

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1716
TO BE ANSWERED ON 4TH AUGUST, 2015**

DEATHS FROM PASSIVE SMOKING

1716. SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

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

- (a) whether Government has any estimate or figures about the number of people using tobacco, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the names of tobacco generated diseases, the number of people suffering from these diseases and the number of sufferers who lost their lives from these diseases last year, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government also has the estimates or figures indicating the number of people dying from passive smoking in the country, if so, the number of people died from passive smoking during the last year; and
- (d) the efforts being made by Government to prevent passive smoking and the State-wise details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a): The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare conducted the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS 2010) in the age group of 15 years and above to monitor adult tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. As per the GATS estimates, about 35% of the adults in India consume tobacco in some form or other. Details of state-wise prevalence are annexed.

(b): As per the information provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the major tobacco generated diseases are:

1. Cancers caused by smoking and tobacco use - Lung, Larynx, Oral cavity (mouth, tongue, and lips), Nose and sinuses, Pharynx (throat), Esophagus, Stomach, Pancreas, Cervix, Kidney, Bladder, Ovary (a type called mucinous ovarian cancer), Colorectum (the colon and /or the rectum), Acute myeloid leukemia.

2. Diseases, caused or aggravated by tobacco use - Atherosclerosis, Peripheral vascular disease including Buerger's diseases, Increases blood cholesterol levels, Chronic kidney disease, Slower wound- healing; susceptibility to infectious diseases; respiratory tract infections; Influenza, Oral Diseases- periodontitis, tooth loss, mucosal lesions, Male Impotence, Mental health:- Nicotine addiction; schizophrania, Psychological: higher levels of everyday stress, Social and behavioral, Cognitive function: dementia and cognitive decline: reduced memory and cognitive abilities in adolescents; brain shrinkage (cerebral atrophy); anxiety disorders; depression; Pregnancy: miscarriages; low birth weight, reduced gestational period; still birth; behavioral disorders in child.

As per the Report of Tobacco Control, 2004, published by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, each year 8-9 lakh deaths in India can be directly attributed to tobacco use.

No study has been conducted by the Ministry to provide state wise estimates for the number of lives lost due to tobacco use.

(c) No study has been conducted by the Government estimating the number of people dying from passive smoking in India.

(d): The Government has taken a series of measures to prevent passive smoking, including enactment of the "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003" (Section – 4 of the Act inter alia prohibits smoking in public places), launch of National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08 to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use including passive smoking and development of Guidelines for Tobacco Free Educational Institutions which has been adopted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

The NTCP has been approved for phase-wise expansion to cover most states and districts in the 12th Five Year Plan.

ANNEXURE**Details of state-wise prevalence of tobacco use by GATS 2010**

Region and state/UT	Current tobacco user (%)
India	34.6
North	18.9
Jammu & Kashmir	26.6
Himachal Pradesh	21.2
Punjab	11.7
Chandigarh	14.3
Uttarakhand	30.7
Haryana	23.7
Delhi	24.3
Central	38.1
Rajasthan	32.3
Uttar Pradesh	33.9
Chhattisgarh	53.2
Madhya Pradesh	39.5
East	45.4
West Bengal	36.3
Jharkhand	50.1
Odisha	46.2
Bihar	53.5
North – East	44.1
Sikkim	41.6
Arunachal Pradesh	47.7
Nagaland	56.8
Manipur	54.1
Mizoram	67.2
Tripura	55.9
Meghalaya	55.2
Assam	39.3
West	30.5
Gujarat	29.4
Maharashtra	31.4
Goa	8.8
South	24.1
Andhra Pradesh	29.2
Karnataka	28.2
Kerala	21.4
Tamil Nadu	16.2
Puducherry	15.1

