

2023

NACIN



National Academy of Customs, Indirect
Taxes & Narcotics, Zonal Campus, Kanpur



SALAAM CHRONICLE

A QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

(For Departmental Officers)



JANUARY, 2023

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2023



Balancing Facilitation with Enforcement at Airport



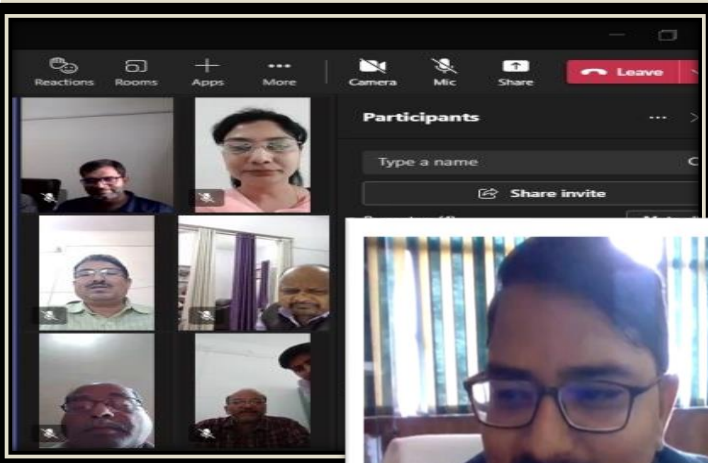
Drugs Law Enforcement-Awareness Campaign



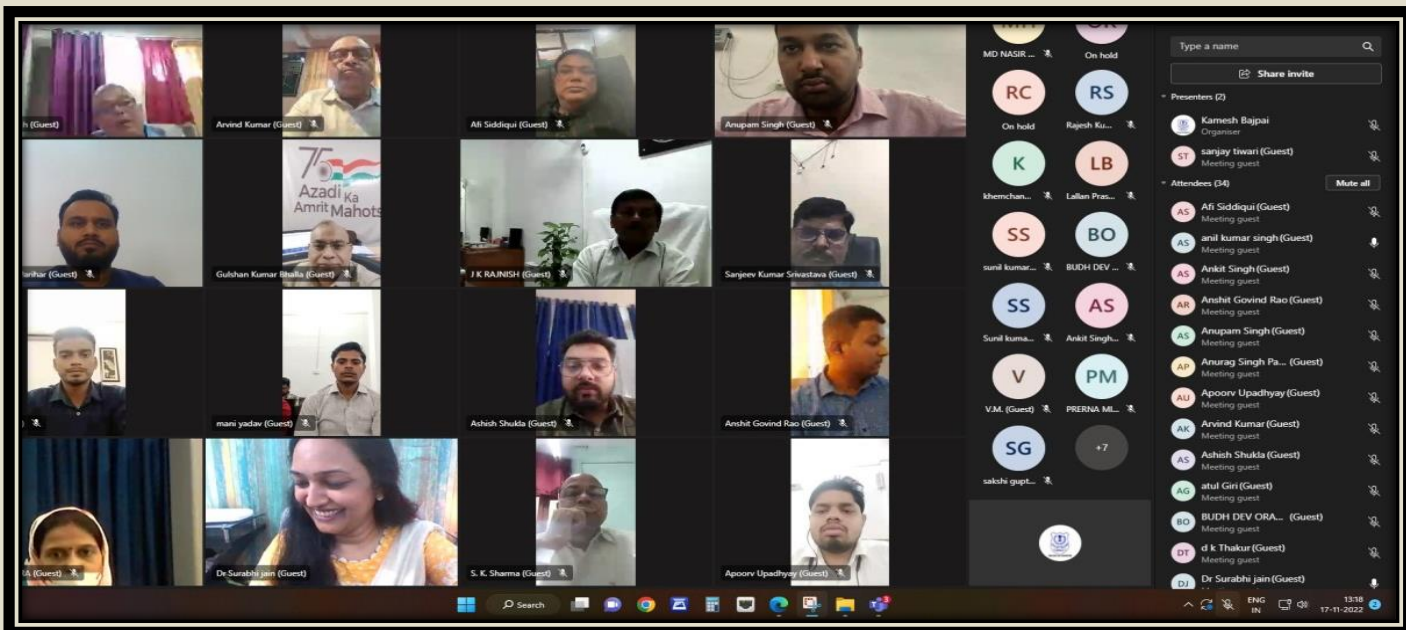
2023



Healthy Diet & Lifestyle for busy professionals



Healthy Diet & Lifestyle for busy professionals



2023



INDUCTION COURSE FOR INSPECTORS AT LUCKNOW



2023



CULTURAL ACTIVITIES



2023



2023



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QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE

Training on	No. of Courses	Total No. of Participants	Total Man-Days	Total Man-Hours
GST	8	223	223	608
CUSTOMS	4	89	89	222
NARCOTICS	2	420	460	1225
ADMINISTRATION	2	67	795	3938
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	2	32	52	130
VIGILANCE	3	80	126	545
OTHERS	3	45	45	113
TOTAL	24	956	1790	6780

UP-COMING PROGRAMMES

Next 3 Months

JANUARY-2023

Induction Course for Inspectors (at LUCKNOW)	12-12-2022	20-03-2023
Induction Course for Inspectors (at KANPUR)	02-01-2023	07-04-2023
Capacity Building Course for Ministerial & QM Branch Staff of RPF (Railway Protection Force)	30-01-2023	03-02-2023

February-2023

Induction Course for Inspectors (at LUCKNOW)	12-12-2022	20-03-2023
Induction Course for Inspectors (at KANPUR)	02-01-2023	07-04-2023
Capacity Building Course for Ministerial & QM Branch Staff of RPF (Railway Protection Force)	30-01-2023	03-02-2023
Capacity Building Course for Executive RPF (Railway Protection Force) Officers (IPFs/Sis)	27-02-2023	03-03-2023

MARCH-2023

Induction Course for Inspectors (at LUCKNOW)	12-12-2022	20-03-2023
Induction Course for Inspectors (at KANPUR)	02-01-2023	07-04-2023
Capacity Building Course for Executive RPF (Railway Protection Force) Officers (IPFs/Sis)	27-02-2023	03-03-2023
Capacity Building Course for Ministerial & QM Branch staff of RPF (Railway Protection Force)	10-03-2023	14-03-2023

रजनीकान्त मिश्रा संयुक्त निदेशक



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WCO
Arusha
Declaration:
Good
Governance
and
Integrity in
Customs
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1. The WCO Arusha Declaration provides Customs administrations with a practical approach for anti-corruption policies as stipulated in the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).
2. The Arusha Declaration recognizes the adverse effects of corruption in Customs. The adverse effects of corruption can include:
 - a reduction in national security and community protection;
 - revenue leakage and fraud;
 - a reduction in foreign investment;
 - increased costs which are ultimately borne by the community;
 - the maintenance of barriers to international trade and economic growth;
 - a reduction in public trust and confidence in government institutions;
 - a reduction in the level of trust and co-operation between Customs administrations and other government agencies;
 - a reduction in the level of voluntary compliance with Customs laws and regulations; and
 - low staff morale and “esprit de corps”.
3. To combat corruption, the WCO Arusha Declaration declares that an effective National Customs Integrity Programme must address:

- senior officers and supervisors should adopt a strong leadership role and accept responsibility and accountability for maintaining high standards of integrity

3.1 Leadership and Commitment:

3.2 Senior officers and supervisors should demonstrate a clear and unequivocal focus on integrity and be seen to set an example that is consistent with both the letter and spirit of Code of Conduct

3.3 Regulatory Framework:

- Laws, regulations, administrative guideline and procedures should be harmonized and simplified to greatest extent possible
- Adoption of international conventions and standards
- Duty rates to be moderated where possible and exemptions to standard rules to be minimized

3.4 Transparency:

- customs laws, regulations, procedures and administrative guidelines should be made public and easily accessible.
- customs laws, regulations, procedures and administrative guidelines should be applied in uniform and consistent manner
- the basis upon which discretionary powers can be exercised should be clearly defined
- appeal and administrative review mechanisms should be established to provide a mechanism for clients to challenge or seek review of customs decisions

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3.5 Automation

- Automation or computerization can improve efficiency and effectiveness and remove many opportunities for corruption

3.6 Reform and Modernization:

- reform and modernize systems and procedures to eliminate any perceived advantage which may be obtained through corrupt means

3.7 Audit and Investigation:

- Appropriate control and monitoring mechanisms such as internal check programmes, internal and external auditing, robust investigation and prosecution regimes
- A reasonable balance between positive strategy to encourage high integrity and repressive strategy of investigation, penalty and prosecution.

3.8 Code of Conduct:

- development, issue and acceptance of a comprehensive Code of Conduct- setting out very practical and unambiguous terms of behaviour for customs personnel.
- clear cut quantifiable penalties for noncompliance, commensurate with deviation from code to be imbedded in code itself.

3.9 Human Resource Management

- sufficient salary and other remuneration
- recruitment process to select persons with high integrity

- selection and promotion, free from bias and only on merit
- fair posting and avoid long posting to vulnerable places
- adequate initial and in-service training
- appropriate performance appraisal and management system to promote integrity

3.10 Morale and Organizational Culture:

- Integrity is higher where morale is high, HRM practices are fair and where there is reasonable opportunity for carrier development and progression.
- Employees at all levels should be actively involved in anti-corruption programme and should be encouraged to accept an appropriate level of responsibility for integrity in the administration.

3.11 Relationship with Private Sector:

- Open, transparent and productive relationship with private sector
- The establishment of MoU between Customs and industry bodies to accept appropriate level of responsibility and accountability for the problem and the identification of practical solutions
- Developing the Code of Conduct for the private sector, which clearly set out standards of professional behaviour
- Penalties for private sector for paying bribes or facilitation fees to obtain preferential treatment

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Siddharth Tiwari
DD DRI LUCKNOW

ARTICLE

UNODC: HISTORY, MISSION & VISION:

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is an agency of the United Nations that was established in 1997 through the merger of the United Nations Drug Control Program and the Center for International Crime Prevention. The agency is headquartered in Vienna, Austria, and has field offices in over 90 countries worldwide. The UNODC is the only UN agency with a mandate to address both crime and drug-related issues, and it plays a vital role in helping countries to fight against the negative impacts of these issues on individuals, communities, and societies.

The history of the UNODC can be traced back to the early 20th century, when the international community first began to address the issue of illicit drugs. In 1909, the Shanghai International Opium Commission was held to discuss the opium problem, and this was followed by several other international conferences on the issue in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1961, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs was adopted by the UN, which established a framework for international cooperation in the fight against illicit drugs. This was followed by the adoption of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1971, and the Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in 1988.

The UN's work on crime prevention and criminal justice also has a long history, with the first resolution on the issue being adopted by the General Assembly in 1955. In the following years, several international instruments were adopted to address specific aspects of crime, such as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in 1948,

and the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1984.

In 2002, the UN General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which marked a new phase in the UN's work on combating trafficking in persons.

In the 1990s, there was growing recognition of the need for an integrated approach to address both drug-related and crime-related issues, and in 1997, the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Center for International Crime Prevention (CICP) were merged to form the UNODC. The merger of these two organizations reflected the understanding that drug control and crime prevention are closely interlinked, and that an integrated approach was necessary to effectively address these issues.



Siddharth Tiwari
DD DRI LUCKNOW

ARTICLE

The UNODC's work is divided into three main areas:

Drug Control: The UNODC works to reduce the demand for drugs, as well as to interrupt the supply of drugs, by providing technical assistance and support to countries in the areas of drug demand reduction, drug supply reduction, and alternative development.

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: The UNODC works to promote the rule of law, prevent crime, and enhance the effectiveness of criminal justice systems by providing technical assistance, training, and other forms of support to countries.

Terrorism Prevention: The UNODC works to prevent and counter terrorism by providing technical assistance to countries, supporting the implementation of relevant international conventions and protocols, and promoting cooperation among countries in the fight against terrorism.

The vision of the UNODC is to have a world free of drugs, crime, and terrorism, where people can live in peace and security and enjoy the benefits of sustainable development. The organization works towards this vision through its mandate to assist Member States in their efforts to combat these challenges and to promote international cooperation and coordination in these areas.

In summary, The UNODC is an international organization that aims to reduce the impact of drugs, crime, and terrorism on individuals, communities, and societies by providing technical assistance, support, and resources to countries. Its mandate is to strengthen the capacity of countries to combat these threats and to promote cooperation among nations in the fight against these issues.

The mission of the UNODC is to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism. To achieve this, the organization works to strengthen the capacity of countries to combat these threats, and to promote cooperation among nations in the fight against these issues.

The UNODC also aims to raise awareness about the negative impact of drugs, crime, and terrorism on individuals, communities, and societies, and to provide technical assistance to countries that need it. The organization's mandate covers a wide range of activities, including research and analysis, policy advice, technical assistance, and capacity building.

Harmful Drugs prevalent in India

(Courtesy NCB, Delhi)

1. ECSTASY / MDMA:

- 3, 4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), commonly known as ecstasy or molly, is a psychoactive drug primarily used for recreational purposes. The desired effects include altered sensations, increased energy, empathy, and pleasure. It is an illegal drug that acts as both a stimulant and psychedelic, producing an energizing effect, as well as distortions in time and perception and enhanced enjoyment from tactile experiences. When taken by mouth, effects begin in 30 to 45 minutes and last 3 to 6 hours.
- Ecstasy is usually available in tablet or capsule form and is taken by mouth or crushed and snorted. It is also available as a powder and snorted, taken as a liquid, and it is occasionally smoked but rarely injected.
- Withdrawal symptoms of ecstasy are fatigue, loss of appetite, depressed feelings, trouble concentrating etc. In high doses, ecstasy can interfere with the body's ability to regulate temperature. Dehydration is possible. It can interfere with metabolism, increases heart rate and blood pressure, a special risk for people with circulatory problems or heart disease, and other symptoms such as muscle tension or cramps, involuntary teeth clenching, tremors, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, and chills or sweating etc. MDMA can also cause confusion, depression, sleep problems, drug craving, and severe anxiety amongst its users. These problems can occur during and for days or weeks after taking ecstasy.

2. LSD:

- Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). LSD is sold under more than 80 street names including Acid, Blotter, acid, Doses, Dots, Trips, Mellow Yellow, Window Pane, as well as names that reflect the designs on sheets of blotter paper (for example, "purple dragon" "ultra ganesh") etc. It is synthetically made from lysergic acid, which is found in ergot, a fungus that grows on rye and other grains.
- It is so potent its doses tend to be in the microgram (mcg) range. An experience with LSD is referred to as a "trip". Acute, disturbing psychological effects are known as a "bad trip". It's "trip", can be stimulating, pleasurable, and mind-altering or it can lead to an unpleasant, sometimes terrifying experience called a "bad trip."
- LSD is a mind-altering drug. It is thought LSD causes its characteristic hallucinogenic effects via interaction with the serotonin receptors in the brain. Serotonin is a neurotransmitter that helps control your behaviour and mood, governs your senses, and moderates your thoughts.
- The physical effects of LSD are unpredictable from person to person. Usually, the first effects of the drug when taken by mouth are felt 30 to 45 minutes after taking it, peak at 2 to 4 hours, and may last 12 hours or longer. Effects include hallucinations, distorted visual perception of shapes, colors, altered sounds, anxiety and depression, flashbacks, rapid heart rate, increased body temperature and high blood pressure, dilated pupils etc. Extreme changes in mood can occur.
- If taken in large enough doses, the drug produces delusions and visual hallucinations. Overdose can lead to severe psychosis. Death is often due to a direct injury while under LSD influence. The physical effects can also include nausea, loss of appetite, increased blood sugar, difficulty sleeping, dry mouth, tremors and seizures.
- The user may also experience impaired depth and time perception, with distorted perception of the size and shape of objects, movements, color, sound, touch and their own body image. Sensations may seem to "cross over," giving the feeling of hearing

Contd..../-

Harmful Drugs prevalent in India

3. HEROIN:

- Heroin is a white or brown powder or a black, sticky substance. It's an opioid drug made from morphine; a natural substance synthesized from opium extracted from the seedpod of the poppy plant (*papavera somniferum*). It can be mixed with water and injected with a needle. Heroin can also be smoked or snorted up the nose. All of these ways of taking heroin send it to the brain very quickly. This makes it very addictive. Some people mix heroin with crack cocaine, a practice called speed balling which is very dangerous for human health.
- Heroin enters the brain rapidly and binds to opioid receptors on cells located in many areas, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure and in controlling heart rate, sleeping, and breathing.
- Health problems from heroin include miscarriages, heart infections, and death from overdose. People who inject the drug also risk getting infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.
- Regular use of heroin can lead to tolerance. This means that users need more and more drug to have the same effect. At higher doses over time, the body becomes dependent on heroin. If dependent users stop heroin, they have withdrawal symptoms. These symptoms include restlessness, muscle and bone pain, diarrhea and vomiting, and cold flashes with goose bumps.
- Other Harmful effects of Heroin on human body are insomnia, collapsed veins for people who inject the drug, damaged tissue inside the nose for people who sniff or snort it, infection of the heart lining and valves, abscesses (swollen tissue filled with pus), constipation and stomach cramping, liver and kidney disease, lung complications including pneumonia, mental disorders such as depression and antisocial personality disorder, sexual dysfunction for men, irregular menstrual cycles for women etc. Heroin overdose is life threatening and can cause death. Naloxone in right amount and right time is the first aid for Heroin overdose which should only be used under medical supervision.

4. COCAINE:

- Cocaine is an alkaloid synthesized from coca plant cultivated illegitimately in Latin American countries. It is a white powdery substance or crystal rock. There are instances of consumption of liquid cocaine as well. Cocaine can be snorted up the nose, rubbed on gums, heated and smoked into the lungs or injected with a needle.
- The drug is stimulant in nature and sends high levels of dopamine, a natural chemical messenger in your body, into the parts of your brain that control pleasure. This buildup causes intense feelings of energy and alertness called a high.
- Other short-term effects of cocaine may include: Extreme sensitivity to touch, sound, and sight, Intense happiness, Anger/irritability, Paranoia, Decreased appetite.
- People who use cocaine often may also have more serious side effects and health problems, like: Headaches, Convulsions and seizures, heart disease, heart attack, and stroke, Mood problems, Sexual trouble, Lung damage, HIV or hepatitis if you inject it, Bowel decay if you swallow it, Loss of smell, nosebleeds, runny nose, and trouble swallowing, if you snort it.
- One may have strong cravings for the drug and the high it brings. But the more you use cocaine, the more your brain will adapt to it. One will need a stronger dose to feel the same high. This can lead to a dangerous addiction or overdose.
- Stronger, more frequent doses can also cause long-term changes in one's brain's chemistry. The body and mind begin to rely on the drug. This can make it harder for one to think, sleep, and recall things from memory. One's reaction time may be slower. And one is at higher risk for heart, stomach, and lung related medical problems. No medicines are approved to treat cocaine addiction.

Contd..../-

Harmful Drugs prevalent in India

5. CHARAS:

- Charas, if consumed for a longer period, can affect mental functioning and create hallucinations. Such symptoms generally are known as psychedelic effects which can also occur in the form of severe anxiety.
- Regular consumption of Charas makes body more prone to low immune system and less resistant to diseases.
- Smoking Charas increases the chances of chest pain and may causes heart palpitations and high blood pressure.
- Other Health Effects of Charas abuse are Nausea, vomiting, and stomach cramps, Extreme sleepiness, Increased appetite and weight gain, Mental illness or depression, Anxiety, panic attacks, confusion and a sense of a loss of control etc.

6. GANJA/ MARIJUANA:

- Marijuana, weed, pot, dope, grass, bud, Ganja and others; they're just different names for the same drug that is extracted from the cannabis plant. The female flowering or fruiting tops of cannabis plant are called Ganja.
- One can smoke, vape, or even eat Ganja. Most people smoke Ganja in rolling papers/cigarettes for pleasure, enhancing creativity and recreation. The THC content in Ganja/Marijuana is lesser than Charas.

- Indian variety of Idduki Gold is famous for its effects. Ganja has mind-altering compounds that affect both the brain and the body. It can be addictive, and it may also be harmful to some people's health.
- The main psychoactive ingredient, THC, stimulates that part of your brain which responds to pleasures. This process unleashes a chemical called dopamine, which gives a euphoric, relaxed feeling.
- If weed is smoked or vaped, the THC could get into your bloodstream quickly enough for you to get your high in seconds or minutes. The THC level usually peaks in about 30 minutes, and its effects may wear off in 1-3 hours.
- Abuse of Ganja/Marijuana/Weed may leave one anxious, afraid, panicked, or paranoid. Using marijuana may raise the chances for clinical depression or worsen the symptoms of any mental disorders you already have. In high doses, it can make you paranoid or lose touch with reality so you hear or see things that aren't there.
- Marijuana can cloud your senses and judgment. The effects can differ depending on things like how potent the strain was, how was it administered, and how much quantities one has been using; for example, it can Heighten your senses (colors might seem brighter and sounds might seem louder), Distort your sense of time, hurt your motor skills and make driving more dangerous, Lower your inhibitions so you may have risky sex or take other chances, it can also impair one's Brain and increase lung related problems.

Courtesy NCB, Delhi.



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