

“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**

**FARMERS TRAINING PROGRAM ON  
HAZARDOUS EFFECTS OF  
PESTICIDES**

**28/02/2020**

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

- Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

**Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanshta, Kolhapur**  
Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantodada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon

## **Department of Botany**

Name of the Program

### **FARMERS TRAINING PROGRAM 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: Farmers

Number of Participants: 27 (Gender : Male : 25 Female : 00)

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 Savarde Tal :Tasgaon Dist : Sangli on Date :28/02/2020. More than fifty farmers in and around Savarde village are gathered in the Vitthal Mandir of Savarde village. The Deputy Sarpanch of the village is the SavardeShri. Kadam Saheb is the chief guest of the function. Some of the eminent farmers like Mr.Mane has 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.



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



**Discussion on the hazardous effects of pesticides (Mr.Mane)**



### **Discussion on the hazardous effects of pesticides**



### **Demonstration of the precautions while using the pesticide spraying equipments**



### **Distribution of Awareness Hand Pamphlet Prepared In Local**

**language (Marathi)**



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



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



**Distribution of Masks to the farmers as a part of Awareness Program (Prof.Dr.N.A.Kulkarni and Dr.A.P.Inamdr at Savarde )**



**Awareness Hand Pamphlet Prepared In Local language (Marathi)**



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur Sanchlit  
**Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantraodada Patil Mahavidyalaya**

Tasgon, Dist. Sangli, Pin-416 312

Department of Botany

Awareness Programme of Farmers

Hazards effects of Pesticides 28/02/2020

S. N.	Name of the farme	Contact No.	Sign
1	शक्तीर खाजुदिन मुजाकर	7028595185	
2	अब्दुल नवाज शेख		
3	संभाजी विठ्ठल जोराळेकर		
4	जगनाथ सदाकळे		
5	आनंदू छोडोराम सुतार		
6	आनंदू सदाकळे		
7	सुभाषान कृष्णा पारिल	7758029155	
8	सोमदेव तुकाराम जाधव	9960438481	
9	सदाशिव गणपती माळी	9766816309	
10	काश्याबाई मांडवी	9890180894	
11	सुभाष शेख पारिल	9421130647	
12	किरण तुकाराम शिंदे	9970261353	
13	सोमराव भिवृती माने	9756957115	
14	मंत्रय वामुदेव गोंडगे	9766665968	
15	शिवानी हिंदराव माने	9100811115	
16	सुभाष छोडोराम मंडवी	9960643148	
17	विजय लालाजी वाडकर	7219734381	V. T. Wadkar
18	अमर लक्ष्मण सदाकळे	9354106971	
19	सोमराव पोपट सदाकळे	8655605557	
20	अविनाश रावते	9309552312	
21	अश्विन पातांगम मांडवी	7397346293	
22	अनिकेत विनायक माने	7028820038	
23	दादासाहेब रामचंद्र सदाकळे	9917235964	
24	पांडुरंग मांडवी माने	7057374467	
25	शेखर रामचंद्र सदाकळे	8600920688	
26	रवी शिवजी माने	9088811062	
27	हिनकर रंगराव जाधव	8439403360	
28			
29			

**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.

**Dr. N. A. Kulkarni**  
**Professor and Head**  
**Department of Botany**