

UNIT V

Drug Education and Human Rights

Overview

This unit gives you an idea of the importance of Drug Education and Human rights. This unit gives you the idea of the causes and effects of drug addiction.

Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, I will be able to:

1. Describe the nature and effects of drug abuse and substances such as alcohol, tobacco, and others in personal health and social relationship.
2. Distinguish accurate information on the health, legal, and social consequences of drugs and substance abuse and examine how this negatively impacts the person who uses the drug, and his or her family, friends, and community.
3. Make a personal commitment to remain drug-free and develop a plan to address drug and substance abuse

Setting Up

Name: _____

Course/Year and Section: _____

Direction: Write your answer in a piece of paper.

1. Is there a need for separate court to hear drug related cases?

Lesson Proper

DRUG EDUCATION AND VICE CONTROL

Definition and Concept

DRUG - is any substance that brings physical, psychological, emotional, and behavioral changes when used.

DRUG ABUSE - is the continuous misuse of any substance, licit, illicit which results in changes in an individual's physical, mental, or behavioral condition.

DRUG ADDICTION - The state of chronic intoxication caused by repeated and improper consumption of any regulated or prohibited substance.

It is characterized by:

- a. An overpowering desire to take the substance.
- b. A tendency to increase the dosage.
- c. The psychological and physical dependence on the substance.

DRUG DEPENDENCE - The state of an uncontrollable drive to take a particular substance to achieve physical and psychological stability following a continuous but improper use of the same substance.

DRUG TOLERANCE - A condition in which the body builds up a resistance to the effects of a drug so that larger quantities are needed to obtain the same effect. An uncontrolled increase in the amount of substance taken may lead to an overdose which can result in death.

WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME - The condition in which the user becomes uncomfortable and very irritable as an aftereffect of the drug taken. In this stage, the user tends to lose control of himself and become hysterical or violent.

WHY DO PEOPLE TURN TO DRUGS?

- Peer pressure
- Curiosity
- Adventure
- Feel good
- Escape from reality
- Easy access to drugs

HISTORY AND COMMONLY ABUSED DRUGS IN THE PHILIPPINES

A. PRE-MARTIAL LAW ERA

- a. **Hallucinogens** – drugs which affect sensation, thinking and emotion

Example: Marijuana, Hashish, LSD

- b. **Sedatives** – drugs which reduces anxiety and excitement

Example: Barbiturates, Tranquilizers, Alcohol

- c. ***Narcotics*** – drugs that relieve pain and induce sleep

Example: Opium and derivatives like Heroin, Morphine, Codeine

B. MARTIAL LAW ERA

- a. ***Cough Syrups*** – with narcotic and non-narcotic cough suppressants

Example: Corex, Endotussin, Robitussin AC, etc.

- b. ***Inhalants*** – chemicals used by manufacturing industries

Example: Rugby, Glue, Thinner

C. AFTER EDSA REVOLUTION

- a. ***Stimulants*** – drugs which increase alertness

Example: Amphetamine, Derivatives, Cocaine

HOW CAN YOU TELL IF A PERSON IS ON DRUGS?

Changes in...

1. Appearance
2. Mood
3. Behavior
4. Interest

ILL EFFECTS OF DRUGS

These are several effects of drugs:

A. MENTAL HEALTH/PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- a. Disturbance in Perception – auditory and visual hallucination
- b. Disturbance in Orientation – paranoia, psychosis
- c. Disturbance in Memory
- d. Disturbance in Judgement – a depression that may lead to suicide

B. PHYSICAL HEALTH/PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- a. Systemic
 1. Cardiac (HEART) Pathology – irregularity of heartbeat, elevated or lowered blood pressure, chest pain, convulsions, or death from cardiac arrest
 2. Pulmonary (LUNG) Illnesses
 3. Hepatic (LIVER) Problems
 4. Renal (KIDNEY) Diseases

- b. General Health
 - Malnutrition or weight loss
 - Infections
 - Accidents
 - Blood Transmitted Disease

C. BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS

Substance seeking behavior can lead to various criminal and anti-social acts.

COMMON SIGNS OF DRUG ABUSE

The following are the profile of a drug dependent or a substance abuser:

- Changes in attendance in school or work
- Changes in the usual capabilities in school/work
- Abrupt changes in overall attitude
- Generally lazy, irritable, discourteous, aggressive
- Usually untrustworthy and lacks self-confidence
- Manipulative
- Have a distorted view of reality
- Low frustration tolerance
- Con-game player
- Lacks interest in his/her studies/work (withdrawal from responsibilities)
- Blames everybody but himself (blame tosser)
- No respect for the rights of others
- Prefers to stay with peers (barkada)
- May frequently go to odd places (to take drugs)
- Poor physical appearance (unconcerned with grooming and hygiene)
- Wearing of sunglasses at inappropriate times
- Unusual effort to cover arms to hide needle marks (long-sleeved garments)
- Stealing items which can be readily sold
- Unexpected borrowing of money from relatives and friends
- Association with known drug abusers

CLASSIFICATION OF DRUG ABUSERS

Substance abusers can be classified according to the frequency of their substance use.

Experimenters – people who abuse the drug(s) for an experimental basis.

Occasional Users – abuse the drug occasionally/whenever there are special occasions. They abuse the drug once in two (2) weeks to twice a week.

Regular Users – abuse the drug regularly approximately three (3) to four (4) times a week or every other day.

Drug Dependents – people who tend to abuse the drug(s) every day (almost every day) or about five (5) to seven (7) times a week.

Mentally-ill Chemical Abuser/Substance-Induced Psychosis– drug abusers who manifest signs and symptom of psychotic disorders caused by the effects of drugs (hallucinations, disorientation, delusions, etc.)

SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCY AND KEEPING DRUG-FREE

WHAT ARE THE CRITERIA FOR DRUG DEPENDENCY?

- Withdrawal symptoms
- Need to take drugs to overcome withdrawal symptoms
- Compulsion
- Tolerance
- Relapse
- Reduced social/occupational act

HOW CAN WE STAY AWAY FROM DRUGS?

- Devote ourselves to our studies and other productive activities at home or in school
- Stay away from people, places, and events that promote drug use
- Learn to manage feelings and cope with stress without using Drugs
- Develop a strong moral and spiritual foundation
- Educate yourself about the effects of drug abuse
- Always say **NO**

WHAT IS THE COUNTER-MEASURES FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE?

CLASSIFICATION		MANAGEMENT
Abstainer	→	Preventive Education
Experimenters Occasional Users Regular Users	}	Counselling
Drug Dependent	→	Drug Rehabilitation
Mental Ill Chemical Abuser (Substance-Induced Psychosis)	→	Psychiatric Treatment

GENERAL INFORMATION ON RANDOM DRUG TESTING FOR TERTIARY LEVEL STUDENTS

1. Is there a legal basis for the conduct of random drug testing for tertiary students?

Article III Section 36© of Republic Act No. 9165, otherwise known as the “Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002”

2. Who is going to be arrested?

Based on the implementing guidelines, random drug testing shall apply to students in public and private, tertiary/higher education institutions.

3. What agencies are participating in this endeavor?

The three (3) major government agencies participating in the drug testing program and called “supervising agencies” in the guidelines, since they supervise the school is the:

- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and
- Technical Education Skill Development Authority (TESDA).

4. Do these agencies have to conduct drug testing?

It is not the responsibility of the said three (3) agencies to conduct drug testing, but they must coordinate closely with the DOH-Accredited Testing Center/Laboratories that will do the testing in the schools. The school, through its respective health personnel, shall assist the Drug Testing Laboratory in the Conduct of Test.

5. What, therefore, are the responsibilities of the CHED with regards to the implementation of this program?

The three (3) major participating agencies shall:

- a. Issue an appropriate CHED order informing all schools under their supervision about the government’s actions against dangerous drugs;
- b. Formulate and conduct training programs on drug counseling for guidance counselors to enhance their skills in handling drug dependency cases.

6. Who shall be the Drug Testing Coordinator?

The Drug Testing Coordinator shall be President/Chief Executive Officer in Tertiary/higher education institutions.

7. If found to be positive of drugs, the student may be a subject of discrimination among his schoolmates. How will this concern be prevented?

Nobody will know the results of the drug test except the Drug Testing Coordinator. The results of the test shall be treated with the utmost confidentiality. No school is allowed to publish or post results whether the student is positive or negative.

8. If found to be positive of drug dependency, will the students be expelled from the school?

A positive confirmatory drug test shall not be a ground for expulsion or any disciplinary action against the student. But in event that its determined that the student is a drug dependent, the school may impose the appropriate sanctions against the student as provided for in the schools’ Students Handbook of Regulations and the Manual of Regulations for Private Schools, if the student shall then be allowed to re-enroll.

9. How is the process of rehabilitation done?

It includes after-care and follow-up treatment directed towards the physical, emotional, psychological, vocational, social, and spiritual change/enhancement of a drug dependent to enable him/her to develop his/her capabilities and potential and render him/her to become a law-abiding and productive member of the community.

10. Who selects the Drug Counselor of the School and what are his/her tasks?

The Drug Testing Counselor shall designate a Drug Counselor, a person trained in the techniques of guidance and counseling particularly dealing with cases of drug dependency.

11. If after the counseling period the student shows no sign of improvement, what will be the next step?

If the student fails the drug test the second time, the DOH-accredited facility or physician may make a recommendation to the student, parent, and Drug Testing Coordinator to have the student referred to a DOH-accredited facility suited to the student's level of dependency

12. Can it be detected if the students are using drugs for medical treatment purposes and not for illegal use of the drugs?

Before drug testing, the selected students shall be asked to reveal the prescription medicines, vitamins, food supplements that they had ingested within the past five (5) days. The Drug testing Coordination shall keep the list and shall utilize this in the evaluation of the confirmatory drug test.

13. What if a student selected for the drug testing refuses to undergo such a test? Will he be penalized for such an act?

Students who refuse to undergo random drug testing shall be dealt with the rules and regulations of the schools; provided that at no time shall refusal to undergo testing give rise to the presumption of drug use or dependency, provided further that the school may impose sanction on such refusal other than the offense of drug abuse of dependency.

14. Who pays for the Drug Test?

The government shoulders the costs of random drug testing of students.

15. Is there a penalty imposed on schools that refuse to implement the drug testing program?

Schools that refuse to implement the random drug testing program shall be liable under Section 32 of RA 9165 without prejudice to other administrative sanctions imposed by the Supervising Agencies. The Supervising Agency shall report the same to the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) and the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)

Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)
(RA 9165)

Mission

As the Lead Agency in the enforcement of the anti-drug law, the PDEA:

- Suppresses the supply of dangerous drugs;
- Implements Dangerous Drugs Board policies;
- Controls and regulates the legitimate use of dangerous drug and controlled precursors and essential chemicals;
- Supervises the anti-drug activities of the drug law enforcement agencies;
- Coordinates the participation of all stakeholders in the anti-drug campaign.

(<https://pdea.gov.ph/transparency/8-transparency/89-mission>)

These are some of the important provisions in the Republic Act 9165 also known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002.

- **SEC 5** – sale, administration, dispensation, delivery, distribution, and transportation of dangerous drugs
- **SEC 6** – maintenance of den, dive, or resort
- **SEC 11** – possession of dangerous drugs
- **SEC 15** – use of dangerous drugs
- **SEC 19** – unlawful prescription of dangerous drugs
- **SEC 36** – authorized drug testing
- **SEC 54** – voluntary submission of a drug dependent to confinement, rehabilitation
- **SEC 60** – confidentiality of records under the voluntary submission
- **SEC 61** – compulsory confinement of a drug dependent who refuses to apply under the voluntary submission

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