

1	2	3	4
Dr. RML Hospital	2008	53041	1357627
	2009	55818	1300037
	2010	55506	1582287
	2011	56880	1653905
	2012	60568	1803971
LHMC and Smt.	2008	32188	523189
S.K. Hospital	2009	30736	528048
	2010	31560	546614
	2011	30753	551171
	2012	33707	582727
KSCH	2008	29985	297905
	2009	27951	309398
	2010	28840	283214
	2011	27123	290184
	2012	29188	292111

The number of patients coming to these hospitals over the last five years varies. This is commensurate with increase in population over the last five years. The treatment including medicines are provided free of cost to all the indoor patients. OPD treatment is also provided free of cost and the medicines are dispensed free of cost as per hospital formulary. However, there are certain charges levied for some specialized investigations which are also waived off for poor and deserving patients with the approval of the competent authority of the hospital.

Complete ban of tobacco products

1657. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to completely ban the use of tobacco and tobacco-related products throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that cancer related diseases are increasing day-by-day due to excessive use of tobacco; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not banning tobacco through a Centrally sponsored statute instead of empowering States for curbing the use of tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

Currently, 28 States/UT's have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of Gutka and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine. (Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, J&K and Assam)

Other forms of tobacco including cigarette and bidi etc. are regulated by the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act," (COTPA), which regulates consumption, production, supply and distribution of tobacco products, by imposing restrictions on advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products; prohibiting smoking in public places; prohibiting sale to and by minors, prohibiting sale within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions and through mandatory depiction of specified pictorial health warnings on all tobacco product packs.

(c) and (d) Yes. It is a fact that cancer related diseases are increasing day-by-day due to excessive use of tobacco. As per the data collected by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) through National Cancer Registry Programme the number of cancers of mouth, tongue and pharynx during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 was 66,129; 68,160 & 170,261 respectively.

The Food Safety & Standards Act 2006 and the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011 issued thereunder, imposing a ban on food products containing tobacco or

nicotine, are central enactments. Enforcement and implementation of this regulation, however, lies with the Commissioners of Food Safety under the state governments, as per the provisions of Food Safety & Standards Act 2006.

The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act," (COTPA), is also a central enactment. Enforcement of the provisions thereof lies with the officers authorized for this purpose by the Central Government as well as State Governments.

Change in opening time of CGHS dispensaries

†1658. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has changed the opening time of CGHS Dispensaries to 9:00 A.M.;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government is aware that this change in time would create severe problems for office-going employees as the offices too starts at 9.00 A.M.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The opening time of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi & NCR has been changed to 9.00 AM except in case of six dispensaries which are working for 24 hours a day. Working hours of CGHS dispensaries have been revised with a view to ensure optimum utilization of scarce manpower resources of CGHS to improve the functioning of CGHS and also the satisfaction level of CGHS beneficiaries. Doctors can now devote more time towards patient care with extended working hours of 9.00 AM to 4.00 PM. It will also help Administration in implementing rotational transfer policy in CGHS.

- (c) The working hours of CGHS dispensaries have been revised keeping in view the larger interest of CGHS beneficiaries including serving employees and pensioners. With the computerization of all CGHS dispensaries and universal application and portability of CGHS cards, one can easily avail the CGHS facilities from any CGHS dispensary/First Aid Post near to his residence or place of work as per his/her convenience and there is no compulsion to go to his parent

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.