National Tobacco Control Programme & COTPA section 4,6 & 7

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Tobacco...

- Leaves of the plant" Nicotinia tabacum"
- ► There is more than 70 species of tobacco
- Leaves dries, ground up and used in different forms

TOBACCO FORMS IN INDIA

- Smoking forms: Bidi, Cigerate, Dhudpatta, Hookah etc.
- Non-smoking forms- Paan Masala, Khini, Gutka etc.

National Tobacco Control Programme(NTCP)

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Govt. of India launched NTCP in 2007-2008
- Established National Tobacco Control Cell to over see the following activities: Policy formulation, Planning, Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation of different activities under NTCP.
- Objectives of NTCP are as follows
- To bring about greater awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use and about the Tobacco Control Laws
- To facilitate effective implementation of the Tobacco Control Laws.
- Reduce the production and supply of tobacco products
- Ensure effective implementation of the provisions made under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and
- Helps the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centers

Scope of the National Tobacco Control Programme(NTCP)

- Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers, enforcement officers etc.
- ✓ Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities
- ✓ School Programmes
- Monitoring tobacco control laws
- Co-ordination with Panchayati Raj Institutions for village level activities. Setting-up and strengthening of cessation facilities including provision of pharmacological treatment facilities at district level.

Structure of NTCP

NTCP is implemented through a three-tier structure, i.e.

- (i) National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC) at Central level
- (ii) State Tobacco Control Cell (STCC) at State level &
- (iii) District Tobacco Control Cell (DTCC) at District level

National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC)

The National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC) at the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is responsible for overall policy formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the different activities envisaged under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP). The National Cell functions under the direct guidance and supervision of the programme in-charge from the MoHFW i.e. Joint Secretary. The technical assistance is provided by the identified officers in the Directorate General of Health Services.

Structure of NTCP

State Level:

- Dedicated State Tobacco Control Cells for effective implementation and monitoring of tobacco control
 initiatives. The ley activities include;
- State Level Advocacy Workshop
- Training of Trainers Programme for staff appointed at DTCC under NTCP.
- Refresher training of the DTCC staff.
- Training on tobacco cessation for Health care providers.
- ► Law enforcers training / sensitization Programme

District Level:

- Dedicated District Tobacco Control Cells for effective implementation and monitoring of tobacco control
 initiatives. The key activities include;
- Training of Key stakeholders: health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers, enforcement officers etc.
- ► Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities & School Programmes
- Monitoring tobacco control laws & Co-ordination with Panchayati Raj Institutions for inculcating concept of tobacco control at the grassroots.

Structure of NTCP

State Tobacco Control Cell (STCC) at State level:

- Consists of official of various line department i:e- Lead Health other Education, Transport, Finance, RD & Panchyat, I& C, Law, Labor, Tourism, reputed NGOs,
- ► HR-State Nodal Officer/Programme Officer, State Consultant, Legal Consultant, DEO

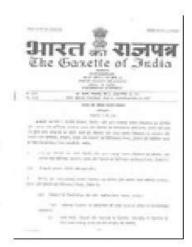
District Tobacco Control Cell (STCC) at District: under the chairman ship of DM & Collector, other line dept. officials and NGOs working on the topic

- District Level Enforcement Committee under ADM & Collector
- ► HR- District Nodal Officer, District Consultant, DEO, Counsellors

"The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA)

MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

- Prohibition of smoking in public places.
- Prohibition of advertisement, sponsorship and promotion of tobacco products.
- Prohibition of sale of tobacco products to minors.
- Prohibition of sale of tobacco products near educational institutions.
- Display of pictorial health warning on tobacco products packs.
- Regulation of tar and nicotine contents of tobacco products.



Prohibition on smoking in public places

Section 4 of Tobacco Control Act, 2003 provides;

- Smoking in all "public places" is prohibited.
- A "public place" means any place to which the public have access, whether as of right or not, and includes auditorium, hospital buildings, railway waiting room, amusement centers, restaurants, public offices, court buildings, educational institutions, libraries, public conveyances and like which are visited by general public but does not include any open space.



- ☐ Creation of smoking areas In restaurants, hotels and airports smoking areas are to be physically segregated in such a manner that the air from these areas does not circulate to the non-smoking areas.
- ☐ Display of prominent non smoking signs is mandatory at all public places.



COTPA 2003 Signage Specifications For Section 4



Prohibition of advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of all tobacco products

Section 5 of Tobacco Control Act, 2003 provides:

- Both direct & indirect advertisement of tobacco products prohibited in all forms of audio, visual and print media
- Total ban on sponsoring of any sport and cultural events by cigarette and other tobacco product companies
- No trade mark or brand name of cigarettes or any tobacco product to be promoted in exchange for sponsorship, gift, prize or scholarship
- No person, under contract or otherwise, to promote or agree to promote any tobacco product.





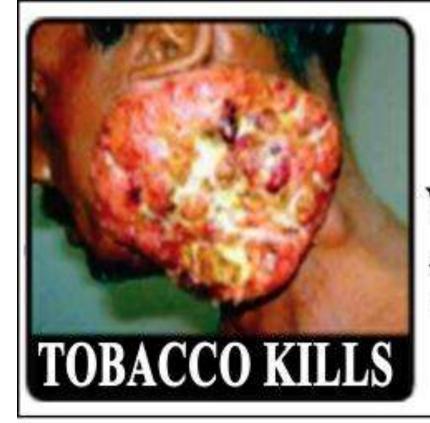
Prohibition on Sale to Minors

Section 6 (a) of Tobacco Control Act, 2003 provides;

- ■Sale of tobacco products to persons under the age of 18 is prohibited.
- ☐ The seller should ensure that the person who is buying the tobacco product is not a minor.
- ■A display board to be put up at the point of sale declaring that "sale of tobacco products to minors is prohibited".



Sale of cigarettes & other tobacco products to minors is prohibited



১৮ বছরের কম বয়সী ব্যক্তিকে তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য বিক্রয় করা দন্ডনীয় অপরাধ।

Courtesy: MANT



Prohibition on sale of tobacco products near educational institutions

Section 6 (b) of Tobacco Control Act, 2003 provides;

- ☐ In order to restrict access of youth for tobacco products, the sale of the same is prohibited in an area within radius of 100 yards of any educational institution.
- A display board to be put up outside the educational institutions declaring the same.

Students displaying boards in their schools prohibiting sale of tobacco products within the 100 yards of educational institutions in Delhi

তামাক মুক্ত শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান

এই শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানের ১০০ গজের মধ্যে সিগারেট এবং অনান্য তামাকজাত দ্রব্য বিক্রয় করা কঠোর ভাবে নিষিদ্ধ এবং সিগারেট এবং অনান্য তামাকজাত দ্রব্য আইনের ২৪ নং ধারা অনুযায়ী দন্ডনীয় অপরাধ সঙ্গে ২০০ টাকা জরিমানা।

> আদেশানুসারে -অধ্যক্ষ/অধিকর্তা/ শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের হেডমাস্টার

Health warnings on tobacco products packs

Section 7 of Tobacco Control Act, 2003 provides;

- All tobacco product packages to carry prominent and legible health warnings.
- ☐ These warning shall also be pictorial in nature.
- ☐ The warnings will given in the same language as given on the pack.
- All imported tobacco products should also carry the specified warnings.

 TOBACCO KILLS

 SMOKING KILLS

Tobacco

causes

cancer

Tobacco

causes

cancer



For smoking forms of tobacco product packs

For smokeless forms of tobacco product packs

THANK YOU....

