



Surge in Narcotic Seizures in Haryana

Why in News?

Haryana has witnessed a **sharp rise in the seizure of narcotics, particularly heroin and cocaine**, in the first half of 2025.

- According to the [Haryana State Narcotics Control Bureau \(HSNCB\)](#), **heroin seizures in the state more than doubled**, while the quantity of **cocaine recovered increased by over 14 times** compared to the same period in 2024.

Key Points

- **Rise in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Cases:**
 - Drug-related FIRs under the [Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985](#) increased by 28.75%, with 1,858 cases registered from January to June 2025, compared to 1,657 in 2024 in Haryana.
 - Commercial quantity cases rose by nearly 29%, from 166 in 2024 to 233 in 2025—often involving organised trafficking groups.
- **Drug Prevalence in India (Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) Data):**
 - **Cannabis: 3.1 crore** people (2.8%) are cannabis users, with **72 lakh** (0.66%) facing cannabis-related issues.
 - **Opioid Use: 2.06%** of the population uses opioids, and nearly **0.55%** (60 lakh) require treatment services for opioid dependence.
 - **Sedative: 1.18 crore (1.08%)** individuals use sedatives for non-medical purposes.
 - **Inhalant:** Inhalant abuse affects **1.7% of children and adolescents**, significantly higher than the **0.58% prevalence in adults**. Approximately **18 lakh children** require assistance to address inhalant abuse.
 - **Injecting Drug Use:** Approximately **8.5 lakh** people inject drugs, known as **People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)**.
- **Related Measures:**
 - **Legislative:**
 - [Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances \(NDPS\) Act, 1985](#): It regulates the production, manufacture, and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
 - **Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940** and the **Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (PITNDPS) Act, 1988** govern the legal framework for controlling and preventing drug trafficking and abuse.
 - **Institutional Measures:**
 - [National Investigation Agency \(NIA\)](#): It is the **Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency** in India.
 - It investigates cases with interstate and international links, including drug smuggling networks tied to terrorism, arms trafficking, and cross-border infiltration.
 - **National Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB):**
 - [NCB](#) is a **nodal drug law enforcement and intelligence agency** of India. It coordinates with national and international agencies and participates in initiatives such as the [SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring](#)

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- **Other Enforcement Agencies:** The [Directorate of Revenue Intelligence \(DRI\)](#), **Customs Department**, and various law enforcement agencies work together to curb **drug trafficking**.

Different Drug Types and Substances

Drug Type	Characteristics
Stimulants	▪ Stimulants stimulate the central nervous system, increasing alertness and physical activity. They can cause mood swings, insomnia, irregular heartbeat, and anxiety. ▪ Examples: Cocaine, Crack, Amphetamines, and inhalants like Amyl or Butyl Nitrites.
Depressants	▪ Depressants, such as alcohol, barbiturates, and tranquilizers, slow down the <u>central nervous system</u>, causing relaxation. ▪ Alcohol abuse can lead to slurred speech, memory loss, and in severe cases, unconsciousness or death. ▪ Examples: Barbiturates and tranquilizers
Hallucinogens	▪ Hallucinogens alter perception, causing emotional swings, paranoia, delusions, and confusion. Though not physically addictive, they can lead to lasting psychological harm. ▪ Examples: LSD, Ecstasy, Psilocybin (magic mushrooms).
Dissociative Drugs	▪ Dissociative drugs cause detachment from the body and environment, impairing motor functions and causing confusion. ▪ Examples: Ketamine, DXM (Dextromethorphan).
Opioids	▪ These are highly addictive and induce pain relief and euphoria. ▪ Examples: Heroin, Opium, Pharmaceutical painkillers (e.g., codeine, morphine).
Inhalants	▪ Inhalants can cause headaches, nausea, loss of coordination, and in severe cases, suffocation or death. ▪ Examples: Gasoline, Paint Thinners, Amyl Nitrite.
Cannabis	▪ Cannabis, derived from the Cannabis sativa plant, is commonly used in forms like marijuana, hashish, and hash oil. ▪ Its abuse impairs memory, concentration, and can lead to paranoia, addiction, and long-term cognitive issues. ▪ Examples: Marijuana, Hashish, Hash Oil.

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