports also indicate that there have been major cases of dismantling of Mandrax manufacturing units in Southern Africa recently. However, four clandestine manufacturing facilities were busted in the country during the year in which fifteen persons were also arrested. The details are at Annexure III. The following graph reveals the trend of seizure of Methaqualone.

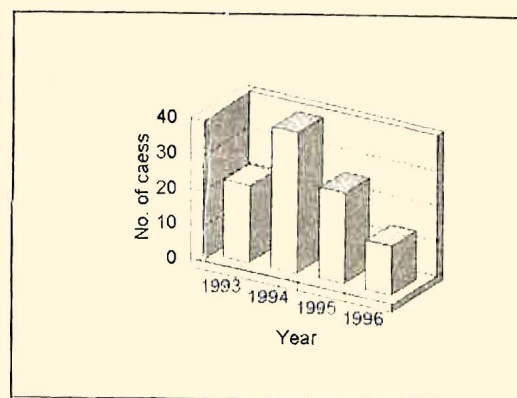
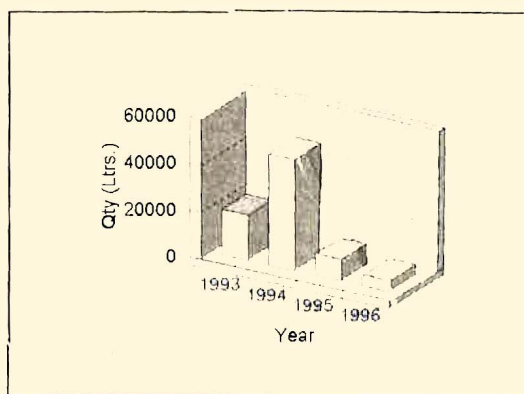
<i>Year</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
<i>Qty(Kg.)</i>	<i>2141</i>	<i>4415</i>	<i>7475</i>	<i>15004</i>	<i>45319</i>	<i>20485</i>	<i>2212</i>
<i>Cases</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>405</i>



ACETIC ANHYDRIDE

During 1996, 4627 litres of Acetic Anhydride in fourteen cases have been reported to be seized in the country. The decline in seizure is due to multipronged enforcement strategy adopted in the past two years. Seizure trends also indicate towards reduced smuggling of the chemical in bulk quantities out for exportation. Out of the fourteen cases in 1996 one case itself was responsible for a seizure of more than 2 tons (nearly 50%) of Acetic Anhydride while being exported to Afghanistan by air in New Delhi.

<i>Year</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
<i>Qty (litres.)</i>	<i>19758</i>	<i>47740</i>	<i>9282</i>	<i>4627</i>
<i>Cases</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>14</i>



OTHER SUBSTANCES

In addition to seizure of major drugs and psychotropic substances mentioned above, other synthetic drugs with immense abuse potential were seized in different parts of the country. They included Tidigesic Injections, Hyprotex Tablets, Relipan Tablets, Sasmo Proxyvon Tab., Nitrozepam Tab., Intropam Tab., Phyensydyl syrup, Cycodymedexagine Tab., Buprenorphine injections, Diazepam Tablets, etc.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Destruction of illegal laboratories and manufacturing facilities

During 1996 four clandestine manufacturing units manufacturing methaqualone (Mandrax) were dismantled in different parts of the country namely Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka. A total of 1368 kg of methaqualone in tablet and powder form was seized from these laboratories alongwith 87 kg of Anthranilic Acid & 50 kg. of Acetic Anhydride in two cases. Machinery and equipment used for manufacturing were also seized. Fifteen persons were arrested in the above four cases. The details are at Annexure - III.

2. Arrest of suspects

During the year a total of 13554 persons were reported to have been arrested under the NDPS Act. Out of these 130 persons are foreign nationals. There has been a marginal decline in the involvement of foreign nationals during 1996 as compared to 1995 during which year 148 foreign nationals were arrested out of a total of 14673 arrests. Nationality wise break-up is placed at Annexure IV.

3. Forfeiture of Assets

During 1996, properties worth Rs.13.7 lakhs were forfeited in 3 cases as compared to Rs.3 lakhs in 1995, recording an increase of more than four times.

4. Disposal of seized Narcotics Drugs

As in the previous year, more than one tonne of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were destroyed by various enforcement agencies during the year 1996.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Keeping in view the spirit of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, India has been endeavouring to enter into bilateral agreements with like-minded countries in the matter of combating illicit traffic in drugs.

So far, the bilateral agreements have been signed with the following countries :

1. United States of America (March 1990)
2. Mauritius (January 1990)
3. Afghanistan (August 1990)
4. Russian Federation (January 1993)
5. Myanmar (March 1993)
6. Zambia (October 1993)
7. U.A.E. (January 1994)

Similar agreements are being negotiated with other countries.

An agreement on investigation and prosecution of crime and tracing, restraint and confiscation of the proceeds and instruments of crime (including crimes involving currency transfers) and terrorists fund was signed with the Government of United Kingdom in the year 1992.

Besides India has entered into MOUs as under :

- a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Government of United States of America on cooperation measures to increase awareness of and support for efforts on combat production, distribution and use of illicit drugs signed on 18th May, 1994.
- b) Memorandum of Understanding on the prevention of illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances and related matters signed between the Government of India and the Government of Iran on 18th April 1995.
- c) Agreement for Mutual Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of Republic of Egypt in combating illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances signed on 20th April 1995.

India and Pakistan have a bilateral arrangement under which a committee to control drug trafficking and smuggling meets to discuss the various issues, relating to drug trafficking and smuggling, at senior levels.

During the year 1993, India ratified the SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances which entered into force with effect from 15th September 1993. This convention resembles the UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 in many aspects.

India has signed extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance agreements and other specific agreements to combat terrorism and organised crimes etc. Extradition treaties exist with Canada, UK, Netherlands, Belgium, Nepal, Bhutan and USA. Mutual Legal Assistance

Treaties have been signed with UK, Canada, Turkey and Switzerland. The agreements with Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Egypt, Romania are aimed at combating international terrorism, organised crime, illegal economic activities and includes illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

During the year 1996, India continued to play a prominent role in various international Meetings, Seminars and Conferences held on drug control matters. The anti narcotics efforts made by the Government of India has been appreciated by the International Fora. The most important being, the US Department's Annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report released in February 1997 acknowledges the role played by India and it was certified fully by the President of the United States of America as a nation that has taken numerous specific measures and contributed significantly in combating drug trafficking and preventing diversion of licit opium to the illicit channels.

The Indian delegation actively participated in the following major international Meetings/Seminars/Conferences held during 1996 :-

1. IG level meeting between BSF and Pakistan Rangers at Lahore (Pakistan) 8-10 April, 1996
2. 39th Session of UN Commission on narcotic drugs held in Vienna 16-25 April, 1996.
3. Forum for policy makers in Treatment & Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts, Bangkok (Thailand) 16-18 May, 1996.
4. UNDCP -SAARC Workshop on Drug Abuse Control in Colombo (Srilanka) 15-17 May 1996
5. International Conference on Cooperation on Drug Control in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) 3-4 May 1996
6. DEA Training Seminar - INEMS, Washington(USA) 03-28 June 1996 and International Forensic Chemist Seminar, Washington 03-14 June 1996
7. 14th Asian Regional Conference of ICPO-Interpol, Bangkok (Thailand) 19-21 June 1996
8. 4th International Conference on Cocaine traffic, Buenos Aires(Argentina), 12-14 June 1996
9. Conference on International Chemical Control Communication, Bangkok (Thailand) 10-12 July 1996
10. 6th International Meeting on Psychotropic Precursors and Chemicals conducted by ICPO -Interpol, Copenhagen (Denmark) 2-3 October 1996
11. Meeting with US DEA on narcotics and drug control, Washington (USA) 07-11 October 1996
12. 11th Meeting of the Technical Committee on Prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse, Islamabad(Pakistan) 15-16 October 1996
13. 65th General Assembly Session of ICPO Interpol Turkey 23-29 October 1996
14. 21st HONLEA Meeting, Manila (Phillippines), 4-8 November 1996

15. Regional Airport Interdiction Seminar on Narcotics, Istanbul(Turkey) 11-15 November 1996
16. Asian Regional Drug Enforcement Seminar at Bangkok (Thailand) 02-13 December 1996

INDO-MYANMAR MEETING

The Third Meeting of Heads of Nodal Agencies under the Indo-Myanmar Agreement on "Reducing Demand and Preventing Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" was held at NCB(HQ) New Delhi on 9-10 January 1996. The Myanmar delegation was led by Police Major General Soe Win, Secretary CCDAC and DG, Myanmar Police Force. The Indian delegation was led by Secretary (Revenue) Ministry of Finance and in-charge of Narcotics Control in India.

During the meeting, the Myanmar side reviewed major trends in seizures of narcotic drugs and controlled substances in their country and particularly in the border areas and outlined the provisions for control of chemical precursors. The prevailing legislation in the two countries with regard to money laundering related to narcotics was discussed in detail.

Various other issues of mutual interest, relating to the narcotics problem were also discussed, including matters relating to modus operandi of trafficking, reasons for change in seizure patterns, involvements of insurgents in drug trafficking and cultivation of opium, etc. and for taking such remedial action as considered necessary.

INDO-PAK MEETING

In pursuance of the decision taken at Vienna in July 1994 to promote cooperation on drug control between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India under the auspices of UNDCP, the first meeting of the two Governments at Secretary level was held in New Delhi on 15th and 16th September, 1994. It was followed by the Directors General level meeting in Islamabad (Pakistan) on 15-16 January 1995. After the second Secretary level meeting held in Islamabad in April 1995, the second Directors General meeting was held at New Delhi in August 1995 the third Secretary level meeting was held at the same venue in December 1995. It was thereafter decided to hold a combined Secretary and operational level meeting, in Islamabad. Accordingly the meeting took place on 18/19.9.96 at Islamabad. The Indian delegation was led by Shri N.K. Singh, Secretary(R) and included Shri H.P.Kumar, Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau. The Pakistan delegation was led by Mr. Muhammad Afzal Kahut, Secretary, Narcotics Control Division, Government of Pakistan.

The bilateral arrangements agreed to and implemented by both Governments since the last meetings held in New Delhi and Islamabad were reviewed. In regard to exchange of information between the nodal agencies regarding drug trafficking, both expressed satisfaction about the quality of feedback. It was agreed that greater endeavours will be made in investigation of cases having ramification in either country so as to get at the root of the trafficking network with a view to identify the persons involved and the nexus between them.

Both sides reviewed the drug trafficking and smuggling situation in the respective countries and expressed concern at the serious proportions which the problem has assumed.

Various institutional and operational measures taken by the respective countries to improve the coordination mechanism of Drug Law enforcement were appreciated.

VISIT OF DELEGATION FROM NEPAL

A delegation from Nepal comprising of policy level officers and middle-rung drug operational law enforcement officers visited India in November 1996 to familiarise themselves with the various activities of Indian law enforcement agencies in respect of drug related crimes. This Bureau besides briefing them on the existing drug situation which may have an impact on Nepal also made arrangements for an "On the spot training & discussions" with various law enforcement agencies including Customs, Police & DRI.

VISIT OF UGANDAN CUSTOMS OFFICERS

A batch of nine Ugandan Customs Officers who were undergoing an eight week's training course on Customs Management and Administration with National Academy of Customs Excise & Narcotics visited the Narcotics Control Bureau on 20.12.96 to familiarise themselves on matters relating to National and International Drug Scenario including study of creation and maintenance of dossiers on drug traffickers. The officers were given a comprehensive briefing by senior officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau on topics including Gathering of Intelligence, Intelligence Techniques, Reward Policy, International Cooperation including Mutual Legal Assistance etc. The Director General NCB also addressed the officers and gave them an overview of the existing drug situation and the steps taken by the Government of India in countering the drug menace. The visiting officers also interacted with the officers of NCB and their doubts on varied subjects relating to drug law enforcement were clarified. The visiting officers expressed their gratitude and conveyed that the training they had received in India will be found very useful in their endeavours in fighting the drug menace in their country.

Controlled Delivery Operations

Controlled delivery techniques is an investigative tool aimed at nabbing the persons who employ others to act as drug couriers on their behalf. This technique can be employed successfully with mutual cooperation and assistance of drug law enforcement agencies of two or more countries.

The Narcotics Control Bureau as India's nodal agency for narcotics law enforcement, has undertaken Controlled Delivery Operations with a number of countries from time to time both on its own initiative or when suitable cases are brought to its notice by other enforcement agencies. The details of the cases which were successfully concluded during the year 1996 are at Annexure V.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT SEIZURES EFFECTED DURING 1996.

JANUARY, 1996

HEROIN	35.000 KG.	NEW DELHI
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On 1.1.96, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi intercepted a vehicle in Paharganj area of Delhi. After a brief scuffle with the suspected person, 35 kg. of heroin in 35 packets of 1 kg. each was recovered. The drug was concealed in the vehicle and all the packets bore Pakistani markings. The suspect was arrested.

HEROIN	39.850 KG.	FEROZPUR (PUNJAB)
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On 6.1.96, Punjab Police and Customs, jointly laid a naka on Dulchike village road near Govt. Polytechnic College, Ferozpur city. The naka party intercepted a Tata truck. Search of the driver's cabin resulted in a seizure of a gunny bag containing 40 polythene packets of brown powder weighing 39.850 kg. All the packets were marked with "777/OK, 777". Three persons were arrested in this connection. Source of the seized drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN	14.000 KG.	SRIGANGANAGAR(RAJASTHAN)
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On 8.1.1996, the officers of Customs and 'G' Team of BSF conducted a Joint raid in Sriganganagar Distt., Rajasthan and seized 14 Kg. of Heroin. Two persons were arrested in this case. Suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN	8.740.	JAISALMER (RAJASTHAN)
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On 28.1.96, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, following receipt of intelligence and close surveillance at Hotel Vrinda Palace, Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) intercepted one Jonga and seized 9 packets of heroin weighing 8.740 kg. heroin. 3 persons were arrested. The drug was packed in brown coloured paper envelope, in a cloth and put in a polythene packet. Each packet was marked with '999' in ink and bore some Urdu letters in a circular stamp impression. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

HASHISH	24.515 KG.	RAJASTHAN
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On 19.1.96, the officers of Customs and BSF jointly seized 24.515 kg. of charas between NEW MGKK & OLD MGKK in Rajasthan. Suspected source of the drug was Pakistan.

HASHISH	38.000 KG.	RAMGARH (RAJASTHAN)
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On 29.1.96, the officers of Border Security Force, AADHIYA POST, Ramgarh noticed unidentified person between BP No. 572/3 and 572/4. On being challenged, they

fired at the BSF party and fled towards Pakistan side leaving behind two bags containing 38 kg. of charas. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

GANJA	2445.000 KG.	MANIPUR
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On 4.1.96, the officers of Excise Deptt., Manipur raided one farm-house and seized 223 pressed cakes weighing 2445 kg. of manufactured ganja. One person was arrested. The seized drug was wrapped with thin plastic sheets of various colours of different sizes and weights. They were hidden inside a waist deep straight trench about 120 ft. by 3 ft. diameter, dug half way in the farm.

GANAJ	1009.000 KG.	MANIPUR
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On 20.1.96, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal detained one Tata truck near Tapaimukh-Mizoram road. On search of the truck, 1009 kg. of ganja was seized from the two secret cavities in the truck. Two persons were arrested.

GANAJA	1952.000 KG.	PATNA (BIHAR)
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On 10.1.96, the officers of Central Excise, Patna intercepted one truck near Bakhtiar-pur and seized 1952 kg. of ganja in 177 packets. The ganja was packed in a sheet of plastic and tied with the plastic string. The drug was concealed under the consignment of pipes. The driver-cum-owner of the truck was arrested.

GANJA	1429.000 KG.	AIZAWL(MIZORAM)
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On 21.1.96, the officers of Customs (P) Aizawl intercepted one vehicle near Bungk-awn Police Station and seized 1429 kg. of ganja. The seized drug was packed in plastic packet and concealed in secret cavity specially built between the driver's cabin and body of the truck. Two persons were arrested.

GANJA	3071.000 KG.	AIZAWL(MIZORAM)
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On 22.1.96, the officers of Customs (P) Aizawl intercepted two trucks in Aizawl and seized 3071 kg. of ganja in 215 packets from the trucks. The drug was packed in plastic packets and concealed in secret cavity built between the driver's cabin and body of the truck. Five persons were arrested.

HEROIN	6.000 KG.	DELHI
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On 3.2.96, the officers of Delhi Police intercepted one Pakistan national near Yatri Guest House, Karol Bagh, New Delhi and seized 1 kg of heroin, one pistol and one spare magazine from him. Follow up action on the interrogation of the accused resulted in the arrest of three more Pakistan nationals and seizure of 5 kg. of heroin, 38 pistols and 38 spare magazines from them. All the apprehended persons were arrested. The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan.

HEROIN	21.000 KG.	AMRITSAR(PUNJAB)
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On 12.2.96, the officers of Customs (Prev.) Amritsar and Railway Engineering Staff jointly rummaged 'Samjhauta Express' and seized 21 packages, each containing 1 Kg. of heroin. The drug was concealed in a cavity below the floor of goods bogie between the wheels. Surveillance was maintained whole night at the Railway yard to apprehend the smugglers, but nobody approached to retrieve the packages.

HEROIN	14.435 KG.	JAISALMER (RAJASTHAN)
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On 15.2.96, the officers of 'G' team of BSF and police officers of Jaisalmer conducted a joint raid in the village Shahgarh and intercepted one person and seized 14.435 kgs. of heroin. The drug was packed in 20 polythene packets. 19 packets of the drug bore markings "555" and some inscription in urdu. One packet had "IHFTEDRAHON ORGANISATION 1990" inscribed on it with a figure of an eagle. The said suspect was arrested. The drug flowed from Pakistan.

HASHISH	3508.000 KG.	TRICHY (TAMILNADU)
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On 15.2.96, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Trichy searched two trawlers berthed in the Tuticorin Harbour and seized 176 polythene bundles concealed in the bottom of the trawlers. 3508 polythene packets each weighing 1 kg. of hashish was found in the 176 bundles. Two persons were arrested. Further investigation is in progress.

HASHISH	80.000 KG.	PATNA (BIHAR)
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On 27.2.96, the officers of Central Excise, Patna intercepted one ambassador car at Kankarbagh in Patna and seized 80 kg. of charas. The drug was concealed in a cavity beneath the rear seat of the car. One person was arrested.

GANJA	1628.000 KG.	SILCHAR (ASSAM)
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On 6.2.96, the officers of Customs (P), Silchar intercepted one truck near Salchapra and seized 1628 kg. of processed ganja. The drug was wrapped in polythene sheets and concealed in a secret chamber built between body and driver's cabin. Two persons were arrested.

HEROIN**14.000 KG.****AMRITSAR**

On 29.2.96, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (Hqrs.) New Delhi and Amritsar Regional Unit, intercepted one white Maruti car alongwith two persons on Amritsar-Jalandhar GT Road near Rayya at Baba Bakala Mor. Search of the vehicle resulted in the seizure of 14 kg. of heroin which was concealed in 14 polythene packets. The heroin was first packed in khaki paper envelope, put in a polythene packet and then wrapped in cotton bag and finally packed in polythene packet. The cotton bag bore markings of "777, ITFAQ" in Urdu. Both the persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN**1.704 KG.****NEW DELHI**

On 29.2.96, the officers of Customs, IGI Airport, New Delhi intercepted one French national at Departure Hall, who was to board the British Airways flight No. BA-142. On search of his baggage, the officers recovered 7 packets containing 1.704 kg. of heroin which was seized. The drug was concealed in 6 plastic containers and kept inside a blue plastic bucket and further placed in a yellow brown zipper bag. The French national was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Paris.

MARCH 1996**HEROIN****12.000 KG.****SAMBA (J & K)**

On 3.3.96, the officers of Customs (Prev.) and BSF of Samba sector conducted a joint surveillance near village Naon Chak. As a result, the officers seized one gunny bag and one cloth bag which was hidden in sarkanda. The bag contained 13 packets of heroin weighing 12 kg. Out of the 13 packets, 7 packets bore the stamp of OARDAR factory. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN**21.000 KG.****R.S.PURA (J & K)**

On 25.3.96, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar and BSF (G), Jammu jointly conducted naka in the BOP area of Chowki tubewell No. 5 near village Bidipur. The naka party noticed an intruder with headload sneaking into Indian territory. On being challenged with para bombs and fire by the BSF officers, the intruder retreated to Pakistan under the cover of standing crops and darkness. Combing of the area by the naka party resulted in a seizure of one brown coloured cotton cloth bag containing 21 kg. of heroin in 20 packets. All packets bore markings of 9999/I2BF/1999. The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan.

HEROIN**25.000 KG.****R.S. PURA (J & K)**

On 31.3.96, the officers of Customs (Prev.) Jammu and Jammu Police jointly conducted a naka at Korajnala point on old Agra chakroad near old Agra chak and noticed an intruder with head-load sneaking into Indian side. On being challenged, the intruder retreated to Pakistan side under the cover of darkness and bunch of trees. Exhaustive search of the area resulted in recovery of one cloth bag containing 25 kg of heroin in 25 packets.

The drug was packed in a paper envelope and wrapped in a polythene bag and further packed in white coloured cloth bag. Each packet bore markings "99,99". The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan.

OPIUM

20.000 KG.

MUMBAI (MAHARASHTRA)

On 16.3.96, the officers of Narcotics Cell, Mumbai Police intercepted 2 persons near Hotel Nagina, Dr. B.A. Road, Byculla, Mumbai and seized 20 kg. of opium from them. The drug was packed in two transparent polythene bags. Both the persons were arrested.

HASHISH/CHARAS

15.195 KG.

BARMER (RAJASTHAN)

On 1.3.96, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur and Barmer Police jointly conducted a search operation in village Gunga, Barmer district and recovered 15.195 kg. of charas from the sand dunes. The drug in the form of slabs packed in polythene packets and again put in two plastic bags was kept beneath the sand dunes. The suspected source of the seized drug is Pakistan.

**MANDREX/
METHAQUALONE**

11.300 KG.

MADRAS (TAMILNADU)

On 16.3.96, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Madras during suveillance in Punnakayal village, Tamilnadu seized 11.300 kg. of mandrax tablets, buried in the sand near sea shore.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE

140 LITRES

BARMER (RAJASTHAN)

On 30.3.96, the officers of the BSF and Customs seized four jerrycans of acetic anhydride total weighing 140 litres at BOP Mata-Ki-Talai village paralia, Distt. Barmer, Rajasthan.

APRIL 1996

HEROIN

7.000 KG.

TRIVANDRUM (KERALA)

On 8.4.96, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Trivandrum Regional Unit conducted a search in room No. 11, Divya Transit Inn opposite to Trivandrum Airport and seized 7 kg. of heroin. The drug was packed in 7 packets weighing 1 kg. each and concealed in a green colour bed holder. One Sri Lankan national was arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka.

HEROIN

5.6000 KG.

R.S. PURA (J& K)

On 12.4.96, the officers of 19 Bn BSF, during routine patrolling in the area of border between BP No. 868 and 869 near Tubewell No. 1 in the area of R.S. Pura recovered a polythene carry bag concealed in the fresh dug earth. The drugs were concealed in 6 white cloth packets of different quantities. Each packet bore some Urdu markings.

HEROIN**23.000 KG.****AMRITSAR (PUNJAB)**

On 12.4.96, the officers of Dte. of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar and BSF (G) team, Amritsar jointly intercepted one truck with three occupants near village Sujampur and seized 23 packets of heroin weighing 23 kg. The drug was concealed in 2 jute bags kept in a box beneath the long sleeper seat behind driver's seat. Out of 23 packets, 13 packets bore the mark '999' and the rest '777'. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN**1.840 KG.****NEW DELHI**

On 16.4.96, officers of Delhi Zonal Unit, Narcotics Control Bureau seized 980 gm. of heroin kept in polythene bags in a Maruti car near Sacha Sauda Gurudwara, New Rajinder Nagar, Delhi. One person was arrested. In a follow-up operation, on the same day another 860 gms. of heroin was seized from a person in a Maruti car opposite Janaki Devi Mahavidyalay, Old Rajinder Nagar. The driver of the car was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN**58.000 KG.****R.S. PURA (J & K)**

On 21-22.4.96, the officers of BSF, JAD (G) Jammu and 19 Bn BSF conducted naka at BP No. 780 and 781 and noticed one intruder entering Indian border. On being challenged, the intruder fired on the nakas and retreated to Pakistan border under cover of darkness. Search of the area resulted in recovery of 58 packets each weighing 1 kg of heroin. The suspected source of the seized drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN**4.000 KG.****MUMBAI (MAHARASHTRA)**

On 27.4.96, officers of Narcotics Cell Customs (Prev.), Mumbai seized 4 kg. of heroin which was concealed in eleven hair conditioner bottles from a Kenyan and Guinean national while they were in the process of boarding Ethiopian Airlines at Sahar Airport. Subsequently a Gambian national was also arrested by the officers of Delhi Zonal Unit of NCB in a follow up operation. The suspected destination of the drug was Nairobi via Entebbe.

HASHISH/CHARAS**21.000 KG.****SIDDARTHANAGAR**

On 3.4.96, the officers of Siddarthanagar Distt. Police, Uttar Pradesh intercepted four women (1 Indian and 3 Nepalese) at Mehli Railway crossing and seized 21.1 kg. of hashish from them. All of them were arrested. The drug was wrapped around their bodies.

OPIUM**101.000 KG.****CHITTORGARH (RAJASTHAN)**

On 6.4.96, the officers of Rajasthan Police, Chittorgarh intercepted one person in village Barkati and seized 7 kg. of opium in the box of a motorcycle. Search of his house also resulted in seizure of 32.100 kg. of opium. Search of the residence of another accused also resulted in a seizure of 61.900 kg. of opium. The drug was packed in polythene and rexin bags. Two persons were arrested in the case.

OPIUM**71.075 KG.****PUNE (MAHARASHTRA)**

On 12.4.96, the officers of Customs (Prev.), Pune intercepted one Maruti car and one Auto Rickshaw along with their drivers at Pune. Examination of the vehicles resulted in a seizure of 36 kg. of opium. Follow-up action at the residence of driver cum owner of the maruti and his servant also resulted in seizure of 35.075 kg. opium, 3 gram heroin and 22 grams cocaine. Four persons were arrested in this case. The drug was packed in a polythene bag and kept in the auto rickshaw.

GANJA**614.000 KG.****PATNA (BIHAR)**

On 14.4.96, officers of Customs (Prev.) Patna seized 614 kg. of ganja near Bakhtiar-pur, Morh, Patna. The seized ganja was packed in gunny bags and hidden in a truck ladden with coal.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE**140 LITRES****BARMER (RAJASTHAN)**

On 8.4.96, the officers of BSF 'G' team and Customs conducted joint search in village Pirau tubewell towards Munabao and seized 140 litres of acetic anhydride

COCAINE**0.197 KG.****NEW DELHI**

On 19.4.96, officers of Delhi zonal Unit, Narcotics Control Bureau in a Controlled Delivery operation from Germany to India seized 122 gms. of cocaine from a post parcel. The parcel was booked from Santa Marta/Columbia by the addressee herself in early April, who also arranged to collect the same in Delhi. Addressee of the post parcel, a British lady was arrested. On 22.4.96, in a follow-up operation, officers of Bombay Zonal Unit, Narcotics Control Bureau alongwith Customs, Goa seized 75 gms. of cocaine from another post parcel booked from Columbia planned to be collected at Goa by the above accused. Her associate, a British national was arrested. The seized cocaine was concealed in capsules and wrapped in cloth.

MAY 1996**HEROIN****7.100 KG.****AMRITSAR (PUNJAB)**

On 6.5.96, officers of Land Customs Station Attari Rail seized 7.100 kg. of heroin (brown & White) from the cavity of import parcel Wagon No. CR 66232 of the goods train Samjhouta Express which arrived from Pakistan. The cavity was made under the axle of the above parcel Wagon. The packets bore different markings like '333 NSK', '111 Ittfaq Ltd, and '14 Ittfaq Ltd.'

HEROIN**6.000 KG.****AMRITSAR (PUNJAB)**

On 13.5.96, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (Regional Unit) Amritsar and Punjab Police laid a special naka at Poong Fish Farm, crossing village Jhanjoti road near village Rajasansi Distt. Amritsar and seized 6 kg. of heroin which was concealed in 6 packets

of white cloth. The packets were found on the carrier of a bi-cycle. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

GANJA

806.000 KG.

IMPHAL (MANIPUR)

On 17.5.96, officers of Customs (Prev.) Division, Imphal seized 806.060 kg. of ganja from a house near Motbung Bazar. The ganja was kept in 72 packets and concealed under some straw in a cow-shed. Five persons were arrested.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE

385 LITRES

JAISALMER (RAJASTHAN)

On 15.5.96, officers of Police, Jaisalmer seized 385 litres of acetic anhydride at Harchand Ki Talai, Jaisalmer. The chemical was being carried in Eleven jerricans. each one carrying 35 litres. Two persons were arrested for the same.

HEROIN

19.190 KG.

AMRITSAR (PUNJAB)

On 25.5.96, Border Security Force, Amritsar seized 20 packets of heroin weighing 19.190 kg. at BOP Ranian on Indo-Pak Border. The packets which were marked '999, 555, HBSAG and ITTAFQAQ Factory were thrown across the fence from Pak side to Indian side. The seizure was unclaimed. The source of the drugs is Pakistan.

COCAINE

0.425 KG.

DELHI

On 14.5.96, Air Customs Officers intercepted a Afghan national at arrival hall of IGI Airport, Delhi who was coming by Afghan Ariana flight No. EG-332 from Kabul and recovered 0.425 gms. of cocaine powder in a polythene pouch. The drug was concealed under the pant and vests. which was tied over the hip of the accused with ribbons to his body. The cocaine was packed in double transparent polythene envelopes which was further put in a brown leather pouch. the polythene envelope had marking at "Cocaine Sample". The said Afghan person was arrested.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE

**2116.70
LITRES.**

DELHI)

On 27.5.96 and 28.5.96, Air Customs (Prev.) at IGI Airport, New Delhi seized 410.6 litres of acetic anhydride from 28 jerricans hidden in seven 'VIP maxima' suitcases which were spotted lying in the baggage old area of the departure hall while the checking for Ariana Afghan Airlines was in progress.

In the follow up action on 28.5.96, seven persons were arrested from various parts of the city and another 1706.1 litres of acetic anhydride was seized. The chemical was concealed in a similar manner in eight VIP maxima suitcases and was recovered from a residence.

MANDRAX**1,29,378
TABLETS****AHMEDABAD (GUJARAT)**

On 27.5.96, the officers of Ahmedabad Police, Gujarat intercepted one Fiat car with two occupants at VapiKachigam Road and seized 15,378 Mandrax tablets from the car. The drug was packed in 15 polythene packets. Further action on 28.5.96 at the farmhouse of one of the accused resulted in another seizure of 1,14,000 Mandrax tablets. These tablets were kept in a bag of fertilizer. A total of five persons were arrested in the case. The intended destination of the drug appears to have been South Africa.

JUNE 1996**HEROIN****11.895 KG.****CHANDIGARH**

On 4.6.96, officers of Central Excise & Customs, Chandigarh intercepted one person near village Khummania on Ram Tirath Khalsa Road and seized 11.895 kg. of heroin from his possession. Eight packets of the drug bore round and rectangular stamps with markings "ITTEFAQ Factory & 777 - Special Quality" and 4 packets bore triangular stamps and markings "International Itchad Factory 555, 333 Special". One person was arrested. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN**44.000 KG.****TARN TARAN (PUNJAB)**

On 7.6.96, the officers of Punjab Police conducted a naka at Taran Taran and apprehended one person coming on a bicycle. On search of the person, the officers seized 44 kg. of heroin from his possession. He was arrested under NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN**60.260 KG.****DELHI**

On 7/8.6.96, Delhi Zonal Unit of Narcotics Control Bureau, seized 60.260 kg. of heroin from the room of a hotel 'Ashok Yatri Niwas'. The seized narcotics were packed in 60 packages which bore markings indicating the source of origin as Pakistan. Two Afghan nationals were arrested for the same.

HEROIN**2.410 KG.****DELHI**

On 13.6.96, Delhi Zonal Unit of Narcotics Control Bureau, seized 700 gms. of heroin from a residence located at Gandhi Nagar, Delhi. Further search of the house led to another seizure of 1.710 kg. of heroin on 14.6.96. This was kept in an iron-safe in the house. The drugs were brought to Delhi from Amritsar by train for local sale. Four persons were arrested.

JULY 1996**GANJA****420.000 KG.****PATNA (BIHAR)**

On 5.7.96, the officers of Central Excise, Patna searched a house in the village Jethuli and recovered 420 kg. of ganja in 26 gunny and plastic bags, two pressing machines and one weighing machine.

**HEROIN /
HASHISH****71.577 KG.****118.625 KG.****MUMBAI (MAHARASHTRA)**

On 12/13.7.96, the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Mumbai intercepted one truck at Vasai in Mumbai transporting wheat from Amritsar and seized 71.577 kg. of heroin in 69 packets and 118.625 kg. of hashish in 120 packets from the same. One person was arrested. The suspected source of the drugs is Pakistan and destination Mumbai city.

AUGUST 1996**HEROIN****13.850 KG.****NAGARCOIL (TAMILNADU)**

On 13.8.96, the officers of Customs & Central Excise (Preventive), Nagercoil, Tamil Nau seized 13.850 kg. of heroin wrapped in a fishing net at the KOOTHANKULI sea shore in the East Street. the drug was packed in a cloth bag having markings 'KARWAN LIMITED, 999' on it. The cloth bag was packed in a plastic bag and further kept in a gunny bag. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan and suspected destination is Sri Lanka.

HEROIN**13.459 KG.****JAISALMER (RAJASTHAN)**

On 25.8.96, In a joint operation conducted by NCB, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer Police, 13.459 kg. of heroin was recovered underneath the sand about 2 km. away from village Sumar-ki-Takri. Some of the heroin packets were found to be inscribed "Ittfaq Ltd., and "A 505, "Silver 999". The suspected source of the seized drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN**12.440 KG.****JAISALMER (RAJASTHAN)**

On 25.8.96, the officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur zonal Unit and Jaisalmer Police, Rajasthan conducted a joint operation code named "SAND DOMINANCE" at Sumar-ki-Tekri, Jaisalmer Distt and recovered 12.440 kg. of heroin kept in 13 packets and 7.225 kg. of silver in 10 bars from a plastic bag hidden in sand dunes, 2 km. away from the village Sumar-ki-Tekri. The heroin packets bore markings "ITTFAQ (TD), 'A555' and silver bars bore "SILVER 999" markings. Search of a suspect's house also resulted in recovery of two packets of heroin weighing 1.019 Kgs. The accused was absconding. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

SEPTEMBER 1996

HASHISH/CHARAS

171.970 KG.

MUMBAI (MAHARASHTRA)

On 1.9.96 officers of Mumbai Police conducted a raid in a premises called Xerox Corner at Samuel Street, Mumbai and recovered 160.925 kg. of hashish, one pistol and 306 live cartridges and 5 magazines from the loft of the xerox corner. One person was arrested at that time. Further interrogation of the arrested person resulted in another seizure of 10.154 kg. of hashish and arrest of two persons.

HEROIN

5.500 KG.

MUMBAI (MAHARASHTRA)

On 6.9.96, the officers of Customs (P), Mumbai intercepted a Nigerian lady at departure module-II, Sahar Airport, Mumbai, while she was in the process of boarding Kenyan Airways flight No. 203. Examination of her checked-in-baggage with label "SONY 1 SOFT LUGGAGE" resulted in recovery of 5.500 kg. of heroin from the baggage. The drug was concealed under sole and heel of 40 pairs of footwear kept in the baggage. She was arrested. The suspected destination of the drug is Nairobi.

CHARAS/HASHISH

50.000 KG.

MUMBAI (MAHARASHTRA)

On 9.9.96, the officers of Mumbai Police intercepted one blue coloured Jeep in front of Green Field Hotel, Mazgaon, Mumbai and seized 50 kg. of charas from the vehicle. All the six occupants of the jeep were arrested in the case. The drug was packed in a transparent polythene bag kept in the jeep. The suspected source of the drug is Nepal.

HEROIN

3.720 KG.

AHMEDABAD (GUJARAT)

On 18.9.96, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit and Gujarat Police conducted a Joint Operation at Chuli Harsani road in Ahmedabad District and noticed two persons coming near the spot. On being challenged, both the persons ran away in the cover of darkness. Search of the area resulted in a seizure of 4 packets containing 3.720 kg. of heroin. The packets bore the markings '999', '555' and some urdu inscription in rectangular shape. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

HEROIN

83.770 KG.

NEW DELHI

On 23.9.96, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi(Hqrs.), conducted a night operation at Azadpur area and intercepted one truck with registration No.MP-23-B-3469 and seized 83.770 Kg. of heroin from the truck. The drug was packed in 81 packets and kept in three HDPE Woven sacks and concealed in the consignment of the Jute Bags coming from Amritsar to Delhi. All the packets bore Pakistan Markings. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

OCTOBER 1996**HEROIN****25.000 KG.****JAMMU**

On 15.10.96, officers of Border Security Force and Customs, Jammu conducted a joint operation between BP No. 868 and 869 and seized 25.000 kg. of heroin.

HEROIN**8.000 KG.****AMRITSAR (PUNJAB)**

On 22.10.96, officers of 12Bn of Border Security Force conducted an operation at BOP Shella between BP No. 127/25 near gate No. 133, Amritsar and seized 8 kg. of heroin. The seized drug was packed in eight packets. The drug bore markings "777 - Special Iftefaq quality, Iftefaq factory". The suspected source of the heroin is Pakistan.

CHARAS/HASHISH**48.500 KG.****AHMEDABAD (GUJARAT)**

On 17.10.96 Ahmedabad Police, Gujarat intercepted one Jeep with Registration No.DHD 1658 at Vasna Sarkhej Road, Ahmedabad. Search of the vehicle by the officers resulted in a seizure of 48.5 kg. of charas. The drug was packed in 5 plastic bags and concealed under the seat of the Jeep. The lone occupant of the Jeep was arrested in the case. The drug was brought from Srinagar to Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 1996**ACETIC ANHYDRIDE****859 LITRES****JAMMU**

On 4.11.96, on specific information, the officers of Jat Regiment of Indian Army conducted search operation in the river bed of Chenab and seized 859 litres of acetic anhydride in 36 jerricans in different quantities.

HEROIN**6.000 KG.****AMRITSAR (PUNJAB)**

On 20.11.96, officers of BSF and CBI conducted a joint operation at Bikhiwing in Amritsar district and seized 6.000 kgs. of heroin. One person was arrested in the case. The drug was packed in six machine stitched polythene packets and bore markings '999'. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan.

METHQUALONE**225.000 KG.****KERALA**

On 26.11.96 on the basis of specific information, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Kozhikode, Kerala searched the godowns of Kerala Roadways Ltd. at South Kalamasserry and Ernakulam and recovered three wooden boxes containing 299 packets of Methaqualone tablets weighing 225 kg. and three packets of Heroin tablets weighing 3.6 kg

HEROIN**29.662 KG.****NEW DELHI**

On 26.11.96, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence(Hqrs.), New Delhi intercepted a Maruti Van in New Delhi and seized 29.662 kgs. of heroin. The drug was packed in 29 small polythene packets of 1 kg. wrapped with Khakhi colour adhesive tape and bore marks 'No.87. The drug was brought from Amritsar to Delhi. The suspected source of the drug is Pakistan. One Pakistani national and two Indian nationals were arrested.

DECEMBER 1996**OPIUM****132.500 KG.****NEEMUCH (MADHYA PRADESH)**

On 7.12.96, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Neemuch seized 132.500 kg. of opium from village Chokri in Rajasthan. The drug was packed in four empty fertilizer bags. Six persons were arrested.

COCAINE**0.500 KG.****MAHARASHTRA**

In a controlled delivery operation with the help of H.M.Customs & Excise, U.K., on 5.12.96 the officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai seized 0.500 kg. of cocaine from a speed post parcel booked from Brazil to Thane in Maharastra. One Nigerian national was arrested.

Annexure II

NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS (PROVISIONAL) AS ON 31/12/96

Year		1993	1994	1995	1996
1. SEIZURES OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NO. OF CASES					
Opium	Seizures	3011	2256	1339	2875
	Cases	679	1171	871	977
Morphine	Seizures	36	51	4	4
	Cases	105	145	35	37
Heroin	Seizures	1088	1011	1678	1257
	Cases	3383	3331	3236	3043
Ganja	Seizures	98867	187896	121873	62992
	Cases	5214	6827	5737	5833
Hashish	Seizures	8238	6992	3629	6520
	Cases	2827	2672	2691	2593
Cocaine	Seizures	2	1.58	40	3
	Cases	4	6	6	8
Methaqualone	Seizures	15004	45319	20485	2212
	Cases	283	457	196	405
Phenobarbital	Seizures	-	-	-	-
	Cases	-	-	-	-
L.S.D (Sq. Paper)	Seizures	164	256	113	1285
	Cases	1	-	1	7
Acetic Anhydride (in ltrs.)	Seizures	19758	47740	9282	4627
	Cases	22	40	26	14
2. PERSON ARRESTED					
a) Nos of person arrested including Foreigners		13723	15452	14673	13554
b) Nos of Foreigners arrested		144	136	148	130

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996
3. ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING				
a) Nos of persons prosecuted	9964	9154	12918	12198
b) Nos of persons convicted	1488	1245	2456	2963
c) Nos of persons acquitted	1633	3156	3914	6102
4. ACTION TAKEN UNDER PITNDPS(NDPS) ACT, 1988				
Nos of detention orders issued under PITNDPS Act, 1988	116	156	111	80
Nos detained	92	123	89	67
5. DESTRUCTION OF NARCOTICS DRUG YIELDING PLANTS (With reported Potential Yield)				
a) Poppy Plant				
Area (in acres)	67	0.5	236	178
Potential Yield (in Kg.)	754	9	3650	Not Rep.
b) Cannabis Plant				
Area (in acres)	2587	858	638	598
Potential Yield (in Kg.)	3270661	1073334	694617	954392
6. DESTRUCTION OF MANUFACTURING FACILITIES				
a) Facilities detected and quantity of finished drugs seized in Kg.				
Heroin	1	27	6	-
Facilities detected	4	3	8	-
Hashish	-	-	-	-
Facilities detected	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone	1710	6091	7336	1368
Facilities detected	2	8	4	4
Morphine	-	-	-	-
Facilities detected	-	-	-	-
b) Nos of persons arrested				
	3	25	17	15
c) Incriminating material seized in Kg.				
Acetic Anhydride	21040	-	-	50
Acetyl Anthranillic Acid (ltrs.)	-	-	561	87
Acetyl Anthranillic Powder	-	-	100	-
Acetyl Chloride	-	-	7	-

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996
Ammonium Chloride	-	18.7	7	-
Diethyl Ether	-	-	-	-
Methanol	-	-	-	-
Opium	2.750	32	10	-
Opium Solution (ltrs.)	-	-	-	-
Sodium Carbonate	-	-	-	-
7. DISPOSAL OF SEIZED NARCOTICS DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES				
Opium	449	33.3	5	21
Morphine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	240	463	404	23
Ganja	10699	12850	1809	580
Hashish	1115	2234	8709	157
Cocaine	-	0.95	-	-
Methaqualone	17345	9449	10852	417
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-
L.S.D (Sq. Paper)	-	-	-	-
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	-	-	-	-
8. FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY				
a) Value of property	-	1024400	309479	1373183
Forfeited (Rs.)				
No. of Cases	-	1	3	3
b) Value of property	904044	85067571	210428345	1655770
Frozen (Rs.)				
Nos of Cases	7	17	17	3
9. AGENCY-WISE NUMBER OF SEIZURES				
All India	13518	14657	12799	12917
Narcotics Control Bureau	116	90	38	61
Directorate of Revenue	18	29	28	21
Intelligence				
Custom and Central Excise	474	417	272	158
Central Bureau of Narcotics	79	70	65	108
Organisations				
Border Security Force (BSF)	125	180	276	206
C.B.I.	12	6	1	4
State Agencies (Total)	12694	13865	12119	12342

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996
Police	12497	13526	11833	12314
Excise	197	339	286	28
Joint Operation	-	-	-	15
10. AGENCY-WISE BREAK-UP OF QUANTITY SEIZED (IN KG.)				
A. NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU				
Opium	166	1.4	40	11
Morphine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	69	101	75	104
Ganja	3349	3 28	462	650
Hashish	347	261	27	135
Cocaine	0.06	-	-	2
Methaqualone	5776	676	1064	-
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	-	-	880	-
B. DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE				
Opium	393	0.04	29	-
Morphine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	140	15	243	354
Ganja	03	1170	1633	111
Hashish	-	1340	130	3627
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone	372	12820	14099	1765
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	2000	-	-	50
C. CUSTOM AND CENTRAL EXCISE				
Opium	111	26	61	77
Morphine	-	30	2	-
Heroin	114	152	207	164
Ganja	22146	22621	6754	1058
Hashish	1369	1294	850	767
Cocaine	1	-	3	1
Methaqualone	4140	11361	205	4
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996
LSD	-	-	-	-
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	8000	25275	78	3022
D. CENTRAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS (C.B.N.)				
Opium	127	468	165	506
Morphine	2	-	-	3
Heroin	25	22	60	17
Ganja	152	168	52	48
Hashish	19	1	-	7
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone	-	-	-	-
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	-	-	-	-
E. BORDER SECURITY FORCE (B.S.F.)				
Opium	12	8	-	-
Morphine	0.295	0.5	-	-
Heroin	77	177	653	145
Ganja	1156	1466	2073	2569
Hashish	813	513	491	138
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone	-	-	-	-
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	7501	3650	4715	140
F. CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (C.B.I.)				
Opium	3	2	-	-
Morphine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	13	6	-	-
Ganja	2	-	-	-
Hashish	7	6	13	4
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone	-	-	-	-
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	-	-	-	-

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996
G. STATE POLICE				
Opium	2196	1751	1044	2281
Morphine	34	20	2	2
Heroin	638	530	430	326
Ganja	68310	144754	108963	58374
Hashish	5680	3571	2039	1776
Cocaine	1	1.2	37	-
Methaqualone	4736	20462	5117	443
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-
LSD (Sq. Paper)	164	256	-	648
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	2257	18815	3609	740
H. STATE EXCISE				
Opium	-	-	-	-
Morphine	69 amps	-	-	-
Heroin	12	8	9	-
Ganja	3049	14489	1937	97
Hashish	3	7	79	2
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone	-	-	-	-
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-
LSD (Sq. Paper)	-	-	113	637
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	-	-	-	-
I. JOINT OPERATION				
opium	-	-	-	-
Morphine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	147
Ganja	-	-	-	-
Hashish	-	-	-	65
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Methaqualone	-	-	-	-
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	-	-	-	675

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES DISMANTLED DURING 1996 IN INDIA

S.No	Date of Seizure	Place of Destruction	Methaqualone Tablets/ Powder Quantity in Kg	Other Drugs Chemicals	Persons Arrested
1.	14.01.96	Mu nbai, Maharashtra	0.006		1
2.	22.06.96	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	2.000		1
3.	18.10.96	Thane, Mumbai, Maharashtra	87.000	87 ltrs. Anthranillic Acid	7
4.	08.11.96	Village Kakati, Belgaum, Karnataka	1279.400	50 ltrs. Acetic Anhride	6

FOREIGNERS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING

During 1996, the ratio of foreign nationals arrested to total persons arrested in narcotics smuggling remained unaltered as compared to 1995 though the number decreased marginally in absolute terms. As in the previous year, involvement of African nationals especially Nigerians and Tanzanians continued to be the largest mostly in cases of heroin smuggling. Close on the heels were Nepalese found to be involved in hashish cases. Europeans were generally noticed to be linked with smuggling of hashish. While Srilankan and Pakistani nationals were fewer in number during 1996 as compared to 1995 the Afghani's for the first time accounted for attempted exportation of Acetic Anhydride - a precursor chemical.

S.No.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED
1.	AUSTRALIAN	2
2.	AFGHANI	8
3.	BANGLADESHI	2
4.	BRITISH	3
5.	CANADIAN	1
6.	DANISH	3
7.	FRENCH	2
8.	GERMAN	2
9.	GHANIAN	4
10.	IRANIAN	4
11.	ITALIAN	3
12.	ISRAELY	4
13.	JORDANIAN	1
14.	KENYAN	2
15.	NEPALESE	23
16.	NIGERIAN	20
17.	PAKISTANI	8
18.	SOMALIAN	1
19.	SUDANESE	7
20.	SRI LANKAN	5
21.	SOUTH AFRICAN	1
22.	TANZANIAN	14
23.	UGANDAN	1
24.	U.S.A.	3
25.	OTHERS	6
	TOTAL	130

CONTROLLED DELIVERY OPERATION

In March 1996, a Controlled Delivery to Israel was successfully conducted and the drug concealed in a wooden box was delivered in South Israel leading to arrest of one person.

In April 1996, a post parcel containing Cocaine was delivered in India and a British lady was arrested. Enquiries and interrogation revealed that she herself had booked the parcel in Colombia in early April and had arranged to collect it in Delhi.

In April 1996, a Controlled Delivery Operation was undertaken in cooperation with Israeli authorities in which 563 grams of hashish seized by NCB, Mumbai was delivered in Israel leading to one arrest.

In yet another example of excellent cooperation in May, 1996 NCB undertook a Controlled Delivery of 1.4 kg. of Cannabis resin in a post parcel from India (Delhi) to Austria (Vienna) with the cooperation of Austrian Embassy in New Delhi. The Operation was successfully executed leading to the arrest of the recipient at Vienna.

In the last week of June, a post parcel containing 100 grams of Heroin concealed in cosmetics box was intercepted at Foreign Post Office, New Delhi. The same was successfully delivered in France leading to arrest of two persons. Search of the flat occupied by the persons led to recovery of further small quantities of narcotics confirming the involvement of the subjects in drug-smuggling.

In September 1996, the H.M. Customs and Excise detected a parcel containing 1 kg. Cocaine sent from Brazil addressed to a person in Pune (India). On 12.10.96 the addressee Wincent Johnson who came to collect the parcel was arrested and 770 grams of Cocaine was recovered from the parcel. The drug was concealed in the hard cover of books.

In another case in which the same modus operandi was used, 400 grams of Cocaine concealed in books covers was seized in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh with the assistance of the HM Customs one Mrs. Nene Okugo was arrested. Incriminating articles were recovered from the residential premises occupied by her.

On 5th December 1996 one kg. of Hashish was seized at Foreign Post Office, New Delhi. With the assistance of HM Customs the parcel was successfully delivered and two persons arrested in UK.

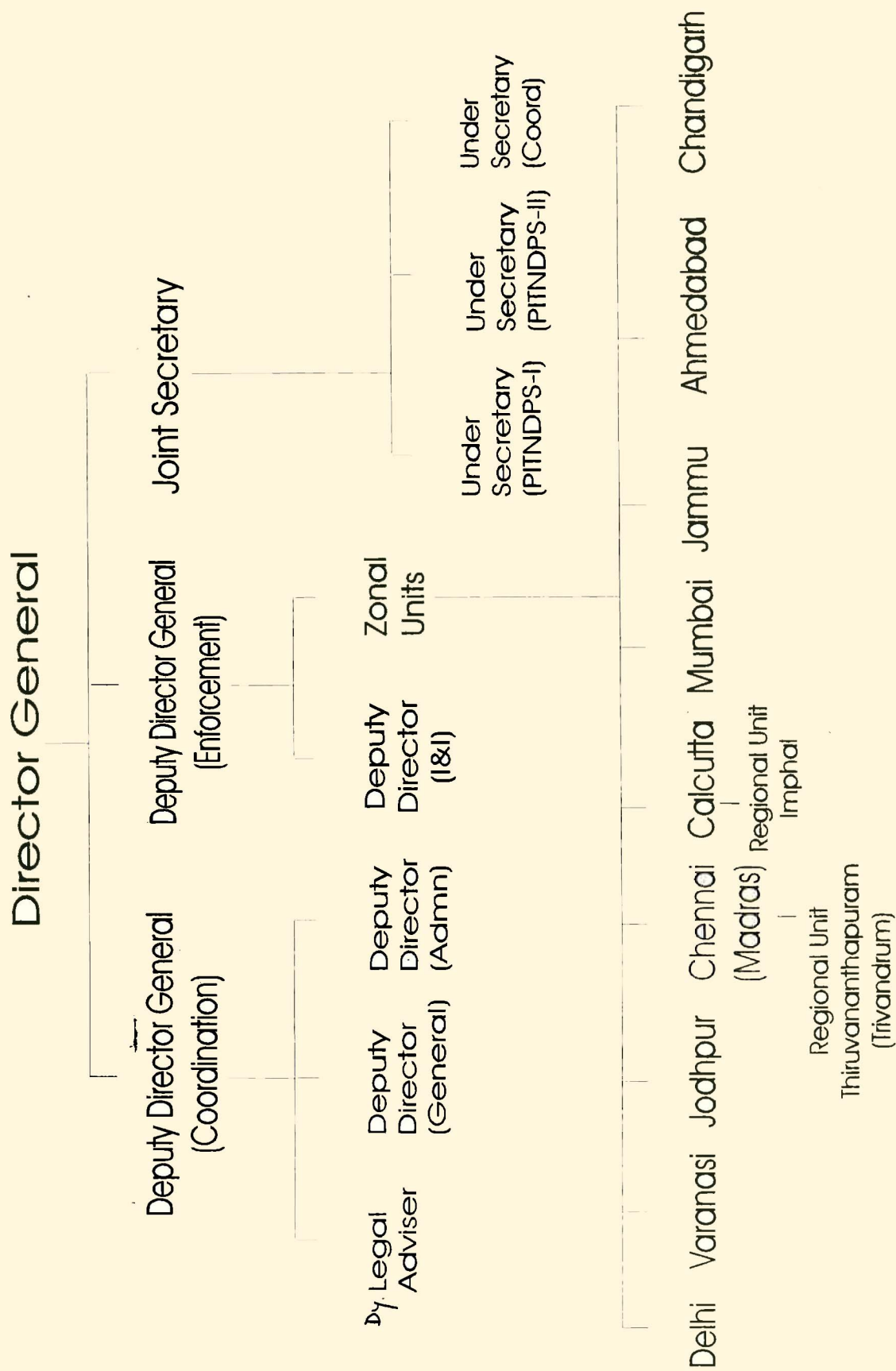
MODUS OPERANDI

An update on information regarding prevailing or developing methods of concealment/Modus Operandi adopted for smuggling of drugs, goes a long way in enhancing the skills of field officers. The various methods of concealment as observed during 1996 through different seizures effected are compiled below to enable augment our counter measures in illicit drug trafficking:-

1. Kept in Fertilizer bags.
2. Packed in Plastic bag and concealed in a rail compartment near the lavatory.
3. Wrapped with light blue polythene sheets and tied with plastic tape concealed beneath the consignment of Bamboo sticks.
4. Packed in polythene packets and concealed around the waist of a lady.
5. Concealed in a post parcel containing a marble statue and Greeting Card.
6. Concealed in post parcel containing specially made candles.
7. Concealed in post parcel containing clay statue, wooden socks, scarves and gunny bags.
8. Concealed in light bags of cloth and concealed in various parts of a truck.
9. Packed in plastic cover and concealed in beddings.
10. Concealed in the packets of Bamboo Sticks for agarbatti and being smuggled in a truck.
11. Packed in packets kept in HDPE Woven sacks concealed in the consignment of jute bags.
12. Recovered from the tool box of a motor cycle and from a plastic bottle.
13. Packed in a cloth bag and concealed below the wooden showcase in a house.
14. Concealed at sea shore underneath sand.
15. Packed in plastic bags and concealed under the seat of a Jeep.
16. Packed in polythene packets and in hollow wooden box kept over the roof of a Bus.
17. Concealed in the sole and heel of foot wears.
18. Plastic bags concealed under sand dunes.
19. Kept in the trouser pockets.
20. In the form of square block, packed in packets and concealed in the false bottom floor of a truck.
21. Packed in two cylindrical packings intended for rectum concealment and kept in a black colour 'DELSY' Brand numbered lock brief case.
22. Hashish packets concealed under wheat in a truck.

23. Hashish in cake form packed in Aluminium foil and plastic coated cover.
24. Packed in polythene packets and concealed in a wooden crate covered by glass strips.
25. Concealed in under garments.
26. Concealed in a bottle of Dabur Chavanprash and being smuggled out in a post parcel.
27. Concealed in specially designed white cotton parcel tucked between the thighs with cotton string around shoulders.
28. Concealment in Iron Safe.
29. Concealed in the false bottom of the hand bag of a traveller.
30. Concealment in sleeping bags.
31. Concealed in wooden boxes under black pepper and red chilies covered with adhesive tape and carbon paper and placed in the bottom of a zipper bag.
32. Kept in polythene pouch, concealed under the pant and vest, tied over the hips with a ribbon by a traveller.
33. Concealed in hair conditioner bottles.
34. Ganja packed in gunny bags and hidden in a truck ladden with coal.
35. Packed in polythene packets. Each packet was found concealed in the Air exhaust duct pipe in Crew Rating Toilet and Engine Rating Toilet situated on the upper back of a ship.
36. Wrapped around the bodies of women.
37. Concealed in a post parcel containing three wall hangings, wooden sceneries.
38. Kept in packets and concealed in the roof of the toilet of the compartment of a train.
39. Kept in post parcel concealed in a carbon paper packet containing used clothes
40. Concealed in a post parcel of fake sweets, soaps and incense sticks all made of dental plaster.
41. Wrapped in polythene sheets and concealed in a secret chamber built between body and the driver's cabin in a truck.
42. Packed in sheet and concealed under the consignment of pipes.
43. Covered with velvet cloth and carbon paper and concealed under a Chess board.
44. Ganja concealed in waist deep straight trench in a farm.

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU



Prevention and Combating of Illicit Drug Trafficking and Detection, Investigation and Prosecution for Contravention of Legal Prohibitions - **Organisation Structure**

