



# OTHER POLICE ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

## CHAPTER IX

### BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

9.1 BPR&D was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research project and studies and to suggest modalities to overcome the same. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promote the use of appropriate technology in police work. Over the years, this organization has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in States and Central Government, assisting States in modernization of police forces and correctional administration.

9.2 In order to strengthen the functioning of BPR&D to enable it to discharge its responsibilities as per their charter, a restructuring exercise has been undertaken. This exercise includes augmentation of manpower, provision of a separate building, enhancement of its budget for various activities, etc. Additional activities are also entrusted to BPR&D to meet modern day challenges. BPR&D has also been brought, for the first time, under the Plan with an outlay of Rs.150 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. There are five components for strengthening of BPR&D namely:


- Setting up of a Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) at Bhopal for providing training to the Police Trainers across the country and to the direct recruit Dy. SPs of all States and in-service and specialized

training to Dy. SP of the States. The total outlay for the Academy is Rs.47.14 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan.

- Setting up of BPR&D and National Police Mission Headquarters.
- Setting up of two Central Detective Training Schools(CDTS)
- The third scheme is for Training Intervention to identify the gaps between needs & potentials of policing vis-a-vis the actual position and make appropriate training interventions for bridging the gaps so that the police personnel are able to discharge their duties more effectively.
- The fourth scheme is for Research & Development Scheme with an outlay of Rs.10 crore provides for projects to be undertaken for Research & Development in the area of Police and Correctional Administration.

9.3 BPR&D prepared a Country Paper and presented it in 29th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators held at Perth, Australia from November 15-20, 2009. Research studies completed during the year are as under:

- Rising Crimes against elderly people & responsibilities of Police in metros
- Indian Copyright Act-1957- State of Disposal of Copyright cases in Uttar Pradesh
- Model Police Manual, volume-I, II & III.
- Project Report on induction of Women in the Central Police forces- their impact on the Forces and the early retirement scheme.
- Project Report on International Study on



Crimes against Women and death of Women in custody.

## **Augmentation of the strength of BPR&D**

9.4 BPR&D has launched the first phase of restructuring towards rendering multifaceted services to the society through the betterment of activities of police fraternity. A true picture of their responsibilities may better be realized in the context of meeting the training and modernisation requirement of 28 States, 640 police districts, 13,000 police stations and 2.2 million policemen spread across more than 50 organisations. To achieve this goal, 72 posts have been created in BPR&D which includes 7 DIGs, 7 Pr. Scientific Officers, 6 SPs/Assistant Directors and 4 Sr. Scientific Officers.

## **Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools**

9.5 With a view to provide training to police personnel on tackling the menace of left wing extremism /terrorism, the Govt. has decided to set up four Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) temporary schools, in each of the five States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Orissa. Twenty such schools would be set up under a centrally sponsored scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.52.40 crore.

## **NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU AN ISO 9001: 2000 Organisation**

9.6 National Crime Records Bureau was set up in 1986 to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at national and international levels so as to assist the investigators and others by linking crime to the perpetrators, collection

and processing of crime statistics and finger prints, coordinate, guide and assist the State Crime Record Bureaux and provide training to police officers. NCRB endeavours to empower 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 & international levels, upgradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT enabled solutions.

## **NATIONAL PROJECTS**

### **Colour Portrait Building System (CPBS)**

9.7 Windows based Black & White Portrait Building System was made available up to District level in all States/ UTs for preparing portraits of suspected criminals on the basis of information provided by eyewitnesses. It was felt that colour portraits should be prepared for better recognition. A project to develop software for drawing colour portraits was awarded to Dharmsinh Desai Institute of Technology (now Dharmsinh Desai University), Nadiad, Gujarat. The system is likely to become functional by this year.

### **Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS)**

9.8 Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS) maintains data relating to Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) on parameters like Denomination, Series and Number.

9.9 This information is furnished to the CBI (Nodal Agency for FICN), Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), etc. A database of



5,07,432 (Seized) and 2,89,105 (Recovered) records is available at NCRB as on October 29, 2009.

## **PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM**

9.10 NCRB has also developed the following systems with a view to provide public services relating to the stolen and recovered properties, missing, kidnapped and arrested persons, etc. on the basis of available crime data from the States:-

### **(i) Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS)**

Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS) is designed for coordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles. It provides the status of a used vehicle before entering into any transaction whether it is stolen or otherwise. 33 Counters across the country including one at NCRB, New Delhi provides this information to various users. A database of 6,85,724 Stolen/Recovered vehicles exists.

Web-based on-line MVCS software is under development and will be available to States/UTs by the end of the year 2009-10.

### **(ii) Talash Information System**

Talash System has also been designed with a database of 3,41,282 records at present for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified persons and dead bodies, which is mainly used by police. The data has also been uploaded on NCRB website.

### **(iii) Fire Arms Coordination System**

The system provides for coordination of stolen and recovered Fire Arms and is used

mainly by law enforcement agencies. A total of 94,585 firearms have been reported Stolen/Recovered by the States/UTs Police.

## **Training**

9.11 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. Number of Courses run and persons trained at NCRB and State PCTCs during 2009 (April, 2009 to October, 2009) is as under :

	AT NCRB	ATPCTCs	Total
No. of Programmes conducted	8	7	15
No. of Officers Attended	159	214	373

9.12 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) every year. NCRB has trained 551 foreign police officers from 70 countries since the inception of foreign training programmes in the year 1990.

## **CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CFPB)**

9.13 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 organizations in matters relating to the Finger Print Science. The Bureau provides expert opinion on references received from various agencies. The CFPB conducted an All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux on October 5-6 2009 at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The Bureau conducts the All India Board Examination for Finger Print Experts annually. This year this was held during November 21-23, 2009.

9.14 CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of finger prints at national level using "Automated Fingerprint Identification System" (AFIS). It is a computerized system of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge-characteristics. The current version of AFIS at CFPB is FACTS Version 5.0. The AFIS database of CFPB contains 6,91,631 records as on date.

9.15 The Bureau conducts one Advanced Course in Finger Print Science for Foreign Police officers, and one Training of Trainers course for Finger Print Experts at New Delhi. The Bureau also conducts a Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science at its Kolkata Unit. This course was of one-year duration earlier, now, it is 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 Finger Print Bureaux, CFPB, and other allied matters related to Finger Print Science.

## **DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (DFS)**

9.16 Directorate of Forensic Science headed by the Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist under the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence with effect from January 01, 2003. Three Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and three Laboratories of Government Examiner of

Questioned Documents, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Shimla are functioning under the Directorate.

## **Statistics on Crime Case Analysis**

9.17 The three Central Forensic Science Laboratories had examined 1,716 cases, containing 9,351 exhibits, and 3 Government Examiner of Questioned Documents examined 1,254 cases, containing 1,67,036 exhibits including 148 cases of Computer Forensics with 32 Tera Bytes, during the period under review.

## **Training courses conducted by DFS laboratories**

9.18 47 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 Card 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 622 Forensic Scientists, Police Officers, officers from other Law Enforcement agencies.

## **Formulation of the R&D schemes of XITH five year plan**

9.19 The outlay under XI plan is Rupees 300 crore for two ambitious major plan projects viz (i) composite schemes on Modernisation of Forensic Science applications for DFS and its outlying Units and (ii) Composite Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of 'Creation of Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and District Mobile Forensic Units.

9.20 The first scheme has an outlay of Rupees 200 crore which have 26 Plan Schemes covering



Research and Development Schemes, Developmental schemes, and opening of three new hi-tech Central Forensic science Laboratories and three Government Examiner of Questioned Documents. Under the second scheme an outlay of Rs. 100 crore is earmarked for modernization of forensic facilities at States level and during this plan period 6 new Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and 52 District Mobile Forensic Units will be created at State/UT level. The work relating to the R&D Schemes are under progress.

### Accreditation of Forensic Services

9.21 Under the Quality Control/ Quality Assurance Programme, all the laboratories viz CFSLs and GEQDs under the Directorate of Forensic Science are duly accredited through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).

### Extra-mural Research and Development Schemes

9.22 The 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. A high powered project evaluation committee constituted by this Directorate has evaluated and approved 7 schemes.

### 20th All India Forensic Science Conference

9.23 The 20th All India Forensic Science Conference was organized by the Directorate of Forensic Science, New Delhi at Jaipur, Rajasthan in collaboration with the Government of Rajasthan during 15-17 November 2009. The theme of the Conference was “Crime Scene to Court Room”. The Conference was inaugurated by Union Home Minister and presided over by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. During the Conference, the Excellence Awards for the years 2008 and Meritorious Awards for the year 2009 were conferred in the Valedictory function.



*Inauguration of souvenir of 20th All India Forensic Science Conference 2009 at Jaipur by Union Home Minister*



About 300 delegates from India and abroad including police officers and Judges have participated in the Conference. During the technical sessions 175 scientific papers were presented by the Forensic Scientists.

### **Junior Research Fellow Scheme**

9.24 40 bright students are undergoing Ph.D programmes in six forensic science laboratories under Directorate of Forensic Science.

### **Modernization of State Forensic Science Laboratories**

9.25 The Directorate has given assistance in upgradation of forensic science practices in the country and undertook technical evaluation for all the scientific equipments and other items required for State Forensic Science Laboratories under the Police Modernization Plan for the year 2009-10.

### **Acquisition of Land in Kolkata for creation of ultra modern laboratory**

9.26 A piece of land measuring six acres in New Town, Kolkata at a total cost of Rs.9.46 crore has been acquired from the Government of West Bengal. A proposal for construction of a State-of-Art High-Tech Laboratory at the cost of Rs. 25 crore under the current five year plan, has already been approved.

## **LNJN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE**

9.27 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS), a pioneering Institution for advancement of Criminology and Forensic Science through training and research was set up in 1972. It is renamed as “Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of

Criminology and Forensic Science”. It is a premier institution for training of 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**

9.28 The Institute offers M.A./M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science. These courses started with effect from academic session 2004-05 under the affiliation from Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi.

9.29 During the year, 452 officers participated in 18 different training courses organised by the Institute. The Institute has also imparted training to the foreign nationals of Mauritius, Afghanistan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Fiji, Phillipines, Maldives, etc. from 1972 to till date. The Institute in collaboration with CBI organised a 2 days National seminar on “fighting crimes related to corruption which was attended by over 125 delegates from all over India.

9.30 Four projects started during the previous 5 years and one new project has been taken up in 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. The projects are:

- Studies on identification and characterization of drug, fibres, paint 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.
- Upgradation and Modernisation of Library.
- Analysis of various poisons in biological fluids/tissues- up gradation of Forensic Toxicology Division”.(new project).



## CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL), CBI

9.31 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is a scientific department under the administrative control of CBI and overall control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State/Central Govt. Departments. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the Investigating Agencies and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law through court testimony and evidence. Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilized at the scene of crime throughout India by CBI for detection of physical clues. Scientists/experts also impart training to the CBI Investigating Officers and to other trainees of Forensic Science. The laboratory also undertakes R & D work related to art & skill developments in forensic science.

9.32 The Laboratory has a sanctioned strength of 119 Scientific Staff and was allocated Rs.7.17 crore for the year 2009-2010 (R.E.)

9.33 The Laboratory scientists gave expert testimony in 275 Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 66 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes. During the year 2008 in addition to these, regular support service in forensic science was provided to Delhi Police, CBI and Judicial Courts. Forensic assistance was also provided to Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Banks, Cabinet Secretariat Board and other public undertakings.

9.34 During the year 2009 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi carried out scientific examination of approximately 3,50,000 crime exhibits referred in 1,512 fresh cases and 433 cases were pending on December 31, 2009.

9.35 Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi is committed to quality work for all its functional disciplines. The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has been accredited by National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi as per Quality System conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) 113. The Laboratory has prepared Comprehensive Quality Manual and Working Procedures Manuals for analytical and scientific test to be carried out in respect of varieties of crime exhibits referred to each of its Division. During the year congruency checks were made in 1,328 cases (approximately). The Quality Manual was revised as per the requirement of NABL. The new standard proforma i.e. ISO IEC 17025 - 2005 has been introduced in the laboratory. The instruments used for analysis work of the crime exhibits have been calibrated through a NABL accredited agencies. Internal auditing was carried out by nominated internal auditors in all the divisions of CFSL to check the quality system, laboratory management as well as the documentation processes.

### FUTURE GROWTH

9.36 The laboratory is concentrating on updating the technology and infrastructure by new state-of-the-art technology. The procurement of new technology for the division namely (1) Brain Finger printing (2) Toxicology (3) Analog/Digital Audio/Video analysis is in process. Initiatives have been taken for Quality management system, Technical upgradations, calibration systems, etc.

9.37 A proposal under 11th Five Year Plan has been mooted in respect of CFSL (CBI) to establish Scientific Aids Units (SAUs) in two metropolitan cities i.e. Kolkata and Mumbai and to strengthen the existing SAU at Chennai.



Similarly a supplementary plan proposal under 11th Five Year Plan has been mooted to redesign the whole laboratory to meet the future challenges. The modernization programme of CFSL is in progress.

## **DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)**

9.38 The Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless is a nodal agency for coordinating various police communication services in the country. DCPW not only acted as a technical adviser to Ministry of Home Affairs and State/Central Police Organizations in all Police Communication related matters but also operates Inter State Police Wireless Network with its offices at all State and UT capitals. Apart from providing the Police Wireless services for Inter State and Inter Organizational requirement, a satellite based all India Police Telecommunications network namely POLNET has been established which is being funded partly by MPF Scheme. The POLNET provides connectivity to all District, State Hqrs and the National Capital.

9.39 This organization also shoulders the responsibility for modernizing the police telecommunications, training the police radio frequency distribution, formulating technical specifications for communication equipment, testing/evaluating instruments for induction etc. Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless is the Central Distributing Authority appointed by Ministry of Home Affairs for the purpose of Cipher Documents/Devices being used by State Police Radio Organizations & Inter State Police. Total strength of DCPW is 1,129 including 82 Gazetted Officers.

## **Communication and Maintenance**

9.40 The Communication wing of DCPW is responsible for maintaining network of Inter State Police wireless stations. Maintenance section provides the necessary maintenance cover to all equipments including modern and sophisticated VSAT Equipments installed at headquarters and 31 Inter-State Police Wireless Stations located across the country. The communication facilities of Inter-State Police Wireless Stations network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, disasters etc. Communication facilities are also extended to other organizations like Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Union Public Service Commission, Food Corporation of India, Census Department, flood control agencies etc. to cater to their exigencies as per their demands.

## **Cipher Wing**

9.41 The Cipher wing of Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless provides cipher cover to classified messages of Ministry of Home Affairs and other Departments. Effective liaison and association was established with Joint Cipher Bureau, under the Ministry of Defence for updating of Cryptographic systems being used in State Police Radio Organization and Inter State Police Wireless Stations. Evaluation of new Cryptosystems to be inducted in Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless & State Police Crypto network is undertaken in collaboration with SAG (Ministry of Defence). HRD was also achieved by conducting 43 Cipher Oriented Courses training 610 persons at Cipher Wing. The Control Cryptocentre has been connected with POLNET VSATs for speedy clearance of cipher traffic. SECFA X Cipher System has also been inducted into Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless for transmitting secure fax messages over channels.





*A practical session in progress at the Central Police Radio Training Institute, New Delhi*

## **Training and Human Resource Development**

9.42 The Central Police Radio Training Institutes (CRPTIs) at New Delhi and Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) are the two training Institutes of the DCPW wherein various training programmes are conducted for Police personnel of various ranks on telecommunication. A special arrangement of four batches has been arranged at CRPTIs for maintenance of POLNET Course to meet the urgent requirement of technical manpower for POLNET. Training Institute has been geared up to cater to train a targeted strength of 520 Police personnel through 37 special courses. The Institute also extends its training facilities for the Police Personnel of the neighboring countries i.e. Nepal, Bhutan, Mauritius, Maldives, Afghanistan, etc.

## **Central Workshop**

9.43 The Central Workshop is entrusted with the responsibility of evaluation of High Frequency/Very High Frequency Radio communication sets along with their accessories for rate contract for DGS&D. The Workshop Section has successfully met the requirements of various State UTs and Central Police Organization's by testing the Radio sets required for election and other emergencies.

## **Procurement of Equipment**

9.44 DCPW also deal with procurement of different type of equipments and accessories for States/CPOs requirements during election & natural calamities etc. During the year 2008-09, 5,000 Wireless Equipments and accessories have been procured through DGS&D rate contract. The said equipment were issued to the States/CPOs during General Lok Sabha



Election, April, 2009 to maintain Law and Order in their States, which is a special achievement during the year. Despite the insufficient quantity of wireless equipments, DCPW has fulfilled the demand raised by the States/CPOs with the existing stock by rotating sets from one State to other State.

## NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

9.45 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the national nodal agency created under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is also responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other offices & State/Central Enforcement Agencies. The NCB is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is a signatory) against illicit trafficking of

narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. It also provides assistance to concerned authorities in various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.46 NCB has eleven Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmedabad, Guwahati & Indore, one Regional Unit at Imphal and ten Intelligence Cells at Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandsaur, Muzaffarpur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, International Co-ordination Cell & Precursor Cell at NCB Hqrs.

### Enforcement Efforts

9.47 Seizures of various drugs made by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 2009-10 (April to December, 2009) are mentioned in the table below :-

Name of Drug	Drugs seized all over India (in kg)	Drug seized by NCB (in Kg.)	% of drugs seized by NCB as compared to all India seizures
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>			
Heroin	561	103	18%
Opium	1102	133	12%
Morphine	25	01	4%
Ganja	135,922	1869	1%
Hashish	2321	113	5%
Cocaine	11	01	9%
Methaqualone	33	33	100%
Amphetamines	11	11	100%
<b>Psychotropic Substance</b>			
Psychotropic Substance	185471 Tablets	157911	85% tablets +100%
+17.264 Kg	tablets		
+17.264 Kg	+17.264 Kg		
<b>Precursor Chemicals</b>			
Ephedrine	606	123	20%
Acetic Anhydride (in ltrs.)	478	340	71%



9.48 Some of the major seizures made by NCB during 2009-10 ( April to December, 2009) are given below :

- (i) On April 6, 2009 officers of NCB Kolkata intercepted a vehicle at Bongaon, 24 Parganas (N), West Bengal and seized 8.175 kg of heroin. One person was arrested.
- (ii) On April 10, 2009, officers of the NCB Mumbai searched a godown at Mumbai and seized 40 kg of pseudo ephedrine. Four persons were arrested.
- (iii) On April 14, 2009, officers of the NCB Delhi searched residential premises at Delhi and seized 7 kg of heroin. Eight persons (five Nigerian nationals, two Mozambique nationals and one Thailand national) were arrested.
- (iv) On June 8, 2009, officers of the NCB Mumbai seized 2.8 kg of Heroin from a parcel booked in courier services at Mumbai. The destination of the seized drug was South Africa.
- (v) On July 7, 2009, officers of the NCB Kolkata searched residential premises/ farm house at Kolkata and seized 39.750 kg of acetic anhydride and 3.83 kg of heroin. Three persons were arrested.
- (vi) On July 8, 2009 officers of NCB Delhi apprehended one Nigerian national at IGI Airport, New Delhi and seized 1.86 kg of heroin from his possession. He was arrested.
- vii) On July 18, 2009, officers of the NCB Lucknow/Kolkata searched a residential premise at Asansol, West Bengal and seized 100 kg of acetic anhydride and 8.5. kg of heroin. One person was arrested.
- (viii) On July 23, 2009, officers of the NCB

Chennai apprehended one person at Chennai Railway Station and seized 2.15 kg of Heroin from his possession. He was arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Sri Lanka.

- (ix) On August 18, 2009, officers of the NCB Mumbai apprehended one person at Mumbai and seized 2 kg of heroin from his possession. He was arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Nairobi, Kenya.
- (x) On September 15, 2009, officers of the NCB Mumbai , seized 32,700 tablets of psychotropic substance (10,000 tablets of Zolab (Zolpidem), 20,000 tablets of Phentermine, 900 tablets of Diazepam and 1800 tablets of Oxycodone) from a parcel booked in courier services at Mumbai.
- (xi) During the month of October, 2009 officers of the NCB, Lucknow arrested two persons and seized 120 liters of acetic anhydride from their possession.
- (xii) On November 26, 2009, officers of NCB, Mumbai raided the factory premises of Drug Manufacturing Company at Nasik and seized 82.55 kg of ephedrine (precursor used for manufacture of Mandrax). Three persons were arrested.
- (xiii) On December 27-28, 2009, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad intercepted a truck a Sabarkantha District, Gujarat and seized 89.447 kg of Charas. Two persons were arrested.

### **Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy and Cannabis**

9.49 During the period May 11-15, 2009, NCB Jammu along with State Excise Department, Crime Branch of J&K Police



detected and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation in 2,210 Kanals (276 acres) in the districts of Pulwama, Anantnag and Budgam of Jammu & Kashmir.

9.50 Besides, NCB coordinated the destruction of illicit poppy cultivation in the states of J&K, HP, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. As a result, illicit cultivation in 5,238.87 acres area was destroyed by the States and Central Government Agencies.

### **Satellite Imagery for Detection Of Illicit Cultivation Of Opium/Poppy :**

9.51 It was decided in the Meeting of Economic Intelligence Council held on September 7, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Revenue Secretary that Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) will take up project of Satellite Imagery for destruction of illicit poppy crop in ten States, namely Jharkhand, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka and West Bengal. A meeting of the Nodal Officers of these 10 States was held in NCB Hqrs on September 8, 2009 . NCB formulated and circulated an Action Plan for the identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation in consultation with Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) and the nodal officers of the 10 affected States.

Conviction

9.52 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB, 41 persons were convicted during the period from April 1- December 31, 2009 .

### **Drug Disposal**

9.53 Heroin 261.21 kg, Opium 426.573 kg, Ganja 5,152.39 kg, Morphine 1.06 kg and Hashish 126.99 kg were disposed of during April 1- December 31, 2009,

### **Assistance to States**

9.54 The NCB being the national nodal agency for drug law enforcement supports the State Governments by providing Central Assistance to procure necessary infrastructure and equipments to improve their enforcement capabilities in combating drug trafficking. During the year 2009-10, Central grant of Rs.1.42 lakh has been sanctioned to 12 States Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Punjab, Gujarat and Manipur. The Scheme was initially sanctioned for a period of 5 years i.e. till March 31, 2009. The Government of India has decided to extend this Scheme for a further period of 5 years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2013-14 with an estimated budget of Rs.15 crore. The existing guidelines on “Assistance to States” have been revised by extending the Scheme to Union Territories also and nomenclature of the Scheme has been changed as “ Assistance to States and UTs”.

### **Training**

9.55 The NCB provides financial assistance to various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training courses on Drug Law Enforcement. 70 such courses were organized in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Assam, & Tamil Nadu during the year



2009-10(from April 1 - December 31, 2009) wherein approximately 2,333 personnel of State Police & Central Excise were trained.

### **International Obligations/Cooperation**

9.56 NCB is mandated to extend all possible assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and international organization for the prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. To further bilateral cooperation, NCB/Govt of India has entered into bilateral agreements on Narcotics related matters with 22

countries and has signed MOUs with 4 countries. India has also established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism with 27 countries, wherein bilateral drug issues having bearing on terrorism are discussed.

9.57 To meet the international obligations under the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961 and Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 & 1988 UN Convention against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, NCB submits various reports to International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Vienna on quarterly, half-yearly and yearly basis.

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