

FIRST YEAR

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits			Total Credit	Period/wk.	Max. Marks	Total Marks
			L	T	P				
		Value Added Course							
1	ZDA101	Drug Abuse: Problem, Management and Prevention	2	-	-	2	2	100	100 NC

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (PART-I)

Course Code: ZDA101

**Course Title: DRUG ABUSE: PROBLEM, MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION
(Compulsory)**

Credit hrs./wk.: 02

Max. Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

Instructions for the Paper Setters:

- 1) Question 1 is compulsory from Section A, having 10 short answer type questions (2 mark each).
- 2) Candidates shall be required to attempt 4 questions from Section B, one from each unit and each question carries 20 marks. Preferably, the question should not be split into more than two sub-parts.

Course Objectives: The course aims to-

CO-1.	Generate the awareness against drug abuse.
CO-2.	Describe a variety of models and theories of addiction and other problems related to substance abuse.
CO-3.	Describe the behavioral, psychological, physical health and social impact of psychoactive substances.
CO-4.	Provide culturally relevant formal and informal education programs that raise awareness and support for substance abuse prevention and the recovery process.
CO-5.	Describe factors that increase likelihood for an individual, community or group to be at risk of substance use disorders.
CO-6.	Describe the role of family in the prevention of drug abuse.
CO-7.	Describe the role of school and teachers in the prevention of drug abuse.
CO-8.	Emphasize the role of media and educational and awareness program.
CO-9.	Provide knowhow about various legislation and Acts against drug abuse.

UNIT-I

• **Meaning of Drug Abuse**

- (i) Meaning of drug abuse
- (ii) Nature and Extent of Drug Abuse: State and National Scenario
- (iii) **Consequences of Drug Abuse for:**

Individual : Education, Employment, Income.

Family : Violence.

Society : Crime.

Nation : Law and Order problem.

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UNIT-II

• Management of Drug Abuse

- (i) **Medical Management:** Medication for treatment and to reduce withdrawal effects.
- (ii) **Psychiatric Management:** Counselling, Behavioural and Cognitive therapy.
- (iii) **Social Management:** Family, Group therapy and Environmental Intervention.

UNIT-III

• Prevention of Drug Abuse

- (i) **Role of family:** Parent child relationship, Family support, Supervision, Shaping values, Active Scrutiny.
- (ii) **School:** Counselling, Teacher as role-model. Parent-teacher-Health Professional Coordination, Random testing on students.

UNIT-IV

• Controlling Drug Abuse

- (i) **Media:** Restraint on advertisements of drugs, advertisements on bad effects of drugs, Publicity and media, Campaigns against drug abuse, Educational and awareness program
- (ii) **Legislation:** NDPs act, Statutory warnings, Policing of Borders, Checking Supply/Smuggling of Drugs, Strict enforcement of laws, Time bound trials.

References:

1. Ahuja, Ram (2003), Social Problems in India, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
2. Extent, Pattern and Trend of Drug Use in India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, 2004.
3. Inciardi, J.A. 1981. The Drug Crime Connection. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications. 23
4. Randhawa, J.K. 2018. Drug Abuse-Management and Prevention. Kasturi Lal & Sons, Educational Publishers, Amritsar- Jalandhar.
5. Kapoor. T. (1985) Drug epidemic among Indian Youth, New Delhi: Mittal Pub.
6. Modi, Ishwar and Modi, Shalini (1997) Drugs: Addiction and Prevention, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
7. National Household Survey of Alcohol and Drug abuse. (2003) New Delhi, Clinical Epidemiological Unit, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, 2004.
8. Sain, Bhim 1991, Drug Addiction Alcoholism, Smoking obscenity New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
9. Sandhu, Ranvinder Singh, 2009, Drug Addiction in Punjab: A Sociological Study. Amritsar: Guru Nanak Dev University.
10. Singh, Chandra Paul 2000. Alcohol and Dependence among Industrial Workers: Delhi: Shipra.
11. Sussman, S and Ames, S.L. (2008). Drug Abuse: Concepts, Prevention and Cessation, Cambridge University Press.
13. World Drug Report 2010, United Nations office of Drug and Crime.
14. World Drug Report 2011, United Nations office of Drug and Crime.

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Course Outcomes: The students will be able:

CO-1.	To describe issues of cultural identity, ethnic background, age and gender in prevention, treatment and recovery.
CO-2.	To describe warning sign, symptoms, and the course of substance use disorders.
CO-3.	To describe principles and philosophy of prevention, treatment and recovery.
CO-4.	To describe current and evidenced-based approaches practiced in the field of addictions.
CO-5.	To understand the importance of family and its role in drug abuse prevention.
CO-6.	To understand the role of support system especially in schools and inter-relationships between students, parents and teachers.
CO-7.	To understand impact of media on substance abuse prevention.
CO-8.	To understand the role of awareness drives, campaigns etc. in drug abuse management.
CO-9	To learn about the Legislations and Acts governing drug trafficking and Abuse in India.

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