

OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER
(OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE)
UNAKOTI DISTRICT:: KAILASHAHAR, TRIPURA

No. 10250-51 /F.8 (RTI)/UD/16

Dated, the 8th August, 2017

To
Sri Sushil Kambampati,
White Rann Content & Services,
ZKNB6DN9-TR 6th Floor, JMD Regent Square,
M.G. Road, Gurgaon-122002

Reference: -Your application dated 26/06/2017 in respect of supplying information under RTI Act, 2005.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the above, the information in respect of Unakoti District is as follows:-

- 1) There are 05 Police Stations in Unakoti District where the order pertaining to the reference amendment of section 77 of the Juvenile (Care and Protection of children) Act of 2015 has been circulated vide this Office D.R.No. 1348-54 dt. 01.03.2016 received from DGP, Tripura vide letter No. 7077-84/F.6 (26)/PHQ(CS)/15 dated 18-02-2016 (copy enclosed).
- 2) No case has been registered under section 77 of the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act of 2015 in Unakoti District between January 2015 & now.

If you have any grievance about the above mentioned information, you have the right to file an appeal against the decision within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of this letter.

The full particulars of the Appellate Authority to whom you can prefer an appeal is given below:-

Deputy Inspector General of Police (Northern Range) Tripura, Kumarghat.

Yours faithfully,



State Public Information Officer
(Office of the Superintendent of Police)
Unakoti District, Kailashahar, Tripura
Telephone No.03824-222392

Copy to:-

The AIGP (HQr), State Public Information Officer, PHQ, Tripura, Agartala for kind information. This refers to PHQ's letter vide No.27977-85/F.RV (171-B)/PHQ/75 dated 06/07/2017.



State Public Information Officer
(Office of the Superintendent of Police)
Unakoti District, Kailashahar, Tripura
Telephone No.03824-222392

Order No. ___/2016

Subject: Strict enforcement of Section 77 of the Juvenile Justice Act for the protection of children from exposure to tobacco

1. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 [the Act] of Ministry of Women and Child Development came into force on 15th January, 2016. With the enforcement of the Act the old Act of 2010 (Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2010) stands repealed.
2. This is an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, and social re-integration. This is to be done by adopting a child-friendly approaches in the adjudication and disposal of matters related to children in the best interest of children, for their ultimate rehabilitation through various institutions established under the enactment.
3. As per Section 2 (12) of the Act "child" means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age; Section 2 (18), of the Act define "Child Welfare Police Officer" as officer which are officer designated under section 107(1) of the Act.
4. As per Section 77 of the Act, it is an offence against a child, if a person gives or causes to be given, to any child any intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug or tobacco products or psychotropic substance, except on the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees. By modifying Section 77 and inserting tobacco as a prohibited substance to children, the Act recognizes the harmful effects of tobacco and the tobacco industry's sinister design to specifically target vulnerable children as their new consumers. In a path breaking amendment to curb the growing menace of tobacco, the act has modified section 77 of the previous 2010 Act.
5. As per Section 107 which talks about the Child Welfare Police Officer and Special Juvenile Police Unit.
(1) In every police station, at least one officer not below the rank of assistant sub-inspector, with aptitude, appropriate training and orientation may be designated as child welfare police officer to exclusively deal with children either as victims

perpetrators, in co-ordination with the police, voluntary and non-governmental organisations.

(2) To co-ordinate all functions of police related to children, the State Government shall constitute Special Juvenile Police Units in each district and city, headed by a police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police or above and consisting of all police officers designated under sub-section (1) and two social workers having experience of working in the field of child welfare, of whom one shall be a woman.

(3) All police officers of the Special Juvenile Police Units shall be provided special training, especially at induction as child welfare police officer, to enable them to perform their functions more effectively.

(4) Special Juvenile Police Unit also includes Railway police dealing with children.

6. The purport of the above provisions of the Act is to ensure by all means a complete protection to the children below the age of 18 years from exposure to tobacco, for it's a known fact and evident from several studies that if a person is not addicted to tobacco use till 18 years the chances of him taking up the habit thereafter is very slight. Every police officer in order to discharge his duty in conformity with objectives and legal provisions of this special act must have a special knowledge of the provisions of the above mentioned Act.

7. Now therefore, in light of the above every police officers are hereby directed to ensure strict compliance of the above provisions and action should be initiated in case anyone is found violating the said provisions.

2/16/2016

https://www.mail.gov.in/wc_static/layout/shell.html?lang=en&3.0.1.2.0_15121607

Date: 02/13/16 01:04

From: Geeta Anil Kumar

Subject: Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act 2016

To: dgp@tripurapolice.nic.in

Cc: Pankaj Chaturvedi <chaturvedi.pankaj@gmail.com>

NO - 77 / DGP / PS

21/17.2.20

general_JJ Act Order.draft.docx (18kB)

Respected Sir,

The use of tobacco is a prominent risk factor for 6 to 8 leading causes of death and almost 40% of the Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) including cancers, cardio-vascular diseases and lung disorders are directly attributable to tobacco. Conservative estimates of tobacco attributable deaths in India are about 10 lakhs a year. Of the dead, about 70% women and 580,000 men) will be lost during the productive periods of their lives-between the ages of 30 and 69 years of cancers in males and 20% cancers in females can be directly attributed to tobacco use. As per the Global Youth Survey, 2009, there is evidence that young persons in India are increasingly taking up the use of tobacco and 14% youth in the age group of 13-15 years consume tobacco in some form or other (Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2009) more than 5500 children start tobacco consumption daily.

The efforts of the tobacco industry are always to attract young and gullible to the world of tobacco. "Catch them young" is their motto, and use of tobacco products is projected as synonymous with adulthood, modernity, affluence, social status, norm, elegance, etc. The fear of falling sales, adverse articles and medical and media reports have prompted the tobacco industry to innovate new ways to promote their products amongst children through food products and stationery products intended for use of children.

As per Section 77 of the Juvenile Justice Act, it is an offence against a child, if a person gives or causes to be given to a child any intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug or tobacco products or psychotropic substance, except on the order of a qualified medical practitioner, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees. By modifying Section 77 and inserting a provision to prohibit the sale of tobacco products to children, the Act recognizes the harmful effects of tobacco and the tobacco industry's design to specifically target vulnerable children as their new consumers. In a path breaking amendment to curb the menace of tobacco, the act has modified section 77 of the previous 2010 Act.

Please pass necessary orders for dissemination and implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act 2016 and save children from exposure to tobacco.

With warmest personal regards,

Prof Pankaj Chaturvedi
Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai
chaturvedi.pankaj@gmail.com
+919869486912

21/02/2016

ATG / CD

Hellcs

13/16/16

P. Anil Kumar

All out for

P.

done

Office of the S.P (Unakoti) GS
DESPATCH
No. 1348-54
Date 01-03-16

RECEIVED
No. 58(1) Date 27
SP (Unakoti) Off
Kailashahar
of Police CS
Received No. 296/2
Date 01/03/16

Page No. 2

No. 7077-84 /F.6 (26)/PHQ (CS)/15
GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
TRIPURA : : AGARTALA.

Dated, Agartala, the 18th February, 2016

Copy to: -

1-8. The SsP-(West)/Khowai/Sepahijala/ South/Gomati/Dhalai/North/
Unakoti, Tripura, for information and necessary action.

(Lalhminga Darlo)
Asstt. Insp. Genl. of Police (Crim)
For Director General of Police
Tripura : : Agartala

S.P/W
Khowai
Kindly see.
02/03/16

cls
Send it to all oc pss / SDP
for n/s
JK
29/02/16