

QUESTION BANK

It has been suggested in the general guidelines that 'Test Your Ability' is a good technique to sustain the interest of the participants during a training programme. As the name suggests, in this test, evaluation is to be made by the trainee himself.

To facilitate the task of trainers or organizers of the training programme, a 'question bank' has been prepared. Questions may be picked up from this question bank for setting the 'Test Your Ability' question paper. Care, however, needs to be taken to ensure that only those questions are included in the test, which have been covered in the particular training programme. It may be added here that the questions included in the 'question bank' are only illustrative. Trainers may evolve many more questions for the purpose.

Answers to the questions included in the 'question bank' are also given subsequently in this section.

QUESTIONS

1. Name the Table I and Table II precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of -
 - (a) Heroin
 - (b) Cocaine
 - (c) Amphetamine and methamphetamine
 - (d) Methaqualone (Mandrax)
2. Precursor chemicals for producing heroin is/are -
 - (a) Potassium permanganate
 - (b) Ephedrine
 - (c) Acetone
 - (d) Acetic anhydride
3. Precursor chemicals for producing cocaine is/are -
 - (i) Acetic anhydride
 - (ii) Acetone
 - (iii) Ephedrine
 - (iv) Safrole
 - (v) Potassium permanganate
4. Precursor chemicals for producing amphetamine/methamphetamine is/are -
 - (a) Ephedrine
 - (b) Nor ephedrine
 - (c) Isosafrole
 - (d) Methyl ethyl ketone
5. Precursor Chemical for producing Methaqualone (mandrax) is/are -
 - (a) Anthranilic acid
 - (b) P2P
 - (c) N-Acetylanthranilic acid
 - (d) Pseudosphedrine

6. Acetic anhydride is -
- Liquid
 - Powder
 - Semi-liquid
7. Potassium permanganate is -
- Yellow
 - Blue
 - White
 - Purple
8. N-Acetylanthralic acid is -
- Liquid material
 - Orange powder
 - Fine white or off-white crystalline powder
 - Waxy solid material
9. Physical appearance of Ephedrine is -
- Purple liquid
 - Crystal/waxy solid crystal or granules with soapy feel
 - Colourless liquid
 - Bluish liquid
10. Which Article of 1988 UN Convention provides the basic framework for Precursor Control?
- Article 3
 - Article 11
 - Article 12
11. Which of the following articles of 1988 UN Convention urges the Parties to the Convention to criminalise the diversion of precursor chemicals?
- Article 2
 - Article 3
 - Article 5
 - Article 12
12. 1988 UN Convention urges the Parties to the Convention to provide for sanction in respect of offences committed with regard to precursor chemicals, in the nature of-
- imprisonment only
 - fine/penalties only
 - confiscation only
 - all the above (i.e. imprisonment, fine/penalties and confiscation).
13. Which article of 1988 UN Convention requires the Parties to the Convention to take measures as deemed appropriate to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the Convention?
- Article 11
 - Article 12
 - Article 14
 - Article 17

14. Which article of 1988 UN Convention provides for inclusion or deletion of a substance in/from Tables I and II of the Convention?
- Article 3
 - Article 5
 - Article 12
 - Article 17
15. In which of the articles of 1988 UN Convention, provision of PEN (Pre-export notification) has been made?
- Article 5
 - Article 12
 - Article 17
 - Article 19
16. Which article of 1988 UN Convention requires the Parties to the Convention to provide for seizures of any substance in Tables I and II if there is sufficient evidence that it is for use in the illicit manufacture of a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance?
- Article 12
 - Article 14
 - Article 16
 - Article 18
17. Which of the following articles of 1988 UN Convention provides for mutual legal assistance?
- Article 2
 - Article 5
 - Article 7
 - Article 9
18. As of date, how many chemicals are listed in Table I and II of the 1988 UN Convention?
19. Which new chemical is the latest addition (without being shifted from another table) to one of the Tables of the 1988 UN Convention?
20. Which precursor chemicals have been recently shifted from Table II to Table I?
21. What is the basic difference between Table I and Table II substances in the context of 1988 UN Convention?
22. As of now, how many chemicals are included in the Limited International Special Surveillance List?
23. In case of 'precursor chemicals' as generally understood in the context of their use in the manufacture of illicit drugs, which of the following statements is not correct?
- The term 'precursor chemicals' generally refers to substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
 - All the substances generally referred to as 'precursor chemicals' are not true precursors.
 - A precursor is a material that is incorporated into the final product.

- d. The substances generally referred to as 'precursor chemicals' in the context of manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances do not include reagents, solvents and catalysts.
24. Name a few precautions that should be taken while handling the precursor chemicals.
25. European Union Regulations on precursor control divide the precursor chemicals into -
- (i) Two categories
 - (ii) Three categories
 - (iii) Four categories
 - (iv) Five categories
26. Name four of the common methods of diversion of precursor chemicals.
27. Which chemical is 'Operation Purple' associated with?
28. Which chemical is 'Operation Topaz' associated with?
29. Mention two sources of 'covert intelligence'?
30. Mention any two documents for which an investigator should look for during a search operation in a precursor case?
31. Which of the articles of 1988 UN Convention requires the Parties to the Convention to allow for use of 'controlled delivery' in case of offences relating to precursor chemicals?
- (a) Article 8
 - (b) Article 9
 - (c) Article 11
 - (d) Article 12
32. Mention two types of 'Controlled Delivery'.
33. Mention at least four risk factors involved in raids over illicit laboratories that should be taken into account while planning a raid?
34. Mention three sources from which intelligence may be obtained on functioning of a clandestine laboratory?
35. Mention 5 logistic requirements, which should be catered to before raiding a clandestine laboratory?
36. Which of the following would not be an appropriate practice while drawing a sample?
- (a) packages/containers from which samples are to be drawn should not be serially numbered.
 - (b) Samples should be normally drawn in duplicate.
 - (c) When drawing one sample from a lot of packages/containers, which are identical in size, weight, markings and content, there is no need to take sample in equal quantity from each package/container and mix it before taking a sample from it.
37. Mention the three broad aspects, which should be taken into account while deciding a procedure on storage and disposal of seized/confiscated precursor chemicals.
38. Which would not be a good practice in the context of storage and disposal

procedure of precursor chemicals -

- (a) Storing different chemicals together in one room.
 - (b) Smoking in the godown (storage place) of precursor chemicals.
 - (c) Training the staff tasked to store and handle seized precursor chemicals in first aid measures.
 - (d) Making the staff tasked to store and handle seized precursor chemicals aware of the properties of these chemicals.
39. In case of contact with skin and or eyes during handling/storage of a precursor chemical, which of the following would be the correct reaction?
- (a) Rinse immediately with plenty of water.
 - (b) Rub your eyes.
 - (c) Immediately take off contaminated clothing.
 - (d) Seek medical advice.
40. In case of spillage of larger amounts of precursor chemicals during handling/storage, which would be the correct thing for an officer to do -
- (a) Evacuate the area.
 - (b) deal with it himself and not inform the fire brigade.
41. For storing acetic anhydride, which one of the following would be an appropriate container?
- (a) Container lined with stainless steel or polyethelene.
 - (b) Container made of iron.
42. For storing hydrochloric acid, the ideal container would be -
- (a) Paper bag.
 - (b) Wooden box.
 - (c) Container of glass.
43. Name four advantages that can be derived from National Database System (NDS).
44. Who has developed the NDS 4.0?
45. Which of the following is not correct in the context of the role of customs in precursor control -
- (a) Customs can detect diversion attempts through document examination at the time of import/export of precursor chemicals.
 - (b) Customs cannot play any role in detecting diversion attempts when the precursor chemicals are passing through their country as transit goods.
 - (c) Examination of goods can sometimes provide indicators that the consignment of the precursors is being diverted from licit trade to illicit channel.
46. Which of the following questions can help a customs officer to narrow down to suspicious consignments of precursor chemicals -
- (a) Was the form of payment in conformity with normal commercial practice?
 - (b) Was the export authorized by the exporting country?
 - (c) Was there any unusual request for shipping or delivery?
 - (d) Does the order involve an unusual mixture containing a high

- content of a precursor chemical?
- (e) None of the above.
47. In SAARC Countries, generally speaking, which of the following factors make the role of police department significant in precursors control mechanism?
- (a) Police are generally one of the enforcement agencies authorized to detect violations of the precursor control laws.
- (b) Police, generally, have a much larger presence than any other enforcement agency in the country.
- (c) For many reasons, police carry out checks on the roads.
- (d) Police control the factories where precursors are manufactured.
48. In the SAARC countries, the role of Border Guard/Coast Guard is generally important for which of the following reasons -
- (a) Some of the precursors are smuggled through land borders/sea coasts.
- (b) Since officers of border guard departments are chemical experts, they can prevent diversion of precursors.
- (c) It is one of the roles of the Border/Coast Guard to prevent smuggling of the contraband.
- (d) Border/coast guard have much greater presence on the borders/coastline than any other enforcement agency.
49. Mention at least three areas in which competent authorities and the chemical industry/trade may co-operate with each other.
50. Which of the following is not correct in the context of voluntary code of conduct?
- (a) Code of conduct exerts moral pressure on the industry/trade to self-regulate.
- (b) It can promote better cooperation between competent authorities and the trade.
- (c) Once voluntary code of conduct is in place, nobody from trade would ever indulge in diversion of precursor chemicals.

ANSWERS

- Q.1 (a) Acetic anhydride, acetone, ethyl ether, Hydrochloric acid.
 (b) Acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, potassium permanganate.
 (c) Acetic anhydride, ephedrine, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, norephedrine, pseudoephedrine, sulphuric acid.
 (d) Acetic anhydride, anthranilic acid, N-acetylanthranilic acid, hydrochloric acid, toluene.
- Q.2 (c) and (d).
- Q.3 (ii) and (v).
- Q.4 (a) and (b).
- Q.5 (a) and (c).
- Q.6 (i)

- Q.7 (iv)
- Q.8 (c)
- Q.9 (b)
- Q.10 (iii)
- Q.11 (b)
- Q.12 (d)
- Q.13 (b)
- Q.14 (c)
- Q.15 (b)
- Q.16 (a)
- Q.17 (c).
- Q.18 Table I - 14. Table II - 9. Total 23. (Position as on 1.4.2002).
- Q.19 Norephedrine added to Table-I w.e.f. November 20, 2000.
- Q.20 Acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate w.e.f. December 8, 2001.
- Q.21 In terms of para 10(a) of article 12 of the 1988 UN Convention, PEN is applicable in respect of Table-I substances.
- Q.22 26 (earlier, the number was 27 but norephedrine has been included in Table I w.e.f. November 20, 2000).
- Q.23 (d).
- Q.24
1. Do not taste the substances.
 2. Preferably wear safety gloves.
 3. Wear goggles.
 4. Do not smoke.
 5. Keep the substances away from the sources of ignition and heat.
 6. Handle the substances at a well-ventilated place.
 7. Wash hands properly after handling.
- Q.25 (b).
- Q.26
1. Suppression of production and clandestine removal.
 2. Pilferage from lorries / tankers during transportation.
 3. False reporting of leakage during transit.
 4. Mis-declaration of description during importation / exportation.
 5. Use of forged NOC's.
 6. Manipulation of quantity in the NOC.
 7. Orders against non-existent firms.
 8. Use of name of bonafide company but specifying false contact address.
 9. Use of front companies or "hiding" orders for precursors amongst list of innocuous chemicals.
 10. Diversion by indicating over consumption.
- Q.27 Potassium permanganate.
- Q.28 Acetic anhydride.
- Q.29 (i) Informer (ii) Surveillance.
- Q.30 (i) Shipping Bills/Bills of entry (ii) Transport documents
(iii) Private documents relating to transactions.

- Q.45 (b).
- Q.46 (a), (b), (c) and (d).
- Q.47 (a), (b), and (c).
- Q.48 (a), (c) and (d).
- Q.49 (i) Enhancing knowledge of trade and industry on regulatory procedures for better compliance of precursor control mechanism.
- (ii) Identification of suspicious transactions.
 - (iii) Educating industry / trade on special surveillance list.
 - (iv) Evolving voluntary code of conduct.
 - (v) Entering of MOU's between competent authorities and trade.
- Q.50 (c).

- Q.45 (b).
- Q.46 (a), (b), (c) and (d).
- Q.47 (a), (b), and (c).
- Q.48 (a), (c) and (d).
- Q.49 (i) Enhancing knowledge of trade and industry on regulatory procedures for better compliance of precursor control mechanism.
- (ii) Identification of suspicious transactions.
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- (iv) Evolving voluntary code of conduct.
- (v) Entering of MOU's between competent authorities and trade.
- Q.50 (c).