

**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR JUVENILE SMOKING ACT,
1929**

8 of 1929

[26th October, 1929]

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An Act to prevent juveniles from smoking tobacco Whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General under Section 80-A. sub-section (3), of the Government of India Act. has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. Short title :-

This Act may be called the Central Provinces¹ [and Berar] Juvenile Smoking Act, 1929.

1. Inserted by Section 2 of C.P. and Berar Act. XV of 1941.

2. Extent :-

It extends to the whole of¹ [Vidarbha region of the State of Maharashtra].

1. Substituted vide A.O. 1956 and 1960.

3. Definitions :-

In this Act "tobacco" means tobacco in any form and includes any smoking mixture intended as a substitute for tobacco : "public place" means any place to which the public for the time being has

access whether on payment or otherwise and includes a railway station or a railway carriage.

4. Penalty for selling tobacco :-

Whoever sells or gives or attempts to sell or give to a child apparently under the age of sixteen any tobacco, whether for his own use or not. shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding ten rupees and in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and in the case of a third or subsequent offence to fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

5. Seizure of tobacco being smoked by juvenile in a public place :-

If any boy apparently under the age of sixteen years be found smoking tobacco in any public place, it shall be lawful for any lambardar. mukaddam. teacher of a recognized school or affiliated college, member of Legislative Assembly, member of a Municipal Committee, member of a Local Board, member of a District Council, member of a Notified Area Committee, [member of a Village Sanitation Panchayat, member of [Village Panchayat], Legal Practitioner, Registered Medical Practitioner, or Magistrate to seize such tobacco and destroy it.

6. Summary jurisdiction :-

The State Government may confer on any Bench Magistrates. invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class or third class. power to try summarily any offence under this Act.