

The Use and Application of Pesticides in India

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INTRODUCTION

Agricultural development continues to stay the foremost vital objective of Indian designing and policy. within the method of development of agriculture, pesticides became a very important tool as a plant protection agent for enhancing food production. Further, pesticides play a major role by keeping several dreadful diseases. However, exposure to pesticides each occupationally and environmentally causes a variety of human health issues. it's been determined that the pesticides exposures ar progressively joined to immune suppression, internal secretion disruption, diminished intelligence, generative abnormalities and cancer. Currently, Asian country is that the largest producer of pesticides in Asia and ranks twelfth within the world for the utilization of pesticides. a colossal majority of the population in Asian country is engaged in agriculture and is so exposed to the pesticides employed in agriculture. though Indian average consumption of chemical is way below several alternative developed economies, the matter of chemical residue is extremely high in Asian country. chemical residue in many crops has additionally affected the export of agricultural commodities within the previous few years. during this context, chemical safety, regulation of chemical use, correct application technologies, and integrated tormenter management ar a number of the key methods for minimizing human exposure to pesticides. there's a scarcity of studies associated with these problems in India [1].

Use of pesticides in Asian country began in 1948 once dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane was foreign for protozoal infection management and BHC for locust management. Asian country started chemical production with industrial plant for dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane and benzol hexachloride (BHC) (HCH) within the year 1952. In 1958, Asian country was manufacturing over 5000 metric tonnes of pesticides. Currently, there ar or so one hundred forty five pesticides registered to be used, and production has enlarged to or so eighty five,000 metric tonnes. Rampant use of those chemicals has given rise to many short-run and long-run adverse effects of those chemicals. the primary report of poisoning thanks to pesticides in Asian country came from Kerala in 1958 wherever, over a hundred individuals died when overwhelming flour contaminated with insect powder. later many cases of pesticide-poisoning as well as the Bhopal disaster are reportable. Despite the {very fact|the actual fact} that the consumption of pesticides in Asian country remains very low, about 0.5 kg/ha of pesticides against vi.60 and 12.0 kg/ha in Korean Peninsula and Japan, severally, there has been a widespread

contamination of food commodities with chemical residues, primarily thanks to non-judicious use of pesticides. In India, fifty one of food commodities ar contaminated with chemical residues and out of those, two hundredth have pesticides residues higher than the most residue level values on a worldwide basis [2].

Honey, being a natural product factory-made by honey bees is taken into account to be free from any extraneous material. The over-reliance on chemicals caused many environmental issues as well as pesticide residues in food. This constitutes a possible risk for human health, attributable to their sub acute and chronic toxicity. so this study was administrated to grasp the extent of chemical residue in honey created within the varied components of Himachal Pradesh. Among totally different pesticides analysed in honey; HCH and its isomers were the foremost oftentimes detected followed by dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane and its isomers. Of the studied artificial pyrethroids, solely cypermethrin was found in honey samples. Residues of organophosphates viz. acephate, chlorpyrifos, ethion and monocrotophos weren't detected, but malathion's residue was found prodigious the MRL (5 ppb) planned by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of Asian country [3].

Background This study aims to guage association between unsafe mentation and chemical exposure in rural communities of Wardha district of Central rural Asian country compared with villagers UN agency don't seem to be exposed thereto. methodology it had been a cross-sectional study drained rural community of Wardha district in Central Asian country. concerning a hundred farmers UN agency were exposed to pesticides and a hundred controls UN agency weren't exposed to pesticides were enclosed. A Semistructured proforma to record sociodemographic variables and Indian version of the Self coverage Questionnaire-20 was used. Results of those two hundred subjects, information were on the market for eighty five farmers in study cluster and seventy four au fait cluster. within the farmers cluster, thirty first of farmers had unsafe concepts, whereas V-day of controls felt like ending their life. Conclusion Measures should be taken to store pesticides at a safer place so reducing long-run exposure. Organic farming may be a more sensible choice to avoid unsafe ideas [4].

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