



# નગર પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ સમિતિ અમદાવાદ



પરિપત્ર નં.૮૫ તા.૧૧-૧૦-૨૦૨૧

ફક્ત મ્યુનિ. શાળાઓ માટે જ :-

વિષય :- Tobacco Free Education Guideliness Reg.

સંદર્ભ :- ક્રમાંક : પ્રાશિનિ/છ-૨/સંકલન/૨૦૨૧/૧૧૭૫૩-૮૩૯ તા.૦૮-૧૦-૨૦૨૧

આથી તમામ મ્યુનિ. શાળાના મુખ્ય શિક્ષકશ્રીઓને ઉપરોક્ત વિષય અને સંદર્ભ અન્વયે જણાવવાનું કે, આરોગ્ય અને પરિવાર કલ્યાણ મંત્રાલય ભારત સરકારના જણાવ્યા અનુસાર તમાકુ સેવનથી કેન્સર, કાર્ડિયોવિલસ્ક્યુલર, ડાયાબીટીસ અને ફેફસાના રોગો જેવા ગંભીર રોગો થાય છે. જે અન્વયે બાળકો અને યુવાનો તમાકુના વ્યસનથી દૂર રાખવા શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓથી ૧૦૦ ગજની અંદર સગીર વયના બાળકોને અથવા તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનોના વેચાણ પર પણ પ્રતિબંધની જોગવાઈ છે.

આરોગ્ય અને પરિવાર કલ્યાણ મંત્રાલય દ્વારા વર્ષ ૨૦૧૮માં તમાકુ મુક્ત શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓ (ToFEI) માટે માર્ગદર્શિકા તૈયાર કરેલ છે. આ સાથે સામેલ સંદર્ભિત પત્રમાં સામેલ લીંક પર થી આ માર્ગદર્શિકા ડાઉનલોડ કરવા જણાવવામાં આવે છે. (ToFEI)ની માર્ગદર્શિકા અનુસાર તમામ શાળામાં COPTA2003 ની જોગવાઈનો કડક અમલ કરવા પગલા લેવા જણાવવામાં આવે છે.

બિડાણ :- સંદર્ભિત પત્ર

તા.૧૧-૧૦-૨૦૨૧

ડૉ. એલ.ડી.દેસાઈ  
શાસનાધિકારી

ક્રમાંક:પ્રાશિનિ/છ-૨/સંકલન/૨૦૨૧/૧૧૭૫૩-૮૩૬  
પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ નિયામકની કચેરી,  
બ્લોક નં-૧૨/૧, ડૉ.જીવરાજ મહેતા ભવન,  
ગુ રા. ગાંધીનગર. તા. ૦૬/૧૦/૨૦૨૧

પ્રતિ,

- જિલ્લા શિક્ષણાધિકારીશ્રી, તમામ
- જિલ્લા પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણાધિકારીશ્રી, તમામ
- શાસનાધિકારીશ્રી, તમામ

વિષય:- Tobacco Free Education Guidelines Reg.

સંદર્ભ:- (૧) શિક્ષણ વિભાગનો પત્ર ક્રમાંક:- પરચ-૧૨૨૦૨૧-૩૯૧-વ.૨ તા. ૦૭/૧૦/૨૦૨૧  
(૨) આરોગ્ય અને પરિવાર કલ્યાણ મંત્રાલય, ભારત સરકારના પત્ર ક્રમાંક:-P.16012/  
02/2021-Tc તા. ૧૮/૦૯/૨૦૨૧

ઉપર્યુક્ત વિષય અને સંદર્ભ અન્વયે જણાવવાનું કે, આરોગ્ય અને પરિવાર કલ્યાણ મંત્રાલય, ભારત સરકારના તા. ૧૮/૦૯/૨૦૨૧ ના પત્ર અન્વયે તમાકુના સેવનથી કેન્સર, કાર્ડિયોવિલસ્ક્યુલર, ડાયાબીટીસ અને ફેફસાના રોગો જેવા ગંભીર રોગો થાય છે. આરોગ્ય અને પરિવાર કલ્યાણ મંત્રાલય દ્વારા ગ્લોબલ યુથ ટોબેકો સર્વે (GYTS-4) કરવામાં આવેલ છે. જેના તારણો મુજબ ૮ થી ૧૩ વર્ષની વયના ધોરણ ૮ થી ૧૦ ના ૮.૫% વિદ્યાર્થીઓ કોઈપણ સ્વરૂપે તમાકુનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે. સર્વેક્ષણ અન્વયે તમાકુનો વ્યાપ છોકરાઓમાં ૯.૬% અને છોકરીઓમાં ૭.૪% છે. ૨૮.૮% વિદ્યાર્થીઓ શાળા પરિસરમાં પણ ધૂમ્રપાન કરતા જોવા મળેલ છે.

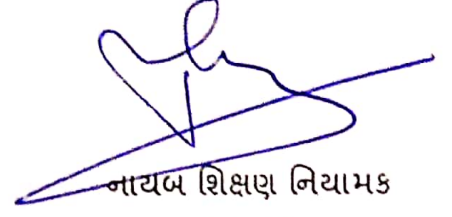
કેન્દ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા COPTA 2003 અધિનિયમ અમલમાં મુકેલ છે. જે અન્વયે બાળકો અને યુવાનો તમાકુના વ્યસનથી દુર રહે તે માટેની જોગવાઈ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. આ કાયદામાં જાહેર સ્થળોએ ધૂમ્રપાન કરવા પર પ્રતિબંધની જોગવાઈ છે અને શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓથી ૧૦૦ ગજની અંદર સગીર વયના બાળકોને અથવા તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનોના વેચાણ પર પણ પ્રતિબંધની જોગવાઈ છે. તમાકુના ઉપયોગથી થતા નુકસાન વિશે જાગૃતિ લાવવી તથા વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં તમાકુનો વ્યાપ ઘટાડવો જરૂરી છે. નેશનલ હેલ્થ પોલીસી- ૨૦૧૭ અનુસાર તંદુરસ્ત અને તમાકુ મુક્ત વાતાવરણ બનાવવા માટેના પ્રયાસો કરવા જરૂરી છે. આરોગ્ય અને પરિવાર કલ્યાણ મંત્રાલય દ્વારા વર્ષ ૨૦૧૯ માં 'તમાકુ મુક્ત શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓ' (ToFEI) માટે માર્ગદર્શિકા તૈયાર કરેલ છે. <https://ntcp.nhp.gov.in/assets/document/TEFI-Guidelines.pdf> પરથી માર્ગદર્શિકા ડાઉનલોડ કરવાની રહેશે. (ToFEI) ની માર્ગદર્શિકા અનુસાર તમામ શાળામાં COPTA 2003 ની જોગવાઈનો કડક અમલ કરવા માટેના નીચેના જણાવેલ પગલાં લેવાના રહેશે.

- (૧) તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનોને સગીર વયના બાળકો દ્વારા વેચાણ ન કરવું જોઈએ.
- (૨) શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓથી ૧૦૦ ગજની અંદર સગીર વયના બાળકોને અથવા તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનોના વેચાણ પર પણ પ્રતિબંધની જોગવાઈ છે. તેના કડક અમલીકરણ માટે આવા વિસ્તારોમાં ખાસ ઝુંબેશ હાથ ધરવાની રહેશે.

(3) શાળાઓ સાર્વજનિક સ્થળો હોવાથી શાળાઓમાં ધૂમ્રપાન પર સખત પ્રતિબંધ છે.

ઉકત બાબતે આપના તાબા હેઠળની તમામ પ્રાથમિક શાળાઓને આ અંગે જરૂરી સૂચના આપવા આથી જણાવવામાં આવે છે.

બિડાણ:- ઉપર મુજબ



નાયબ શિક્ષણ નિયામક

પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ

ગુ. રા. ગાંધીનગર

નકલ સવિનય રવાના:-

- શ્રી ભગવતસિંહ ગોહિલ, સેક્શન અધિકારીશ્રી, વ.ર શાખા, શિક્ષણ વિભાગ, ગાંધીનગર

ક્રમાંક:-પરચ-૧૨૨૦૨૧/૩૯૧/વ.૨

ગુજરાત સરકાર,

શિક્ષણ વિભાગ

સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર

તા.૦૭/૧૦/૨૦૨૧

પ્રતિ,

- (૧) કમિશ્નરશ્રી, શાળાઓની કચેરી, બ્લોક નં ૯, ડો. જીવરાજ મહેતા ભવન, ગાંધીનગર
- (૨) કમિશ્નરશ્રી, ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણની કચેરી, બ્લોક નં ૧૨, ડો. જીવરાજ મહેતા ભવન, ગાંધીનગર
- (૩) કમિશ્નરશ્રી, મધ્યાહન ભોજન યોજના, બ્લોક નં ૧૪, ડો. જીવરાજ મહેતા ભવન, ગાંધીનગર
- (૪) સચિવશ્રી, માધ્યમિક અને ઉચ્ચતર માધ્યમિક શિક્ષણ બોર્ડ, સેક્ટર નં ૧૦બી, ગાંધીનગર
- (૫) નિયામકશ્રી ટેકનીકલ શિક્ષણની કચેરી, બ્લોક-૨/૬ કર્મચોગી ભવન, ગાંધીનગર
- (૬) નિયામકશ્રી, પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણની કચેરી, બ્લોક નં ૧૨, ડો. જીવરાજ મહેતા ભવન, ગાંધીનગર
- (૭) સ્ટેટ પ્રોજેક્ટ ડાયરેક્ટરશ્રી, સમગ્ર શિક્ષા અભિયાન, સેક્ટર-૧૭, ગાંધીનગર.
- (૮) નિયામકશ્રી, ગુજરાત શૈક્ષણિક સંશોધન અને તાલીમ પરિષદ સેક્ટર નં ૧૨ ગાંધીનગર
- (૯) નિયામકશ્રી, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય પાઠ્ય પુસ્તક મંડળ, સેક્ટર-૧૦, ગાંધીનગર
- (૧૦) નિયામકશ્રી, સાક્ષરતા અને નિરંતર શિક્ષણ, ડો. જીવરાજ મહેતા ભવન, ગાંધીનગર
- (૧૧) સચિવશ્રી ગુજરાત રાજ્ય પરીક્ષા બોર્ડ, સેક્ટર ૨૧ ગાંધીનગર
- (૧૨) નિયામકશ્રી, ગુજરાત શૈક્ષણિક ટેકનોલોજી ભવન, નવરંગપુરા, અમદાવાદ
- (૧૩) નિયામકશ્રી, એન.સી.સી. હનુમાન કેમ્પ, કેન્ટોનમેન્ટ એરીયા, અમદાવાદ

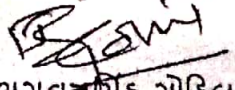
વિષય: Tobacco Free Educational Guidelines Reg.

શ્રીમાન,

ઉપરોક્ત વિષય પરત્વે ભારત સરકારના આરોગ્ય અને પરિવાર કલ્યાણ મંત્રાલયના તા.૧૮/૦૯/૨૦૨૧ના પત્ર ક્રમાંક:D.O. No. P.I.16012/2021-TCની નકલ બિડાણ સહિત આ સાથે જાણ તથા જરૂરી નિયમાનુસારની કાર્યવાહી કરવા મોકલી આપવામાં આવે છે.

બિડાણ:ઉપરમુજબ

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ

  
(ભગવતસિંહ ગોહિલ)

સેક્શન અધિકારી

શિક્ષણ વિભાગ

મુદ્રા  
22/10/2021  
ગેપરલ ન્યા સીએ  
22/10  
Hod Draft.

મુદ્રા  
7/10

SHRI MANDAVIYA

**C. S. OFFICE**  
442563  
DATE: 01-10-21

PS  
04 OCT 2021  
445523

Minister for Health & Family Welfare  
and Chemicals & Fertilizers  
Government of India  
D.O. No. P.16012/02/2021-TC  
Dated, the 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2021

Respected Sh. Bhupendra Patel ji.

We all are aware that, tobacco use remains one of the world's leading causes of premature deaths. Tobacco use is also a key risk factor for major non-communicable diseases such as cancers, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and chronic lung disease. In the context of India, a myriad of tobacco products both smoking and chewing/smokeless are produced and consumed. I am happy to share that my Ministry has recently released the key findings of the fourth round of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS-4), 2019, with estimates on key indicators on tobacco use among school-going children in the age group 13-15 years in India. A copy of the National Factsheet of GYTS-4 is enclosed herewith for ready reference.

As per the findings of the GYTS-4, 8.5% of students in class 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> and aged from 13 to 15 years, use tobacco in any form. The survey highlights that the prevalence of tobacco use among boys is 9.6% and among girls is 7.1%. More than 29% of students have reported exposure to second hand smoke. It is also noted that 28.8% of students have reported that they saw anyone smoking inside the school building or on the school property. Only 25.2% students have reported that they noticed the health warnings on tobacco product packs. It may also be noted that the median age of initiation on tobacco use among the children in the 13-15 years age group, has been estimated at 11.5 years for cigarettes, 10.5 years for bidi and 9.9 years for smokeless (chewing) tobacco.

The Union Government has been steadfastly discouraging tobacco use through a slew of legal and policy measures including implementation of National Tobacco Control Programme. The Government has taken various measures for both prevention of initiation of tobacco use among the children and youth, and in providing cessation services. Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) [COTPA, 2003] contains specific provisions to discourage tobacco use among children and youth, such as ban on smoking in public places, including in all educational institutions, prohibition of sale of tobacco products to or by minors (less than 18 years of age) and prohibition of sales of tobacco products within 100 yards of any educational institution.

This Ministry issued the "Guidelines for Tobacco Free Educational Institutions [ToFEI]" in 2019, with the objective of providing fresh momentum to implementation of tobacco control initiatives in educational institutions. The ToFEI Guidelines lay down the roles & responsibilities of different stakeholders viz. Central Government; State Governments; Educational Institutions and Civil Society Organizations for making the Educational institutions tobacco free. These guidelines need to be implemented by educational institutions, including schools, colleges/institutes for higher or professional education and universities, both in public and private sector. A copy of Guidelines can be accessed at <https://ntp.nhp.gov.in/asset/document/TFEI-Guidelines.pdf>.

Handwritten notes and signatures on the left margin, including a large signature at the bottom.

Handwritten notes: A copy for CS ✓, P.S. H & F.W.D., P.S. H & T.B.W., etc.

Secy IED

DL (H & F)

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-2-

5. The latest estimates of GYTS-4 show that there has been a considerable and steady decline in extent of prevalence of tobacco use among children. However, the prevalence continues to be significant. It is necessary, that we take all possible measures to curb the use of tobacco among children from the very beginning as they enter schools, in order to combat the menace of tobacco addiction. The more and the sooner, we create awareness among children about harms due to tobacco use, the better will be the outcomes in terms of reduction in prevalence of tobacco use among children and consequently among adults. The focus of most of our interventions are on adolescents and youths as evidence shows that most of the adult users of tobacco initiate tobacco use in childhood or adolescence.

6. I have already requested the Hon'ble Minister of Education to include harms due to tobacco use in the school curricula with age appropriate content from primary education level to colleges. It would be appropriate to also include such content in the State Education Board's curricula.

7. I therefore, seek your intervention in the matter and request you devise and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce prevalence of tobacco use among children. It is suggested that the necessary instructions may please be directed to the concerned departments of your State/UT for undertaking following actions, for enforcement of the provisions of COTPA, 2003 and for implementation of the ToFEI Guidelines:

- a. Measures for strict implementation of the provisions of COTPA, 2003 in all schools, which provides:
  - Tobacco products are not to be sold to or by minors
  - No tobacco products are sold in an area within 100 yards of an educational institution. For this purpose, special campaigns may be undertaken for demarcation of such areas.
  - Schools being public places, smoking in schools be strictly prohibited.

- b. Special awareness and enforcement drives may be undertaken in the period up to 14<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

8. Let's move forward to achieve the vision of building a new, AtmaNirbhar Bharat. I am confident that our joint and coordinated efforts will lead to realization of our goal of creating a healthy and tobacco free environment and will lead us towards achievement of 30% reduction in prevalence of tobacco use by 2025, as envisaged in the National Health Policy, 2017.

With regards,

Encls: As above.

Yours Sincerely,

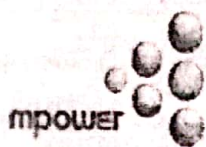
(Mansukh Mandaviya)

**Shri Bhupendrabhai Patel**  
Chief Minister of Gujarat,  
Swarnim Sankul 1, 3rd Floor,  
New Sachivalay, Sector-10,  
Gandhinagar, Gujarat-382010

**About GYTS**

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), a component of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), is a global standard for systematically monitoring youth tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GYTS is a cross-sectional, nationally representative school-based survey of students in grades associated with ages 13 to 15 years. GYTS uses a standard core questionnaire, sample design, and data collection protocol. It assists countries in fulfilling their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



- Monitor tobacco use & prevention policies
- Protect people from tobacco smoke
- Offer help to quit tobacco use
- Warn about the dangers of tobacco
- Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

In India, four rounds of GYTS have been conducted in 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2019. The earlier three rounds were designed to provide estimates at the national level only. The present round has been designed to provide estimates at the state/UT level by sex and location of school (rural/urban).

**GYTS-4 Methodology**

GYTS uses a global standardized methodology that includes a two-stage sample design with schools selected with a probability proportional to enrollment size. The classes within selected schools are chosen randomly and all students in selected classes are eligible to participate in the survey. The survey uses a standard core questionnaire with a set of optional questions that countries can adapt to measure and track key tobacco control indicators. The questionnaire covers the following topics: tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke (SHS), pro- and anti-tobacco media messages and advertisements, access to and availability of tobacco products, and knowledge and attitudes regarding tobacco use. The questionnaire is self-administered; using paper sheets, it is anonymous to ensure confidentiality.

In India, GYTS-4 was conducted in 2019 by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). The overall response rate was 96.9%. A total of 97,302 students from 987 schools (Public-544; Private-443) participated in the survey. Of which, 80,772 students aged 13-15 years were considered for reporting.

**GYTS-4 Aim & Objectives**

Overall aim was to document and monitor the extent of smoking and smokeless tobacco use, and to understand and assess the students' attitudes, knowledge and behaviour towards tobacco use and its health impact including cessation, second hand smoke, media and advertising and minors' access. Specific objectives were:

- To determine the level of tobacco use by State/UTs, sex, location of school (urban/rural).
- To estimate the age of initiation of cigarette and *bidhi* smoking and smokeless tobacco.
- To estimate the exposure to secondhand smoking (SHS)
- To estimate the exposure to tobacco advertising
- To assess the reach of major prevention programmes to school-based population.

**Trend in the selected indicators of tobacco use over different rounds of GYTS (%)**

Indicator	2003	2006	2009	2019
Current tobacco users	16.9	13.7	14.6	8.5
Current tobacco users, boys	16.8	13.7	19.1	9.6
Current tobacco users, girls	9.7	9.4	8.3	7.4
Current tobacco smokers	4.1	3.0	8.1	7.3
Current cigarette smokers	4.2	3.8	4.4	2.6
Current <i>bidhi</i> smokers	4.7	4.7	5.3	2.1
Current smokeless tobacco users	14.0	9.4	9.0	4.1
Exposure to tobacco smoke at home	26.4	26.6	21.8	11.2
Source of obtaining cigarette - Store	65.8	51.9	47.0	39.7
Refused to sell cigarette but not to buy	-	-	33.8	4.1
Students who thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	-	67.9	66.8	70.6

Note: The first three rounds of GYTS were designed to provide national level estimates. The present round was designed to provide the estimates at different levels as stated in the text.

GYTS-4 HIGHLIGHTS

**TOBACCO USE**

- 8.5% of students – 9.6% of boys and 7.4% of girls – currently used any tobacco products.
- Highest current use of any tobacco was in Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram (58% each) and lowest in Himachal Pradesh (1.1%).
- 7.3% of students – 8.3% of boys and 6.2% of girls – currently smoked tobacco.
- 4.1% of students – 4.6% of boys and 3.4% of girls – currently used smokeless tobacco.

**CESSATION**

- 2 in 10 current smokers – 25% of boys and 13% of girls – tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- 21% of current smokers wanted to quit smoking now.
- 27% of current users of smokeless tobacco – 28% of boys and 25% of girls – tried to quit using in past 12 months.
- 1 in 4 current users of smokeless tobacco wanted to quit now.

**SECONDHAND SMOKE**

- 11% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 21% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places.

**ACCESS & AVAILABILITY**

- 69% of current cigarette smokers and 78% of current *bidi* smokers bought cigarettes/*bidis* from a store, *paan* shop, street vendor or vending machine.
- Among the current smokers who bought cigarette/*bidi*, 45% of cigarette smokers and 47% of *bidi* smokers were not refused because of their age.

**MEDIA**

- 52% of students noticed anti-tobacco messages in the mass media.
- 18% of students noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions when visiting points of sale.

**KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES**

- 71% of students thought other people's cigarette smoking is harmful to them.
- 58% of students favoured ban on smoking inside enclosed public places.

**SCHOOL POLICY**

- 85% of school heads – 85% in rural and 87% in urban schools – were aware of COTPA, 2003.
- 83% of school heads – 82% in rural and 63% in urban schools – were aware of the policy to display 'tobacco-free school' board.

**TOBACCO USE**

Any tobacco use (any kind and at any time)	10.2	16.9	19.5	13.5	18.1
a. Ever tobacco users <sup>1</sup>	9.6	7.4	9.4	5.5	8.5
b. Current tobacco users <sup>2</sup>	12.6	7.3	11.7	8.1	11.0
a. Ever tobacco smokers	8.3	6.2	8.1	4.5	7.3
b. Current tobacco smokers	3.5	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.6
a. Ever cigarette users	2.7	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.1
b. Current cigarette users	2.8	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.1
a. Ever smokeless tobacco users	4.6	3.4	4.6	2.1	4.1
b. Current smokeless tobacco users	4.9	3.6	4.7	2.7	4.3
a. Never cigarette smokers susceptible to cigarette use in future <sup>3</sup>	8.5	8.4	8.9	6.8	8.4
b. Cigarette	11.6	8.6	10.7	10.0	11.5
c. <i>Bidi</i>	10.3	9.1	9.7	10.5	10.5
d. Smokeless tobacco	27.3	26.4	27.5	24.7	26.9

Notes: 1. Use of any form of tobacco (cigarette, *bidi*, *paan*, *gutka*, *chewing tobacco*, and any other form of tobacco product). 2. Ever tried or experimented any form of tobacco (even if only once) in the past 12 months. 3. The term 'susceptible' refers to smoking products in addition to cigarette and *bidi* such as *hookah*, cigar, *shisha*, *chillum*, water pipe, *chillum*, *chupra*, *daan*. 4. Use of *paan* (or *masala*) together with tobacco was asked directly as one of the categories of smokeless tobacco. 5. Susceptibility to future cigarette use includes those who answer 'yes' or 'maybe' to using tobacco products if one of their best friends offered it to them. 6. Cigarette is part of Electronic Smoking Delivery System (ESDS) and includes like devices and other emerging products.



	Overall	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
<b>Smoking tobacco</b>					
a. Ever tobacco smokers who quit in last 12 months <sup>8</sup>	13.0	7.0	9.8	14.6	10.6
b. Current tobacco smokers who tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months <sup>9</sup>	24.8	13.3	18.6	29.3	20.0
c. Current tobacco smokers who wanted to quit smoking now <sup>9</sup>	24.4	15.2	19.8	25.7	20.0
<b>Smokeless tobacco</b>					
a. Ever smokeless tobacco users who quit in last 12 months <sup>8</sup>	10.7	8.0	8.7	13.7	9.4
b. Current smokeless tobacco users who tried to quit tobacco in the past 12 months <sup>9</sup>	27.5	25.4	27.0	23.7	26.7
c. Current smokeless tobacco users who wanted to quit tobacco now <sup>9</sup>	22.8	27.7	24.9	24.0	24.8
<b>Exposure to tobacco smoke</b>					
a. Exposure to tobacco smoke at home/public place	30.9	27.9	28.3	33.4	29.5
b. Exposure to tobacco smoke at home	13.1	9.2	11.8	9.0	11.2
c. Exposure to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public places <sup>11</sup>	22.7	19.7	20.3	24.6	21.2
d. Exposure to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public places <sup>12</sup>	25.1	21.6	22.5	26.8	23.4
e. Students who saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside school property	30.8	26.7	29.3	27.1	28.8
<b>ACCESS AND AWARENESS</b>					
<b>Major source of tobacco products<sup>13</sup></b>					
a. Cigarette: Store	41.2	36.0	41.7	31.7	39.7
b. Cigarette: Paan shop	27.8	19.1	24.7	27.4	25.2
c. Bidi: Store	51.9	47.3	54.0	35.0	50.5
d. Bidi: Paan shop	26.5	29.7	23.8	43.5	27.5
e. Smokeless tobacco: Store	40.3	45.7	42.9	37.9	42.0
f. Smokeless tobacco: Paan shop	23.6	19.2	18.9	36.0	22.2
g. Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes from a store, paan shop, street vendor, or vending machine	71.9	63.7	69.3	69.8	69.4
h. Current bidi smokers who bought bidi from a store, paan shop, or street vendor	79.1	74.2	78.1	75.2	77.6
<b>Refused sale because of age in past 30 days</b>					
a. Refused sale of cigarette	46.4	74.9	54.5	56.3	54.7
b. Refused sale of bidi	47.4	65.5	50.6	61.7	52.7
c. Refused sale of smokeless tobacco	62.4	74.6	69.5	50.0	67.0
<b>Bought cigarette/bidi as individual sticks in past 30 days</b>					
a. Cigarette	41.2	32.6	39.0	37.3	38.7
b. Bidi	30.3	25.9	30.2	23.1	28.9
<b>MEDIA AND AWARENESS COMBINATION</b>					
<b>Anti-tobacco advertising in past 30 days</b>					
a. Students who noticed anti-tobacco messages anywhere <sup>14</sup>	71.2	71.3	70.3	74.6	71.3
b. Students who noticed anti-tobacco messages in mass media <sup>15</sup>	52.7	51.7	50.9	57.1	52.3
c. Students who noticed anti-tobacco messages at sporting fairs, concerts, community events or social gatherings <sup>16</sup>	37.7	32.6	34.8	36.6	35.2
d. Students who noticed health warnings on any tobacco product/cigarette packages	24.6	25.8	25.0	26.0	25.2

Notes: 8. Stopped using tobacco in past 12 months. 9. Refers to current tobacco users only. 10. Secondhand smoking or passive smoking refers to exposure to other people's smoking in past 7 days. 11. Refers to schools, hostels, shops, restaurants, movie theatres, public conveyances, piers, sports arenas, airports, train stations, hospital building, railway waiting room, public toilets, public offices, educational institutions, lodges, etc. 12. Refers to playgrounds, sidewalk, corridors, to buildings, parks, beaches, bus stops, market places, etc. 13. Refers to source of obtaining tobacco products by current users at the time of last use in past 30 days and the two major sources are given here; therefore, these two figures may not add upto 100% as there are other sources. 14. Includes any form of mass media (radio, concerts, sporting, community events or social gatherings), tobacco products, packages and in 11th class. 15. Mass media includes television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, movies, etc. 16. Social events include sports events, fairs, concerts, community events, sexual preferences, etc.

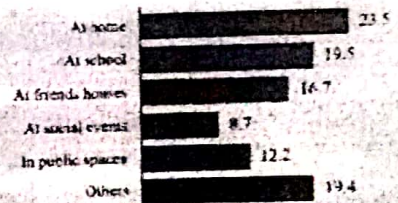
# GYTS-4 | GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

FACT SHEET  
INDIA 2019

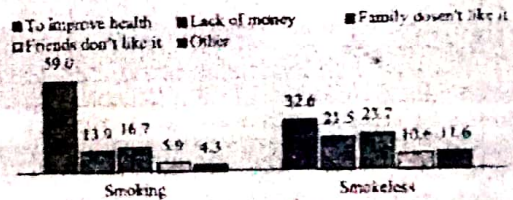
Statement	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
a. Students who saw tobacco advertisements anywhere <sup>17</sup>	60.0	61.2	59.4	64.6	60.8
b. Students who saw anyone using tobacco on mass media <sup>18</sup>	51.6	54.0	51.1	59.6	52.4
c. Students who noticed cigarette advertisements/promotions at point of sale <sup>19</sup>	18.1	16.8	17.8	16.3	17.5
a. Students who were taught in class about harmful effects of tobacco use during past 12 months	36.8	38.9	38.9	34.1	37.8
a. Students who thought it is difficult to quit since someone starts smoking tobacco	26.2	25.7	24.8	30.1	26.0
b. Students who thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	69.2	72.2	69.8	73.3	70.6
c. Students who favoured ban on smoking inside enclosed public places	58.7	57.4	56.1	64.8	58.1
d. Students who favoured ban on smoking at outdoor public places	61.2	59.8	58.6	67.4	60.5
a. School boards aware of COTPA <sup>20</sup> , 2003			84.6	86.9	85.4
b. Schools authorized by the state government to collect fine for violation under Section-6 of the COTPA, 2003			39.2	36.4	38.2
c. Schools followed 'tobacco-free school' guidelines			81.9	82.4	82.1
d. Schools aware of the policy for displaying 'tobacco-free school' board			82.2	83.0	82.5

State	Percentage (%)
Haryana Pradesh	1.1
Karnataka	1.2
Goa	2.1
D&N Haveli	3.4
Andhra Pradesh	3.6
Chandigarh	3.0
Kerala	3.2
Haryana	3.8
Madhya Pradesh	3.9
Rajasthan	4.1
Puducherry	4.3
Jammu & Dias	4.3
A&N Islands	4.4
Jamui Nakh	4.8
Madhya Pradesh	5.1
Maharashtra	5.1
Telangana	5.2
Gujarat	5.4
Punjab	5.7
Odisha	6.2
West Bengal	7.1
Bihar	7.3
Tripura	7.6
Delhi	8.0
Chhattisgarh	8.0
Lakshadweep	8.1
India	8.5
J&K and Ladakh	11.2
Assam	11.9
Uttarakhand	18.5
Manipur	19.5
Uttar Pradesh	22.9
Sikkim	24.8
Meghalaya	33.6
Nagaland	42.6
Assam Pradesh	57.9
Mizoram	58.6

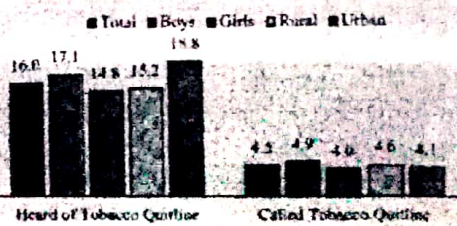
Places of usual smoking (%)



Reasons for quitting tobacco (%)



Ever used or ever heard about Tobacco Quitline (%)



For more information please contact: International Centre for Population Promotion (ICPP), B-5, Pashim Marg (Connaught Place), Delhi, 110029, India. Phone: +91-11-26104100, Fax: +91-11-26104101, Email: icpp@icpp.org