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‘Increase in smokeless tobacco users is a big cause of concern’

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Mumbai: Smoking has dropped in the 19 years since the anti-tobacco legislation was introduced, but the number of Indians using smokeless tobacco has increased, according to a joint Indo-Canada study.

Smoking has decreased from 17% (2010-11) to 14% (2018-19), but the proportion of smokeless tobacco use has increased from 72% to 80% in the same period.

“Given our high population, any increase in the percentage of smokeless tobacco users is a big cause for concern,” said Healis Sekhsaria Institute for Public He-

alth’s Dr P C Gupta, who was a part of the four-state study. India is home to approximately 267 million tobacco users (99 million smokers and 199 million smokeless tobacco users), he said.

The survey of tobacco users and non-users (aged 15 and older) was conducted in Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh by Healis along with the University of Waterloo, Canada.

The first round of the survey was conducted between August 2010 and October 2011, the second between October 2012 and September 2013 and the third between July 2018 and July 2019. To-

bacco use, a major risk factor for lung-related diseases, stroke, cancer, among others, accounts for 3,500 deaths every day in India.

The only silver lining, according to the survey, is that the number of people who want to quit is increasing. In Maharashtra and West Bengal, intentions to quit smoking and smokeless tobacco increased between 2010 and 2019.

“While the World Health Organisation has advised that taxes on tobacco products should be high, India has only marginally increased taxes,” said Dr Gupta. Over 90% of cigarette smokers and 97% of bidi or smo-

keless users reported that tobacco continues to be affordable to them even after the increased price of tobacco products over the years, showed the survey.

The average price of a single cigarette increased from Rs 3.1 in 2010-11 to Rs 7.8 in 2018-19. Similarly, the average price of single bidi increased from Rs. 0.4 in 2010-11 to Rs.1.0 in 2018-19. Similarly, the average price of any pouch of the smokeless product increased from Rs. 5.2 in 2010-11 to Rs.11.4 in 2018-19.

The survey found high awareness of cigarette health warnings, but low awareness of quit-line numbers on cigarette packs.

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टोबैको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी सर्वेक्षण में खुलासा भारतीयों में तंबाकू सेवन का प्रमाण चिंताजनक

नई दिल्ली। टोबैको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी (टीसीपी) सर्वेक्षण के लिए भारत के तिसरे चरण में किए गए सर्वेक्षण से भारत में होने वाला तंबाकू सेवन तथा तंबाकू नियंत्रण योजनाओं के अमल से चिंताजनक बातें सामने आयी हैं। भारत में लगभग 267 मिलियन लोग तंबाकू सेवन करते हैं (99 मिलियन लोग धूम्रपान करते हैं और 199 मिलियन धूम्रविरहीत तंबाकू का सेवन करते हैं)। इस रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश में वयस्क तंबाकू सेवन करने वाले और सेवन ना करने वाले (15 साल और उस के ऊपर) लोगों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। यह सर्वेक्षण हिलिस सेखसारीया इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ की और कनाडा स्थित यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ वॉटर्लू के सहयोग से किया गया है। चार राज्यों में टीसीपी इंडिया के सर्वेक्षण का पहला चरण अगस्त 2010 और अक्टूबर 2011 में आयोजित किया गया था। दूसरा चरण अक्टूबर 2012 से 2013 के दौरान आयोजित किया गया था। हाल ही में इसका तीसरा चरण जुलाई 2018 से जुलाई 2019 के दौरान आयोजित किया गया था। तंबाकू सेवन करने वाले लोगों में से धूम्रविरहीत तंबाकू सेवन करने वाले लोगों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी होकर 72 प्रतिशत से (2010 -11) यह आंकड़े 80 प्रतिशत (2018-19) और मिश्र पद्धति से तंबाकू सेवन करने वालों का प्रमाण 11 प्रतिशत से 7 प्रतिशत पर आ गया है।

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तंबाखूमुळे निसर्गाचेही नुकसान

लोकसत्ता प्रतिनिधी

मुंबई: देशासह राज्यात तंबाखू आणि तंबाखूजन्य पदार्थ सेवन करणाऱ्यांची संख्या वाढत आहे. या पदार्थांमुळे मानवाच्या आरोग्यासह निसर्गालाही धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणाचा होणार न्हास कमी करण्यासाठी पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन करण्यासाठी ३१ मे रोजी जागतिक तंबाखूविरोधी दिन ह्यापर्यावरणाचे रक्षण कराला या संकल्पनेवर साजरा केला जाणार आहे.

तंबाखू आणि तंबाखूजन्य पदार्थांचे सेवन केल्याने वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या कर्करोगाला आमंत्रण दिले जाते. तसेच अन्य आजारही बळावतात. त्यामुळे मृत्यूचा धोका सभवतो. तसेच, तंबाखू आणि तंबाखूजन्य पदार्थांचे सेवन करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींच्या वारंवार संपर्कात येणाऱ्या

दररोज ३५०० मृत्यू

तंबाखूचा वापर हा भारतातील फुफ्फुसांशी संबंधित आजार, पक्षाघात, कर्करोग यासारख्या अनेक प्रकारच्या प्राणघातक आजार आणि अनेक गैरघातक रोगांसाठी प्रमुख जोखीम घटक आहे. तंबाखूचा वापर हे मृत्यूच्या प्रमुख कारणांपैकी एक आहे. ज्यामुळे भारतात दररोज ३ हजार ५०० मृत्यू होतात.

व्यक्तीलाही धोका निर्माण होतो. त्यामुळे कोणतेही व्यसन नसले तरीदेखील व्यसन असलेल्या व्यक्तींच्या संपर्कात आल्यास कर्करोगासारखा आजार होऊ शकतो. अनेक सामाजिक संघटना, डॉक्टर तंबाखू सोडण्याचा सल्ला देतात. तंबाखूजन्य पदार्थांचा पर्यावरणालाही मोठा धोका निर्माण होतो. तंबाखूचे पीक घेण्यासाठी मातीचा जास्त कस वापरला जातो. हे पीक घेण्यासाठी रासायनिक खतांचा वापर केला जातो. यामुळे जमिनीचा

धूरविरहित तंबाखू वापराचे प्रमाण वाढले

धूरविरहित तंबाखूचा वापराचे प्रमाण २०१०-२०११ साली ७२ टक्के होते. हे प्रमाण २०१८-२०१९ साली ८० टक्क्यांपर्यंत पोहचले आहे. तर, मिश्रित तंबाखू आणि तंबाखूचा वापर २०१८-२०१९ त्याच कालावधीत ११ टक्क्यांहून ७ टक्के झाले आहे. तर, धूमपान करणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण १७ वरून १४ टक्क्यांवर आले आहे.

पोत खराब होतो. त्यामुळे इतर पीक घेण्यावर मर्यादा येतात. तर, ३०० सिगारेटसाठी एका झाडाचा बळी जातो. यासह सिगारेट, विडी यामुळे वारंवार आग लागण्याच्या घटना घडल्या आहेत. तंबाखूचे सेवन न करणेच हाच सर्वात मोठा उपाय आहे, असे हिलिस सेखसारिया इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थचे संचालक डॉ. प्रकाश गुप्ता यांनी सांगितले.

देशात धूरविरहित तंबाखू सेवनाचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक आहे. सिगारेट, विडी ओढण्याच्या प्रमाणापेक्षा मशेरी,

पानमसाला, गुटखा खाण्याचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. तंबाखूच्या दुष्परिणामाबाबत सर्वांना माहीत असले तरी तंबाखूचा प्रसार आणि व्यसन सोडवण्यासाठी आवश्यक सुविधांचा अभाव ही एक चिंतेची बाब आहे. त्यामुळेच सर्वांनी एकत्र येऊन तंबाखू नियंत्रण योजनांवर योग्य पध्दतीने अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक आहे, असे हिलिस सेखसारिया इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थचे संचालक डॉ. मंगेश पेडणेकर यांनी सांगितले.



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भारतीयांमधील तंबाखू सेवनाचे वाढते प्रमाण चिंताजनक

(मुंबईलकडून)

मुंबई : टोबॅको कंट्रोल

पॉलिसी (टीसीपी) सर्वेक्षणाच्या

भारतातील तंबाखू-बा फॅशन करण्यात आलेल्या सर्वेक्षणानुसार भारतात तंबाखू सेवनाचे प्रमाण आणि तंबाखू निर्यात योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीतून अनेक चिंताजनक तथे समोर आले आहेत. भारतात अंदाजे २६७ दशलक्ष लोक तंबाखूचे सेवन करतात (९९ दशलक्ष लोक धुमपान करतात आणि १९९ दशलक्ष धुम्रपान करणारे तंबाखूचे सेवन करतात). या अंदाजातल्या माध्यमातून बंगलादेश, वियेतनाम, पश्चिम बंगाल आणि बंग प्रदेशातील प्रमुख तंबाखू सेवन करणारे देश तंबाखूचे सेवन न करणारे (१५ वर्षे आणि त्यावरील) लोकांचे सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले. हे सर्वेक्षण विलिस रॉसगारिया इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थ इंडिया बॅकग्राउंड फॅमिली युनिव्हर्सिटी आणि बॉटोलु रॉसगारिया सेवनाचे सेवन करणारे आहे. या राज्यांमध्ये टीसीपी इंडिया पॉलिसी फॅमिली सर्वेक्षण ऑगस्ट २०१० ते ऑक्टोबर २०११ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आले होते. सर्वेक्षणाची दुसरी फेरी ऑक्टोबर २०१२ ते सप्टेंबर २०१३ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आली होती आणि सर्वेक्षणाची तिसरी अलीकडील, तिसरी फेरी जुलै २०१८ ते जुलै २०१९ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आली होती.

तंबाखू वापरणा-यांमध्ये धूम्रपान करणा-यांचे प्रमाण ७२% (२०१०-११) वरून ८०% (२०१८-१९) पर्यंत वाढले आहे तर निव्वळ तंबाखू आणि तंबाखूचा वापर (२०१८-२०१९) त्याच काळात ११% वरून ७% पर्यंत कमी झाले आणि धुमपान १७% वरून १४% पर्यंत कमी झाले. २०१०-११ ते २०१८-१९ दरम्यान तंबाखू सेवन करणा-यांना तंबाखू सेवनाच्या विचार करण्यात प्रवृत्त करणा-या इतर कारणांपैकी तंबाखू उत्पादनांच्या वाढत्या किंमती हे कमी प्राधान्याचे कारण राहिले.

भारतात आणि पश्चिम बंगालमध्ये, धुमपान करणा-यांपैकी एक तृतीयांश लोकं गेल्या दहा महिन्यांत इन्स्टिट्यूट बेट दिले होती. बंग प्रदेश (२४%) आणि बिहार (१९%) यांमध्ये हे प्रमाण कमी होते. यादी राज्यांमध्ये, जवळजवळ प्रत्येक (१००%) सिगारेट पिकवतील आरंभ वेतावाणीबद्दल जागरूक होत. सर्वेक्षणाच्या निकालांनी विद्वत्पणे फक्त ५% सिगारेट ओझपायपासून ते इतर तीन राज्यांमध्ये २४% आणि ३४% दरम्यान सिगारेट पिकवतील सिगारेट नंतरातून कमी जास्तता

टोबॅको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी सर्वेक्षण अहवालातील गंभीर निरीक्षण



दरवर्ती आहे.

२०१०-११ च्या तुलनेत २०१८-१९ मध्ये बागील वया मधील तंबाखू वापरकर्त्यांची संख्या मद्रास, पश्चिम बंगाल आणि बिहारमध्ये तंबाखूचा वापर करण्यास प्रोत्साहन देणा-या किंवा ज्यामुळे ते तंबाखू खाण्यात प्रवृत्त होतील अशा जाहिराती किंवा चित्रे अनेकदा किंवा कधीकधी एकाच दिवस वेळाचे प्रमाण कमी झाले आहे. बाऊन्स, बंगलादेश तंबाखूचे वापरकर्ते आणि न वापरकर्ते आणि विद्यार्थ्यांचे तंबाखू न वापरणा-यांचे तंबाखूचा जाहिरातीचे दिवस वेळाचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. तंबाखूचे वापरकर्ते आणि वापर न करणारे दोघांची सोनानुसार इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थ आणि सार्वजनिक वास्तू किंवा वाढते किंवा स्टेशनरी ही किंवा साधारणपणे तंबाखूचा दुष्परिणामविषयी जाहिराती वेळाचे प्रमाण होत होते फक्त ९% सिगारेट ओझपाय आणि ३% विडी किंवा धुम्रपान करणारे तंबाखूचे सेवन करणा-यांनी होत होते की त्यांच्या तंबाखूवर खर्च केलेल्या पैशांमुळे धारणी जीवनावश्यक वस्तूसाठी पुरेसे पैसे राहत नाहीत.

बाक्येरी सोनानुसार विलिस रॉसगारिया इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थ ने संचालक डॉ. मॅथ्यू पेडणेकर यांनी सांगितले 'भारतात पुरेसे लीन तंबाखूचे सेवन आणि विडी ओझपायचे प्रमाण हे सिगारेट ओझपायच्या अधिक प्रमाणात दिवस वेळे कोणत्याही स्वरूपात तंबाखूचा वापरामुळे केवळ

जीवितयाची होत नाही तर आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक हानी देखील होते. जरी तंबाखूचा दुष्परिणाम वाढत गेला तरीही तंबाखूचा प्रसार आणि वयात होत असलेल्या अवयव शुद्धीकरणाच्या अभाव ही एक विडो वाढ आहे. बाऊन्स हे सरवेचे आहे की ते खरे एकच पेऊन तंबाखू निर्यात सोनानुसार धुमपान पद्धतीने अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

विलिस रॉसगारिया इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थचे संचालक डॉ. मॅथ्यू पेडणेकर

की, तंबाखूचा वापर हा भारतातील धुमपानाची संघटित आवड, पत्ताघात, कॅन्सर इ. बागाळा अनेक प्रकारच्या प्राण्यातून आवड आणि अनेक गैर-धार्मिक रोषांसाठी प्रमुख जोखिम घटक आहे. तंबाखूचा वापर हे धुमपानाच्या प्रमुख कारणांपैकी एक आहे, ज्यामुळे भारतात दररोज ३५०० मृत्यू होतात. सर्वेक्षणात अनेक चिंताजनक तथे समोर आले आहेत ज्यांना लक्षात घ्यावे लागते की तंबाखूचा वापर आवश्यक आहे. सर्वेक्षणाच्या निकालावरून दिवस वेळे की तंबाखू सोडू इच्छिता-या लोकांची संख्या वाढत आहे आणि हे पाहणे आवश्यक आहे.'

डॉ. वेप्रे टी. पांडे, बॅंगलोर विद्यापीठ, बॉटोलु, ओटारिओ, कॅनडातील आंतरराष्ट्रीय तंबाखू निषेध धोरण मूल्यमापन प्रकल्पाचे संचालक आणि प्रमुख मुद्दा अनेक मागले की, टीसीपी प्रकल्पाच्या निष्कर्षावर असे दिवस वेळे की भारताने तंबाखू निषेध धोरण घ्यावे केले आहे न, ज्ञात मोठ्या माहिती वेतावाणी (पिकटॉजल वॉर्निंग), तंबाखू निषेधी मोहिमा, सर वाढ आणि तंबाखूचा जाहिराती आणि जाहिरातीवर निषेध, ही धोरणे नव्याने करणे आवश्यक आहे वेप्रे कडून ते सिगारेट ओझपाय, विडी ओझपाय आणि धुम्रपान करणारांसाठी प्रत्येकासाठी भारतातील सर्व राज्यांमध्ये प्रभावी होतील. विजेपद, सर्व तंबाखू उत्पादन कर वाढून त्यांना न परवानगी देणे करणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे.'

Publication	News Hub
Page No	03
Date	1 June 2022

Tobacco consumption is killing



P.V. Anandpadmanabhan
Healis Sekhsaria Institute for Public Health in collaboration with the University of Waterloo, Canada had unveiled their latest report and the tobacco control policy survey conducted in Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh on alarming facts about Tobacco use and the implementation of Tobacco control policies in India.

Healis Sekhsaria Institute of Public Health has committed itself to advancing public health through innovative science and evidence-based policy. It conducts quality research in the public health domain and carries forward its outcome for the benefit of society. Most tobacco users in India have no plans to quit tobacco use. This suggests that there is a need for more effective and stronger tobacco control policies and anti-tobacco campaigns. Additionally, resources such as the quitline number should be made more widely available and accessible to tobacco users.

Cigarettes, bidis, and smokeless tobacco products continue to be highly affordable for tobacco users in India. In order to curb the use of tobacco among current users and to prevent new initiation among non-users, India needs to implement taxation policies that will reduce the affordability of all tobacco products.

Dr. Mangesh Pednekar, Director, Healis Sekhsaria Institute for Public Health said that "In India, smokeless tobacco use and bidi smoking continues

to be the dominant forms of tobacco use over cigarette smoking. Tobacco use in any form causes not only loss of lives but also huge economic and social costs. Even though the harmful effects of tobacco use are well known, tobacco product promotion and limited availability of cessation support remain a big concern. It is, therefore, necessary that the country should come up with effective enforcement of tobacco control

policies and anti-tobacco campaigns to dissuade people, especially the youngsters, from the use of tobacco. There is an urgent need to increase state-specific tobacco cessation infrastructure that will support the increasing calls from users for cessation help on the existing National 'quitline number'."

FORM NO INC-26

(Pursuant to Rule 30 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014)
Advertisement to be published in Newspaper for the change in Registered Office of the Company from one state to another
**Before the Central Government
Western Region, Mumbai Bench,
Maharashtra**

In the matter of sub-section 4 of section 13 of the Companies Act 2013 and clause (a) of sub-section (5) of Rule 30 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules 2014 AND

In the matter of DANVITA (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED having its Registered Office at B-53, Indus House, 6th Floor, Opp. Monginis, New Link Road, Andheri West, Mumbai-400063. ... Petitioner Company

Notice is hereby given to General Public that the company proposes to make the application to the Central Government under section 13 of the Companies Act 2013, seeking confirmation of alteration of Memorandum of Association of the company in terms of special resolution passed at Extra ordinary General Meeting held on Monday, 2nd May, 2022 to enable the company to change its Registered Office from 'Mumbai' within State of Maharashtra to 'State of Gujarat'.

Any person whose interest is likely to be affected by the proposed change, may deliver either on MCA portal (www.mca.gov.in) by filing investor complaint form or cause to be delivered or send by registered post of his/her objections supported by an affidavit stating the nature of his/her interest and ground of opposition to the Regional Director at the Address Regional Director (Western Region), Everest 5th Floor, 100, Marine Drive, Mumbai 400002 Maharashtra, within 14 days of date of publication of this notice with a copy to the applicant company at its registered office at the address mentioned below: B-53, Indus House, 6th Floor Opp. Monginis, New Link Road, Andheri West, Mumbai-400063.

For and on behalf of Applicant/Petitioner:
Danvita (India) Private Limited
Sd/-
Nihar K. Rude

PUBLIC NOTICE

This is to inform General Public that my client, Mrs. Chanda Ajitkumar Bhatia is the member of Flat No. 22 on the 1st Floor, of the building known as 'Sahakar Niketan' belonging to Sahakar Niketan Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., situated at Plot No. 203, Wadala (West), Mumbai - 400 031. This is to inform you that the original Agreement for Sale has been lost/misplaced/damaged. This flat was purchased from Mr. Ramkishna Tuladhar Sonpaya by Mrs. Chanda Ajitkumar Bhatia from her own funds on or about 31/07/1973.

Any person(s) having right, title, interest or claim of any nature whatsoever in the above said flat is/are requested to submit documentary evidence in support of his/her claim/s within fifteen (15) days from the date of publication of this notice failing which no claim/s of the members of the public will be binding on my clients.

FROM,

ADV. DHARMIN V. SAMPAT
A-601, Sheela Nath Tower CHS Ltd.,
Sudha Park, Shanti Sudha Lane,
Gandhi Nagar, Ghalkopar (East),
Mumbai - 400 077.
Email : adv.dharmin.sampat@outlook.com
Mobile No. : 9833339108
Dated : 31/05/2022

PUBLIC NOTICE

This is to inform General Public that my client, Mr. Janak Jaisankar is the member of Flat No. 26 on the 2nd Floor, of the building known as 'Sahakar Niketan', belonging to Sahakar Niketan Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., situated at Plot No. 203, Wadala (West), Mumbai - 400 031. This is to inform you that the original Agreement for Sale has been lost/misplaced/damaged. This flat was purchased by his mother, Late Smt. Damyanibai Doongersay Jaisankar from her own funds on or about 1956.

Any person(s) having right, title, interest or claim of any nature whatsoever in the above said flat is/are requested to submit documentary evidence in support of his/her claim/s within fifteen (15) days from the date of publication of this notice failing which no claim/s of the members of the public will be binding on my clients.

FROM,

ADV. DHARMIN V. SAMPAT
A-601, Sheela Nath Tower CHS Ltd.,
Sudha Park, Shanti Sudha Lane,
Gandhi Nagar, Ghalkopar (East),
Mumbai - 400 077.
Email : adv.dharmin.sampat@outlook.com
Mobile No. : 9833339108
Dated : 31/05/2022

PUBLIC NOTICE

This is to inform General Public that my client, Mr. Janak Jaisankar is the member of Flat No. 24 on the 2nd Floor, of the building known as 'Sahakar Niketan', belonging to Sahakar Niketan Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., situated at Plot No. 203, Wadala (West), Mumbai - 400 031. This is to inform you that the original Agreement for Sale has been lost/misplaced/damaged. This flat was purchased by his father, Late Shri. Doongersay Jaisankar from his own funds on or about 25/09/2009.

Any person(s) having right, title, interest or claim of any nature whatsoever in the above said flat is/are requested to submit documentary evidence in support of his/her claim/s within fifteen (15) days from the date of publication of this notice failing which no claim/s of the members of the public will be binding on my clients.

FROM,

ADV. DHARMIN V. SAMPAT
A-601, Sheela Nath Tower CHS Ltd.,
Sudha Park, Shanti Sudha Lane,
Gandhi Nagar, Ghalkopar (East),
Mumbai - 400 077.
Email : adv.dharmin.sampat@outlook.com
Mobile No. : 9833339108
Dated : 31/05/2022

MILLENNIUM

Regd. Off. Flat No. 53, 5th Fl.

Statement of Standards and Core

Sr. No.	Particulars
1	Total Income from Operations
2	Net Profit (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)
3	Net Profit (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)
4	Net Profit (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))
6	Equity Share Capital
7	Reserves (including Provisional Reserve) as shown in the Audited

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that the society has received an application for transfer of 50% of shares bearing share certificate no. 60 having distinctive no. 346 to 350 held by Late Shri. Ullhas Y. Anasakar. 50% in the name of Mrs. Urmila Ullhas Anasakar. All persons having any claim in respect thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage charge, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are requested to inform the same in writing to the undersigned having their address at Chandresh Shekhar C. D. & E. CHS Ltd., Lodha Heritage, Desai Padia, Dombivli East, Thane-421 204 within 7 days from the date hereof failing which the claim or claims if any of such person or persons will be considered to have been waived and/or abandoned and the transfer shall be completed.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

Flat no. E/004, admeasuring 750 sq. Ft. situated at Chandresh Shekhar C. D. & E. CHS Ltd., Lodha Heritage, Desai Padia, Dombivli East, Thane - 421 204 situated on land bearing survey no. 242 hissa 4 part and survey no. 31, taluka kalyan, district thane.
Date : 30/05/2022
Sd/-

Publication	Mumbai Choufer
Page No	03
Date	1 June 2022

मुंबई चौफेर

भारतीयांमधील तंबाखू सेवनाचे वाढते प्रमाण चिंताजनक

मुंबई - टोबॅको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी (टीसीपी) सर्वेक्षणाच्या भारतातील तिसऱ्या फेरीत करण्यात आलेल्या सर्वेक्षणातून भारतात होणारे तंबाखूचे सेवन आणि तंबाखू नियंत्रण योजनांच्या अंमलबजावणीतून अनेक चिंताजनक तथ्ये समोर आली आहेत. भारतात अंदाजे २६७ दशलक्ष लोक तंबाखूचे सेवन करतात (९९ दशलक्ष लोक धुम्रपान करतात आणि १९९ दशलक्ष धूम्रविरहीत तंबाखूचे सेवन करतात). या अहवालाच्या माध्यमातून महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल आणि मध्य प्रदेशातील प्रौढ तंबाखू सेवन करणारे, तसेच तंबाखूचे सेवन न करणारे (१५ वर्ष आणि त्यावरील) लोकांचे सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले.

टोबॅको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी सर्वेक्षण अहवालातील गंभीर निरीक्षण

हे सर्वेक्षण हिलिस सेखसारीया इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थ इंडियाने कॅनडा येथील युनिव्हर्सिटी ऑफ वॉटरलू यांच्या सहकार्याने करण्यात आले. चार राज्यांमध्ये टीसीपी इंडिया पहिल्या फेरीचे सर्वेक्षण ऑगस्ट २०१० ते ऑक्टोबर २०११ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आले होते. सर्वेक्षणाची दुसरी फेरी ऑक्टोबर २०१२ ते सप्टेंबर २०१३ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आली होती आणि सर्वेक्षणाची सर्वात अलीकडील, तिसरी फेरी जुलै २०१८ ते जुलै २०१९ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. तंबाखू वापरणाऱ्यामध्ये धूम्रविरहीत तंबाखूच्या



वापराचे प्रमाण ७२ टक्के (२०१०-११) वरून ८० टक्के (२०१८-१९) पर्यंत वाढले आहे, तर मिश्रित तंबाखू आणि तंबाखूचा वापर (२०१८-२०१९) त्याच कालावधीत ११

टक्क्यांवरून ७ टक्क्यांपर्यंत कमी झाले आणि धुम्रपान १७ टक्क्यांवरून १४ टक्क्यांपर्यंत कमी झाले. २०१०-११ ते २०१८-१९ दरम्यान तंबाखू सेवन करणाऱ्यांना तंबाखू सोडण्याचा विचार करण्यास प्रवृत्त करणाऱ्या इतर कारणांपेक्षा तंबाखू उत्पादनांच्या वाढत्या किमती हे कमी प्राधान्याचे कारण राहिले. महाराष्ट्र आणि पश्चिम बंगालमध्ये, धुम्रपान करणाऱ्यांपैकी एक तृतीयांश लोकांनी गेल्या सहा महिन्यांत डॉक्टरांना भेट दिली होती, तर मध्य प्रदेश (२४ टक्के) आणि बिहार (१९ टक्के) यामध्ये हे प्रमाण कमी होते आणि ही खरोखरच चिंताजनक बाब आहे.

Main Edition

Page No.3 May 31, 2022

Publication	Right Media
Page No	08
Date	1 June 2022

भारत में तंबाकू नियंत्रण के लिए किए गए प्रयासों के चलते तंबाकू छोड़ने में क्या बढ़ोत्तरी दर्ज हुई एक सर्वेक्षण जारी

सलीम सय्यद

मुंबई ३१ मई: टोबैको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी (टीसीपी) सर्वेक्षण के लिए भारत के तिसरे चरण में किए गए सर्वेक्षण से भारत में होनेवाला तंबाकू सेवन तथा तंबाकू नियंत्रण



योजनाओं के अमल से चिंताजनक बातें सामने आयी हैं . भारत में लगभग २६.७ मिलियन लोग तंबाकू सेवन करते हैं (८९.९ मिलियन लोग धूम्रपान करते हैं और १.९९ मिलियन धूम्रविरहीत तंबाकू का सेवन करते हैं) . इस रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र , बिहार , पश्चिम बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश में वयस्क तंबाकू सेवन करनेवाले और सेवन ना करने वाले (१५ साल और उस के उपर) लोगों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है . यह सर्वेक्षण हिलिस सेखसारीया इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ की और तैनादा स्थित युनिवर्सिटी ऑफ गैटर्न के सहयोग से किया गया है . चार राज्यों में टीसीपी इंडिया के सर्वेक्षण का पहला चरण अगस्त २०१० और अक्टूबर २०११ में आयोजित किया गया था . दूसरा चरण अक्टूबर २०१२ से २०१३ के दौरान आयोजित किया गया था . हालही में इसका तिसरा चरण जुलाई २०१८ से जुलाई २०१९ के दौरान आयोजित किया गया था . इस समय बोलते हुए हिलिस सेखसारीया इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ के संचालक डॉ. मंगेश पेडनेकर ने कहा ' भारत में धूम्रविरहीत तंबाकू का सेवन और बिछी पीने वालों का प्रमाण सिगरेट पीने वालों से अधिक है . किसी भी रूप में तंबाकू के सेवन से न केवल जान का नुकसान होता है बल्कि भारी आर्थिक और सामाजिक नुकसान होता है . तंबाकू के दुष्परिणामों के बारे में जानकारी होने के बावजूद तंबाकू का प्रसार और लत छेड़ने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं का अभाव यह एक चिंता का विषय है . इसलिए , यह आवश्यक है कि देश तंबाकू नियंत्रण नीतियों और तंबाकू विरोधी अभियानों को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करे ताकि विशेषकर युवाओं को तंबाकू के उपयोग से रोका जा सके ।

Publication	Navbharat
Page No	05
Date	1 June 2022

तंबाकू सेवन के चिंताजनक परिणाम

■ मुंबई, नवभारत न्यूज नेटवर्क. टोबैको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी (टीसीपी) सर्वेक्षण के तहत भारत के तीसरे चरण में किए गए सर्वेक्षण से देश में होने वाला तंबाकू सेवन और तंबाकू नियंत्रण योजनाओं के अमल से चिंताजनक परिणाम सामने आए हैं. भारत में लगभग 267 मिलियन लोग तंबाकू सेवन करते हैं. इस रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश में वयस्क तंबाकू सेवन करने वाले और सेवन न करने वाले (15 साल और उसके ऊपर) लोगों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया. यह सर्वेक्षण हिलिस सेखसरिया इंस्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ और कनाडा स्थित यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ वाटरलू के सहयोग से किया गया. हिलिस सेखसरिया इंस्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ के निदेशक डॉ. प्रकाश सी. गुप्ता ने कहा कि भारत में कई तरह की घातक बीमारियों के लिए तंबाकू का उपयोग प्रमुख जोखिम कारक है.

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भारतातील तंबाखू नियंत्रणाच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे तंबाखू सोडण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे का ?

■ मुंबई

टोबॅको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी (टीसीपी) सर्वेक्षणाच्या भारतातील तिस-या फेरीत करण्यात आलेल्या सर्वेक्षणातून भारतात होणारे तंबाखूचे सेवन आणि तंबाखू नियंत्रण योजनांच्या अंमलबजावणीतून अनेक चिंताजनक तथ्ये समोर आली आहेत . भारतात अंदाजे २६७ दशलक्ष लोक तंबाखूचे सेवन करतात (१९ दशलक्ष लोक धूम्रपान करतात आणि १९९ दशलक्ष धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूचे सेवन करतात)

या अहवालाच्या माध्यमातून महाराष्ट्र , बिहार , पश्चिम बंगाल आणि मध्य प्रदेशातील प्रौढ तंबाखू सेवन करणारे तसेच तंबाखूचे सेवन न करणारे (१५ वर्ष आणि त्यावरील लोकांचे सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले . हे सर्वेक्षण हिलिस सेखसारीया इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थ इंडिया ने कॅनडा येथील युनिव्हर्सिटी ऑफ वॉटरलू यांच्या सहकार्याने करण्यात आले . चार राज्यांमध्ये टीसीपी इंडिया पहिल्या फेरीचे सर्वेक्षण ऑगस्ट २०१० ते ऑक्टोबर २०११ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आले होते . सर्वेक्षणाची दुसरी फेरी ऑक्टोबर २०१२ ते सप्टेंबर २०१३ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आली होती आणि सर्वेक्षणाची सर्वात अलीकडील तिसरी फेरी जुलै २०१८ ते जुलै २०१९ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आली



होती . दरम्यान तंबाखू सोडण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले असले तरी भारतातील धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूच्या वापराचे प्रमाण बदलेले नाही . असा निष्कर्ष ही काढण्यात आला आहे .

तंबाखू वापरणा-यांमध्ये धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूच्या वापराचे प्रमाण ७२ % (२०१०-११) वरून ८० % (२०१८-१९) पर्यंत वाढले आहे तर मिश्रित तंबाखू आणि तंबाखूचा वापर (२०१८-२०१९) त्याच कालावधीत ११ % वरून ७ % पर्यंत कमी झाले आणि धूम्रपान १७ % वरून १४ % पर्यंत कमी झाले . करणा २०१६-१७ मधील अहवालातील निष्कर्षांपासून टीसीपी इंडिया (२०१८-१९) पर्यंत तंबाखू सेवन यांमध्ये तीन राज्यांमध्ये तंबाखू सोडण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे ,

महाराष्ट्र आणि पश्चिम बंगालमध्ये २०१०-११ ते २०१८-१९ या कालावधीत धूम्रपान तसेच धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूचे सेवन सोडण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे . त्याच कालावधीत मध्यप्रदेशात धूम्रविहीत

: तरुणांना तंबाखूच्या सेवनापासून परावृत्त करणे आवश्यक आहे . राज्य - विशिष्ट तंबाखू बंद करण्याच्या पायाभूत सुविधा वाढवण्याची तातडीची गरज असून त्यामुळे विद्यमान नॅशनल ' क्विटलाइन नंबर वर वापरकर्त्यांच्या वाढत्या कॉलसना मदत होईल . "

हिलिस सेखसारीया इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थचे संचालक डॉ . प्रकाश सी . गुप्ता म्हणाले की , तंबाखूचा वापर हा भारतातील फुफ्फुसांशी संबंधित आजार , पक्षाघात , कर्करोग इ . यांसारख्या अनेक प्रकारच्या प्राणघातक आजार आणि अनेक गैर - घातक रोगांसाठी प्रमुख जोखीम घटक आहे . तंबाखूचा वापर हे मृत्यूच्या प्रमुख कारणांपैकी एक आहे , ज्यामुळे भारतात दररोज ३५०० मृत्यू होतात . सर्वेक्षणात अनेक चिंताजनक तथ्ये समोर आली आहेत ज्यांना त्वरित प्रभावाने संबोधित करणे आवश्यक आहे . सर्वेक्षणाच्या निकालांवरून दिसून येते की तंबाखू सोडू इच्छिणाऱ्या- लोकांची संख्या वाढत आहे आणि हे पहाणे आनंददायक आहे . " डॉ . जेफ्री टी . फॉग , वॉटरलू विद्यापीठ , वॉटरलू , ओंटारियो , कॅनडातील आंतरराष्ट्रीय तंबाखू नियंत्रण धोरण मूल्यामापन प्रकल्पाचे संस्थापक आणि प्रमुख मुख्य यांनी ही आपले ऊचार मांडले .

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देशातील २६ कोटी लोक तंबाखूचे व्यसनी

मुंबई : देशातील तंबाखू खाणाऱ्यांची संख्या २६ कोटींच्या पुढे पोहचली आहे. तंबाखू खाणाऱ्यांची ही वाढती संख्या चिंताजनक असल्याची गंभीर बाब टोबॅको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी सर्वेक्षणातून समोर आली आहे. महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, कर्नाटक, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेशमध्ये तंबाखू खाणाऱ्यांची संख्या मोठी आहे. हिलिस सेखसारिया इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थ इंडियाने कॅनडा येथील युनिव्हर्सिटी ऑफ वॉटरलू यांच्या सहकार्याने हे सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले आहे. २०१०-११ मध्ये तंबाखू करणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण ७२ टक्के होते, ते २०१८-१९ मध्ये ८० टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढले आहे. धूम्रपानाचे प्रमाण १७ टक्क्यांवरून १४ टक्क्यांपर्यंत घटले आहे. दरम्यान महाराष्ट्र आणि पश्चिम बंगालमधील एकूण तंबाखू खाणाऱ्यांपैकी २४ आणि १९ टक्के लोकांनी मागील सहा महिन्यांत दवाखान्याची पायरी चढली आहे.

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भारतीयां मधील तंबाखू सेवनाचे वाढते प्रमाण चिंताजनक

टोबॅको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी सर्वेक्षण अहवालातील गंभीर निरीक्षण

मुंबई: टोबॅको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी (टीसीपी) सर्वेक्षणाच्या भारतातील तिसऱ्या फेरीत करण्यात आलेल्या सर्वेक्षणातून भारतात होणारे तंबाखूचे सेवन आणि तंबाखू नियंत्रण योजनांच्या अंमलबजावणीतून अनेक चिंताजनक तथ्ये समोर आली आहेत. भारतात अंदाजे २६७ दशलक्ष लोक तंबाखूचे सेवन करतात (१९ दशलक्ष लोक धूम्रपान करतात आणि १९९ दशलक्ष धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूचे सेवन करतात). या अहवालाच्या माध्यमातून महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल आणि मध्य प्रदेशातील प्रौढ तंबाखू सेवन करणारे तसेच तंबाखूचे सेवन न करणारे (१५ वर्ष आणि त्यावरील) लोकांचे सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले. हे सर्वेक्षण हिलिस सेखसारीया इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थ इंडिया ने कॅनडा येथील युनिव्हर्सिटी ऑफ वॉटरलू यांच्या सहकार्याने करण्यात आले.

चार राज्यांमध्ये टीसीपी इंडिया पहिल्या फेरीचे सर्वेक्षण ऑगस्ट २०१० ते ऑक्टोबर २०११ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आले होते. सर्वेक्षणाची दुसरी फेरी ऑक्टोबर



२०१२ ते सप्टेंबर २०१३ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आली होती आणि सर्वेक्षणाची सर्वात अलीकडील, तिसरी फेरी जुलै २०१८ ते जुलै २०१९ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आली होती.

तंबाखू वापरणाऱ्यांमध्ये धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूच्या वापराचे प्रमाण ७२% (२०१०-११) वरून ८०% (२०१८-१९) पर्यंत वाढले आहे तर मिश्रित तंबाखू आणि तंबाखूचा वापर (२०१८-२०१९) त्याच काळावधीत ११% वरून ७% पर्यंत कमी झाले आणि धूम्रपान १७% वरून

१४% पर्यंत कमी झाले. २०१०-११ ते २०१८-१९ दरम्यान तंबाखू सेवन करणाऱ्यांना तंबाखू सोडण्याचा विचार करण्यास प्रवृत्त करणाऱ्या इतर कारणांपेक्षा तंबाखू उत्पादनांच्या वाढत्या किंमती हे कमी प्राधान्याचे कारण राहिले.

महाराष्ट्र आणि पश्चिम बंगालमध्ये, धूम्रपान करणाऱ्यांपैकी एक तृतीयांश लोकांनी नेल्या सहा महिन्यांत डॉक्टरांना भेट दिली होती. मध्य प्रदेश (२४%) आणि बिहार (१९%) यांमध्ये हे प्रमाण कमी होते. चारही राज्यांमध्ये, जवळजवळ प्रत्येकजण

(१०० %) सिगारेट पॅकेजवरील आरोग्य चेतावणीबद्दल जागरूक होता. सर्वेक्षणाच्या निकालांनी बिहारमधील फक्त ५% सिगारेट ओढणाऱ्यांपासून ते इतर तीन राज्यांमधील २४% आणि ३४% च्या दरम्यान सिगारेट पॅकेजवरील विवटलाइन नंबरबद्दल कमी जागरूकता दर्शवली आहे.

२०१०-११ च्या तुलनेत २०१८-१९ मध्ये मागील सहा महिन्यात तंबाखू वापरकर्त्यांमध्ये महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल आणि बिहारमध्ये तंबाखूच्या वापर करण्यास प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या किंवा ज्यामुळे ते तंबाखू खाण्यास प्रवृत्त होतील अशा जाहिराती किंवा चित्रे अनेकदा किंवा कधीतरी एकदा दिसून येण्याचे प्रमाण कमी झाले आहे. याउलट, मध्यप्रदेशात तंबाखूचे वापरकर्ते आणि न वापरणारे आणि बिहारमध्ये तंबाखू न वापरणाऱ्यांमध्ये तंबाखूच्या जाहिरातीचे दिसून येण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. तंबाखूचे वापरकर्ते आणि वापर न करणारे दोघेही यांच्यानुसार टिक्की, तंबाखूचे पॅकेज आणि सार्वजनिक वाहतूक किंवा वाहने किंवा स्टॅशन्स

ही ठिकाणे साधारणपणे तंबाखूच्या दुष्परिणामांविषयी माहिती देण्याचे प्रमुख स्रोत होते. फक्त १% सिगारेट ओढणारे आणि ३% बिडी किंवा धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूचे सेवन करणाऱ्यांनी नोंदवले की त्यांच्या तंबाखूवर खर्च केलेल्या पैशांमुळे घरगुती जीवनावश्यक वस्तूसाठी पुरेसे पैसे राहत नाहीत.

यावेळी बोलताना हिलिस सेखसारीया इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ चे संचालक डॉ. मंगेश पेडनेकर यांनी सांगितले " भारतात धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूचे सेवन आणि बिडी ओढण्याचे प्रमाण हे सिगारेट ओढण्यापेक्षा अधिक प्रमाणात दिसून येते. कोणत्याही स्वरूपात तंबाखूच्या वापरामुळे केवळ जीवितहानी होत नाही तर आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक हानी देखील होते. जरी तंबाखूच्या दुष्परिणामाबाबत माहिती असली तरीही तंबाखूचा प्रसार आणि स्वसन सोडवण्यासाठी आवश्यक सुविधांचा अभाव ही एक चिंतेची बाब आहे. म्हणूनच हे गरजेचे आहे की देशाने एकत्र येऊन तंबाखू नियंत्रण योजनांवर सुयोग्य पध्दतीने अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

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भारतीयांमधील तंबाखू सेवनाचे वाढते प्रमाण चिंताजनक : टोबॅको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी सर्वेक्षण अहवालातील गंभीर निरीक्षण

मुंबई. : टोबॅको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी (टीसीपी) सर्वेक्षणाच्या भारतातील तिस-या फेरीत करण्यात आलेल्या सर्वेक्षणानुसार भारतात होणारे तंबाखूचे सेवन आणि तंबाखू नियंत्रण योजनांच्या अंमलबजावणीतून अनेक चिंताजनक तथ्ये समोर आली आहेत. भारतात अंदाजे २६७ दशलक्ष लोक तंबाखूचे सेवन करतात (१९ दशलक्ष लोक धूम्रपान करतात आणि १९९ दशलक्ष धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूचे सेवन करतात). या अहवालाच्या माध्यमातून महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल आणि मध्य प्रदेशातील प्रौढ तंबाखू सेवन करणारे तसेच तंबाखूचे सेवन न करणारे (१५ वर्षे आणि त्यावरील) लोकांचे सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले. हे सर्वेक्षण हिलिस सेखसॉरिया इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थ इंडिया ने केंद्रस्थानी ठेविलेले टोबॅको कंट्रोल पॉलिसी (टीसीपी) ऑन वॉटरलू यांच्या सहकार्याने करण्यात आले. चार राज्यांमध्ये टीसीपी इंडिया पहिल्या फेरीचे सर्वेक्षण ऑगस्ट २०१० ते ऑक्टोबर २०११ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आले होते. सर्वेक्षणाची दुसरी फेरी ऑक्टोबर २०१२ ते सप्टेंबर २०१३ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आली होती आणि सर्वेक्षणाची तिसरी अलीकडील, तिसरी फेरी जुलै २०१८ ते जुलै २०१९ दरम्यान आयोजित करण्यात आली होती.

तंबाखू वापरना-यामध्ये धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूच्या वापराचे प्रमाण ७२% (२०१०-११) वरून ८०% (२०१८-१९) पर्यंत वाढले आहे तर मिश्रित तंबाखू आणि



तंबाखूचा वापर (२०१८-२०१९) त्याच कालावधीत ११% वरून ७% पर्यंत कमी झाले आणि धूम्रपान १७% वरून १४% पर्यंत कमी झाले. २०१०-११ ते २०१८-१९ दरम्यान तंबाखू सेवन करणा-यांना तंबाखू सोडण्याचा विचार करण्यास प्रवृत्त करणा-या इतर कारणांपेक्षा तंबाखू उत्पादनांच्या वाढत्या किंमती हे कमी प्राधान्याचे कारण राहिले.

महाराष्ट्र आणि पश्चिम बंगालमध्ये, धूम्रपान करणा-यांपैकी एक तृतीयांश लोकांनी गेल्या सहा महिन्यांत डॉक्टरांना भेट दिली होती. मध्य प्रदेश (२४%) आणि बिहार (१९%) यामध्ये हे प्रमाण कमी होते. चारही राज्यांमध्ये, जवळजवळ प्रत्येकजण (१००%) सिगारेट पॅकेजवरील आरोग्य चेतावणीबद्दल जागरूक होता. सर्वेक्षणाच्या निकालांनी बिहारमधील फक्त ५% सिगारेट ओडणारे असून ते इतर तीन राज्यांमधील २४% आणि ३४% च्या दरम्यान सिगारेट पॅकेजवरील क्लिंटलान्ड मॅकबद्दल कमी जागरूकता दर्शवली आहे.

२०१०-११ च्या तुलनेत २०१८-१९ मध्ये मागील सहा महिन्यात तंबाखू वापरकर्त्यांमध्ये महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल आणि बिहारमध्ये तंबाखूच्या वापर करणाऱ्या प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या किंवा ज्यामुळे ते तंबाखू खाण्यास प्रवृत्त होतील अशा जाहिराती किंवा चित्रे अनेकदा किंवा कधीतरी ऐकून दिसून येण्याचे प्रमाण कमी झाले आहे. याउलट, मध्यप्रदेशात तंबाखूचे वापरकर्ते आणि न वापरणारे आणि बिहारमध्ये तंबाखू न वापरणाऱ्यांमध्ये तंबाखूच्या जाहिरातीचे दिसून येण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. तंबाखूचे वापरकर्ते आणि वापर न करणारे दोघेही यांच्यानुसार टिव्ही, तंबाखूचे पॅकेज आणि सार्वजनिक वाहतूक किंवा वाहने किंवा स्टेशनस ही ठिकाणे साधारणपणे तंबाखूच्या दुष्परिणामाविषयी माहिती देण्याचे प्रमुख स्रोत होते, फक्त ९% सिगारेट ओडणारे आणि ३% बिडी किंवा धूम्रविहीत तंबाखूचे सेवन करणा-यांनी मोठ्याने की त्यांच्या तंबाखूवर खर्च केलेल्या पैश्यांमुळे धरगुती

जीवनावस्थाक वस्तूसाठी पुरेसे पैसे रहात नाहीत.

वावेळी बोलतांना हिलिस सेखसॉरिया इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ चे संचालक डॉ. मॅग्नस पेड्रेसन यांनी सांगितले, भारतात धूम्रविहीत तंबाखू चे सेवन आणि बिडी ओडण्याचे प्रमाण हे सिगारेट ओडण्यापेक्षा अधिक प्रमाणात दिसून येते. कोणत्याही स्वरूपात तंबाखूच्या वापरामुळे केवळ जीवितहानी होत नाही तर आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक हानी देखील होते. जरी तंबाखूच्या दुष्परिणामाबाबत माहिती असली तरीही तंबाखूचा प्रसार आणि व्यसन सोडण्यासाठी आवश्यक सुविधांचा अभाव ही एक चिंतेची बाब आहे. म्हणूनच हे गरजेचे आहे की देशाने एकत्र येऊन तंबाखू नियंत्रण योजनांवर सुयोग्य पादतीने अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

हिलिस सेखसॉरिया इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थचे संचालक डॉ. प्रकाश सी. गुप्ता म्हणाले की, तंबाखूचा वापर हा भारतातील

कुपकुपांशी संबंधित आजवर, पक्षाघात, कर्करोग इ. यांसारख्या अनेक प्रकारच्या प्राणघातक आजारां आणि अनेक गैर-घातक रोगांसाठी प्रमुख जीवनीय धटक आहे. तंबाखूचा वापर हे मृत्त्यूच्या प्रमुख कारणांपैकी एक आहे, ज्यामुळे भारतात दररोज ३५०० मृत्यू होतात. सर्वेक्षणात अनेक चिंताजनक तथ्ये समोर आली आहेत ज्यांना त्वरित प्रभावाने संबोधित करणे आवश्यक आहे. सर्वेक्षणाच्या निकालांवरून दिसून येते की तंबाखू सोडू इच्छिणा-या लोकांची संख्या वाढत आहे आणि हे पहाणे आनंददायक आहे.

डॉ. जेफ्री टी. फॉर्ग, वॉटरलू विद्यापीठ, वॉटरलू, ऑंटारियो, कॅनडातील अंतरराष्ट्रीय तंबाखू नियंत्रण धोरण मूल्यांकन प्रकल्पचे संस्थापक आणि प्रमुख मुख्य अन्वेषक म्हणाले की, टीसीपी प्रकल्पाच्या निष्कर्षावरून असे दिसून येते की भारताने तंबाखू नियंत्रण धोरणे सिद्ध केली आहेत, ज्यात मोठ्या सचिव चेतावणी (पिकटोरियल वार्निंग्स), तंबाखूविरोधी मोहिमा, कर वाढ आणि तंबाखूच्या जाहिराती आणि जाहिरातींवर निर्बंध, ही धोरणे मजबूत करणे आवश्यक आहे जेणेकरून ते सिगारेट ओडणारे, बिडी ओडणारे आणि धूम्रविहीत तंबाखू वापरणाऱ्यांसह प्रत्येकसाली भारतातील सर्व राज्यांमध्ये प्रभावी होतील. विशेषतः, सर्व तंबाखू उत्पादकांवर कर वाढवून त्यांना न परवडण्याजोगे करणे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे.

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World No Tobacco Day: हीलिस सेखसारिया इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ ने तंबाखू को बताया खतरनाक

Publication	Maharashtra Sandhya
Date	1 June 2022
Link	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N0cWGZLO2dg



Publication	Khabar Mumbai
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Link	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jmggkGSbl20



Publication	Mumbai News Express
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Are tobacco control efforts resulting in increased quitting in India?

<https://mumbainewsexpress.com/are-tobacco-control-efforts-resulting-in-increased-quitting-in-india/>

Mumbai, May 30, 2022: The findings of the Tobacco Control Policy (TCP) third round survey in India revealed some alarming facts about tobacco use and the implementation of tobacco control policies. India is home to approximately 267 million tobacco users (99 million smokers and 199 million smokeless tobacco users). This report is based on a survey of adult tobacco users and tobacco non-users (aged 15 and older) in Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh conducted by the Healix Sekhsaria Institute for Public Health, India, in collaboration with the University of Waterloo, Canada. The TCP India first round Survey in four states was conducted between August 2010 and October 2011. The second round of the survey was conducted between October 2012 to September 2013 and the most recent, third round of the survey was conducted between July 2018 to July 2019.

Increased Quitting did not changed proportion of Smokeless tobacco use in India

Among tobacco users, the proportion of smokeless tobacco use has increased from 72% (2010-2011) to 80% (2018-2019) whereas mixed tobacco use (smoked and smokeless) decreased from 11% to 7%, and smoking decreased from 17% to 14% during the same period.

Among tobacco users, quitting has increased in three states from the reported findings in years 2016-17 to TCP India 2018-19.

In Maharashtra and West Bengal, intentions to quit smoking, as well as smokeless tobacco, have increased between 2010-11 to 2018-19. However, in Madhya Pradesh intentions to quit smokeless tobacco have increased, while smoking has decreased during the same period.

Tobacco price are too low to motivate quitting

Personal health, family, and setting a good example for children remained the major reasons for tobacco users to think of quitting between 2010-11 and 2018-19.

The rising cost of tobacco products remained a lower priority reason over other reasons that made tobacco users think about quitting between 2010-11 and 2018-19.

In Maharashtra and West Bengal, about a third of smokers reported they had visited a health professional in the past six months. This was lower in Madhya Pradesh (24%) and Bihar (19%). Among those who had visited a health professional, 49% or more in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, 35% in Maharashtra, and about 20% in Bihar were advised to quit. However, very few were referred to another cessation service to get help to quit tobacco.

High awareness of cigarette health warnings, but low awareness of quitline

In all four states, almost everyone (100%) was aware of health warnings on cigarette packages. However, the percentage of cigarette smokers who noticed warning labels ranged from 46% in Bihar to 88% in Madhya Pradesh.

The survey results showed low awareness of the quitline number on cigarette packs, ranging from only 5% of cigarette smokers in Bihar, to between 24% and 34% of smokers in the other three states.

In Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, almost all the bidi smokers were aware that bidi packs have warning labels. In contrast, 64% in West Bengal and only 6% of the bidi smokers in Bihar were aware of bidi pack warnings. Similarly, the percentage of bidi smokers who noticed warning labels when they smoked was highest in Madhya Pradesh (82%) and lowest in Bihar (<52%). Only one in five bidi smokers were aware of the 'quitline number' on bidi warnings in Maharashtra. In Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, and Bihar, awareness of the quitline was very low.

Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh had the highest (90%) awareness of warning labels on smokeless tobacco packs. Bihar had the lowest awareness (68%). In Bihar, a quarter (26%) of smokeless tobacco users noticed the warning labels 'often' or 'regularly', and in other states, it ranged from 39% to 67%. Awareness of the 'quitline number' on smokeless packs was very low in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal (<4%), and in the other two states it was 12% and 18%.

In Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Bihar, fewer tobacco users reported noticing advertising or pictures that encouraged tobacco use or made them think about using tobacco 'often' or 'once in a while' in the last six months in 2018-19 compared to 2010-11. In contrast, noticing tobacco advertising increased among tobacco users and non-users in Madhya Pradesh and non-users in Bihar.

Noticing tobacco advertisements and promotions in stores, newspapers and public transportation increased in Bihar, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh, while it decreased in Maharashtra between 2010-11 and 2018-19. Tobacco advertisements and promotions on TV continues to remain high or increased in all four states between 2010-11 and 2018-19. In contrast, it has decreased in restaurants in all four states during this period.

Anti-tobacco Education could help tobacco users to quit

Tobacco users and non-users continue to report TV, tobacco packages, and public transportation or vehicles or stations as the most common source of anti-tobacco information in all four states between 2010-11 and 2018-19.

In 2018-19, more than one-third of smokers and smokeless tobacco users in Maharashtra reported that anti-tobacco ads made them "more likely to quit". In contrast, only about 10% of the smokers and smokeless tobacco users in Bihar reported the same.

Tobacco is still affordable despite price increases

Only 9% of cigarette smokers and 3% of bidi or smokeless users reported that money spent on their tobacco resulted in not having enough money for household essentials i.e. over 90% of cigarette smokers and 97% of bidi or smokeless users reported that tobacco continues to be affordable to them even after the increased price of tobacco products over the years.

The average price of a single cigarette increased from Rs. 3.1 in 2010-11 to Rs.7.8 in 2018-19. Similarly, the average price of single bidi increased from Rs. 0.4 in 2010-11 to Rs.1.0 in 2018-19. Similarly, the average price of any pouch of the smokeless product increased from Rs. 5.2 in 2010-11 to Rs.11.4 in 2018-19.

Mr. Mangesh Pednekar, Director, Healix Sekhsaria Institute for Public Health said that "In India, smokeless tobacco use and bidi smoking continues to be the dominant forms of tobacco use over cigarette smoking. Tobacco use in any form causes not only loss of lives but also huge economic and social costs. Even though the harmful effects of tobacco use are well known, tobacco product promotion and limited availability of cessation support remain a big concern. It is, therefore, necessary that the country should come up with effective enforcement of tobacco control policies and anti-tobacco campaigns to dissuade people, especially the youngsters, from the use of tobacco. There is an urgent need to increase state-specific tobacco cessation infrastructure that will support the increasing calls from users for cessation help on the existing National 'quitline number'."

Dr. Prakash C. Gupta, Director, Healis Sekhsaria Institute for Public Health said that “The use of tobacco is the major risk factor for many kinds of fatal diseases in India, such as lung-related diseases, stroke, cancer, etc as well as many non-fatal diseases. It is one of the leading causes of death, accounting for 3500 deaths every day in India. The survey reveals many alarming facts that need to be addressed with immediate effect. It is heartening that the number of people who want to quit is increasing as can be seen from the survey results.”

Dr. Geoffrey T. Fong, Founder and Lead Principal Investigator of the International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project at the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada said that “The TCP Project findings show that while India has introduced proven tobacco control policies, including large pictorial warnings, anti-tobacco campaigns, tax increases, and restrictions on tobacco advertising and promotion, these policies need to be strengthened so that they will be effective for everyone including cigarette smokers, bidi smokers, and smokeless tobacco users and in all states across India. In particular, it is critically important to raise tobacco taxes to increase prices to decrease the affordability of all tobacco products, increase the effectiveness of the implementation of graphic warnings on bidis and smokeless products, and to create strong media campaigns with access to cessation services to prevent young people from using tobacco and to support tobacco users to quit.”

Recommendations

- Continue to invest in and offer anti-tobacco campaigns focusing more on adverse effects on personal health, family disapproval, and setting good examples for children.
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Publication	National Herald News
Date	1 June 2022

Are tobacco control efforts resulting in increased quitting in India?

<http://nationalheraldnews.com/are-tobacco-control-efforts-resulting-in-increased-quitting-in-india/>

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Among tobacco users, the proportion of smokeless tobacco use has increased from 72% (2010-2011) to 80% (2018- 2019) whereas mixed tobacco use (smoked and smokeless) decreased from 11% to 7%, and smoking decreased from 17% to 14% during the same period.

Noticing tobacco advertisements and promotions in stores, newspapers and public transportation increased in Bihar, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh, while it decreased in Maharashtra between 2010-11 and 2018-19. Tobacco advertisements and promotions on TV continues to remain high or increased in all four states between 2010-11 and 2018-19. In contrast, it has decreased in restaurants in all four states during this period.

Anti-tobacco Education could help tobacco users to quit

Tobacco users and non-users continue to report TV, tobacco packages, and public transportation or vehicles or stations as the most common source of anti-tobacco information in all four states between 2010-11 and 2018-19.

In 2018-19, more than one-third of smokers and smokeless tobacco users in Maharashtra reported that anti-tobacco ads made them “more likely to quit”. In contrast, only about 10% of the smokers and smokeless tobacco users in Bihar reported the same.

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Publication	Business Web News
Date	1 June 2022

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<https://businesswebnews.blogspot.com/2022/05/are-tobacco-control-efforts-resulting.html?m=1>

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Noticing tobacco advertisements and promotions in stores, newspapers and public transportation increased in Bihar, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh, while it decreased in Maharashtra between 2010-11 and 2018-19. Tobacco advertisements and promotions on TV continues to remain high or increased in all four states between 2010-11 and 2018-19. In contrast, it has decreased in restaurants in all four states during this period.

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Publication	International News and Views
Date	1 June 2022

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Among tobacco users, quitting has increased in three states from the reported findings in years 2016-17 to TCP India 2018-19.

In Maharashtra and West Bengal, intentions to quit smoking, as well as smokeless tobacco, have increased between 2010-11 to 2018-19. However, in Madhya Pradesh intentions to quit smokeless tobacco have increased, while smoking has decreased during the same period.

Tobacco price are too low to motivate quitting

Personal health, family, and setting a good example for children remained the major reasons for tobacco users to think of quitting between 2010-11 and 2018-19.

The rising cost of tobacco products remained a lower priority reason over other reasons that made tobacco users think about quitting between 2010-11 and 2018-19.

In Maharashtra and West Bengal, about a third of smokers reported they had visited a health professional in the past six months. This was lower in Madhya Pradesh (24%) and Bihar (19%). Among those who had visited a health professional, 49% or more in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, 35% in Maharashtra, and about 20% in Bihar were advised to quit. However, very few were referred to another cessation service to get help to quit tobacco.

High awareness of cigarette health warnings, but low awareness of quitline

In all four states, almost everyone (100%) was aware of health warnings on cigarette packages. However, the percentage of cigarette smokers who noticed warning labels ranged from 46% in Bihar to 88% in Madhya Pradesh.

The survey results showed low awareness of the quitline number on cigarette packs, ranging from only 5% of cigarette smokers in Bihar, to between 24% and 34% of smokers in the other three states.

In Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, almost all the bidi smokers were aware that bidi packs have warning labels. In contrast, 64% in West Bengal and only 6% of the bidi smokers in Bihar were aware of bidi pack warnings. Similarly, the percentage of bidi smokers who noticed warning labels when they smoked was highest in Madhya Pradesh (82%) and lowest in Bihar (<52%). Only one in five bidi smokers were aware of the 'quitline number' on bidi warnings in Maharashtra. In Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, and Bihar, awareness of the quitline was very low.

Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh had the highest (90%) awareness of warning labels on smokeless tobacco packs. Bihar had the lowest awareness (68%). In Bihar, a quarter (26%) of smokeless tobacco users noticed the warning labels 'often' or 'regularly', and in other states, it ranged from 39% to 67%. Awareness of the 'quitline number' on smokeless packs was very low in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal (<4%), and in the other two states it was 12% and 18%.

Tobacco advertising and promotion has increased in some states

In Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Bihar, fewer tobacco users reported noticing advertising or pictures that encouraged tobacco use or made them think about using tobacco ‘often’ or ‘once in a while’ in the last six months in 2018-19 compared to 2010-11. In contrast, noticing tobacco advertising increased among tobacco users and non-users in Madhya Pradesh and non-users in Bihar.

Noticing tobacco advertisements and promotions in stores, newspapers and public transportation increased in Bihar, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh, while it decreased in Maharashtra between 2010-11 and 2018-19. Tobacco advertisements and promotions on TV continues to remain high or increased in all four states between 2010-11 and 2018-19. In contrast, it has decreased in restaurants in all four states during this period.

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Publication	Indya Talks
Date	1 June 2022

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Personal health, family, and setting a good example for children remained the major reasons for tobacco users to think of quitting between 2010-11 and 2018-19.

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Publication	News Patrolling
Date	1 June 2022

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In all four states, almost everyone (100%) was aware of health warnings on cigarette packages. However, the percentage of cigarette smokers who noticed warning labels ranged from 46% in Bihar to 88% in Madhya Pradesh.

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Only 9% of cigarette smokers and 3% of bidi or smokeless users reported that money spent on their tobacco resulted in not having enough money for household essentials i.e. over 90% of cigarette smokers and 97% of bidi or smokeless users reported that tobacco continues to be affordable to them even after the increased price of tobacco products over the years.

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Publication	Health Care Mumbai
Date	1 June 2022

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<https://healthcaremumbai.com/are-tobacco-control-efforts-resulting-in-increased-quitting-in-india/>

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Publication	Health of Asia
Date	1 June 2022

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Publication	Aarogya Khabar
Date	1 June 2022

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Publication	Hindustan Times
Date	1 June 2022

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<https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/mumbai-news/maharashtra-has-most-tobacco-users-who-plan-to-quit-survey-101653924475778.html>

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Personal health, family, and setting a good example for children remained the major reasons for tobacco users to think of quitting between 2010-11 and 2018-19.

The rising cost of tobacco products remained a lower priority reason over other reasons that made tobacco users think about quitting between 2010-11 and 2018-19.

In Maharashtra and West Bengal, about a third of smokers reported they had visited a health professional in the past six months. This was lower in Madhya Pradesh (24%) and Bihar (19%). Among those who had visited a health professional, 49% or more in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, 35% in Maharashtra, and about 20% in Bihar were advised to quit. However, very few were referred to another cessation service to get help to quit tobacco.

High awareness of cigarette health warnings, but low awareness of quitline

In all four states, almost everyone (100%) was aware of health warnings on cigarette packages. However, the percentage of cigarette smokers who noticed warning labels ranged from 46% in Bihar to 88% in Madhya Pradesh.

The survey results showed low awareness of the quitline number on cigarette packs, ranging from only 5% of cigarette smokers in Bihar, to between 24% and 34% of smokers in the other three states.

In Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, almost all the bidi smokers were aware that bidi packs have warning labels. In contrast, 64% in West Bengal and only 6% of the bidi smokers in Bihar were aware of bidi pack warnings. Similarly, the percentage of bidi smokers who noticed warning labels when they smoked was highest in Madhya Pradesh (82%) and lowest in Bihar (<52%). Only one in five bidi smokers were aware of the 'quitline number' on bidi warnings in Maharashtra. In Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, and Bihar, awareness of the quitline was very low.

Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh had the highest (90%) awareness of warning labels on smokeless tobacco packs. Bihar had the lowest awareness (68%). In Bihar, a quarter (26%) of smokeless tobacco users noticed the warning labels 'often' or 'regularly', and in other states, it ranged from 39% to 67%. Awareness of the 'quitline number' on smokeless packs was very low in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal (<4%), and in the other two states it was 12% and 18%.

Tobacco advertising and promotion has increased in some states

In Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Bihar, fewer tobacco users reported noticing advertising or pictures that encouraged tobacco use or made them think about using tobacco ‘often’ or ‘once in a while’ in the last six months in 2018-19 compared to 2010-11. In contrast, noticing tobacco advertising increased among tobacco users and non-users in Madhya Pradesh and non-users in Bihar.

Noticing tobacco advertisements and promotions in stores, newspapers and public transportation increased in Bihar, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh, while it decreased in Maharashtra between 2010-11 and 2018-19. Tobacco advertisements and promotions on TV continues to remain high or increased in all four states between 2010-11 and 2018-19. In contrast, it has decreased in restaurants in all four states during this period.

Anti-tobacco Education could help tobacco users to quit

Tobacco users and non-users continue to report TV, tobacco packages, and public transportation or vehicles or stations as the most common source of anti-tobacco information in all four states between 2010-11 and 2018-19.

In 2018-19, more than one-third of smokers and smokeless tobacco users in Maharashtra reported that anti-tobacco ads made them “more likely to quit”. In contrast, only about 10% of the smokers and smokeless tobacco users in Bihar reported the same.

Tobacco is still affordable despite price increases

Only 9% of cigarette smokers and 3% of bidi or smokeless users reported that money spent on their tobacco resulted in not having enough money for household essentials i.e. over 90% of cigarette smokers and 97% of bidi or smokeless users reported that tobacco continues to be affordable to them even after the increased price of tobacco products over the years.

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Dr. Mangesh Pednekar, Director, Healix Sekhsaria Institute for Public Health said that “In India, smokeless tobacco use and bidi smoking continues to be the dominant forms of tobacco use over cigarette smoking. Tobacco use in any form causes not only loss of lives but also huge economic and social costs. Even though the harmful effects of tobacco use are well known, tobacco product promotion and limited availability of cessation support remain a big concern. It is, therefore, necessary that the country should come up with effective enforcement of tobacco control policies and anti-tobacco campaigns to dissuade people, especially the youngsters, from the use of tobacco. There is an urgent need to increase state-specific tobacco cessation infrastructure that will support the increasing calls from users for cessation help on the existing National ‘quitline number’.”

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Recommendations

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Publication	The Times of India
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Publication	Instant Publish
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The average price of a single cigarette increased from Rs. 3.1 in 2010-11 to Rs.7.8 in 2018-19. Similarly, the average price of single bidi increased from Rs. 0.4 in 2010-11 to Rs.1.0 in 2018-19. Similarly, the average price of any pouch of the smokeless product increased from Rs. 5.2 in 2010-11 to Rs.11.4 in 2018-19.

Dr. Mangesh Pednekar, Director, Healix Sekhsaria Institute for Public Health said that “In India, smokeless tobacco use and bidi smoking continues to be the dominant forms of tobacco use over cigarette smoking. Tobacco use in any form causes not only loss of lives but also huge economic and social costs. Even though the harmful effects of tobacco use are well known, tobacco product promotion and limited availability of cessation support remain a big concern. It is, therefore, necessary that the country should come up with effective enforcement of tobacco control policies and anti-tobacco campaigns to dissuade people, especially the youngsters, from the use of tobacco. There is an urgent need to increase state-specific tobacco cessation infrastructure that will support the increasing calls from users for cessation help on the existing National ‘quitline number’.”

Dr. Prakash C. Gupta, Director, Healix Sekhsaria Institute for Public Health said that “The use of tobacco is the major risk factor for many kinds of fatal diseases in India, such as lung-related diseases, stroke, cancer, etc as well as many non-fatal diseases. It is one of the leading causes of death, accounting for 3500 deaths every day in India. The survey reveals many alarming facts that need to be addressed with immediate effect. It is heartening that the number of people who want to quit is increasing as can be seen from the survey results.”

Dr. Geoffrey T. Fong, Founder and Lead Principal Investigator of the International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project at the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada said that “The TCP Project findings show that while India has introduced proven tobacco control policies, including large pictorial warnings, anti-tobacco campaigns, tax increases, and restrictions on tobacco advertising and promotion, these policies need to be strengthened so that they will be effective for everyone including cigarette smokers, bidi smokers, and smokeless tobacco users and in all states across India. In particular, it is critically important to raise tobacco taxes to increase prices to decrease the affordability of all tobacco products, increase the effectiveness of the implementation of graphic warnings on bidis and smokeless products, and to create strong media campaigns with access to cessation services to prevent young people from using tobacco and to support tobacco users to quit.”

Recommendations

- Continue to invest in and offer anti-tobacco campaigns focusing more on adverse effects on personal health, family disapproval, and setting good examples for children.
- Warning labels that include information on how to access cessation services may also motivate tobacco users to make quit attempts, and help them to stay quit.

- Develop innovative strategies to disseminate information the National quitline number and information about cessation services to a large number of tobacco users.
- Enhance the prominence of the National quitline number on tobacco packs.
- Increase state-specific tobacco cessation infrastructure to support the increasing calls from users for cessation help on the existing National 'quitline number'
- Develop and implement effective taxation policies to reduce the affordability of tobacco products among low and middle-income groups as they are the highest tobacco consumers in the country.