



Say Yes to Life, No to Drugs

NCB DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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NEWS INDEX Date: August 28, 2026			
S.No.	Publisher Name	Headline	Page No.
NEWS SUMMARY			
1		Summary	1-2
NCB			
2	Outlook India	Interview "Drug Consumption in India is Increasing", says NCB DG Anurag Garg	3-7
INTERNATIONAL			
3	ANI	US lawmakers reintroduce bill targeting China-linked fentanyl networks	8
4	NE News	Nine yaba tablets, four deaths: Bangladesh Police intoxication theory under cloud	9-10
NORTH EAST			
5	Outlook India	InDepth Drugs and the Golden Triangle: Renewed Concerns for Northeast India	11-13
6	The Print	Drugs worth over Rs 203 cr seized in Mizoram since 2024: Minister	14
7	India Today NE	Arunachal's East Siang NCORD intensifies drug crackdown, orders action against illegal rehab centres	15-16
8	North East Today	Arunachal: Tirap Police Nab Drug Peddlers; 2 Serving IRBn Jawans Among 4 Arrested	17
9	NDTV	"Very Worrying": Assam Chief Minister On New Drug Route From Myanmar	18-19
10	G Plus (Guwahati Plus)	76 Kg Drugs Seized in Assam and Mizoram, Two Arrested in Separate DRI Operations	20
11	India Today NE	Assam's Basistha Police arrest two women drug peddlers, recover 15 grams of heroin	21
12	Arunachal24	Arunachal Four Alleged Drug Peddlers Arrested in East Siang	22
SOUTH			
13	The Times of India	Eagle Force freezes Rs 100 crore linked to drug networks in Telangana	23
14	Newsmeter	Two Hyderabad constables assigned to track drug peddlers steal Rs 1.5 crore meth; arrested	24-25
15	The Print	Man poses as Police SI, seizes, sells MDMA in Kozhikode; held	26
16	The Times of India	Two arrested for smuggling 36g of Heroin by train	27
WEST			
17	Free Press Journal	Pune Police Destroy Narcotics Worth ₹4.11 Crore In Disposal Drive	28
18	Mid-Day	Six sentenced to 20 years in jail for manufacturing mephedrone in Mumbai flat	29
19	Free Press Journal	Pune Crime: 2 Arrested, 1 Absconding As Police Seize MD Drugs Worth ₹11.90 Lakh In Nhavare	30
20	Ahmedabad Mirror	Rs 1.17cr worth cocaine seized in Naroda, 1 held	31
21	Herald Goa (O Herald)	Goa schools told to enforce 500-metre drug-free zone	32-33
NORTH			
22	Outlook India	Editor's Note The High That Could Puncture India's Growth Story	34-36
23	Outlook India	Cover Story Zombie, Meow Meow, Chitta: The Dose Destroying India's Youth	37-46
24	ORF (Observer Research	Keeping Pace with Semi-Synthetic Cannabinoids: India's Regulatory Challenge	47-50
25	Hindustan Times	Lathis and late-night patrols: Women wage grassroots battle against drugs in Dehradun village	51-53
26	The Times of India	War on drugs: Fatehabad cops freeze assets worth Rs 25.5L	54
27	The Kashmir Horizon	Two-Storeyed residential House Worth ₹50 Lakh Attached For Drug Trafficking: Police	55
28	First India	Two drug peddlers arrested with 260 grams of smack in Rajasthan	56
29	Telangana Today (IANS)	Tilak Varma backs PM Modi's call for drug-free youth, wider Olympic participation	57-58
30	Bhilwara Halchal	नशे के नेटवर्क पर बड़ा प्रहार: 3,482 किलो ड्रगा घुरा सहित मादक पदार्थ बरामद, 9.75 करोड़ की संपत्ति सीज	59-60
31	Dainik Bhaskar	भौलवाड़ा में 3 तस्करी को 10-10 साल की सजा: एक-एक लाख रुपये जर्माना भी, लावारिस वैन से मिली थी 84 किलो अफीम	61
32	Himachal Dastak	Kangra: नशा तस्करी में दोषी को 5 साल की सजा, 1 लाख जर्माना	62
33	Amar Ujala	800 किलो गांजा तस्करी में दोषी को 14 साल की सजा, दो लाख रुपये जर्माना	63
34	India TV	दिल्ली के गोविंदपुरी में मादक पदार्थ की तस्करी पर बड़ी कार्रवाई, भारी मात्रा में कोकीन और MDMA के साथ विदेशी नागरिक गिरफ्तार	64
35	ABP News	लेह एयरपोर्ट पर ANTF का बड़ा एक्शन! ड्रग्स के साथ हिमाचल का शहस गिरफ्तार	65
36	Dainik Bhaskar	जौद में हेरोइन के साथ महिला तस्कर गिरफ्तार: सप्लाई करने की फ़ायक में थी; सूचना पर पुलिस की रेड	66
37	Dainik Bhaskar	2.66 ग्राम हेरोइन के साथ गिरफ्तार दो युवक गिरफ्तार: मोटरसाइकिल जब्त, एनडीपीएस एक्ट के तहत मामला दर्ज	67
38	Dainik Bhaskar	फरीदकोट में तस्कर से 9 MM पिस्टल-कारतूस बरामद: 522 ग्राम हेरोइन समेत गिरफ्तार: रिमांड में तस्करी नेटवर्क पर करेगी पुछताछ	68
39	Dainik Bhaskar	2.20 ग्राम बाउन श्गर लेकर भागते युवक को पुलिस ने पकड़ा	69
40	Amar Ujala	अफीम तस्करी मामले में चार और युवक गिरफ्तार, अब तक सात पकड़े	70
41	Dainik Bhaskar	805 ग्राम अफीम के साथ पिता-पुत्र गिरफ्तार: 2 लाख रुपये, कार और कई नंबर प्लेट भी बरामद	71
42	Dainik Bhaskar	पुलिस ने दो नशा तस्करी को गिरफ्तार किया: 255 ग्राम चरस बरामद, NDPS एक्ट के तहत कार्रवाई	72
43	Dainik Bhaskar	पधर में नाके के दौरान 2.015 किलो चरस बरामद: शक के आधार पर दो बुजुर्ग को रोक़ा, तलाशी में मिली नशे की खेप, केस दर्ज	73
44	Bhaskar Hindi (IANS)	छत्तीसगढ़ में कांच और कचरे के नीचे छिपाकर रखा गया गांजा बरामद, चार गिरफ्तार	74
45	Dainik Bhaskar	मिर्जापुर पुलिस ने 40.5 किलो गांजा जब्त किया: अमेठी से चोरी बोलेरो में छत में बॉक्स बनाकर हो रही थी तस्करी	75
46	Dainik Bhaskar	सीबीएसई ने कहा- व्हाट्सएप में सेज की जगह आमने-सामने बात करें: अब स्कूलों में बच्चों के साथ पैरेंट्स की फेस-टू-फेस काउंसिलिंग, डिप्रेशन-नशे के संकेत पहचानना	76
EAST			
47	The New Indian Express	Udayagiri police seize nine quintal ganja worth over 1 cr in Gajapati district	77
48	Dainik Bhaskar	कार्रवाई: गांजा तस्करी के मामले में तस्कर को 15 साल की सजा सुनाई गई	78
49	Live Hindustan	गांजा तस्कर पिता-पुत्र को मिली चार वर्ष की सजा	79
50	Lagatar	11.42 ग्राम बाउन श्गर के साथ 2 गिरफ्तार	80
51	Live Hindustan	छह ग्राम बाउन श्गर के साथ दो युवक गिरफ्तार	81
52	Live Hindustan	अफीम तस्करी के मामले में दो तस्कर दोषी करार	82
53	Live Hindustan	11 लाख रुपये की अफीम के साथ अंतरराज्यीय गिरौह का तस्कर गिरफ्तार	83
54	Loktantra Savera	घतरा में 2.05 किलो अवैध अफीम के साथ 19 वर्षीय युवक गिरफ्तार, पंजाब ले जाने की थी तैयारी	84
55	Live Hindustan	960 ग्राम तरल अफीम के साथ तिलतंगी गांव का तस्कर गिरफ्तार	85
56	Live Hindustan	11 बोलतल कोडिन सिरप के साथ बाइक सवार गिरफ्तार	86
57	Dainik Bhaskar	ओडिशा से यूपी जा रहा था 520 किलो गांजा: जशपर में ऑपरेशन आघात के तहत 3 मामलों में 4 गिरफ्तार, 3 वाहन समेत 3 करोड़ जब्त	87
58	Dainik Bhaskar	किशनगंज में 80.9KG गांजा पकड़ा, 2 तस्कर अरेस्ट: अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कीमत 42 लाख रुपये, एनडीपीएस एक्ट में मामला दर्ज	88

News Summary

NCB

- Drug Consumption in India is increasing, says NCB DG.

Heroin Trafficking

- Assam (Guwahati): 15 g heroin seized; 2 arrested.
- Arunachal Pradesh (Pasighat): 8.26 g heroin seized; 4 arrested.
- Rajasthan (Jhalawar): 260 g smack seized; 2 arrested.
- Punjab (Faridkot): 522 g heroin seized; 1 arrested.

Synthetic Drugs (MD/MDMA)

- Delhi (Govindpuri): 11.20 g crystal MDMA seized; 1 arrested.
- Kerala (Kozhikode): 2.5 g MDMA seized; 1 arrested.
- Maharashtra (Pune): 56 g suspected MD seized; 2 arrested.

Ganja Trafficking

- Chhattisgarh (Mahasamund): 170.75 kg ganja seized; 4 arrested.
- Bihar (Kishanganj): 80.9 kg ganja seized; 2 arrested.
- Uttar Pradesh (Mirzapur): 40.5 kg ganja seized; 2 arrested.

Charas / Hashish Trafficking

- Uttar Pradesh (Saharanpur): 255 g charas seized; 2 arrested.
- Himachal Pradesh (Mandi): 2.015 kg charas seized; 2 arrested.

Opium / Poppy Straw

- Rajasthan (Hanumangarh): 805 g opium seized; 2 arrested.
- Jharkhand (Palamu): 960 g liquid opium seized; 1 arrested.

Pharmaceutical / Codeine Misuse

- Bihar (Katihar): 11 bottles of codeine-based cough syrup seized; 1 arrested.

Convictions / Legal Action

- Maharashtra (Mumbai): 6 accused sentenced to 20 years jail each in mephedrone manufacturing case.
- Haryana (Jind): Accused sentenced to 14 years' RI in 800 kg ganja case.
- Bihar (Bettiah): Ganja trafficker sentenced to 15 years' RI.
- J&K (Kupwara): ANTF Kashmir attached a ₹50 lakh residential house under NDPS Act.

Emerging Modus Operandi

- Methamphetamine concealed in fabricated vehicle compartments, including behind seats and near fuel tanks.
- Ganja transported beneath broken glass and garbage to evade detection.
- Stolen/modified vehicles used with concealed compartments for drug trafficking.
- Increased use of darknet, encrypted communications and digital channels.
- Myanmar trafficking routes shifting from Manipur towards Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

Key Trends

- Northeast remains a key trafficking corridor, with Myanmar-linked heroin and meth routes becoming more dispersed.
- Trafficking routes are shifting towards Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh amid enforcement pressure.
- Financial disruption is gaining focus through asset freezing/attachment and drug-proceeds investigations.
- Enforcement is increasingly network-centric, focusing on intelligence, financial probes and inter-state coordination.

NCB

Interview | "Drug Consumption in India is Increasing", says NCB DG Anurag Garg

 outlookindia.com/national/interview-drug-consumption-in-india-is-increasing-says-ncb-dg-anurag-garg

Mrinalini Dhyani

August 27, 2026

Director General of the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), discusses the changing drug threat, the rise of synthetic narcotics, trafficking routes through India's borders and why the NCB has shifted from a seizure-centric approach to one focused on dismantling entire trafficking networks. Edited excerpts from an exclusive interview with Mrinalini Dhyani.

How do you assess India's drug situation today?

If you look at the enforcement side, our efforts have increased significantly. Compared to five years ago, the number of arrests made across India has almost doubled. Similarly, the number of cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act has also increased substantially. However, rising enforcement also reflects the growing challenge before us. My assessment is that drug consumption is increasing. This conclusion is based on reports we receive from different states and the increasing number of requests from state governments seeking assistance from the Centre to tackle narcotics. Factors such as the easy availability of synthetic drugs, peer pressure, the emergence of darknet platforms where drugs can be bought and paid for anonymously and reduced parental supervision have all contributed to this.

Are there particular states where this trend is especially visible?

Several state governments have recognised drug abuse as a serious public issue. For example, in Kerala, the chief minister himself has led anti-drug campaigns. In Jammu and Kashmir, both the Lieutenant Governor and the administration have actively spearheaded awareness initiatives. Similar campaigns have been undertaken in Mizoram, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. This reflects the fact that state governments themselves acknowledge the seriousness of the problem.

Does that mean law enforcement efforts alone are not enough to deal with the growing drug problem?

Yes. That is why regular review meetings are held under the chairmanship of the Home Minister. The objective is not merely to review seizures or arrests but to understand the problem comprehensively and adopt what we call a "Whole of Government" and "Whole of Society" approach. Drug control cannot be achieved through enforcement agencies alone. The NCB takes the lead in coordinating efforts among multiple stakeholders, but it is ultimately a collaborative effort involving different ministries, state governments and enforcement agencies.

This thinking is reflected in our Vision Document, which was released by the Home Minister. The document goes beyond enforcement. It also addresses awareness, prevention, counselling and rehabilitation. Children must understand the harmful consequences of drug abuse. They should not

fall victim to peer pressure. At the same time, society should avoid stigmatising those who become addicted. Instead, they should feel encouraged to seek help. If someone comes forward for treatment, there should be sufficient counselling centres, rehabilitation facilities and treatment infrastructure available. All these things are part of the plan.

At present, the infrastructure is not adequate, both for enforcement and, especially, for counselling, treatment and rehabilitation. The Ministry of Social Justice takes the lead on treatment and rehabilitation. Their capacity, both in terms of infrastructure and budget, will also have to increase.

Related Content

Have you observed any specific patterns in drug consumption across different regions of the country?

Different regions have different consumption patterns. In Mizoram, heroin is widely used. In Punjab, the commonly used drug is what is locally known as *chitta*. While it is essentially heroin, it is often mixed with various psychotropic substances. In Himachal Pradesh, a similar pattern is seen. If you go to Kerala, you'll find higher consumption of synthetic drugs such as Lysergic Acid Diethylamide [LSD] and MDMA (ecstasy or molly), along with cannabis. Assam, on the other hand, is comparatively less affected than some of the neighbouring states.

In western India, particularly in the industrial belts of Maharashtra, Gujarat and parts of Rajasthan, synthetic drugs such as Mephedrone are more prevalent. Traditional opioids continue to be used across many parts of the country as well. So, broadly speaking, drug abuse today is prevalent across almost every state, although the specific substances differ from region to region.

Are synthetic drugs becoming a bigger challenge than traditional narcotics?

Yes. Unlike opium or cannabis, synthetic drugs do not require cultivation. You don't have to grow crops, wait for harvest, process the produce or transport large quantities. Instead, wherever there is demand, a laboratory can be established. Using chemicals, they can be manufactured according to demand. Another challenge is that synthetic drugs occupy a very small volume. You do not have to transport large quantities. Even very small quantities can be trafficked and concealed easily and transported without attracting attention. That makes them a much bigger challenge.

Given these challenges, how is the NCB responding?

The response has to be dynamic. We remain in constant contact with other countries to understand what new psychoactive substances are emerging internationally so that we can take preventive measures before they become widespread in India. Most synthetic drugs require specific precursor chemicals for their manufacture. Some of these chemicals are absolutely critical. For example, in the manufacture of Mephedrone, one important precursor chemical is 2-Bromo-4-Methylpropionophenone. About a year ago, we realised that many of the units manufacturing Mephedrone were using this chemical. Now, it is always possible that somebody may try to replace one chemical with another. So,

it is a continuous process. Accordingly, regulatory and enforcement measures were strengthened around its availability. However, this remains a continuous challenge because traffickers constantly try to replace one precursor chemical with another. It is, in many ways, a cat-and-mouse game.

Since synthetic drugs are relatively easier to manufacture and transport, where are these drugs coming from? How significant is cross-border trafficking?

If you look at our seizures every year, nearly 75 to 80 per cent of the total quantity seized consists of either poppy-based or cannabis-based drugs. Cannabis-based drugs include products derived from the cannabis plant, such as *ganja*, *charas* and hashish oil. Poppy-based drugs include opium, poppy husk and crude derivatives like morphine.

However, it is important to understand that when I say 75 to 80 per cent, I am referring to weight, not value. A large proportion of these seizures comes from domestic production. Likewise, the highest consumption, in terms of quantity, is also of these substances. Controlling illegal cultivation within India is therefore crucial. Wherever illegal cultivation is taking place, the respective state governments have to act firmly to eliminate it. About 80 per cent of this is from local production. In terms of weight, this is the maximum. Consumption is also the highest for these substances. Wherever illegal production is taking place in a state, that state has to take strong action against it. International trafficking is certainly a major concern, but in terms of sheer volume, locally produced cannabis and poppy-based drugs account for most of the seizures.

Another important category is pharmaceutical drugs that are manufactured in India. There are instances where pharmaceutical preparations meant for legitimate medical use are diverted into illegal markets. For example, we have seen significant quantities of CBCS [Codeine-Based Cough Syrups] being trafficked across the Bangladesh border. One has to ask why such large quantities are moving there. The legitimate medical demand simply does not justify the volumes involved. Much of it eventually enters the illegal market in Bangladesh. Alcohol restrictions in Bangladesh have also contributed to the misuse of these pharmaceutical products as substitutes.

What are the major drugs entering India from abroad?

The principal drugs entering India from outside include MDMA, LSD, methamphetamine and good-quality heroin. MDMA and LSD are often trafficked through postal and courier services. Methamphetamine primarily enters India through the North-East. A significant source is the Shan region of Myanmar, where several illicit manufacturing facilities operate. These factories produce on a large scale, which are then trafficked across the border.

High-quality heroin also enters India from Pakistan, increasingly through drones. After the Taliban came to power in Afghanistan, heroin production there declined considerably. As a result, trafficking networks have attempted to compensate by increasing production from Myanmar. Although it has been trying to fill that supply gap, it has not completely replaced Afghan production.

Did the conflict in Manipur have any impact on drug trafficking routes?

Yes, but perhaps not in the way people generally assume. The conflict did not necessarily increase trafficking. Instead, the traditional trafficking routes passing through Manipur became less secure because of the conflict. As a result, traffickers shifted many of their operations towards Mizoram, where movement became comparatively easier.

Since many narcotics enter through India's international borders, how does the NCB coordinate with border guarding forces such as the Border Security Force (BSF) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)?

Border guarding forces such as the BSF and the SSB have powers to conduct searches and seizures within their jurisdiction. Whenever they seize narcotics, the case is handed over to the appropriate investigating agency for further investigation. One of the tasks we have assigned to every border guarding force is intelligence collection on narcotics trafficking. This intelligence is then compiled so that information gathered from different locations can be analysed collectively at one place. Once patterns emerge, the information is shared with the concerned enforcement agencies for further action.

Could you explain the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) mechanism?

The JCC brings together enforcement agencies and intelligence agencies from both the Centre and the states. During these meetings, agencies discuss cases that may have links with organised crime, terrorism financing, money laundering, transnational trafficking and other serious criminal activities. The idea is to ensure that investigations do not stop with a single seizure. Instead, agencies conduct what we call a 360-degree investigation. That means identifying the trafficking network, financial transactions, assets created through drug money, links with organised crime and any possible terror financing. Depending on the findings, agencies such as the National Investigation Agency or the Enforcement Directorate may also become involved.

How frequently does the JCC meet?

The mechanism operates at two levels. There is a central-level JCC and a state-level JCC. The state-level committees meet very regularly. We have now directed that every state should hold a JCC meeting every quarter. These meetings are chaired by senior officers designated by the NCB, while representatives from all relevant state agencies participate. Regular coordination is critical because drug trafficking networks operate across jurisdictions and information has to move quickly between agencies. The idea is to build institutional capacity within every state. At the national level, the NCB performs both enforcement and coordination functions.

Similarly, every state should have a dedicated Anti-Narcotics Task Force [ANTF] that performs these roles within the state. To facilitate this, we have prepared a model template and shared it with all state governments. The objective is to ensure that ANTFs across different states follow broadly similar organisational structures. For example, if one state's ANTF has an intelligence wing, it should be able to directly communicate with the intelligence wing of another state's ANTF. Likewise, if one state has a dedicated precursor chemical unit, it should be able to coordinate seamlessly with the

corresponding unit elsewhere. This standardisation greatly improves inter-state coordination. Rather than starting from scratch every time, the relevant sections in different states can immediately establish contact with their counterparts and work together on investigations. That is essential because drug trafficking networks rarely remain confined within a single state.

How does a narcotics operation actually take place?

Our intelligence is built first. Once that information is verified, enforcement agencies move in to intercept the individuals involved. In most cases, the person who is caught is not the kingpin. He is usually a transporter or a street-level peddler working for someone else. Once that individual is intercepted, he is questioned, and all the electronic devices in his possession, particularly mobile phones, are examined. We analyse his communications, retrieve Call Detail Records and Internet Protocol Detail Records and trace both his backward and forward linkages. Then we proceed to identify the people behind him.

The transporter or the peddler is often only a small part of a much larger organisation; the real objective is to identify the people who are operating behind him. That is where our approach has changed significantly over the past two years. Earlier, we were largely seizure-centric. Today, we are network-centric. The emphasis is no longer only on recovering narcotics. The emphasis is on identifying and dismantling the entire trafficking network. This is the approach we are also encouraging state governments to adopt. Every state must identify the criminal networks operating within its jurisdiction. Some are district-level networks. Some operate across multiple districts. Others function across several states. Each of these networks has to be mapped, investigated and dismantled.

So, intelligence has become the centre of every investigation?

Yes, it has to be an intelligence-led operation. Investigators begin by studying existing databases. They analyse the history of individuals previously involved in narcotics cases, examine their associations and track emerging patterns. The idea is to identify the network. The kingpins are often sitting outside India while running operations inside the country. The objective is to identify these individuals, collect evidence against them and ultimately bring them back to India so they can face the law here.

India has witnessed record drug seizures in recent years. What actually happens after narcotics are confiscated?

After a seizure, they are stored securely in designated *malkhanas* which is a secure storage facility. Once all the legal requirements are completed, including sampling and other procedures, they are destroyed. This is done to ensure that there is no possibility of the seized narcotics re-entering the illegal market. The destruction process follows prescribed legal procedures and is carried out under supervision.

INTERNATIONAL

US lawmakers reintroduce bill targeting China-linked fentanyl networks

 aninews.in/news/world/us/us-lawmakers-reintroduce-bill-targeting-china-linked-fentanyl-networks20260827145501

ANI |

27 August 2026

Aug 27, 2026 14:55 IST

Washington [US], August 27 (ANI): US lawmakers have reintroduced legislation aimed at tightening sanctions on China-based entities accused of supporting the production, trafficking and sale of fentanyl and its precursor chemicals, intensifying pressure on Beijing over its alleged role in America's opioid crisis. The bipartisan CCP Fentanyl Sanctions Act was reintroduced by the House Select Committee on China, Chairman John Moolenaar (R-MI), Ranking Member Ro Khanna (D-CA), committee member Dan Newhouse (R-WA), and Congressman Jake Auchincloss (D-MA).

The legislation seeks to target Chinese chemical manufacturers, online vendors and other entities that lawmakers say profit from the illicit synthetic narcotics trade. The lawmakers cited a 2024 Select Committee report alleging that the Chinese Communist Party subsidised the production of fentanyl precursor chemicals that were subsequently sold to Mexican cartels.

"The Chinese Communist Party has long had a role in facilitating the fentanyl crisis," Moolenaar said, arguing that the bill would hold individuals and entities involved in the trade accountable.

The proposed legislation would build on Executive Order 14059, which established sanctions authorities against actors involved in the global illicit drug trade. It would also expand sanctions to cover Chinese vessels and ports that knowingly or recklessly facilitate the transportation of illicit synthetic narcotics. In addition, the bill proposes targeting Chinese online marketplaces and other entities accused of facilitating the sale of synthetic narcotics.

It would give the US president authority to restrict correspondent and payable-through accounts of foreign financial institutions found to have knowingly facilitated transactions for synthetic narcotics traffickers. Khanna said the measure was intended to disrupt the flow of fentanyl and precursor chemicals into the United States, while Newhouse called for stronger action against Chinese entities allegedly backing the trade.

Auchincloss said Chinese chemical manufacturers exporting fentanyl-related substances to the US should face sanctions and anti-money-laundering measures. The legislation marks another bipartisan effort in Washington to increase economic and financial pressure on Chinese entities accused of contributing to the fentanyl crisis. (ANI)

Nine yaba tablets, four deaths: Bangladesh Police intoxication theory under cloud

 nenews.in/neighbours/nine-yaba-tablets-four-deaths-bangladesh-police-intoxication-theory-under-cloud/62314

Chandan Nandy

27 August 2026

The Bangladesh Police's claim that the two accused persons, arrested on August 23 for allegedly killing all four members of a Hindu family in [Bangladesh](#)'s Rangpur city, consumed nine yaba tablets between them does not, by itself, establish either intoxication or incapacity.

This distinction could be quite significant when assessing the Bangladesh Police's theory of how four people were allegedly killed by two men, each 'high' on nine yaba tablets between them.

Yaba tablets are usually swallowed orally. In some settings, methamphetamine-containing tablets may also be crushed and inhaled or otherwise consumed, but the common route for intact yaba tablets is oral ingestion.

For the Rangpur case, if the police claim that the two accused consumed nine tablets between them, the important investigative question would be how that consumption was established—for example, whether witnesses saw them take the tablets, whether tablets were recovered, whether the tablets were chemically analysed, and whether toxicology testing of the accused subsequently detected methamphetamine. A statement about consumption alone is not a toxicological finding.

Methamphetamine toxicity is highly variable, and survival after such consumption is entirely possible.

What matters for the investigation is whether the tablets were chemically tested, whether biological samples were collected from the accused soon afterwards, and whether toxicology established the level of intoxication at the relevant time. In the absence of such evidence, the yaba claim remains an assertion rather than a forensic finding.

Two people can survive after collectively consuming nine yaba tablets; the number of tablets alone cannot establish that they would have died or even necessarily become incapacitated.

However, the more important point is that Bangladesh Police did not take any blood or urine samples of the two accused persons, Siddhartha Das and Mugdha Das, for toxicological examination that would determine the proportion of methamphetamine in the yaba tablets.

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Yaba is commonly a tablet containing methamphetamine, often with other ingredients.

Methamphetamine toxicity varies substantially with the actual amount of active drug, tablet composition, tolerance, body size, health, timing and whether other substances were consumed.

High doses can cause severe agitation, hyperthermia, seizures, cardiovascular collapse, stroke and death, but toxicity does not follow a simple "X tablets = fatal" rule.

If the allegation is that Siddhartha and Mugdha, accused as the alleged killers of the Chakraborty family from Daspara in Rangpur city, consumed nine yaba tablets between themselves and then proceeded to overpower and strangle four people, the important forensic question is not simply whether nine tablets can be survived. They plainly can be, in some circumstances.

The last point is particularly important. Methamphetamine intoxication can range from relatively mild or even minimally symptomatic presentation to severe toxicity involving agitation, psychosis, seizures and cardiovascular instability.

Therefore, the mere claim that the suspects consumed nine tablets does not establish their incapacity—or their capacity—to commit the murders.

There is also an evidentiary issue. If police are relying on the alleged yaba consumption as part of their explanation of the suspects' behaviour, toxicological testing would be far more probative than a statement that they consumed nine tablets.

The absence of contemporaneous blood/urine testing would leave an important part of that narrative unverified.

NORTH EAST

InDepth | Drugs and the Golden Triangle: Renewed Concerns for Northeast India

 outlookindia.com/national/drugs-and-the-golden-triangle-renewed-concerns-for-northeast-india

Mrinalini Dhyani

August 27, 2026

Crackdown: The Narcotics Control Bureau busts a major international drug trafficking network near the India–Myanmar border on January 8, 2026 Photo: | Courtesy: X/NCB India

For years, India's Northeast was described as a corridor: a narrow geographical passage through which drugs produced in Myanmar's Golden Triangle entered India. This description is inadequate. Today, the region is simultaneously a border, a market, a staging ground and, in parts of Manipur, a site of cultivation and processing. Across the 1,643-km India-Myanmar frontier, heroin and methamphetamine continue to enter India, while the trafficking networks moving them are becoming more dispersed, technology-enabled and difficult to track. The routes, too, are changing: when one becomes harder to use, another opens.

The Narcotics Control Bureau's (NCB's) 2025 report calls the escalation of the Myanmar-linked threat "dramatic". It says that Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland face the sharpest frontline exposure. A March 2026 [Lok Sabha](#) reply, compiling seizures reported by all drug-law-enforcement agencies, shows that Manipur's seizures rose from just 284 kg in 2024 to 2,556 kg in 2025. Mizoram's seizures increased from 1,967 kg to 2,233 kg over the same period. Assam reported 31,706 kg in 2025, while Tripura reported 46,346 kg. However, seizure volumes are not a direct measure of how much narcotics enter a state. They are influenced by enforcement activity, intelligence and the type of drugs that are intercepted. But taken together, with evidence of expanding production across the border, it points to a drug market that is becoming harder to contain.

Supply From Myanmar

Myanmar's illicit opium economy has expanded sharply since 2020. The United Nations Office on Drugs and [Crime](#) (UNODC) estimated 45,200 hectares under poppy cultivation in 2024, up from 29,510 hectares in 2020. In 2025, cultivation increased another 17 per cent, to 53,100 hectares, the highest level in a decade. The Shan state division accounted for around 88 per cent of Myanmar's cultivation. Myanmar is now the world's largest opium producer, according to the UNODC's World Drug Report 2026. "A significant source of Shan region's illicit drug manufacturing feeds trafficking into India," says NCB's director general Anurag Garg.

Related Content

The NCB sees this expansion against the backdrop of Afghanistan's collapse as an opium producer following the ban by the Taliban. Its 2025 assessment describes Myanmar as an increasingly important substitute source for the global opiate market and warns that the contraction in Afghan production should not be mistaken for a diminishing threat to India. The India-Myanmar border runs through Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. Its terrain—forests, hills and numerous

informal crossing points—makes surveillance difficult. And the drugs do not remain in the Northeast. The NCB has identified a major trafficking corridor through Champhai in Mizoram, from where consignments move towards Silchar in Assam's Barak Valley, through Aizawl and adjoining roads, and towards Meghalaya and Guwahati before it is distributed further into mainland India. That makes the Northeast the point from where the international drug economy connects with India's domestic distribution network. This vulnerability is not new. Bhushan Lal Vohra, a retired IPS officer who has served in the Northeast and Punjab, points to the geography as one of the enduring weaknesses in India's drug-control architecture. He says the India-Myanmar border has historically been inadequately policed. But Vohra believes that geography alone does not explain the growth of the trade. The real challenge, he says, is the money behind it.

"Drug lords have much more money than any state government in the Northeast," says Vohra. That imbalance, he argues, makes the drug war fundamentally different from an ordinary policing exercise. India can intercept consignments and arrest couriers, but the networks have the money to replace both people and routes.

The New Challenge

Northeast's older drug story was dominated by heroin and opium. The newer ones increasingly involve synthetic drugs, particularly methamphetamine. In 2024, Indian enforcement agencies seized 8.2 tonnes of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), most of which are believed to be methamphetamine. The UNODC puts the increase at 500 per cent as compared to 2020. The NCB's assessment similarly identifies the sharp rise in ATS seizures as one of the clearest indicators of the changing threat.

This distinction matters. Poppy cultivation requires land. Synthetic drugs can be produced in clandestine laboratories and moved in compact, high-value consignments. Their production and trafficking can therefore be more mobile and less dependent on geography. The Northeast is consequently confronting two drug economies at once: the old trade in opiates and a rapidly expanding synthetic drug market.

According to Maibam Jogesh, a substance-abuse survivor and president of the Users Society for Effective Response (USER), Manipur had historically been a transit route for drugs originating in the Golden Triangle, but now poppy cultivation has taken roots and so have opioid derivatives such as heroin and brown sugar. Clandestine manufacturing units have also emerged. His concern is not theoretical. Jogesh says USER's field workers had encountered poppy cultivation in Manipur's hills as early as in 2006. He also described the emergence of a locally produced, cruder form of brown sugar known as 'Thum Morok', which, he says, has begun to replace the 'Number 4' heroin, traditionally produced in Myanmar. He linked the availability of cheaper local drugs to the growth in users.

The continuing conflict in Manipur has added another layer to the problem. Garg says that the conflict did not necessarily increase trafficking. Instead, it made traditional trafficking routes through Manipur less secure, pushing traffickers towards Mizoram, where movement has become comparatively easier.

The NCB's assessment suggests that changes in the security environment have forced traffickers to redirect routes. Mizoram has consequently become increasingly important. Champhai, bordering Myanmar's Chin State, is now a significant point in the westward movement of synthetic drugs. The UNODC has identified Mizoram as an important entry point for methamphetamine from Myanmar. The route can then run through Aizawl and Silchar before moving into Assam and beyond. In 2023, Assam Rifles and the customs department in Mizoram seized 39.04 lakh tablets containing triprolidine and pseudoephedrine, chemicals that can be used as precursors in methamphetamine production in Champhai district. The seizure highlighted not just the movement of finished drugs, but the trafficking of precursors in the opposite direction.

India has responded with more seizures, eradication drives, border surveillance and coordination between central and state agencies. In June 2026, India and Myanmar held their eighth bilateral meeting on drug-control cooperation, discussing intelligence-sharing, coordinated operations, precursor-chemical control, synthetic drugs, darknet-enabled trafficking and illicit opium cultivation.

But enforcement inside India cannot address the production in Myanmar, where opium cultivation rose to 53,100 hectares in 2025, even as its civil conflict continues.

Vohra says that the response needs to extend beyond the fields and the border checkpoints. It means following the money behind cultivation; investigating financiers rather than only the couriers; tracking precursor chemicals; strengthening cyber and forensic capabilities; and sharing intelligence across states and across borders.

Drugs worth over Rs 203 cr seized in Mizoram since 2024: Minister

 theprint.in/india/drugs-worth-over-rs-203-cr-seized-in-mizoram-since-2024-minister/3026880

PTI

August 27, 2026

Aizawl, Aug 27 (PTI): Drugs worth Rs 203.65 crore have been seized in Mizoram by law enforcement agencies since 2024, a minister informed the state Assembly on Thursday.

In a written reply to a query from opposition Mizo National Front (MNF) member R. Lalthangliana, state Excise and Narcotics Minister Lalnghinglova Hmar said that the seized drugs included heroin, opium, ganja, methamphetamine, pseudoephedrine, nitrazepam, diazepam, alprazolam, tramadol, codeine-based cough syrup and dextropropoxyphene.

He said the drugs were smuggled into the northeastern state through the Indo-Myanmar border as well as inter-state borders with Assam, Tripura and Manipur.

Meanwhile, the state Excise and Narcotics department said it has seized different types of drugs, including 17 kg of heroin, 68.13 kg of methamphetamine, 11.5 kg of crystal meth and 145.49 kg of ganja (cannabis) since January this year.

The department also seized over 17,067 litres of Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL), 48,036 litres of locally brewed alcohol, and 25,072 litres of beer, among others during the same period, it said. PTI
CORR MNB

Arunachal's East Siang NCORD intensifies drug crackdown, orders action against illegal rehab centres

 indiatodayne.in/arunachal-pradesh/story/arunachals-east-siang-ncord-intensifies-drug-crackdown-orders-action-against-illegal-rehab-centres-1443673-2026-08-27

Maksam Tayeng

August 27, 2026

East Siang's NCORD meeting ordered tougher action on drugs, illicit liquor and illegal rehab centres. The review also pushed surprise testing, tighter enforcement and support for people in recovery.

- Surprise drug tests were urged in schools, police units and departments
- Rural testing has begun through 13 centres using 950 kits
- Four rehab centres faced scrutiny over licences, registration and SOP violations

The East Siang district administration has directed enforcement agencies to intensify coordinated action against drug abuse, illicit liquor and the illegal sale of addictive substances across the district.

The directive was issued during the 24th District-Level Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) meeting, chaired by Deputy Commissioner Sonalika Jiwani. The meeting reviewed the Action Taken Report on decisions taken during the previous NCORD meeting.

The Deputy Commissioner stressed the need for surprise drug tests in schools, police establishments and major government departments. The District Medical Officer informed the meeting that testing drives had already begun in rural areas through 13 health centres, with 950 drug-testing kits distributed.

The functioning of rehabilitation centres was also reviewed. The DMO informed that action had been initiated against Beta Life Care at 5 Mile, Living Clean Adam at Ruksin and William Home Foundation at Rayang for allegedly operating without valid registration and licences and violating prescribed SOPs and guidelines. Vision of Hope, a previously closed rehabilitation centre near VKV Joram, was also reportedly found operating clandestinely without the required registration and licence.

The Deputy Commissioner directed the concerned authorities to take immediate action against illegally operating rehabilitation centres and ensure strict compliance with prescribed guidelines.

The meeting also reviewed enforcement against illegal liquor and prohibited substances. The Tax and Excise Department was directed to take action against shops selling unauthorised liquor, tobacco products and other prohibited substances. During the month, six show-cause notices were issued, while 201 bottles and cans of beer, 24 bottles of Breezer and five Indian-made foreign liquor items were seized.

Police and Tax and Excise officials were further directed to intensify patrolling and joint inspections in vulnerable areas, including late-night clubs, DJ venues and bars.

Since the previous NCORD meeting, police have registered one case under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act involving four accused persons, with heroin reportedly involved.

The meeting also discussed rehabilitation and livelihood opportunities for recovering persons. Four de-addiction centres reported that 12 people were undergoing recovery, while eight had completed their respective courses during the month. Nineteen recovering persons expressed interest in skill-development training in areas including computer and data entry, mushroom cultivation and electrician training.

The Deputy Commissioner directed the Industries Department to place the issue of skill development and employment opportunities for recovering persons before the upcoming interdepartmental District Drug Rehabilitation meeting.

As part of the ongoing awareness campaign, programmes were also conducted across the district, including an awareness programme at Apex Professional University under the “Nasha Mukh Yuva for Viksit Bharat” campaign.

Jiwani said the district’s NCORD mechanism was moving in the right direction and called upon all stakeholders to further strengthen coordination and intensify efforts to combat drug abuse and the illegal sale of addictive substances.

Arunachal: Tirap Police Nab Drug Peddlers; 2 Serving IRBn Jawans Among 4 Arrested

 northeasttoday.in/northeast/aranachal-pradesh/aranachal-tirap-police-nab-drug-peddlers-2-serving-irbn-jawans-among-4-arrested

North East Today

August 27, 2026

Itanagar, August 27: Tirap Police and the civil administration have arrested four persons, including two serving Arunachal Pradesh Police personnel, for alleged drug peddling in Deomali.

The arrests were made during a joint operation by Deomali and Khonsa Police along with the Sub-Divisional Administration at the Deomali Check Gate. Acting on specific information that a vehicle bearing registration number AR 09A 8114, travelling from Khonsa towards Namsangmukh, was carrying narcotics, officials immediately alerted the Superintendent of Police, SDPO and Town Magistrate, Deomali.

A police team led by Borduria Officer-in-Charge Inspector Ngowang Rango and Inspector W. Ronrang reached the check gate and set up a naka. Executive Magistrate Deomali Toko Kacha and two independent witnesses, Tanglan Hutu and Wangkhon Songthing, were present during the search, which was conducted in accordance with legal procedures.

The accused were identified as Kaling Mibang and Mibom Tayeng, both from East Siang, along with Tajen Pame of Siang district and Bai Kambu of Lower Siang district.

Police said Pame is serving as ASI (SG) with the 5th Indian Reserve Battalion at Pasighat, while Kambu is posted as a constable with the 1st IRBn at Namsangmukh.

During the operation, police seized 90.6 grams of suspected narcotics, approximately Rs 20,000 in cash and other articles from the accused.

Personnel from the 36th Battalion of the CRPF and 44 Assam Rifles also supported the operation.

Officials said the arrests form part of the sustained efforts by Tirap District Police and the civil administration to curb drug trafficking and strengthen enforcement against narcotics-related activities in the district.

"Very Worrying": Assam Chief Minister On New Drug Route From Myanmar

N ndtv.com/india-news/assam-chief-minister-himanta-biswa-sarma-on-new-drug-route-from-myanmar-very-worrying-11966551

Ratnadip Choudhury

August 27, 2026

Guwahati:

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Wednesday said the emergence of a new drug trafficking corridor from Myanmar through Arunachal Pradesh's Changlang district to Tinsukia in Assam has been a matter of grave concern for upper Assam.

Speaking to media, Sarma said, "Earlier, drugs had been coming from Myanmar to the Moreh, Manipur route. But now a new route has emerged from Myanmar through Arunachal Pradesh's Changlang district to Tinsukia. The drug peddlers who were recently arrested revealed the new route of drug trade."

Sarma said the development was a "very worrying signal" for Upper Assam and underlined the need for sustained enforcement along the emerging corridor.

Sarma informed that the state has intensified its crackdown on narcotics and seized significant quantities of drugs in recent weeks.

"We have recently seized around Rs 80 crore worth of drugs which were ready to transport to Punjab. It's one of the big consignments of drugs seized by the department. The drug menace has been increasing on a daily basis," Sarma said.

Sharing on X, Sarma said, "Wary of our relentless crackdown on drugs, the mafia is now attempting a new route from Myanmar through Arunachal Pradesh. Let this be a clear warning: routes may change, but our resolve will not. We will hunt down every drug network and strike hard wherever they operate."

Myanmar is the world's largest producer of illicit opium and has been a significant cog in the transnational drug trade since World War II.

According to the UNODC, it was estimated that in 2005 opium was cultivated in an area of 430 km² (167 sq mi) in Myanmar. Opium and heroin base produced in northeastern Myanmar are transported by horse and donkey caravans to refineries along the Thailand-Burma border for conversion to heroin and heroin base.

The Golden Triangle is a remote border region where Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos meet, historically known as one of the world's largest hubs for illicit opium and heroin production.

"The drugs which were produced mostly in the drug factories in Myanmar were trafficked in India through Arunachal Pradesh because it shares a border with Myanmar. Now, Changlang has emerged as one of the routes from where the drugs entered India," said an official.

Recently, the Arunachal Pradesh government started a massive crackdown against illicit drugs and arrested many peddlers who were directly involved in the trade.

The historic Stilwell Road (connecting Assam, Myanmar, and China) has long faced concerns regarding its potential use for unlawful activities, including cross-border drug trafficking and criminal movement, due to the remote, rugged, and porous terrain it traverses. Experts said that that route was earlier used for drug trafficking and other criminal activities.

76 Kg Drugs Seized in Assam and Mizoram, Two Arrested in Separate DRI Operations

 guwahatiplus.com/assam/76-kg-drugs-seized-in-assam-and-mizoram-two-arrested-in-separate-dri-operations

G Plus News (Aug 28, 2026)

GUWAHATI: The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has seized 76 kg of suspected methamphetamine tablets in two intelligence-led operations conducted in Assam and Mizoram, leading to the arrest of two persons under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.

According to a press release, in the latest operation on August 25, DRI officials, assisted by personnel of the 38th Battalion, Assam Rifles, Silchar, intercepted a 12-wheeler truck at Lalpani, around 40 km from Silchar near the Assam-Manipur border. The vehicle was identified from a convoy travelling from Jiribam, Manipur.

An examination of the truck led to the discovery of a specially fabricated concealed cavity in the driver's cabin behind the driver's seat. Officials recovered 36 packets weighing 1 kg each and 100 smaller packets weighing 200 grams each, containing pinkish-orange tablets suspected to be methamphetamine.

Preliminary field testing indicated the presence of amphetamine. The 56 kg contraband, along with the truck, was seized under the NDPS Act, and the occupant of the vehicle was arrested.

In an earlier operation on August 18, DRI officials intercepted a car at Bung Bangla, around 30 km from Aizawl along the Aizawl-Champhai Road in Mizoram.

A search of the vehicle led to the recovery of 64 packets containing 20 kg of pinkish-orange tablets suspected to be methamphetamine. The packets were concealed in specially designed cavities in the rocker panels or side sills on both sides of the vehicle and in the space between the fuel tank and the floor.

Field testing indicated the presence of amphetamine. Preliminary investigation suggested that the drugs had been smuggled from Myanmar into Mizoram through the Zokhawthar-Champhai sector. The contraband and the vehicle were seized, and the driver was arrested.

Methamphetamine is a potent synthetic psychostimulant with a high potential for abuse and dependence. It is classified as a psychotropic substance under the NDPS Act, with its illegal manufacture, possession, transportation and trafficking attracting stringent legal penalties.

Assam's Basistha Police arrest two women drug peddlers, recover 15 grams of heroin

 indiatodayne.in/assam/story/assams-basistha-police-arrest-two-women-drug-peddlers-recover-15-grams-of-heroin-1443661-2026-08-27

India TodayNE

August 27, 2026

Basistha Police arrested two alleged women drug peddlers and seized 15 grams of heroin and two smartphones. Police said the action followed intelligence inputs and the probe is continuing into possible wider links.

- EGPD team acted after confirming intelligence inputs about night-time drug sales
- Police said the suspects exploited Section 43(5) restrictions during operations
- Necessary legal permission was obtained before the raid was carried out

An EGPD team from Basistha Police Station, acting on intelligence inputs, arrested two alleged women drug peddlers and recovered 15 grams of heroin and two smartphones from their possession.

The accused have been identified as Basanti Basumatary alias Ketep alias Boro Buri alias Rabha Buri, a resident of Them Marwet in Ri Bhoi, Meghalaya, and Momina Begum alias Gedi alias Bai, a resident of Radha Nagar.

According to police, the two accused were allegedly involved in selling drugs at night, taking advantage of the legal restrictions under Section 43(5) of the BNSS. Following confirmation of the intelligence inputs, the police team obtained the necessary legal permission before carrying out the operation.

The recovered heroin and two smartphones were seized by the police. The arrested accused are being subjected to further legal proceedings, while police are continuing their investigation into their alleged involvement in the drug trade and possible links with other individuals.

Arunachal-Four-Alleged-Drug-Peddlers-Arrested-in-East-Siang

 arunachal24.in/arunachal-four-alleged-drug-peddlers-arrested-in-east-siang/arunachal-four-alleged-drug-peddlers-arrested-in-east-siang

admin

August 26, 2026

Four alleged drug peddlers were arrested in Pasighat under Operation Dawn 2.0 after police recovered 8.26 grams of suspected heroin.

SOUTH

Eagle Force freezes Rs 100 crore linked to drug networks in Telangana

TOI timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/eagle-force-freezes-rs-100-crore-linked-to-drug-networks-in-telangana/articleshow/133576105.cms

Mahesh Buddi

August 27, 2026

Hyderabad: In a major blow to narcotics networks, [Telangana](#)'s Eagle Force and police have frozen assets worth over Rs 100 crore linked to drug manufacturers and peddlers since 2024, targeting the financial backbone of organised trafficking operations across the state. The crackdown, spanning 18 cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, has targeted properties, bank accounts, vehicles and businesses allegedly acquired through drug trafficking proceeds. The freeze orders were obtained under section 68F(2) of the NDPS Act, which deals with the seizure or freezing of illegally acquired property. Investigators furnished evidence to establish that the assets were acquired through proceeds of crime. The latest orders were secured on Aug 17 and 18 from authorities concerned in Chennai and Mumbai by Eagle Force in coordination with Bodhan rural police. The orders targeted assets worth Rs 5.1 crore belonging to M Laxman Goud, M Laxmi, M Gangadhar Goud, M Raja Goud, Amar Singh Deshmukh, Baburao Baswaraj Kadere, Poonam Deshmukh and three others in an alprazolam manufacturing and distribution case registered in May 2025. The frozen assets include agricultural lands, plots, bank balances, vehicles, and a factory located in Telangana and [Maharashtra](#). On Feb 20, authorities froze assets worth Rs 3 crore, including lands, vehicles and bank balances, belonging to 22 accused, including N Vishal Goud, E Sai Kumar Goud and K Ashok Kumar Goud, in a 1.9 kg alprazolam seizure case registered at Gummadidala police station in Sangareddy on Dec 31, 2024. In the same case, assets worth more than Rs 30 crore belonging to G Sudheer Goud, Bishweshwar Singh and eight others had been frozen in July 2025. According to Eagle Force officials, the property-freezing mechanism ensures that accused persons and their family members cannot continue to utilise or enjoy proceeds of crime once legal proceedings begin. "Once the freeze order is issued, the accused cannot do any deals or transactions on the property and when the accused in these cases are convicted, forfeiture proceedings for the frozen properties will be initiated under section 68 (H) (notice of forfeiture of property) of the NDPS Act. This works as a deterrent against the organised gangs," said an Eagle Force official. A year-wise breakup shows that assets worth Rs 50.8 crore were frozen in nine NDPS cases in 2024. In 2025, authorities froze assets worth Rs 41.47 crore across six cases, while properties worth Rs 8.15 crore have been frozen in two cases so far in 2026. The accused in the 18 cases were allegedly involved in the manufacture or peddling of commercial quantities of contraband, including alprazolam, ganja, fentanyl injections, heroin, morphine and nitrazepam. Officials said the crackdown is set to widen further. "Four more cases are currently pending before the competent authority in Chennai for property freeze orders. Within a fortnight, we will be sending proposals for freezing properties belonging to the accused and their relatives," said an Eagle Force official.

He has been reporting crime, courts, politics, transport, and civic issues for 18 years. Currently working for The Times of India as an Assistant Editor in Hyderabad. He has worked with the Delhi-NCR edition of the Times of India in the past. He has also have audio-visual media and research

Two Hyderabad constables assigned to track drug peddlers steal Rs 1.5 crore meth; arrested

 newsmeter.in/crime/two-hyderabad-constables-assigned-to-track-drug-peddlers-steal-rs-15-crore-meth-arrested-774391

Newsmeter Network

August 27, 2026

Published on : 27 Aug 2026 6:54 PM

Hyderabad: They came on deputation to the EAGLE anti-narcotics wing to assist in tracking down drug suppliers and peddlers.

But, according to the police investigation, two constables allegedly ended up using the very access they gained through the assignment to steal a methamphetamine consignment and attempt to sell it themselves.

Who are the accused?

Pulakaram Swamy and Suguri Narahari Goud, constables with the Telangana Special Police (TGSP), had been working on deputation with EAGLE since January last year.

They were posted at the Regional Narcotics Control Cell at Secunderabad Railway Station, where they had access to information and records relating to drug cases and peddlers.

It was allegedly this access that became the starting point of their own drug operation.

Plan to divert Rs 1.5 crore drug

The investigators suspect that the two came to know about a consignment of methamphetamine worth around Rs 1.5 crore being sent through the Konark Express to a drug peddler. The consignment was reportedly being moved using a 'dead drop' method, a system in which the supplier and recipient do not meet directly.

The supplier had allegedly sent the parcel's photograph and details to the intended recipient through WhatsApp.

The constables are accused of using this information to identify the parcel and divert it instead of allowing it to reach the intended peddler.

What was meant to be a police operation against the drug network allegedly became an opportunity for the two to enter it.

Constables planned to sell drug the same way

After taking possession of the meth, the constables allegedly began looking for buyers. Investigators found that they had already sold 5 grams of meth to a peddler identified as Lucifer. They were also allegedly negotiating another deal involving 100 grams with a second peddler.

The duo then reportedly planned to sell the drugs using the same dead-drop method.

To conceal their identities, Swamy allegedly bought a second-hand mobile phone and used a SIM card previously linked to a criminal. Investigators suspect that the phone was specifically acquired for communicating with drug peddlers and arranging transactions.

Constables used police records

The constables allegedly also exploited police records containing details of drug peddlers to identify potential buyers.

For the next transaction, they reportedly selected a location near Telugu University in Nampally, close to a UNI Gas Auto LPG pump. The plan was allegedly to leave the drug at the designated spot rather than meet the buyer directly. The two reached the location on a two-wheeler.

However, the plan reportedly came to an end when CCS police, acting on information about the suspected transaction, intercepted them.

Police arrested Swamy and Narahari Goud and recovered methamphetamine and the two-wheeler from their possession. They were subsequently produced before a court and remanded in judicial custody.

How did constables come to know about major drug deal?

The CCS is now seeking their custody for further questioning.

Investigators are trying to establish how the constables came to know about the Rs 1.5-crore consignment, how it was diverted, the extent to which police records were misused and whether others were involved in the alleged operation.

Police are also conducting a search for Lucifer, the alleged peddler who is currently absconding.

Man poses as Police SI, seizes, sells MDMA in Kozhikode; held

 theprint.in/india/man-poses-as-police-si-seizes-sells-mdma-in-cozhikode-held/3027120

PTI

August 28, 2026

Kozhikode (Keralam), Aug 28 (PTI) A youth who allegedly posed as a police Sub-Inspector, seized narcotic drugs from peddlers and later sold them, was arrested here, police on Friday said.

The accused was identified as Rojith, a native of Chungam Kallithod near Feroke in this district, they said.

Complaints had been mounting from various parts of Kozhikode city that a person claiming to be a Sub Inspector was extorting money from youths, following which the District Anti-Narcotics Special Action Force (DANSAF) began an investigation, police said. Acting on specific information received during surveillance, the DANSAF team, along with Feroke police, apprehended Rojith at Vaidyarangadi in Ramanattukara on Thursday night, police said.

According to police, the accused used to conduct searches at various locations while posing as a DANSAF officer and seize illegal drugs, particularly MDMA.

He would then allegedly sell the seized drugs to buyers, making large financial transactions and earning substantial profits, police said.

Officials said that he also extorted money from people whom he caught with drugs.

Though only 2.5 grams of MDMA was recovered from him at the time of his arrest, he had allegedly possessed and sold contraband to several buyers in Kozhikode city, police said.

Handcuffs, an air pistol, fake police identity cards and passport-size photographs of Rojith wearing a police uniform were also seized during the search, police said.

The investigation is being expanded to trace his financial transactions, bank accounts and other possible links with drug peddlers, they said. PTI TBA TBA ADB

Two arrested for smuggling 36g of Heroin by train

TOI timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/two-arrested-for-smuggling-36g-of-heroin-by-train/amp_articleshow/133576577.cms

The Times Of India

August 27, 2026

| Aug 27, 2026, 23:56 IST

Chennai: Two men from Arunachal Pradesh were arrested for smuggling 36g of [heroin](#) by train at Chintadripet.

The accused were identified as Bimal Chakma, 38, and Bhaskar Gayan, 30. Both were employed at a private company in Kundrathur in Chennai.

According to police, the duo travelled to Assam, procured heroin and brought it to Chennai by train. Acting on a specific tip, Chintadripet police intercepted and arrested them.

Police seized 36g of heroin from their possession. Further investigation was under way to establish the source of the drug and identify others involved in the smuggling network.

WEST

Pune Police Destroy Narcotics Worth ₹4.11 Crore In Disposal Drive

F freepressjournal.in/amp/pune/pune-police-destroy-narcotics-worth-411-crore-in-disposal-drive

Ankit Shukla

August 27, 2026

The disposal was carried out on Aug 25 at a government-authorised facility in Ranjangaon MIDC, Shirur taluka, with the approval and supervision of the Drug Disposal Committee. The process was conducted in the presence of the Additional Commissioner of Police (Crime), Pune City

Pune Police Destroy Narcotics Worth ₹4.11 Crore In Disposal Drive

Pune: In a major step towards the Centre's Drug-Free India campaign, the Pune City Police Crime Branch has legally disposed of 455.845946 kg of seized narcotic substances worth ₹4.11 crore from 123 NDPS cases registered across 23 police stations in the city.

The disposal was carried out on Aug 25 at a government-authorised facility in Ranjangaon MIDC, Shirur taluka, with the approval and supervision of the Drug Disposal Committee. The process was conducted in the presence of the Additional Commissioner of Police (Crime), Pune City.

The seized substances included 425.472823 kg of ganja, 200 grams of OG Kush ganja, 1.157286 kg of MD, 127.5 grams of methamphetamine, 65.5 grams of heroin, 4.4 grams of brown sugar, 2.34 grams of "gard" powder, 100.87 grams of charas, 65.08 grams of hashish oil and 24.8472 kg of opium/poppy straw.

Police also disposed of 10 mg Netrazepam tablets, 0.5 mg Alprazolam tablets and cannabis-mixed tablets seized in various NDPS cases.

According to police, the total value of the destroyed contraband was assessed at ₹4,11,91,765. The action was undertaken after completing the prescribed legal procedures and obtaining permission from the Drug Disposal Committee.

The operation was conducted under the guidance of Pune Police Commissioner Amitesh Kumar, Joint Commissioner of Police Sanjay Darade, Additional Commissioner of Police (Crime) Tejaswi Satpute, Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime) Hasan Ghafoor and Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch-3, Shankar Khatke.

The Anti-Narcotics Squad-1 of the Pune Crime Branch, led by Senior Police Inspectors Trupti Sonawane and Jeevan Mane, along with other officers and personnel, carried out the disposal process.

Six sentenced to 20 years in jail for manufacturing mephedrone in Mumbai flat

mid-day.com/mumbai/mumbai-crime-news/article/mumbai-drugs-case-six-sentenced-to-20-years-in-jail-for-manufacturing-mephedrone-in-mumbai-flat-23647027

mid-day online correspondent

Updated On: 27 August, 2026 09:15 PM IST | Mumbai | [mid-day online correspondent](#)

The court observed that the accused had acted in a planned manner while carrying out the illegal drug manufacturing operation. After considering the evidence and the prosecution's case, the special court sentenced all six convicts to 20 years' imprisonment

Officials had recovered 25.5 kg of MD, 25 kg of unfinished drugs and 100 litres of chemicals from the premises.

A special court in Mumbai has sentenced six people to 20 years in prison for [manufacturing mephedrone](#), commonly known as MD, inside a flat in suburban Oshiwara area of the city, reported the PTI.

Special NDPS judge S M Buke pronounced the sentence on Thursday, two days after convicting Sachin Bagul, Sajid Electricwala, Chandrakant Katade, Rahul Salunke, Ayub Tafsir Khan and Bhanudas More alias Bhavesh Patel under provisions of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act and the Indian Penal Code, the news agency reported.

Pune Crime: 2 Arrested, 1 Absconding As Police Seize MD Drugs Worth ₹11.90 Lakh In Nhavare

F freepressjournal.in/pune/pune-crime-2-arrested-1-absconding-as-police-seize-md-drugs-worth-1190-lakh-in-nhavare

Ankit Shukla

August 27, 2026

Pune: A joint team of the Local Crime Branch (LCB), Shirur police and Nhavare police seized around 56 grams of suspected MD (mephedrone) drugs and other items collectively valued at approximately ₹11.90 lakh during an operation in Nhavare, Shirur taluka, on Wednesday.

Two men have been arrested in connection with the alleged drug trade, while another suspect managed to flee and is being searched for, police said.

The arrested suspects have been identified as Pradeep Vitthal Korekar (24), a resident of Nhavare, and Sainath Janardan Bhosekar (23), who is currently residing in Karegaon, Shirur. Police have launched a search for the absconding suspect, identified as Dnyanesh alias Mauli Kaluram Korekar.

According to police, they had received confidential information about the suspected sale of MD drugs in the Nhavare area. Based on the information, personnel from the LCB, Shirur police and Nhavare police jointly laid a trap near Shelke Vasti along the Nhavare-Talegaon highway.

The operation was carried out on Wednesday afternoon after surveillance of the suspects. Police said they had been monitoring individuals suspected of being involved in the sale of MD drugs in Nhavare and surrounding areas for several days.

The seizure has raised concerns over the suspected spread of narcotics into rural areas of Shirur taluka. Police are also probing whether the alleged drug network extends to areas including Karegaon, Nhavare, Shrigonda, Yavat and Kedgaon.

Police are questioning the arrested suspects to establish the source of the drugs and identify others allegedly involved in the supply chain. Police are also attempting to trace the absconding suspect.

The operation was conducted under the guidance of Sub-Divisional Police Officer Ravindra Bhosale, LCB chief Pramod Kshirsagar and Shirur Police Inspector Vinod Patil. Police Sub-Inspector Sagar Shelke is conducting further investigation into the case.

Rs 1.17cr worth cocaine seized in Naroda, 1 held

 ahmedabadmirror.com/rs-117cr-worth-cocaine-seized-in-naroda-1-held/81920650.html

Ahmedabad Mirror Aug 28, 2026 06:00 AM | UPDATED: Aug 28, 2026 12:38 AM | 3 min read

August 28, 2026

Ahmedabad Crime

Naroda police seized 234.01 grams of cocaine worth Rs 1.17 crore and arrested a 22-year-old Rajasthan resident who was allegedly carrying the consignment in a black travel bag. Acting on a tip-off, police intercepted Naresh Sain, 22, a native of Rajasthan, when he was walking from Nana Chiloda Circle towards Sanjay Gandhi Nagar Society.

A search allegedly led to the recovery of 234.01 grams of cocaine, valued at Rs 1.17 crore. Police also seized an iPhone 13, a Samsung Android mobile phone, Rs 9,010 in cash, seven Nepalese currency notes, an Aadhaar card, an Indian passport and a travel bag.

During questioning, police reportedly learnt that the consignment had been ordered by a man identified as Ravi Kumar while another unidentified person from Udaipur is suspected to have supplied it. It was also learnt that Sain had recently visited Nepal.

Goa schools told to enforce 500-metre drug-free zone

 heraldgoa.in/goa/goa-schools-told-to-enforce-500-metre-drug-free-zone/486813

Team Herald

August 27, 2026

The Goa Directorate of Education has directed all schools across the state to ensure that a **500-metre radius around their premises is maintained as a drug-free zone**, as part of a nationwide initiative to curb drug abuse among students.

The directive follows a recommendation from the **Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India**, which has called for the implementation of a “500 Meter Drug-Free Zone” around educational institutions.

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In a circular dated **August 24, 2026**, the Directorate of Education directed the heads of all government, government-aided and unaided schools to take immediate and appropriate action to implement the recommendation.

The order covers **secondary, higher secondary and special schools** across Goa. School authorities have been specifically asked to ensure that the area within a radius of 500 metres from their premises is maintained as a drug-free zone.

The Directorate has also instructed heads of schools to take the necessary steps to ensure strict compliance with the directions with immediate effect.

The move is aimed at strengthening measures to prevent drug abuse among students by creating a wider protective zone around educational institutions. By extending the designated drug-free area beyond school campuses, the initiative seeks to ensure that the surroundings of schools are also kept free from activities or environments associated with drug abuse.

The circular was issued by **Director of Education Shailesh R. Sinai Zingde** and addressed to the heads of government, government-aided, unaided, secondary, higher secondary and special schools in the state.

The Directorate has also marked copies of the circular to officials including the Deputy Director of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Narcotics Control Bureau in New Delhi, the Under Secretary (Home-I), Department of Home (General), Secretariat, Porvorim, and the Deputy Directors of the North, Central and South Educational Zones.

Copies have also been sent to the Assistant Directors of Education at the taluka level and the nodal officer responsible for uploading the circular on the Directorate’s website.

The directive places responsibility on individual school authorities to act on the NCB recommendation and maintain the specified 500-metre area around their institutions as a drug-free zone.

The initiative forms part of the broader nationwide effort recommended by the Narcotics Control Bureau to curb drug abuse among students and strengthen preventive measures in and around educational institutions.

With the circular coming into effect immediately, schools across Goa have been asked to take the necessary action and ensure compliance with the directions.

NORTH

Editor's Note | The High That Could Puncture India's Growth Story

 outlookindia.com/national/editors-note-the-high-that-could-puncture-indias-growth-story

Neeraj Thakur

August 27, 2026

A teenager who becomes an addict, a family that spirals into poverty, a neighbourhood where a new criminal economy takes ground.

There are wars that announce themselves with gunfire. And then there are wars that unfold in silence and remain invisible. The devastating impact felt only when destruction is complete and irreversible.

A teenager who becomes an addict, a family that spirals into poverty, a neighbourhood where a new criminal economy takes ground.

The global history of narcotics offers a warning that India cannot afford to ignore. Colombia's experience with Pablo Escobar and the Medellín cartel in the '80s showed what happens when the profits of drugs grow powerful enough to challenge the state itself. Cocaine-money bought weapons, influence and political protection. The model evolved and established that a drug economy does not remain confined to drugs.

Mexico offers an even more contemporary warning. In February 2026, following a Mexican military operation against Jalisco New Generation cartel leader Nemesio Rubén Oseguera Cervantes, known as El Mencho, the cartel responded with a coordinated wave of violence across the nation.

The challenge is to prevent narco-money from becoming embedded in India's economy, institutions and society.

Though India's experience is different, the underlying danger is eerily familiar. Dawood Ibrahim and D-Company remain perhaps the starkest illustration of how organised crime, narcotics and terrorism can converge. It was the drug trade that financed D-Company's serial bomb attacks on Mumbai, in 1993, in which 257 people were killed.

Related Content

This forced India to look at the drug trade differently. The question is not simply how many kilograms of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine or synthetic drugs are intercepted at our borders. The task is to understand where the money goes.

Lifblood of Organised Crime

Drug money is the lifblood of organised crime. It pays the traffickers and corrupt officials, while moving through property, businesses, shell companies, hawala networks and increasingly sophisticated digital channels. And in its most dangerous form, it can cross the line from organised [crime](#) into terrorism.

For India, there is another dimension that makes this threat particularly serious—geography. Our country sits between two of the world's historically significant narcotics-producing regions, the Golden Crescent to the west and the Golden Triangle to the east. Its borders with Pakistan and Myanmar, along with extensive land borders with other neighbouring countries, and a vast coastline create multiple opportunities for traffickers.

The western route has long exposed states such as Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Jammu and Kashmir to trafficking networks connected to the Golden Crescent. On the eastern flank, the Indo-Myanmar border has emerged as a particularly important route for heroin and synthetic drugs originating from the Golden Triangle.

Every consignment that crosses into Indian territory represents more than a law-and-order problem. It stands for an economic leakage since drug money is not productive capital. And the cost does not end with the trafficker. A person trapped in addiction may lose years of education, employment and earning capacity. Families may divert savings towards treatment, debt or survival. Employers lose productivity. Communities bear the cost of crime and social disruption. The criminal enterprise generates illegal wealth for a small ecosystem while destroying productive wealth for families, communities and the wider economy.

This becomes even more consequential for India because of our demographic structure. India's demographic dividend is often described in terms of numbers: a large working-age population capable of powering economic growth. However, the dividend exists only when young people are healthy, educated, skilled and productively employed. A young person lost to addiction is not merely a statistic in a narcotics case. It is a lost worker, a lost taxpayer, a lost entrepreneur, a lost caregiver and potentially a lost contributor to the next generation.

The War on Drugs

India's young population and expanding digital economy create legitimate opportunities for growth, but the same digital infrastructure can also be exploited by criminal networks. This is why the war on drugs cannot be reduced to a war of seizures. Replacing one courier with another does little to weaken an organisation whose financial architecture remains intact. Arresting a gang member matters, but it is the person controlling the money, the logistics and the network who must ultimately be pursued.

India therefore needs to make the financial war against narcotics as important as the physical war. That means giving enforcement agencies the ability to work from the same intelligence picture rather than operating in institutional silos.

Following money across hawala, shell companies, trade-based laundering, real estate and crypto wallets is imperative. This requires faster financial investigations alongside narcotics cases, stronger beneficial-ownership checks and more effective international cooperation. Asset confiscation of drug lords can also be used as the central weapon against organised crime. The objective being to make trafficking financially unattractive and organisationally difficult.

Along with enforcement, curbing the demand also needs equal attention. The young population needs to be provided credible awareness programmes about synthetic drugs and darknet markets. The state must therefore dismantle the ecosystem and the government should not confuse the absence of a Colombian-style cartel war with the absence of a serious threat.

Larger Stakes

The challenge is to prevent narco-money from becoming embedded in India's economy, institutions and society. The stakes are larger than law enforcement and involve national security, public health, household wealth, productivity and India's ability to convert its young population into a genuine demographic dividend.

Our population advantage will not automatically translate into economic power. The war on narcotics is ultimately an economic war as much as a security war. It is a war to protect the legitimacy of the state.

The growth of drug cartels in Latin America has shown that narco-money corrupts institutions, and can violently retaliate against the state. Our own history tells us that organised crime can acquire consequences far beyond crime. The question is whether we wait for the drug trade to become a full-blown security crisis before treating it as one.

Cover Story | Zombie, Meow Meow, Chitta: The Dose Destroying India's Youth

 outlookindia.com/national/cover-story-zombie-meow-meow-chitta-the-dose-destroying-indias-youth

Nitin Mahajan

August 27, 2026

With drugs flowing into the country from the eastern and western epicentres, there is an urgent need to seal our borders and cut ties with the global narcotics economy

On a pavement in Chandigarh, a grocery-delivery agent stands frozen in a world of his own. Bent forward, his head slightly tilted and eyes vacant, he appears oblivious to the curious onlookers and mobile cameras surrounding him. A yellow delivery bag hangs from his shoulder, an unlit *bidi* rests between his lips, and he gently sways back and forth—reportedly for two hours—as though trapped somewhere between wakefulness and an unreachable silence. Around him, life moves on.

The disturbing video from Punjab has been circulating widely on social media since March. Local authorities have remained silent. But similar clips from the streets of the US and the UK have fuelled speculation that the notorious “zombie drug”—a substance blamed for devastating lives in several countries—may have found its way to Punjab.

Days later, more videos emerged from other Indian cities, showing people standing motionless on streets and pavements, seemingly lost in similar trance-like states. For many, the images appear to confirm a chilling possibility: has the “zombie drug” arrived in India?

Authorities in India, however, deny the presence of the dangerous substance—a combination of xylazine, a veterinary sedative, and fentanyl, a potent illicit opioid that can cause profound sedation and potentially fatal respiratory depression—in the country’s drug supply chain. Instead, they attribute such conditions to polysubstance use or opioid dependence.

That may or may not be true. But the official denial has done little to ease public anxiety, or the burden borne by those caught in the grip of addiction.

The latest Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) report estimates that there are more than five crore cannabis and opioid users in the country—about the size of Spain’s population. India is home to the world’s largest population of opioid users. The unofficial number could be higher.

The scale underscores the weight of the burden. From Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir to Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur and Mizoram, many states are crushed by it. Over 63 lakh adults and six lakh minors addicted to drugs in Punjab, which has the second-highest number of out-of-school children at around four lakh, are just one among the many shocking statistics.

From posh pockets of the country to small towns and villages where people can’t manage two square meals a day, drugs arriving from across the border are flowing freely. Urban growth, shifting nightlife trends and higher disposable incomes have spurred demand for recreational drugs. Social media

makes them seem fashionable. Those who can't afford to buy the next stash often indulge in petty or heinous crimes.

India's drug problem isn't new. But as the economy expands and the market grows, the nature of the illegal trade is changing rapidly and drastically, making it increasingly difficult for law-enforcement agencies to keep pace with traffickers. The modern drug trade now relies on methods designed to evade detection, from darknet syndicates and encrypted messaging apps to increasingly sophisticated supply networks. At the same time, the emergence of exotic, laboratory-made drugs has transformed India's narcotics landscape beyond recognition in just a few years.

The problem is so grave that it made its way into Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent Independence Day speech. Recognising substance abuse as a "severe national crisis", he gave a clarion call to every family, NGO and spiritual organisation to unite under the *Nasha Mukh Yuva Abhiyan* for a comprehensive 100-week nationwide anti-drug campaign.

The numbers spell out the problem. Just last year, the NCB seized over 1.33 lakh kg of narcotic drugs worth around Rs 2,000 crore. The first step for policymakers is cut out—sealing our borders against drugs being smuggled into the country with the intention of destabilising it.

Western Disturbance: Drug consignments land at the Mundra Port in Gujarat from time to time | Photo: Imago/DepositPhotos

Geopolitical and Geographical Trap

On a sunny morning in September 2021, cranes at Mundra Port in Gujarat were moving with mechanical precision, lifting containers off towering cargo vessels that had crossed the oceans to reach India's busiest maritime gateway. Among thousands of consignments were two containers declared as carrying semi-processed talc stones. When opened, layer upon layer of carefully concealed heroin, a total of nearly 3,000 kg, stumbled out.

Valued at Rs 21,000 crore, it was India's biggest-ever drug bust in history, among the most significant finds recorded in the world. The discovery sent shockwaves far beyond Mundra. If nearly three tonnes of heroin could slip into India's largest commercial port, how much was entering the country without detection? The seizure laid bare the vulnerabilities created by the sheer scale and speed of modern commerce. With thousands of containers arriving daily, only a fraction can be physically inspected. Criminal syndicates exploit the same global supply chains that power legitimate trade. Invisibility is built into the system.

If Mundra revealed the vulnerability of India's western seaboard, the country's eastern frontier tells an equally unsettling story. In the mist-covered hilly regions of India's Northeast, narcotics are transported in backpacks, hidden in vehicle compartments and mule caravans that pass through dense forests and unmanned stretches of the India-Myanmar border. Seizures in Mizoram and Manipur have become alarmingly routine.

Separated by thousands of kilometres, the two ends of the country expose an uncomfortable truth: India's drug challenge no longer has a single frontier. Patrolling a 7,500-km coastline, 15,000 km of land borders with seven countries, dozens of major ports, hundreds of minor landing points and one of the busiest aviation networks in the developing world is a formidable task.

Unlike opium or cannabis, synthetic drugs do not require cultivation. A laboratory can be established wherever there is demand.

The fact that India sits squarely between two narcotics epicentres adds to the problem. Comprising Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, the Golden Crescent in the west is historically responsible for the overwhelming majority of the world's illicit opium production.

Once synonymous with opium cultivation, the Golden Triangle in the east, encompassing Myanmar, Laos and Thailand, is now emerging as one of the world's largest centres for industrial-scale production of methamphetamine (meth)—a powerful and highly addictive synthetic stimulant that produces intense euphoria, high energy and wakefulness. The United Nations Office on Drugs and [Crime](#) has repeatedly warned that the Golden Triangle has become one of the world's largest manufacturing centres for meth.

Political instability in Myanmar since the 2021 military coup has only deepened the crisis. Weakened border controls are enabling transnational syndicates to expand industrial-scale production of meth while trafficking heroin across South and Southeast Asia. India's Northeast, with its rugged terrain and a 1,643-km-long porous border with Myanmar, has emerged as both a transit corridor and an expanding consumer market.

Recent drug busts include the special task force recovering 10 kilograms of heroin valued at an estimated Rs 88 crore from a residential flat in Guwahati on August 14. Mundra continues to pose a challenge. In May, the Gujarat Anti-Terrorist Squad, in coordination with the Indian Coast Guard, seized approximately 115 kg cocaine valued at nearly Rs 1,150 crore from a cargo vessel anchored off the port. The situation on the eastern and western fronts is so grave that during a high-level meeting in June, while describing India's precarious geographical position, Home Minister [Amit Shah](#) said the country is situated between the Death Triangle and the Death Crescent.

Despite a sharp rise in enforcement, with arrests doubling and cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act increasing, the drug menace remains a persistent challenge. Anurag Garg, director general of the NCB, points to the growing number of requests from state governments seeking the Centre's assistance to tackle narcotics.

Today's narcotics trade resembles a multinational corporation. A single consignment may involve Afghan suppliers, Pakistani handlers, Iranian shipping agents, shell companies registered in the Gulf, chemical suppliers in East Asia, financiers operating through Dubai, hawala operators in Delhi and distributors across half a dozen Indian states. Drugs move through shipping containers, fishing vessels, commercial airlines and courier networks, with encrypted digital platforms facilitating the trafficking. Money flows through cryptocurrencies, shell firms and layered financial transactions, often

conducted on the darknet—a hidden computer network built on top of the regular internet—designed to leave little trace. From 2020 to 2024, 96 darknet and cryptocurrency-linked narcotics cases were registered. “For decades, India’s anti-drug policy focused on intercepting smugglers and arresting peddlers. That approach is no longer sufficient,” a senior home ministry official says.

Something else is also changing in the drug trade. Traditional *charas* (hashish) and *ganja* (marijuana) are passé. Although expensive, people are keen on trying newer, more potent, lab-made drugs arriving in the country from outside. The battle is no longer confined to intercepting finished drugs at ports and borders. It begins much earlier—in chemical factories, warehouses and export consignments—making it one of India’s most complex narcotics enforcement challenges.

Raids and Routes: A policeman stands guard next to seized drugs in Yangon, Myanmar | Photo: Imago/Xinhua

Posh Parties, Shady Lanes

A man walks into a grocery shop near a school in Shimla and buys a packet of biscuits. There is nothing conspicuous about his movement. He hides a small pouch of *chitta* in the biscuit packet and leaves it beneath a small rock. A teenager walks up to the spot, takes the packet and walks away. The two never meet.

Elsewhere, in a metro city, the deal begins with a message that disappears in seconds. Ankit Shrivastava (name changed), a second-year college student scrolls through an encrypted chat, chooses from a menu of pills, hash or “party packs” and transfers cryptocurrency through a digital wallet. Within hours, a courier arrives with a parcel. No shadowy street corner, no furtive exchange, no neighbourhood peddler.

Different socio-economic setups, different kinds of drugs, different payment methods. The drug scene is expanding.

At South Delhi’s farmhouses and Gurgaon’s happening parties, where the music is loud and the guest list is strictly invite-only, the contraband can be remarkably diverse. During a massive raid at a nightclub in Gurgaon three years ago, police recovered a mix of hashish, heroin, cocaine, MDMA and packets of marijuana.

If Mumbai swears by “meow meow”, rave parties in Bengaluru or Goa are incomplete without ecstasy/molly, cocaine or LSD. *Chitta* is constantly in demand in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Pockets of Kashmir need their regular doses of hashish and heroin. Chemical drugs like M-CAT and MDMA, which arrive via ports, see targeted usage among the youth in Gujarat. Meanwhile, Myanmar is quietly slipping meth into the country.

The names are strange; the demand is high. While plant-based substances like hashish and marijuana remain widely present, the illicit drug market has shifted significantly towards lab-made synthetic drugs that are transforming the economics of the drug trade.

Faster production, easier transportation, higher profits—they are highly lucrative for peddlers. They are a hit among consumers too. Mumbai-based Nachiket Deshpande (name changed), who is in his 20s, informs that while one gram of hashish costs Rs 50-100, one gram of MDMA costs Rs 2,500. While synthetic drugs are expensive, they come with a promise of mind-altering effects. Those seeking an escape from stress, wanting to feel energised at a party or looking for a high that avoids detection on standard drug tests, opt for these drugs.

Unlike opium or cannabis, synthetic drugs do not require cultivation. A laboratory can be established wherever there is demand and these drugs can be manufactured using chemicals, says NCB's Garg. A major challenge is that synthetic drugs occupy a small volume, so tiny quantities can be concealed easily and transported without attracting attention, he adds.

While plant-based drugs continue to dominate seizures by volume, the NCB warns that synthetic drugs represent the fastest-growing segment of the illicit market. The seizure data throws light on the demand—synthetic drug seizures recorded nearly a four-fold increase, jumping from 8,211 kg in 2024 to 32,269 kg in 2025.

India's pharmaceutical industry has inadvertently become a part of this equation. The legitimate industrial compounds, which helped India's emergence as the "pharmacy of the world" and made it the world's third-largest producer of pharmaceuticals by volume, are being diverted to produce illicit narcotics and synthetic drugs. These chemicals can be diverted by criminal syndicates into illicit drug manufacturing if regulations are circumvented through shell companies, forged documentation or illicit rerouting from licensed supply chains. Investigators say traffickers increasingly exploit this overlap between legal industry and illegal production.

With Baddi in Himachal Pradesh being a hub of pharma companies, the state police are keeping a close eye to ensure there are no diversions. Recently, in May, law enforcement and the drugs control administration in Himachal Pradesh raided a godown in Baddi, seizing over 2.23 lakh prohibited opioid and psychotropic tablets.

Even as the authorities try to crack down on synthetic drugs, *chitta*, which arrives from Afghanistan via Pakistan into Punjab, is spreading like wildfire in the hilly state. Many heroin smugglers and kingpins arrested in the state are linked with Punjab's border districts, Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu tells *Outlook* (see page 20). Both Punjab and Himachal are heading to Assembly polls and drug abuse is one of the major issues being taken up by all political parties.

A map showing the Golden Crescent in the west and Golden Triangle in the east

A Threat to National Security

A message arrives on WhatsApp from across the border. A local peddler in a Punjab village near the Pakistan border knows what to do next: collect the consignment and deliver it to a designated location. For each delivery, he can earn Rs 4,000-5,000. The money comes later, through hawala or a maze of bank accounts—sometimes leaving even the account holder unaware of who sent it or why.

The routes have changed, too. With tighter surveillance disrupting traditional smuggling channels, traffickers have increasingly taken to the air. According to NCB sources, drugs are being flown across the border on unmanned aerial vehicles operated from bases in Pakistan. Mostly Chinese-made, these drones can carry up to 10 kg of drugs, arms and ammunition.

What appears on the surface to be a drug-smuggling operation is, therefore, part of a much larger security problem. India has long argued that narcotics trafficking is not merely a criminal enterprise but an instrument of asymmetric warfare—one that can exploit the same networks and routes used to move weapons, counterfeit currency and, potentially, militants. There is a precedent for how such networks can converge. A senior intelligence operative points to the 1993 Mumbai terrorist attacks, when explosives were smuggled into India through routes also used by the D-Company. Investigations into several narcotics cases have since pointed to Pakistan-based trafficking syndicates whose networks overlap with those involved in terrorism, arms smuggling and hawala financing.

The concern is particularly acute in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. Narcotics have become an important source of financing for militant groups in J&K, while Sikh militant groups in Punjab and insurgent outfits in the Northeast have also been linked by security agencies to drug trafficking.

Punjab, which shares a 553-km international border with Pakistan, sits at the centre of this battle. The state accounted for 58 per cent of all heroin seized in India in 2025, according to the NCB. Amritsar, Tarn Taran and Kapurthala have emerged as key hotspots for consignments arriving from Pakistan and Afghanistan. “The whole business of supplying drugs operates in the form of a nexus through which Pakistan converts drugs into money,” says a Punjab Police source. Nearly 20 per cent of the proceeds, the source claims, eventually find their way back to Kashmir or are routed through Gulf countries before returning to India through hawala channels.

The battle has consequently moved beyond the ground. Since 2021, as border security has tightened, traffickers have adapted by turning to drones and tunnels. Their use has increased sharply along the Kathua, Samba and Punjab sectors, according to security officials. In response, the J&K Police has expanded its surveillance arsenal to include drones, infrared cameras, anti-drone systems, CCTV networks and satellite imagery, even as it monitors vulnerable stretches for illegal opium cultivation. Of the 305 drone-related drug-smuggling cases detected across the country in 2025, 298 were recorded in Punjab.

But Punjab is only one front.

In the Northeast, the prolonged conflict in Myanmar has weakened state control across large swathes of territory along India’s eastern frontier. Ethnic armed organisations and militias control several areas, allowing illicit economies to flourish. Drugs travel into India through a labyrinth of mountain trails, river routes and informal trading corridors before reaching the northeastern states. Security agencies say insurgent groups have increasingly relied on narcotics to finance their operations, while intelligence officials allege that Chinese interests are also involved in pushing drugs into the region to fuel social and political instability. Manipur and Mizoram are the primary northeastern states suffering

intensely from the nexus of insurgencies and cross-border drug trafficking, driven by their proximity to Myanmar. Nagaland, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya also act as critical transit corridors and face soaring addiction and localised narco-crime.

Yet behind the geopolitics, the drones, the hawala trails and the intelligence reports lies a more intimate devastation. For every consignment intercepted at the border, there are people at the other end of the supply chain whose lives are being dismantled.

Border Menace: The India-Pakistan border in Punjab is a hotbed of drug trafficking | Photo: Vikram Sharma

Collateral Damage

At the end of a ceremony held to mark the end of a family's mourning, Sukhdev Singh, 48, sits with a grief too heavy for words. The grieving father from Chatiwind village near Amritsar speaks quietly, almost as if talking to himself: "He was my second son, Jovan. Barely 17. Younger than Jagjit, who was 21. I lost both my sons to chitta. I carried both their bodies on my shoulders. I performed the last rites of my two children. Now, there is no one left to light my pyre."

Nearly 200 km away, in Sangrur, Tarseem Lal (name changed) carries the scars of a decade lost to addiction. He was only 18 when friends offered him a cigarette laced with *chitta*. What began as a moment of curiosity soon became a devastating dependence. Earning just Rs 3,500 a month, he spent most of his salary on drug injections—sometimes two or three times a day. Eventually, he lost his job and his savings. Desperate for his next dose, he began stealing from his own home. He sold the family jewellery. During violent spells, the addiction turned him against the people who loved him the most, and he would beat his mother. His father, watching his son disappear before his eyes, sold part of the family land to pay for his treatment. But even after returning home, Tarseem relapsed. This time, he began trafficking drugs to fund his own addiction. Today, at 28, Tarseem is clean. But the damage remains. Doctors have warned him that his liver is badly damaged and his kidneys are close to failure if he ever touches drugs again. He survived addiction, but he cannot get back what it took from him. Ten years of his youth. Ten years of his life. Ten years he can never reclaim.

Drug cases rarely see proper justice because the legal system heavily criminalises small-scale drug users.

Sitting outside the outpatient department of the drug de-addiction department at Shri Maharaja Hari Singh Hospital, Ishfaq (name changed), 28, looks back on a life he once feared he would not survive. Married at 18, his descent into addiction began at 23, after he discovered that his wife was unfaithful. Heartbroken and desperate, he turned to a friend and asked for something that would help him "end it all". What began as casual smoking soon spiralled into opioids, medicinal drugs and eventually intravenous drug use. Along the way came episodes of self-harm. He had reached a point where he could barely see a way out—until one thought stopped him: his young daughters. That thought

became his reason to fight back. Now clean for three years, Ishfaq speaks not with pride about how far he went, but with gratitude that he managed to return. “It’s not worth it,” he says quietly. “You miss out on a big part of your life. I could save myself; a lot of people are not able to.”

Every day, at least hundreds show up at the OPD, men and women, young and old people, most of them hiding their faces behind masks and *dupattas*. People, especially women, hesitate to seek treatment because of social taboos. Many people are not able to continue treatment once they start, relapses are very common.

Panki Sood’s story is a heartbreaking reminder of how quickly a young life can be changed by drugs. At just 15, he was sent to Chandigarh by his parents with dreams of a better future and higher education. But within a month, those dreams began to slip away as he fell into drug use. When he returned to Kullu, he was pulled deeper into the rave-party culture, eventually trying “drugs of all kinds and forms”. What may have started as curiosity or peer influence cost him 17 precious years of his life—a period that was, in hindsight, the darkest chapter of his life.

High in the Hills: Police personnel incinerate seized narcotics in Kullu, Himachal Pradesh | Photo: Imago/ANI News

The Legal Burden

Justice in drug-related cases is a classic case of small fish versus big hauls. Official data says that 1.2 to 1.8 lakh people are arrested annually under the NDPS Act in India and roughly 600 to 750 foreign nationals are arrested across the country each year under narcotics-related offences. While the arrest of small peddlers and middlemen make headlines, the masterminds sitting across the borders and sending drugs into the country are seldom traced. Drug cases rarely see proper justice because the legal system heavily criminalises poor and small-scale drug users while sophisticated international trafficking cartels exploit procedural loopholes to evade conviction.

Cases of drug-related crimes often involve multiple accused, witnesses and counsel, leading to lengthy examinations and cross-examinations. Setting up special NDPS courts and pushing for speedy trials is a part of the Union government’s strategy to strengthen the fight against drug-trafficking and substance abuse. With close to four lakh cases under the NDPS Act pending across the country, there is an urgent need to set up these courts. Presently, only 65 special courts are functioning across the country; 22 states are yet to set up special NDPS courts. Punjab has about 60,000 pending NDPS cases, yet no special court. Kerala, with 50,000 pending cases, has only two special courts. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal have a sizeable number of pending drug cases, but there are less than five or no special courts.

Centre, State Pitch In

In 2024, the NCB, the [Indian Navy](#) and the Gujarat Police conducted a joint operation in the Indian Ocean codenamed Operation Sagar Manthan-1, which resulted in the historic seizure of roughly 3,300 kg of illicit drugs and the arrest of five foreign nationals. Intelligence sources share that an international trafficking network was busted after intelligence shared by Australian and New Zealand authorities enabled Indian agencies to identify a drug-supply chain before the chemicals could be diverted.

Coordination, not just within agencies at home but also with international agencies like Interpol, is the keyword, considering traditional methods of human intelligence are failing. The government recognises that busts no longer stop at seizures. In order to effectively dismantle entire trafficking ecosystems, agencies must trace digital payments, analyse encrypted communications, identify shell companies, freeze assets and pursue kingpins across jurisdictions.

The “whole-of-government approach” now brings together the NCB, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, customs, state police, the coast guard, navy and financial intelligence agencies. Formed in 2022, the Multi-Agency Maritime Security Group ensures total coordination, intelligence sharing and operational cohesion among these agencies. An important part is played by the Directorate of Enforcement which follows the money. Recently, the home minister took to his social-media handle to inform that the NCB was able to secure the return of fugitive drug kingpin Virender Singh Baisoya from United Arab Emirates thanks to the government’s approach of better coordination between multiple agencies. The government has upgraded its infrastructure. Enhanced artificial intelligence-based surveillance grids, electro-optical devices, night-vision devices, motion detectors and drones for aerial surveillance have been made a part of the wider operation.

India has signed bilateral agreements with 27 countries and memoranda of understanding with 19 countries for combating illicit trafficking, says a senior home ministry official. In addition, a joint coordination committee has been established in an attempt to bring together enforcement and intelligence agencies from both the Centre and the states.

The government has increasingly shifted part of its anti-narcotics strategy into the diplomatic arena. New Delhi has consistently argued for tighter scrutiny of financial networks that enable narcotics trafficking and terror financing at the Financial Action Task Force, an intergovernmental organisation that leads global action to tackle money laundering, terrorist and proliferation financing. Indian diplomats have pushed for greater information sharing, coordinated investigations and improved maritime cooperation at the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other multilateral forums.

This year’s Economic Survey warns that India’s youth, that is hooked to the internet, is low on productivity. Just the fact that this was mentioned in the report card on the country’s economy means that the government is concerned. And rightly so, since 27 per cent of the country’s population falls in the age group of 15-29. If a chunk of this youth spirals into drugs, which, unlike internet, offer zero

benefits, it will put a big question mark on India's future. There are one crore young addicts. The window is not very large. The government is aiming for a Viksit Bharat by 2047—this is a golden period to extract maximum productivity out of youth. Sealing borders to drugs is in India's interest.

Exactly two decades ago, then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, while talking about the problem of Naxalism, termed it India's "biggest internal security challenge". India managed to deal with it. Now, the exponential growth of drugs is emerging as a roadblock to India's Viksit Bharat 2047 dream. The most important question over the next few years will be how soon India can extricate itself from the global narcotics economy.

Keeping Pace with Semi-Synthetic Cannabinoids: India's Regulatory Challenge

 orfonline.org/expert-speak/keeping-pace-with-semi-synthetic-cannabinoids-india-s-regulatory-challenge

Shravishtha Ajaykumar

August 28, 2026

Semi-synthetic cannabinoids show how small chemical changes can outpace substance-specific drug laws, exposing gaps in India's approach to emerging psychoactive substances.

Key Highlights

- Semi-synthetic cannabinoids (SSCs) can emerge through minor chemical changes to hemp-derived CBD, leaving some outside substance-specific controls; India therefore needs faster, anticipatory regulation.
- India's drug law identifies and controls specific substances, but new cannabinoid derivatives can fall outside those lists; closing this gap requires stronger testing and coordinated oversight.
- Limited evidence on the health risks of semi-synthetic cannabinoids complicates enforcement and public health; India needs early detection, better forensic capacity and coordinated regulatory action.

The rapid development of semi-synthetic cannabinoids (SSCs) has generated regulatory issues that cannot be resolved using existing drug control mechanisms. Semi-synthetic cannabinoids differ from cannabis products and synthetic cannabinoids in that they are derived from natural cannabinoids, such as cannabidiol (CBD), and altered in a laboratory to become psychoactive chemicals like HHC^[1], Delta-8 THC^[2], THC-O acetate^[3], and HHC-P^[4]. They have entered the global market through legitimate websites, vape cartridges, edible forms, and wellness products, at a pace regulators cannot keep up with. These products are usually sold and labelled as containing only legal CBD and traces of hemp — a labelling choice that allows them to evade regulations specifically banning THC sales.

The development of semi-synthetic cannabinoids illustrates an important challenge in [chemical security governance](#), as it becomes increasingly difficult to regulate substances produced through rapidly evolving scientific modification. As with dual-use chemistry and biology, scientific progress enables both useful developments and dangerous new products. Semi-synthetic cannabinoids show how even slight changes to a molecule's structure can produce pharmacologically very different substances. Although semi-synthetic cannabinoids are not covered under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) (since they are not chemical warfare agents), their emergence highlights a broader governance problem: the challenge of controlling rapidly changing chemicals once they have entered the flow of commerce.

India's Cannabis Regulatory Framework

Cannabinoids can be broadly categorised into three types: naturally occurring phytocannabinoids, fully synthetic cannabinoids, and semi-synthetic cannabinoids. Semi-synthetic cannabinoids are manufactured by altering natural compounds, usually CBD extracted from industrial hemp. SSCs have grown because of regulatory [loopholes](#). Where the use of CBD from industrial hemp is allowed, manufacturers have developed derivatives of CBD which might not necessarily be listed as controlled substances. Scientific studies of most of these substances are inadequate, with limited information on their effects, toxicity levels, and concentration consistency.

The main legislative act in India for controlling the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is the [Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985](#). The legislation controls the cultivation, manufacturing, possession, sale, import, and export of controlled substances, and uses a substance-based approach. Several organisations play a role in regulating cannabis, including the Central Bureau of Narcotics, the Narcotics Control Bureau, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, the Customs Service, and state enforcement agencies. This fragmented, multi-agency oversight creates additional problems when it comes to controlling novel cannabinoid products.

As far as cannabis is concerned, the legislation targets primarily cannabis plants and resin but makes a distinction regarding some hemp products, such as seeds and leaves. This approach has proved effective for traditional products. However, controlling SSCs poses difficulties since these substances are derived from plant-based CBD but may have chemical structures that are not covered by existing laws. Another issue of concern is the growing popularity of the Indian hemp industry, often associated with high tobacco taxes and rising alcohol prices, which means that obtaining CBD in India legally provides opportunities for producing precursor materials for SSCs worldwide.

SSCs serve as another example of a broader challenge in chemical security governance — one that requires new approaches rather than relying solely on controlling substances that already exist.

SSCs may pose a limited chemical security threat compared with conventional chemicals, but their emergence raises a broader issue for chemical security governance: how to regulate rapidly developing technologies. The fact that new psychoactive drugs are synthesised based on small molecular changes shows how scientific progress can go ahead of the current regulatory framework, allowing dangerous substances to circulate without any awareness on the part of the authorities. This issue is relevant to chemical security in general, as advances in chemical technologies, the accessibility of precursors, and global distribution channels can create obstacles to monitoring new chemical substances. SSCs serve as another example of a broader challenge in chemical security governance — one that requires new approaches rather than relying solely on controlling substances that already exist.

Bridging the Regulatory Gap

India's main difficulty with its legislation is that the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act is based on the identification and categorisation of specific substances. While it ensures legal certainty, the problem is that the process of identification and legislation is slower than the process of creating [new substances](#) or 'designer drugs'. Manufacturers can simply make minor changes to a substance's chemical composition to create a brand-new substance. Other countries also faced similar issues with categorisation; one example is the adoption of the [2018 Farm Bill](#) in the United States of America, where there was an emergence of Delta-8 THC products. The situation resulted in inconsistency among the regulations applied by the states, as each state chose its own approach to regulating the market of hemp-derived cannabinoids.

This challenge exists globally and, due to the nature of narcotics and chemical precursor supply chains, must be addressed globally. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), World Health Organization (WHO), International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), and national regulatory authorities must work together to implement the following recommendations at both the global and domestic levels. This can manifest with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) considering the following:

1. Public Health

Identification poses a problem with SSCs, as special forensic tests are required. [Conventional methods](#) for identifying cannabis cannot be used to identify newer semi-synthetic compounds unless new forensic testing criteria have been adopted. [Forensic testing](#) must be advanced and implemented to understand the ramifications of consumption and protect those who may have consumed SSCs in harmful amounts.

2. Evidence on Health Risks

The lack of scientific data on most semi-synthetic cannabinoids presents another challenge. In contrast to pharmaceuticals, which undergo extensive testing, most commercial cannabinoid products have not undergone comparable safety testing. No [surveillance mechanisms](#) to monitor the effects of SSC consumption exist.

3. A Regulatory Approach

India's response to the emergence of SSCs should shift from a reactive regulatory approach towards anticipatory governance. A new regime needs to establish a system for the early detection of emerging psychoactive substances by collecting information from forensic labs, customs, healthcare institutions, and organisations like the National Authority Chemical Weapons Convention (NACWC) and Border Forces. There must also be better coordination of regulatory frameworks among organisations responsible for drug control, medicines, food safety, and public health. Such institutional arrangements will help resolve ambiguities related to emerging products that fall under multiple regulatory jurisdictions.

It will also be necessary to invest in forensic science and capacity building to detect novel compounds that emerge through improved testing and laboratory training. Consumer communication is also a part of the regulatory regime and will be required to highlight differences between products containing CBD, normal cannabis, and synthetic versions of cannabinoids.

Conclusion

The regulation of semi-synthetic cannabinoids poses a growing dilemma because the substances stand in the area where industrial hemp, pharmaceutical products, controlled psychoactive drugs, and new chemical threats meet. The advent of semi-synthetic cannabinoids reflects the problems associated with the inadequacy of regulations based on the traditional classification of drugs, given that chemical technology evolves faster than the respective legislative innovations.

The regulation of semi-synthetic cannabinoids poses a growing dilemma because the substances stand in the area where industrial hemp, pharmaceutical products, controlled psychoactive drugs, and new chemical threats meet.

Although semi-synthetic cannabinoids pose little chemical security risk compared with conventional hazardous chemicals and chemical weapons, their emergence highlights the challenge of monitoring and controlling fast-evolving substances before they become a matter of regulatory concern. The NDPS Act is one of the principal tools used by India in its drug policy, but the advent of semi-synthetic cannabinoids underscores the need for new regulatory measures to control new psychoactive substances and address the challenges posed by rapidly developing chemical technologies.

Lathis and late-night patrols: Women wage grassroots battle against drugs in Dehradun village

 [hindustantimes.com/lifestyle/health/lathis-and-late-night-patrols-women-wage-grassroots-battle-against-drugs-in-dehradun-village-101787898324859.html](https://www.hindustantimes.com/lifestyle/health/lathis-and-late-night-patrols-women-wage-grassroots-battle-against-drugs-in-dehradun-village-101787898324859.html)

PTI

August 28, 2026

Dehradun, As dusk settles over Thani village on Old Mussoorie Road here, dinner preparations begin inside homes. But outside, another routine is taking shape.

Women who have finished their household chores or returned from work pick up lathis and step into the lanes. Some take the evening shift, others arrive later at night, and for the next few hours, they keep watch over the village, stopping unfamiliar faces and asking a simple set of questions: Where are you going? Whom are you meeting? Why are you here?

Their aim is the same: to keep their village lanes safe from the narcotics trade and those who come looking for drugs.

Nestled in the hills, Thani appears at first glance to be like any other quiet, picturesque village of Uttarakhand, with lush greenery, cool air and peaceful lanes. But a poster displayed prominently in the village offers a glimpse of anxiety that lies beneath the tranquillity.

"Cannabis and marijuana are banned. Legal action may be taken against sellers and buyers," it reads.

It is around this poster that women can often be seen standing guard. Anyone they consider suspicious is stopped and questioned, and those they believe may be headed towards the village for drugs are prevented from proceeding.

This is not a government campaign. It is a citizens' vigil launched by the women of Thani under the banner of Nari Jagriti Sangathan.

For local resident Sudha Badhani, the decision to take to the streets came after the problem began affecting the everyday lives of the residents.

"It had become difficult to even come out on the road. We could not go for walks. Children could not go to the shops. We were afraid to step outside," she said.

The women said Thani is located close to a settlement where there have been longstanding complaints of drug sales. They alleged that people coming to the settlement to buy drugs often pass through Thani, with some addicts entering the village believing they could find drugs there.

Residents said the situation worsened during the Covid pandemic and the lockdown.

Initially, the women approached the police and administration, hoping for action. Complaints were made and applications submitted, but when they felt the situation was not improving, they decided that waiting for action was no longer enough.

"At first, we thought this was not our job and that it was the responsibility of the police and administration. But when things went beyond control, we had to step out ourselves," Badhani said.

The campaign, which began around two months ago, has now become part of the village's daily routine. Women form different groups and keep watch from morning until late at night. Whenever a suspicious person is spotted, a message is sent to their WhatsApp group: "Everyone, get here."

The response is immediate.

A woman may leave her cooking midway. Another may ask her children to remain indoors. Those who work join the vigil immediately after returning home. The women in their 20s stand alongside those in their 60s and 70s.

Women who manage their households generally take the evening shifts, while working women often keep watch at night. The patrolling sometimes continues until midnight and, on occasions, even beyond that.

Local resident Lalit Dhiman said a system resembling shifts had gradually been put in place. He claimed that during the initial days of the campaign, as many as 100 people were stopped from entering the area in a day, although the number has now fallen considerably.

For the women, however, the biggest concern is their children.

"Most of us are mothers. We do not want another mother's child to have his or her life ruined because of drugs," said Ansuya Rautela.

The women said they have faced abuses and threats because of their opposition to the drug trade and that there is always a risk of confrontation. But they are not prepared to back down.

"Whether it takes one year or two, we will continue until this problem is completely eradicated," Rautela said.

Sunita Sharma, president of the Nari Jagriti Sangathan, said the situation became particularly serious when children and elderly residents began finding it difficult to venture out on the road.

"Some addicts even started knocking on our doors, asking for drugs," she said.

Following this, the women held a meeting, formed the organisation and began keeping watch.

The campaign has also tested their unity. Resident Rita said attempts had been made to create differences among members, but the women remained united. "We know that if we fall apart, this campaign will crumble too," she said.

The women, however, emphasise that they are not seeking to replace the police. They said patrols and action have continued and that some suspicious people have also been handed over to the police.

Yet their presence on the streets raises an uncomfortable question: Why should women in a village have to keep vigil until midnight for their children, homes, and streets to feel safe?

The women of Thani believe that action against those selling drugs alone will not solve the problem. As long as there is demand, new routes will be found to supply narcotics. The vigil, therefore, is directed at both ends of the trade those who sell and those who come to buy.

And so, as darkness descends on Old Mussoorie Road, two versions of Thani emerge.

Behind closed doors, dinner is being prepared, and children are being put to bed. Outside, at one bend, four women stand together with lathis in their hands. In an adjacent lane, another group keeps watch.

When an unfamiliar youth heads towards the village, a voice rings out: "Where are you going?"

It is a simple question, but behind it lies a larger fight for their children, their streets and the ordinary life they want back, where a mother does not have to worry before sending her child out.

Q. Do you support community-led initiatives to combat drug-related issues in your area?

Yes, communities should take action

No, it's the police's responsibility

War on drugs: Fatehabad cops freeze assets worth Rs 25.5L

TOI timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/war-on-drugs-fatehabad-cops-freeze-assets-worth-rs-25-5l/amp_articleshow/133574524.cms

The Times Of India

August 27, 2026

| Aug 27, 2026, 22:42 IST

Hisar: Fatehabad Police has stepped up its crackdown on the financial networks of drug traffickers, freezing assets worth around Rs 25.5 lakh belonging to two alleged drug peddlers in Tohana. Acting under provisions of the NDPS Act, police froze a residential house valued at around Rs 25 lakh belonging to Rahul alias Ratha, a resident of Bakshi Gali, Ward 9, Tohana, and a motorcycle worth around Rs 50,000 belonging to Jekiram, a resident of Jamalpur Sheikhan.

The freezing orders in both cases were approved by the competent authority under SAFEMA, New Delhi, on Aug 24, the police said. Superintendent of Police Nikita Khattar said the action against drug trafficking was not limited to arrests and seizure of narcotics, but also extended to identifying and acting against assets and financial resources allegedly generated through the illegal trade.

According to police, 440 alleged drug traffickers have been arrested in Fatehabad district since January 1 this year, with narcotics recovered from their possession. In a parallel crackdown on their financial networks, assets worth Rs 4.74 crore belonging to 31 drug traffickers have so far been frozen, police said. Police said CIA Tohana arrested Rahul alias Ratha on July 6, and allegedly recovered 10.24 grams of heroin from his possession. A case was registered at City Tohana police station under the NDPS Act.

During the investigation, police also examined his sources of income and assets. Based on the findings, his residential property in Bakshi Gali, valued at around Rs 25 lakh, was ordered to be frozen under the NDPS Act.

Two-Storeyed residential House Worth ₹50 Lakh Attached For Drug Trafficking : Police

 thekashmirhorizon.com/2026/08/28/two-storeyed-residential-house-worth-₹50-lakh-attached-for-drug-trafficking-police

K H News Service

August 28, 2026

Srinagar : Anti-Narcotics Task Force (ANTF) Kashmir on Thursday said that it has attached a two-storey residential house in Karnah, Kupwara.

In a statement issued here on Thursday the ANTF said that belonging to accused Iftikhar Ahmad, currently booked under the NDPS Act and Section 61 BNS, the property was frozen under Sections 68-E and 68-F of the NDPS Act. Reaffirming its commitment to safeguarding society and the youth from drug abuse, ANTF Kashmir emphasized that proceeds generated through narcotics trafficking will be relentlessly pursued under the law. The task force also appealed for public cooperation, stressing that active community participation remains vital to effectively eradicating the drug menace.

Two drug peddlers arrested with 260 grams of smack in Rajasthan

 firstindia.co.in/articles/two-drug-peddlers-arrested-with-260-grams-of-smack-in-rajasthan-1787833769

27 Aug-2026 17:59 PM Listen Stop

Jaipur : Two alleged drug peddlers were arrested with 260 grams of smack worth around Rs 52 lakh in Jhalawar district of Rajasthan on Thursday, police said.

They said the arrested accused have been identified as Raghuveer Bhil (18), a resident of Ghatoli, and Dilraj Meena (23), a resident of Aklera.

Acting on the directions of Jhalawar Superintendent of Police Amit Kumar, a special team led by Alkera Station House Officer (SHO) Dharmaram had set up a checkpoint near the service road junction beyond the bridge on the Manoharthana Road bypass, police said.

The two accused, who were travelling on a Bullet motorcycle, were stopped by police and a search led to the recovery of 260 grams of smack. They were arrested under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, they said.

The motorcycle, a mobile phone and cash worth Rs 10,900, suspected to be proceeds from drug sales, were also seized, they added.

Police said they are questioning the accused to ascertain the source of the smack, its intended destination and others linked to the drug trafficking network.

Tilak Varma backs PM Modi's call for drug-free youth, wider Olympic participation

 telanganatoday.com/tilak-varma-backs-pm-modis-call-for-drug-free-youth-wider-olympic-participation

IANIS

August 27, 2026

India T20 vice-captain Tilak Varma backed Prime Minister Narendra Modi's call for a drug-free youth population after attending the Khelo India Dialogue. Modi also stressed wider Olympic participation and early identification of sporting talent ahead of the 2036 Games.

Raipur: India T20 vice-captain Tilak Varma attended Prime Minister Narendra Modi's virtual address to the nation's youth. Tilak was present in Chhattisgarh at a screening of Modi's virtual interaction, named 'Khelo India Dialogue', and the cricketer praised the Prime Minister's address to the youth of the country.

"It was a very good event. PM Modi delivered a strong message. Young people need to stay away from drugs. Events like this should be organised. Such initiatives can help keep the youth away from drugs," Varma told the media after attending Modi's virtual event.

"I have visited Chhattisgarh earlier to play cricket. Chhattisgarh has a lot of potential for sports as well. Now I have come to give a message to stay away from drugs," Varma said.

Meanwhile, Chhattisgarh Deputy Chief Minister and Sports Minister Arun Sao was also present at the event and highlighted Modi's efforts for the youth.

"Prime Minister Modi organised the Khelo India Dialogue and interacted with sportspersons and young people associated with sports from across the country. He discussed how India can achieve better results at the 2036 Olympics and how our country can become drug-free. The Prime Minister interacted with the youth across the country today, which infused them with new energy. A drug-free youth will play an important role in building a developed India," he told the media.

Downloading Interactive Geographic Maps

During his interaction, Modi stressed that sports help the youth to stay away from drugs. "Friends, another great advantage of sports is that real athletes develop a desire to stay away from drugs. Today, when young people face such a big challenge of drugs, sports play a very important role in this. I am happy that sports is a great profession in India today. People in our country are participating in triathlons. Also, 5K and 10K races are taking place," Modi said in his address.

The Prime Minister also called for India to broaden its participation across Olympic disciplines, saying the country must develop athletes in sports where it has traditionally had little or no representation, as part of preparations for the 2036 Olympics. Addressing youngsters, Modi said a nationwide talent hunt targeting children aged 5 to 15 would be crucial for identifying athletes early and training them in sports suited to their abilities.

“This time, from the Red Fort, I drew the country’s attention to a major challenge in sports. This challenge is related to the Olympics. The bitter truth is that India’s teams don’t participate in half of the sports that are a part of the Olympics.”

PM Modi said India’s limited participation had remained a longstanding concern and directly affected the country’s prospects in the overall medal standings. “That is, we do not compete for a very large part of the medal tally. And this has been the situation for a long time now. In the 2012 Olympics, India participated in only 13 sports. In more than 20 sports, India did not participate.”

The Prime Minister cited disciplines such as surfing and sports climbing as areas where India could build a stronger presence, given the country’s diverse geography. “There are so many sports whose names people in the country have probably heard of. Other countries win medals in those sports. And we do not participate in those sports. We have to acquire the skills in these sports to increase the medal tally in these sports as well. For example, surfing and sports climbing.”

नशे के नेटवर्क पर बड़ा प्रहार: 3,482 किलो डोडा चूरा साहित मादक पदार्थ बरामद, 9.75 करोड़ की संपत्ति फ्रीज

 bhilwarahalchal.com/badi-khabre/major-blow-to-drug-network-narcotics-seized-including-3482-kg-of-poppy-straw-assets-worth-975-crore-frozen-708901

नरेश ओझा

August 27, 2026

चित्तौड़गढ़। कानून-व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने और अपराधियों के खिलाफ प्रभावी कार्रवाई के उद्देश्य से 20 जुलाई से 20 अगस्त तक चलाए गए एक माह के विशेष अभियान में चित्तौड़गढ़ पुलिस ने विभिन्न अपराधों के खिलाफ व्यापक कार्रवाई की। अभियान के दौरान नशे के नेटवर्क पर बड़ी कार्रवाई करते हुए 3,482.966 किलोग्राम डोडा चूरा सहित अन्य मादक पदार्थ बरामद किए गए, जबकि करीब 9.75 करोड़ रुपये की संपत्ति फ्रीज कराई गई। पुलिस अधीक्षक धर्मेन्द्र सिंह ने बताया कि अभियान के दौरान वांछित और संगठित अपराधियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करते हुए 107 अपराधियों को चिन्हित किया गया, जिनमें से 99 वांछित अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इसके साथ ही विभिन्न धाराओं में निरोधात्मक कार्रवाई भी की गई तथा 4 हार्डकोर अपराधियों की जमानत खारिज कराई गई।

36 एनडीपीएस मामले, 75 आरोपी गिरफ्तार

मादक पदार्थों के नेटवर्क के खिलाफ अभियान के दौरान 36 एनडीपीएस प्रकरण दर्ज कर 75 आरोपियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। पुलिस ने कार्रवाई में—

3,482.966 किलोग्राम डोडा चूरा

96.01 ग्राम स्मैक

22.120 किलोग्राम गांजा

59.37 ग्राम एमडी बरामद की। एनडीपीएस एक्ट की धारा 68-एफ के तहत 24 कार्रवाई करते हुए 9 करोड़ 75 लाख 79 हजार 678 रुपये की संपत्ति फ्रीज कराई गई। अभियान के दौरान 13 इनामी अपराधियों को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया।

अवैध हथियारों पर भी कार्रवाई: अभियान में अवैध हथियारों के खिलाफ 9 प्रकरण दर्ज किए गए। पुलिस ने 11 अवैध फायर आर्म्स और 60 कारतूस जब्त कर 12 आरोपियों को गिरफ्तार किया। साइबर अपराधों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करते हुए 14 प्रकरण दर्ज किए गए। तीन हॉटस्पॉट चिन्हित कर 37 स्थानों पर छापेमारी की गई और 6 आरोपियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इस दौरान 57.75 लाख रुपये की राशि फ्रीज कराई गई, जबकि पीड़ितों को 19.72 लाख रुपये से अधिक की राशि वापस दिलाई गई।

अवैध खनन पर संयुक्त कार्रवाई: पुलिस और खनन विभाग ने संयुक्त कार्रवाई करते हुए अवैध खनन एवं परिवहन के 17 प्रकरण दर्ज किए और 39 संयुक्त कार्रवाई की। इस दौरान 20 आरोपियों को गिरफ्तार कर 46 ट्रैक्टर, 19 डंपर, एक जेसीबी सहित कई वाहन जब्त किए गए। कार्रवाई में 651 टन रेत, 120 टन मिट्टी और 13 टन अवैध पत्थर जब्त किया गया। साथ ही 13.86 लाख रुपये से अधिक का जुर्माना वसूला गया।

877 पॉइंट पर नाकाबंदी, 40 हजार से अधिक वाहन जांचे: अभियान के दौरान 877 पॉइंट पर नाकाबंदी कर वाहनों की सघन जांच की गई। पुलिस ने 21,830 दुपहिया और 18,843 चौपहिया वाहनों की जांच की। यातायात नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वालों के खिलाफ कुल 11,209 कार्रवाई की गई। तेज गति, शराब पीकर वाहन चलाने, बिना हेलमेट, तीन सवारी, मोबाइल फोन का उपयोग, नंबर प्लेट और काली फिल्म सहित विभिन्न मामलों में कार्रवाई की गई। नाकाबंदी के दौरान पुलिस ने 212 वाहन जब्त किए। इस दौरान एनडीपीएस, आर्म्स एक्ट, आबकारी एक्ट सहित विभिन्न कानूनों के

तहत प्रकरण दर्ज कर बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। नाकाबंदी के दौरान एमडीएमए, अफीम, स्मैक, डोडा चूरा, गांजा और चरस के साथ बड़ी मात्रा में शराब भी जब्त की गई। पुलिस ने धारदार हथियारों के अलावा 4 पिस्टल और 9 कारतूस भी बरामद किए।

सोशल मीडिया पर 38 आपत्तिजनक पोस्ट हटवाई: पुलिस ने सोशल मीडिया पर सामाजिक सौहार्द के प्रतिकूल सामग्री की निगरानी करते हुए 38 आपत्तिजनक पोस्ट चिन्हित कर सभी को हटवाया। इस संबंध में 5 प्रकरण दर्ज किए गए और 23 व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ निरोधात्मक कार्रवाई की गई, जिनमें 12 को गिरफ्तार किया गया। साथ ही महिला अपराधों के संबंध में अभियान के दौरान 100 प्रकरण दर्ज किए गए। कुल 299 प्रकरणों में कार्रवाई करते हुए 55 मामलों में चालान और 60 मामलों में एफआर की कार्रवाई की गई। महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों को लेकर जागरूकता के लिए 701 कार्यक्रम और अभियान भी आयोजित किए गए।

भीलवाड़ा में 3 तस्करों को 10-10 साल की सजा: एक-एक लाख रुपए जुर्माना भी; लावारिस वैन से मिली थी 84 किलो अफीम

 bhaskar.com/local/rajasthan/bhilwara/news/bhilwara-ndps-court-drug-smugglers-convicted-10-years-jail-fine-138859636.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 28, 2026

भीलवाड़ा में 84.40 किलो अफीम तस्करी के करीब 6 साल पुराने मामले में NDPS कोर्ट ने तीन आरोपियों को दोषी मानते हुए 10-10 साल के कठोर कारावास की सजा सुनाई है। कोर्ट ने तीनों पर एक-एक लाख रुपए का जुर्माना भी लगाया। 2020 में पुलिस ने चांदघर जंगल में लावारिस छोड़ी गई मारुति वैन से अफीम बरामद की थी। मामले में अभियोजन पक्ष ने 13 गवाहों के बयान और 121 दस्तावेज पेश किए, जिनके आधार पर कोर्ट ने ईश्वर वैष्णव, श्यामलाल बलाई और मनोहर लाल धाकड़ को दोषी ठहराया।

पुलिस की गाड़ी देखकर वैन छोड़कर भागा

विशिष्ट लोक अभियोजक रामस्वरूप गुर्जर ने बताया - 11 जून 2020 को अवैध बजरी की रोकथाम के लिए पुलिस टीम गश्त कर रही थी। इस दौरान चांदघर जंगल में सरकारी वाहन को देखकर मारुति वैन में सवार एक व्यक्ति गाड़ी मौके पर छोड़कर भाग गया। वैन में अवैध मादक पदार्थ होने के शक पर पुलिस ने तलाशी ली। गहन जांच में वैन से 84 किलो 400 ग्राम अवैध अफीम बरामद हुई। पुलिस ने अफीम जब्त कर जांच शुरू की।

गाड़ी मालिक से पूछताछ में दो नाम सामने आए

जांच में मारुति वैन ईश्वर वैष्णव पुत्र शंकर दास वैष्णव निवासी दांथल के नाम पर रजिस्टर्ड मिली। पुलिस ने ईश्वर को गिरफ्तार कर पूछताछ की। पूछताछ में उसने श्यामलाल बलाई पुत्र सोमनाथ बलाई निवासी दांथल और मनोहर लाल पुत्र मांगीलाल धाकड़ की भूमिका सामने आने की बात कही। इसके बाद पुलिस ने तीनों को NDPS एक्ट के तहत गिरफ्तार कर कोर्ट में चालान पेश किया।

13 गवाह और 121 दस्तावेज बने आधार

मामले की सुनवाई के दौरान अभियोजन पक्ष ने आरोप साबित करने के लिए 13 गवाहों के बयान करवाए और 121 दस्तावेज कोर्ट में पेश किए। साक्ष्यों के आधार पर विशिष्ट न्यायाधीश, NDPS एक्ट, भीलवाड़ा ने ईश्वर वैष्णव, श्यामलाल बलाई और मनोहर लाल धाकड़ को दोषी माना।

कोर्ट ने तीनों दोषियों को 10-10 साल के कठोर कारावास की सजा सुनाई। साथ ही प्रत्येक पर एक-एक लाख रुपए का जुर्माना लगाया गया।

Kangra : नशा तस्करी में दोषी को 5 साल की सजा, 1 लाख जुर्माना

[HD himachaldastak.com/nurpur-drug-trafficking-case-convict-five-years-rigorous-imprisonment-fine](https://himachaldastak.com/nurpur-drug-trafficking-case-convict-five-years-rigorous-imprisonment-fine)

Tarun choudhary

August 27, 2026

धर्मशाला। कांगड़ा जिला के नूरपुर थाना क्षेत्र में दर्ज नशा तस्करी के मामले में अदालत ने आरोपी नसीब कुमार को दोषी करार देते हुए पांच साल के कठोर कारावास की सजा सुनाई है। अदालत ने दोषी पर एक लाख रुपये का जुर्माना भी लगाया है। जुर्माना अदा न करने पर उसे एक वर्ष का अतिरिक्त कारावास भुगतना होगा। वक्फ़ ट्रिब्यूनल कोर्ट धर्मशाला के न्यायाधीश जसवंत सिंह ठाकुर ने उक्त अहम फैसला सुनाया है।

पुलिस के अनुसार यह मामला नूरपुर थाने में चार मई 2022 को दर्ज प्राथमिकी संख्या 145/2022 के तहत मादक पदार्थ अधिनियम की धारा 21 में दर्ज किया गया था। मामले में आरोपी के कब्जे से 7.86 ग्राम मादक पदार्थ बरामद किया गया था। प्राथमिकी दर्ज होने के बाद पुलिस ने मामले की जांच पूरी कर आरोप पत्र अदालत में पेश किया।

मामले की सुनवाई के दौरान अभियोजन पक्ष की ओर से जिला न्यायावादी डीए संजीव राणा ने कुल 13 गवाहों के बयान दर्ज करवाए। साथ ही नायब कोर्ट हैरी सिंह ने गवाहों को बयान दिलाने में अहम भूमिका निभाई। उपलब्ध साक्ष्यों और गवाहों के आधार पर अदालत ने नसीब कुमार को मादक पदार्थ अधिनियम की धारा 21 के तहत दोषी करार देते हुए पांच वर्ष के कठोर कारावास और एक लाख रुपये जुर्माने की सजा सुनाई।

800 किलो गांजा तस्करी में दोषी को 14 साल की सजा, दो लाख रुपये जुर्माना

A amarujala.com/haryana/jind/man-sentenced-to-14-years-in-prison-and-fined-rs-2-lakh-for-smuggling-800-kg-of-marijuana-jind-news-c-199-1-jnd1005-159193-2026-08-28

रोहतक ब्यूरो

August 27, 2026



[रोहतक ब्यूरो](#)

Updated Fri, 28 Aug 2026 01:01 AM IST

नरवाना। 800 किलोग्राम गांजा तस्करी के मामले में अतिरिक्त एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश जींद सौरभ गुप्ता की अदालत ने दोषी सोमबीर निवासी मिर्चपुर को 14 वर्ष के कठोर कारावास की सजा सुनाई है। अदालत ने दोषी पर दो लाख रुपये का जुर्माना भी लगाया है। जुर्माना अदा नहीं करने पर उसे अतिरिक्त कारावास भुगतना होगा।

पुलिस प्रवक्ता के अनुसार, थाना शहर नरवाना पुलिस ने 30 जुलाई 2024 को सुंदरपुरा से मेला मंडी नरवाना रोड स्थित रजबहा पुल पर नाकाबंदी कर वाहनों की जांच की। इसी दौरान पुलिस टीम ने आरोपी सोमबीर को पकड़ लिया। तलाशी लेने पर उसके कब्जे से 32 कट्टों में भरा कुल 800 किलोग्राम गांजा बरामद हुआ।

आरोपी के खिलाफ थाना शहर नरवाना में मुकदमा नंबर 222, दिनांक 30 जुलाई 2024 दर्ज किया गया। पुलिस ने मामले में एनडीपीएस एक्ट की धारा 20, 61 और 85 के तहत कार्रवाई करते हुए आरोपी के खिलाफ न्यायालय में चालान पेश किया।

ये भी पढ़ें

मामले की सुनवाई के दौरान जींद पुलिस की ओर से मजबूत पैरवी की गई और ठोस साक्ष्य अदालत में प्रस्तुत किए गए। इन्हीं साक्ष्यों के आधार पर अदालत ने सोमबीर को एनडीपीएस एक्ट के तहत दोषी करार देते हुए 14 वर्ष कठोर कारावास और दो लाख रुपये जुर्माने की सजा सुनाई। पुलिस ने लोगों से नशे की तस्करी और बिक्री की सूचना तत्काल पुलिस को देने की अपील की है।

दिल्ली के गोविंदपुरी में मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी पर बड़ी कार्रवाई; भारी मात्रा में कोकीन और MDMA के साथ विदेशी नागरिक गिरफ्तार

indiatv.in/delhi/major-drug-bust-in-govindpuri-foreign-national-arrested-with-large-quantity-cocaine-and-mdma-2026-08-27-1239845

Sanjay Sah, India TV Delhi Bureau Desk

August 27, 2026

दक्षिण-पूर्वी दिल्ली के गोविंदपुरी थाना क्षेत्र में पुलिस ने ड्रग्स तस्करी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करते हुए आइवरी कोस्ट (अफ्रीकी देश) के 36 वर्षीय नागरिक को भारी मात्रा में नशीले पदार्थों के साथ गिरफ्तार किया है। आरोपी की पहचान जीन यापो (Jean Yapo) के रूप में हुई है, जो वर्तमान में गोविंदपुरी इलाके में रह रहा था।

55 ग्राम से अधिक हाई-ग्रेड ड्रग्स और चोरी की स्कूटी जब्त

तलाशी के दौरान पुलिस ने आरोपी के पास से कुल 55.20 ग्राम मादक पदार्थ जब्त किए हैं। इसमें 30.92 ग्राम कोकीन, 11.20 ग्राम क्रिस्टल एमडीएमए (MDMA) और 13.08 ग्राम वजन की 20 एक्स्टसी (Ecstasy) गोलियां शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा आरोपी जिस स्कूटी से सप्लाई देने जा रहा था चोरी की थी। ये स्कूटी साल 2024 में केशव पुरम थाने से चोरी हुई थी।

भागने की कोशिश के दौरान पकड़ा गया

26 अगस्त 2026 की देर रात लगभग 1:40 बजे गोविंदपुरी थाने की पेट्रोलिंग टीम ने ओखला एस्टेट रोड पर क्राउन प्लाजा की तरफ जा रहे एक संदिग्ध विदेशी नागरिक को रुकने का इशारा किया। आरोपी ने रुकने के बजाय भागने की कोशिश की, लेकिन संतुलन बिगड़ने के कारण वह स्कूटी सहित गिर गया और पुलिस टीम ने उसे दबोच लिया। तलाशी लेने पर उसके पास से नशीले पदार्थों के तीन पैकेट बरामद हुए।

2022 में खत्म हो चुका था वीजा

दस्तावेजों की जांच में खुलासा हुआ कि आरोपी का वीजा 2022 में ही समाप्त हो चुका था और वह बिना वैध दस्तावेजों के भारत में अवैध रूप से रह रहा था। पुलिस ने आरोपी के खिलाफ एनडीपीएस (NDPS) एक्ट की संबंधित धाराओं के तहत एफआईआर (FIR No. 467/2026) दर्ज कर ली है। पुलिस अब इस सिंडिकेट से जुड़े सप्लायर, खरीददार और नेटवर्क के अन्य संपर्कों का पता लगाने के लिए आगे की जांच कर रही है। गोविंदपुरी थाना पुलिस द्वारा पिछले 25 दिनों में ड्रग्स के खिलाफ यह चौथी बड़ी कार्रवाई है।

इससे पहले भी दिल्ली पुलिस ने ड्रग्स तस्करी गिरोह का किया था भंडाफोड़

बता दें कि साल के शुरुआत में दिल्ली पुलिस ने [अंतरराज्यीय मादक पदार्थ तस्करी गिरोह](#) का भंडाफोड़ किया था। इस मामले में पुलिस ने 3 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया था, जिनके पास से 31 किलोग्राम अल्फ्राजोलम की टैबलेट (गोलियां) जब्त की गई थी। आरोपी हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (NCR) में प्रतिबंधित मादक पदार्थ के अवैध उत्पादन, परिवहन और वितरण में लिप्त एक संगठित नेटवर्क का हिस्सा थे।

लेह एयरपोर्ट पर ANTF का बड़ा एक्शन! ड्रग्स के साथ हिमाचल का शख्स गिरफ्तार

 [m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/hindi/abp+live+hindi-epaper-](https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/hindi/abp+live+hindi-epaper-abp+live/leh+eyaraport+par+antf+ka+bada+ekshan+drags+ke+sath+himachal+ka+shakhs+giraphtar-newsid-n724802604)

[abp+live/leh+eyaraport+par+antf+ka+bada+ekshan+drags+ke+sath+himachal+ka+shakhs+giraphtar-newsid-n724802604](https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/hindi/abp+live+hindi-epaper-abp+live/leh+eyaraport+par+antf+ka+bada+ekshan+drags+ke+sath+himachal+ka+shakhs+giraphtar-newsid-n724802604)

ABP न्यूज़

August 27, 2026

लद्दाख में ड्रग्स की तस्करी के खिलाफ चल रहे अभियान में एंटी-नारकोटिक्स टास्क फोर्स यानी ANTF को बड़ी कामयाबी मिली है. टीम ने लेह एयरपोर्ट पर कोकीन और MDMA जैसे पदार्थ बरामद किए हैं.

इस मामले में हिमाचल प्रदेश के मंडी निवासी एक व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया है.

पुलिस के अनुसार, लद्दाख ANTF को ड्रग्स की तस्करी से जुड़ी जानकारी मिली थी. इसके बाद लेह एयरपोर्ट पर कार्रवाई की गई. जांच के दौरान मंडी निवासी सेवा दास के पास से कोकीन और MDMA जैसा पदार्थ बरामद होने की बात सामने आई है. आरोपी ड्रग्स की खेप पहुंचाने के लिए विमान से लेह आया था. बरामद ड्रग्स का सही नेचर और मात्रा की पुष्टि जांच प्रक्रिया के तहत की जा रही है.

NDPS एक्ट के तहत FIR दर्ज

मामले में ANTF पुलिस स्टेशन लद्दाख में NDPS एक्ट की संबंधित धाराओं के तहत FIR नंबर 12/2026 दर्ज की गई है. पुलिस अब यह पता लगाने में जुटी है कि बरामद ड्रग्स कहां से लाई गई थी और इसे कहां पहुंचाया जाना था. जांच में आरोपी के संपर्कों और उससे जुड़े लोगों की भी जानकारी जुटाई जा रही है. पुलिस यह पता लगाने की कोशिश कर रही है कि कहीं इसके पीछे कोई बड़ा अंतरराज्यीय सप्लाय नेटवर्क तो नहीं है.

लेह और करगिल में ड्रग्स के खिलाफ सख्ती

लद्दाख प्रशासन और पुलिस ने लेह तथा करगिल में नशीले पदार्थों के खिलाफ सख्त अभियान चलाया हुआ है. प्रशासन की नीति ड्रग्स के खिलाफ जीरो टॉलरेंस की है. पुलिस का फोकस केवल तस्करों को पकड़ने तक सीमित नहीं है. युवाओं को नशीले पदार्थों से दूर रखने के लिए शिक्षण संस्थानों और स्थानीय संगठनों के साथ जागरूकता अभियान भी चलाए जा रहे हैं.

पहले भी पकड़ी गई है ड्रग्स की खेप

ANTF की ओर से हाल के दिनों में भी नशीले पदार्थों से जुड़े कई मामलों में कार्रवाई की गई है. इनमें नेशनल हाईवे-3 पर वाहनों से हेरोइन की व्यावसायिक मात्रा बरामद करने और पर्यटक इलाकों से चरस जब्त करने के मामले शामिल हैं. लेह एयरपोर्ट पर हुई यह कार्रवाई इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाती है कि तस्कर अलग-अलग रास्तों का इस्तेमाल कर ड्रग्स को लद्दाख तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं.

सप्लाय नेटवर्क तक पहुंचने की कोशिश

सेवा दास की गिरफ्तारी के बाद पुलिस अब मामले की आगे की कड़ियों को जोड़ने में जुटी है. जांच के दौरान ड्रग्स के स्रोत, संभावित खरीदार और सप्लाय से जुड़े अन्य लोगों की जानकारी सामने आने की उम्मीद है. प्रशासन का लक्ष्य लद्दाख में ड्रग्स की सप्लाय को रोकना और खासकर युवाओं को सिंथेटिक ड्रग्स के खतरे से बचाना है.

जींद में हेरोइन के साथ महिला तस्कर गिरफ्तार: सप्लाई करने की फेराक में थी; सूचना पर पुलिस की रेड

 bhaskar.com/local/haryana/jind/narwana/news/jind-narwana-woman-arrested-heroin-smuggling-police-raid-138861212.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 28, 2026

नरवाना, जींद 43 मिनट पहले

जींद पुलिस की गिरफ्त में महिला तस्कर।

जींद जिला पुलिस ने नशा तस्करों के खिलाफ चलाए जा रहे अभियान के तहत बड़ी कार्रवाई की है। सीआईए स्टाफ नरवाना की टीम ने गांव बद्धोवाल के पास से एक महिला नशा तस्कर को 15 ग्राम हेरोइन के साथ गिरफ्तार किया है। आरोपी महिला की पहचान सीमा निवासी राजथल, हाल निव

2.66 ग्राम हेरोइन के साथ गिरफ्तार दो युवक गिरफ्तार:मोटरसाइकिल जप्त, एनडीपीएस एक्ट के तहत मामला दर्ज

 bhaskar.com/local/rajasthan/phalodi/news/phalodi-police-arrest-two-youths-heroin-smack-ndps-act-rajasthan-138855905.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 27, 2026

फलोदी, बिलाड़ा 16 घंटे पहले

फलोदी पुलिस ने अवैध मादक पदार्थों के खिलाफ चलाए जा रहे विशेष अभियान के तहत बड़ी कार्रवाई की है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 11 पर खारा गांव की सरहद के पास से दो आरोपियों को 2.66 ग्राम अवैध स्मोक (हेरोइन) के साथ गिरफ्तार किया गया। पुलिस ने उनके कब्जे से एक मोट

फरीदकोट में तस्कर से 9 MM पिस्टल-कारतूस बरामद:522 ग्राम हेरोइन समेत गिरफ्तार; रिमांड में तस्करी नेटवर्क पर करेगी पूछताछ

 bhaskar.com/local/punjab/faridkot/news/faridkot-police-arrest-drug-smuggler-heroin-pistol-recovery-138853749.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 27, 2026

फरीदकोट 20 घंटे पहले

फरीदकोट में हेरोइन व पिस्टल समेत गिरफ्तार आरोपी।

फरीदकोट पुलिस ने 522 ग्राम हेरोइन के साथ गिरफ्तार किए गए तस्कर से अब 9 एमएम पिस्टल और 2 कारतूस भी बरामद किए गए हैं। पुलिस के अनुसार आरोपी से पूछताछ में सामने आए इनपुट के आधार पर हथियार बरामद किया गया है। इससे मामले में नशा तस्करी के साथ हथियारों के न

2.20 ग्राम ब्राउन शुगर लेकर भागते युवक को पुलिस ने पकड़ा

 bhaskar.com/local/rajasthan/banswara/news/police-caught-a-youth-running-away-with-220-grams-of-brown-sugar-dbp-138858896.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 28, 2026

बांसवाड़ा 8 घंटे पहले

बांसवाड़ा। गढ़ी थाना क्षेत्र में पुलिस जीप को देखकर अचानक भागे युवक को पुलिसकर्मियों ने पीछा कर पकड़ लिया। पूछताछ में वह भागने का संतोषजनक कारण नहीं बता पाया तो पुलिस का शक और गहरा गया। तलाशी लेने पर उसकी पेंट की जेब से 2.20 ग्राम ब्राउन शुगर बरामद हुई

अफीम तस्करी मामले में चार और युवक गिरफ्तार, अब तक सात पकड़े

अ amarujala.com/haryana/kurukshetra/four-more-youths-arrested-in-opium-smuggling-case-seven-arrested-so-far-kurukshetra-news-c-45-1-kur1011-160194-2026-08-28

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

August 27, 2026



[अमर उजाला ब्यूरो](#) Updated Fri, 28 Aug 2026 02:03 AM IST

कुरुक्षेत्र/पिहोवा। तलहेड़ी गांव में पकड़ी गई छह किलोग्राम अफीम के मामले में पुलिस ने अब तक सात आरोपियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। पुलिस ने नशे की आपूर्ति शृंखला को आगे बढ़ाते हुए यह कार्रवाई की है।

अपराध अन्वेषण शाखा-1 की टीम ने चार आरोपियों को पंजाब के लुधियाना जिले से पकड़ा। ये आरोपी गुरप्रीत, बलबीर, हरजिंदर और गुरदीप उर्फ मिंटू हैं। इनके कब्जे से दो कारें भी बरामद की गईं। सीआईए एक के प्रभारी प्रतीक कुमार ने बताया कि मामला 21 अगस्त से शुरू हुआ था। गुप्त सूचना पर तलहेड़ी निवासी सुखविंदर, हरविंदर और जशनपाल को पकड़ा गया था। उनके पास से छह किलोग्राम अफीम बरामद हुई थी। पुलिस ने आरोपियों के खिलाफ थाना इस्माईलाबाद में मामला दर्ज किया था। पुलिस ने आरोपियों के मकान की तलाशी ली। वहां से करीब 21 लाख रुपये नकद और लाखों रुपये के जेवरात मिले थे। अदालत में पेशी के बाद आरोपियों को सात दिन के पुलिस रिमांड पर लिया गया था। रिमांड के दौरान पूछताछ में अफीम की आपूर्ति पंजाब के लुधियाना क्षेत्र में होने का पता चला। पुलिस अब अफीम के स्रोत और नेटवर्क से जुड़े अन्य लोगों की जानकारी जुटा रही है।

विज्ञापन

805 ग्राम अफीम के साथ पिता-पुत्र गिरफ्तार:2 लाख रुपए, कार और कई नंबर प्लेट भी बरामद

 bhaskar.com/local/rajasthan/hanumangarh/news/hanumangarh-police-drug-bust-father-son-arrested-opium-seized-138852686.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 27, 2026

हनुमानगढ़ 22 घंटे पहले

संगरिया पुलिस ने 'ऑपरेशन चक्रव्यूह' के तहत अवैध अफीम के साथ एक पिता-पुत्र को गिरफ्तार किया।

हनुमानगढ़ जिले में नशा तस्करों के खिलाफ चलाए जा रहे विशेष अभियान 'ऑपरेशन चक्रव्यूह' के तहत संगरिया पुलिस ने बड़ी कार्रवाई की है। पुलिस ने 805 ग्राम अवैध अफीम के साथ एक पिता-पुत्र को गिरफ्तार किया है।

पुलिस ने दो नशा तस्करों को गिरफ्तार किया: 255 ग्राम चरस बरामद, NDPS एक्ट के तहत कार्रवाई

 bhaskar.com/local/uttar-pradesh/saharanpur/sadhauliqadeem/news/saharanpur-behat-police-arrest-drug-smugglers-charas-seized-138851884.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 27, 2026

चरस के साथ आरोपी गिरफ्तार।

सहारनपुर जिले के बेहट थाना पुलिस ने मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के आरोप में दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। पुलिस ने उनके कब्जे से कुल 255 ग्राम अवैध चरस बरामद की है। यह कार्रवाई मुखबिर की सूचना पर की गई।

प्रभारी निरीक्षक बेहट जितेंद्र सिंह ने बताया कि पुलिस टीम ने ग्राम भूकड़ी से ग्राम रामपुर कला जाने वाले रास्ते पर चेकिंग के दौरान इन तस्करों को पकड़ा। गिरफ्तार किए गए अभियुक्तों की पहचान फरमान पुत्र रिजवान और शौकीन पुत्र रिजवान के रूप में हुई है। दोनों नियामतपुर, थाना बेहट, जिला सहारनपुर के निवासी हैं।

बरामदगी के आधार पर, बेहट थाने में धारा 8/20 एनडीपीएस एक्ट के तहत मामला दर्ज किया गया है। पुलिस ने बताया कि जब्त की गई चरस की कुल मात्रा 255 ग्राम है।

पुलिस अब गिरफ्तार किए गए अभियुक्तों के मादक पदार्थों के अवैध कारोबार से जुड़े फॉरवर्ड और बैकवर्ड लिंक की जांच कर रही है। अभियुक्तों के खिलाफ विधिक कार्यवाही पूरी कर उन्हें माननीय न्यायालय के समक्ष पेश किया जा रहा है।

इस गिरफ्तारी को अंजाम देने वाली पुलिस टीम में उपनिरीक्षक संजय कुमार लांबा, कांस्टेबल सचिन, कांस्टेबल विकास बाबू और कांस्टेबल विमल कुमार शामिल थे।

पधर में नाके के दौरान 2.015 किलो चरस बरामद:शक के आधार पर दो बुजुर्गों को रोका, तलाशी में मिली नशे की खेप, केस दर्ज

 bhaskar.com/local/himachal/mandi/news/mandi-padhar-police-arrest-two-elderly-drug-smuggling-charas-138855301.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 27, 2026

मंडी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) 18 घंटे पहले

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नशे के सौदागरों के खिलाफ चलाए जा रहे विशेष अभियान के तहत मंडी जिले के पधर पुलिस को एक बड़ी सफलता हाथ लगी है। पुलिस टीम ने कडियार इलाके में आईपीएच (IPH) रेस्ट हाउस बधोनीधार के पास लगाए गए एक विशेष नाके के दौरान दो आरोपियों को गिरफ्त

छत्तीसगढ़ में कांच और कचरे के नीचे छिपाकर रखा गया गांजा बरामद, चार गिरफ्तार

 bhaskarhindi.com/other/hindi-ganja-found-hidden-beneath-glass-and-waste-four-drug-traffickers-held-in-chhattisgarh-20260827201802-1351453

Bhaskar Hindi

August 27, 2026

महासमुंद, 27 अगस्त (आईएनएस) गुरुवार को अधिकारियों ने बताया कि छत्तीसगढ़ के महासमुंद जिले में पुलिस ने एक मिनी ट्रक में दूटे कांच और कचरे के नीचे छिपाकर रखी गई लगभग 85 लाख रुपए मूल्य की 170.75 किलोग्राम गांजा जब्त करने के बाद चार कथित नशीले पदार्थों के तस्करों को गिरफ्तार किया है।

विशेष सूचना के आधार पर, महासमुंद पुलिस ने बुधवार को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 353 पर बिरकोनी स्थित महाराजा ढाबा के पास एक संदिग्ध मिनी ट्रक को रोका। पुलिस ने बताया कि पहली नजर में वाहन दूटे कांच और कचरे से भरा हुआ प्रतीत हो रहा था। हालांकि, विस्तृत तलाशी में सामग्री के नीचे छिपाकर रखी गई 170.75 किलोग्राम गांजा बरामद हुई।

पुलिस ने बताया कि आरोपियों ने कथित तौर पर जांच से बचने और खेप को सामान्य कचरे जैसा दिखाने के लिए यह असामान्य तरीका अपनाया था।

पुलिस के अनुसार, मिनी ट्रक को उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली निवासी 25 वर्षीय अंकित कुमार यादव चला रहा था। पूछताछ के दौरान, उसने कथित तौर पर खुलासा किया कि उसके तीन अन्य साथी स्विफ्ट कार में ट्रक का पीछा कर रहे थे।

पुलिस ने बाद में कार को रोका और भदोही निवासी 60 वर्षीय संतोष गुप्ता, वाराणसी निवासी 43 वर्षीय अविनाश सिंह और वाराणसी निवासी ही 37 वर्षीय श्याम प्रकाश सोनी को गिरफ्तार कर लिया।

पुलिस के अनुसार, आरोपी ओडिशा के बौधगढ़ से उत्तर प्रदेश के फिरोजाबाद में गांजा की आपूर्ति कर रहे थे।

पुलिस ने 10 लाख रुपए मूल्य के मिनी ट्रक, 2 लाख रुपए मूल्य की स्विफ्ट कार, नोकिया कीपैड मोबाइल फोन और 3,670 रुपये नकद के साथ गांजा जब्त किया। जब्त की गई संपत्ति का कुल मूल्य, प्रतिबंधित वस्तुओं सहित, 97.03 लाख रुपए आंका गया है।

महासमुंद पुलिस स्टेशन में मादक पदार्थ एवं मनोरोगी पदार्थ अधिनियम की धारा 20(ख) के तहत मामला दर्ज किया गया है। आगे की कानूनी कार्रवाई जारी है। पुलिस ने बताया कि यह अभियान महासमुंद पुलिस की सटीक खुफिया जानकारी और त्वरित एवं समन्वित कार्रवाई के परिणामस्वरूप अंजाम दिया गया।

मिर्जापुर पुलिस ने 40.5 किलो गांजा जब्त किया: अमेठी से चोरी बोलेरो में छत में बॉक्स बनाकर हो रही थी तस्करी

 bhaskar.com/local/uttar-pradesh/mirzapur/news/mirzapur-police-bust-ganja-smuggling-gang-stolen-bolero-seized-138853680.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 27, 2026

नितिन कुमार अवस्थी | मिर्जापुर 20 घंटे पहले

मिर्जापुर पुलिस ने अंतर्राज्यीय मादक पदार्थ तस्कर गिरोह का भंडाफोड़ किया है। जिगना थाना पुलिस और एसओजी सर्विलांस की संयुक्त टीम ने गुरुवार को दो तस्करों को गिरफ्तार कर उनके कब्जे से 40.545 किलोग्राम अवैध गांजा बरामद किया। तस्करी में इस्तेमाल की गई एक चोरी की बोलेरो और एक अतिरिक्त नंबर प्लेट भी जब्त की गई। बरामद गांजा और बोलेरो की कुल अनुमानित कीमत लगभग 30 लाख रुपये बताई जा रही है।

त्योहारों के मद्देनजर जिले में अपराधियों और मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सघन वाहन चेकिंग अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। इसी क्रम में 26 अगस्त की रात जिगना थाना पुलिस और एसओजी टीम प्रयागराज-मिर्जापुर हाईवे पर गोसीपुर नहर पुलिया के पास वाहनों की जांच कर रही थी। इस दौरान मिर्जापुर से प्रयागराज की ओर जा रही एक बोलेरो संदिग्ध प्रतीत हुई, जिसे पुलिस ने रोककर उसमें सवार दोनों व्यक्तियों से पूछताछ की।

बोलेरो की तलाशी लेने पर उसकी छत में एक विशेष बॉक्स बनाकर गांजा छिपाया गया था। इस बॉक्स से 20 बंडलों में रखा 40.545 किलोग्राम गांजा बरामद हुआ। वाहन के भीतर सीट पर OD05AA0327 नंबर की एक पीली नंबर प्लेट भी मिली। आरोपियों के पास से दो मोबाइल फोन और 1,200 रुपये नकद भी जब्त किए गए।

गिरफ्तार किए गए आरोपियों की पहचान अंजनी लाल श्रीवास्तव (32) पुत्र स्व. रामचंद्र लाल, निवासी शेरपुर, थाना औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बक्सर, बिहार, और रविंद्र पांडेय (47) पुत्र स्व. लालदेव पांडेय, निवासी गुरुदास मठिया, थाना मुफस्सिल, बक्सर, बिहार के रूप में हुई है।

पुलिस जांच में पता चला कि बोलेरो पर लगा नंबर उसके चेसिस और इंजन नंबर से मेल नहीं खा रहा था। गहन जांच के बाद वाहन का वास्तविक नंबर UP44AM3221 पाया गया। पुलिस के अनुसार, यह बोलेरो अप्रैल 2025 में अमेठी जिले के पीपरपुर थाना क्षेत्र से चोरी हुई थी, जिसके संबंध में पीपरपुर थाने में मुकदमा दर्ज है।

पूछताछ के दौरान आरोपियों ने पुलिस को बताया कि वे चोरी की इस बोलेरो में गांजा छिपाकर छत्तीसगढ़ के प्रतापपुर से मांड़ा, प्रयागराज ले जा रहे थे। उन्होंने बताया कि वाहन मालिक ने उन्हें प्रयागराज में एक व्यक्ति से मिलने के लिए कहा था।

सीबीएसई ने कहा- व्हाट्सएप मैसेज की जगह आमने-सामने बात करें: अब स्कूलों में बच्चों के साथ पैरेंट्स की फेस-टू-फेस काउंसिलिंग, डिप्रेशन-नशे के संकेत पहचानना सीखेंगे

 [bhaskar.com/amp/g/local/chhattisgarh/raipur/news/cbse-said-instead-of-whatsapp-messages-talk-face-to-face-dbp-138859278.html](https://www.bhaskar.com/amp/g/local/chhattisgarh/raipur/news/cbse-said-instead-of-whatsapp-messages-talk-face-to-face-dbp-138859278.html)

राकेश पाण्डेय

August 28, 2026

सीबीएसई स्कूलों में अब बच्चों के साथ माता-पिता की भी काउंसिलिंग होगी। उन्हें डिप्रेशन, मानसिक तनाव, सेल्फ-हार्म और नशे के शुरुआती संकेत पहचानना सिखाया जाएगा। डिजिटल संवाद की जगह स्कूल और पैरेंट्स के बीच आमने-सामने की बैठकों को प्राथमिकता मिलेगी।

केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने शैक्षणिक सत्र 2026-27 के लिए संशोधित पैरेंटिंग कैलेंडर जारी किया है। इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 25 जुलाई 2025 के आदेश और नार्कोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) के साथ हुए समझौते को भी शामिल किया गया है।

स्कूल विशेष कार्यशालाओं में माता-पिता को बच्चों के डिप्रेशन, स्कूल जाने से डरने, व्यवहार में अचानक बदलाव और खुद को नुकसान पहुंचाने (सेल्फ-हार्म) जैसे चेतावनी संकेत पहचानना सिखाएंगे। साथ ही बच्चों के भावनात्मक उतार-चढ़ाव को बिना घबराए सहानुभूतिपूर्वक संभालने के तरीके बताए जाएंगे।

बच्चों को मदद पदार्थों से बचाने के लिए सीबीएसई ने एनसीबी के साथ विशेष समझौता किया है। इसके तहत कैलेंडर में पहली बार मदद पदार्थों के प्रति संवेदनशीलता और सुरक्षात्मक शिक्षा जोड़ी गई है। पैरेंट्स को नशे के शुरुआती लक्षण और जोखिम कारक पहचानने के साथ इस संवेदनशील विषय पर बच्चों से खुलकर और गरिमापूर्ण तरीके से बातचीत करना सिखाया जाएगा।

5 साल के बच्चों में स्क्रीन टाइम बढ़ा, साइबर बुलिंग-करियर का तनाव भी

कैलेंडर को 4-आर यानी रिलेशनशिप बिल्डिंग, रिइन्फोर्समेंट, रिफ्लेक्शन और रिजॉइसिंग के व्यावहारिक ढांचे पर तैयार किया गया है। बालवाटिका से 12वीं तक स्पाइरल डिजाइन के तहत बच्चे की उम्र के साथ काउंसिलिंग की तकनीक और गहराई बदलेगी। 5 साल के बच्चे के लिए स्क्रीन टाइम, जबकि 15 साल के किशोर के लिए सोशल मीडिया, साइबर बुलिंग और करियर के तनाव पर अलग सत्र होंगे।

EAST

Udayagiri police seize nine quintal ganja worth over 1 cr in Gajapati district

 newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2026/Aug/28/udayagiri-police-seize-nine-quintal-ganja-worth-over-1-cr-in-gajapati-district

Express News Service

August 28, 2026

During the operation, police received information that a large quantity of ganja had been concealed in the forest near Kadamuli for smuggling outside Odisha.

BERHAMPUR: R Udayagiri police in Gajapati district seized around nine quintal of ganja valued at over `1 crore from a hilly forest area behind Kadamuli village under Purunapani panchayat on Wednesday night.

Acting on the direction of Gajapati SP Prahlad Sahay Meena, a police team led by R Udayagiri IIC Kalpalata Pradhan was conducting night patrolling and warrant raids in Cheligada, Mahendragada, Sialilati, Kanakata and Purunapani areas. During the operation, police received information that a large quantity of ganja had been concealed in the forest near Kadamuli for smuggling outside Odisha.

Police immediately reached the spot and recovered 30 gunny bags containing ganja. It is suspected that the ganja smugglers fled and went into hiding in the forest after learning about the raid.

A case was registered at R Udayagiri police station in this connection. Efforts are on to identify and arrest those involved in the ganja smuggling racket, said police.

कारेवाई : गांजा तस्करी के मामले में तस्कर को 15 साल की सजा सुनाई गई

 bhaskar.com/local/bihar/bettiah/news/action-smuggler-sentenced-to-15-years-in-jail-for-ganja-smuggling-dbp-138857080.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 28, 2026

गांजा तस्करी के मामले में सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद एनडीपीएस एक्ट के विशेष न्यायाधीश नलिन कुमार पाण्डेय ने एक तस्कर को दोषी ठहराया है। कोर्ट ने उसे 15 वर्ष कठोर कारावास की सजा सुनाई है तथा एक लाख रुपए जुर्माना देने का भी आदेश दिया। सजा पाने वाला मैनाट

गांजा तस्कर पिता-पुत्र को मिली चार वर्ष की सजा

 livehindustan.com/jharkhand/chatra/story-father-son-duo-sentenced-to-4-years-in-ndps-case-for-smuggling-cannabis-201787854826668.html

Hindustan | Bureau

August 27, 2026

Chatra News: चतरा, विधि संवाददाता। प्रधान जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश शंभू लाल साव की अदालत ने एनडीपीएस केस के दो अभियुक्तों को सजा सुनाई गई है। इसमें रवि कुमार एवं प्रदीप राम को 4-4 वर्ष की सजा और 50-50 हजार रूपये जुर्माना लगाया गया है। जुर्माना नहीं देने पर 6 महीने की अतिरिक्त सजा भुगतना होगा।

दोनों अभियुक्त रिश्ते में बाप बेटे हैं। इस केस के प्रभारी लोक अभियोजक अमित कुमार श्रीवास्तव ने बताया कि यह दोनों प्रतापपुर थाना कांड संख्या 167/2020 के अभियुक्त हैं। यह घटना दिनांक 4 अगस्त 2020 को समय करीब 7 बजे का है। अभियुक्तों पर आरोप है की घटना के दिन पुलिस गुप्त सूचना के आधार पर प्रतापपुर थाना के गुड़िया मोड़ पक्की सड़क पर वाहन चेकिंग अभियान के दौरान अभियुक्त को पकड़ा गया था।

दोनों अभियुक्त ग्राम सिद्धीकी की ओर से स्प्लेंडर मोटरसाइकिल पर प्लास्टिक के बोरा में गांजा लेकर आ रहे थे, और पुलिस को देखकर भागने लगे। पुलिस बल के सहयोग से दोनों को पकड़ा गया था। उसके पास से चार केजी गांजा प्लास्टिक के बोरा में बरामद हुआ था। इस केस के एक अभियुक्त रामप्रवेश भारती को साक्ष्य के अभाव में न्यायालय के द्वारा रिहा कर दिया।

11.42 ग्राम ब्राउन शुगर के साथ 2 गिरफ्तार

 lagatar.in/ranchi-news-2-arrested-with-1142-grams-of-brown-sugar

Lagatar News

August 27, 2026

Ranchi News : सुखदेवनगर थाना [पुलिस](#) ने रूग्ड़ीगढ़ा सरकारी फ्लैट के पास ब्राउन शुगर बेचते दो युवकों को गिरफ्तार किया है। पुलिस ने दोनों के पास से कुल 11.42 ग्राम ब्राउन शुगर और दो मोबाइल फोन बरामद किए हैं।

जानकारी के अनुसार, 26 अगस्त की रात करीब 9:05 बजे वरीय पुलिस अधीक्षक, रांची को सूचना मिली थी कि रूग्ड़ीगढ़ा सरकारी फ्लैट के पास ब्राउन शुगर की खरीद-बिक्री की जा रही है। सूचना के आधार पर पुलिस अधीक्षक नगर के नियंत्रण में सहायक पुलिस अधीक्षक कोतवाली निखिल राय के नेतृत्व में छापेमारी टीम गठित की गई।

पुलिस रात करीब 9:40 बजे मौके पर पहुंची और इलाके की घेराबंदी की। पुलिस को देखते ही वहां मौजूद कुछ लोग भागने का प्रयास करने लगे। इसी दौरान पुलिस ने दो युवकों को पकड़ लिया। आरोपियों से पूछताछ में उनकी पहचान देव किशोर दूबे उर्फ रिशु दूबे (23), जिला पलामू और बादल गुप्ता (25 वर्ष), थाना रातू, रांची के रूप में हुई।

तलाशी के दौरान देव किशोर दूबे के पास से 5.61 ग्राम ब्राउन शुगर और एक रियलमी मोबाइल फोन, जबकि बादल गुप्ता के पास से 5.81 ग्राम ब्राउन शुगर और एक वनप्लस मोबाइल फोन बरामद किया गया। इसके बाद पुलिस ने बरामद सामान को जब्त करते हुए दोनों आरोपियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया।

छापेमारी टीम में एसपी कोतवाली निखिल राय, हेहल अंचल के अंचलाधिकारी धनश्याम राम, सुखदेवनगर थाना के थाना प्रभारी सुनील कुमार कुशवाहा समेत अन्य पुलिस पदाधिकारी और सशस्त्र बल शामिल थे।

छह ग्राम ब्राउन शुगर के साथ दो युवक गिरफ्तार

 livehindustan.com/national/story-police-raid-in-gumla-leads-to-arrest-of-two-for-brown-sugar-trade-201787853938801.amp.html

Hindustan | Bureau

August 27, 2026

गुमला में पुलिस ने एक घर में छापेमारी करते हुए दो युवकों को गिरफ्तार किया, जिनके पास छह ग्राम ब्राउन शुगर पाई गई। दोनों आरोपियों की पहचान सचिन साहू और एतवा उरांव के रूप में हुई है। पुलिस को सूचना मिली थी कि उक्त घर में नशीली पदार्थों की खरीद-बिक्री हो रही थी।

गुमला। पुलिस ने गुप्त सूचना के आधार पर बुधवार रात्रि खोरा पतराटोली स्थित एक घर में छापेमारी कर छह ग्राम ब्राउन शुगर के साथ दो युवकों को गिरफ्तार कर गुरुवार को जेल भेज दिया गया। गिरफ्त में आए सिलाफारी निवासी सचिन साहू और खोरा पतराटोली निवासी एतवा उरांव शामिल हैं। पुलिस को सूचना मिली थी कि उक्त घर में ब्राउन शुगर की खरीद-बिक्री की जा रही है। सूचना के सत्यापन के लिए टीम गठित कर छापेमारी की गई, जहां दोनों आरोपियों को नशीले पदार्थ के साथ पकड़ा गया। पुलिस के अनुसार सचिन साहू का पूर्व में भी आपराधिक इतिहास रहा है।

वह चोरी के मामले में जेल जा चुका है। जेल से बाहर आने के बाद उसके ब्राउन शुगर कारोबार में संलिप्त होने की जानकारी मिली।

अफीम तस्करी के मामले में दो तस्कर दोषी करार

 livehindustan.com/national/story-two-drug-traffickers-convicted-in-aurangabad-court-201787844954566.html

Hindustan | Bureau

August 27, 2026

अफीम की तस्करी के मामले में गुरुवार को दो तस्करों को दोषी करार दिया गया है। औरंगाबाद व्यवहार न्यायालय में जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश प्रथम विश्व विभूति गुप्ता ने एनडीपीएस वाद संख्या-4/21 में सुनवाई करते हुए दोनों अभियुक्तों को दोषी करार दिया। सजा के बिंदु पर आगामी 10 सितंबर को सुनवाई होगी।

जांच के विवरण

विशेष लोक अभियोजक परवेज अख्तर ने बताया कि मामले में गयाजी जिले के इमामगंज थाना क्षेत्र के झिकटिया कला निवासी स्वर्गीय शंकर महतो के पुत्र प्रमोद प्रसाद और झारखंड के पलामू जिले के पांकी थाना क्षेत्र के बहेरा निवासी विकेश कुमार को विभिन्न धाराओं में दोषी करार दिया गया है। विशेष लोक अभियोजक ने बताया कि 24 फरवरी 2021 को पटना नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो के अधिकारी राम अयोध्या कुमार को सूचना मिली थी कि अफीम की तस्करी की जा रही है। इसके बाद टीम ने छापेमारी कर तस्करों को पकड़ा था।

तस्करी के प्रमाण

सदर एसडीपीओ अनूप कुमार के समक्ष प्रमोद प्रसाद की तलाशी ली गई। उसके पैर में कपड़ा बंधा हुआ था, जिसमें छह पैकेट थे। पैकेटों का वजन कराया गया तो करीब 5 किलो 250 ग्राम अफीम बरामद हुई। बरामद अफीम की मात्रा व्यावसायिक मात्रा के अंतर्गत आती है। बताया कि मामले में अभियोजन पक्ष की ओर से सात गवाहों की गवाही कराई गई जबकि बचाव पक्ष की ओर से एक गवाह ने गवाही दी। अभियुक्त विकेश कुमार जमानत पर था जिसे गुरुवार को हिरासत में ले लिया गया वहीं प्रमोद कुमार 24 फरवरी 2021 से ही जेल में बंद है। मामले में अभियोजन पक्ष की ओर से विशेष लोक अभियोजक परवेज अख्तर तथा बचाव पक्ष की ओर से अधिवक्ता प्रवीण कुमार एवं अरविंद कुमार ने बहस में हिस्सा लिया।

11 लाख रुपये की अफीम के साथ अंतरराज्यीय गिरोह का तस्कर गिरफ्तार

 livehindustan.com/national/story-chhattrapoli-arrests-inter-state-drug-smuggler-with-2-5-kg-opium-201787855506288.html

Hindustan | Bureau

August 27, 2026

चतरा पुलिस ने ढाई किलो अफीम के साथ एक अंतरराज्यीय तस्कर पवन कुमार को गिरफ्तार किया। वह अवैध अफीम लेकर पंजाब जा रहा था। एसपी अनिमेश नैथानी को मिली सूचना पर कार्रवाई करते हुए पुलिस ने उसे NH 22 पर पकड़ा। अफीम का अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार मूल्य 11 लाख रुपये है।

चतरा, संवाददाता। चतरा पुलिस ने गुप्त सूचना के आधार पर ढाई किलो अफीम के साथ एक अंतरराज्यीय तस्कर को गिरफ्तार किया है। गिरफ्तार तस्कर पवन कुमार लावालौंग थाना क्षेत्र के कोलकोले गांव का रहने वाला है। वह लावालौंग थाना क्षेत्र से अवैध अफीम का खेप लेकर तस्करी के लिए पंजाब जा रहा था। इसकी भनक जिले के एसपी अनिमेश नैथानी को लग गयी। इसी सूचना पर सदर एसडीपीओ सत्री वर्धन के नेतृत्व में बनी टीम ने उसे चतरा-गया मुख्य मार्ग एनएच 22 पर स्थित लरकुआ मोड़ के समीप से गिरफ्तार कर लिया। बरामद अफीम का अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार मूल्य 11 लाख रुपये बताया जा रहा है।

एसडीपीओ ने बताया कि छापामारी टीम के द्वारा सूचना के आलोक में त्वरित कार्रवाई करते हुए लरकुआ मोड़ के पास उसे रुकने का इशारा किया गया लेकिन युवक रुकने के बजाय पुलिस को देखकर मौके से भागने लगा। टीम में शामिल सशस्त्र बल के जवानों ने युवक को खदेड़कर पकड़ लिया। विधिवत तलाशी के दौरान उसके पास से दो अलग-अलग मोजा में पैक दो किलो 500 ग्राम अफीम जप्त किया गया। वहीं 3,150 रुपया नगद भी जप्त किया है। एसडीपीओ ने बताया कि गिरफ्तार युवक ने पूछताछ में स्वीकार किया है कि वह अवैध अफीम का खेप पंजाब लेकर जा रहा था। उसने गिरोह में शामिल मास्टरमाइंड व बड़े तस्करों के द्वारा बताया गया था कि वह पंजाब के किसी खास जगह पर पहुंचे, बताए गए जगह पर पहुंचने के बाद अन्य तस्कर उससे अफीम रिसीव कर लेंगे। तस्करी के दौरान युवक को मोबाइल उपयोग करने की मनाही थी। एसडीपीओ ने बताया कि अफीम तस्करी और खरीद बिक्री के अवैध धंधे में संलिप्त बड़े माफिया और मास्टरमाइंड अब तस्करी में महिलाओं का भी सहारा ले रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस अब उनकी चाल को पूरी तरह समझ चुकी है। अभियान में सदर थाना प्रभारी पुलिस निरीक्षक अनिल उरांव व एसआई राहुल सिंह समेत सशस्त्र बल के जवान शामिल थे।

चतरा में 2.05 किलो अवैध अफीम के साथ 19 वर्षीय युवक गिरफ्तार, पंजाब ले जाने की थी तैयारी

 lokanttrasavera.com/jharkhand/19-year-old-youth-arrested-with-2-05-kg-of-illegal-opium-in-chatra-was-preparing-to-be-taken-to-punjab

LOKANTRA SAVERA

August 27, 2026

चतरा। अवैध मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के खिलाफ चतरा पुलिस को बड़ी सफलता मिली है। वरीय पुलिस पदाधिकारी को मिली गुप्त सूचना के आधार पर सदर थाना पुलिस ने कार्रवाई करते हुए 2.05 किलोग्राम अवैध अफीम के साथ एक युवक को गिरफ्तार किया है। पुलिस के अनुसार आरोपी अफीम लेकर पंजाब जाने की फिराक में था। पुलिस को 26 अगस्त 2026 को सूचना मिली थी कि चतरा-गया मुख्य मार्ग से एक व्यक्ति अवैध अफीम लेकर पंजाब जाने वाला है। सूचना के सत्यापन और कार्रवाई के लिए अनुमंडल पुलिस पदाधिकारी, सदर चतरा सत्री वर्धन के नेतृत्व में छापामारी दल का गठन किया गया।

खगोल विज्ञान टेलीस्कोप की खरीदारी करना

टीम ने चतरा-गया मुख्य मार्ग स्थित लरकुआ मोड़ के पास संदिग्ध युवक को देखा। पुलिस को देखते ही वह भागने लगा। सशस्त्र बल के सहयोग से पुलिस ने पीछा कर उसे पकड़ लिया। पूछताछ में युवक ने पुलिस को बताया कि वह अवैध अफीम लेकर पंजाब जा रहा था। इसके बाद पुलिस ने विधिवत तलाशी ली, जिसमें दो मौजा में प्लास्टिक के पैकेटों में रखी कुल 2.05 किलोग्राम अफीम बरामद हुई। आरोपी के पास से 3,150 रुपये नकद भी बरामद किए गए।

गिरफ्तार आरोपी

- गिरफ्तार युवक की पहचान पवन कुमार यादव (19 वर्ष), पिता- युगल यादव, निवासी कोलकोले, थाना लावालोंग, जिला चतरा के रूप में हुई है।
- पुलिस ने आरोपी को गिरफ्तार कर NDPS Act की धाराओं के तहत सदर थाना कांड संख्या 362/2026 दर्ज किया है। पुलिस अब यह पता लगाने में जुटी है कि बरामद अफीम कहां से लाई गई थी और इसे पंजाब में किसे पहुंचाया जाना था।

छापामारी दल में शामिल अधिकारी

- सत्री वर्धन, अनुमंडल पुलिस पदाधिकारी, सदर चतरा
- अनिल उरांव, पुलिस निरीक्षक सह थाना प्रभारी, सदर थाना चतरा
- पुलिस अवर निरीक्षक राहुल सिंह, सदर थाना चतरा
- सदर थाना के सशस्त्र बल

पुलिस की इस कार्रवाई से मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी में शामिल लोगों के बीच हड़कंप मचा हुआ है। पुलिस ने अवैध नशीले पदार्थों के खिलाफ अभियान आगे भी जारी रखने की बात कही है।

960 ग्राम तरल अफीम के साथ तितलंगी गांव का तस्कर गिरफ्तार

 livehindustan.com/national/story-police-arrest-drug-dealer-with-960-grams-of-liquid-opium-in-palamu-201787831664919.amp.html

Hindustan | Bureau

August 27, 2026

पलामू जिले के पिपराटांड थाना की पुलिस ने नशे के खिलाफ चलाए जा रहे ऑपरेशन प्रहार के तहत 960 ग्राम तरल अफीम के साथ 22 वर्षीय सनोज भुइयां को गिरफ्तार किया। यह कार्रवाई अमानत नदी बराज के पास की गई। पुलिस एसपी के निर्देशों के तहत एनडीपीएस एक्ट और अवैध हथियारों के खिलाफ अभियान चला रही है।

नीलांबर-पीतांबरपुर, प्रतिनिधि। पलामू जिले के पिपराटांड थाना की पुलिस ने नशे के खिलाफ चलाए जा रहे ऑपरेशन प्रहार एवं सफाया अभियान के तहत कार्रवाई करते हुए 960 ग्राम तरल अफीम के साथ एक तस्कर को गिरफ्तार किया है। पुलिस ने अमानत नदी बराज के पास से आरोपी को गिरफ्तार किया है। आरोपी युवक की पहचान पिपराटांड थाना के तितलंगी गांव निवासी 22 वर्षीय सनोज भुइयां के रूप में की गई है। लेस्लीगंज के एसडीपीओ प्रशांत कुमार ने बताया कि पुलिस अधीक्षक के निर्देश पर जिले में एनडीपीएस एक्ट से जुड़े मामलों और अवैध हथियारों के खिलाफ लगातार अभियान चलाया जा रहा है।

इसी अभियान के तहत पुलिस को गुप्त सूचना मिली थी कि अमानत नदी बराज के आसपास मादक पदार्थ की गतिविधि हो सकती है। सूचना के सत्यापन के बाद उनके (एसडीपीओ के) नेतृत्व में पिपराटांड थाना प्रभारी निलेश कुमार ने पुलिस बल के साथ अमानत नदी बराज के पास कार्रवाई की। पुलिस टीम ने संदिग्ध युवक को रोककर उसकी तलाशी ली। तलाशी के दौरान उसके पास से 960 ग्राम तरल अफीम बरामद की गई। इसके बाद पुलिस ने उसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। इस मामले में पिपराटांड थाना कांड संख्या 46/2026 पंजीकृत कर आरोपी से पूछताछ के बाद गुरुवार को उसे न्यायिक हिरासत में भेज दिया गया है।

11 बोतल कोडिन सिरप के साथ बाइक सवार गिरफ्तार

 livehindustan.com/national/story-police-arrests-man-with-11-bottles-of-codeine-cough-syrup-in-katihar-201787858699786.amp.html

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August 27, 2026

कटिहार के हसनगंज थाना क्षेत्र के चापी घाट के निकट पुलिस ने एक बाइक सवार को 11 बोतल कोडिन सिरप के साथ गिरफ्तार किया। आरोपी वासिकुर रहमान ने रौतारा थाना क्षेत्र के चांपी से संबंधित बताया। उसके खिलाफ केस दर्ज कर मेडिकल जांच करवा के न्यायिक हिरासत में भेज दिया गया।

कटिहार, एक संवाददाता। हसनगंज थाना क्षेत्र के चापी घाट के समीप पुलिस ने एक बाइक सवार को 11 बोतल कोडिन सिरप के साथ गिरफ्तार किया है। थानाध्यक्ष निक्की कुमारी ने बताया कि आरोपी की पहचान रौतारा थाना क्षेत्र के चांपी निवासी वासिकुर रहमान के रूप में किया गया। आरोपी के खिलाफ केस दर्ज कर मेडिकल जांच कराने के बाद न्यायिक हिरासत में भेज दिया गया है।

ओडिशा से यूपी जा रहा था 520 किलो गांजा:जशपुर में ऑपरेशन आघात के तहत 3 मामलों में 4 गिरफ्तार,3 वाहन समेत 3 करोड़ जब्ती

 bhaskar.com/local/chhattisgarh/jashpur/news/jashpur-police-ganja-smuggling-arrests-operation-aaghat-138855578.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 27, 2026

जशपुर 17 घंटे पहले

ऑपरेशन आघात के तहत कुनकुरी-नारायणपुर में कार्रवाई

जशपुर पुलिस ने अवैध मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के खिलाफ चलाए जा रहे 'ऑपरेशन आघात' के तहत बड़ी कार्रवाई की है। कुनकुरी और नारायणपुर थाना क्षेत्रों में तीन अलग-अलग मामलों में 520 किलो गांजा जब्त किया गया है।

किशनगंज में 80.9KG गांजा पकड़ा, 2 तस्कर अरेस्ट: अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कीमत 42 लाख रुपये, एनडीपीएस एक्ट में मामला दर्ज

 bhaskar.com/local/bihar/kishanganj/news/kishanganj-police-seize-ganja-arrest-smugglers-drug-bust-138854698.html

दैनिक भास्कर

August 27, 2026

किशनगंज (बिहार) 18 घंटे पहले

किशनगंज पुलिस ने मादक पदार्थ के खिलाफ बड़ी कार्रवाई करते हुए 80.9 किलोग्राम गांजा जब्त किया है। इस मामले में दो अंतरराष्ट्रीय तस्करों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। जब्त गांजे की अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में अनुमानित कीमत लगभग 42 लाख रुपये बताई जा रही है।



Narcotics Control Bureau, Govt. of India
नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो, भारत सरकार

Do you have a tip for NCB? Call on toll free number **1933** (24x7 - National Narcotics Helpline)



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