

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 997
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY 2025**

BAN ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

997. SHRI E TUKARAM:

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

- (a) the immediate and long-term health effects of secondhand smoke on vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women, and non-smokers, particularly in respect of respiratory illnesses, cancers, and other serious diseases;
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to enforce the ban on smoking at public places including roads, parks, bus stops and trains etc.;
- (c) the penalties currently imposed by the Government on people smoking in public places;
- (d) whether these have proven effective in curbing the practice in the country;
- (e) the number of deaths/cases reported annually due to secondhand smoke in country; and
- (f) whether the Government has any plan to reduce the said health burden in the country and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)**

(a): According to the Report of Tobacco Control in India (2022) issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, exposure to second hand smoke (SHS) increases the risk of respiratory illnesses like asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia in children, while in pregnant women, it is associated with complications such as low birth weight, stillbirths, and developmental issues in infants. Long-term exposure to SHS is also linked to an elevated risk of lung cancer, heart disease, and stroke among non-smokers.

(b) & (c): Under Section 4 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement, Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA), 2003, the Government of India has imposed ban on smoking in public places. In case of non-compliance of Section 4, there is a provision of fine up to ₹200 under Section 21 of this Act.

Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility for implementation of the provisions of COTPA, 2003 and the Rules made thereunder lies with the respective States/UT Governments. However, this Ministry periodically issues advisories to States/UTs for strict enforcement of this Act. Moreover, a *Guidelines for Law Enforcers* has been issued for effective implementation of tobacco control laws.

(d) to (f): As per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2016-2017, overall tobacco use was 28.6% which is a 17.3% relative reduction from 34.6% reported in 2009–2010. Further, the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study estimated that there were over 1.2 million (12 lakh) deaths due to smoking and second-hand smoke (SHS) in India in 2019.
