Session 2022-23

Drug Abuse: Problem, Management and Prevention (COMPULSORY)

Course Code: AECD-1161

(Theory)

Time: 3 Hrs **Max. Marks: 50**

Theory: 40

CA: 10

Instructions for the Paper Setter:

Eight questions of equal marks (8 marks each) are to be set, two in each of the four Sections (A-D). Questions of Sections A-D should be set from Units I-IV of the syllabus respectively. Questions may be subdivided into parts (not exceeding four). Candidates are required to attempt five questions, selecting at least one question from each section. The fifth question may be attempted from any Section.

UNIT-I

Meaning, Nature and Extent of Drug Abuse in India and Punjab.

Consequences of Drug Abuse for:

Individual: Education, Employment, Income.
Family: Violence
Society: Crime

Nation : Law and Order problem

UNIT-II

Management of Drug Abuse

Medical Management: Medication for treatment and to reduce withdrawal effects.

Psychiatric Management: Counselling, Behavioural and Cognitive therapy.

Social Management: Family, Group therapy and Environmental Intervention.

UNIT-III

Prevention of Drug abuse:

Role of family: Parent child relationship, Family support, Supervision

School: Counselling ,Teacher as role-model. Parent-teacher-Health, Professional Coordination.

UNIT-IV

Media: Restraint on advertisements of drugs, advertisements on bad effects of drugs, Educational and awareness program

Legislation: NDPs act, Statutory warnings, Policing of Borders, Checking Supply/Smuggling of Drugs, Strict enforcement of laws.

All UG Courses - IInd Year (3rd Semester)
Environmental and Road Safety Awareness
Session: 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22

Total Marks : 100Max Time: 3 hrs.
Theory : 60 marksLectures per week 5
Internal Assessment: 15Credits: 04
(5 for Attendance & 10 for MST)
Mandatory field visit to PG
Science City & Report : 25 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTERS (Regular Students)

The question paper will consist of three sections A, B and C. Each of sections A and B will have four questions from the respective sections of the syllabus. Each question shall carry 9 marks. Section C will consist of 12 short answer type questions of 2 marks each.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

Candidates are required to attempt any two questions from each section A and B. Section C is compulsory.

PRIVATE/DISTANCE EDUCATION STUDENTS

Max Marks: 100Max Time: 3hrs.
Lectures per week 5

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTERS

The question paper will consist of three sections A, B and C. Each of sections A and B will have four questions from the respective sections of the syllabus. Each question shall carry 15 marks. Section C will consist of 20 short answer type questions of 2 marks each.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

Candidates are required to attempt any two questions from each section A and B. Section C is compulsory.

SECTION-A

INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES:

The multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies. Definition, scope and importance
Concept of Biosphere – Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere.

ECOSYSTEM & BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Ecosystem and its components, Types of Ecosystems
Biodiversity - Definition and Value, Threats to biodiversity and its conservation
Level of biological diversity: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity; bio-geographic zones of India; biodiversity patterns and global biodiversity hot spots.
India as Mega-biodiversity nation; Endangered and endemic species of India.
Ecosystem and biodiversity services: Ecological, economic, social, ethical, aesthetic and informational value.

NATURAL RESOURCES–RENEWABLE AND NON RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Land resources and land use change; land degradation, soil erosion and desertification.
Deforestation: causes and impacts due to mining, dam building on environment, Forests, Biodiversity and tribal populations.
Water: Use and over-exploitation of surface and ground water, Floods, droughts, conflicts over water (international & inter-state)
Energy resources: renewable and nonrenewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, growing energy needs, case studies.

Environmental Pollution

Environmental Pollution : types, causes, effects and controls; Air, Water, Soil and noise pollution. Nuclear hazards and human health risks Solid waste management, Source Segregations : Control measures of urban and Industrial waste. Pollution case studies.

SECTION-B

SECTION-B

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAWS IN INDIA

Environmental protection act for; Air (Prevention and control of pollution), Water (Prevention and Control of pollution), Wild life, Forest Conservation, Issues involved in the enforcement of environmental legislation.Role of an individual in prevention of pollution.

Environmental policies & Practices; Climate change, global warming, ozone layer depletion, acid rain and imapcts on human communities and agriculture.

Human Communities and the Environment

Human population growth: Impacts on environment, human health and welfare, Sanitation & Hygiene. Resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons; case studies. Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclones and landslides. Environment movements: Chipko, Silent valley, Bishnois of Rajasthan. Environmental ethics: Role of Indian and other religions and cultures in environmental conservation for a Clean-green pollution free state.

Environmental communication and public awareness, case studies (e.g., CNG vehicles in Delhi)

ROAD SAFETY AWARENESS

Concept and significance of Road safety, Traffic signs, Traffic rules, Traffic Offences and penalties, How to obtain license, Role of first aid in Road Safety.

Stubble Burning

Meaning of Stubble burning.
Impact on health & environment.
Management and alternative uses of crop stubble.
Environmental Legislations and Policies for Restriction of Agriculture Residue Burning in Punjab.

Field Work

Visit to an area to document environmental assets: river/Forest/Flora/Fauna, etc.
Visit to Local polluted site –urban/Rural/Industrial/Agricultural.
Study of common Plants, Insects, Birds and basic principles of identification.
Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, Delhi Ridge, etc.

Suggested Readings :

1. Carson, R.2002. Silent Spring, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
2. Gadgil. M., & Guha,R.1993. This Fissured Land : An Ecological History of India. Univ. of California Press.
3. Gleeson, B. and Low, N.(eds.)1999. Global Ethics and Environment, London, Routledge.
4. Gleick,P.H.1993. Water in Crisis.Pacific Institute for Studies in Dev. Environment & Security. Stockholam Env. Institute, Oxford Univ. Press.
5. Groom, Martha J., Gary K. Meffe, and Carl Ronald Carroll. Principles of Conservation Biology. Sunderland : Sinauer Associates, 2006.
6. Grumbine, R. Edward, and Pandit, M.K. 2013. Threats from India's Himalays dams. Science,339:36-37.
7. McCully,P.1996. Rivers no more: the environmental effects of dams (pp.29-64). Zed Books.
8. McNeill, John R. 2000. Something New Under the Sun : An Environmental History of the Twentieth Century.

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9. Odum, E.P., H.T & Andrews, J.1971. Fundamentals of Ecology. Philadelphia : Saunders.
10. Pepper, I.L., Gerba ,C.P & Brusseau, M.L. 2011. Environmental and Pollution Sciences. Academic Press.