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National Authority on Tobacco & Alcohol

**PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON
TOBACCO & ALCOHOL REGULATIONS
2021**

*Conducted by the Cessation and Prevention of
Tobacco & Alcohol Sub committee - NATA*



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POS-Tobacco Objective

Public opinion can be described as an aggregate of the individual views, attitudes, and beliefs about a particular topic, expressed by a significant proportion of a community.

Public opinion plays an important role in the political sphere. It guides government action, influences public policy, gives feedback to politicians and policy makers, and it gives self-rule in democracy.

The Public Opinion Survey on Tobacco regulations (POS-Tobacco) is a National level survey conducted by the National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol which is the focal point of the country on tobacco and alcohol control to the Ministry of Health.

The main objective of this survey is to explore the public opinion on current and suggested tobacco regulations and to utilize the main findings of the survey for advocacy purposes during future policy making activities.

POS-Tobacco Methodology

POS-Tobacco includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless tobacco), direct and indirect media promotions of tobacco products, public opinion on current and suggested tobacco control regulations, and knowledge on selected key tobacco facts.

POS-Tobacco was conducted in 2021. Sample size was 1032 and individuals over 15 years of age were selected. Survey was conducted using a pretested self-administered questionnaire which was developed by an expert committee. Both paper based and online platform were used for data collection.

POS-Tobacco Highlights

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

- 62.2% were male and 37.8% were female
- 43.6% were young adults (17-30), 34.3% were middle aged adults (31-45), and 22.1% were old aged adults (>45)

TOBACCO USE

- 12.9% were current tobacco smokers
- 11.9% were current smokeless tobacco users

MEDIA PROMOTIONS

- 50.4% have observed direct tobacco promotions through the digital media during past three months
- 77.5% have observed indirect tobacco promotions through the digital media during past three months

KNOWLEDGE

- 47.6% perceived that tobacco tax revenue is a net profit to the government while 52.4% perceived as it is a net loss
- Only 25.2% were aware that percentage of annual tobacco tax revenue compared to the overall tax revenue is 5%
- 35.6% were aware about the Quitline telephone number operated by the NATA

KEY PUBLIC OPINIONS

- 94.7% agree with banning smoking in all public places
- 94.5% agree with banning tobacco sale within an area of 500 meters from schools
- 36.6% perceive that Sri Lankan education provides necessary inducement to desist from tobacco
- 65.1% perceive that drafting regulations to ban the sale of single cigarette sticks is an effective measure
- 79.3% agree with banning all forms of tobacco products use within Sri Lanka
- 62.0% agree with banning the use of tobacco within Sri Lanka only for Sri Lankans
- 66.5% perceive that human rights of non-tobacco users are violated due to tobacco users
- 45.7% perceive that tobacco should continue to be a legalized substance
- 39.6% perceive that registration of cigarette selling places is suitable

Public Opinion on Key Tobacco Regulations

Regulation	Overall opinion (%)	Opinion of current tobacco smokers (%)	Opinion of ever tobacco smokers (%)	Opinion of never tobacco smokers (%)
Banning smoking in all public places	Yes - 94.7 No - 3.7 No idea- 1.6	Yes - 85.9 No - 10.4 No idea- 3.7	Yes - 90.4 No - 7.5 No idea- 2.1	Yes - 97.0 No - 1.9 No idea- 1.1
Banning tobacco sale within an area of 500 meters from schools	Yes - 94.5 No - 3.4 No idea- 2.1	Yes - 86.5 No - 10.9 No idea- 2.6	Yes - 90.7 No - 6.9 No idea- 2.4	Yes - 96.3 No - 1.7 No idea- 2.0
Sri Lankan education provides necessary inducement to desist from tobacco	Yes - 36.6 No - 53.0 No idea- 10.4	Yes - 39.6 No - 47.9 No idea- 12.5	Yes - 33.8 No - 54.5 No idea- 11.7	Yes - 38.0 No - 52.3 No idea- 9.7
Drafting regulations to ban the sale of single cigarette sticks is an effective measure	Yes - 65.1 No - 24.4 No idea- 10.5	Yes - 46.9 No - 38.0 No idea- 15.1	Yes - 55.7 No - 32.3 No idea- 12.0	Yes - 69.6 No - 20.6 No idea- 9.8
Banning all forms of tobacco products use within Sri Lanka	Yes - 79.3 No - 12.7 No idea- 8.0	Yes - 57.3 No - 32.8 No idea- 9.9	Yes - 65.6 No - 24.3 No idea- 10.1	Yes - 85.8 No - 7.2 No idea- 7.0
Banning the use of tobacco within Sri Lanka only for Sri Lankans	Yes - 62.0 No - 28.0 No idea- 10.0	Yes - 50.5 No - 40.1 No idea- 9.4	Yes - 54.8 No - 36.5 No idea- 8.7	Yes - 65.5 No - 23.9 No idea- 10.6
Human rights of non-tobacco users are violated due to tobacco users	Yes - 66.5 No - 22.5 No idea- 11.0	Yes - 48.4 No - 38.5 No idea- 13.1	Yes - 56.6 No - 31.7 No idea- 11.7	Yes - 71.2 No - 18.1 No idea- 10.7
Tobacco should continue to be a legalized substance	Yes - 45.7 No - 43.3 No idea- 11.0	Yes - 47.9 No - 40.1 No idea- 12.0	Yes - 44.6 No - 43.7 No idea- 11.7	Yes - 46.3 No - 43.1 No idea- 10.6
Registration of cigarette selling places is suitable	Yes - 39.6 No - 48.4 No idea- 12.0	Yes - 34.9 No - 52.1 No idea- 13.0	Yes - 33.8 No - 53.9 No idea- 12.3	Yes - 42.4 No - 45.7 No idea- 11.9



POS-Alcohol Objective

Public opinion can be described as an aggregate of the individual views, attitudes, and beliefs about a particular topic, expressed by a significant proportion of a community. Public opinion can have various effects on how policy is made or viewed.

Public opinion plays an important role in the political sphere. It guides government action, influences public policy, gives feedback to politicians and policy makers, and it gives self-rule in democracy.

The Public Opinion Survey on Alcohol regulations (POS-Alcohol) is a National level survey conducted by the National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol which is the focal point of the country on tobacco and alcohol control to the Ministry of Health.

The main objective of this survey is to explore the public opinion on current and suggested alcohol regulations and to utilize the main findings of the survey for advocacy purposes during future policy making activities.

POS-Alcohol Methodology

POS-Alcohol includes information on respondents' background characteristics, alcohol use, direct and indirect media promotions of alcohol products, public opinion on current and suggested alcohol control regulations, and knowledge on selected key alcohol facts.

POS-Alcohol was conducted in 2021. Sample size was 1027 and individuals over 15 years of age were selected. Survey was conducted using a pretested self-administered questionnaire which was developed by an expert committee. Both paper based and online platform were used for data collection.

POS-Alcohol Highlights

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

- 62.8% were male and 37.2% were female
- 40.1% were young adults (17-30), 35.6% were middle aged adults (31-45), and 24.2% were old aged adults (>45)

ALCOHOL USE

- 23.8% were current alcohol users
- 36.2% were ever alcohol users

MEDIA PROMOTIONS

- 54.3% have observed direct alcohol promotions through the digital media during past three months
- 77.2% have observed indirect alcohol promotions through the digital media during past three months

KNOWLEDGE

- Only 22.4% were aware that approximate annual death toll in Sri Lanka due to alcohol consumption is 18000
- Only 18.4% were aware that percentage of annual alcohol tax revenue compared to the overall tax revenue is 6%
- 34.2% were aware about the Quitline telephone number operated by the NATA

KEY PUBLIC OPINIONS

- 94.1% agree with banning consumption of alcohol in all public places
- 94.4% agree with banning alcohol sale within an area of 500 meters from schools
- 35.9% perceive that Sri Lankan education provides necessary inducement to desist from alcohol
- 69.3% agree with banning all forms of alcohol products use within Sri Lanka
- 54.0% agree with banning the use of alcohol within Sri Lanka only for Sri Lankans
- 64.6% perceive that human rights of non-alcohol users are violated due to alcohol users
- 49.8% perceive that alcohol should continue to be a legalized substance
- 80.2% perceive that the pictorial warnings should be included in alcohol packaging
- 72.4% agree with banning the sale of quarter arrack bottle

Public Opinion on Key Alcohol Regulations

Regulation	Overall opinion (%)	Opinion of current alcohol users (%)	Opinion of ever alcohol users (%)	Opinion of never alcohol users (%)
Banning consumption of alcohol in all public places	Yes - 94.1	Yes - 84.8	Yes - 88.2	Yes - 97.4
	No - 4.2	No - 12.3	No - 9.1	No - 1.4
	No idea- 1.7	No idea-2.9	No idea-2.7	No idea-1.2
Banning alcohol sale within an area of 500 meters from schools	Yes - 94.4	Yes - 85.2	Yes - 88.7	Yes - 97.6
	No - 4.0	No - 11.9	No - 8.9	No - 1.2
	No idea-1.6	No idea-2.9	No idea-2.4	No idea-1.2
Sri Lankan education provides necessary inducement to desist from alcohol	Yes - 35.9	Yes - 27.9	Yes - 30.6	Yes - 38.9
	No - 54.4	No - 60.7	No - 58.6	No - 52.1
	No idea- 9.7	No idea-11.4	No idea- 10.8	No idea-9.0
Banning use of all types of alcohol products in Sri Lanka	Yes - 69.3	Yes - 38.9	Yes - 49.2	Yes - 80.8
	No - 22.0	No - 50.8	No - 41.9	No - 10.7
	No idea-8.7	No idea-10.3	No idea-8.9	No idea-8.5
Banning use of all types of alcohol products in Sri Lanka only for Sri Lankans	Yes - 54.0	Yes - 29.5	Yes - 38.2	Yes - 63.1
	No - 33.2	No - 50.0	No - 49.5	No - 24.0
	No idea-12.8	No idea-11.5	No idea-12.4	No idea-12.9
Human rights of non-alcohol users are violated due to alcohol users	Yes - 64.6	Yes - 45.9	Yes - 53.8	Yes - 70.7
	No - 24.1	No - 42.6	No - 36.0	No - 17.4
	No idea-11.3	No idea-11.5	No idea-10.2	No idea-11.9
Alcohol should continue to be a legalized substance	Yes - 49.8	Yes - 58.2	Yes - 53.8	Yes - 47.5
	No - 37.0	No - 31.1	No - 34.1	No - 38.6
	No idea-13.2	No idea-10.7	No idea-12.1	No idea-13.9
Pictorial warnings should be included in alcohol packaging	Yes - 80.2	Yes - 67.6	Yes - 73.7	Yes - 84.0
	No - 12.5	No - 24.2	No - 19.1	No - 8.7
	No idea-7.3	No idea-8.2	No idea-7.2	No idea-7.3
Banning the sale of quarter arrack bottle	Yes - 72.4	Yes - 49.6	Yes - 58.3	Yes - 80.5
	No - 15.3	No - 37.7	No - 29.0	No - 7.5
	No idea-12.3	No idea-12.7	No idea-12.7	No idea-12.0

KEY FACTS FROM PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL REGULATIONS - 2021

The overwhelming majority of respondents (95%), which include smokers, want smoke-free public places

- Secondhand smoke is a known cause of death and disease. There is no safe level of secondhand smoke exposure
- Smoke-free laws improve public health by reducing the public's exposure to secondhand smoke, helping smokers reduce cigarette consumption, and helping smokers quit
- The only effective way to protect the public from secondhand smoke is to enact comprehensive smoke-free laws that cover all public places. Partial laws and/or designed smoking areas or rooms do not work

Sri Lankans want to protect their children from tobacco and alcohol advertisements and sales. Almost all the respondents (95%) want to ban the sale of any tobacco product and alcohol product within an area of 500 meters from schools

- Point of sale advertising is a powerful form of advertising used by the tobacco industry to sell its products and is especially effective with youth and smokers trying to quit
- Tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship bans must include point of sale
- Comprehensive bans of tobacco and alcohol advertising, promotion, and sponsorships are essential to reduce the consumption
- Banning the sale of tobacco and alcohol products near schools will limit the availability and accessibility of those products to youngsters and ultimately will help to reduce the consumption

Over 65% of all respondents to the poll want regulations to ban the sale of single cigarette sticks

- The sale of single sticks encourages smoking and initiation among poor, especially youth
- Retailers are more likely to sell single cigarettes to minors than to adults, thus probably the initiation of smoking
- Tobacco control laws should ban the sale of single sticks and make tobacco products as expensive as possible for consumers through adequate levels of taxation

Over 70% of all respondents to the poll want regulations to ban the sale of quarter arrack bottle

- The sale of quarter arrack bottle encourages drinking and initiation among poor, especially youth
- Retailers are more likely to sell quarter arrack bottle to minors, thus probably the initiation of alcohol drinking
- Alcohol control laws should ban the sale of quarter arrack bottle and make alcohol products as expensive as possible for consumers through adequate levels of taxation

දුම්කොළ හා මද්‍යසාර රෙගුලාසි පිළිබඳ මහජන මත විමසුමෙන් (2021) අනාවරණය වූ වැදගත් කරුණු

දුම් පානය කරන්නන් ඇතුළුව ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වූවන් සාතිශය බහුතරයකට (95%) දුම් පානයෙන් තොර ප්‍රසිද්ධ ස්ථාන අවශ්‍ය විය.

- වක්‍ර දුම් පානය මරණය හා රෝග සඳහා හේතුකාරක වන බව ප්‍රත්‍යක්ෂ කරුණකි. වක්‍ර දුම් පානයට නිරාවරණයෙහි ආරක්ෂිත මට්ටමක් නොමැත.
- දුම් පානය වැළැක්වීමේ නීති වක්‍ර දුම් පානයට මහජනයා නිරාවරණය වීම අඩු කිරීම, දුම්වැටි පරිභෝජනය අඩු කිරීමට දුම් පානය කරන්නන්ට සහායවීම සහ දුම් පානය කරන්නන්ට දුම් පානයෙන් ඉවත්වීමට උපකාර වීම මගින් මහජන සෞඛ්‍ය වැඩි දියුණු කරයි.
- වක්‍ර දුම් පානයෙන් මහජනයා ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා ඇති එකම සඵල ක්‍රමය වන්නේ සියලු ප්‍රසිද්ධ ස්ථාන ආවරණය කරමින් එවැනි ස්ථානවල දුම් පානය වැළැක්වීමේ පුළුල් නීති ක්‍රියාවට නැංවීමයි. අසුරු නීති සහ/හෝ දුම් පානය සඳහා වෙන්කළ ස්ථාන හෝ කාමර ඇති කිරීම මේ සඳහා පිළියමක් නොවේ.

දුම්කොළ හා මද්‍යසාර ප්‍රචාරක දැන්වීම් සහ අලෙවියෙන් තම දරුවන් ආරක්ෂා කරගැනීමට ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයන්ට උවමනාය. ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වූ සියලු දෙනාටම පාහේ (95%) පාසල්වල සිට මීටර 500 ක ප්‍රදේශයක් තුළ දුම්කොළ නිෂ්පාදන සහ මද්‍යසාර නිෂ්පාදන අලෙවිය තහනම් කරවීම අවශ්‍ය විය.

- තම නිෂ්පාදන අලෙවි කිරීම පිණිස දුම්කොළ කර්මාන්තය විසින් යොදා ගනු ලබන ප්‍රබල ප්‍රචාරණ ක්‍රමවේදයක් වන්නේ විකුණුම් ස්ථාන ප්‍රචාරණය වන අතර තරුණ පිරිස් සහ දුම් පානය අත්හැරීමට උත්සාහ කරන්නන්ට අදාළව එය ඉතා ඵලදායී වේ.
- දුම්කොළ ප්‍රචාරණය, ප්‍රචර්ධනය සහ අනුග්‍රාහකත්වය සඳහා පනවා ඇති තහනම් කිරීම් විකුණුම් ස්ථානවලට අදාළ විය යුතුය.
- දුම්වැටි පරිභෝජනය අවම කිරීම පිණිස දුම්කොළ හා මද්‍යසාර ප්‍රචාරණය, ප්‍රචර්ධනය සහ අනුග්‍රාහකත්වය පිළිබඳ පුළුල් තහනමක් අත්‍යාවශ්‍යය.
- පාසල් ආසන්නයේ දුම්කොළ හා මද්‍යසාර නිෂ්පාදන අලෙවිය තහනම් කිරීම එම නිෂ්පාදන ළමුන්ට ලබා ගැනීමට ඇති ඉඩකඩ අනුරාලන අතර එය අවසානයේදී පරිභෝජනය අඩු කිරීම පිණිස දායක වනු ඇත.

විමසුමට ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වූවන්ගෙන් 65% කට තනි දුම්වැටි අලෙවිය තහනම් කිරීමේ රෙගුලාසි අවශ්‍ය විය.

- තනි දුම්වැටි අලෙවිය දිළිඳු පිරිස් සහ විශේෂයෙන්ම තරුණයන් දුම් පානය සහ දුම් පානය ආරම්භ කිරීමට පොළඹවලයි.
- සිල්ලර වෙළෙන්දන් තනි දුම්වැටි වැඩිහිටියන්ට වඩා ළමුන්ට විකිණීමේ වැඩි ඉඩ කඩක් ඇති අතර එමගින් දුම් පානය සඳහා ඔවුන් යොමුවීමේ හැකියාවක් පවතී.
- දුම්කොළ පාලන නීති මගින් තනි දුම්වැටි අලෙවිය තහනම් කළ යුතු අතර ප්‍රමාණවත් මට්ටමක බදු පැනවීම් තුළින් දුම්කොළ නිෂ්පාදන මිල පාරිභෝගිකයන් සඳහා හැකිතාක් ඉහළ නැංවිය යුතුය.

විමසුම සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වූ සියලු දෙනා අතුරින් 70% දෙනෙකුට වැඩි පිරිසකට අරක්කු කාලේ බෝතලය විකිණීම තහනම් කිරීමේ රෙගුලාසි අවශ්‍ය විය.

- අරක්කු කාලේ බෝතලය දිළිඳු පිරිස් සහ විශේෂයෙන්ම තරුණයන් මත්පැන් පානයට මත්පැන් ආරම්භ කිරීමට පොළඹවලයි.
- සිල්ලර වෙළෙන්දන් කාලේ බෝතලය බාල වයස්කරුවන්ට විකිණීමේ වැඩි ඉඩකඩක් පවතින අතර එමගින් මත්පැන් පානය සඳහා ඔවුන් යොමුවීමේ හැකියාවක් පවතී.
- මද්‍යසාර පාලන නීති මගින් කාලේ අරක්කු බෝතල අලෙවිය තහනම් කළ යුතු අතර ප්‍රමාණවත් මට්ටමක බදු පැනවීම් තුළින් මද්‍යසාර නිෂ්පාදනවල මිල පාරිභෝගිකයන් සඳහා හැකිතාක් ඉහළ නැංවිය යුතුය.

புகையிலை மற்றும் மதுசாரம் மீதான தேசிய அதிகார சபை

புகையிலை மற்றும் மதுசாரம் தொடர்பான ஒழுங்குவிதிகள் - 2021 பற்றிய பொதுக் கருத்துக் கணிப்பின் மூலம் வெளிக்கொணரப்பட்ட முக்கிய விடயங்கள்

புகைப்பிடிப்பவர்கள் உட்பட பதிலளித்தவர்களில் பெரும்பான்மையானவர்கள் (95%) புகைபிடிக்காத பொது இடங்களை விரும்புகின்றனர்.

- இரண்டாம் நிலை புகைத்தல் மரணம் மற்றும் நோய்க்கான அறியப்பட்ட காரணமாகும். இரண்டாம் நிலை புகைக்கு வெளிப்படுவதில் பாதுகாப்பான மட்டம் கிடையாது.
- புகைத்தலைத் தடுக்கும் சட்டங்கள், இரண்டாம் நிலை புகைத்தலுக்கு மக்கள் வெளிப்படுவதைக் குறைத்தல், புகைப்பிடிப்பவர்களுக்கு சிகரெட் நுகர்வைக் குறைக்க உதவுதல் மற்றும் புகைப்பிடிப்பவர்களுக்கு புகைத்தலை நிறுத்த உதவுதல் மூலம் பொது சுகாதாரத்தை மேம்படுத்துகின்றன.
- இரண்டாம் நிலை புகைத்தலில் இருந்து பொதுமக்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கான ஒரே பயனுள்ள வழி அனைத்து பொது இடங்களையும் உள்ளடக்கியதாக அத்தகைய இடங்களில் புகைத்தலைத் தடுக்கும் விரிவான சட்டங்களை இயற்றுவதாகும். பகுதியளவான சட்டங்கள் மற்றும், அல்லது வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட புகைபிடிக்கும் பிரதேசங்கள் அல்லது அறைகள் என்பவற்றை உருவாக்குவது தீர்வாகமாட்டாது.

புகையிலை மற்றும் மதுபான விளம்பரங்கள் மற்றும் விற்பனையில் இருந்து தமது பிள்ளைகளைப் பாதுகாக்க இலங்கையர்கள் விரும்புகின்றனர். ஏறக்குறைய அனைத்து பதிலளித்தவர்களும் (95%) பாடசாலைகளிலிருந்து 500 மீட்டர் பரப்பளவில் புகையிலைப் பொருட்கள் மற்றும் மதுபானம் விற்பனை செய்யப்படுவதை தடை செய்ய விரும்புகிறார்கள்.

- கொள்வனவு செய்யப்படும் இடத்தில் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் விளம்பரம் என்பது புகையிலை தொழில்துறையால் அதன் தயாரிப்புகளை விற்பனை செய்வதற்காக பயன்படுத்தப்படும் ஒரு சக்திவாய்ந்த விளம்பர வடிவமாகும் என்பதுடன் இளைஞர்கள் மற்றும் புகைத்தலிலிருந்து வெளியேற முயற்சிக்கும் புகைப்பிடிப்பவர்களுக்கு இது மிகவும் பயனுள்ளதாக இருக்கும்.
- புகையிலை விளம்பரம், ஊக்குவிப்பு மற்றும் அனுசரணைத் தடைகள் விற்பனை நிலையங்களுக்கும் ஏற்படையதாக இருத்தல் வேண்டும்.
- நுகர்வினைக் குறைப்பதற்கு புகையிலை மற்றும் மதுபான விளம்பரங்கள், ஊக்குவிப்பு மற்றும் அனுசரணை ஆகியவை தொடர்பாக விரிவான தடைகள் இன்றியமையாததாகும்.
- பாடசாலைகளுக்கு அருகில் புகையிலை மற்றும் மதுபான உற்பத்திப் பொருட்களை விற்பனை செய்வதைத் தடைசெய்வது இளைஞர்களுக்கு அத் தயாரிப்புகளின் கிடைக்கும் தன்மையையும் அணுகலையும் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதுடன் இறுதியில் நுகர்வைக் குறைக்கவும் உதவும்.

கருத்துக் கணிப்புக்குப் பதிலளித்தவர்களில் 65% க்கும் அதிகமானோர் தனி சிகரெட் குச்சிகளை விற்பனை செய்வதைத் தடைசெய்யும் ஒழுங்குவிதிகளை விரும்புகிறார்கள்

- தனி சிகரெட் விற்பனையானது ஏழைகள், குறிப்பாக இளைஞர்கள் மத்தியில் புகைபிடித்தலை மற்றும் புகைபிடிக்க ஆரம்பிக்க தூண்டுதலை ஏற்படுத்துகின்றது.
- சில்லறை விற்பனையாளர்கள் பெரியவர்களை விட சிறார்களுக்கு தனி சிகரெட்டுகளை விற்பதற்கு அதிக வாய்ப்பு உள்ளதுடன் இதனால் அவர்கள் புகைபிடித்தலில் நாட்டம் கொள்ள வாய்ப்புமுள்ளது.
- புகையிலைக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு சட்டங்கள் மூலம் தனி சிகரெட் விற்பனையை தடை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதோடு போதுமானளவு வரிவிதிப்பு மூலம் நுகர்வோருக்கு புகையிலை பொருட்கள் முடிந்தவரை விலை உயர்ந்ததாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.

கருத்துக் கணிப்புக்குப் பதிலளித்தவர்களில் 70% க்கும் அதிகமானோர் காப்போத்தல் சாராய விற்பனையை தடை செய்யும் ஒழுங்குவிதிகளை விரும்புகிறார்கள்

- காப்போத்தல் சாராய விற்பனையானது ஏழைகள், குறிப்பாக இளைஞர்கள் மத்தியில் குடிப்பழக்கத்தை ஊக்குவிக்கின்றது.
- சில்லறை விற்பனையாளர்கள் காப்போத்தல் சாராயத்தை சிறார்களுக்கு விற்பதற்கு அதிக வாய்ப்புமுள்ளதுடன் இதனால் மது அருந்துவதில் அவர்கள் நாட்டம் கொள்ள வாய்ப்புமுள்ளது.
- மதுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டங்கள் மூலம் காப்போத்தல் சாராய விற்பனையைத் தடை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதோடு போதுமானளவு வரிவிதிப்பு மூலம் நுகர்வோருக்கு மதுபானப் பொருட்கள் முடிந்தவரை விலை உயர்ந்ததாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.



දුම්කොළ හා මද්‍යසාර පිළිබඳ ජාතික අධිකාරිය
புகையிலை மற்றும் மதுசாரம் மீதான தேசிய அதிகாரச்சபை
National Authority on Tobacco & Alcohol

