

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3057
ANSWERED ON:05.09.2007
RISK FACTORS AMONG URBAN POPULATION
Rao Shri Sambasiva Rayapati

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the various risk factors which contribute towards the ill health of the people living in urban areas as compared to that of the rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the various steps taken by the Government to check these risk factors among the urban populace?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI)

- (a) Yes Sir, Indian Council of Medical Research has conducted the comparative study.
- (b) Details of the report is annexed.
- (c) The ongoing disease control programmes which inter-alia seek to mitigate the risk factors among the urban populace through advocacy & prevention components, include:-

- National Cancer Control Programme
- National Mental Health Programme
- Reproductive and Child Health Programme
- Universal Immunization Programme
- Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
- National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme
- National Programme for Control of Blindness
- National Aids Control Programme
- Drug De-addiction Programme
- Pilot Phase for National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardio-Vascular Diseases and Stroke.

Efforts have also included the enactment of the "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisements and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" to curb the consumption of tobacco.

The Act, 2003 bans smoking in public places, bans all forms of advertisements, mandates depiction of special health warnings on all tobacco products. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also launched the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in a few states for effective implementation of the Act, 2003.

Annexure

The Indian Council of Medical Research carried out a six centers study, representing six geographic regions of the country entitled "Development of Sentinel Health Monitoring Centers for surveillance of risk factors of Non-communicable Diseases in India". The six centres were Comprehensive Rural Health Services Project, Ballabgarh (Haryana), Madras Diabetic Research Foundation, Chennai, ICMR's Regional Medical Research Center, Dibrugarh, Government Medical College, Nagpur, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum and Institute for Health and Behavioural and Allied Sciences, Delhi. Major risk factors studied were tobacco use, alcohol use, physical activity and dietary behaviour. The questionnaire took into account types of alcoholic beverages, dietary practices and other locally relevant factors. Other factors studied were blood pressure, pulse rate, waist and obesity. The data was collected in urban, rural areas and slum populations (Dibrugarh covered Peri-urban area).