



Satyanand Public School, Gohana

An awareness activity against the use of Tobacco product was organised by the school with the blessings of Management on 08.07.2023 in the school campus. Students from 9th to 12th Std. heartedly participated in the event and made different posters and slogans writings to stop tobacco based chewing products.

Special Guest :- Mr.Sashikant Goyal (Managing Director of Saraswati Vidya Niketan School)

Director Principal Ms Seema Sheoran Ji welcomed the guest with bouquet and proceeded the activity according to schedule. During the time Mr. Goyal apprised a moral based story to motivate and inspire the students and also blessed them for long healthy and tobacco free life.



The campaign to ban tobacco products worldwide has been a significant topic of discussion and advocacy for many years.

S.P.S. students have started a campaign to make our people (elders) free from Tobacco products by spreading awareness and telling them its harmful effects.

Health Risks: The primary driver behind the campaign to ban tobacco is the overwhelming evidence of its harmful effects on human health. **Tobacco use has been linked to various diseases including lung cancer, heart disease, respiratory disorders and other serious health conditions.** Advocates argue that a global ban on tobacco could save millions of lives and reduce the burden on healthcare systems.

International Efforts: Several international organizations work towards tobacco control such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and its Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The FCTC is a legally binding treaty that aims to reduce tobacco consumption and restrict tobacco industry interference.

A tobacco-free education institution refers to a school or educational institution that has implemented policies and practices aimed at creating a tobacco-free environment for house keeping staff, drivers and visitors. These policies are designed to prevent the use of tobacco products in school premises and outside.

Introduction of Tobacco in India: Tobacco cultivation in India was introduced by **Portuguese in 1605**. Initially tobacco was grown in Kaira and Mehsana districts of **Gujrat** and later spread to other areas of the country.

India has implemented various policies and measures to regulate and control tobacco use. Here are some key policies and initiatives related to the tobacco ban in India:

Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA): It was enacted in 2003, it is the principal legislation governing tobacco control in India. It includes the following:

Enforcement and Penalties: It provides for penalties and fines for violations of tobacco control regulations. **Prohibition of Smoking** in Public Places, workplaces, educational institutions, healthcare facilities and public transport, is banned under COTPA.

Graphic Health Warnings: India was one of the first countries to introduce

large graphic health warnings on tobacco product packages.

National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP): It was launched in 2007 to strengthen tobacco control efforts in India. It focuses on awareness generation, capacity building and enforcement of tobacco control laws

Taxation: The Indian government has consistently increased taxes on tobacco products to discourage consumption especially in youths.

Awareness Campaigns: The government in collaboration with non-profit organizations and health agencies conducts awareness campaigns to educate the public about the health risks associated with tobacco use. These campaigns aim to increase knowledge, change attitudes and promote tobacco-free lifestyles.

It's important to note that despite these policies and efforts the tobacco control landscape in India still faces challenges such as enforcement gaps, illicit trade, and the need for sustained awareness and education programs. However, the government's commitment to reducing tobacco consumption and improving public health remains strong.

The goal of a tobacco-free education institution is to promote a healthy and smoke-free environment for everyone involved in the educational community.

Promotion of Healthy Alternatives: Schools promote healthy alternatives to tobacco use such as **exercise programs, stress management techniques** and other activities that help students cope with the pressures that may lead to tobacco use.

Conclusion:

By adopting a tobacco-free policy, educational institutions aim to create an environment that promotes the health and well-being of students and staff while setting a positive example for the broader community. These policies align with broader public health initiatives to reduce tobacco use and its associated health risks.

A report by Radheshyam sir