



EXCISE & NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM

E-BOOK
OF
EXCISE & NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT
MIZORAM.

PUBLISHED ON 14th MAY, 2020

Introduction:

Excise Department was declared full-fledged department with bifurcation of Excise & Taxation department vide Govt. Notification No.A.46011/1/2004-GAD/30 dt.24.08.2006 and renamed as **Excise & Narcotics Department** vide No. A.46011/1/2004-GAD/Pt Dt.16.10.2006 and allocated the following business as per the Govt. of Mizoram (Allocation of Business) Rules, 2019:

1. Policy on Excise and Narcotics.
2. Mizoram Excise Act, 1973 & Rules, 1983.
3. Matters relating to Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
4. All matters connected with licensing, distribution and regulation of liquors.
5. All matters pertaining to Acts and Rules relating to Liquor Prohibition in Mizoram.
6. Co-operation and coordination with NGO's on excise and narcotics policy.
7. The Mizoram Drugs (Controlled Substances) Act, 2016.

There is a crying need to fight against alcoholism. In spite of heavy financial loss to be sustained, Government is committed to impose Prohibition Law. Therefore, 'The Mizoram Liquor (Prohibition) Act, 2019' came into existence with effect from 28th May 2019 and total prohibition of liquor is enforced. Under the new enactment, all liquor and its related activities, such as production, import, sales, consumption etc. are totally prohibited.



Figure 1 : Utensils used by bootlegger seized by Excise & Narcotics Dept



Figure 2 : Minister of Excise & Narcotics Dr. K. Beichhua inspecting seized utensils

Government of Mizoram declared Excise & Narcotics Department as a Nodal Department for the purpose and administration of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 vide Notification No. C.31017/1/88 – HMP dated 22nd June, 1992. As a nodal department, the Excise & Narcotics Department have made all out efforts by having vigil over the city, towns and interior places even along the Indo-Myanmar border to prevent entry of narcotics from across the border.

To regulate possession, transport, purchase, sale, etc. of manufactured drugs including ***morphine***, the Government of Mizoram made the ***Mizoram Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Rules 2004*** which have

been enforced by Excise & Narcotics Department with effect from 1st February, 2006. Under these rules permits for import of **morphine** are given to approved hospitals and firms.

The Mizoram Excise is a uniformed cadre which performed duty for 24x7 in combating drug menace and crimes connected thereto and offenders of Excise and Prohibition laws. The Department is, therefore, equipped with Arms, Wireless Radios, etc.



Figure 3 : Memorial stone of martyrs in the fight against Drugs

The Excise & Narcotics department has **Mizoram Excise Manual, 2005** which come into force with effect from 13th Sept, 2006 vide Govt. Notification No. J. 23014/1/2004- EXC dated 14th Sept, 2006.

Structure and Organization:

The department has a separate Commissionerate at Aizawl under the Commissioner of Excise & Narcotics, Mizoram.



Figure 4 : Commissionerate building, Aizawl.

Excise & Narcotics Department is established at 8 out of 11 districts such as Aizawl, Lunglei, Siahla, Kolasib, Champhai, Serchhip, Mamit and Lawngtlai. District offices are headed by Assistant Commissioners of Excise & Narcotics.



Figure 5 : Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise & Narcotics, Kolasib

Lawngtlai district is administered from Lunglei District. There are Excise & Narcotics Prosecution branches in all the District Courts within Mizoram. Prosecution branch, Aizawl as the main branch which is under one Assistant

Commissioner of Excise & Narcotics. There is Anti Narcotics Squad under Excise & Narcotics Department which is a special Branch to combat Illicit Drugs and its relatives. There are 9 Excise & Narcotics Stations and 1 outpost under the districts.

- (1) Aizawl Station
- (2) Lunglei Station
- (3) Siaha Station
- (4) Champhai Station
- (5) Kolasib Station
- (6) Serchhip Station
- (7) Mamit Station
- (8) Vairengte Station
- (9) Lawngtlai Station
- (10) Rangvamual Outpost



Figure 6 : Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise & Narcotics, Lunglei



Figure 7 : Excise & Narcotics Check Gate at Vairengte



Figure 8 : Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise & Narcotics, Champhai



Figure 9 : Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise & Narcotics, Serchhip



Figure 10 : Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise & Narcotics, Saiha

Organisational chart of Excise & Narcotics Department:

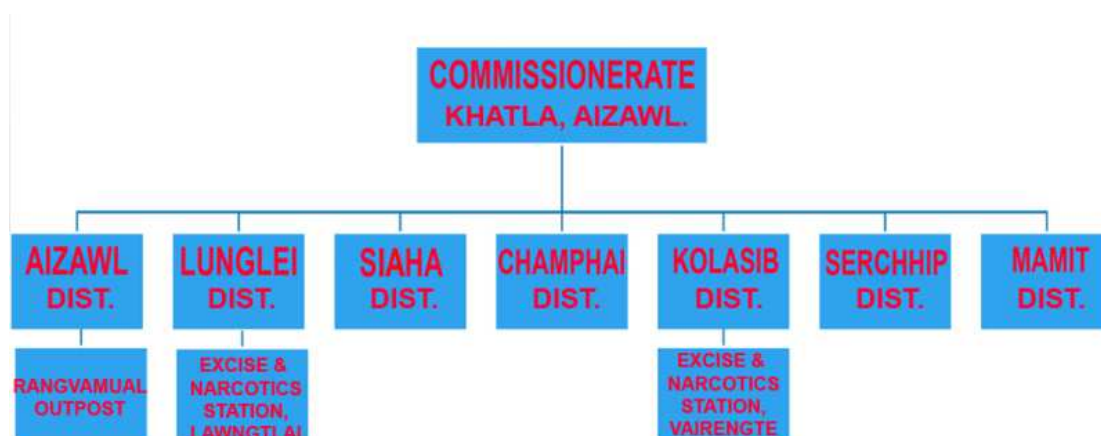
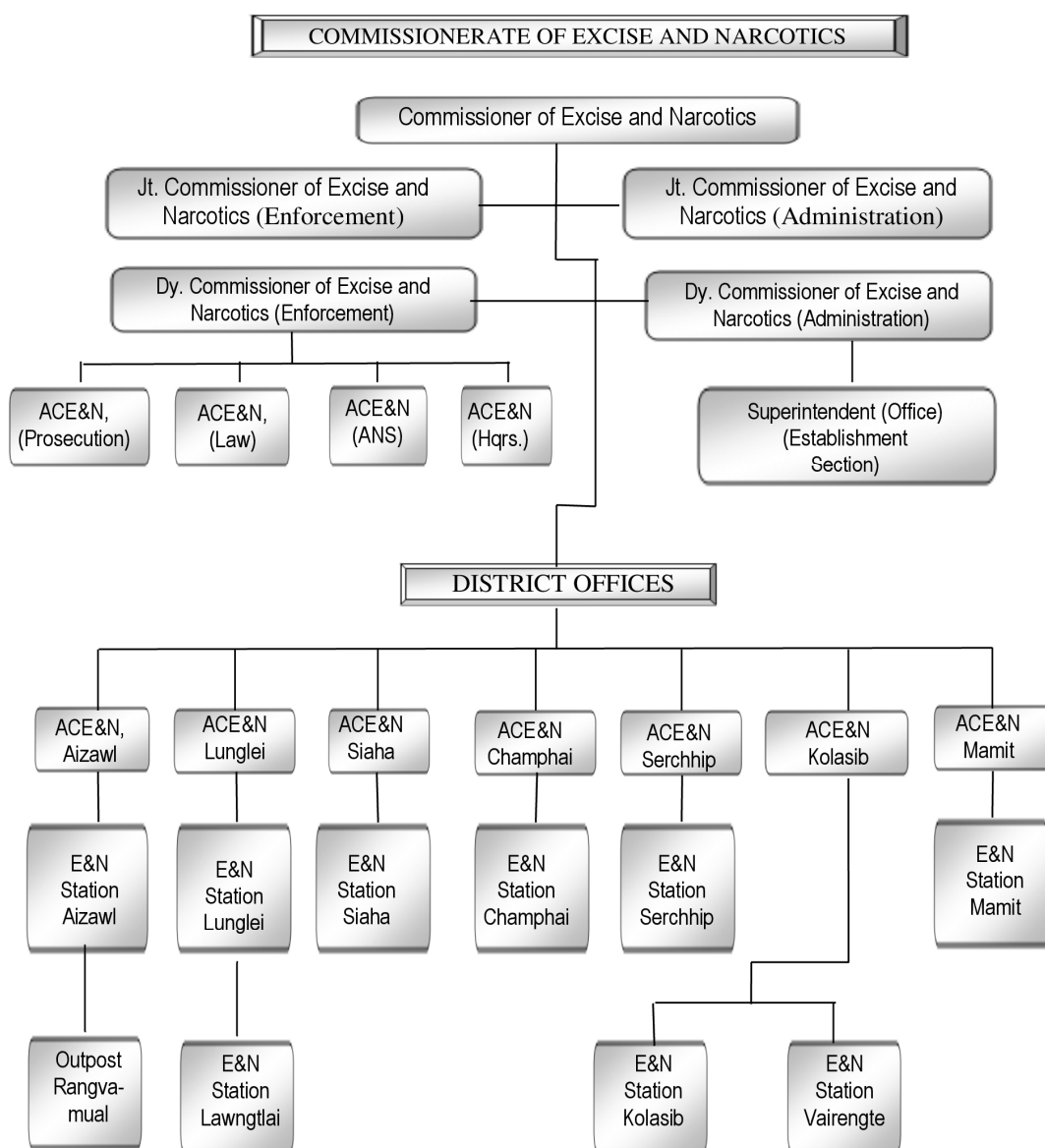


Chart 1 & 2 : Organisational chart of Excise & Narcotics Department



Hierarchy chart of staff:

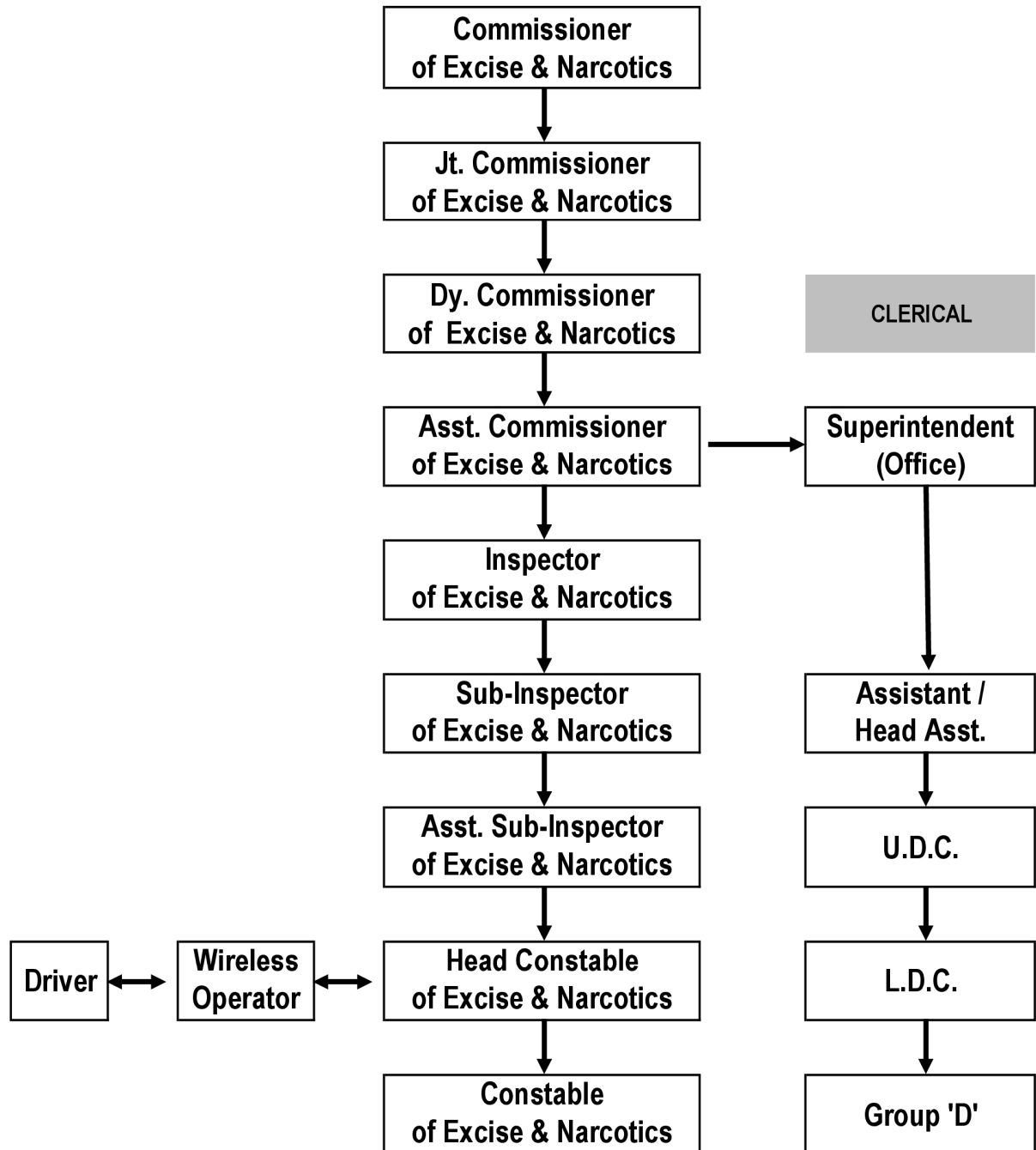


Chart 2 : Hierarchy chart of staff

ACHIEVEMENT MADE BY MIZORAM EXCISE & NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT

DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019 - 2020 (1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020)

1	REVENUE COLLECTION UNDER - 0039 - STATE EXCISE		Target: Rs. 500.00 Lakhs
	105 - Foreign Liquor & Spirit	=	Rs. 255,95,869.00
	150 - Fines & Confiscation	=	Rs. 98,190.00
	800 - Other receipt	=	Rs. 15,79,659.00
	TOTAL	=	Rs. 272,73,718.00
2	Liquor Seized:		
a)	Zu/Country Liquor	(in litre.)	102676.145
b)	Zu bilhlai/Fermented Rice	(in tin)	148833 1/2
c)	Dawidim/Yeast	(in kilogram)	553.170
d)	IMFL:		
	750 ml.	(in bottle)	16263 & 2 loose bots
	375 ml.	(in bottle)	11815 & 2 loose bots
	180 ml.	(in bottle)	12039
(e)	Beer 650 ml	(in bottle)	4068
(f)	Beer 500 ml	(in can)	10883
(g)	Foreign (imported) Liquor	(in bottle)	894
(h)	Foreign (imported) Beer	(in bottle)	10
(i)	Foreign (imported) Canned Beer	(in can)	1541
3	Utensil		
a)	Pot	(in number)	1095
b)	Plastic Can	(in number)	6
c)	Others :	(in number)	1 No. syntex barrel 553.475 litres of BEDC 596 bottles of Grape Juice (750ml) Apple juice 2640 bots & 3630.8 lits
4	Vehicles seized		
a)	Two Wheeler	(in number)	90
b)	Three Wheeler	(in number)	12
c)	L.M.V.	(in number)	115
d)	H.M.V.	(in number)	7
5	DRUGS SEIZED		
a)	Heroin	(in kilogram)	15.826
b)	Opium	(in kilogram)	2.177
c)	Ganja	(in kilogram)	332.351
d)	Methamphetamine	(in kilogram)	147.388
e)	Nitrazepam	(in tablet)	555
f)	Diazepam	(in tablet)	52
g)	Alprazolam	(in tablet)	6204
h)	Cough Syrup	(in phial)	26579
i)	Tramadol	(in tablet)	9828
j)	Dextropropoxyphene	(in capsule)	25
k)	Pseudoephedrine	(in kilogram)	90.692
l)	Bruprenorphine	(in tablet)	48
6	No. of persons arrested under NDPS Act. '85		1150
7	No. of cases registered under NDPS Act. '85		840
8	No. of persons arrested under MLP Act, 2019		1729
9	No. of case registered under MLP Act, 2019		2446
10	No. of persons arrested under MLPC Act, 2014		354
11	No. of case registered under MLPC Act 2014		438
12	No. of persons arrested under ME Act, '73		111
13	No. of Case registered under ME Act, '73		113
14	No. of foreigner arrested		40

NDPS Act = Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropics Substances Act, 1985

AD(C) Act = Assam Drugs (Control) Act, 1950

ME Act = Mizoram Excise Act, 1973 (For Autonomous District Council area only)

MLP Act = Mizoram Liquor (Prohibition) Act, 2019

COMBAT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING:

Mizoram shares 722 kms international border and 284 kms of inter-state border.

International border:

- ✓ With Myanmar – 404 kms
- ✓ With Bangladesh – 318 kms

Inter-State borders:

- ✓ With Assam – 123 kms
- ✓ With Tripura – 277 kms
- ✓ With Manipur – 95 kms

Myanmarese smugglers can easily sneak into our territory as there is no border fencing. This porous border becomes good conduit for drugs smugglers.

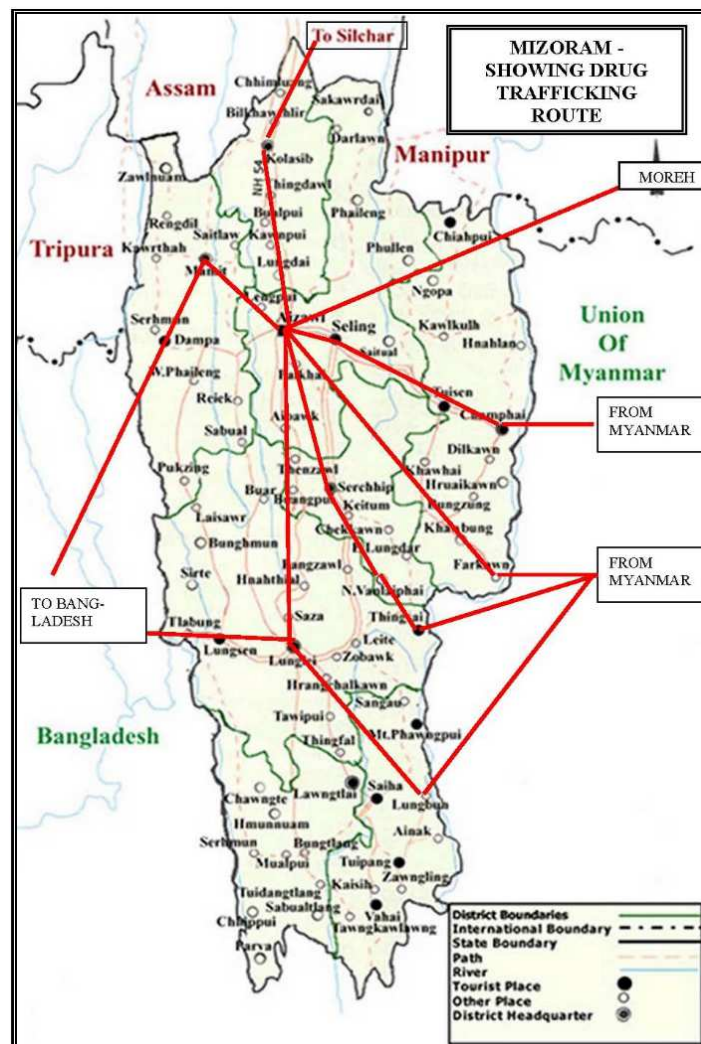


Figure 11 : Major illicit Drug trafficking route

MIZORAM

MYANMAR



Figure 12 : Zokhawthar border town - one of the main illicit trafficking routes

Main Drugs of abuse:

(1) HEROIN

- ✓ Most commonly abused Narcotic drug in the state is HEROIN.
- ✓ All the heroin available in the state are coming from across the international border of Myanmar and Cachar District of Assam.



Figure 13 : Heroin seized by Excise & Narcotics Dept

(2) OPIUM



Figure 14 : Everyday milk powder packages are used for concealment of Opium



(3) GANJA / MARIJUANA / CANNABIS

Ganja is one of the most widespread abuse drugs/substances in Mizoram. Hence, a large number of seizure have been made. Besides, many plantation have been destroyed.



Figure 15 : Ganja seized by Excise & Narcotics Dept



(4) METHAMPHETAMINE

Methamphetamine, a highly stimulant drug is brought into the state by the Myanmarese smugglers. 670 tablet of Methamphetamine was seized in 2001. This was the first detection in the state. It again appeared again from 2013.



Figure 16 : Methamphetamine seized in Mizoram



(5) PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS:

Because of its easy availability and low cost, Pharmaceutical drugs are also much abused in Mizoram. It can be obtained from local drugs store. But, it is also trafficked from Assam in illegal route because of a large amount of demand.



Figure 17 : Pharmaceutical drugs seized by the department

Parvon Spas (*brown capsule on the left*), Nitrazepam (*white tablet on the middle*) and Spasmo Proxyvon (*blue capsule on the right side*), mostly stripped by traffickers for easy concealment



Figure 18 : Parvon Spas

Among such pharmaceutical drugs Dextropropoxyphene containing pills like Parvon Spas and spasmo Proxyvon are used to be commonly abused. But the trend is coming down due to banning of dextropropoxyphene in India.

Other pharmaceutical drugs like Nitrazepam are also abused. Many pharmaceutical drugs are abusive due to some active chemical content, and on large consumption.



Figure 19 : A strip of Nitrazepam, commonly abused among youth

(6) EPHEDRINE :

Ephedrine, a precursor substances that falls under Controlled Substances, is used for production of Methamphetamine. It is illegally trafficked from India to Myanmar Via Mizoram. A total of 614.464 kgs is seized in Mizoram, in the year 1999 and 2001. Since then, no other seizure is effected.



Figure 20 : Ephedrine seized by the Department

(7) PSEUDOEPHEDRINE :

Pseudoephedrine is a precursor substances that falls under Controlled Substances. It is illegally trafficked from India to Myanmar Via Mizoram. It is contained in pharmaceutical over-the-counter drugs, in tablet forms. The first seizure of Pseudoephedrine was made in 2011, as it was found that such tablets were illicitly channeled, as a precursor chemical for the production of Methamphetamine.



Figure 21 : Pseudoephedrine seized by the Department



ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and other precursors used Air, road and courier as a means of transport.

1. Illicit trafficking by air:

- Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine are trafficked mostly by air. From the detection, it is found that the following are the main route of trafficking:
- Delhi – Kolkata – Aizawl – Myanmar
- Uttarakhand (Dehradun) – Kolkata – Aizawl – Myanmar



Figure 22 : Illicit trafficking route of pseudoephedrine



Figure 23 : A large amount of pseudoephedrine seized by the department

2. Illicit trafficking by road:

One of the most common mode of transport employed by drugs traffickers is road transport. Precursor drugs (pseudoephedrine) to be transported from Assam to Myanmar via, Mizoram.



Figure 24 : Special Chamber built in the truck for drug smuggling

- ▼ One new Bolero, bearing fake registration, from Delhi was intercepted at the Mizoram - Assam border. A large quantity of Pseudoephedrine, hidden in a secret cavity, was recovered from the vehicle.



Figure 25 : Secret cavity in a vehicle used for concealment of contraband articles

2. Illicit trafficking By courier:

- ✓ Drug trafficking by way of concealing in postal parcels and courier parcels is also preferred modus operandi as the cost of transportation is minimal and risk of detection is less.
- ✓ This kind of transport is always supported by fake documents.

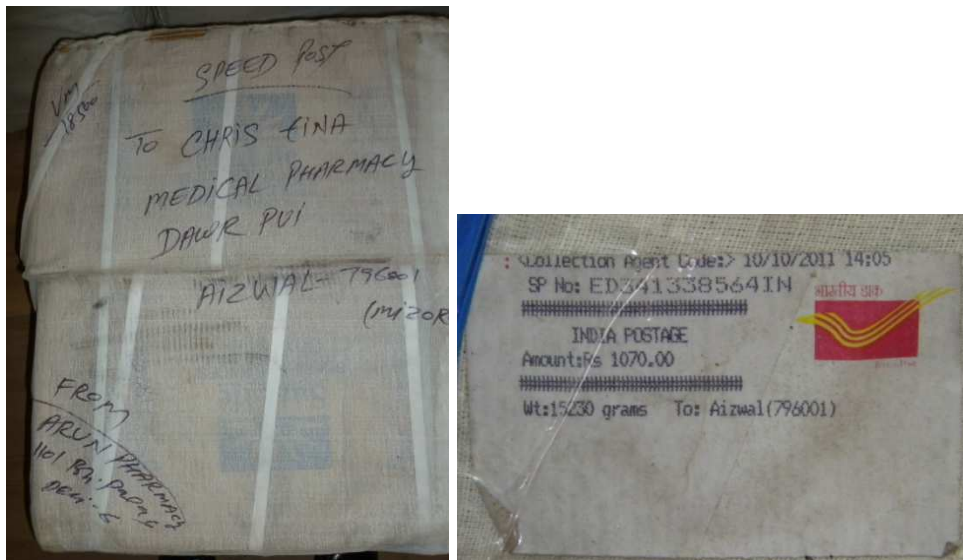


Figure 26 : Illicit trafficking using legitimate courier service

CONCEALMENT OF DRUGS

Most narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and other abusive chemical are usually trafficked in a hidden concealment to evade detection.



Figure 27 : Soap cases is commonly used for concealment of heroin



Figure 28 : Watermelon - used for concealment of heroin



List of staff is not included in this e-book, as the Department is required to maintain confidentiality due to its nature of works and duty. The Department already obtained exemption from the office of the Chief Information Commission, Mizoram.