

Sixteenth Loksabha

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Title: The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare made a Statement correcting the reply given to unstarred question No. 574 given on 20th July, 2018 regarding 'Ban on Gutkha, Tobacco Products' and giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Madam, I to beg to make a Statement (i) correcting the reply (Hindi and English versions) to Unstarred Question No. 574 given on 20th July, 2018 asked by Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat, MP and Shri Sumedhanand Sarswati, MP regarding „Ban on Gutkha, Tobacco Products“ and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare**

**Department of Health & Family Welfare**

**STATEMENT TO BE MADE BY THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE CORRECTING THE REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.574 ANSWERED ON 20.07.2018 REGARDING BAN ON GUTKHA, TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

Question	Previous Reply	Revised Reply
(a)Whether in the wake of indiscriminate use of gutkha, pan masala and other tobacco products a large number of people develop cancer and other critical diseases and if so, the steps taken by the Government to ban its sale;	(a)No such study has been conducted by the Government but the available scientific literature suggests that tobacco is a big risk factor for cancer and other critical diseases.  Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, made	(a): As per the National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW) report on Evidence Assessment: Harmful Effects Of Consumption of Gutkha, Tobacco, Pan Masala and Similar Articles Manufactured in India (2011), there are 3095 chemical components in smokeless tobacco products (including gutkha), among them 28 are proven

under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) stipulates ban on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product to & by minors and in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

carcinogen. Further, the Report also states that there is strong and consistent evidence from a number of studies to indicate significant risk of oral cancer and pharyngeal cancer, oesophageal cancer, and pancreatic cancer with smokeless tobacco use. The risk of these cancers is found to increase with increasing dosage and frequency of smokeless tobacco use.

Also, available scientific literature and empirical studies have brought out that consumption of both smokeless and smoking tobacco products is a big risk factor for cancer and other critical diseases.

Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, made under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) stipulates ban on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product to & by minors and in an area

		within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.
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**REASON FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.574 ANSWERED ON 20.07.2016 REGARDING BAN ON GUTKHA, TOBACCO PRODUCTS.**

The reply to Unstarred Question No.574 was laid in the Lok Sabha on 20.07.2018. The reply to Part (a) of the Question needs to be modified which came to our notice after the Question was answered. As such the correcting reply is being laid now.

2. Inconvenience is regretted.

**REVISED REPLY**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.574**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON 20<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2018**

**BAN ON GUTKHA, TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

**574. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:  
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:**

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

(a) whether in the wake of indiscriminate use of gutkha, pan masala and other tobacco products a large number of people develop cancer and other critical diseases and if so, the steps taken by the Government to ban its sale;

(b) the details of schemes concerned launched by the Government along with funds allocated for the same; and

(c) the details of goals set and target achieved by the Government in checking tobacco consumption by common people.

## **ANSWER**

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**(SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a): As per the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW) report on Evidence Assessment: Harmful Effects Of Consumption Of Gutkha, Tobacco, Pan Masala and Similar Articles Manufactured in India (2011), there are 3095 chemical components in smokeless tobacco products (including gutkha), among them 28 are proven carcinogen. Further, the Report also states that there is strong and consistent evidence from a number of studies to indicate significant risk of oral cancer and pharyngeal cancer, oesophageal cancer, and pancreatic cancer with smokeless tobacco use. The risk of these cancers is found to increase with increasing dosage and frequency of smokeless tobacco use.

Also, available scientific literature and empirical studies have brought out that consumption of both smokeless and smoking tobacco products is a big risk factor for cancer and other critical diseases.

Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, made under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) stipulates ban on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product to & by minors and in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

(b): National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2007-08 with the aim to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii)

reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions under “Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003” (COTPA, 2003) (iv) help the people quit tobacco use, and (v) facilitate implementation of strategies for prevention and control of tobacco advocated by WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control.

The funds allocated for this scheme during 2017-18 are Rs. 126.56 crore.

(c): During the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Programme, there was a target to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use by 5%. As per the findings of second round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-2), India 2016-17, the prevalence of any form of tobacco use has decreased significantly by six percentage points from 34.6% in 2009-10 to 28.6% in 2016-17.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 9591/16/18]

## **12 06 hrs**

*At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members  
went back to their seats.*