

OTHER POLICE ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS



BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

8.1 The Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of the police in the country, undertake research projects and studies, and suggest modalities to overcome problems and challenges and meet the needs and requirements of the police. It was also mandated to keep abreast of the latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promoting the use of appropriate technology in police work. Over the years, the BPR&D has also been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in the States and Central Police Organisations, and providing assistance for the same, as also assisting the States in modernization of the State Police Forces and Correctional Administration. In the process, the BPR&D has also been tasked to assist the Ministry of Home Affairs and the CPFs, etc., in the development of Standards, Quality Requirements (QRs), etc., with respect to various types of equipments and items pertaining to infrastructure. More recently, the BPR&D has also been entrusted with the responsibility of anchoring and coordinating the work of the National Police Mission (refer paras 11.26 to 11.30).

8.2 Despite the significant growth and expansion in the functions and responsibilities of the BPR&D over the years and the growing

complexities and challenges that confront the police, calling for the building up of the corresponding capabilities, there has not been commensurate growth in the resources, both human and financial, as also infrastructure support, for the activities of the BPR&D. Keeping this in view, for the first time, the BPR&D has been brought out under the Plan, and an outlay of Rs. 150 crores has been provided during the 11th Five Year Plan. Some of the schemes proposed to be taken up during the 11th Plan are indicated in the subsequent paragraphs.

Central Academy for Police Training

8.3 It has been decided to establish a Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) at Bhopal as a Centre of Excellence for Training of Police trainers, across the country, as also to provide training for direct recruit Deputy Superintendents of Police and in-service and specialized training to State Police officers. An outlay of Rs.47.14 crore has been approved for setting up of the Academy (first Phase). 400 acres of land has been obtained free of cost for the CAPT from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, and work on setting up of the Academy will commence during 2009-10.

Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS)

8.4 Presently three Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS) are functioning under the aegis

of the BPR&D in Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata. It has been decided to establish two more CDTS during the 11th Plan and these are tentatively proposed to be established at Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores each. Action is underway for identification/procurement of land and work on the above CDTS is expected to commence on 2009-10.

Other Schemes

8.5 In addition to the above, the BPR&D will review and identify the gaps between the needs and requirements of police training and the actual position, and conduct various programmes by way of 'Training Interventions' for bridging the gaps. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been provided for undertaking research and development programmes in the areas of Police and Correctional Administration.

8.6 The BPR&D has so far been operating out of a limited hired space. With the expansion in its activities, approval has also been given for setting up the BPR&D headquarters in Delhi for which land has been obtained and the work is likely to commence in 2009-10. In addition, a comprehensive proposal for restructuring and strengthening of the BPR&D, including setting up of the National Police Mission Directorate, and establishment of a Technology Development Wing within the BPR&D, is proposed for which the necessary proposals have been drawn up and are likely to be approved shortly.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

AN ISO 9001: 2000 Organisation

8.7 The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was set up in 1986 to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals so as to assist the investigators and others by linking crime to the perpetrators, by collection and

processing of crime statistics and finger prints, as also through coordination, guidance and assistance to the State Crime Record Bureaux and training to police officers. NCRB endeavours to empower the Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law & improve public service delivery. This is achieved through coordination with Police Forces at national and international levels, upgradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT enabled solutions.

NATIONAL PROJECTS

Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS)

8.8 This system has been upgraded to CCIS Multi-Lingual web-enabled (CCIS MLe) in the year 2005 with facility for 5 regional languages i.e. Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Kannada and Gurmukhi, besides English and Hindi. Feature of crime analysis through data warehousing has also been added. The application has been web-enabled so that the field level investigating and supervisory officers can access the CCIS MLe database at National and State Levels through internet; anywhere - anytime. NCRB has been conducting workshops and imparting training to senior and field-level police officers at the States and District Headquarter levels on their request. Continuous efforts are being made to update the CCIS MLe database. Union Home Secretary has written to all State Governments to capture complete data for the last 5 years. This aspect is also being stressed in the meetings being held with the States in connection with Police Modernisation and Monitoring Committee Meetings. All these efforts have yielded results and database size has increased from 3,44,58,499 records to 3,71,25,832 as on March, 2009.

Public Service Delivery System

8.9 NCRB has also developed some systems with a view to provide public services in the field

of coordination of stolen and recovered properties, missing, kidnapped and arrested persons, etc. on the basis of available crime data from the States.

8.10 Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS) is designed for coordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles as well as inquiries relating to them. It is also being used by the public to ascertain the status of a used vehicle before entering into any transaction whether it is stolen or otherwise. Total 33 counters across the country (including one at the NCRB Headquarters) have been opened to provide service to the general public. Inquiries can also be made through NCRB website, facilitating access to MVCS. Inquiries are being processed at NCRB counter and 5,000 queries received from the Police/Government Departments/Insurance Companies are also being replied through the system.

8.11 Fire-arm Coordination System provides information both to the police and public relating to lost, stolen and recovered firearms. **Wanted-Arrested (Talash) System** has also been designed for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified persons and dead bodies. The System is operational at NCRB Headquarters and queries, mainly from Police, are being processed. The data has also been uploaded on NCRB website for viewing.

8.12 Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS) maintains data relating to Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN). Counterfeit Currency recovered by the Reserve Bank of India throughout the country and those seized by the State Police are maintained on parameters like Denomination, Series and Number, etc. in a database. There is a provision in the application software for recording the details of accused as and when reported by the Police. The figures of FICN recovered and seized for the period from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, as reported by the agencies till date, is as follows:

| | Total Notes | Total Value (in Rs.) |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Recovered | 3,38,020 | 13,44,65,842 |
| Seized | 1,43,656 | 5,18,57,590 |

Portrait Building System

8.13 Window - based Portrait Building System has been made available up to district level in all States and UTs. This system helps in preparing portraits of suspected criminals on the basis of information provided by the eye-witnesses. Total 3,079 portraits in 1,869 cases have been prepared by NCRB till March 31, 2009 by using this software. The software Colour Portrait Building System (CPBS) is being developed by Dharmsinh Desai University (DDU), Nadiad, Gujarat.

Monitoring Committee

8.14 NCRB organizes regular Monitoring Committee Meetings (MCMs) in order to monitor the performance and discuss issues relating to various National Projects such as Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS) and other applications being implemented and maintained by NCRB. During these meetings, views of various police organisations and States/UTs are shared and follow-up actions are being taken.

Training

8.15 NCRB is running a number of specialized courses on Information Technology and Fingerprint Science for Indian and Foreign Police officers. NCRB also assists the State Police Computer Training Centres (PCTCs) in an effort to prepare an enabling I.T. environment and computer trained personnel right down to Police Station level. The table below gives the number of Courses run and persons trained at NCRB and State PCTCs during 2008 (April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009) :

| | AT NCRB | AT PCTCs | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------|
| No. of Programmes conducted | 21 | 35 | 56 |
| No. of Officers Attended | 458 | 943 | 1401 |

8.16 Every year from January to March, NCRB also conducts two prestigious training programmes for police officers from foreign countries namely, 'Information Technology in Law Enforcement' and 'Advanced Finger-Print Science and Computers' under the 'Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and 'Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan' (SCAAP) schemes of Ministry of External Affairs as well as Technical Cooperation scheme of 'Colombo Plan' (TCS). NCRB has trained 550 foreign police officers from 70 countries since the inception of foreign training programmes in the year 1990.

8.17 A special course for 12 Mongolian Officials was also conducted by NCRB from July 14, 2008 to August 1, 2008.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU

8.18 The Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) came into existence in the year 1955 in Kolkata. The administrative control of CFPB was transferred to NCRB in 1986. The CFPB is an apex body in the country which co-ordinates, guides, monitors and provides technical support to the State Finger Print Bureaux, as well as investigating agencies and international organisations in all matters related to the Finger Print Science.

8.19 CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of fingerprints at national level using "Automated Fingerprint Identification System". It is a computerised system of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge-characteristics. The database contains 8,08,636 Ten-digit Finger Print records. The system has been upgraded to FACTS Version 5.0.

8.20 The Bureau conducts two Advanced Courses in Finger Print Science for Indian and Foreign Police Officers, and one Training of Trainers course for Finger Print Experts at Delhi. The Bureau also conducts a Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science at its Kolkata Unit. This course was of One Year's duration earlier, and is now

conducted over 6 months. The Bureau brings out an annual publication entitled 'Finger Print in India' which is an in-depth study on the performance and activities of State FPBx, CFPB and other allied matters related to Finger Print Science.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (DFS)

8.21 Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) headed by the Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist under the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence with effect from January 1, 2003. Three Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and three Laboratories of the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQDs) at Kolkata, Hyderabad and Shimla are functioning under the Directorate.

Statistics on Crime Case Analysis

8.22 The three CFSLs examined 2,692 cases, containing 17,582 exhibits, and three GEQDs examined 2,018 cases, containing 2,26,173 exhibits including 422 cases of Computer Forensics with 60 Tera Bytes, during the year 2008-09.

Training courses conducted by DFS laboratories

8.23 37 specialized training courses, in the area of White Collar Crimes, DNA Fingerprinting Techniques, Forensic Explosives, Crime Scene Management, R & D Management, Questioned Documents, Forensic Auditing, Credit Cards Frauds, Forensic Toxicology, NAA techniques, Detection of metallic poisons in food articles, Handling of NBC agents, Ballistics GSR Analysis, Fire Arms Experts Training Programme, Audio Video Examination, Crime Against Women and Computer Forensics, have been conducted so far, which were attended by about 1,149 Forensic Scientists, Police Officers and officers from other Law Enforcement agencies. The Directorate has also arranged training programme for forensic

scientists from other countries viz. Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Myanmar in CFSLs/GEQDs.

Formulation of the R&D schemes of XIth Five Year Plan

8.24 In view of the critical importance of forensic sciences in the investigation of crimes, and the growing sophistication of the techniques being used by criminals, a need has been felt to significantly strengthen the forensic sciences capabilities. Keeping this in view, an outlay of Rs. 300 crore has been provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Of this Rs 200 crore is proposed to be utilised for R&D Schemes, Developmental schemes and opening of three new hi-tech CFSLs and three GEQDs. Inter alia, the plan aims at significant modernization and upgradation of the existing forensic facilities. The Government of West Bengal has allotted land measuring six acres in New Town, Kolkata, for construction of a State of the art High-Tech Laboratory at the cost of Rs.25 crore. Rs. 100 crore is earmarked for modernization of Forensic Science facilities at the State level, and during the Plan period, 12 (tentative) new Regional FSLs and 100 (tentative) new Mobile Forensic Laboratories with trained manpower are proposed to be created. Besides these, the Directorate has given help in upgradation of forensic science practices in the States, and also provide technical evaluation for all the scientific equipments and other items required for State FSLs under the Police Modernization Plan.

Accreditation of Forensic Services

8.25 Under the Quality Control/Quality Assurance Programme, five laboratories under the DFS are duly accredited through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). After their re-assessment, the accreditation of these laboratories has been renewed by the NABL. State FSLs in, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Orissa and CFSL, CBI, New Delhi have also been got accredited through NABL. These laboratories are participating

in Proficiency Testing Programmes being conducted by DFS.

Extra-mural Research and Development Schemes

8.26 A Plan scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission with an outlay of Rs.5 crore to promote Forensic Science in Academic and Research Institutions and other R&D laboratories.

19th All India Forensic Science Conference

8.27 The 19th All India Forensic Science Conference was organized during January 18-20, 2009 at Gandhinagar by the DFS, New Delhi, in collaboration with the Government of Gujarat. The theme of the Conference was "Forensics to Counter Terrorism". During the technical sessions 150 scientific papers were presented by the Forensic Scientists. The Conference was attended by 400 delegates from India and abroad.

Awareness Programmes

8.28 Various Forensic Science Awareness Programmes have been organized in collaboration with the State Governments at Patna, Nainital, Shimla, Bhubneshwar and Delhi. Programmes in collaboration with the Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy and the West Bengal Judicial Academy have also been organized, in which representatives from the Police, Judiciary, and Prosecutors, etc. participated. 39 students are also undergoing Ph.D. Programmes in six FSLs under the Directorate.

Interaction with other Agencies

8.29 Four projects are currently under progress in collaboration with Technology Information Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology. The Directorate has started Interaction with Finance Ministry on Indigenization of Security Press Ink,

Security Paper and R&D Laboratories for the purpose. The Directorate has also initiated action with Disaster Management Authority for use of forensics in Disaster Victim Identification Process.

Assistance at International level in Setting up Forensic Science Laboratories

8.30 As requested by the Governments of Myanmar, an Indian delegation, visited Myanmar and has since prepared & submitted a plan for creation of forensic facilities. Based on the perspective plan prepared by the Directorate after a visit to Vietnam, the Government of India is also in the process of setting up of a state of the art Computer Forensic Laboratory at Vietnam.

LNJN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

8.31 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS), a premier institution for Criminology, was set up in 1972 under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It has been renamed as “Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science” (LNJN NICFS) on October 3, 2003 and continues to function as the country’s nodal institution for training of all senior functionaries of the Criminal Justice System in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research related to these fields.

Teaching Programmes

8.32 The Institute is affiliated with the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi for running M.A/M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science, which started with effect from August 3, 2004. Till now a total of 111 Post Graduate students in Criminology and Forensic Science have passed out from the Institute.

Training and Research

8.33 1,999 Officers participated in 53 different training courses organised by the Institute from April, 2008 to April, 2009. The Institute has also imparted training to 242 foreign nationals of Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Fiji, Philippines and Maldives.

8.34 The P.G. Diploma Course in Forensic Biology, Serology and DNA Profiling was held from November 12, 2007 to November 11, 2008. A total of 9 participants from various State FSLs, including seven officers nominated by Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Philippines under TCS Colombo Plan attended the course.



Group of Foreigners at LNJN NICFS Lab. from CSIO Pusa, New Delhi

8.35 The Certificate Course in Police and Forensic Photography was held from February 2, 2009 to May 1, 2009 in which there were 9 participants. Of them, 4 were from the Maldives under ITEC Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs.

8.36 The Certificate Course in Forensic Biology, Serology and DNA Profiling is being conducted from March 2, 2009 to May 29, 2009 in which there are 9 participants. Of them 2 are from the Maldives under ITEC Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs.

8.37 During the XI Plan, 4 projects from the X

Plan are being continued viz. “Studies on Identification and Characterisation of drugs, fibres, paints and poisons, etc. – database generation with the help of UMA-600 Microscope attached with FTIR”; “Creation of Computer Forensic Division using DRAC 2000 and Mini DRAC”; “Creation of Forensic Serology and DNA Division” in the Institute and “Upgradation and Modernization of Library”. One new project “Analysis of various poisons in Biological fluids/tissues – up gradation of Forensic Toxicology Division” has also been started.

8.38 A research project on “Rape Incidences in Delhi City” was sponsored by Delhi Police. This has been completed in the month of July 2008 and report submitted to the sponsoring authority. A study on “The Status of Rehabilitation of Surrendered Dacoits in Chambal valley vis-a-vis the Current Dacoity Problem in Madhya Pradesh and Adjoining Areas” is in progress.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL), CBI

8.39 CFSL is a scientific department of Ministry of Home Affairs under the administrative control of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). The CFSL deals with the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police and Vigilance, State/Central Govt. Departments, Judicial Courts and State FSLs. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the investigating agencies and tender expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law. Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilized at the scene of crimes throughout India for detection of physical clues. Scientists/experts also impart training to the Investigating Officers and Forensic Scientists and also undertake Research and Developmental work related to forensic science.

8.40 At present, the laboratory has sanctioned strength of 119 scientific staff. During the year, CFSL carried out scientific examinations of 1,408 crime cases and gave expert opinion in 1,030 cases. The Laboratory Scientists gave testimony in 319

courts and examined 99 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes. Forensic assistance was also provided to DRI, Banks and others Public Undertakings, in addition to regular assistance to CBI and Delhi Police.

8.41 CFSL today is one of the most comprehensive laboratories in the country with 10 fully equipped divisions, namely Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Serology, Ballistics, Documents, Finger Prints, Lie Detection, Photo and Scientific Aids Unit and Computer forensic Science (Cyber Crime). CFSL has Scientific Aids Unit located in CBI Branch in Chennai to facilitate the local branches of CBI to provide forensic support in Document Examination Centre of Crime photography & videography etc.

Future growth

8.42 The Laboratory is concentrating on upgrading technology and infrastructure by new state-of-the-art technology for the division namely (1) Brain Finger printing, (2) Toxicology, and (3) Analog/Digital Audio/Video analysis. Initiatives have been taken for quality management system, technical upgradation, calibration systems, etc. The CFSL (CBI) is also in the process of re-engineering of CFSL (CBI) laboratory and also creating Scientific Aid Units at Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai under XIth Five Year Plan.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

8.43 The Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless is entrusted with responsibilities for coordinating the Inter State Police Telecommunication by setting up the National Police Telecommunication network namely POLNET, which is a satellite based network to meet higher standards in police communication, and to provide cryptographic cover to police communication at all times, including natural disasters. DCPW is the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for cryptographic documents and devices being used by State Police Radio Organizations (SPROs) and Inter State Police

Wireless Stations, and the nodal coordinating agency for police telecommunications both at state and national level, providing uninterrupted Inter State Police Communication and imparting quality training to the personnel of Police Radio Organisations.

Cipher Wing

8.44 The Cipher wing of DCPW was established in the year 1966. The important role and functions of Cipher wing of DCPW include providing cryptographic cover to classified messages of the Ministry and other departments, implementing cryptographic rules and operational procedures, imparting training of various levels to communication officers/personnel of CPOs and Police Radio Offices of States/UTs on all aspects of cryptography. DCPW functions in close coordination with organizations such as Joint Cipher Bureau (JCB) and Scientific Analysis Group (SAG) of the Ministry of Defence, for the purpose of updating cryptographic systems and formulating policies relating to police communication security. SECFA X Cipher System has also been inducted into DCPW for transmitting secure fax messages over channels.

Communication and Maintenance

8.45 The connectivity for communication with 31 Inter State Police Wireless (ISPW) Stations network and the state Police Organisation's network is effected through POLNET. A fully equipped technical maintenance section provides the necessary maintenance cover to all equipments installed at headquarters and 31 ISPW Stations located across the country. The communication facilities of ISPW Stations network are utilised for handling emergency messages during natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, disasters, etc. and also, is extended to other organizations like Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Food Corporation of India (FCI), Census Department, etc.

Training Wing

8.46 The Central Police Radio Training Institutes (CPRTI) at, New Delhi and Ghaziabad, (UP) are the two training wings of the Directorate, wherein various training programmes are conducted for police personnel of various ranks on telecommunication, besides various courses on upgradation of proficiency in communication and cryptography, special courses on the maintenance of VHF/UHF radio equipments, Management of POLNET, VSAT & Multi Access Radio Telephones, Communication Appreciation & Management Course, Cipher Appreciation and Management Course, etc. A total of 637 police personnel were trained through 38 special courses and training programmes.

Central Workshop

8.47 The Central Workshop of DCPW is entrusted with the responsibility of technical evaluation of HF/VHF/UHF Radio Communication sets and their accessories for the rate contract of DGS&D, for their induction in police forces. The performance test, serviceability test, acceptance test, maintenance & repairs of all equipments/instruments are also done in the Central Workshop. The workshop section has also successfully tested items of the Disaster Management Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs, like Laptop PCs, Sealed Maintenance Free Batteries (SMFB), Public Address Systems with Siren, Vehicle Mounted VSAT with tracking system, 204 KVA Power Generator, Portable Gen-sets, Video Cameras, etc. The requirements of various States, UTs and CPOs during election, law & order, emergencies, natural calamities etc. are met by sending equipments from the reserve stock.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

8.48 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the national nodal agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs created under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is responsible for coordination with various ministries, other offices

and State/Central enforcement agencies. It is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of drugs. It also provides assistance to the concerned authorities of various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

Enforcement Efforts

Seizure of drugs

8.49 Seizure of various drugs made by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period April 2008 to March 2009 are mentioned in the table below:-

| Statement of the drugs seized (April, 2008 to March, 2009) | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Name of Drug | Drug seized all over India(in Kg.) | Drug seized by NCB(in Kg.) | % of drugs as compared to all India seizures |
| Heroin | 1155 | 275 | 24% |
| Opium | 1334 | 105 | 8% |
| Morphine | 82 | 3 | 4% |
| Hashish | 4347 | 171 | 4% |
| Ganja | 113025 | 2927 | 3% |
| Cocaine | 13 | 0.400 | 3% |
| Ephdrine | 38479 | 234 | 0.60% |
| Acetic Anhydride (in ltrs) | 1200 | 87 | 7% |
| Amphetamines | 22 | 14 | 64% |

8.50 Some of the major seizures made by the NCB during 2008-09 are given below :-

- On April 10, 2008, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh in a joint operation with Border Security Force (BSF), seized 20 kg. of heroin at Khemkaran, Punjab. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On April 27, 2008, officers of the

NCB, Chandigarh in a joint operation with BSF, seized 10 kg. of heroin at Amarkot, Punjab. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

- On May 05, 2008, officers of the NCB, Delhi apprehended one person at Delhi and seized 10,000 tablets of psychotropic substance from his possession. In the follow up, another 77,000 tablets of psychotropic substance were seized from a godown, office premises and business premises and an illicit Internet pharmacy was busted in

Delhi. Four persons were arrested. The destination of the seized psychotropic substance was the United States.

- On May 15, 2008, officers of the BSF, Jammu seized 60 kg. of heroin and Rs.15,95,500 FICN at Indo Pak Border near Durga Tower Post. Seized drugs were handed over to NCB, Jammu. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.

- On June 28, 2008, officers of the NCB, New Delhi seized 4 kg. of heroin and US \$ 30,000 in Delhi. Three persons, including one Nigerian national, were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Afghanistan.
- On August 02, 2008, officers of NCB, Chandigarh in a joint operation with BSF seized 10 kg. of heroin at Ferozpur, Punjab. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On August 06, 2008, officers of NCB, Chandigarh, in a joint operation with BSF, seized 10 kg. of heroin, one Chinese pistol and five live rounds at Fazilka, Punjab. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On August 13, 2008, officers of the NCB, Lucknow and Mumbai busted a methaqualone manufacturing laboratory at Hazipur, Bihar and seized 1,676 kg. of methaqualone tablets and 48 kg. of methaqualone powder. Three persons were arrested. In the follow up, NCB Delhi sized 187.9 kg. of anthranilic acid and arrested one person.
- On September 20, 2008, officers of the NCB, Mumbai seized a consignment of 100 kg. of ephedrine. Two persons including one Canadian national were arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Mexico.
- On December 31, 2008, officers of the NCB, Chennai seized 415 gm. of amphetamine from a parcel booked in courier services at Chennai. The destination of the seized drug was Spain.
- On January 01, 2009, officers of the NCB, Kolkata in a joint operation with DRI and DGCEI intercepted a truck at Kolkata and seized 37 kg. of heroin. In the follow up action, another 11.05 kg. of heroin was seized from a residential premises. Five persons were arrested.
- On January 06, 2009, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh in a joint operation with BSF, seized 14 kg. of heroin at Jalalabad, Ferozpur. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On January 13, 2009, officers of the NCB, Mumbai seized 70.32 kg. of ephedrine from a consignment, booked at a courier service at Mumbai. In the follow up action, another parcel was intercepted from which another 25 kg. of ephedrine was seized. Two persons including, an American national, were arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Mexico.
- On February 18, 2009, officers of the NCB, Kolkata intercepted two trucks at West Midnapore District, West Bengal and seized 5.46 kg. heroin. Four persons were arrested. In the follow up action, one more person was arrested.
- NCB busted a Nigerian network that was instrumental in sending a number of drug concealed in parcels to Europe and USA. The Nigerian

king pin and his associate was arrested on February 25, 2009.

Destruction of illicit cultivation of poppy and cannabis

8.51 Some of major instances of illicit poppy and cannabis cultivation are given below:-

- From June 9-13, 2008, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh Police detected and destroyed 37 bighas of illicit opium poppy cultivation in District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.
- During the month of September 2008, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh in a joint operation with Himachal Pradesh Police detected and destroyed 150 acres of illicit cannabis cultivation in Parwati Valley and Sainj Valley.
- During February 3-6, 2009, the NCB, Kolkata and State Police/ Excise detected and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation over 254 acres in Birbhum and Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Satellite Imagery for detecting illicit cultivation of opium poppy

8.52 Based on the NCB's proposal the Governing Body of the National Fund for Drug Abuse Control (NFDA) in its meeting held on February 13, 2009, agreed to release Rs.22 lakh to CEIB for a project on Satellite Imagery of Illicit cultivation of opium poppy in the country through ADRIN Hyderabad. The ADRIN has already started taking images. Based on the images received the concerned States were advised to take necessary action for destruction of illicit poppy in their states.

8.53 DG NCB and other senior officers of the NCB visited States affected by illicit cultivation of

opium in connection with the Satellite survey to detect illicit opium poppy. A meeting of the Nodal Officers of the States namely Jharkhand, Bihar, HP, J&K was also held in NCB on March 09, 2009 in this regard.

Forfeiture

8.54 During the year 2008-2009, property worth Rs.9.84 lakh was forfeited in one case.

Conviction

8.55 119 persons were convicted in NCB cases during the year 2008 which include death penalty in 02 cases.

Drug Disposal

8.56 Opium 1,125 kg., Morphine 600 kg., Heroin 32 kg., Ganja 27,950 kg., Hashish 146 kg. and ephedrine 30 kg. were disposed during the year 2008-09.

Assistance to States/UTs for strengthening of their enforcement capabilities to combat illicit drug trafficking

8.57 The scheme titled 'Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for strengthening their drug trafficking capabilities', was initially formulated in the financial year 2004-05 with an approved provision of Rs. 8 crore for implementation in five years till March 31, 2009. A total amount of Rs.6.76 crore was disbursed as assistance to 19 States under the Scheme. During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.1.42 crore was disbursed amongst 13 State Drug Law Enforcement agencies of Sikkim, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

8.58 It has been decided to extend the scheme, with an increased outlay of Rs.15 crore annually

starting from the current fiscal year i.e. 2009-10. The proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations will be periodically placed before an Empowered Committee headed by Special Secretary (Internal Security), Ministry of Home Affairs. Funds in respect of the proposals approved by the Committee would be periodically released.

Training

8.59 The NCB also provides financial assistance to various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing Drug Law Enforcement Training Courses. 48 training courses on Drug Law Enforcement were organized in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and the UT of Chandigarh during the year 2008-09, wherein approximately 1,778 personnel working in different organizations of the State Police and Central Excise were trained. Three courses were organized on April 3-4, 2008, October 13-14, 2008 and January 21-22, 2009 at CBI Academy, Ghaziabad. Basic training courses were also organized for the newly recruited Intelligence Officers of NCB at CBI Academy & RTI, NACEN New Delhi.

Drug detection kits

8.60 During the year, 1,030 Standard sized Drug Detection Kits and 101 Precursor Chemical Drug Detection Kits worth Rs.26.81 lakh were supplied to different drug law enforcement agencies.

International obligations/cooperation

8.61 The 52nd Session of Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND) was held at Vienna, Austria from March 16-20, 2009 and was attended by an Indian delegation, headed by Revenue Secretary.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was established in 1946 as the main policy-making body of the United Nations in drug related matters. One senior Officer from NCB also participated in the conference.

8.62 The 32nd Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) Meeting was held at Bangkok Thailand from February 10-14, 2009. The HONLEA meeting is the apex forum for various drug related issues including trafficking trends; new modus operandi etc. in South East Asia. One senior Officer from NCB participated in the Conference.

8.63 The 14th Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) was held at Tokyo Japan, from February 17-20, 2009. The main objective of the Conference is to promote exchange of information on drug syndicates and their trafficking activities and to work jointly towards establishing a regional network in drug control among law enforcement agencies. Two delegates from NCB participated in the same.

8.64 In follow up action to the 9th Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh held at Dhaka, Bangladesh during August, 2008, the DG Level Talks between the Narcotics Control Bureau (India) and Department of Narcotics Control, Bangladesh was held at New Delhi on March 25-26, 2009. The main objective of the meeting was to establish closer cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies of both the countries for sharing operational intelligence regarding cross border drug trafficking.

8.65 16th Sectoral Level meeting between India-Myanmar was held at Monywa in Sagaing Division, Myanmar on 28-29 March, 2009. One delegate from NCB participated in the meeting.
