

**Draft Revised guidelines for scheme “Assistance to States for Narcotics Control” for availing assistance for strengthening their enforcement capabilities in combating illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances (2021-22 to 2025-26).**

**Introduction**

1. According to the latest findings, there are approximate 5.5 million drug users in India. The actual figure may be still higher. The most common drugs of abuse are Ganja, Hashish, Opioids and ATS. The abuse of pharmaceutical preparations like buprenorphine, codeine-based cough syrups and pain killers like Tramadol is also prevalent.
2. In certain regions of the country the drug abuse has already become a severe socioeconomic problem affecting the vulnerable age groups. Prevalence of cannabis use in children of the age group of 10-17 years is 0.9% of the total population of cannabis abusers which is an alarming situation. It is essential that the states Governments are aware of drug related problems in their states and address them in effective manner before they assume epidemic proportions. The solution lies in both demand and supply reductions. Supply reduction would include enforcement activities and demand reduction will include measures like awareness, de-addiction and rehabilitation of addicts.
3. The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), being national nodal agency for drug law enforcement, will process the request from State Governments for financial assistance for improving their enforcement capabilities for supply reductions.
4. A scheme to finance the State Governments to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit trafficking of Narcotic drug and Psychotropic substances was launched by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 24.10.2004 for a period of 05 years up to 31.03.2009 (with a budget of Rs. 10.00 Crore) which was extended for another 05 years up to 2013-14 (with a budget of Rs. 15.00 Crore). The Scheme was further extended for 03 years from 2014-15 to 2016-17 (with a budget of Rs. 15.00 Crore) and again extended for 03 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (with a budget of Rs. 21.00 Crore). The scheme has been extended for one year till 2021 with estimated budget of Rs. 7.00 Crore which was later reduced to Rs. 3.25 Crore.

**Revised Scheme**

5. This scheme will be referred to as “Assistance to States for Narcotics Control” and will remain operational from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2026. The purpose of the scheme is to assist the State Governments in controlling interstate and cross border drug trafficking. In order to

achieve these objectives and to strengthen the capacity building among the drug law enforcement officers through training of the Police personnel, financial assistance has been proposed to be provided to all State Governments for combating illicit trafficking of Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

6. **Title:** The name of the scheme is revised to “Assistance to States for Narcotics Control” instead of “Assistance to States/UTs for Narcotics Control”.

### **Eligibility**

7. Financial assistance shall be provided only to those states which has established following basic institutional arrangements for effective enforcement of anti-narcotic laws:
  - a) A multi-disciplinary coordination committee (MDCC) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary or the Home Secretary will be established for regular interaction with various Central and State agencies including NCB for coordination and sharing of information and to review the drug situation in the state. Such coordination committee should meet on a quarterly basis with a structured agenda on drug related matters and send review reports and minutes of such meetings to NCB and MHA soon after. There is no information that they keep meeting and reviewing the drug situation in the State. So far none of the States have provided such data.
  - b) The states should set up an anti-narcotics task force (ANTF) under the chairmanship of an officer of the rank of IG/DIG with duties and responsibilities duly demarcated, where they are yet to be set up and details of the ANTFs should be forthwith sent to NCB and MHA and updated on a quarterly basis. So far none of the States have provided such data.
  - c) The states will prepare annual action plans (AAP) to address narcotic related issues. The AAP should include, inter-alia, identification of regions sensitive to drug trafficking, requiring focused attention and strategy for action in these regions. The action plan should address both the demand and supply reduction strategies and should be received by NCB by first fortnight of April every year.
  - d) The States should, while sending the proposals for financial assistance provide quarterly statistics of seizures, arrests, destruction of illicit cultivations and other enforcement activities successfully carried out along with the number of persons trained

under the scheme. So far none of the States have provided such data.

- e) It has been observed that in some of the states the 1<sup>st</sup> Level implementing agency(eg. ANTF/Excise/Narcotics etc.) of this fund as designated by concerned states are not receiving the allotted funds in time from the State Government Secretariats. As per time to time observation/directions of MHA/DoE, the grants under the scheme should be issued directly into the accounts of heads of such implementing agency through PFMS with a copy of the sanction order to the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States.

It is required for timely utilization of funds, providing action plan and for better performance at the end of implementing agency with a provision for a periodic review of the expenditure of the funds by the multi-disciplinary coordination committee (MDCC). This is also in line with the provisions of the Secretary (Expenditure) D.O letter F No 25(13)/E.Coord/2020/ dated 04.05.2020, wherein it has been emphasized that the release of funds to State Governments and monitoring further utilization should be undertaken through EAT (Expenditure Advance Transfer) module of PFMS.

### **Nature of Assistance**

8. So far, the States have been proposing for equipments like computers and accessories, fax machines, photocopiers, vehicles etc. However, purchasing of such routine items does not fully achieve the purpose of strengthening of operational capabilities of the States. In the previous scheme, nature of assistance was provided for the following equipment:

- a) Surveillance equipment
- b) Laboratory equipment
- c) Vehicles for patrolling/surveillance
- d) Computers and accessories
- e) Fax machine & photocopiers
- f) Training equipment and other aids
- g) Other equipment useful for enforcement

(Such as mechanical tools and machines for destruction of illicit crop cultivation)

9. In order to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit trafficking of Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances, it is felt essential that modernization of Police establishments may be covered under the scope of this scheme which would be useful from the point of view of containing drug trafficking and abuse.

- In Union of India vs Mohan Lal, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has envisaged the establishment of Malkhana for the safe storage of the seized drugs in every district. It would not be out of place to emphasize the same by reproducing the extract of the judgment verbatim:
 

***"The Central Government and the State Governments shall be free to set up a storage facility for each district in the States and depending upon the extent of seizure and store required, one storage facility for more than one districts."***
- It is a known fact that due to modest number of Drug Testing laboratories in the States and their old infrastructure there is a huge pendency of chemical examination of seized samples. Further, qualitative analysis of the drug samples is also not done in many laboratories. Establishment of modernized and sophisticatedly equipped laboratories in the States will ease the workload of the existing laboratories and will ensure quick processing of chemical analysis. Chief Justice of Manipur High Court through an order also pointed out regarding the poor standards of equipment in the laboratories in the State for testing of drugs which is seriously affecting the NDPS cases under trial. Considering the emerging technologies and modus operandi used by drug traffickers it is felt that the nature of assistance should be revised & given for the following equipment/infrastructure also in addition to the earlier mentioned categories of equipment at Para -08:
  - a) Establishment of the state of art Malkhana/ e-Malkhana in every district or in every police station.  
(While submitting the proposals, the States shall clearly mention the no. of existing malkhanas in the State. During creation of a modern malkhana for a district or a group of districts the States may consider using an existing building/ accommodation so that funds on construction can be economized)
  - b) Establishment of state of art laboratories under DFS exclusively for drug testing.
  - c) Procurement of standard reference samples for State Forensic Science laboratories.
  - d) Procurement of high-end laboratory equipment for drug testing.
  - e) Procurement of hand held or chemical based drug testing kits for on the spot testing.
  - f) Procurement of surveillance equipment.
  - g) Procurement of software for investigation of digital evidences/ cyber forensics.
  - h) Procurement of software for financial investigations.
  - i) Procurement of hazardous material suits and masks for handling hazardous drugs/ chemicals.
  - j) Procurement of drones for identification of illicit narcotic crop cultivation.

- k) Procurement of rugged vehicles, lawn mowers, tractors and other equipment for destruction of illicit narcotic crop cultivation.
- l) Procurement of mobile forensic vans.
- m) Procurement of training equipment.
- n) Procurement of any other equipment useful for effective enforcement.

10. The above requirement of States will be examined by the empowered committee constituted in the Union Home Ministry for the purpose. The scheme does not provide for the assistance to meet recurring expenditure for example stationery, furniture, consumable items, Petrol/Diesel etc. and it will be one time grant only with no matching assistance required. Assistance will be provided only to cells/units which are exclusively engaged with drug law enforcement. The assistance received shall not be diverted for other purposes and shall be utilized to purchase only the items as per the sanction given.

11. Assistance will be provided for special projects falling within the mandate of NCB. The special projects would be those relating to non-enforcement activities. An example would be Alternate Development programs in States which have perennial problems of illicit cultivation. NCB would provide assistance for cultivation of agricultural products like cash crops, fruit crops and as such similar ventures which shall motivate cultivators to shift from illicit cultivation to other activities. Such proposals shall be mooted by the State Governments.

As a National Nodal Agency, NCB and the MHA shall encourage and support such programs/activities which shall help in supply reduction. Since long no proposals were ever received in this regard from States under the scope of this scheme. The Ministry and NCB insist the States proposing sanction of funds under this scheme for submission of proposals for alternative development in a well thought manner so as to wean away the illicit cultivation of Opium Poppy and cannabis crops. It is suggested that a proportion of some of the funds should be earmarked by States sending proposals under this scheme for the purpose of alternative development especially for the areas under their jurisdiction which are prone to the illicit cultivation of Poppy and Cannabis.

### **Approval Mechanism**

12. Proposals submitted by the eligible state governments to the DG, NCB would be placed before an empowered committee consisting of the Special Secretary (IS), MHA as Chairman and SS & FA (Home), DG (NCB) and JS (IS-II), MHA as the members. The eligibility would be decided on the basis of the gravity of the problem in the concerned state(s) target group, the present infrastructure of the state government to tackle the problem etc. The criteria, manner and kind of assistance will be determined by the

empowered committee. The assistance would be in the form of a grant for creation of capital assets to states with no matching assistance required.

- a) The State governments shall submit an action plan for the five years duration and also submit the split up annual plan in respect of each of these five years. The 05 year plan shall be made by taking into account the resources already provided, assets created, nature of challenge in the State and critical gaps. The 05 year plan shall be submitted by States along with the proposals, the proposals for releasing funds to States will be considered only after the submission of 05 year plan.
- 13.
14. The grant for creation of capital asset will be given upfront, on an annual basis subject to submission of utilization and audit certificate in respect of utilization of grants received earlier. In case of non submission of Utilization Certificates, there would be no further allocation of funds to the States concerned under the Scheme.
15. All states willing to submit the proposal for grant of funds under this scheme should pro-actively submit their proposals for the running financial year by the month of April of that year. The proposals which are received in time will be entertained on first come first serve basis. Each state shall submit the proposal under the scheme as per **Annexure-A**. The name and contact details of the nodal officer well conversant in all aspects of the scheme and responsible for its utilization in the state should be provided in the proposal and regularly updated to NCB Hqrs.

### **Monitoring Mechanism**

16. The implementation of the scheme will be monitored by IS-II Division, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau. The State Governments who avail of assistance under the scheme shall furnish a quarterly and annual performance report in the proforma provided by NCB. The proforma for quarterly performance report is annexed as **Annexure-B** and that of annual performance report is annexed as **Annexure-C**.
17. The Narcotics Control Bureau will call meeting of all the ANTF heads/Senior officials of state governments for better management of the scheme.
18. During the year 2020-21, a third party evaluation of the Scheme was carried out by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi and IIPA had submitted certain recommendation after the evaluation of the Scheme. The recommendations of IIPA and the comments of NCB on the recommendations are annexed as Annexure-D.

The recommendations shall act as a guiding pillar for the implementation of the Scheme.

**Format for submission of the proposal under the scheme “Assistance to States for Narcotics Control”**

1. Name of the state:
2. Name of the organization/department:
3. Whether ANTF and MDCC constituted or not
  - a. If yes, date of constitution of ANTF and MDCC:
  - b. Date of last meeting of ANTF and MDCC:
  - c. Fine points emerged out in meeting:  
Meeting wise points:
4. Year for which funds sought :
5. Name and designation of nodal officer:
6. Contact details of Nodal officer:

Address	Mobile	Landline/Fax	E-mail

7. Number of units/sub units of ANTF and their locations:
8. Drug situation in the state (*attach note separately*):
9. Details of previous grants received:

Year	Total grant received	Grant utilized		Grant unspent		Audit Certificate no. and date (attach copy of AC)
		Amount utilized	UC no. and date (attach copy of UC)	Unspent amount	Surrender Certificate no. and date (attach copy of DD vide which amount was surrendered)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

10. Items procured from last grant

Sl. No.	Name of Item sanctioned	Qty Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Name of Item procured	Qty procured	Amount of procured
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						item
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

11. Achievements :

Sl. No.	Quarter wise	No. of cases/seizures	No. of arrests	No. of convictions	Acreage of illicit cultivation destroyed		No. of clandestine laboratorial busted with their address	No. of Police personnel trained
					Opium	Cannabis		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

12. Proposal for Assistance to States:

(Please mention the items to be procured under heads as prescribed in Para 10)

Sl No.	Name of Item	Amount per item	No. of Items Required	Total Amount	Justification
1	2	3	4	5	6

13. Feedback about utility of scheme and suggestions for further improvising the scheme for strengthening the enforcement capabilities of states for combating illicit drug trafficking.

(signature)

**Annexure-B.**

**Format for submission of the Annual Performance Report under the scheme "Assistance to States for Narcotics Control"**

1. Name of the state:
2. Name of the organization/department:
3. Whether ANTF and MDCC constituted or not
  - d. If yes, date of constitution of ANTF and MDCC:
  - e. Date of last meeting of ANTF and MDCC:
  - f. Fine points emerged out in meeting:  
Meeting wise points:

4. Name and designation of nodal officer:

5. Contact details of Nodal officer:

Address	Mobile	Landline/Fax	E-mail
1	2	3	4

6. Grant allotted for the year 20\_\_ - 20\_\_ and amount: Rs.

7. Details of Sanction Order:

Sl.No.	Name of Item	Rate per Item	No. of items	Total
1		2	3	4

8. Details of expenditure made in this quarter:

Sl.No.	Name of item	Rate per item	No. of items	Total	Remarks on its utility
1	2	3	4	5	6

9. Target plan for next quarter:

Sl.No.	Name of item to be purchased	Rate per item	No. of items	Total
1	2	3	4	5

10. Details of previous grant received:

Year	Total	Grant utilized	Grant unspent	Audit
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wise	grant received	Amount utilized	UC no. and date (attach copy of UC)	Unspent amount	Surrender Certificate no. and date (attach copy of DD vide which amount was surrendered)	Certificate no. and date (attach copy of AC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

11. Achievements:

Sl. No.	Quarter wise	No. of cases/seizures	No. of arrests	No. of convictions	Acreage of illicit cultivation destroyed		No. of clandestine laboratories busted with their address	No. of Police personnel trained
					Opium	Cannabis		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

12. Feedback about utility of scheme and suggestions for further improvising the scheme for strengthening the enforcement capabilities of states for combating illicit drug trafficking.

(signature)

**Annual (April to March) Performance under the scheme "Assistance to States/UTs for Narcotics Control"**

1. Name of the State and Organization:
2. Performance during the year:
3. Amount Sanctioned during the year:
4. Amount Utilized:
  - 4(a) -Details of the equipment purchased out of these funds and distribution of such equipment to different units. –
  - 4(b) -Details of the vehicles purchased out of these funds and distribution of such vehicles to different units. –
5. Details of the unspent amount, reasons for not spending the amount:
6. Whether utilization certificate for the amount sent to NCB (details):
7. Whether audit certificate for the amount sent to NCB (details):
8. No. of cases booked under NDPS Act:
9. Persons arrested:

<b>Indian</b>		<b>Foreigners</b>	
Male	Female	Male	Female

10. Details of seized drug:

<b>Drugs</b>	<b>Qty (in kgs.)</b>

11. Clandestine lab busted (details):
12. Destruction of illicit cultivation of opium/cannabis (in acres):

(Name & Signature of the Officer)

## Annexure-D

### **Comments of Narcotics Control Bureau on each recommendation made by Indian Institute of Public Administration in their report of evaluation of the scheme “Assistance to States for Narcotics Control”**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Topic/subject</b>	<b>Recommendation of IIPA</b>	<b>Comments of NCB</b>
1.	Scheme to be continued	IIPA recommends continuation of the Scheme for Assistance to States & UTs for Narcotics Control because it is the flagship scheme aimed to prevent and combat abuse and illicit traffic of drugs with the financial help provided by the Centre to States/UTs. The Scheme underlines our country's commitment to eradicate illicit drugs, their trafficking and to promote safe drugs meant for public welfare.	NCB concurs with this recommendation of IIPA to continue the “Assistance to States/UTs Scheme for Narcotics Control”
2.	Joint intelligence for better coordination	<p>NCB may consider setting up facility of sharing intelligence and information on drugs trade across the six northern States- Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Chandigarh.</p> <p>Similarly, NCB may consider setting up joint intelligence sharing facility of Southern States where all the southern states can coordinate and share the information. The same initiative can be replicated for the North-eastern states also as the region is more prone to drugs smuggling from Myanmar, Bangladesh.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The mechanism for sharing intelligence and information on drugs trade is already present covering the entire country through the field level units of NCB such as Zonal Units and Sub Zonal Units.</li><li>• MHA has further developed the mechanism of Joint Coordination Committee at Central level and its Sub Committee at State level.</li><li>• The mechanism was there to further facilitate sharing of inputs and information w.r.t. important drug seizures having linkages to organized criminal syndicates or cross border terror linkages.</li></ul>

3.	Joint-patrolling with BSF for strengthening of surveillance	For curbing the smuggling of drugs NCB may work in tandem with government authorities to effectively seal and do surveillance along the international and the State borders. Strengthening of Border Security Force presence is required and the intensification of its patrolling by making use of technical gadgets to make its surveillance effective, especially during night hours and the foggy season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCB does not have presence in bordering areas, joint patrolling with BSF is not feasible.</li> <li>• However, when such situation arises NCB has been conducting joint operations with various border guarding forces such as Assam Rifles, BSF, SSB etc. and other CAPFs such as CRPF, CISF etc. at its various field unit level.</li> </ul>
4.	Provision for Advanced Forensic Tools	India is one of the main sources of psychotropic substances sold through illegal Internet pharmacies. NCB may consider appropriate ways to crack down on “dark web” operating with crypto-currency. Hence, we recommend advanced forensic tools for dark web scanning and anonymous browsing/surfing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCB has been taking up the training of its own personnel and the personnel of other Drug Law Enforcement Agencies on the subjects of use of “Dark Web” and “Crypto currencies” in drug trafficking.</li> <li>• The recommendation regarding advanced forensic tool for NCB is appreciable.</li> <li>• However, as suggested, State Governments may be requested to send proposals for “advanced forensics tools to fight use of dark web in drug trafficking”.</li> </ul>
5.	Emphasis on control of new class of drugs	NCB must take cognizance of the existence of new class of drugs called the new designer drugs. The rapid development of new designer drugs, which are produced to bypass existing control systems. One such designer drug 4-methyl-methacathinone, known as “mephedrone” has been abused in a growing number of countries and regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mephedrone (4-methyl-methacatinone) has already been included in the list of Psychotropic Substances specified in the schedule of NDPS Act, 1985, vide G.O.I. Notification number S.O. 376(E) dated 05.02.2015.</li> </ul>

6.	Coordinate with police machinery	Preventing criminals from gaining access to the precursor chemicals needed to produce illicit drugs remains one of the key international drug control challenges. NCB must take on board the police system to break down the nexus between drugs mafia and criminals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The issue of prevention of illicit diversion of precursor chemicals is being dealt under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 2013.</li> <li>• The State Police machinery is approached time to time through NCORD mechanism. The State authority will be requested to submit proposals in this regard so that proper funding can be provided under the scheme.</li> <li>• NCB is presently using the Seizure Information Management System (SIMS) for updating and retrieval of data w.r.t. drug seizures.</li> </ul>
7.	Streamlining of statistics	NCB may consider strengthening the coordination with states. The mechanism of collection of statistics on legitimate manufacture, trade, use, consumption and stocks of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors may be strengthened and streamlined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination with states and other agencies is being carried out mostly through NCORD and JCC mechanism.</li> <li>• Maintenance of database with respect to seizures and manufacturing, distribution, sell, purchase etc. of precursors is being done by NCB under RCS order 2013.</li> </ul>
8.	Increase reliance on PFMS	Narcotics Control Bureau may consider aligning the disbursement of funds through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and states/UTs may also come forward to manage the financial assistance through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCB is actively coordinating with all State Governments for implementation of EAT module of PFMS in management of funds under the scheme.</li> </ul>

		PFMS.	
9.	PMU in place	A Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) will ensure proper monitoring of the activities undertaken by the States and UTs in compliance with the directives of the Narcotics Control Bureau under the scheme. Without regular monitoring the scheme will wither away. Thus, a PMU is the need of the hour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is a welcome suggestion. MHA may like to approve mechanism of the same.</li> <li>• At present, monitoring of the fund is being done from NCB HQrs and assistance of NCB Zonal Units is also taken as and when required.</li> </ul>
10.	Auditing to be made easy	Auditing mechanism mandated by NCB after funds getting disbursed to the States/UTs may need to be simplified and coded out clearly by NCB as the beneficiaries of the Scheme (States/UTs) find it difficult to process the auditing mechanism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCB will communicate with the states on the issue to resolve their difficulties.</li> <li>• However the proposed EAT module of PFMS ensures overall monitoring/auditing of the funds spent by the States under the scheme.</li> </ul>
11.	Submission of Annual Performance Reports by States/UTs	As a natural corollary to bring about transparency in funds utilization, States/UTs may be asked by NCB to file their Annual Performance Report every year, thus enabling NCB to monitor the real progress of the Scheme on a regular basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing EAT module may be sufficient in this regard.</li> <li>• However MHA may consider this suggestion in consultation with the States.</li> </ul>
12.	Portal for States Performance Activities	NCB may create an interactive dashboard and a dedicated portal where the States/UTs can upload their annual performance reports, Audit Certificates, Utilization Certificates, achievements and other related data for better coordination and monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This needs a detailed action plan. This suggestion will be deliberated &amp; finalised soon.</li> </ul>
13.	Ranking of States and Zones	To encourage competitiveness under the scheme, NCB may start with ranking of states in terms of funds utilization and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranking of States may not be feasible considering the fact that each state may</li> </ul>

		accordingly reward the best performing State/UT based on few parameters like the funds utilization, Annual Performance Report filing, instances of seizure of illicit drugs, awareness programmes, number of rehabilitation programmes, enforcement and coordination for drugs trafficking etc.	have unique problem w.r.t. drug trafficking, disbursement of fund and procurement of equipments etc.
14.	Border States deserve more fund allocation	The northern states of J&K, Uttarakhand should be given more funds. Specifically Punjab is near to the Golden Crescent, thus, it should be allocated more funds. Similarly, Mizoram, the northeastern state that has been worst affected by illicit drugs should continue receiving large share from the pool of funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The funds under the scheme are sanctioned and released on the basis of proposals sent by the respective states. However, during recommendations, the gravity of drug problem prevalent in each state is considered.</li> </ul>
15.	Focus on destroying cultivation of harmful crops	Some states have large chunks of plant-based drugs like cannabis in Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and north-eastern states. NCB may consider coordinating with the State Governments of these states and expedite the destruction of cannabis cultivation with proper procedure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCB is already providing funds to its Zonal Units under National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse (NFCDA) of DoR and Other Charges for carrying out destruction of illicit crop cultivation in the effected areas.</li> <li>• Funds are also provided to States under this scheme for purchase of equipment in this regard.</li> </ul>
16.	Monitor pharmaceutical companies	The pharma industry is also contributing to the drug menace, where painkillers like Tramadol and Premadol are abused. NCB may consider collaborating with the pharmaceutical companies selling such painkillers and stop them from coming in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCB through RCS Order 2013 and in consultation with DCGI is working very hard to ensure to control the illicit diversion of such Pharma Products.</li> </ul>

		market.	
17.	Cooperation with Neighbours	India should establish institutional mechanisms with China, Myanmar and Thailand to counter illicit trafficking. Accordingly, NCB can coordinate with the agencies of these countries on drugs trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCB has been coordinating with Nodal Drug Enforcement Agencies of other countries for effective international coordination in its fight against drug trafficking.</li> </ul>
18.	Involvement of NGOs and civil society	NGOs constitute the main arm in the society facilitating social change, NGOs like Kripa Foundation may be roped in by NCB to spread awareness on the illicit drugs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCB has been coordinating with various NGOs who are fighting drug abuse through its field units.</li> <li>• Moreover this is primarily the focus area of MoSJE.</li> </ul>