



**STRATEGIC INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC
HEALTH EDUCATION & RESEARCH**

**Assessing Compliance of Anti-Tobacco
Laws Including COTPA 2003 by
Tobacco Vendors at Points of Sale (POS)
in District Muktsar of Punjab,
to Advance Tobacco Control at
Sub-National Level
JUNE-2022**

By

**STRATEGIC INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION & RESEARCH
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In collaboration with

**WHO
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Supported by:

**District Tobacco Control Cell (DTCC),
Muktsar, Punjab**

BACKGROUND

Tobacco being one of the leading causes of all Non-Communicable Diseases including cancer, is considered one of the major public health problems worldwide resulting in 1.4 million deaths in India alone and more than 7 million deaths in the world yearly. [1]

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) reports that in India, every year, almost 1,60,000 people are diagnosed with cancer, 4.5 million develop heart disease, and 3.9 million develop chronic obstructive lung disease due to tobacco use.[2] According to the Global Youth Tobacco Survey, GYTS 4 released this year, nearly one-fifth of students aged 13-15 years are using tobacco products in India. It also revealed that 38 percent of cigarettes, 47 percent of bidi, and 52 percent of smokeless tobacco users picked up the habit before their 10th birthday. [3]

According to the **National Family Health Survey 2005–06 (NFHS-3)** in India, about 57% of men and 10.8% of women between 15 and 49 years use some form of tobacco. There was an increase in tobacco usage in any form within a period of 7 years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

However, the NFHS-4 (2014–2015) reports, tobacco use among men has fallen from 57% in 2005–06 to 47% and in females from 10.8% to 6.8%. This reduction in tobacco consumption is mainly due to the implementation of various regulations by the Indian government to combat the menace of tobacco. The NFHS-5 (2020–2021) reports stated that men had started showing reluctance towards use of tobacco as it has come down by 32.81 per cent between 2015-16 and 2020-21, however in a startling revelation, the use of tobacco among women has gone up four times in the state of Punjab during the past five years, the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) confirmed. [4]

The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) put forward a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship would reduce the use of tobacco products worldwide. India was one among the member countries, which first signed the FCTC and passed a strong comprehensive law, Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Product Act (COTPA) in 2003. COTPA has various sections, the key of the sections being prohibition of smoking in public places, ban on advertisements of tobacco products, and prohibition of the sale of tobacco products to minors and within 100 yards of educational institutions. However, the success of any implied regulations is based on thorough implementation, periodic monitoring, and evaluation.

Globally, In Europe the licensing systems have been adopted in Finland, Hungary, France, Italy and Spain. Finland and Hungary adopted Tobacco licensing with great public support. Hungary reduced the number of stores by 83 per cent from around 42,000 to 7,000 in 2013 and Finland reduced the number of outlets by 28 percent. The Netherlands reduced no. of 16,000 outlets to 4,000 in Nov 2020. In France, Italy and Spain, the tobacco sales have been monopolized by their respective national governments.[5] Also, Bangladesh became a member of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on February 27, 2005. The Tobacco Control Implementation Guidelines were issued by the Local Government Division

of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives for Local Government Institutions. The issued guidelines ensured proper implementation of the Tobacco Control Act by local governments, which included retail license requirements and sales restrictions based on the location, among other measures. (Tobacco Vendor Licensing section 8, clause 8.1 – 8.8 under National Policy) [6]

In Tamil Nadu the use of any form of tobacco among women had decreased from 2.8% in NFHS-3 to 2.2% in NFHS-4 and among men from 40.1% to 31.7%. But, the Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2 (GATS-2) reveals that among all states in South India, Tamil Nadu reported a higher prevalence of tobacco usage (20%) when compared to GATS1(16.2%).The GATS-2 also showed that 81.1% of smokers had bought cigarettes at stores from tobacco vendors indicating the easy availability of tobacco products. [7]

Studies conducted in North India report poor compliance with tobacco vendors to COTPA. One of those studies was Effective Smoke-Free Policies in Achieving a High Level of Compliance With Smoke-Free Law: Experiences From A District of North India by Sonu Goel, Khaiwal Ravindra, Rana J Singh,Deepak Sharma. India's tobacco control law known as Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA 2003) prevents smoking in public places and requires display of 'No smoking' signages with proper specifications at certain points. However, its implementation and enforcement still requires diligence. The aim of the study was to make sure people were in compliance with the COTPA law in public places of a district of North India. A cross sectional study was conducted in November–December 2011 in SAS Nagar Mohali of North India. Public places including hotels, restaurants, bars, shopping malls, government offices, educational institutions, healthcare facilities and transit stations were surveyed. The study tool used in the study was adapted from the guide on 'Assessing compliance with smoke-free law' developed jointly by the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease. Results The overall compliance rate towards section 4 of COTPA was 92.3%. No active smoking was observed in 94.2% of the public places. In 90% of the public places 'No Smoking' signage were displayed as per COTPA. The health and educational institutions had maximum compliance with the COTPA smoke-free law while transit sites showed the least compliance. [8]

PURPOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN:



The project aims at establishing an institutional framework for tobacco control in Muktsar, Punjab by making Tobacco Vendors (POS) aware about the violations of Anti-tobacco laws and environmental degradation due to tobacco product waste (Stubs, Plastic pouches and spitting etc.).

CONTEXT:

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS 2)-2017 estimates that 28.6 percent (266.8 million) of adults in India, aged 15 and above are tobacco consumers in some form. Out of the adult population 24.9 percent (232.4 million) are daily tobacco users and 3.7 percent (34.4 million) are occasional users. The tobacco use among men was 42.4 percent and among women it was 14.2 percent. Every third adult (32.5%) from rural areas and every fifth adult (21.2%) from urban areas reported the use of tobacco currently. GATS 2 shows that in almost half (48.8%) of the households smoking was allowed inside the house, which led to little more than one-third (35.0%) of the non-smokers being exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS) at home. [9]

India's tobacco control legislation [Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act of 2003 (COTPA)] and National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP:2007-08) ensures to fulfil obligations under FCTC including effective tobacco taxation and monitoring of Tobacco Industry interference in tobacco control. Under the 12th Five Year Plan, NTCP coverage has been increased from 53 districts (2007-08) to over 400 districts (by December 2016) across 35 states / UTs of India. Violations of Anti-tobacco laws have been rampant on POS and there is also a poor knowledge about TPW and the violations of Pollution Control Act.

Thus, it is important to establish an institutional framework for tobacco control in Muktsar, Punjab by sensitizing the Tobacco Vendors and the officials of various stakeholder departments about the importance of following various Anti-Tobacco laws including COTPA and the Pollution Control Act. Further, the principal investigator (and organization) has a strong network of institutional partners (and institutions) in Muktsar, Punjab.

The situation of tobacco prevalence in the Punjab Jurisdiction is as follows:

- As per Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2016–17 the prevalence of current tobacco use in Punjab was found to be 13.4% in GATS-2 as compared to 11.7 % of GATS-1
- 13.6% of men, 0.4% of women and 7.3% of all adults currently smoke tobacco.
- 15.0% of men, 0.3% of women and 8.0% of all adults currently use smokeless tobacco
- 25.3% of men, 0.5% of women and 13.4% of all adults either smoke tobacco and/ or use smokeless tobacco.
- From GATS 1 to GATS 2, the prevalence of smoking has remained almost the same. The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use has increased significantly by 1.5 percentage points from GATS 1 to GATS 2. The prevalence of any tobacco use has increased from 11.7% in GATS 1 to 13.4 in GATS 2, however, the increase is not significant.
- Bidi and khaini are the two most commonly used tobacco products; 5.9% of adults smoke bidi and 5.2% use khaini.
- The mean age at initiation of tobacco use has increased from 18.4 years in GATS 1 to 19.9 years in GATS 2.

Second-Hand Smoke

- 31.4 % of all adults were exposed to second-hand smoke at home.
- 23.3% of all adults who worked indoors were exposed to second-hand smoke at their workplace.
- 15.8% of all adults were exposed to second-hand smoke at any public place.

Adults who thought about quitting because of a warning label on packages of cigarette, bidi and smokeless tobacco, GATS Punjab, 2016-17: 63.9% for cigarettes, 58.2 % for bidis, and 56 % for smokeless tobacco.

OBJECTIVE:

The campaign aimed at establishing an institutional framework for tobacco control in Muktsar, Punjab by making Tobacco Vendors (POS) aware about the environmental degradation due to tobacco product waste (Stubs, Plastic pouches and spitting etc.) and the violations of Anti-tobacco laws.

Examples of other such studies in India are:

1 Kumar S, Kapoor S, Sharma R, Pandey AK, Singh RJ. Compliance assessment with tobacco control regulations at wheelchair-based (WC) tobacco Point of sale (POS) in Delhi, India.

A multistage random sampling was done in the 11 districts of Delhi and 200 WC-PoSs were identified in May–June 2017. Areas 1 km around each selected landmark were mapped using a map tool, and WC-PoSs were screened using a self-designed study tool (background information and compliance checklist). Descriptive statistics were used to characterize the data using EpiData. Out of the 11 districts, 4 constituted the majority of the WC-PoSs: South West (21.5%), West Delhi (20%), North West (17.5%), and North East (11%). The outlet characteristics were government sponsored (36.5%) and mobile outlets (95.5%). Majority of them (94.5%) showed noncompliance toward Section 5 of COTPA. While none of them complied with the display of Section 6(a) signage, only 6% of the outlets were found selling tobacco products within the 100 yards of educational institutes. The conclusion was that the sale of tobacco in Delhi at these unique PoSs continues with a lack of compliance with the rules of COTPA. The implications of this noncompliance in the national capital are of major significance for the rest of the country.[10]

2. Chennai tobacco vendors compliance to India's cigarette and other tobacco products Act (COTPA) 2003—

This study was undertaken with the aim to check the compliance of tobacco vendors in Chennai city, Tamil Nadu towards the requirements of all Anti-Tobacco Laws including all sections of Cigarette and other tobacco product act (COTPA), FSSAI, JJ Act, Pollution Control Act and PECA 2019 etc. A descriptive evaluation study in Oct-2020 revealed that the majority of the vendors (99.89%) violated the provisions of Section 5(1)(a) and 6(a) of COTPA 2003.

Although 8 (0.831%) vendors had displayed warning messages that were not according to the norms. These high rates of violations clearly indicate the poor implementation of COTPA and all the other Anti-tobacco laws by the regulatory bodies, which resulted in easy access to tobacco products to all including the minors. The vendors receive huge monetary incentives from the tobacco companies and their lack of awareness about COTPA regulations can also be a reason for noncompliance. Regulatory approaches for tobacco control impacts multi sectoral issues, and hence it needs to be implemented actively by strictly following the penalizing measures and assessment of POS at regular intervals by the regulatory bodies. Only through adequate surveillance, it is possible to implement, and if necessary, to modify existing policies for India to achieve its FCTC target of 30% reduction in tobacco consumption by the year 2025. The compliance rate of COTPA and other Anti-Tobacco laws by the tobacco vendors at the point of sale is very low. In order to increase the compliance rate, awareness programs about all Anti-Tobacco laws should be conducted for the tobacco vendors and strict enforcement of penalizing measures by the regulatory bodies should be carried out. [11]

METHODOLOGY OF THE REPORT

In order to carry out a cross sectional study, the following activities were performed as a part of the World No Tobacco Day (WNTD), campaign:

- Meeting with Tobacco wholesalers
- Permission taken from the Civil Surgeon of Muktsar
- District Tobacco Control Cell (DTCC) was actively involved
- Trainings of staff to undertake awareness and compliance at POS
- Awareness of Tobacco Vendors at POS and Compliance of Anti-Tobacco Laws

A cross-sectional study was carried out among tobacco vendors in Muktsar, Punjab after taking permission from the Civil Surgeon of district Muktsar, Punjab

Vendors were classified as:

1. Pan & Cigarette shops
2. Provision stores selling Tobacco
3. Street vendors (fixed place)
4. Street vendors (Cycle/Rehri etc)

Since this is an unobtrusive descriptive evaluation study, no informed consent was obtained from the tobacco vendors.

Sri Muktsar Sahib (often referred to as Muktsar) is a city and district headquarters for the district of Sri Muktsar Sahib, located in Punjab. Since no data were available on the number of shops selling tobacco products, an attempt was made to carry out an enumerate sampling method covering 404 point of sale (POS) who sell tobacco products. Compliance to all Anti-Tobacco laws was assessed.

THE CHECKLIST TO MEASURE THE COMPLIANCE. HAS THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

Format for awareness of the Tobacco Vendors at Points of Sale (POS) PAAN /CIGARETTE SHOPS Provision stores

Address/Location:

Date & Time of Visit:

S. No.	OBSERVATIONS	WHAT ACTION CAN BE INITIATED IN CASE OF VIOLATION	BY WHOM ACTION TO BE TAKEN
1	Whether the owner was having any kind of license from MC or Street Vending Scheme/ Specify no also	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action as per the licensing conditions by concerned authority 	Municipal Corporation Officials
2	Whether the owner was having a license under FSSAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food license can be cancelled if Tobacco is served with food items 	Food Safety Officer
3	Whether the owner has Sales Tax No.		
4	Smoking Aids provided to customers (match box/lighter /string)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challan up to Rs 200/- under Section 4 of COTPA 	Any Govt. notified officials in Police/ Health/ Education etc. Departments
5	Smoking in or around the POS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challan up to Rs 200/- under Section 4 of COTPA 	
6	Advertisement of Tobacco products direct or indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-year imprisonment/ Rs 1,000/- fine under Section 5 of COTPA • Court Challan only 	
7	Tobacco products are displayed in a manner that enables easy access of tobacco products to persons below the age of eighteen years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court Challan only U/S 5 of COTPA 	
8	Signages displayed regarding "No Sale to Minors"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challan up to Rs 200/- under Section 6A of COTPA 	

S. No.	OBSERVATIONS	WHAT ACTION CAN BE INITIATED IN CASE OF VIOLATION	BY WHOM ACTION TO BE TAKEN
9	Whether located within 100 yards of educational institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challan up to Rs 200/-under Section 6 B of COTPA • Sale of Tobacco products to be stopped 	
10	Sale of Loose Cigarettes/ Tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-year imprisonment/ Rs 5,000/- fine under Section 7 of COTPA • Court Challan only 	
11	Tobacco pack has pictorial Health warnings with specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-year imprisonment/ Rs 5,000/- fine under Section 7 of COTPA • Court Challan only 	
12	Whether any Illicit/Illegal products are available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excise and Taxation Dept. to take action 	Excise and Taxation Officer / Assistant Excise and Taxation Officer
13	Are tobacco products being sold along with food items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSO to take appropriate action under FSSAI 	Food Safety Officer
14	Whether the Tobacco products packs comply with Legal Metrology Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Metrology Dept.to take action as per law 	Legal Metrology Inspector Inspector
<p>Declarations - All product packages, to which the Packaging Rules apply, are required to bear certain declarations on their principal display panel.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name and Address of the Manufacturer, Importer OR packer The common and generic names of the commodities. Net quantity in terms of Standard Unit of weight or measure. Month and Year of Packing/importing. Maximum Retail Price MRP Rs (Inclusive of All Taxes). Contact no./ email of the manufacturer/packer/importer. Declaration may be printed on a Label securely affixed to the package or on a package itself. Declaration shall be printed in Hindi or in English. 			
15	Sale of E-Cigarettes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be seized under PECA 2019 Act 	Police Official

S. No.	OBSERVATIONS	WHAT ACTION CAN BE INITIATED IN CASE OF VIOLATION	BY WHOM ACTION TO BE TAKEN
16	Sale of Pan Masala and Tobacco as twin packs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be seized under FSSAI 	Food Safety Officers to take samples under FSSAI & send to Food Laboratory
17	Tobacco products being served to minors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action under section 77 of JJ Act 2015 by Police • 7 Years imprisonment and 1 lakh fine 	Police officials
18	Whether there is littering of TPW (Butts/plastic pouches etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action under Pollution Control Act/Environment Act • Swachh Bharat Abhiyan 	Officials of Pollution control Dept / Municipal Corporation Officials

Name of the Official of CSO/NGO and Signatures:

Designation of the Officer:

Place of Posting:

The below set of points were considered while conducting the survey:

S. No.	OBSERVATIONS
1	Whether the owner was having any kind of license from Municipal Corporation or Street Vending Scheme/Specify no also
2	Whether the owner was having a license under FSSAI
3	Whether the owner has Sales Tax No.
4	Whether smoking aids were provided to customers (match box/lighter/string)
5	Was there smoking in or around the points of sale (POS)
6	Were there any Advertisements of Tobacco products in a direct or indirect way
7	Did the vendors display the Tobacco products in a manner that enabled easy access of tobacco products to persons below the age of eighteen years.
8	Were the POS displaying signages regarding "No Sale to Minors"
9	Whether the POS was located within 100 yards of educational institution
10	Was there any sale of Loose Cigarettes/Tobacco
11	Did the Tobacco packs have pictorial Health warnings with specifications
12	Whether any Illicit/Illegal products are available at the POS
13	Were the tobacco products being sold along with food items
14	Whether the Tobacco products packs complied with Legal Metrology (LM) Act
	Declarations - All product packages, to which the Packaging Rules apply, are required to bear certain declarations on their principal display panel.
	i. Name and Address of the Manufacturer, Importer OR packer
	ii. The common and generic names of the commodities.
	iii. Net quantity in terms of Standard Unit of weight or measure.
	iv. Month and Year of Packing/importing.
	v. Maximum Retail Price MRP Rs (Inclusive of All Taxes).
	vi. Contact no./ email of the manufacturer/packer/importer.
	vii. Declaration may be printed on a Label securely affixed to the package or on a package itself.
	viii. Declaration shall be printed in Hindi or in English.
15	Was there any sale of E-Cigarettes
16	Did the POS sell Pan Masala and Tobacco as twin packs
17	Were the Tobacco products being served to minors
18	Whether there is littering of TPW (Butts/plastic pouches etc.)

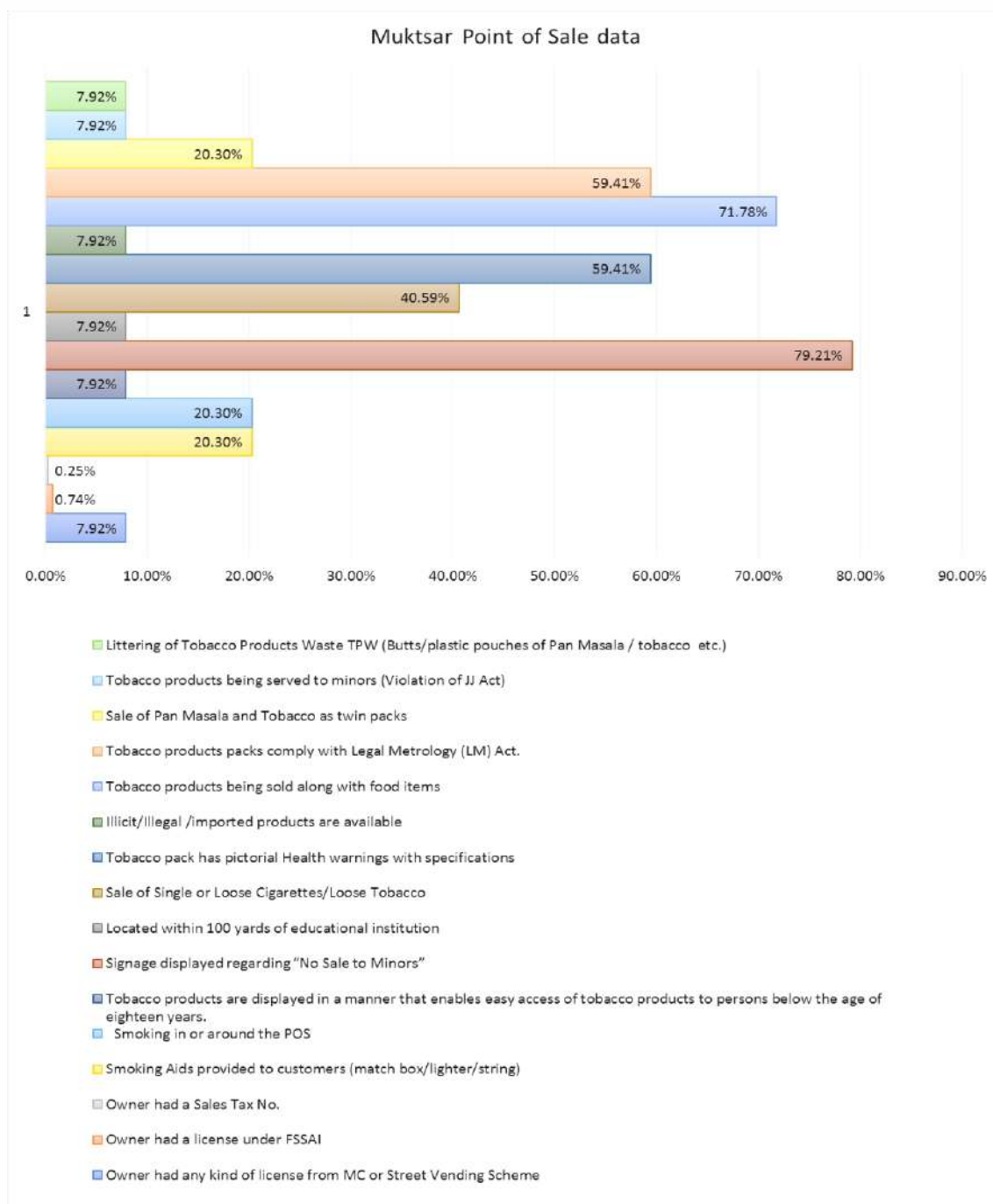
RESULTS: : The collected data was entered in microsoft excel by the volunteers and was further analysed to obtain relevant results for the study conducted. The results of this study are in accordance with Indian studies done by Goel et al. (2014) in three jurisdictions (Chennai city, District Vadodara and District Mohali), Govil et al. (2016) in Ahmedabad, Jain et al. (2016) in Rajasthan, Rath et al. (2018) [13] in Haryana and Shilpashree et al. (2018) at Bengaluru

ADVANCING TOBACCO CONTROL AT SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL (Muktsar, Punjab, June-2022);
By awareness of Tobacco Vendors in Muktsar, Punjab about Tobacco Product Waste and Anti-Tobacco laws to be followed was conducted by the Strategic Institute for Public Health Education & Research (SIPHER) in collaboration with WHO and supported by DTCC (District Tobacco Control Cell) of Muktsar, Punjab The results indicated that the majority of tobacco vendors were not licensed under FSSAI and did not have a sales tax number.

Findings of the Compliance study:

- As per the study 92.08% of the total sample of vendors (please see the below chart) did not have any kind of license from MC or under Street Vending Scheme, which gives enough evidence that the government needs to take stringent actions in order to regulate the sale of tobacco illegally and not as per the laws established by the government. Only 7.92 % had a license from MC.
- 99.26 % of the people did not have a license under the FSSAI.
- 99.75 % of the people did not have a Sales Tax number under the government.
- Another observation in the compliance study was that 20.30 % of the vendors provided smoking aids such as lighter/ match boxes to the customers which was against the anti-tobacco laws.
- 20.30 % of the vendors allowed smoking in and around the point of sales which was not allowed by the government.
- There were no advertisements for tobacco and tobacco containing products in the district of Muktsar, which was a great finding as it didn't enable tobacco consumption in the population.
- 7.92 % of the tobacco vendors directly advertised tobacco and tobacco containing products. Out of the total sample of 404 vendors, 32 vendors displayed tobacco products in a manner which enabled easy access of tobacco products to people below the age of 18 years, another major violation by the tobacco vendors.
- As per the COTPA law, the government instructs tobacco vendors to display signages of "No Sale to Minors". As per the compliance study done in Muktsar, 20.79 % of the vendors were in violation of this law.
- In the campaign, 32 out of the 404 vendors (7.92 %) were within 100 yards of the educational institution, which caused a direct impact on the children of our society and decreased screening from tobacco and tobacco containing products and enabled easy access to these products.
- 40.59 % of the vendors sold single cigarettes
- 59.41 % of the Tobacco packs had pictorial Health warnings with specifications as per the COTPA laws and the rest were in violation of the same.

- 7.92 % of vendors had Illicit/Illegal /imported products available with them.
- 71.78 % of vendors sold tobacco products along with food items.
- 59.41 % of the Tobacco products packs did not comply with the Legal Metrology (LM) Act.No vendors sold e-cigarettes as it is prohibited under the PECA (Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes Act) 2019 Act, which is in compliance with the law.
- 20.30 % of vendors sold Pan Masala and Tobacco as twin packs.
- 7.92 % of vendors were serving Tobacco products to minors (Violation of JJ Act).
- In around 7.92 % of the POS, there was littering of Tobacco Products Waste TPW (Butts/ plastic pouches of Pan Masala / tobacco etc.



All these violations state that the COTPA and all the other Anti-tobacco laws are not properly followed at POS in District Muktsar, Punjab and not being implemented by the regulatory bodies, which has resulted in easy access to tobacco products for all, including the juvenile

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATION

The above compliance observations also reiterate that Tobacco Vendor Licensing (TVL) is one of the good strategies to reduce the supply of Tobacco products and a step toward Endgame Tobacco. It helps in effective monitoring of the tobacco vendors and denormalization of the use of tobacco. It leads to better implementation of anti-tobacco laws against selling tobacco to minors and will lead to a reduced number of vendors. The States and UTs must implement the advice of the Ministries of Health & Family Welfare and the Housing & Urban Development Government of India regarding TVL. The government needs to intermittently start assessing and penalizing the individuals, at the Point of Sale of Tobacco products, who are in non-compliance of the Anti-Tobacco laws to regulate the sale of Tobacco. Through sufficient scrutiny, the regulatory bodies can implement the existing laws and If required make room to make alterations in the existing policies, to help India achieve the ultimate aim of tobacco consumption reduction in the population.

PICTURE GALLERY:



• Meeting with Tobacco vendors



PICTURE GALLERY:

ਕੋਟਪਾ ਐਕਟ-2003 ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਧਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਖ਼ਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਪਾਲਣਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ- ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਜਨ ਡਾ.ਰੰਜੂ ਸਿੰਗਲਾ

ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਨੇ ਤੰਬਾਕੂ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ 31 ਮਈ 2022 ਦੇ ਜਾਰੂਰਕਤਾ ਕੈਂਪ ਦੀ ਲੜੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੀਆਂ ਹਦਾਇਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਜਨ ਡਾ. ਰੰਜੂ ਸਿੰਗਲਾ ਦੇ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਡਾ. ਪ੍ਰਭਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਨੋਡਲ ਅਫਸਰ ਤੰਬਾਕੂ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਸੈੱਲ ਅਤੇ ਫੁਡ ਅਫਸਰ ਸੇਫਟੀ ਅਭਿਨਵ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਦੀ ਯੋਗ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਹੇਠ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮੁਕਤਸਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਧੀਨ ਤੰਬਾਕੂ ਤੇ ਤੰਬਾਕੂ ਯੁਕਤ ਪਦਾਰਥਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੇਲ, ਖਰੀਦ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਕਰੇਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਜਨ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮੁਕਤਸਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਖੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਜਿਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਜਨ ਡਾ. ਰੰਜੂ ਸਿੰਗਲਾ ਨੇ ਕੋਟਪਾ ਐਕਟ 2003 ਦੀਆਂ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਧਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਖ਼ਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਪਾਲਣਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹਦਾਇਤਾਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ। ਸੁਖਮੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਾਸ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਅਫਸਰ ਅਤੇ ਭਗਵਾਨ ਦਾਸ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਹੈਲਥ ਇੰਸਪੈਕਟਰ ਨੇ ਕੋਟਪਾ ਐਕਟ 2003 ਦੀਆਂ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਧਰਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਤੰਬਾਕੂ ਦੇ ਬੁਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ 18 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਤੰਬਾਕੂ ਪਦਾਰਥਾਂ ਦੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਵੇਚ ਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਤੰਬਾਕੂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਜਾਂ ਅਸਿੱਧੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਮਜ਼ਹੂਰੀ ਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡਾ. ਸੀਮਾ ਗੋਇਲ, ਹਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰਾਜ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਰਾਧੇ ਸ਼ਾਮ, ਤਿਲਕ ਰਾਜ, ਕਾਲਾ ਵਾਟਸ, ਲਾਡਾ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਤੰਬਾਕੂ ਵਿਕਰੇਤਾ ਹਾਜ਼ਿਰ ਸਨ।

• Media Coverage

The below pictures represent the work done by the volunteers while visiting the Point of sales, observing, collecting information and filling surveys for the vendors. The below pictures also mention the violations at the different points of sales in Muktsar



- Violation of Section 4 of COTPA- As smoking aids are provided and no signage regarding "No sale of tobacco products to minors"
- Violation of Section 7- COTPA- As loose cigarettes are being sold
- Food products being sold with tobacco products



- **Violation of Section 4 of COTPA- As smoking aids are provided and no signage regarding “No sale of tobacco products to minors”**
- **Violation of Section 5 COTPA- Advertisements and display of tobacco products**
 - **Violation of Section 7- COTPA- As loose cigarettes are being sold**
 - **Food products being sold with tobacco products**



- **Violation of Section 4 of COTPA- As smoking aids are provided and no signage regarding “No sale of tobacco products to minors”**
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Organizing Partners:

STRATEGIC INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION & RESEARCH

RESOURCE CENTER FOR TOBACCO CONTROL

INDUCTION PROGRAM IN TOBACCO CESSATION (IPTC) COMPLIMENTARY FOR DOCTORS

In Collaboration with WHO

Quitters ARE WINNERS

CME Credit Hours by PMC

For Mandatory Registration

Supported by: **ida** (Indian Dental Association)

VENUE: **Hotel Mount View, Sector 10, Chandigarh**

25th June 2022 - 10:30 AM

Participants will Get: Conference Kit, High Tea, Lunch & IPTC Certificate

Following COVID Protocol is Mandatory



IPTC (Induction Program in Tobacco Cessation) Pictures


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