Report of Social Action Project.

Project Title: Pesticide effect on human health.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Pests can be defined as any organism that causes plant diseases. Agricultural pesticides are then those chemicals that are used by farmers to prevent the effectivity of the pests on the growth and productivity of agricultural crops.

Vegetable farming is slowly emerging as the major source of income for farmers. Most of the farmers have said that income from vegetable farming is sufficient for a year.

Codsidering the fact that level of awareness of our catchment area's people is too poor on underlying the effects of pesticides thus we stipulated this action to minimize the use of pesticides by means of providing awareness among the threshold.

Our survey revealed that almost farmers use pesticides. According to the survey, organic vegetable farming is still in its nascent stage. An ongoing study of pesticide exposures in farm families, show that farmers who use agricultural insecticides has experienced an increase in headaches, fatigue, insomnia, dizziness and other more side effects.

2. Objectives:

- To inspire farmers to make the village free from the use of chemical pesticides.
- To help farmers to have educational resource materials and information
- To help farmers concept sharing about organic farming.
- To develop the skills of farmers to use alternative of pesticides.
- To help farmers to do marketing of the agricultural products through information, communication.
- To enhance the income level of farmers through different skills

3. Methodology :

3.1 Orientation:

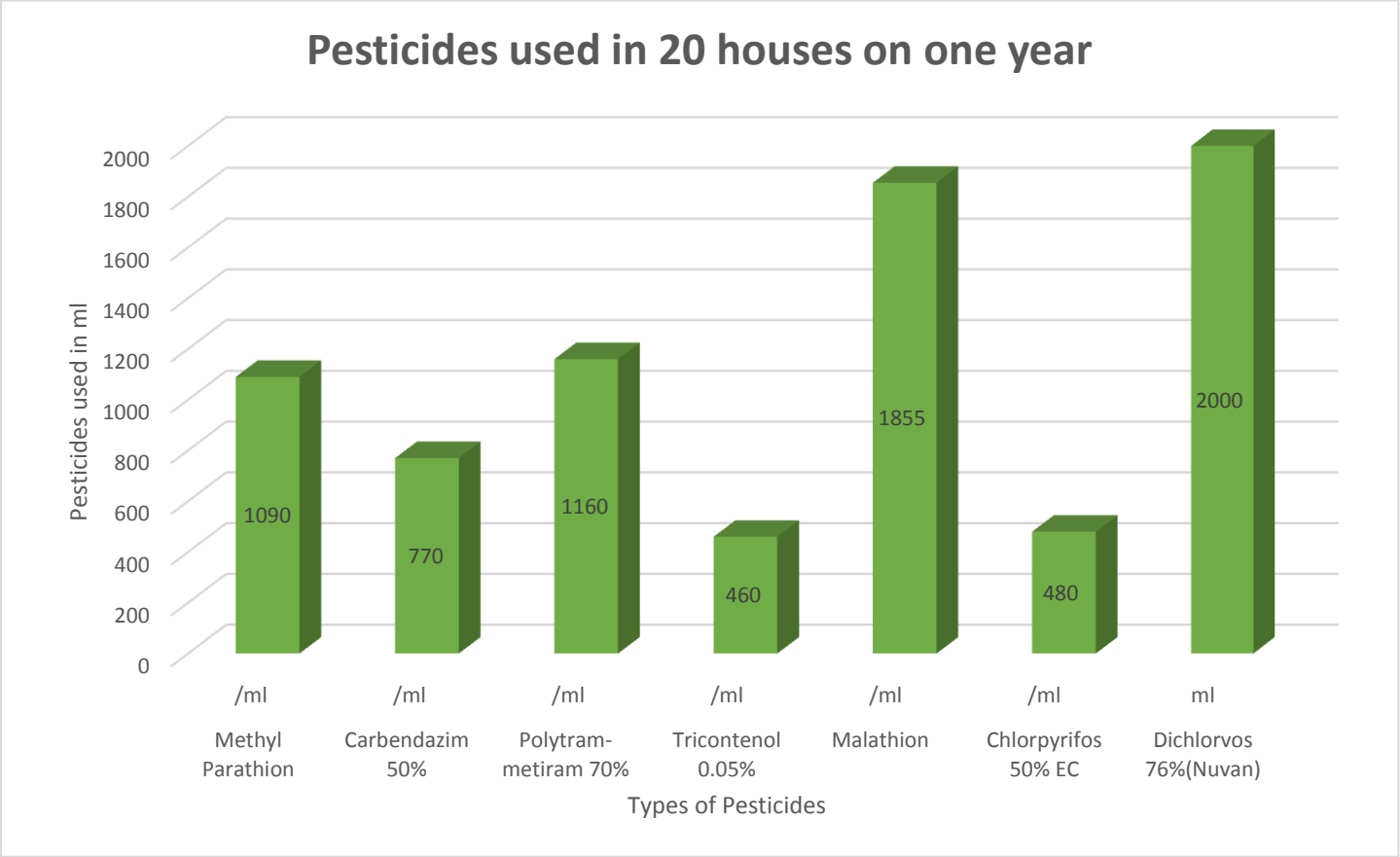
Fig: - Conducting an orentation

3.2 Field visit:

3.3 Data collection:

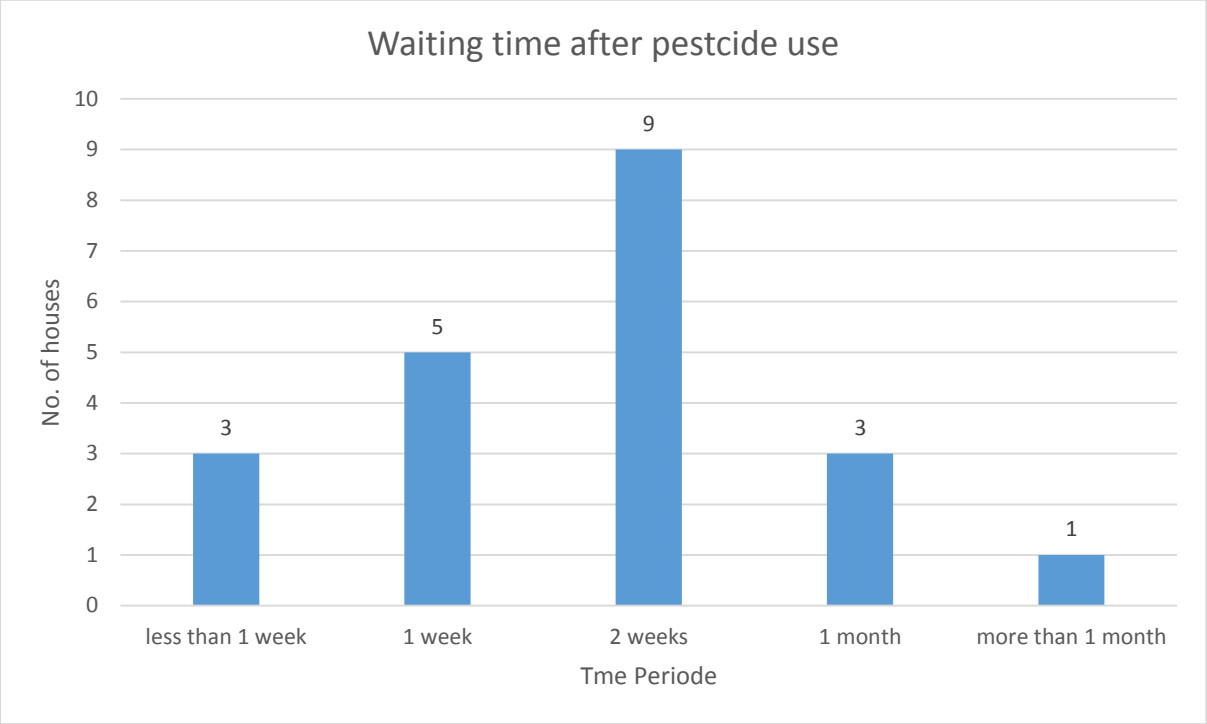
Fig: Sample of pesticides used in Pinda chyangli

a. Survey results



Out of 20 farmers interviewed 1855 ml Malathion, 1090ml Methyl parathion, 770ml Carbendazim, 1160ml Polytram-metriam, 480ml Chlorpyrifos and 460ml Tricontenol, 2000ml Nuvan pesticides used in one year.

b. Waiting time after pesticide use



Waiting time between pesticide application and harvesting of crops is very important point to be considered by farmers. In the present study, out of 20 farmers, 3person used to wait less than 1 week, 9 persons used to wait 2 weeks and only 1person waited for 1 month.

3.4 Interview:

Preparation (Pamphlets, banner and chart)

3.5 Awareness campaign:

3.6 Collaboration (intra farmers)

3.7 Micro level training:

Survey groups collected the actual data visiting the target group .And interviewed about their procedures and launched orientation. And made rally and conducted micro training. Regular inspection and reduction statement collection were done. Prepared compost mannure and other alternative solution.

4. FINDINGS :

- 92 percent used chemical pesticides among 20 thresholds.
- Around 5815ml of pesticides are annually consumed in Chyangli Pinda Dhading.
- According to the farmers, pesticides banned by the government, like chlordane, Malathion, DDT, dieldrin, aldrin, heptachlor, toxaphene, mirex, lindane, BHC, Polytram-metriam, phosphamidon, organ mercury fungicide, methyl parathion, monocrotophos, endosulfan and others are being used illegally.
- They have consumed pesticides mainly in food grains, and the rest are used in vegetables like tomato, cauliflower, brinjal, bittergourd and others.

5. Prevention or Mitigation

The easiest way to prevent the spread and abundance of agricultural pesticides is through education. If more farmers especially knew about the risks of these pesticides, they would be more careful in the way that they use the pesticides and the protection that the sprayers wear. And "emphasizes non chemical and cultural pest and biological control such as the use of insect predators" Particular attention needs to be paid on health status makes them more vulnerable to disease and they are usually dependent upon farming as their main source of income and economy. Consumers can decrease their risk of consuming agricultural pesticides by selecting products that are deemed organic which means that no pesticides were used during the production of those foods.

6. Effects

- ☛ Students showed the effects due to the use of pesticides to motivate the farmers to adopt organic farming and reduce pesticides.
- ☛ Pesticides cause headaches, blurred vision, vomiting, abdominal pain, suppress the immune system, lead to blood and liver diseases, depression, asthma, and nerve damage.

7. Outputs:

- The farmers were made aware on the harmful effects of use of pesticides for agricultural production
- The farmers declared their covered area as a pesticides free zone.
- The farmers formed organic Farmer Group.
- The women farmers set up learning office to have discussion.
- The farmers raised fund in small amount.
- The farmers engaged on commercial vegetable farming based on organic

Fig: Picture of Karela farm

Fig: Sample of cucumber

8. CONCLUSION:

The issue we selected in our area was out most challenging from the health perspective and which was not addressed by any concerned agencies and the level of awareness of the target group seemed quite low thus we took action to reduce and control using excessive pesticides. During the conduction of the project students council had sole responsibility and managed all the tasks incorporating threshold. The project work benefited to the farmers to enhance awareness.