

Impact of Pesticides on Human Health

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Abstract: *In India, the first report was from Kerala was that due to using indiscriminant use of pesticides (PARATHON) where more than hundreds of people died after consuming wheat flour. Karunakaran, (1958). According to Crips et.al., (1998) and Brouwer et.al. (1999), human health effects such as suppression of immune system, hormonal disturbance, mental disability and major effect on male and female reproductive (reproductive gonads) system. In our study it was found that Organochlorine pesticide residues and breakdown products are found in human breast milk which effect on throat, eyes, skin rashing/eaching. However farmers are generally more affected due to spraying liquid pesticides (Endosulphan 35EC) it causes fatigue, vomiting some time excess dose it leads to death.*

Keywords: Pesticide, Human Health

1. Introduction

The production of pesticides in India 1952 for the BHC Powder, and now we are the second largest pesticide producer in the world against China. Much of the information now available effect of pesticides on the aquatic organism and human being is in terms of acute and a mortality of individual species.

This study concludes that the concentration of organic and inorganic pesticides are very harmful to human life as well as environmental pollution. Farm workers and pesticide applicators are also more vulnerable because they receive greater exposures.

Pesticides are toxic chemicals used for pest controlled in agriculture, water, food storage, protection of wood and disease causing vectors to human being. Immediate health effects from pesticide exposure includes irritation of the nose, throat, and skin causing burning, stinging and itching as well as rashes and blisters. Nausea, dizziness and diarrhea are also common. Chronic health effects include cancer and other tumors; brain and nervous system damage; birth defects; infertility and other reproductive problems; and damage to the liver, kidneys, lungs and other body organs.

The toxic effects of pesticides varies species to species and organisms to organisms. The concept of environment and development has been the subject of global concern and the ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE held in at Rio. A number of researcher prove that the effect of pesticides on the human, shows that the acute physiological changes, such as liver, kidney, blood and ovary.

2. Material and Method

Information were collected from Primary Health Centre Kannad, Chapaner and Hatnoor Tq. Kannad and fertilizers shop retailer, Shri Ramesh Khandelwal from Aurala (RAMESH AGRO AGENCIES), Shri Baba Sonawane (SHRUSTHI AGRO AGENCIES) Kannad, at Phishor Naka. Shri Ganesh Jadhav (GANESH AGRO SERVICE) Near Hotel Ashtavinayaka Kannad, and Shri. Rindhe Mama

(PRAGATI AGRO CENTER) near market committee, Kannad.

3. Observation and Result

For detail study we were visited to the farmer working in various agriculture fields, as per their knowledge they given information about usage of pesticides. Shri Bharat Nandedrao Lawande, Shri Jailal Chavan, Shri Sonawane Ramesh, Shri Sunil Dhabhade, Shri Bhibhishan Chavan, Shri Navnath Chavan Hiwarkheda Andhaner. Gut.No.61,62,59,43 have explained that pesticides increases the crop production but affects on throat, eyes, skin rashing/eaching. Shri Radhakrishna Akolkar Hatnoor, Shri Ashok Kale Aurala, Raju Jadhav from Andhaner, Shri Arjun Tribmakrao Akolkar from Upala (Amba-Near Pitalkhora Caves) have told that our Wheat production was increased when we used Organochlorine pesticides but before use they did not know about hazardous effect.

According to the agricultural products seller They given detailed information about Organochlorine pesticides which are mostly sold in market for the propose of increasing crops productivity, especially Endosulphan 35EC, Cypermethrin, Rogour Etc., Same information given by him is that the use of Endosulphan and other pesticides as, Thimet (Organophosphate) Rogour, Monocrotophos, Monocil etc. are using farmer for increasing growth of Cotton, Sugarcane, Wheat and some seasonal Vegetables.

Endosulphan is most probably used by farmers other than various known pesticides because it increases the crop production. Farmers also mentioned that the result of Mocil, monocrotophos, Endosulphan for Ginger, green vegetables, Tomatos etc is better for crop yield.

According to this information from farmers and agro service center owner the most common things are that every farmer is used the pesticides for increasing crop yield in their agro land. Means the advantages of these particular Organochlorine pesticides are useful to farmer. Wasim and Paramasivam (2008).

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As per opinion from Dr.Dilip Bhingare, (PHC, Chapaner, Tq.Kannad.). Very dangerous side effects of these pesticides on soil, water, crop, and green vegetables that eating human being every day. Pesticides are sprayed on to food, especially fruits and vegetables, they secrete into soils and groundwater which can end up in drinking water and pesticide spray can drift and pollute the air. Content, Microorganism, Micro nutrients soil get as a sluggish to non productive, dry and minerals less. Direct effect on water, such as contaminated water if drink by human beings that causes vomiting, Stomach poisoning pesticide enters the pest's body through their mouth and digestive system and causes death by poisoning. Ishwar and Ningomban L.D. (2071). Gonadotrophic disturbances, hormonal imbalance. Green vegetables are also affecting by this micro molecules of pesticides through leafy vegetables, cereals, seeds, peas, potatoes, onion, ginger it enter in blood. It causes hormonal changes in male gonads and female reproductive system, and blood content. Pesticides have a contaminated almost every area of our environment. Pesticides residues are found in soil, water, air, food grains, vegetables, human blood, ground water. It contamination poses significant risks to the environment and non-target organism. Wasim and Paramasivam (2008). Dr.Dilip Bhingare, also said that farmers are generally more affected due to spraying liquid pesticides (Endosulphan 35EC) it causes fatigue, vomiting, sometime excess it cause death.

4. Conclusion

Pesticides are widely used to help ensure an adequate food supply as well as to protect our health and safety from unwanted pest. But despite their benefits these chemicals are not without their problems. They pose known and potential risks to human and environmental health. Individually and collectively we need to examine our use of all forms of pesticides and considerable alternatives to the develops that do a better job targeting particular species.

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 not only cause a number of health effects, but is linked to a range of serious illnesses and diseases in humans, from respiratory problems to cancer. Pesticides can cause short-term adverse health effects, called acute effects, as well as chronic adverse effects that can occur months or years after exposure. Examples of acute health effects include stinging eyes, rashes, blisters, blindness, nausea, dizziness, diarrhea and death. Examples of known chronic effects are cancers, birth defects, reproductive harm, neurological and developmental toxicity, immunotoxicity, and disruption of the endocrine system. Lorenz, E.S. (2009).

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