

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1841
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19TH DECEMBER 2023**

CONTROL OF TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

1841. SHRI G.K. VASAN:

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

- (a) the amount of money spent on treatment of tobacco consumption related diseases in the past three years;
- (b) the steps taken to reduce smoking in public places to save children and non-smokers from hazards of second-hand smoking,
- (c) the legislative measures proposed to prohibit advertisement and regulate trade, commerce, production, supply and distribution of tobacco products; and
- (d) the other specific initiatives to discourage use of tobacco products by the youth population of the country?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL)**

(a): As per WHO study titled "Economic Costs of Diseases and Deaths Attributable to Tobacco Use in India, 2017-18" has estimated that the economic burden of diseases and deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2017-18 in India was Rs. 1.77 lakh crores. Year-wise data is not available.

(b): To reduce smoking at public places and to protect women and children from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke, the government has enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) to regulate the use of tobacco products. Section-4 of the COTPA, 2003, prohibits smoking in public places, including restaurants, provided that in a hotel having thirty rooms or a restaurant having seating capacity of 30 persons or more and in airports, there is a separate provision of smoking area. Further, as per Rules made under the Act, no service shall be allowed in any smoking area or space provided for smoking. The stakeholders are made aware about the adverse effect of tobacco usage, including passive smoking, on a regular

basis through anti-tobacco campaigns. The enforcement of provisions of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) and Rules made thereunder primarily lies with the States/Union Territories.

(c) & (d): The specific initiatives to discourage use of tobacco products by the youth population of the country are as under;

- The provisions under COTPA, 2003 and the Rules made under COTPA prohibit sale of tobacco products to and by minors, sale of tobacco products within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions; prohibition on direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products and mandatory display of specified health warnings on all tobacco product packs.

- The Government also launched National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in 2007- 08 to discourage the use of tobacco; create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption through regular and sustained public awareness campaigns; National Tobacco Quitline to provide tobacco cessation services to reach out to tobacco users who are willing to quit tobacco.

- The Ministry has issued a specific “**Guidelines for Tobacco Free Educational Institution**” to all States/Union Territories for effective implementation of Section-6 of COTPA, 2003.

- This Ministry launched a 60 days **Tobacco Free Youth Campaign** on the World No Tobacco Day to create intensive mass awareness on harmful effects of tobacco use, particularly amongst the youth and rural communities. The campaign was completed successfully by all States and UTs.

- The Ministry enacted “**The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Act, 2019**” on 5th December, 2019 to protect the youth from getting addicted to nicotine by using e-cigarettes and like devices.
