INTRODUCTION

Smoked tobacco products are namely cigarette, beedi, surutu in tamilnadu, india. Other than smoked tobacco product such as by chewing, sniffing, or placing the product between gum and the cheek or lip are called ST products [1]. The ST products of various forms such as chewing tobacco, snuff, snus and dissolvable tobacco products. Smokeless tobacco products contain over 3000 constituents. All ST products contain nicotine. Nicotine is an alkaloid used for tobacco disorder and smoking cessation and nicotine dependence for the relief of withdrawal symptoms. ST products risk is equal to electronic cigarettes. ST is no safe in any level of use. The dependence for the relief of withdrawal symptoms. ST products risk used for tobacco disorder and smoking cessation and nicotine problems and mental depression. N. Tobacum can be purchased as in the form of loose leaf or pugs in traditional medical stores for example in Tamilnadu, India. The boiled leaves of tobacco of decanted liquor used for indigestion, stomach ache, and urinary difficulty. Used for ulcer, warts and dermal cancer of the skin. Smoked tobacco produce excess body odour and remove plague. Common belief that smoked tobacco calm the nerves and cure anxiety, smoke blown to ear to treat ear pain, when applied in the anus cure constipation and other infection at anus. Tobacco juice applied at ears for deafness relief. Tobacco honey syrup used to treat asthma, choric obstructive pulmonary lung diseases, cough, and syphilis. After the year 1601 it is believed N. Tobacum is not good for all, should be avoided for young peoples and pregnant woman. At present N. Tobacum was prohibited step by step, year after years all around the world. Since health diseases are produced globally because of the use of smoked tobacco or ST products. Now people found tobacco free zone for colleges, hospitals and industries.

Tobacco control

The world health organization (WHO) found framework convention on tobacco control (FCTC). FCTC enacted in 2005, FCTC helps us to determine gaps in ST demand reduction measures [4]. WHO FCTC output result from major on smoked tobacco and less on ST products. WHO implemented tobacco control to its member countries, primarily to India. The policies about tobacco control issued mainly for ST products and smoked tobacco such as cigarettes. WHO influence government to implement, ban of tobacco advertisement, promotion, and sponsorship at sporting events. No tobacco day celebration on 31 May by WHO and global partners celebrate world [5].

Table 1: WHO global health report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tobacco’s toll</td>
<td>One die every six seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prevalence of smoking</td>
<td>78% do not smoke globally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tobacco control measure</td>
<td>10% high tax rate of cigarette in countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Control policies</td>
<td>demand reduction control measures of FCTC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONCLUSION
In modern day tobacco free zones were implemented in colleges, hospitals and other organizations. Use of tobacco products causes death, so tobacco free zone helps us to not use tobacco products.

AUTHORS CONTRIBUTIONS
All the author have contributed equally

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS
Declared none

REFERENCES