

“Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture”
- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur

**PADMABHUSHAN DR.VASANTRAODADA
PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA, TASGAON**

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

REPORT OF

**AWARENESS PROGRAM FOR THE
SCHOOL BOYS ON HAZARDOUS EFFECTS
OF PESTICIDES ON THE OCCASION OF
NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY**

28/02/2020

“Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture”

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Department of Botany

Name of the Program

AWARENESS PROGRAM FOR THE SCHOOL BOYS ON HAZARDOUS EFFECTS OF PESTICIDES

Name of the Place : A/P : **Savarde Tal : Tasgaon Dist : Sangli**

Date of the Activity : **28/02/2020**

Type of the Participants : **School Students**

Number of Participants : **150 (Gender : Male : 100 Female : 50)**

Name of the Department Organized the Function: **Botany**

Introduction :

Pesticides are poisons and, unfortunately, they can harm more than just the “pests” at which they are targeted. They are toxic, and exposure to pesticides can cause a number of health effects. They are linked to a range of serious illnesses and diseases from respiratory problems to cancer.

The most widely known organochlorine pesticide is dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, i.e., the insecticide DDT, the uncontrolled use of which raised many environmental and human health issues. Dieldrin, endosulfan, heptachlor, dicofol, and methoxychlor are some other organochlorines used as pesticides

That structure makes dichloropropene one of the simplest of a class of chemicals called organochlorines, which include some of the most toxic pesticides available. Banned as unsafe by the European Union, 1,3-

dichloropropene is nevertheless one of the most commonly used pesticides in the United States, pound for pound.

Toxicity of Pesticides. Acute toxicity of a pesticide refers to the chemical's ability to cause injury to a person or animal from a single exposure, generally of short duration. The four routes of exposure are dermal (skin), inhalation (lungs), oral (mouth), and eyes.

Pesticides are widely used in agriculture, other workplaces and households. Some chemicals used in pesticides have been linked to cancer through laboratory and epidemiological research. However, there is no conclusive evidence linking pesticide use in general with cancer.

Pesticides (chemicals used for killing pests, such as rodents, insects, or plants)

- 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D)
- Aldrin/Dieldrin.
- Atrazine.
- Chlordane.
- Chlordecone.
- DDT, DDE, DDD.
- Endosulfan.
- Endrin (Endrin aldehyde)

Respiratory exposure is particularly hazardous because pesticide particles can be rapidly absorbed by the lungs into the bloodstream. Pesticides can cause serious damage to nose, throat, and lung tissue if inhaled in sufficient amounts. Vapors and very small particles pose the most serious risks.

Pesticides approved in the United States but banned or being phased out in at least two of the three other nations in the study include: 2,4-DB, bensulide, chloropicrin, dichlobenil, dicrotophos, EPTC, norflurazon, oxytetracycline, paraquat, phorate, streptomycin, terbufos and tribufos

Pesticides have been implicated in human studies of leukemia, lymphoma and cancers of the brain, breasts, prostate, testis and ovaries. Reproductive harm

from pesticides includes birth defects, still birth, spontaneous abortion, sterility and infertility.

Pesticides can be grouped according to the types of pests which they kill:

- Insecticides - insects.
- Herbicides - plants.
- Rodenticides - rodents (rats and mice)
- Bactericides - bacteria.
- Fungicides - fungi.
- Larvicides - larvae.

What you should do :

If pesticide splashes on the skin, drench area with water and remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin and hair thoroughly with soap and water. Later, discard contaminated clothing or thoroughly wash it separately from other laundry. Inhaled poison.

Signs and symptoms of poisoning may include:

- Burns or redness around the mouth and lips.
- Breath that smells like chemicals, such as gasoline or paint thinner.
- Vomiting.
- Difficulty breathing.
- Drowsiness.
- Confusion or other altered mental status.

Activity: Keeping in mind the serious hazardous effects of pesticides an awareness/training program has been organized at village SavardeTal :TasgaonDist : Sangli on Date : 28/02/2020. More than fifty farmers in and around Savarde village are gathered in the VitthalMandir of Savarde village. The Deputy sarpanch of the village is the Savarde is the chief guest of the function. Some of the eminent farmers like Mr.Manehas also attended the program. The head of the botany department Prof. Dr. N.A.Kulkarni has presided the function. The assistant professor of botany Dr.A.P.Inamdr has given the lecture on various hazardous effects of pesticides on human being

and on nature. The students of Third year Botany and Zoology departments are worked as the volunteers of the training program.



Prof. Dr. N. A. Kulkarni explaining the hazardous effects of pesticides



Dr. A.P.Inamdr explaining the hazardous effects of pesticides



Distribution of Awareness Hand Pamphlet Prepared In Local language (Marathi)



Welcome of the speakers by the School



Students are actively participating in the discussion



Vote of thanks by the School

किटकनाशकचे मानवी शरीरावर होणारे परिणाम

केस गळणे
डोके दुखणे
डोळ्याचे आजार
बहीरेपणा

श्वसनाचे आजार
दमा
गळगंड
शांघोदुखी
त्वचेचे आजार

फवारणी
करताना ध्यावयाची
कीळजी

- 1) मुदत संपलेली औषधे वापरू नये
- 2) हातापायावर जखम असेल तर फवारणी करू नये.
- 3) किटकनाशक शिफारसी शिवाय इतर औषधात मिसळवू नये.

**कमी कालावधीचे
परिणाम**

- 1) डोळे ख्राजवणे
- 2) डोळे जळजळणे
- 3) डोळ्यात आग होणे,
भाल होणे....
- 4) मळमळणे उत्पटी होणे

**जास्त
कालावधीचे परिणाम**

- 5) केस पांढरे होणे
- 6) लखवा होणे,
पोटाचे
- 7) मंद मुले जन्माला येणे
- 8) अपुंसकत्व येणे
- 9) सिस्रिंका होणे
- 4) फवारणी करताना थुमणल करू नये.
- 5) फवारणी करताना फवारणी किटचा वापर करावा
- 6) वान्याचा वेडा कमी असताना फवारणी करावी.
- 7) फवारणी करताना हातापायांवर सावधाने रबर धुवेत.

Awareness Hand Pamphlet Prepared In Local language (Marathi)

Outcome: The farmers are aware of the serious hazardous effects of pesticides. They are trained with the precautions to be taken during the use of the pesticides. The masks are also distributed to some of the farmers. A demo has given during the training program. A special hand pamphlet indicating serious hazardous effects of pesticides in local language (Marathi) has been prepared and distributed to the number of farmers around the village.



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