

have been sent to various departments of the State/UTs Government including Home Secretary, Director General of Police, Transport Commissioners, Panchayati Raj Institutions to sensitize them about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption and request them to ensure effective compliance of the provisions of the Tobacco Control Act (COTPA), 2003. Guidelines under Sections 4, 6 and 7 of COTPA, 2003 have also been sent to all the State/UTs to facilitate them about strategies for implementing the provisions under COTPA and the rules made thereunder. Public Notices have been issued from time to time for the same. National and regional level public awareness campaigns have been undertaken through mass media and outdoor publicity channels.

(c) and (d) Government of India enacted the Anti Tobacco law titled “Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003” in order to discourage the consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, Ministry of Health, notified the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulation, 2011, which has come into force on 05.08.2011. The regulation 2.3.4 thereof mandates prohibition and restriction on sale of food products having tobacco and nicotine as its ingredients. Hence food product having nicotine and tobacco as its ingredients is prohibited.

The states of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Haryana, Chhatisgarh, and Jharkhand have implemented the aforesaid provision as envisaged under FSSAI regulation (2.3.4), to enforce ban on manufacture, sale and storage of Gutka and Pan Masala containing tobacco and nicotine, in their States.

#### **Human Milk Banks**

1777. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Human Milk Bank which started at Sion Hospital in Mumbai in 1989 is doing quite fine in providing comprehensive nutrition to babies upto the age of six months; and

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to set up such human milk banks in all the important State and Central Government hospitals in the country in a phased manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. The Human Milk Bank started at Sion hospital, Mumbai in 1989, is currently benefiting the mothers who are unable to feed to their preterm or sick neonates after delivery, by providing the newborns the pasteurised human milk received from mothers who have sufficient breast milk. This milk is not for all babies up to the age of six months, but only for the sick and preterm neonates *i.e.* babies up to 28 day age, in the neonatal unit, where it is used as ancillary support only till such time that the mother is able to provide her own milk. Hence babies receive banked milk for period of 3 to 5 days on an average or at 10 to 15 days at maximum. However banked human milk is not available in such quantities to provide comprehensive nutrition for a growing baby up to the age of six months as an option for continued nutrition.

(b) Presently, the Government does not have any plan to set up such human milk bank in all the important State and Central Government hospitals in the country.

#### **Contribution towards RHCs and PHCs**

1778. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contributing in establishment of Rural Health Centres (RHCs) in every Panchayat and will continue participating in management of Primary Health Centres (PHCs); and

(b) if so, the type of contribution, participation and aid to RHCs and PHCs such as Pudur Vaniankudi RHC and Eriyar PHC in Sivaganga District, Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for establishment/upgradation of Sub Centers [SCs], Primary Health Centers [PHCs] and Community Health Centers [CHCs] based on the requirement projected by the State Governments in their annual Programme Implementation Plans [PIPs] and as per norms. Government is not contributing to establishment of Rural Health Centre in every Panchayat. However, Public Health being a State subject, the management of PHCs and day to day routine activities are handled by respective State/UT Governments and the Union Ministry of Health and FW does not participate in management of these Health centres including PHCs.