



DAWOOD UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

M. A. JINNAH ROAD, KARACHI-74800 (PAKISTAN)

PHONE: 021-99231195-98, 99232645 FAX: 021-9923071

No.DUET/Reg/DTA-HEI/2022-
12th September 2022

NOTIFICATION

In pursuance of 13th meeting of the Syndicate held on 25th June 2022 and subsequently Adjourn meeting on 2nd July 2022, which resolved vide Resolution No.13.19, the Competent Authority has been pleased to notify 'Policy on Drug and Tobacco Abuse in Higher Education Institutions in Pakistan-2021' for implementation at Dawood University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, with immediate effect.

2. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


Prof. Dr. Syed Asif Ali Shah
Registrar

Encl.

- Policy on Drug and Tobacco Abuse in Higher Education Institutions in Pakistan-2021.

C.c to:

- 1) All Concerned
- 2) P.S to Vice Chancellor, DUET, Karachi.
- 3) Office copy.



HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

Policy on Drug and Tobacco Abuse in
Higher Education Institutions

2021

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

ADTC	Anti-Drug And Tobacco Committee constituted under Section 3 of this policy
ANF	Anti-Narcotics Force
Drug(s)	This includes "narcotic drugs" as defined in the Control of Narcotics Substances Act, 1997 as well as "psychotropic substance" listed in the Schedule to the Act, pharmaceutical drugs, sedatives and tranquilizers described in The Drugs Act, 1976 if used without a prescription or authorization, and alcohol prohibited by The Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order (4 of 1979)
Drug Abuse	Possession, use or the sale or distribution of such drugs
Focal Person	The Focal Person appointed under Section 3 of this Policy
HEC	Higher Education Commission
HEI	Higher Education Institute
NGO	Non-governmental organization
Smoking	Smoking shall have the same meaning as it does under the Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance, 2002
Smoke free	Smoke free shall mean the prohibition of smoking and other use of tobacco in accordance with the provisions of the Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance, 2002
Anti-Tobacco Legislation	The 'Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance, 2002,' or any other anti-tobacco legislation in the HEI's jurisdiction, as applicable
Illicit Smoking	Smoking in any form for the consumption of drug and is considered as drug abuse.

1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.1. Drug abuse and smoking pose serious risks to human health and the social life of the community and have significant economic and environmental costs.
- 1.2. According to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)'s 2020 World Drug Report, in 2018, more than 35 million people suffered from the consequences of drug abuse. In fact, the number of drug users worldwide is on the rise with cannabis being the most commonly used drug.¹ Other commonly used drugs include alcohol, methamphetamine, heroin, amphetamine-type stimulus (ATS), cocaine, ecstasy, opium, poly drug (a combination of several drugs), pharmaceutical cocktails, tranquilizers and sedatives. Factors contributing towards drug abuse include easy access to drugs at low prices, rapidly changing social norms, existence and presence of drug dens and cartels, unemployment and economic distress, lack of awareness on drug abuse within the family and in educational institutions, mental health problems (such as anxiety, depression, anger, guilt, grief, low self-esteem, frustration, rejection etc.), curiosity/urge to experiment, influence of media portrayals, peer pressure, lack of support by parents, the family and the community. To address the problem, the Federal Government has passed various laws including the Control of Narcotics Substance Act, 1997 and the Drugs Act, 1976, which proscribes the possession and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol with penalties for violations provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure up to and including capital punishment.
- 1.3. With respect to smoking, the World Health Organization documents that more than 8 million people die each year from tobacco use with 1.2 million of these deaths from passive smoking alone and many others facing tobacco-related health complications.² Accordingly, the Federal Government enacted the Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-smokers Health Ordinance, 2002 (Ordinance No. LXXIV of 2002) to limit smoking at public places of work or use and in public service vehicles (except in designated areas) and to outlaw tobacco storage, sale, or distribution in the vicinity of educational institutions. Individuals and institutions who violate the law may face the penalty set out in sections 11 (a) and (b) of the Ordinance.
- 1.4. Like all other institutions, universities have a legal responsibility to implement all relevant national laws and policies and should join hands with all stakeholders including psychologists and psychiatrists, social workers, NGOs, and others to address the problem of unlawful drug and tobacco abuse.
- 1.5. To ensure that HEIs contribute to the reduction of drug abuse and smoking, this policy has been made pursuant to the powers granted to the HEC under the Higher Education Commission Ordinance, 2002. It is binding on all HEIs in the country, whether operating in the public or private sectors. Violations or failures to comply with the HEC's policies may lead to regulatory action being taken against non-compliant HEIs. The policy supplements national and provincial legislation on drug and tobacco use including the Drugs Act, 1976, the Control of Narcotics Substances Act XXV, 1997, the Drug Regulatory Act, 2012, and the Prohibition of Smoking in Enclosed Places and Protection of Non-smokers Health Ordinance, 2002 (Ordinance No. LXXIV of 2002)

¹ UNODC World Drug Report 2020, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/press/releases/2020/June/media-advisory---global-launch-of-the-2020-world-drug-report.html>.

² Tobacco, Key facts, World Health Organization, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco#:~:text=Tobacco%20kills%20more%20than%208.%2D%20and%20middle%2Dincome%20countries.>

