

Tobacco is Injurious

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In the world development report 1993, it was told while expressing anxiety over the danger produced by extreme use of tobacco, “ If the trend of extreme use of tobacco does not stop, the number of death due to consumption of tobacco would be much more than the death of AIDS , T.V. and prospective death of birth child just after thirty years from today.”

Today, the forming of tobacco is done more than the 100 countries of the world. India comes at third number in this matter of tobacco production. It is four and half lakh of whole forming of tobacco in India. Where tobacco is produced around 44 crore kilograms. Besides this, it is surprised that only 20% of the whole tobacco production are exported in India. While approximately 33 crores Indian consume remaining 35 crores tobacco every year. In this way, 6.46 lakh kg tobacco is consumed in India everyday.

It is opined that there are around 11crore ladies population among 33 crores Indian who consume tobacco. Today, the best and popular way of using tobacco is smoking. It is used in the form of Hookah, beery, cigarette. Besides it , the use of tobacco in the form of Khani and Gutka is general. The selling of cigarettes in india is 20000 crores every year. It means approximately 55 crores cigarettes are smoked everyday. Here , it is considerable that India is the nation of villages and the connection of cigarette is only relates to cities. Even today, around 70% Indian live in villages who use tobacco in the form of beery , khani and hookah.

However the exact estimation is not available.

If we take it in the context of environment pollution, we would find that how much pollution is being assimilated by beery, hookah and cigarette everyday. It is easily estimated that the tobacco is main reason of 40% cancer, 75% asthma and 25% heart attacks among the people whose ages are lower than 65. A report issued by World bank, the number of death due to consumption tobacco would be 15 lakh per year till 2020 in India. In India, 48% of population of youngsters whose ages are more than 15 years are taking tobacco by any means. In which, the increment of this is 20% per year.

In fact , it is subject of consideration because it is becoming an attraction point not only among adult and old but also in young children as well as it is spreading like epidemic in every villages, towns and cities.

It would give attention while keeping in the mind the loss of human being, towards the means and the harmful elements presented in that means which are prevailing in India for the consumption of tobacco. The relations of the consumption of tobacco in western countries is only to smoking while in India tobacco is used in the form of khani, nasvar and gutka except smoking.

The selling of 20000 cigarettes are per year in India. Besides its , the most popular means of smoking is beery among consumers. Generally, India cigarette is more harmful in the comparison to western countries and

on other side, beery is more injurious than Indian cigarette. Commonly, a cigarette is made in one gram tobacco, in the same quantity of tobacco, one can make four-five beery. Yet it is surprise thing that how much nicotine is found in a cigarette, same quantity of nicotine is also found in beery. Besides it, there are the involvement of poisonous elements like hydro cynic acid, Carolina, carbon mono oxide, marsh gas collazen, pyridine, Ammonia, carbolic acid, cynosin, peraside acid and alkaline. A chemical named as andrillin presented in body is activated while mixing with only 400 mm nicotine. It increases blood pressure and heart beating. The others poisonous elements of tobacco mixing with blood restrict the supply of Oxygen into different parts of body.

After smoking, another big means of consumption of tobacco are Khani and Gutka. These are very much harmful. The fashion of it is so general that People use it during spending their times. A chemical known as Methol increases the possibility of mouth cancer. Some business men use artificial catachu in gutka in order to seek more benefits. The present of a chemical known as Geimbiyar is much injurious.

Consumers of tobacco are generally suffer with hazardous diseases like Alser, T.V. pylaralise, eunuch, asthma, heart disease and cancer. Not only this, the smokers of beery and cigarette can suffer with diabetes. This fact has come into light by a recent report that the quantity of advance glakeshen and product(Ages) in the body increases due to smoking which increases the quantity of glucose. According to the survey of Indian Medical council, there is possibility of mouth cancer in 15 males and 7 females among the population of per one Lakh. So, it is called 'the poison of happiness' due to its characteristics.

In 1605, Purtagallies brought tobacco in India. There was the rule of muslim emperor Jahagir. Seeing the negative aspect of tobacco, in 1617, Jahagir in the first time, released direction in this context. Even Tenth Gurus of Sikh, Guru Gobind Singh also imposed restriction on it after knowing the bad effect of tobacco and suggested his followers not to use this.

After independence, seeing the dangerous conditions produced by tobacco, in 1975, an act was brought in light under which it has been compulsory to write a legal warning on tobacco productions. Then it has been started writing "Smoking is injurious to health." It is written in very small letters on the pouch of Gutka, "chewing tobacco is injurious to health". But it is surprised that mostly consumers use beery, cigarette, khani and hookah on which no any legal warning is written. If some registered companies of beery and khani write, then mostly people who use it are illiterate. On the other side, if legal warning is written on cigarette and gutka which is used by youngsters it hides at the name of glamour because it is used by players, actors and actresses of film.

In 1980, at the administrative level, central government issued some direction, the restriction has been imposed upon smoking at the public place like hospitals, education institutions, dispensaries, assemblies, aero plane, A/C compartment of railways and buses.

In 1990, an act was prepared for the discouragement of extreme use of tobacco. Under this act, the participation of cigarette companies and advertisement of tobacco products were restricted as well as a certain measurement was prepared for measuring the quantities of nicotine and Tar and national laboratory was established for its checking. Along with it, It gave emphasis on all programs which show the negative aspect

of tobacco through Doordurshan and government advertisement; declared illegal the selling of cigarette into 100 parameters of institutions like hospitals, colleges and schools; it was said in this act that a special chapter related to the negative aspect of Tobacco should be included in the syllabus.

Though the discussion is in continue ,yet many states has initiated in this connection and imposed restriction upon the use of tobacco at public place in its field.

While expressing anxiety over bad result of tobacco in India, world bank increased tax limitation from 34% to 67% and further has recommended for 80% to India government. World bank and international monetary fund have advised to government that it should make appropriate tax policies for the control over extreme use of tobacco. It has recommended to take strong action against the extreme use of tobacco, smokers who smoke at the public places and also should make warning program against smoking; imposed restriction on the advertisement of cigarette. In the report of bank , it has recommended in the form of non-financial means to control over Tobacco and its production as well as to step forward against smokers who smoke at public places, should imposed restriction on the advertisement of smoking and to set a mission against smoking. At this time , the anxiety of world bank and international monetary fund is justiciable when cigarette and gutka companies are struggling and crying due to the heavy burden of taxes on tobacco lobby.

In the present time, more than five lakhs people have been registered in the form of cancer patient in India. Actually this is the gift of tobacco. One side, where tobacco is gulping the lives of people, it is filling up the treasures of business men, industrialists and owner of tobacco by leaps and bounds. In this

field, there is big scope of benefit and it is so much that if only one paisa increases at the cost of cigarette , producer companies would earn 200crores more per year. This is the reason that nevertheless all legal warning and oppositions , this business is growing fast. The most important thing is that youngsters of today do not familiar with the impact of tobacco and they do not accept this that it is injurious to health. Generally it is said that smokers know very well that what are they doing. A survey done by world bank in china in 1996, found very opposite result of it. It was found that 61% people believed that the use of tobacco does not harm the body, it gives self-confident and pleasure. It is clear that user of tobacco and believer do not know that nicotine for them can bring death at their door.

As it is fault of human nature that while knowing the negative aspect of things, he searches a sort of pleasure in it and on the basis of which he tries to strong his side. Sometimes before, former American agricultural department discussed in its research papers that “all nutrition are achieved to chew tobacco whatever are present in milk.” Any way, whatever the truth of this research but it gave great benefit to American cigarette companies. However, the most of scientists and doctors accept that tobacco is poisonous substance . Its first dose is most dangerous. The presentation of intoxication in it inspires the person to take second dose and thereafter unlimited and this brings the person near to cancer slowly and slowly.

It is truth that all tobacco lovers do not suffer with cancer and other diseases which cause due to tobacco but the substance known as karsinozen' presented in it., brings changes in the life of person slowly. The possibilities of cancer increases in the coming generation of smoker. Hence, the principle

“kare koi bhare koi” is applied here. It means if smoker does not suffer with cancer , definitely next generation would suffer.

In spite of long discussion on the negative aspect of tobacco, it is compulsory to implement policies and should prepare programs by government. In this context, the

participation of NGO and high class of society should be defined. Besides it, even tobacco lovers should themselves think over it because we achieves our lives for the promotion of society and nation, not let it to end in smoke. Thus, it is clear that collective efforts can overcome this serious problem.

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