Last Date of Submission of Assignments to the Study Centre
July 2026 Session - March 31, 2027
January 2027 Session - September 30, 2027

Programme Code: BSW
Course Code: BSWE-006
Total marks: 100

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND COUNSELLING

ASSIGNMENT

Note: (i) Answer all five questions.

(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

(iii) Answers to questions no. 1 and 2 should not exceed 500 words each.

1. How is drug abuse a social problem? Discuss with suitable examples. 20

OR

Explain the role of counselling in the behaviour modification of drug abusers. 20

2. Illustrate the role of media in increasing drug abuse among youth. 20

OR

Highlight the link between alcohol, drugs, STDs and HIV. 20

3. Answer any **two** of the following in about **250** words each:

a) Illustrate the theories related to drug abuse. 10
b) Discuss how drug abuse is prominent among the Youth and Street Children. 10
c) What is role-play? How can role-play help popularize HIV/AIDS education? 10
d) Enlist the characteristics of folk media and group media. 10

4. Answer any **four** of the following questions in about **150** words:

a) Explain some myths related to drugs and drug abuse. 5
b) Define vulnerable groups in relation to drug abuse. 5
c) What is the role of media in HIV/AIDS education? 5
d) Mention three advantages of Group Media over Mass Media. 5
e) What is interpersonal communication? 5
f) Enlist the supportive techniques of counselling. 5

5. Write short notes on any **five** of the following in about **100** words each:

a) Drug Deception 4
b) Health Consequences of Drug Abuse 4
c) Contingency Management 4
d) Drug Trafficking 4
e) UNESCO Declaration on Media Education 4
f) Styles of Leadership 4
g) Drug Abuse and Women 4
h) Prevalence of drug abuse in tribal communities 4

1. How is drug abuse a social problem? Discuss with suitable examples. 20

Answer

Drug abuse is a social problem because its consequences go beyond the person who uses a substance. Harmful use of alcohol, opioids, inhalants and other drugs can affect family relationships, education, employment, public safety and community resources. It is not simply a matter of an individual's willpower. Biological vulnerability, stress, social exclusion, availability of substances and peer influences may all contribute to harmful use.

Effects on the family. A person who develops dependence may spend household money on drugs, miss work, become unreliable in caring for children, or experience repeated arguments. Family members may suffer anxiety, debt and social stigma. Suppose a daily-wage worker increasingly spends earnings on alcohol. The resulting shortage of money for food and school fees affects the entire household. Violence can occur in some situations, although it would be wrong to assume that every person with a drug problem is violent.

Education and young people. Early substance use may interfere with memory, concentration and attendance. Students can withdraw from sports and other activities, lose interest in classes or leave school. A teenager who begins using inhalants with a group of friends may gradually avoid school and lose supportive friendships. Unsupervised street situations, family conflict and the easy availability of substances can increase risk, but they do not make drug use inevitable.

Health and social services. Drug abuse may cause poisoning, dependence, injuries, mental health difficulties and long-term illness. Sharing injecting equipment can transmit HIV and viral hepatitis. These problems create demands for hospitals, counselling centres and social workers. When a family avoids seeking treatment because of shame, the problem may become more severe. Early, respectful help is therefore important.

Work, community and safety. Repeated intoxication can cause absenteeism, workplace accidents and loss of income. Driving under the influence endangers other road users. Illicit drug trafficking can encourage exploitation, unsafe markets and organised crime. At the same time, criminalising or publicly humiliating every affected person may discourage treatment. A community response must distinguish people who need care from those who exploit others through illegal trade.

Social causes and collective response. Poverty, unemployment, social isolation, trauma and weak access to treatment can increase vulnerability. Affluent families