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Use of Pesticides: Causes, Effects and Management

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Abstract

Pesticides are the chemical substances used to control agricultural pests and enhance agricultural productivity. Intensiýcation in agriculture leads over-use of pesticides. Overuse of pesticides has become a serious threat to human b

The persistence of pesticide residue in environments and crops leads to long-term negative health hazards to humans, animals, and ecosystems. The proper management of pesticide use through increasing the e ciency towards the speciýc pest was a prerequisite for the protection of human, animal, and environmental health adulteration. Pest population monitoring, pesticide alternations, proper time and amount of pesticide application, target-speciýc pesticide application, biological control, pheromones traps, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and host plant resistance techniques were the major strategies suitable to reduce the hazardous e ects of pesticides. Theref ū would help people protect themselve

Pests are any destructive insects or animals that hamper and cause a serious economic loss of crops and livestock. It also a ects lawns, gardens, and woods, and acts as a source of vector to transfer diseases. To minimize this pest damage there is a prior need for the use of pesticides by farmers all around the world. Pesticides are the chemical substances that are used to control, prevent, destroy, or mitigate any pest including disease-causing vectors interfering the production and productivity. Agriculture and health are the two major sectors where the maximum use of pesticides can be observed. Pesticides are more economical, easily importable, and easy to handle and use, making farmers adopt pesticide-dependent farming practices. It also helps to increase e ciency and saves manpower and time. Pesticides can be broadly classi ed into three categories; Insecticides (used to kill insect pests), Herbicides (used to kill harmful herbs/weeds), and Fungicides [1-3].

Methodology

It is predicted that the population of the world will be ten billion with an increasing annual rate of 97 million by 2050. Food and Agricultural organization had forecasted that the production should be