



## MICRO STUDY OF PESTICIDE INTAKE AND PEST AFFECTED AREAS IN MADHYA PRADESH

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### ABSTRACT:

In this paper, I have prepared this paper considering the time period from 1999-00 to 2010-11 under pesticide affected and insect affected crops. In it, I have studied technically grade material in Madhya Pradesh and the goal related to it and the achievement of the goal is explained. Along with this, an attempt has been made to clearly explain the impact of pests on major crops produced in Madhya Pradesh. Under this, various crops like maize, sorghum and paddy are included and related to this and after studying deeply the diseases caused by them in the affected areas and crops this research paper has been prepared and has also shown the least and most affected areas so that this paper can be summarized in conclusion, I will say that I have prepared this paper by including all the necessary elements according to the title. **(Agrawal,P.C.1960).**

### KEYWORDS:

**AFFECTED, ACHIEVEMENT, PESTICIDE, SUMMARIZE, PESTS, PESTICIDE.**

### INTRODUCTION:-

India is an agricultural country and Madhya Pradesh being the heartland of India, it is also an agricultural state. All types of crops are cultivated in Madhya Pradesh and many pesticides are used to increase its production capacity due to which pesticides are being affected by the residents here and to prevent this effect efforts are being made in Madhya Pradesh to get rid of their effects by setting a target for freeing pesticides in the interval from 1999-00 to 2010-11 and many achievement have been made in the field of prevention of these effects. Just as the target of 1145 metric tone was set in the year 1999-00 in which 982 metric tone achievement were made, between the years 1999-00 and 2010-11 different traits were created and steps were taken to fulfill them and achievement has also been achieved. **(Akhtar, R 1974).**

If the areas affected by pests are talked about then pests named hairy caterpillar, stem borer over maize and jowar have impacted in Jabua, Dhar and Betul districts similarly green mite, green leafhopper, brown plant hopper, swarming caterpillar crops like pests Balaghat, Satna, Seoni and Mandla etc. are having an impact on paddy crops similarly the variety of insects on pulses and soyabean and all crops is being seen in different districts of Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh 3 districts fall under maize and jowar, 4 districts fall under paddy, 8 districts fall under pulses and the maximum 10 districts fall under soyabean, in which many types of pests are seen and paddy has a disease called green mite, green leafhopper, brown plant hopper, swarming caterpillar and pulses have gram caterpillar, aphid type of disease which causes a decline in its production. **(Ayyar, N.P. 1961).**

### OBJECTIVES:-

>Study of pests and pesticides in Madhya Pradesh.

>Intake of pesticides in Madhya Pradesh.

>Effect of insects on fruits.

>Districts affected by pesticide use.

>Brief review of pest affected districts.

>A pithy study of all facts related to pests and pesticides.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS:-

I have used the explanatory and descriptive method in this research paper by collecting data from Madhya Pradesh agricultural statistics and Madhya Pradesh directorate of agriculture.

**Results:-**In this paper, the result of pests and pesticides have been found that out of the total 53 districts affected in Madhya Pradesh, 3 districts fall under maize and jowar, 4 districts fall under paddy, 8 districts come under grains. Includes 5 districts and 10 districts under soyabean and in Madhya Pradesh crops, half the diseases are due to death, which are prevented through various pesticides. **(Bholla, G.S. and Alagh, Y.K. 1979).**

Along with this, the maximum target of 1145 metric tone was achieved in the year 1999-00 to 2010-11 in which 982 metric tone achievements were achieved and in the year 2001, a minimum target of 610 metric tons was achieved in which 735 metric tons achievements have been achieved. It comes to conclusion that it can be said that in a state like Madhya Pradesh, which is agricultural predominant. Most of the agricultural work is done there. The reason for this is that insects and pesticides are used in very large quantities here. **(Baker, O.E. 1928).**

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:-

I presented all the data related to this research paper and their interpretation. In this research paper, I have used the data obtained from authentic Madhya agricultural

statistics of the facts described with authenticity.

TABLE-1

**CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES IN M.P. (TECHNICAL GRADE MATERIAL) UNIT:-METRIC TONNE**

YEAR	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT
1999-00	1145	982
2000-01	924	665
2001-02	610	733
2002-03	941	662
2003-04	1026	679
2004-05	1091	749
2005-06	1086	787
2006-07	1116	879
2007-08	729	696
2008-09	731	663
2009-10	729	645
2010-11	723	633

Source:-1.Agricultural statistics in m. p.

2. Directorate of agriculture m. p.

In this table data showing the targets and achievements of them in the year 1999-00 to year 2010-11 related to technically grade material under Madhya Pradesh.

FIGURE-1(TABLE-1)

**CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES IN MADHYA PRADESH (TARGET)**

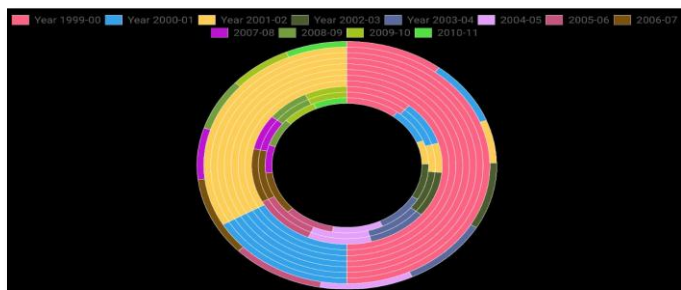


FIGURE-2(TABLE-1)

**CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES IN MADHYA PRADESH (ACHIEVEMENT)**

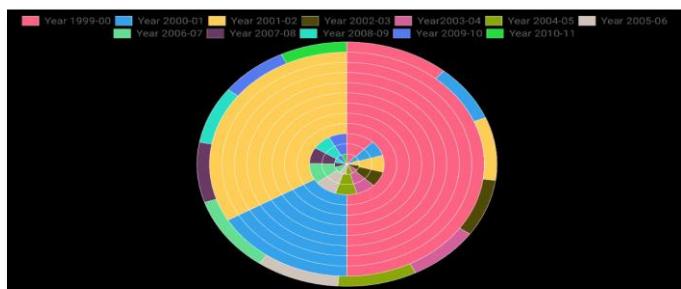


TABLE-2

**ENDEMIC AREAS OF CROPS AFFECTED BY PESTS IN M.P.**

S.R. NO.	CROPS	PESTS	IDENTIFIED ENDEMIC AREAS(DISTRICTS)	DISEASE
1	MAIZE & JOVAR	HARRY CATERPILLAR, STEAM BORER	JHABUA, DHAR, BETUL	-
2	PADDY	GLMIDGE, GREEN LEAF HOPPER, BROWN PLANT HOPPER, SWARMING CATERPILLER	BALAGHAT, SATNA, SEONI, MANDLA	RUST, MOSIAC
3	PULSES	GRAM CATERPILLAR, PHID	JABALPUR, NARSINGPUR, VIDISHA, SEHOR, RAISEN, BHOPAL AND HOSHANGABAD	MOSIAC
4	MUSTARD	APHIDS	MORENA AND BHIND	-
5	SOYABEEN	GIRDLE BEETLE, SEMILOOPER, HARRY CATERPILLER, MEDY BUG	RAISEN, BHOPAL, SEONI, NARSINGPUR, DHAR, JHABUA, TIKAMGARH, CHHINDWARA, BETUL, SAGAR	-
6	COTTON	BOLL WORM COMPLEX, APLUD, TOBACCO CATERPILLER, MEALY BUG	KHANDWA, KHARGONE, DHAR, JHABUA, BADWANI	-

Source:-1.Agricultural statistics in m.p.

2. Directorate of agriculture m.p.

The area and crops affected by pests are described in this table. In this names of insects related to maize, jowar, paddy, pulses, mustard, soya been and cotton were displayed and a description of the districts affected by them and diseases caused in crops.

## PICTURES RELATED TO INSECTS OF SOME IMPORTANT CROPS DISPLAYED IN SANIDHYA ARE AS FOLLOWS

### INSECT PEST OF PULSE CROPS :- (FIGURE-3)



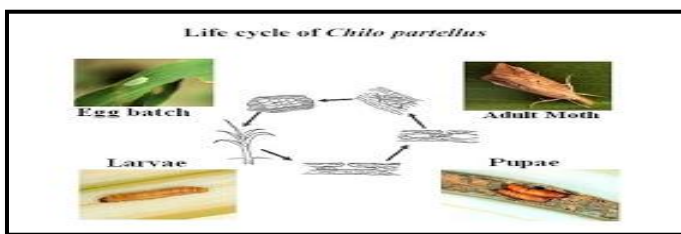
### SOYABEEN INSECTS PESTS:- (FIGURE-4)



### INSECT PEST OF PULSE CROPS:- (FIGURE-5)



### AGRICULTURE SORGHUM INSECT PESTS:- (FIGURE-6)



## DISCUSSION:-

If I take about my thread what kind of money is this subject which has an impact on the entire human race. By the way, if we look at agriculture in terms of Sheila then the use of pesticides is beneficial for agriculture. But from a health point of view, the pesticide used in it is harmful to human health. Then it is beneficial to study all kinds of insects in Madhya Pradesh. Because only by knowing about them we can avoid getting affected by it. (Bhatia, B.M. 1977).

## CONCLUSION:-

Until the conclusion in this research paper it can be said that due to the primacy of agriculture in Madhya Pradesh, pesticides will always be used because as long as agriculture continues insects will be natural. Because agricultural production is not possible without their use.

But in spite of this if we look at their consumption in a protective way and work keeping in mind its side effects, then we can avoid losses. (Dubey, R.S. 1987).

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