

Baggage Makeup Area (BMA), apron, baggage belt etc. Most of these theft cases have been reported from the BMA. The security in the BMA is provided by DIAL and only the ground handling personnel of respective airlines have access to this area.

In the meetings held by BCAS, it was *inter-alia* agreed that ground handling staff would be frisked while leaving airport, use of Cell phones in the airside by ground handling staff would be banned, airline security staff would be deployed in the BMA/ Baggage Breakup Area (BBA) area/ around the cargo hold area of the airlines.

It was also agreed that a committee would be constituted to identify the grey areas of Close Circuit Television(CCTV) coverage.

(c) to (e) Monthly Security meetings are convened at each and every operational airport to review the overall security scenario by the Airport Director, with representatives of BCAS, CISF, State Police, Airlines and Central Security Agencies.

CISF has taken steps for proper frisking of labour. Surveillance is also being done to minimize the incidents of theft from the baggage.

Increasing cases of smuggling of intoxicating materials

791. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of smuggling of intoxicating materials are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the police and administration is proving to be incapable in checking the smuggling of intoxicating materials taking place from across the border; and

(d) if so, the special steps to be taken by the Government to check smuggling of intoxicating materials taking place from across the border in view of the gravity of the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs coordinates with other drug law enforcement agencies like Customs, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), Border Security Force (BSF), Sashastra Seema Bal(SSB) etc. to seize various Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The efforts made by the drug law enforcement agencies

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

may be inferred from the seizures reported by these agencies to NCB. The details of seizures are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Police and Administration are making the best possible efforts towards curbing the drug menace. Several agencies have been empowered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 namely NCB, State Police, DRI, Customs and Central Excise.

(d) Central Board of Excise and Customs has informed that strict vigil is maintained at the International Airports, Land and Sea borders to prevent smuggling of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Increased surveillance and profiling of passengers and close coordination with other intelligence agencies are some of the measures undertaken to curb the menace of Narcotic Drugs smuggling at International Customs entry points.

In addition, Narcotics Control Bureau is taking the following measures to check the instances of smuggling at the borders and within the country:

- (i) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts are taken along known drug routes.
- (ii) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (iii) Improved coordination between various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.
- (iv) The Border Guarding Forces such as Border Security Force and Sashastra Seema Bal have been empowered under the NDPS Act for effective enforcement.
- (v) Increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
- (vi) India has signed Bilateral Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on drug related matters with Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar. Bilateral Agreement/MoUs with Nepal and Sri Lanka are under consideration.
- (vii) Training programmes are being conducted for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug menace.
- (viii) Financial Assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.
- (ix) Monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs/ destruction of illicit crops to informers and officers are being provided.

Statement*Seizure Statistics for various drugs during 2009-2014 (upto April)*

(In Kgs.)

(In persons)

Sl.No	Drugs		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (April)
1.	Opium	Seizure	1732	1829	2348	3625	2333	417
		Cases	899	1057	892	876	881	61
2.	Morphine	Seizure	42	25	53	263	7	9
		Cases	351	196	147	140	99	55
3.	Heroin	Seizure	1047	766	528	1033	1450	387
		Cases	3964	3181	2944	3155	4609	417
4.	Ganja	Seizure	208764	173128	122711	77149	91792	26285
		Cases	9423	7631	4174	4468	4592	828
5.	Hashish	Seizure	3549	4300	3872	3385	4407	720
		Cases	3495	3061	2263	2031	2430	595
6.	Cocaine	Seizure	12	23	14	44	47	3
		Cases	45	52	80	72	78	14
7.	Methaqualine	Seizure	5	20	72	216	3205	0
		Cases	1	1	5	14	30	2
8.	Ephidrine	Seizure	1244	2207	7208	4393	6655	503
		Cases	10	20	20	17	66	15
9.	LSD(Sq.Paper)	Seizure	0	14	6	21	2	26
		Cases	0	2	5	5	3	5
10.	Acetic Anhydride	Seizure	658	74	62	363	243	22
		Cases	8	2	3	3	7	1
11.	Amphetamine	Seizure	41	21	474	41	85	25
		Cases	2	8	4	15	23	4