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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, 1878 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, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Imphal and Tiruvananthapuram which are considered to be sensitive from the point of view of trafficking. The Government of India has also sanctioned creation of Zonal Unit at Jammu which has already become functional.

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) Fulfillment 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.

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 1997, rewards amounting to over Rs. 18.5 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.

INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

"International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" as proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in its resolution passed in December 1987, is celebrated on 26th of June every year 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 - 1997 was "Mobilising communities to prevent drug abuse."

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 1997 by way of a panel discussion on the subject "Menace of Drugs" 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.

DETENTION UNDER PITNDPS ACT

The PITNDPS Act provides for one year preventive detention u/s 3(1) and in cases where declaration u/s 10(1) is made the maximum period of detention is raised to two year in cases of drug traffickers. The PITNDPS Cell is responsible for issuing detention orders, referring matters to the Central Advisory Board of Central cases, consideration of representations made by the detenus and filing Counters etc. to Writ Petitions with regard to preventive detentions in Narcotics cases. During the year 1997-98, 46 detention orders were made by the Central Government and 44 person were detained. Besides 26 detention orders were issued by the State Governments and 14 persons were detained. Declarations u/s 10(1) of PITNDPS Act, 1998 also made in 22 cases.

TRAINING & HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Resolution under UN Convention, 1988 to enhance Training:

1988 UN Convention urges member countries to devise specific training programmes to meet the challenge arising out of new techniques and routes of trafficking and to monitor growing import / export and the proceeds / property derived from narcotics trafficking etc. It also urges member states to assist one another in planning and implementation training programmes and to share their expertise for mutual benefit.

Follow up effort on macro level :

Government of India has strived hard to meet the above challenges by strategy change and by initiating suitable legislation and human resource management measures with a view to improve the level of dedication, commitment and professionalism. The Indian drug control training efforts involve law enforcement personnel drawn from Narcotics, Customs, BSF, Central and State Excise and Central and State Police Organisation. These organisations have their own training academies, chemical laboratories etc. Apart from inhouse efforts, trainers and trainees have been interactive with reputed training / enforcement organisations, both in India and abroad.

Specific priority areas :

Keeping in line with the changing scenario of international drug related crimes, more emphasis has been laid on the areas like money laundering, urine analysis for drug detection, under cover operations, airport interdiction and cargo profiling, precursor controls etc.

International training co-operation

During the past decade, tens of thousands of officers have been imparted in-country training and over a thousand have undergone training / exposure abroad. Government budgetary support as well as sponsorships from different organisations. India has always been actively involved in various international and multi-national seminars, symposia, conferences, workshops, bilateral and multilateral meetings, and working groups which has immensely contributed towards a greater awareness, exchange of ideas and information, know-how and expertise in the field of narcotics control.

Apart from participation abroad, India has also been a host to similar international, regional and bilateral knowledge exchange programmes be it under the aegis of UNDCP or ICPO-INTERPOL or SAARC System or Colombo Plan Bureau etc.

Resource personnel and knowhow:

Indian institutions, in general and NCB, in particular, have been able to build up a vast reservoir of information which has been and is planned to be reduced in the shape of compendium / audio visual aided reference material. The NCB has already brought out the compendium and first

of such a audio visual celluloid version of similar inputs is underway at an initial cost of Rs. 2 millions.

The other significant feature is the ready availability of thousands of resource persons, experts, trainers and trainees having international exposure of the entire gamut of narcotics related problems. Each of them have fanned out into the entire system and are guarding the vitals of the society against the scourge of drugs, from generation to generation.

DRUG SITUATION IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION

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 narcotics problem arises from its geographical location. The country is flanked on either side by two regions which are internationally acknowledged as major sources of illicit Opiates, namely, South West Asia (primarily Afghanistan and Pakistan) and South East Asia (Myanmar, Laos, Thailand). Nepal, a traditional producer of Cannabis, both herbal and resinous being the northern neighbour, adds a third dimension to the problem. India is a traditional producer of licit opium for medicinal and scientific purposes. Several parts of the country provide a conducive climate for wild growth as well as cultivation of Cannabis. India also has a fairly advanced and large chemical industry manufacturing and using a wide range of chemicals for legitimate purposes. Some of these chemicals are also the precursors or essential chemicals required by the illicit drug industry and are, therefore, prone to diversion. The above facts and circumstances lie at the root of the drug trafficking scenario in the country.

In the nineties, India has progressively opened up to integrate itself economically with the rest of the world. In the changed scenario, the complexity of the challenge faced by the law enforcement agencies in the country charged with responsibility to tackle the drug problem has also increased manifold. With the ever-increasing demand and profitability, the trade in drugs is enveloping the whole world and growing ever 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 the machinery and the where-withal to cope with the changes.

The essence of this Annual report is to take stock of the performance of the various drug law enforcement agencies in India during the year 1997. This is an annual exercise undertaken by the Narcotics Control Bureau to enable us to make an assessment of our achievements, especially, as compared to earlier years and to identify thrust areas where greater effort requires to be focused. The same are based on statistics supplied to Bureau by individual enforcement agencies. Every seizure of drugs, psychotropic substances or chemical precursors is to be reported to the Bureau with 48 hours by the agency/department concerned which effects the seizure. Consolidated statements are also to be forwarded on monthly basis.

Detection and seizure of narcotic drugs, successful prosecution of the offenders, busting of clandestine laboratories and disruption of organised drug trafficking networks remained a priority with the law enforcement agencies. Analysis of seizure-related data pertaining to the year 1997 does not indicate towards any radical departure from the overall trends observed in 1996.

In the succeeding pages, various facets of drug law enforcement are presented in detail bringing out the results achieved during the year 1997.

Specimen copies of various proforma used for reporting of events connected with enforcement of drug laws in the country are placed at Annexure-VI to VIII.

A summary of significant cases of seizure reported during the year 1997 is placed at Annexure-I.

The National Drug Enforcement Statistics for the year 1997 and four previous years are at Annexure-IX.

BORDERWISE TRENDS IN NARCOTICS SMUGGLING IN INDIA-1997

INDO-PAK BORDER

The Indo-Pak border has traditionally been the most vulnerable to drug trafficking and continued to be so during 1997. In 1997, out of the total quantity of HEROIN seized in the country (1332 Kg.), about 640 Kg. (nearly 48%) was sourced from South West Asia. Of this heroin of South West Asian origin, 441 Kg. (69%) 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, 53 Kg. of heroin sourced from South West Asia was seized. Individual instances of seizure ranged from 700 gms. to 84 Kg. in 33 different cases. The maximum quantity of heroin of South West Asian origin was seized in Punjab (372 Kg.) followed by Delhi (142 Kgs.) Rajasthan (57 Kg.), Mumbai (57 Kg.) and J&K (12 Kg.).

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 during the year clearly indicate that Heroin originating in South West Asia managed to find its way to places as far removed from the Indo-Pak border as Tamil Nadu in deep Southern India.

A new trend noticed during the year was the air route from Afghanistan to Raja Sansi Airport, Amritsar. In 4 cases 51 Kgs. of heroin was seized at this Airport during year leading to arrest of 7 Afghan nationals.

As regards HASHISH, during 1997, 199 Kg. of the same seized in the country was attributable to South West Asia. The single largest case of seizure of HASHISH of SWA origin totaled 131 Kg. This seizure was made in Banaskantha District of Gujarat.

Seizures of ACETIC ANHYDRIDE during 1997 increased by over 80% vis-a-vis 1996. The seizure trends are largely in keeping with the trends observed in the recent years which have indicated towards reduced smuggling of the chemical in bulk quantities out of India. There is every indication of a substantial reduction in illicit Acetic Anhydride export out of the country in the recent years. For details please see a separate chapter on Precursor Control included in this Annual Report.

INDO-MYANMAR BORDER

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 small 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 are reported to be growing, 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 1997. Major portion of the South East Asian heroin meets the demand of local addict population and hardly ever gets transported to foreign destinations through India.

INDO-SRI LANKA SECTOR

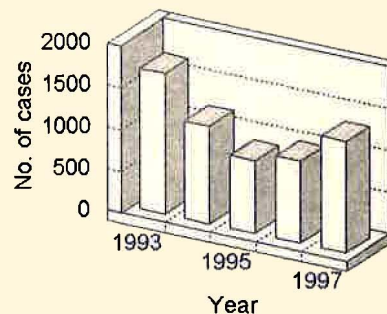
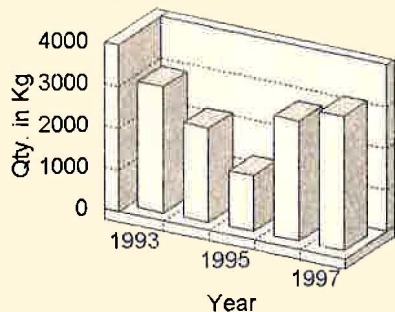
Maritime smuggling of drugs in the Indo-Sri Lanka sector at a significant scale was first noticed in the year 1994. A number of Sri Lankan nationals were arrested in India in that year. The broad trends in narcotics smuggling in this sector during the year 1997 continued to be the same as in the immediately preceding years. 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 continued to find their way to the coastal areas of Kerala and Tamil Nadu for exportation via Sri Lanka to foreign destinations.

COMMODITY WISE TRENDS DURING 1997

OPIUM: During the year 1997 as much as 3221 Kgs of opium was seized in 1333 cases as compared to 2875 Kgs in 977 cases in 1996. The increase in seizures was nearly 12% over 1996.. The average quantity seized per case has been similar to that in 1996. Seizures have generally been around the poppy growing 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, 72 acres of illicit poppy cultivation in the hilly terrain of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and A.P was destroyed. Large quantities of poppy husk were seized in Punjab. During 1997, the table shown below indicates the trend in seizure of Opium.

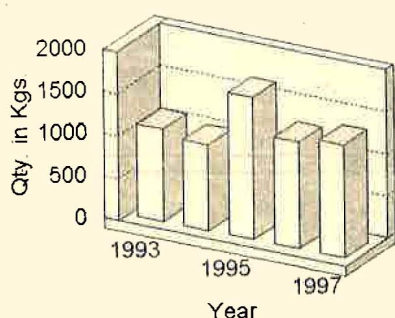
Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Qty (Kg)	3011	2256	1339	2875	3221
ases	1679	1171	871	977	1333



HEROIN:

In 1997 out of the total quantity of heroin seized in the country (1332 Kgs.), nearly 640 Kgs. (i.e. 48%) was sourced from South West Asia. Statements of the accused, place of seizure, markings on drug, routing etc. are taken into account while determining the origin of seized drug. Seizures without any such definite indications are not considered although they may have originated in SWA. An average of 53 Kg. of Heroin sourced from South West Asia was seized each month. Individual seizures ranged from 700 gms to 84 Kg. in 33 different cases. The maximum quantity of heroin of South West Asia origin was seized in Punjab (372 Kg.), followed by Delhi (142 Kg.) Mumbai (57 Kgs.) Rajasthan (57 Kg.) and J&K (12 Kg.). In one case 8 Kg. of heroin destined for Sri Lanka was seized in Chennai, and in another case nearly 45 Kg. of heroin was seized at Mumbai Airport. Seizures of indigenous heroin (brown sugar) have also been noticed periodically during the year. In one particular case of seizure of 500 gms. of heroin effected at Varanasi R.S. the seizing agency made a haul of 1.2 Kg. of RDX and in another 4 cases, along with seizures of Heroin originating South West Asia, the seizing agencies made haul of arms also. The table below indicated the trend in seizure of Heroin during 1997.

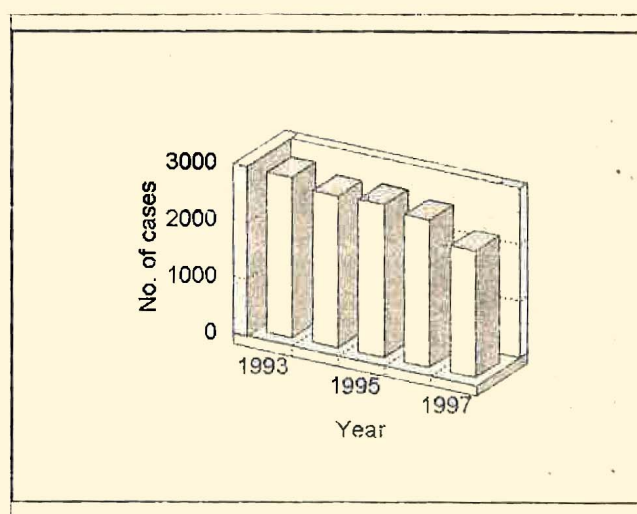
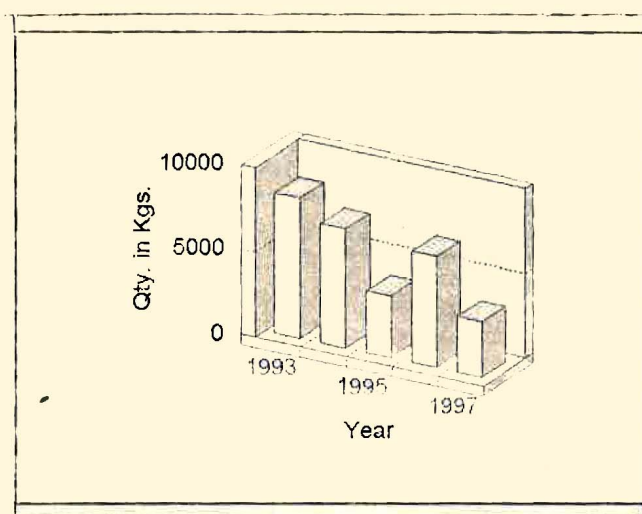
Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Qty(Kg)	1088	1011	1678	1257	1332
Cases	3383	3331	3236	3043	2990



HASHISH: During 1997 a quantity of 3285 Kgs. of hashish in 2223 cases was reported to have been seized in the country. The single largest instance of seizure of Hashish was 131 Kgs. which was effected at Gujarat along with RDX. Exportation of hashish through post-parcels continued during 1997 also.

During the year 1997, illicit cultivation of Cannabis plants spread over an area of 222 Acres in the Western Ghats adjoining Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka 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 162 tons. The table shown below indicates the trend in seizure of Hashish during 1997.

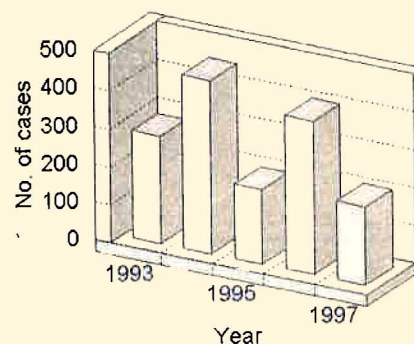
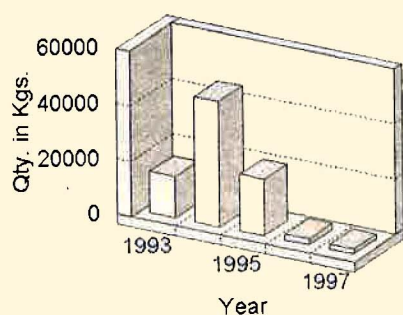
Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Qty (Kg)	8238	6992	3629	6520	3285
Cases	2827	2672	2691	2593	2223



METHAQUALONE:

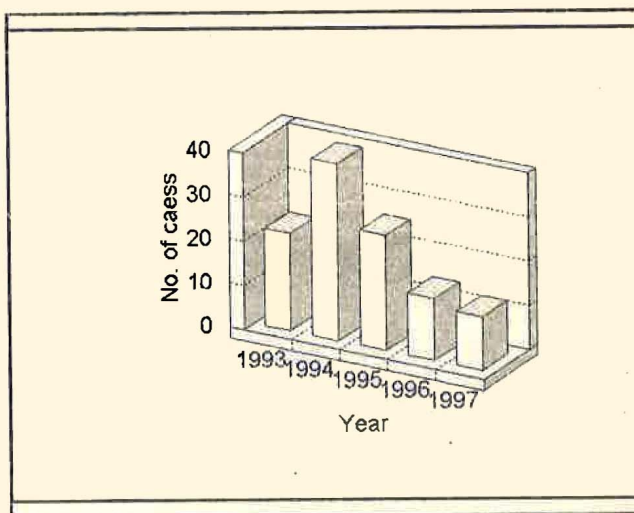
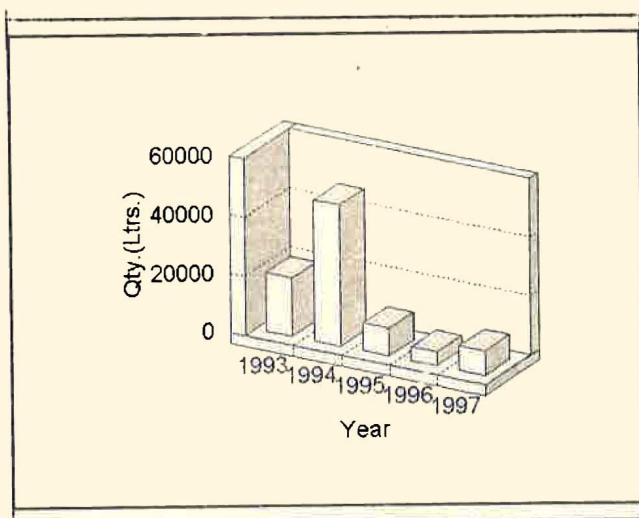
During 1997, 1740 Kgs. of this psychotropic substance was reported seized in 207 cases, as compared to 2212 Kgs. in 1996. Decline in seizures is attributed to the other effects of the stringent enforcement efforts by the law enforcement agencies resulting in record seizures (over 60 tonnes), busting of illicit laboratories and arrest of kingpins during 1994-95. Recent reports have also indicated that owing to this, the centre for Methaqualone manufacture has shifted to countries in Southern Africa which are the major markets. This is confirmed by several major cases of dismantling of Mandrax manufacturing units in Southern Africa in recent years. The table shown below indicates the trend in seizure of Methaqualone during 1997.

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Qty (Kg)	15004	45319	20485	2212	1740
Cases	283	457	196	405	207



ACETIC ANHYDRIDE: During 1997, 8311 litres of Acetic Anhydride in twelve cases have been reported to be seized in the country. As already mentioned the increase in seizure is attributable to multipronged enforcement and awareness-generation strategy adopted in the last three years. Seizure trends also indicate towards reduced smuggling of the chemical and its non-availability in bulk quantities for illicit exportation. The table shown below indicates the trend in seizure of Acetic Anhydride during 1997.

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Qty (Ltrs)	19758	47740	9282	4627	8311
Cases	22	40	26	14	12



MORPHINE: Incidences of smuggling of morphine continued to be noticed in 1997 as in 1996. The total quantity seized during the year was 76 Kgs. in 75 cases and most of these seizures were effected in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

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 include Tidigesic Injections, Hyprotex Tablets, Relipan Tablets, Sasmox Proxyvon Tab., Nitrozepam Tab., Intropam Tab., Phensydyl syrup, Cycodimedexagine Tab., Buprenorphine injections, Diazepam Tablets, etc.

PROGRESS IN OTHER AREAS

1. Destruction of illicit drug manufacturing facilities

During 1997 twenty clandestine units manufacturing Heroin and Morphine have been dismantled in different parts of the country. Thirty four persons were arrested in the above twenty cases. The details are placed at Annexure IV.

2. Arrest, Detention & Prosecution:

During the year a total of 14565 persons were reported to have been arrested under the NDPS Act. Out of these 99 persons are foreign nationals. In addition to the above, sixty-eight persons were detained under the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances(PITNDPS) Act, 1988. Prosecutions were launched against 13203 persons in 1997 as compared to 12198 persons in the year 1996.

Foreign nationals arrested as a percentage of total number of persons arrested for involvement in narcotics smuggling remained unaltered as compared to 1996 though the number decreased somewhat in absolute terms. As in the previous year, involvement of African nationals, especially Nigerians and Tanzanians continued to be the largest. Heroin was their drug of choice. Nepalese nationals were found to be involved in Hashish trafficking. Europeans also generally preferred smuggling of Hashish. Number of Sri Lankan and Pakistani nationals arrested were fewer during 1997 as compared to 1996. Afghan nationals continued to be involved in-smuggling of Heroin.

A nationality-wise break up of foreign nationals arrested for involvement in drug-smuggling is at Annexure-V.

3. Disposal of Seized Narcotics Drugs

As compared to just over a tonne of drugs destroyed in the previous year, nearly twelve tonnes of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were destroyed by various enforcement agencies during the year 1997.

4. Freezing, Seizing and Forfeiture of Assets

Financial Investigation leading to asset forfeiture has of late been accorded a lot of importance internationally. NCB has focused its attention on this area of drug law enforcement during the last two years. During 1996, a comprehensive compendium of instructions for investigation of cases under Chapter VA of the NDPS Act was compiled and circulated. During 1997, an in-house programme was undertaken to equip field - level officers with skills and expertise in this field. During 1997, the total value of property frozen increased by nearly ten times as compared to the year 1996. The value of property actually forfeited declined marginally as compared to the previous year.

CONTROLLED DELIVERY OPERATIONS

The Narcotics Control Bureau as India's nodal agency for narcotics law enforcement, undertakes 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 1997 are given below:

In January 1997, 920 gms. of hashish destined for UK was seized from a Post Parcel and successfully delivered with the help of DLO, UK. One person was arrested.

A controlled delivery of post parcel containing 2.450 Kg. of hashish destined to Milan, Italy launched in January, 1997, was successfully executed with help of HM Customs and Excise and led to arrest of one person.

In January 1997, three controlled delivery operations of post parcels containing 1.830 Kg., 1.780 Kg. and 0.920 Kg. of hashish were successfully executed with the help of German DLO. Two persons were arrested.

In February, 1997, a parcel containing 950 gms. of hashish destined for UK was seized from a post parcel and successfully delivered in UK with the help of DLO, UK.

During the month of May, 1997, two controlled delivery operations of post parcels containing about 0.480 Kg. and 0.910 Kg. of hashish destined to Germany were successfully planned and executed with help of German DLO. Three persons were arrested.

During the month of August 1997, a parcel of 0.460 Kg. of hashish destined for Germany was successfully delivered with the help of DLO, Germany.

During the month of December, 1997, a parcel of 3.800 Kg. of hashish destined for Yehvda (Israel) was successfully delivered in Israel with the help of Israel Police. One person was arrested.

During the month of December, 1997, a controlled delivery operation of 0.480 Kg. of hashish destined for UK was successfully concluded in UK with the help of DLO, UK. One person was arrested.

MODUS OPERANDI NOTICED DURING 1997

1. KEPT IN A REFILL PACKET OF MILK POWDER.
2. CONCEALED IN CANDLES KEPT IN THE POST PARCELS.
3. CONCEALED IN THE SECRET CHAMBERS MADE IN A JEEP.
4. CONCEALED IN THE SPECIALLY BUILT LAYERS OF A CARTON CONTAINING GRAPES.
5. PACKED IN POLYTHENE PACKETS AND CONCEALED IN FOUR CAVITIES SPECIALLY MADE IN THE VANITY BAG.
6. PACKED IN 340 PACKETS AND CONCEALED IN SPECIALLY DESIGNED CAVITIES BETWEEN THE LAYERS OF THE FOUR WALLS OF CARDBOARD CARTONS CONTAINING CIGARETTES AND VACUUM JUGS.
7. PACKED IN TWO TRIANGULAR SHAPED RESIN POUCHES AND CONCEALED IN THE FALSE BOTTOM OF A BOX USED FOR PACKING A TABLE.
8. KEPT IN A CLOTH BAG TIED AROUND THE WAIST OF A LADY.
9. PACKED IN 51 PACKETS AND KEPT IN THE BATTERY BOXES OF A TRAIN.
10. CONCEALED IN A BIG ELECTRICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT PARTLY FITTED IN THE REAR PORTION OF A JEEP.
11. PACKED IN POLYTHENE PACKETS AND CONCEALED IN REAR BUMPER OF A MARUTI CAR AND IN SPECIALLY MADE SECRET CHAMBER BUILT IN PETROL TANK OF THE VEHICLE.
12. CONCEALED BETWEEN LAYERS OF TWO COVER PAGES OF A FASHION DESIGN BOOK SENT BY COURIER.
13. CONCEALED IN A METAL IDOL OF LORD GANESHA.
14. CONCEALED IN A PLASTIC CHAVANPRASH CONTAINER DESPATCHED BY POST PARCEL.
15. PACKED IN 3 DRUMS, LYING IN THE STRONG ROOM OF THE DISPOSAL UNIT OF AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA.
16. PACKED IN TWO TEA CHESTS RECOVERED FROM A BUS.
17. PACKED IN THIN PLASTIC TUBES AND WOVEN INTO CARPETS.
18. PACKED IN POLYTHENE PACKETS AND CONCEALED BETWEEN LAYERS OF THREAD IN SPINDLES.
19. CONCEALED IN THREE WOODEN WALL HANGINGS IN A POST PARCEL.
20. PACKED IN POLYTHENE PACKETS AND CONCEALED IN A FAKE TRANSFORMER LOADED ON A TRUCK.
21. CONCEALED IN THE SOLE AND HEAL OF FOOT WEAR.

PRECURSOR CONTROL IN INDIA

Article-12 of the UN Convention, Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 to which India is a party inter-alia, requires the parties to take measures to prevent diversion and monitor the manufacture and distribution of precursor & chemical substances listed in Table I and II.

In the Indian context the most significant among these is Acetic Anhydride a chemical of wide industrial application manufactured in abundance by the chemical industry for legitimate purposes. Controls on Acetic Anhydride 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 i.e 100 kms on the Indo-Myanmar border and 50 kms on the Indo-Pak border.

In 1993, the Government imposed more stringent controls by declaring Acetic Anhydride 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 throughout the country and covers all associated activities from manufacture or import upto retail sales and end use. Daily accounts in prescribed format have to be maintained, movement has to be covered by consignment notes in prescribed format, returns have to be filed, transit losses have to be promptly reported to designated officials, etc.

Acetic Anhydride has been brought on the negative list of import under Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate Scheme linked with export of finished goods.

As a result of stepped up enforcement efforts, a total of 19,000 litres of Acetic Anhydride was seized during 1993 and a record 47 tonnes in 1994. Both pattern of seizures and intelligence reports indicate that the controls introduced on Acetic Anhydride have taken effect, industry has become more alive to the problem of illicit diversion and it appears that the general level of trafficking in this chemical has declined significantly. Attempt to carry over 800 litres. of the chemical to Afghanistan by air in suitcases, alternative routing through Nepal to Afghanistan and rise in prices of Acetic Anhydride across the border have been the indications of fall in trafficking of this chemical out of India.

The initiative taken and co-operation given by the Government of India in precursor control has been recognised and appreciated by INCB from time to time in its Annual Reports as well as through correspondence.

During the year, 1997, 8311 litres of Acetic Anhydride was seized which is attributable to multipronged enforcement and awareness-generation strategy adopted in the last three years. Enforcement agencies are now fully alive to the problem of trafficking in precursor chemicals and are vigilant in this regard. The Industry has also been taken into confidence. Wide publicity has been given to the misuse potential of Acetic Anhydride. As a result, the diversion of precursors has been significantly reduced. Efforts made during the year include issue of strict instructions to manufacturers not to allow overloading of tankers or adoption of circuitous routes by drivers without proper justification. Possibility of issuing a check list of do's & don'ts and route maps to drivers is also being explored.

The Government has already brought Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine, precursor chemicals included in Table I of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances under pre export authorisation regime. The said chemicals can be exported only after obtaining no objection certificate from the Narcotics Commissioner of India, Gwalior.

A list of significant seizures of Acetic Anhydride during 1997 is at Annexure-II.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The search for closer cooperation between countries of the world is the root of the three UN Conventions. One of the enduring aspects of drug law enforcement in India has been a very close cooperation with international organisation such as UNDCP, INCB, INTERPOL, World Customs Organisation's Regional Intelligence Liaison Office, etc. Intelligence and information is regularly exchanged, conferences, meetings seminars and workshops on various drug related subjects are organised and attended, training inputs exchanged and funding arrangements for these activities worked out in collaboration with these international agencies.

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, 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.

A few significant events highlighting India's efforts to foster international cooperation during the year 1997 are mentioned below:

Election of India as Vice President of Preparatory Committee for UN Special Session

India was made the Vice President -cum-Rapporteur of the Preparatory Committee set-up for the Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the fight against illicit drugs scheduled to take place in New York in June, 1998. The country is proud to have been closely associated with this landmark event, coinciding with the 10th anniversary of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Interpol General Assembly Session, New Delhi, October 1997

General Assembly Session of the ICPO Interpol for the year 1997 was hosted by India. Drug Trafficking comprised a major part of the agenda and much of the energy of the participants from all over the world was expended in discussing matters related to drug trafficking and drug related money laundering.

Indo-Pak Talks in Delhi, April 1997

The Fifth Indo-Pak Secretary level and Fourth DG level meeting was held in New Delhi on 24th - 25th April, 1997. Decisions were taken on the following matters: (i) Joint investigation in significant drug / precursor trafficking cases; (ii) Assisting each other in the financial investigations and exchanging information relating to assets acquired by drug traffickers apprehended in either country (iii) Undertaking Controlled Delivery Operations on a priority basis; (iv) Efforts at demand reduction; (v) enhancing ground level co-operation; (vi) Establishing direct contact between Director General of Revenue Intelligence of India and the Director General (I&I), Customs and Excise of Pakistan to exchange operational information requiring action in the other country.

Indo Srilanka Joint Working Group

Under a mutual agreement with Sri Lanka an operational level meeting between the Customs Departments of the two countries is being held alternatively in India and Sri Lanka. Matters relating to drug trafficking between the two countries is a major agenda item. The Narcotics Control Bureau is also represented in the meeting.

Indian delegates also participated in the following international meetings, conferences and seminars during the year 1997.

PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN DELEGATES IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

S.NO.	TITLE OF MEETING	DATE	HELD AT	PARTICIPATED BY
1.	32ND SESSION OF U.N. SUB COMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING & RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR & MIDDLE COAST.	17TH, 21ST, FEB., 1997	BAKU AZERBAIJAN	DDG(E)
2.	40TH U.N. COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS & PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCE	18-27 MARCH 97	VIENNA	DG
3.	NINTH SAARC SUMMIT	12-14 MAY, 97	MALE	JS(N)
4.	SAARC MEETING ON DRUG TRAFFICKING & MONEY LAUNDERING			
5.	WORLD HEROIN CONFERENCE	28-30 MAY, 97	GENEVA	DG
6.	7TH INDO-MYANMAR SECTORAL LEVEL TALKS	26-28 MAY, 97	AIZWAL	ZD, ZONAL UNIT CALTUTTA
7.	INCB MEETING ON INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEMS FOR PRECURSOR CONTROL	30 JUNE TO 4TH JULY, 97	VIENNA	JS(N)
8.	WCO RILO 10TH ADMINISTRATIVE MEETING OF CONTACT POINTS	13-17 OCT., 97	BRISBANE	
9.	INDO-SRILANKAN OFFICIALS OPERATIONAL LEVEL TALKS	23 TO 25 OCT. 97	COLOMBO	ZD, SOUTH ZONAL UNIT
10.	INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DRUG TRAFFI- CKING, TERRORISM & HUMAN RIGHTS	20-21 MARCH, 97	NEW DELHI	

EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1997

ON CONTROL OF LICIT CULTIVATION

Para 306: "Licit opium poppy cultivation and opium production take place under Governmental control in India. There have been no reports on the seizure of Indian opium outside of India. Continued efforts by the Government of India have kept to a minimum the diversion of opium from licit cultivation and have limited illicit cultivation mainly to some northern areas of the country.

ON EFFORTS AGAINST METHAQUALONE TRAFFICKING

Para 295: "Strict control measures and law enforcement action in India have curtailed the large scale smuggling for methaqualone out of that country into African countries. Cooperation between national law enforcement authorities aimed at preventing the cross border smuggling of drugs, has significantly increased in the region".

ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:

Para 298: "The Board notes with satisfaction the further development of the cooperation between the authorities of India and Pakistan in the field of drug control. New zonal offices have been opened and inter-agency task forces have been created to facilitate operations involving the border between India and Pakistan in response to a recent sharp increase in the illicit traffic in heroin and cannabis resin. The two States have agreed to cooperate with each other in carrying out financial investigations related to drug trafficking cases, in exchanging information on money laundering activities, in establishing a mechanism for the quick exchange of information and in conducting controlled delivery operations and joint investigations".

Para 299: "The Board welcomes the decision taken by the Governments of China and India to start to cooperate closely with one another in drug control matters and encourages both Governments to build up the mechanisms necessary for such cooperation".

ON DEMAND REDUCTION

Para 304: "The Board welcomes the drug abuse prevention programmes introduced in some states in India, particularly in the north-eastern part of the country, where the incidence of heroin abuse cases is high".

ON PRECURSOR CONTROL

Para 295: "India is also the only country in South Asia where manufacture, export and import of precursors is regulated; their relatively free availability in other countries in the region might result in illicit manufacturers exploiting that situation".

Para 307: “The Board greatly appreciates the operation of an import/export authorisation system covering all psychotropic substances and ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in India. This system and the close collaboration of the Government of India with the Board have prevented the diversion of very large amounts of psychotropic substances and ephedrine and pseudoephedrine into illicit markets. At the same time, efforts have continued to be made to strengthen controls over other precursors, such as those used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and amphetamine type stimulants. The resulting successes have underlined the positive contribution of such efforts to global chemical control”.

EXTRACTS FROM THE US GOVERNMENT'S INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT, 1998

ON OVERALL TRAFFICKING SCENARIO

“ There is little evidence that significant quantities of heroin produced in or transiting India reach the United States.”

ON LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

“ In August 1997 the government introduced amendments to modify the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS) of 1985 to: (1) streamline search and seizure provisions; (2) codify provisions for civil forfeiture of drug-related assets; (3) simplify procedures for controlled delivery enforcement operations; (4) reform sentencing guidelines to differentiate better between minor and serious crimes to facilitate increased convictions; (5) clarify bail regulations for serious offenders more likely to disappear before trial, and (6) close technical loopholes hindering the prosecution and conviction of drug traffickers. The GOI hopes that this legislation will pass Parliament by spring 1998.”

ON LICIT CULTIVATION

“ With a new vigorous licit cultivation enforcement policy and careful adjustment of acreage, the GOI believes it can further enhance administrative control of licit cultivation while maintaining a good harvest.”

“ To decrease diversion of licit opium, the GOI for the sixth consecutive year, raised the 1997/98 minimum qualifying yield (MQY) per hectare of opium that/licit farmers must deliver to the government in order to retain their licenses. Most farmers will be required to provide at least 52 kg/ha in this crop year, compared with 48 kg/ha.”

“ Enforcement personnel now regularly visit farmers' homes instead of relying on harvested opium to be turned in voluntarily. In 1997, these efforts led to the direct seizure of 11 MT of raw opium harvested by licit cultivators, but not declared to the government.”

“ In November 1997, 30,000 cultivators went "on strike", voluntarily relinquishing their licenses to demand that the MQY be reduced for the 1997-98 season and the area under cultivation be raised. In response, the GOI replaced the cultivators by issuing 26,000 new licenses in three days. Because of the government's quick response, this change is unlikely to affect the 1998 harvest.”

“ Offences relating to cultivation and embezzlement of opium by licensed cultivators were put on par with the other trafficking offenses. Convictions can result in ten to twenty years imprisonment and fines of up to \$6,000.”

ON ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY

“ The protocol rank of the NCB Director General was raised to the Special Secretary level, increasing the stature of the agency within the government.”

“ The three NCB zonal offices opened in 1996 along the Pakistan border are now fully staffed and operational.”

ON DRUG INTERDICTION

“ India seized more than 400 kg of heroin on the Indo-Pakistan border, often alongside seizures of arms, ammunition, and explosives. Police also targeted heroin transshipment operations run through Afghan refugee groups in New Delhi.”

“ Through November 1997, GOI authorities seized 963 kg of heroin in 2367 cases compared with 1090 kg in 2485 cases in all of 1996. There was a significant rise in bulk seizures of heroin from Southwest Asia on the Indo-Pakistani border.”

ON PRECURSOR CONTROL

“ Strong industry cooperation helped control precursor chemical availability, as does a voluntary industry code of conduct that aids enforcement efforts.” “ In cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), India moved to improve its controls of the production and export of narcotics chemical precursors produced by India’s large chemical industry.”

“ The GOI lengthened the list of substances covered by drug law and strengthened controls on precursor chemicals in recent years. To align Indian law more closely with recommendations of the UN’s Economic/Social Council (ECOSOC) and the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the GOI brought all substances included in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances under Indian import/export controls. In addition, the following new substances have been brought under controls etryptamine, methcathinone, zipeprol, aminorex, brotizolam, and mesocard. Regulations covering the precursor chemicals n-acetylc-anthranillic acid and AA were amended to require sellers to establish the identity of buyers before sales can be completed.”

SIGNIFICANT SEIZURES EFFECTED DURING, 1997

HEROIN	69.254 Kgs.	NEW DELHI
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On 1.2.97, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi, intercepted two trucks at Suraj Kund Road near Delhi Faridabad border. On rummaging of the trucks, 69 packets of heroin weighing 69.254 Kgs. concealed in a specially made chamber in Diesel tanks of the trucks were seized. The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan. Four persons were arrested.

HEROIN	30.047 Kgs.	RAJASTHAN
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On 9.3.97, in a Joint operation conducted by Rajasthan Police, BSF & NCB, Jodhpur at BOP Durga, the officers intercepted one person approximately 500 to 600 km. from International border and seized Pakistan sourced, 30.047 Kg. of heroin, 14.700 Kg. of RDX, 8 ignition time device sets, 8 fuses with detonators, 8 detonators, 4 time pencils and other articles. The drug was packed in 30 white plastic bags and bore markings "007A Karwan LTD." and some inscriptions. The accused was arrested.

HEROIN	27.000 Kgs.	AMRITSAR
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On 4.4.97, Punjab Police, Amritsar searched a house in Chak Alla Baksha village and recovered one gunny bag containing 27 Kgs. of heroin packed in 34 packets. The drug was packed in brown envelop and further packed in polythene and again wrapped in cotton cloth. The drugs bore markings "KSN" and some urdu inscriptions. The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan.

HEROIN	25.000 Kgs.	AJMER
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On 18.4.97, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi conducted a search operation near Ajmer on the Jaipur-Ajmer road and intercepted one motor vehicle with two occupants. Rummaging of the vehicle by the officers resulted into a seizure of 25 Kgs. of Pakistani sourced heroin. The drug was packed in 25 packets and concealed in a specially built cavity in the side door panel of the vehicle. Both the persons were arrested.

HEROIN**40.000 Kgs.****MADHOPUR(PUNJAB)**

On 11.5.97, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Amritsar and Punjab jointly conducted a naka at Madhopur on Amritsar-Jammu road and intercepted one motor vehicle with two occupants. Rummaging of the vehicle resulted in a seizure of 40 Kg. of heroin packed in 40 packets. Out of 40 packets, 21 packets bore marking '555', 2 packets with "33 (NISKPIS-30151620)," 2 with 'NISKPIS/30151629' and 15 packets with '777'. 15 packets of the drug were concealed in tool box of the truck and 25 packets were concealed between the rim and tyres of 2 spare wheels kept in the vehicle. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia. One person was arrested in the case.

HEROIN**20.240 Kgs.****AMRITSAR**

On 20.5.97 Customs officers at Amritsar intercepted two Afghani nationals who arrived from Ariana Afghan Airlines at Amritsar Airport. Search of their baggages resulted in seizure of 20.240 Kg. of heroin from their possession in two different cases. The drug was packed in 81 polythene packets and concealed in 66 plastic talcum powder containers and 15 plastic shampoo bottles possessed by them. The suspected source of the drug was SWA. Both the Afghani nationals were arrested.

HEROIN**23.000 Kgs.****MUMBAI**

On 24.5.97, Mumbai Zonal Unit of Narcotics Control Bureau intercepted one Maruti car in Mumbai city with two occupants. Search of the vehicle resulted in a seizure of 23 Kg. of heroin. The drug was packed in polythene packets wrapped in cloth and bore markings '999'. The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan. Two persons including one Sri Lankan was arrested.

HEROIN**20.000 Kgs.****BIKHIWIND**

On 14/15.7.97, 12th BTN of Border Security Force, Bikhwind noticed one Pak national intruding into Indian territory at BOP Khalra barrier. On being challenged the intruder opened fire and the naka party also opened fire in self defence. The intruder was shot dead. Search of the area by the officers resulted in a seizure of 20 Kg. of heroin. The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan.

HEROIN**45.320 Kgs.****MUMBAI**

On 26.7.97, Officers of Customs, Mumbai apprehended two Nigerian nationals at Sahar Airport, Mumbai who were about to leave for Banaka via Addis Abbaba and seized 45.320 Kgs. of

brown sugar from their possession. The seized drug was packed in 11 polythene packets and concealed in three zipper suitcases. Both were arrested.

HEROIN	36.000 Kgs.	PUNJAB
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On 29.7.97, officers of BSF and Punjab Police jointly conducted a search operation near Ferozpur and noticed two persons intruding into India. On being challenged, the intruders fired upon the search party and one person fled towards Pakistan. The other two persons who fled towards India were arrested and search party seized 36 Kgs. of heroin, 1 AK Rifle, 2 AK magazines, 33 rounds of ammunition, 20 Kgs. of RDX, 1 wireless set, 19 detonators, 6 time pencils 2 mts. cordex and 1 human bomb switch (remote control) from them. One Pakistani and one Indian were arrested.

HEROIN	20.191 Kgs.	AMRITSAR
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On 11.8.97, Customs, Rajasansi Airport, Amritsar intercepted two Afghan nationals who arrived from Ariana Afghan Airlines flight from Afghanistan and seized 20.191 Kgs. of heroin from their possession in two different cases.. The seized drug was packed in 340 packets and concealed in specially designed cavities between the layers of the four walls of a cardboard carton containing cigarettes and vacuum jugs. Both were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Afghanistan.

HEROIN	25.500 Kgs.	MUMBAI
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On 19.8.97, officers of Dongri Police Station, Mumbai intercepted a truck parked at Dongri, Mumbai and recovered 9 packets containing 25.50 Kgs. of brown sugar. The cleaner of the truck was arrested.

HEROIN	43.000 Kgs.	DELHI
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On 21/22.8.97, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi intercepted four persons in a white Maruti Gypsy having a wireless antenna and bearing the sign "Traffic Warden" at Delhi-UP(Apsara) border. Detailed examination of the vehicle led to the detection of two cleverly made cavities under the front seats of the vehicle. A total of 39 packets of heroin weighing 43 Kg. were recovered. All the packets bore marking indicating their Pakistani origin. Indian currency worth Rs.3.35 lakhs was also recovered from the vehicle. All the three persons were arrested.

HEROIN	18.000 Kgs.	DELHI
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On 17.9.97, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi intercepted a transit bus operating between Jammu and Delhi at Singhu border. Two foreign nationals, one holding a

Botswana passport and the other holding two passports one of South Africa and the other Bahamas were apprehended and 18 Kg. of heroin was recovered and seized from their baggage. The drug was packed in 15 separate packets, each bore markings indicating its Pakistani origin. In the immediate follow up action, one Pakistani national was also arrested.

HEROIN	84.000 Kgs.	BHIKIWIND
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On 12/13.11.97, officers of Punjab Police, Tarn Taran distt. apprehended three persons in Bhikhiwind and recovered 84 Kgs. of heroin concealed in 99 packets. All the packets containing drug were thrown above from border fencing at different times. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan. Three persons were arrested.

HEROIN	15.000 Kgs.	MADHYA PRADESH
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On 21.12.97, Madhya Pradesh Unit of Central Bureau of Narcotics apprehended four persons traveling in a Maruti car at Ratlam - Indore highway and seized 15 Kg. of heroin from their possession. Five persons were arrested.

HEROIN	9.064 Kgs.	AMRITSAR
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On 23.12.97, Customs officers, Rajasansi Airport, Amritsar intercepted one Afghan national who arrived by Ariana Afghan Flight from Afghanistan. The baggage of the passenger consisted of three cardboard cartons containing 18 tiffin boxes. On suspicion, all the tiffin boxes were thoroughly examined and 9.064 Kgs. of heroin was seized from the base of all the tiffin boxes. Two Afghan nationals were arrested. The suspected source of the drug was Afghanistan.

HEROIN	23.000 Kgs.	MUMBAI
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On 29.12.1997, officers of narcotics cell, Customs (Prev), Mumbai intercepted two persons near Backbay bus depot in Mumbai and seized 23.000 Kgs. of heroin from their possession. Both were arrested.

HEROIN	21.600 Kgs.	MADHYA PRADESH
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On 31.12.97, Madhya Pradesh Unit of Central Bureau of Narcotics intercepted one truck on Mandsaur-Jaora road and seized 21.600 Kg. of heroin concealed in the diesel tank of the truck. In a follow up action, a lab was detected and seized 60 gms. of heroin, 8.5 Kgs. of lime, weighing balance, two especially designed under garments with pockets, refining equipments and four vehicles were seized. One person was arrested.

OPIUM	69.000 Kgs.	MANDSAUR
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On 7.2.97, Officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Neemuch searched the residential premises of one accused in village Thakad Khedi Athan in Mandsaur Distt. and seized 69 Kgs. of opium. The drug was packed in three plastic bags and concealed in a bath room. One person was arrested.

OPIUM	41.400 Kgs.	NEEMUCH
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On 15.1.97, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Neemuch, M.P. apprehended one person in village Malhargarh and seized 41.400 Kgs. of opium from his possession. He was arrested.

OPIUM	165.600 Kgs.	MANDSAUR
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On 24.5.97, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Neemuch apprehended one person in Mandsaur distt. and seized 165.600 Kg. of opium. One person was arrested.

OPIUM	83.500 Kgs.	KOTA
CHARAS	150.000 Kgs.	

On 12.7.97 officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Kota, Rajasthan apprehended two persons (one is Municipal Counselor) in Sawaimadhopur, Rajasthan and seized 83.500 Kgs. of opium and 150 Kgs. of charas. Two persons were arrested.

OPIUM	42.250 Kgs.	PRATAPGARH
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On 6.9.97, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Pratapgarh intercepted one Maruthi car on Pratapgarh-Mandsaur Road and seized 42.250 Kgs. of opium. The drug was packed in polythene packets and concealed in rear bumper of the vehicle and in specially made secret chamber built in petrol tank of the vehicle. Two persons were arrested.

OPIUM	46.150 Kgs.	NEEMUCH
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On 15.10.97, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Neemuch seized 46.150 Kgs. of opium from three persons at Village Chiksi in Chittorgarh distt. Three persons were arrested.

OPIUM	50.000 Kgs.	MUKTSAR
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On 19.10.97, officers of Punjab Police, Muktsar District apprehended two persons in Muktsar distt. and seized 35.000 Kgs. In a follow up action on 22.10.97, another person was apprehended and 15 Kg. of opium was seized. Three persons were arrested in the case.

OPIUM	28.000 Kgs.	JAIPUR
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On 11.11.97 Central Bureau of Narcotics, Jaipur apprehended two persons in the jurisdiction of Sahapur police station and seized 28.000 Kgs. of opium from their possession. Two Persons were arrested.

CHARAS	20.750 Kgs.	MUZAFFARNAGAR
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On 9.1.97, officers of Central Bureau of Investigation, Delhi intercepted one person at Muzaffarnagar Distt. of U.P. and seized 20.750 Kgs. of charas from his possession. He was arrested. The drug was packed in yellow colour polythene packet.

HASHISH	28.600 Kgs.	BHARTPUR
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On 22.3.97, officers of Rajasthan Police, Bharatpur Distt. seized 600 gms. of hashish from a person at Bharatpur and further interrogation of the accused resulted into further recovery of 28 Kg. of charas kept in a gunny bag and buried under the fields near a brick klin. One person was arrested.

HASHISH	22.347 Kgs.	NEW DELHI
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On 14.4.97, Customs officers (Preventive), New Delhi intercepted one checked in baggage bound for Amsterdam at IGI Airport, New Delhi. A sniffer dog was called to examine and the dog confirmed the suspicion that it contains narcotic drugs. The owner of the baggage was called and examination of the baggage resulted in recovery of 22.347 Kg. of hashish and some foreign currency. The seized drug was concealed in a specially made leather bag and kept in a rucksack bag. One US national was arrested.

HASHISH	26.300 Kgs.	NEW DELHI
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On 30.4.97, officers of Customs (Preventive), New Delhi intercepted baggage of a passenger traveling to Brussels by flight no. SK-968. Examination of the baggage resulted in recovery of 26.300 Kg. of hashish. The drug was in the shape of sticks and discs and packed in polythene paper and covered with coloured foam sheet and kept in a suitcase. The owner of the suitcase, one British national of Nepali origin was arrested.

HASHISH	44.700 Kgs.	MANMAD
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On 4.7.97, Manmad Railway Police apprehended two persons at Manmad Railway Station and seized 44.700 Kgs. of charas from their possession. Both were arrested.

HASHISH	22.000 Kgs.	LUCKNOW
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On 26.7.97 officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Lucknow apprehended two vehicles in Faizabad distt. and seized 22 Kgs. of charas. Four persons were arrested

HASHISH	25.000 Kgs.	MUZAFFARPUR
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On 25.8.97, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Muzaffarpur, rummaged the battery boxes of a compartment of the Sadbhawna Express train at Chakia Railway Station and recovered 25 Kgs. of hashish. The drug was packed in 51 packets.

HASHISH	440.000 Kgs.	MUMBAI
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On 13.9.97, officers of Narcotics Cell, CB, CID, Mumbai arranged narcotics trap at Kandivali (East), Mumbai. In the raid and search that followed, 440 Kg. of hashish was recovered and six persons were arrested. The drug was packed in Cartoons.

HASHISH	40.825 Kgs.	AHMEDABAD
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On 23.10.97, officers of Gujarat Police, Ahmedabad City apprehended one person at AMTS bus stand, Sarangpur Jultaminarai and seized 40.825 Kgs. of hashish from his possession. The drug was concealed in polythene bag. One person was arrested.

HASHISH	52.000 Kgs.	DELHI
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On 20.12.97, Delhi Zonal Unit of Narcotics Control Bureau, seized 52 Kgs. of high quality charas out side New Delhi Railway Station and arrested five persons including a Taiwanese courier who was to carry the drug to Europe. Interrogation of the accused revealed that the courier was returning to New Delhi from Calcutta on Puraba Express after his attempt to travel with drug on British Airways flight from Calcutta to Nice in (France) failed.

GANJA	1509.000 Kgs.	SILCHAR
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On 3.2.97, Silchar Customs (P) officers, intercepted one truck on Silchar-Imphal road and seized 1509 Kgs. of ganja from the vehicle. The driver and handyman fled leaving the vehicle. The drug was packed in 162 polythene bags and concealed in specially built chamber in the oil tank.

GANJA	1800.000 Kgs.	MANIPUR
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On 4.3.97, Excise officers of Manipur conducted a raid in village Kupak and recovered 1800 Kgs. of manufactured ganja in 100 packets wrapped in coloured polythene papers. One person was arrested.

GANJA	2027.000 Kgs.	CALCUTTA
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On 29.04.97 Calcutta Zonal Unit of Narcotics Control Bureau seized 2027 Kg of ganja in one case and arrested four persons.

GANJA	800.000 Kgs.	JALPAIGURI
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On 8.5.97 Jalpaiguri Division of Central Excise intercepted one truck with a load of electrical goods near Telepara. On search of the vehicle 800 Kg. of ganja was seized from one of the transformers loaded in the vehicle. Three persons were arrested.

GANJA	4061.000 Kgs.	NAGALAND
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On 30.5.97, officers of Nagaland Police seized 4061 Kg. of ganja. Four persons were arrested.

GANJA	1419.000 Kgs.	MURSHIDABAD
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On 16.7.97, officers of Customs, Murshidabad intercepted one tanker at Rampur road West Bengal. Search of the vehicle resulted in a seizure of 1419 Kg. of dry ganja. The drug was packed in 97 packets and kept in a gunny bag. He was arrested.

GANJA	3000.000 Kgs.	CHURHAT
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On 19.7.97, officers of Madhya Pradesh Police, apprehended one person in Churhat distt. and seized 3000 Kgs. of ganja from his possession. He was arrested.

GANJA	1820.000 Kgs.	ALIGARH
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On 12.8.97, officers of U.P. Police, Aligarh intercepted one vehicle near City School Tiraha and search of the vehicle resulted in a seizure of 52 bags of ganja weighing 1820 Kg.. Three persons were arrested.

GANJA	1862.000 Kgs.	GUWAHATI
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On 24.11.97, officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Guwahati Cell intercepted a truck near Patirladaha on the NH 31. Search of the truck resulted in a seizure of 124 packets of ganja weighing 1862 Kgs. The driver of the truck was arrested.

MORPHINE	4.000 Kgs.	LUCKNOW
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On 16.4.97, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Lucknow seized 4 Kg. of morphine in Lucknow city and arrested four persons in this connection. The drug was packed in polythene packets and wrapped with white cotton cloth and concealed in the tube of the stepney.

MORPHINE	12.000 Kgs.	LUCKNOW
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On 29.11.97, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Lucknow unit apprehended two persons in the district and seized 12.000 Kgs. of Morphine from their possession. Both were arrested.

METHAQUALONE	11.350 Kgs.	INDORE
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On 25.10.1997, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Mandsaur apprehended one person near Indore and seized 17,550 Mandrax tablets (11.350 Kgs.) from his possession. He was arrested.

MANDRAX TABLETS	382.043 Kgs.	CHENNAI
MANDRAX POWDER	14.618 Kgs.	

On 14.11.97, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Chennai, seized 382.043 Kgs. of Mandrax Tablets and 14.618 Kgs. of powder suspected to be Cocaine from a consignment of 14 packages declared as leather goods scheduled to fly by Lufthansa Flight to Johannesburg, South Africa. Five persons were arrested.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	2213.6 LITRES	AHMEDABAD
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On 11.12.97, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit of Narcotics Control Bureau, seized 2213.6 Litres of Acetic Anhydride from the premises of a factory in Vadodara in the state of Gujarat.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	3800 LITRES	MUMBAI
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On 24.12.97, officers of Central Excise Mumbai-VI Commissionerate seized unaccounted 3800 Kgs. of Acetic Anhydride from the premises of M/s Standard Synthetic Pvt. Ltd. in Mumbai. Three persons arrested.

JOINT ARMS AND NARCOTICS SEIZURES IN 1997

17.2.97

GUJARAT

Officers of Ist Bn BSF and "G" staff seized 131 Kg. of hashish and 5.450 Kg. of Explosive substance, suspected to be RDX from an area approximately 16 kms. and 3 kms. from BOP(Border out post) Jagmalbet near Kutchh in Gujarat State.

09.03.97

RAJASTHAN

Officers of Rajasthan Police, Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit and BSF jointly seized 30.047 Kg. of heroin and 14.700 Kg. of black RDX and ignition time device sets, fuse with detonators and time pencils from a place near BOP Durga, about 500-600 mtrs. from International Border in Rajasthan. one person has been arrested.

22.03.97

VARANASI

Varanasi Zonal Unit of Narcotics Control Bureau and Central Bureau of Narcotics Ghazipur in a joint operation intercepted a person Jawahar Yadav S/o Ram Dhani Yadav R/o Khowpur PS Jamaniya District Ghazipur at Varanasi Junction Railway Station on 22.3.97 in pursuance of a secret information gathered by a Sub-Inspector of Central Bureau of Narcotics. Search of the person resulted in recovery of 500 grams of heroin and 1.2 Kg. of RDX concealed separately in two sweet boxes kept in a plastic carry bag. The drug and RDX were seized and the person arrested by the CBN officer. Interrogation of the person revealed that one Kailash Jaisawal and his father Ram Jee Jaisawal of Tulashiya, Ghazipur brought him to Varanasi and at Varanasi handed over to him a carry bag containing apparently two sweet boxes and also gave him a railway ticket for Lucknow by Varanasi-Bareilly fast passenger for 22.3.97 and instructed him to handover the stuff to one Masharjehan of Shonalpura Road, Alambagh, Lucknow. The ticket, a slip containing Lucknow address of the consignee and a letter from Kailash Jaiswal, to the consignee at Lucknow were also recovered from the possession of the accused.

29.7.97

FEROZPUR (PUNJAB)

On 29.7.97, officers of BSF and Punjab Police jointly conducted a search operation near Ferozpur and noticed two persons intruding into India. On being challenged, the intruders fired upon the search party and one person fled towards Pakistan. The other two persons who fled towards India were arrested and search party seized 36 Kgs. of heroin, 1 AK Rifle, 2 AK magazines, 33 rounds of ammunition, 20 Kgs. of RDX, 1 wireless set, 19 detonators, 6 time pencils 2 mts. cordex and 1 human bomb switch (remote control) from them. One Pakistani and one Indian were arrested.

28.8.97

AMRITSAR

On 28.8.97, officers of Customs, Amritsar conducted a search operation near village Samowal on Indo-Pak border and noticed three persons carrying headloads crossing into Indian side. On being challenged by the naka party, the intruders tried to run away leaving the headloads. However, two of them were apprehended. Search of the area resulted in recovery of 3 jute bags containing 48 Kgs of heroin in 48 packets, 5 Kgs. of opium in 10 packets, one pistol, one magazine, 6 live cartridges. Of the 48 heroin packets, 18 bore markings "77/88" and 30 bore markings "315" and 10 opium packets bore markings "Lyons original". The suspected source of the seized articles was Pakistan. Two Pakistani nationals were arrested in the case.

SIGNIFICANT SEIZURES OF ACETIC ANHYDRIDE EFFECTED DURING 1997**185 LITRES JAISALMER, RAJASTHAN**

On 27.1.97, officers of BSF, Jaisalmer apprehended one person. Interrogation of the person resulted in a seizure of 185 ltrs. of Acetic Anhydride stored in three jerry cans and buried in the fields near border post no.695.

315 LITRES BARMER, RAJASTHAN

On 25.2.97, officers of BSF and Customs(Barmar), conducted a search operation near border post no.775 and recovered nine jerrycans containing 315 ltrs. of Acetic Anhydride buried in the fields.

223 LITRES AMRITSAR, PUNJAB

On 28.2.97, officers of Customs(Preventive), Amritsar, checked six packages lying in the main luggage office, Railway Station, Amritsar and recovered 223 ltrs. of Acetic Anhydride, which was concealed in six white plastic jerrycans. The packages were booked from New Delhi for Amritsar without the name of any consigner or consignee. The recovered chemical was seized.

7.200 LITRES RATLAM, MADHYA PRADESH

On 12.6.97, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Neemuch busted a morphine laboratory in Ratlam Distt. M.P. and seized 4.350 Kg. of Morphine, 7.200 litres. of Acetic Anhydride and other equipment used in manufacturing of morphine. One person was arrested.

11.500 LITRES LUCKNOW

On 14.11.97, officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Lucknow seized 23 bottles containing 11.500 Lts. of Acetic Anhydride, 2.500 Lts. of Acetyl Chloride, 500 ML. of Anesthetic ether IP and 75 Kgs. of Sodium from a grocery shop. One person was arrested.

2213.6 LITERS AHMEDABAD

On 11.12.97, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit of Narcotics Control Bureau, seized 2213.6 Litres of Acetic Anhydride from the premises of a factory in Vadodara in the state of Gujarat.

3800 LITERS MUMBAI

On 24.12.97, officers of Central Excise Mumbai-VI Commissionerate seized unaccounted 3800 Kgs. of Acetic Anhydride from the premises of M/s Standard Synthetic Pvt. Ltd. in Mumbai. Three persons arrested.

STATEWISE SEIZURES OF HEROIN (IN Kg.) ORIGINATING IN SOUTH WEST ASIA (SWA)

States	1996	1997	% growth in 1996 over 1995
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
J & K	149	12	(-92)
Punjab	200	372	(+86)
Rajasthan	117	57	(-51)
Gujarat	1	-	-
Delhi	219	142	(-35)
Mumbai	76	57	(-25)
2. Total seizures of heroin of SWA origin*	787	640	
3. Seizures at the Indo-Pak Border	468	441	
4. Percent of (3) to (2)	59	69	
5. ALL-INDIA SEIZURES	1257	1332	
6. Percent of (5) to (2)	63	48%	

* Statements of the accused, place of seizure, markings on drug, routing etc. are taken into account while determining the origin of seized drug. Seizures without any such definite indications are not included although they may have originated in SWA.

DETAILS OF MANUFACTURING FACILITIES DISMANTLED DURING 1997

S.No.	Date of Seizure	Place of Destruction	Drug Type (in Kg.)	Other drugs/ (in Kg./Lt)	No.of persons arrested
1.	7.1.97	Barkheda Naik, Mandsaur Distt.	0.850 Heroin 5.300 Opium		1
2.	7.2.97	Mohalla Upalla, Mandsaur Distt.	0.600 Morphine 30.530 Opium		3
3.	12.2.97	Madhya Pradesh	1.200 Heroin 0.100 Opium	Acetic Chloride 1.000 lt.	3
4.	25.2.97	Madanjri (U.P)	11.800 Opium Sol. 0.400 Heroin	Acetic Chloride 1.000 lt.	1
5.	14.4.97	Neemuch,	1.300 Heroin	-	4
6.		Neemuch	7.300 Heroin Sol.		
7.	1.5.97	Badagaon, Bareilly, U.P.	4.150 Opium 0.055 Heroin 10.000 Opium Sol.	Acetic Anhydride 2.500 lt. Acetic Chloride 0.500 lt.	1
8.	5.5.97	Nandavata, Mandsaur	10.800 Opium	-	1
9.	30.5.97	Basedibhati, Mandsaur	30.400 Morphine Sol. 0.950 Opium 0.150 Morphine	-	3
10.	30.5.98	Barabanki	0.100 Morphine		
11.	2.6.97	Jogani, Mandsaur	1.050 Morphine 24.800 Opium Sol.	-	1
12.	12.6.97	Ratlam	4.350 Morphine	Acetic Anhydride 7.200 lt.	1
13.	23.7.97	Kheri, Mandsaur	0.940 Morphine	-	1
14.	30.7.97	Sindha, Bareilly	3.330 Opium 0.100 Morphine	-	1
15.	12.9.97	Laduna, Mandsaur	5.300 Opium 0.600 Heroin	Acetic Anhydride 0.500 lt.	4
16.	22.9.97	Devaldi, Chittorgarh	22.250 Morphine	Lime 1.000 Kg.	1
17.	5.10.97	Karnakhedi, Mandsaur	21.450 Morphine Sol. 13.700 Opium 0.800 Morphine	-	5
18.	10.10.97	Sabhakheda, Mandsaur	1.500 Heroin	Amonium Chloride 1.750 lt.	2
19.	14.11.97	Chhoti Bazar, Barabanki	-	Acetic Anhydride 11.500 lt.	1
20.	31.12.97	Khanpura Gate, Mandsaur	0.060 Heroin	-	-

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED IN 1997

During 1997, 99 foreign nationals were arrested in narcotics smuggling as compared to 130 persons in 1996. 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 1997 as compared to 1996 the Afghani's for the first time accounted for attempted exportation of Acetic Anhydride a precursor chemical.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS ARRESTED IN 1997

S.No.	NATIONALITY	PERSONS ARRESTED
1.	AUSTRIAN	1
2.	AFGHANI	9
3.	BANGLADESHI	1
4.	BRITISH	8
5.	BURINDI	2
6.	DANISH	4
7.	ETHIOPIA	1
8.	FRENCH	2
9.	GAMBIAN	3
10.	GERMAN	2
11.	GHANIAN	1
12.	IRANIAN	1
13.	ITALIAN	2
14.	LIBERIAN	1
15.	MYANMARESE	8
16.	NEPALESE	4
17.	NIGERIAN	22
18.	PAKISTANI	7
19.	PORTUGUESE	1
20.	SRI LANKAN	7
21.	SOUTH AFRICAN	2
22.	SOMALIAN	1
23.	TANZANIAN	2
24.	UGANDAN	4
25.	U.S.A.	1
26.	WEST AFRICAN	1
27.	ZAIRE	1
TOTAL		99

NCB - I (INFORMATION REPORT)

Agency _____

Reference No. _____ Date _____

Code No. of Informer: _____

1. Commodity/Commodities: _____

2. Value (Where possible): _____

3. Names of the suspects with: _____
Parentage & address _____

4. Name of the Gang/main _____
Person or persons _____
involved _____

5. Links of the suspects with _____
gang/main person or persons _____
involved _____

6. Place/Places where goods are suspected to be
secreted _____

7. Proposed Action _____

INFORMATION RECORDED

Time, date & place of
recording the information.

Signature, Name &
Designation of the
Officer recording
the information.

FORM 'F'

SEIZURE REPORT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS & PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES
(TO BE FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SEIZURE)

1. NAME OF SEIZING AGENCY:
2. DATE OF SEIZURE:
3. PLACE OF SEIZURE:

4. QUANTITY SEIZED:	Kg.	GRAMS	MILLIGRAMS
1. OPIUM	_____	_____	_____
2. MORPHINE	_____	_____	_____
3. HEROIN	_____	_____	_____
4. GANJA	_____	_____	_____
5. CHARAS/HASHISH	_____	_____	_____
6. COCAINE	_____	_____	_____
7. METHAQUALONE	_____	_____	_____
8. ACETIC ANHYDRIDE (in Ltrs.	_____	_____	_____
9. ANY OTHER DRUG	_____	_____	_____

5. PACKING/MARKING, IF ANY: _____

6. SECTION OF THE NDPS AND OTHER ACTS, UNDER WHICH OFFENCE IS COMMITTED: _____

7. MODE OF TRANSPORT (TICK WHICH EVER IS APPLICABLE)
CAR/TRUCK/BUS/TWO WHEELER/THREE WHEELER/HEAD LOAD, ETC.

- i. REGISTRATION No. OF THE VEHICLE _____
- ii. MAKE _____ MODEL _____
- iii. NAME & ADDRESS OF THE OWNER _____

8. SUSPECTED SOURCE OF THE SEIZED DRUG (TICK WHICH EVER IS APPLICABLE):
PAKISTAN/MYANMAR/NEPAL/BANGLADESH/INDIGENOUS/OTHERS (PLEASE SPECIFY)

9. SUSPECTED DESTINATION OF THE SEIZED DRUG: _____
(COUNTRY/PLACE NAME)

10. PARTICULARS OF THE OFFENDER/PERSON ARRESTED (FILL UP SEPARATE SHEET IF PERSONS ARRESTED ARE MORE THAN ONE) :

- i. NAME : _____
ii. ALIASES (IF ANY) _____
iii. FATHER'S NAME _____
iv. NATIONALITY AND SEX: _____
v. PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD NO. _____
vi. DATE & PLACE OF ISSUE _____

vii. ADDRESS: (INDICATE THE POLICE STATION AND POST OFFICE WITHIN WHICH THE PERSON HAS RESIDENCE) :

11. PARTICULARS OF ACCOMPLICES NAMED BY THE OFFENDER/ARRESTED PERSON (FILL UP SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH ACCOMPLICE) .

- i. NAME: _____ ii. ALIASES (IF ANY) _____
iii. FATHER'S NAME _____
iv. NATIONALITY AND SEX _____
v. PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD NO. _____
vi. DATE & PLACE OF ISSUE _____
vii. ADDRESS : _____

12. NAME, DESIGNATION AND PART PLAYED BY THE OFFICERS IN THE SEIZURE CASE :

13. BRIEF FACTS OF CASE : (NARRATE THE EVENTS STARTING FROM RECEIPT OF INTELLIGENCE (IF ANY) AND ANY FACTS OF INTEREST FROM VERIFICATION ANGLE) .

CR/FIR _____ STATION _____ DATED _____

SIGNATURE AND DESIGNATION

FORWARDED TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU, WEST BLOCK-I,
WING NO. V, R.K. PURAM, NEW DELHI-110066.

ANNEXURE - VIII

**RETURNS / REGISTERS PRESCRIBED FOR
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
(APPLICABLE TO ACETIC ANHYDRIDE
& N-ACETYL ANTHRANILIC ACID)**

FORM-1
REGISTER OF MANUFACTURE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
(See clause 3)

Date:	Name of the Controlled Substance:				
Quantity in hand at the beginning of the day	Quantity of the substance manufac- tured	Details of quantity of the controlled substance sent out of the factory	Total. quantity sent out of the factory	Quantity in hand at the close of the day	Handling losses, if any
To whom sent (Name and address of the person and location of the premises to be given).					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- Notes: 1. The quantity shall be indicated in kilograms.
2. This record shall be maintained on day to day basis and entries shall be made for each day the establishment opens for work irrespective of whether there are any transactions or not and entries shall be completed for each day before the close of the day and incharge of the factory shall initial after the entries. The pages of the register shall contain running number.
3. If more than one controlled substance is dealt with, separate register shall be maintained for each of such substances.

FORM -2
REGISTER OF CONSUMPTION, SALE IMPORT OR EXPORT OF
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
(See clause 3)

Date:	Name of the controlled substance:			
Quantity in hand at the beginning of the day	Details of quantity of the received substance			
	Sl. No.	Quantity	From whom received (Name and address of the person to be given)	Consignment Note/Bill of Entry No.
1	2	3	4	5

Details of quantity of the substance Distributed/ sold/exported/imported/consumed			Quantity in hand at the close of day
--	--	--	---

Sl. No.	Quantity	To whom sold/sent consumed (Name and address of the person and location of the premises to be given)	Consignment Note or Issue slip No.	
6	7	8	9	10

- Notes: 1. The quantity shall be indicated in kilograms.
2. This record shall be maintained on day to day basis and entries shall be made for each day the establishment opens for work irrespective of whether there are any transactions or not and entries shall be completed for each day before the close of the day and incharge shall initial after the entries. The pages of the register shall contain running number.
3. If more than one controlled substance is dealt with separate register shall be maintained for each such substance.
4. Strike out whatever is inapplicable.

FORM-3

CONSIGNMENT NOTE

(To accompany a consignment of controlled substance)

(See clause 4)

Serial No.	Date and time of despatch of the consignment
------------	---

- Name and address of the consignor: (manufacturer, dealer, distributor, or importer)
- Name and address of the consignee: (manufacturer, dealer, distributor or exporter)
- Central Excise Registration No. or Sales Tax Registration No. or Personal Account No. (Income Tax) or Registration No. under the Shops and Commercial Establishment Act or Registration No. given by the Department of Industry, if any, of the consignee.
- Description and quantity of the consignment:

Particulars of the controlled substance	No. of packages	Quantity	
		Gross weight	Net weight

- Mode of transport (Particulars of the transporter, Registration number of the vehicle, R.R. if the Transport is by Railway or Goods Transport, if any).

Signature of the consignor
with date
(Name in capital letters)

- 5-A. The total number of tamper-proof seals affixed on motorised tankers and each of their description.

6. Date and time of receipt by the consignee and his remarks.

Signature of the consignee
and his remarks

Notes: (1) This Consignment Note should be serially numbered on annual basis.

(2) The consignor should record a certificate on the cover page of each book containing Consignment Notes indicating the number of pages contained in the Consignment Note-Book.

(3) The books containing Consignment Notes used or currently under use shall be produced to the authorised officer whenever called upon.

FORM-4

QUARTERLY RETURN OF MANUFACTURE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

(See clause 7)

Return for the quarter ending on.....

1. Name of the manufacturer
2. Address
3. Name of the controlled substance
4. Opening balance of the controlled substance at the beginning of the quarter.

Details of manufacture and sale

Manufacture			Sale		
Date	Quantity	Date	To whom sold (Name and address of the person and location of the premises)	Consignment Note No.	Quantity
Total :			Total:		

6. Closing balance at the end of the quarter.

Certified that the information given below is correct and the relevant records are available with me/us.

Signature:

Name:

Designation:

Date:

- Notes: 1. The quantity should be indicated in kilograms.
2. For each controlled substance, separate return shall be sent.
3. This return is to be sent to the concerned¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau whose address is given below:—

1. Substituted by G.S.R. No. 372 (E), dated 1.5.1995

Sl. No.	Area within which the officer or establishment- of the manufacturer, seller, distributor importer or exporter falls	To whom quarterly Return is to be sent
1	2	3
1.	States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, the National Capital territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Chandigarh	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit, Wing-7, Second Floor, West Block-I R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.
2.	¹ [States of Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh.]	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit, C-20, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
3.	States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Varanasi Zonal Unit, 56, Prashantpuri (DIG Colony), Varanasi-221002.
4.	States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal and the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Eastern Zonal Unit, 4/2 Karaya Road, 3rd Floor, Calcutta-700 017.
5.	States of Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, ² [xxxxx], and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Bombay Zonal Unit, Exchange Bldg., 3rd Floor, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 400 038.
6.	States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Southern Zonal Unit, 21 & 22, Gopala Krishna Iyer Road, T. Nagar, Madras-600 017.

1. Substituted by G.S.R. No. 372 (E), dated 1.5.1995.

2. Madhya Pradesh deleted by G.S.R. No. 372 (E), dated 1.5.1995.

FORM-5

**QUARTERLY RETURN OF RECEIPT, IMPORT, SALE,
CONSUMPTION OR EXPORT OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE**

(See clause 7)

Return for the quarter ending on.....

1. Name of the seller, distributor, exporter, importer, or consumer*
2. Address:
3. Name of the Controlled substance:
4. Opening balance of the Controlled substance at the beginning of the quarter:
5. Details of quantity received and sold, consumed or exported* :

Receipt			
Date	Received from whom (Name and address of the person)	Consignment Note No./Bill of entry No.	Quantity received
Total:			

Sale, consumption or export			
Date received	To whom sent (Name and address of the person and location of the premises)	Consignment Note No./Bill of Entry No.	Quantity sent or consumed
Total:			

6. Closing balance at the end of the quarter.

Certified that the information given above is correct and the relevant records are available with me/us.

Signature:

Name:

Designation:

Date:

- Notes:
1. The quantity should be indicated in kilograms.
 2. For each controlled substance, separate return shall be sent.
 3. *Strike out whichever is not applicable.
 4. This return is to be sent to the concerned '[Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, whose address is given below:—

Sl. No.	Area within which the office or establishment of the manufacturer seller, distributor, importer or exporter falls.	To whom Quarterly Return is to be sent.
1	2	3
1.	States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit, Wing No. 7 Second Floor, West Block-I, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-1 10 066.
2.	¹ [States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh]	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit, C-20, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
3.	States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Varanasi Zonal Unit, 56-Prashnatpuri, (DIG Colony) Varanasi-221 002.
4.	States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal and the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Eastern Zonal Unit 4/2, Karaya Road, 3rd Floor, Calcutta-700 017.
5.	States of Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, ² [xxx] and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Bombay Zonal unit Exchange Bldg., 3rd Floor, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-400 038.
6.	States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamilnadu, and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry	¹ [Zonal Director], Narcotics Control Bureau, Southern Zonal Unit, 21 & 22 Gopala Krishna Iyer Road, T. Nagar, Madras-600 017.

1. Substituted by G.S.R. No. 372 (E), dated 1.5.1995.

2. Madhya Pradesh deleted by G.S.R. No. 372 (E), dated 1.5.1995.

***FORM - 6**

**QUARTERLY REPORT ON TRANSPORT OF CONTROLLED
SUBSTANCE TO A CONSIGNEE OUTSIDE THE ZONE OF A
CONSIGNOR**

(See sub-clause (9) of clause 3)

Report for the quarter ending on.....

1. Name of the Consignor:

2. Address:

3. Name of the Controlled Substance:

4. Details of the consignments sent to the area of jurisdiction of the Zonal Director, Narcotics
Control Bureau to whom the report is sent :

Sl No.	Date on which Sent	Quantity	To whom sent (indicate name and address)	Consignment Note No.	Mode of transportation
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Signature :

Name :

Designation :

Notes : 1. The quantity should be indicated in Kilogram:

2. For each controlled substance a separate return shall be sent.

* Added by G.S.R. 26(E), dated 12.1.1996

NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS (PROVISIONAL) AS ON 31/12/97

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
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1. SEIZURES OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN KG. WITH NO. OF CASES

Opium	Seizures	3011	2256	1339	2875	3221
	Cases	1679	1171	871	977	1333
Morphine	Seizures	36	51	4	4	76
	Cases	105	145	35	37	75
Heroin	Seizures	1088	1011	1678	1257	1332
	Cases	3383	3331	3236	3043	2990
Ganja	Seizures	98867	187896	121873	62992	80866
	Cases	5214	6827	5737	5833	7062
Hashish	Seizures	8238	6992	3629	6520	3285
	Cases	2827	2672	2691	2593	2223
Cocaine	Seizures	2	1.58	40	3	24
	Cases	4	6	6	8	6
Methaqualone	Seizures	15004	45319	20485	2212	1740
	Cases	283	457	196	405	207
Phenobarbital	Seizures	-	-	-	-	-
	Cases	-	-	-	-	-
L.S.D	Seizures	164	256	113	1285	
	(Sq. Paper) Cases	1	-	1	7	
Acetic Anhydride	Seizures	19758	47740	9282	4627	8311
	(in ltrs.) Cases	22	40	26	14	12

2. PERSON ARRESTED

a) Nos of person arrested including Foreigners	13723	15452	14673	13554	14565
b) Nos of Foreigners arrested	144	136	148	130	99

3. ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

a) Nos of persons prosecuted	9964	9154	12918	12198	13203
b) Nos of persons convicted	1488	1245	2456	2963	2796
c) Nos of persons acquitted	1633	3156	3914	6102	4944

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

Nos of detention orders issued under PITNDPS Act, 1988	116	156	111	80	82
Nos detained	92	123	89	67	68

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5. DESTRUCTION OF NARCOTICS DRUG YIELDING PLANTS (With reported Potential Yield)					
<i>a) Poppy Plant</i>					
Area (in acres)	67	0.5	236	178	72
Potential Yield (in Kg.)	754	9	3650	Not Rep.	0
<i>b) Cannabis Plant</i>					
Area (in acres)	2587	858	638	598	222
Potential Yield (in Kg.)	3270661	1073334	694617	954392	162387
6. DESTRUCTION OF MANUFACTURING FACILITIES					
<i>a) Facilities detected and quantity of finished drugs seized in Kg.</i>					
Heroin	1	27	6	-	13
Facilities detected	4	3	8	-	9
Hashish	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities detected	-	-	-	-	0
Methaqualone	1710	6091	7336	1368	-
Facilities detected	2	8	4	4	0
Morphine	-	-	-	-	83
Facilities detected	-	-	-	-	11
<i>b) Nos of persons arrested</i>	3	25	17	15	34
<i>c) Incriminating material seized in Kg.</i>					
Acetic Anhydride	21040	-	-	50	32
Acetyl Anthranillic Acid (ltrs.)	-	-	561	87	-
Acetyl Anthranillic Powder	-	-	100	-	-
Acetyl Chloride	-	-	7	-	2
Ammonium Chloride	-	18.7	7	-	3
Diethyl Ether	-	-	-	-	-
Methenol	-	-	-	-	-
Opium	2.750	32	10	-	208
Opium Solution (ltrs.)	-	-	-	-	70
Sodium Carbonate	-	-	-	-	3
7. DISPOSAL OF SEIZED NARCOTICS DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES					
Opium	449	33.3	5	21	23
Morphine	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	240	463	404	23	70
Ganja	10699	12850	1809	580	8493
Hashish	1115	2234	8709	157	244
Cocaine	-	0.95	-	-	-
Methaqualone	17345	9449	10852	417	2999
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-	-
L.S.D (Sq. Paper)	-	-	-	-	-
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	-	-	-	-	-

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
8. FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY					
a) Value of property	-	1024400	309479	1373183	1055211
Forfeited (Rs.)					
No. of Cases	-	1	3	3	3
b) Value of property	904044	85067571	210428345	1655770	15480211
Frozen (Rs.)					
Nos of Cases	7	17	17	3	6
9. AGENCY-WISE NUMBER OF SEIZURES					
All India	13518	14657	12799	12917	13958
Narcotics Control Bureau	116	90	38	61	81
Directorate of Revenue	18	29	28	21	18
Intelligence					
Custom and Central Excise	474	417	272	158	228
Central Bureau of Narcotics	79	70	65	108	252
Organisations					
Border Security Force (BSF)	125	180	276	206	122
C.B.I.	12	6	1	4	1
State Agencies (Total)	12694	13865	12119	12342	13255
Police	12497	13526	11833	12314	13223
Excise	197	339	286	28	32
Joint Operation	-	-	-	15	1
10. AGENCY-WISE BREAK-UP OF QUANTITY SEIZED (IN KG.)					
A. NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU					
Opium	166	1.4	40	11	37
Morphine	-	-	-	-	0
Heroin	69	101	75	104	86
Ganja	3349	3228	462	650	3022
Hashish	347	261	27	135	157
Cocaine	0.06	-	-	2	
Methaqualone	5776	676	1064	-	0
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-	
LSD	-	-	-	-	
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	-	-	880	-	2214
B. DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE					
Opium	393	0.04	29	-	
Morphine	-	-	-	-	
Heroin	140	15	243	354	203
Ganja	703	1170	1633	111	2508
Hashish	-	1340	130	3627	25
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	15
Methaqualone	372	12820	14099	1765	595

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-	
LSD	-	-	-	-	
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	2000	-	-	50	
C. CUSTOM AND CENTRAL EXCISE					
Opium	111	26	61	77	7
Morphine	-	30	2	-	
Heroin	114	152	207	164	321
Ganja	22146	22621	6754	1058	2568
Hashish	1369	1294	850	767	572
Cocaine	1	-	3	1	9
Methaqualone	4140	11361	205	4	
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-	
LSD	-	-	-	-	
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	8000	25275	78	3022	4101
D. CENTRAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS (C.B.N.)					
Opium	127	468	165	506	1502
Morphine	2	-	-	3	33
Heroin	25	22	60	17	100
Ganja	152	168	52	48	46
Hashish	19	1	-	7	210
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	
Methaqualone	-	-	-	-	11
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-	
LSD	-	-	-	-	
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	-	-	-	-	19
E. BORDER SECURITY FORCE (B.S.F.)					
Opium	12	8	-	-	0
Morphine	0.295	0.5	-	-	
Heroin	77	177	653	145	110
Ganja	1156	1466	2073	2569	3464
Hashish	813	513	491	138	228
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	
Methaqualone	-	-	-	-	
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-	
LSD	-	-	-	-	
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	7501	3650	4715	140	590
F. CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (C.B.I.)					
Opium	3	2	-	-	
Morphine	-	-	-	-	
Heroin	13	6	-	-	
Ganja	2	-	-	-	
Hashish	7	6	13	4	21
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Methaqualone	-	-	-	-	
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-	
LSD	-	-	-	-	
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	-	-	-	-	
G. STATE POLICE					
Opium	2196	1751	1044	2281	1675
Morphine	34	20	2	2	42
Heroin	638	530	430	326	511
Ganja	68310	144754	108963	58374	62219
Hashish	5680	3571	2039	1776	2073
Cocaine	1	1.2	37	-	0
Methaqualone	4736	20462	5117	443	1134
Phenobarbital	-	-	-	-	
LSD (Sq. Paper)	164	256	-	648	
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	2257	18815	3609	740	1073
H. STATE EXCISE					
Opium	-	-	-	-	
Morphine	69 amps	-	-	-	
Heroin	12	8	9	-	0
Ganja	3049	14489	1937	97	7038
Hashish	3	7	79	2	0
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	315

