

Report, 2010, 34.6% of adults in India used tobacco in some form or the other in the country. Gender-wise 48% males and 20% females consume tobacco products. Whereas 5.7 per cent of adults used cigarettes, 9.2 per cent of adult used bidis and 25.9 per cent adults used smokeless/chewing tobacco.

As per Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), 2009, 14.6% of 13-15 age groups of school going children are consuming tobacco in one form or the other.

(c) Yes. Virginia tobacco is used for producing cigarettes and 6 per cent of tobacco consumers use such cigarettes, as per GATS-INDIA-survey report.

(d) No further projection can be made based on the GATS report, 2009-10.

### **Complete ban on tobacco products**

†3023. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK:

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consumption of tobacco and Gutkha may lead to greater possibility of causing cancer;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to ban it completely; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Gutkha and Paan with tobacco are proven to be carcinogenic *i.e.* causing cancer. Gutkha also leads to a pre-cancerous condition called Oral Submucous Fibrosis (OSF), the first step to cancer. The cancers caused by Gutkha and Paan with tobacco include cancers of the lip, mouth, tongue, throat and esophageal cancers. The other health effects of using Gutkha include:—

1. Loss of appetite
2. Unusual sleep patterns
3. Consumption of tobacco products by pregnant women leads to increased risk of low birth weight babies.

(b) No.

(c) Government of India has enacted “The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003” (COTPA) to protect citizens, with special attention to risk groups such as pregnant women and children, from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke, and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products including Gutkha by imposing various regulatory measures.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The law does not provide for complete ban of tobacco products.

### **Malnutrition Treatment Centres in Jharkhand**

3024. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up Malnutrition Treatment Centres across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many of such clinics are functioning in the tribal areas of Jharkhand;
- (d) whether any targets have been set to eradicate malnutrition and hunger from the tribal regions of the State; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In order to address the problem of Severe acute Malnutrition (SAM), Government of India through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is facilitating the State Government in setting up Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) in district health facilities, primarily the District Hospitals with priority in those districts where the prevalence of malnutrition among children is high. These are in-patient units, attached to the hospital or established separately, where children with grade III and IV malnutrition are admitted for period varying from 14-21 days and provided with dense high calorie foods using locally available food materials. The mothers are also counseled to prepare similar food at home so as to maintain the gains in the nutritional status of children. These are centres with provision of 10 beds and core staff include Medical Officer, Nutrition-cum-Counsellor, health Worker (Female) and supervisory staff, Child Survival coordinator, Hospital Manager and District Programme Manager. The Primary aim is stabilization and rehabilitation of all cases of SAM. Follow up at the community level done through the Anganwadies.

(c) 27 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) are functioning in the State of Jharkhand.

(d) and (e) Eleventh Plan envisages reduction of Malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan period. Government of India has taken following measures to improve health and nutritional status of population including tribal regions:—

1. A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government. The National Nutrition Mission has been set up.