



# VIVEKANANDHA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN

Approved by AICTE , New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai  
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## Department of Computer Science and Engineering



### ***STATEWISE HEALTHCARE INDICATORS***

### ***DRUG DEADDICTION***

TEAM NAME : “Quads of buds”

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# STATEWISE HEALTHCARE INDICATORS

In this topic, we decided to talk about drug addiction.

- + Drug addiction is a chronic brain disease.
- + It causes a person to take drugs repeatedly, despite the harm they cause. Repeated drug use can change the brain and lead to addiction.
- + The brain changes from addiction can be lasting, so drug addiction is considered a "relapsing" disease.
- + The risk of addiction and how fast you become addicted varies by drug. Some drugs, such as opioid painkillers, have a higher risk and cause addiction more quickly than others.

## INFORMATION ABOUT DRUG DE-ADDICTION

The Drug De-addiction Programme (DDAP) was initiated in 1988 under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, and was mandated with provision of treatment for SUDs.

The Constitution of India, under Article 47, enjoins that the state shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs, which are injurious to health.

Drug addiction, also called substance use disorder, is a disease that affects a person's brain and behavior and leads to an inability to control the use of a legal or illegal drug or medicine. Substances such as alcohol, marijuana and nicotine also are considered drugs.

## DESCRIPTION

We are here to explain the topic **“STATEWISE HEALTHCARE INDICATORS “**.

We mention the counts of **“DRUG DE-ADDICTION CENTERS”** and **“RELIEF OF DRUG ADDICTION “members** in India.

We have collected this survey in the year of 2017 and 2021. In this project we have shown the comparison of drug addiction in the year of 2017 and 2021(all the states of India)

# **DRUG DEADDICTION CENTERS COUNT**

- The number of respondents and number of persons reported per center are seen in the following table (table 1). The table also shows the number of organizations participating in each state.
- A total of 17942 drug abusers were reported from 203 centers in India.

## **RELIEF OF DRUG ADDICTION COUNTS**

We takes the drug addiction counts from the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) report.

National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) is combined efforts of the Government of India, State/UT Governments, implementing agencies like PRIs, NGOs, Trusts, ULBs, Autonomous organizations, Technical Forums, Hospitals, UGC, AICTE etc. The NAPDDR includes components for preventive education and awareness generation, capacity building, treatment and rehabilitation, setting quality standards, focused intervention in vulnerable areas, skill development, vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts, State/UT specific interventions, surveys, studies, evaluation and research, Monitoring & Evaluation, Surveillance and Social Audit and Accreditation for organizations etc.

## **METHODOLOGY**

We use QGIS application for to make this map.

The data's are taken from National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR).

## **STEPS**

- ✓ In QGIS app, we made a state wise India map by using its latitude and longitude.
- ✓ Add our data file in CSV format.
- ✓ Next use join attributes by field values to join the state name for the layer.
- ✓ We use layers, legends, symbology, labels, grid, north arrow, scale etc for our map.

**By using our data, we compare two years of recovery from drug addiction people. For to differentiate levels of drug deaddiction peoples in the years of 2017 – 2021.**