

Government of Tripura
Office of the Superintendent of Police
Khowai District, Tripura

No. 7868-69/SP (DIB)/KHW/17

Dated, the 4th August, 2017.

To
Mr. Sushil Kambampati
White Rann Content & Services
ZKNB6DN-TR 6th Floor, JMD Regent Square
M. G. Road, Gurgaon 122 002.

Reference : - Your application, dated-26/06/2017 & subsequent AIGP (HQR) (State Public Information Officer), PHQ, Tripura, Agartala office letter No.27977-85/F.RV. (171-B)/PHQ/17, dated-06/07/2017.

Subject : - Information under Right to Information Act' 2005.

Sir,

With reference to the subject matter cited above.

The information in respect of Khowai District, Tripura is as follows.

1. There is total 05 numbers of Police Stations having in Khowai District, Tripura.
The name of PSS as follows-
 - i. Khowai Police Station.
 - ii. Champahour Police Station.
 - iii. Kalyanpur Police Station.
 - iv. Teliamura Police Station.
 - v. Mungiakami Police Station.

The order copy of amendment of Section 77 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2015 is enclosed for your information.

2. No such case registered under Section 77 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2015 in Khowai District from January, 2015 to till.

In case of any complaint in the above report you can appeal to the Appellate Authority within 30 days on receipt of this report. The particulars of the Appellate Authority to whom you can appeal is given below:-

Deputy Inspector General of Police (Southern Range), Tripura, Agartala.

Encl :- As stated.

ms 8'04/8/17.
Superintendent of Police
State Public Information Officer
Khowai District, Tripura

Copy for kind information to:-

The Assistant Inspector General of Police (HQR), Tripura.

ms 8'04/8/17.
Superintendent of Police
State Public Information Officer
Khowai District, Tripura
Supdt. of Police (KHW)
Khowai District, Tripura.

G.P. (G/S) KHOWAI
DESPATCH
No. 731-84
Dated 3.3.16

G.P. (G/S) KHOWAI
RECEIVED
No. 278
Dated 3.3.16



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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.

Handwritten notes:
Send copy
to all SsP/OC
for their info
18/2/16

Handwritten notes:
DySG (HW)
Go through this
A brief
18/2/16
Supdt. of Police (KHW)
Khowai District, Tripura.

Page No.2

Signature: 18/2/16
(Lalhminga Darlong)
Asstt. Inspr. Genl. of Police (Crime)
For Director General of Police
Tripura : : Agartala

Dated, Agartala, the 18th February, 2016.

Subject: Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act 2016
To: dgp@tripurapolice.nic.in
Cc: Pankaj Chaturvedi <chaturvedi.pankaj@gmail.com>

Date: 02/13/16 01:04 PM
From: Geeta Anil Kumar <geetaa@h

general_JJ Act Order draft.docx (18kB)

NO - 77 / DGP / PS / 16
21.17.2.2016

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 use. Conservative estimates of tobacco attributable deaths in India are about 10 lakhs a year. Of the dead, about 70% (90,000 women and 580,000 men) will be lost during the productive periods of their lives-between the ages of 30 and 69 years. 50% of cancers in males and 20% cancers in females can be directly attributed to tobacco use. As per the Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2009, there is evidence that young persons in India are increasingly taking up the use of tobacco and 14.6% of the 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 class 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 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.

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

With warmest personal regards,

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

ATG/c?
Helds

Sign
M. in... instr - to at

All for...
not SSP

P. in

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 the child welfare police officer to exclusively deal with children either as victims or

(5)

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.