

CONVENING ORDER

SAFETY AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSEMENT CLUB 2022-23

The government of Telangana proposed to form "Safety Clubs" in the colleges of Telangana State in order to create awareness and bring ownership for various issues relating to safety among the students community. The St.Martin's Engineering College is decentralized and transparency is maintained by constituting "Safety Clubs" with students in the college. The St.Martin's Engineering College has initiated and formed Safety against Substance Abuse Club among Safety Clubs constituted with the following members:

Safety Club: 2. Safety against Substance Abusement

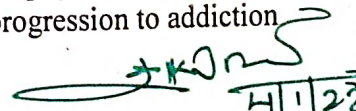
S.No	Name of the student	Hall Ticket Number	Class & Section	Contact Number	Position
1	CH.Likhith	20K81A12D4	IT-C	9704701275	Captain
2	Akshay Sai	21K81A05M9	II CSE -D	9949501205	Vice-Captain
3	K.Vinay kumar	21K81A04M4	II ECE -D	8639167876	Member
4	B.Simhadri	21K81A0202	II-EEE	8519815364	Member
5	K. Karthikeya	22K85A0119	II-CIVIL	7993527657	Member
6	Abdul	21K85A0399	III-MECH	8978298204	Member

Faculty Co-Ordinator: G.UDAYA SRI

Frequency of Meeting: yearly once

Functions and Responsibilities:

1. To teach students about the myths, realities of substance abuse.
2. To make them to understand the risk in usage of substance during their teenage.
3. To educate the students in a way that substance abusing will lead to physical and mental illnesses, diminished overall health and well-being and potential progression to addiction


4/1/23
PRINCIPAL
PRINCIPAL
St. MARTIN'S ENGINEERING COLLEGE
UGC - AUTONOMOUS
Survey No. 98 & 100, Dhulapally (V)
Dundigal-Gandimaisamma (M), Medchal-Malkajgiri (D)

Rules to Prevent Substance Abuse

1. Teach the 5 personal safety boundary rules.

Start early with every student and set clear safety boundary rules for them. The following list gives the five personal safety boundary rules.

- Understand how substance abuse develops.
- Avoid Temptation and Peer Pressure.
- Seek help for mental illness.
- Examine the risk factors.
- Keep a well-balanced life.

2. Tips for Preventing Substance abuse

Although most youth are in good health, some youth are at an increased risk for behaviors that can lead to poor health outcomes, such as high-risk substance use. High-risk substance use is any use by adolescents of substances with a high risk of adverse outcomes (i.e., injury, criminal justice involvement, school dropout, loss of life).

This includes:

- misuse of prescription drugs,
- use of illicit drugs (i.e., cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, inhalants, hallucinogens, or ecstasy), and
- Use of injection drugs which have a high risk of infection of blood-borne diseases such as HIV and hepatitis.

3. Motto of Substance Abuse Committee

The main motto of this committee is Substance abuse may lead to social, physical, emotional, and job-related problems. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines substance abuse as harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs. SMEC, by this committee provides the protection of students in all the aspects said above and The Campus Safety against Substance abuse committee will assist you in obtaining medical, counseling, and police services for any kind of problems.

You are encouraged to report immediately any incidents of this nature directly to the members of this team, make calls to faculty head of this team, a call to mentor, class teacher, class representative, head of the department, head of the disciplinary committee. If you do not wish to pursue the matter further. Keep in mind that an assailant who is allowed to go free is a potential future danger, not only to you but also to other members of the community. You can also post a letter in drop boxes available in the college.

All information that you give will be held in the strictest confidence in accordance with our own policy as well as by the Laws as per IPC. If you wish to report information concerning on usage of substance in college campus anonymously, you may do so.

4. What does the law say about Substance Abusement?

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, was enacted with stringent provisions to curb this menace. The Act envisages a minimum term of 10 years imprisonment extendable to 20 years and fine of Rs. 1 lakh extendable up to Rs. 2 lakhs for the offenders. A comprehensive strategy involving specific programmes to bring about an overall reduction in the use of drugs has been evolved by the various government agencies and NGOs and is further supplemented by measures like education, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

SUBSTANCE ABUSEMENT

How is Substance Abusement defined under the government Act?

Substance Abusement is defined under **Section 276** in The Indian Penal Code as 276. Sale of drug as a different drug or preparation.—Whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary for medicinal purposes, any drug or medical preparation, as a different drug or medical preparation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

A drug addict is a person who has a dependence on narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. In today's time, drug menace has increased a lot and it has taken a toll on the young generation that is between 20-30 years. The major reason is due to high peer pressure and the high unemployment ratio in India due to Covid-19. A lot of the younger generation are selling banned substances and are disturbing peace and are in the process of committing a crime that is a punishable offence.

Substance Abusement was divided into three strategies

Demand reduction strategies: These strategies aim to reduce the desire and willingness to obtain and use drugs and to prevent, reduce or delay the uptake of drug use. They may include abstinence-oriented strategies.

Supply reduction strategies: These strategies aim to disrupt the production and supply of illicit drugs, as well as limit the access and availability of licit drugs in certain contexts. In the college setting this includes measures taken to limit the use, possession and sale of illicit drugs on college premises.

Strategies to mitigate the negative health and social consequences of drug use: These strategies aim to reduce the impact of drug use and drug-related activities on individuals and communities.

5. The role of the Institutions in Substance abuse prevention

It is possible, and desirable, for Institutions to be concerned with Substance (drugs, alcohol etc) demand reduction, drug supply reduction and mitigating the health and social consequences of drug use, with the major focus on demand reduction. However, education authorities should not accept sole responsibility for changing student health behaviours, including reducing drug use. Institutions may well be able to influence drug use behaviour and it is hoped that they will do so. However, it is the primary role of the Institutions to teach skills, to impart knowledge and to establish a sound values base in relation to health and drug use, not to change behaviours that may be determined by factors beyond the influence of the Institutions.

6. Planning the drug abuse prevention programme

Recognizing the importance and potential of a healthy Institutions setting, four international agencies, each with decades of specialized experience working through Institutions to enhance learning and health, agreed upon a shared framework to strengthen Institutions health, hygiene and nutrition programmes. Working together to Focus Resources on Effective Institutions Health (FRESH), UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank recommended a core group of cost-effective components as a common starting point for all Institutions.

When planning the programme, the teacher should take into account the key areas discussed below.

Situation analysis

Teachers should conduct a simple situation analysis by seeking answers to the following questions:

- What is the prevalence of drugs?
- What drugs are being used and in what context?
- At what ages are children using drugs and which substances are they using?
- What is the level of use in particular age groups?
- What are the national laws and policies pertaining to drugs?

Needs assessment

Teachers should consider:

- What students already know and want to know about drugs
- What values, attitudes, beliefs and perceptions students currently hold about drugs
- What skills students have already mastered and what skills still need developing

7. The substance incident intervention plan

Substance abuse and experimentation with substance is not uncommon among students in several countries. Sometimes students may consume drugs on school premises. The reaction of teachers, students and administrators to such an event is an important one because it has an impact on the overall perception of drug abuse among students and it may influence the results of education for drug abuse prevention programmes. Therefore, it is necessary for the school to have a clear and open policy in place on how to deal with these situations.