



Rural pollution and Agriculture

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1. Introduction

A rural area is an open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people a rural areas population density is very low. Population is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment. these harmful materials are called pollutant. they can also be created by human activity such as trash or runoff produced by factories. Pollutant damages the quality of air, water, and land.

(Air pollution from natural causes when contaminants drawn from animal's plants and land resources get disseminated in the atmosphere in normal course)

The immediate environment of man comprises of airon which depends all forms of life. human being needs a continuous supply of air to exist.

The requirement for air relatively constant about 10-20m³ per day (park 2009) air is a mechanical mixture of gases. The normal composition of external air biases volume is approximately as follows nitrogen 78%, oxygen 20.93%, and carbon dioxide 0.03% the balance is made up of other gases which occur in traces e.g., argon, neon, krypton, xenon, and helium in addition to these gases, air also contains water vapor, traces of ammonia and suspended particulate matter such as dust bacteria, spores and vegetable debris.

2. Air pollution in rural areas

Rural areas suffer from air pollution caused by both natural as well as because of human activities. Natural pollution also results from forest fire, coal fires, volcanic eruption dust storms and sandstorms. Natural contaminants include spores, pollens, moulds fur, feather, hair, dander, dust, grit, and other types of particulate matter. Human activities like burning solid fuel indoors and tobacco smoking apart from agriculture mining coal processing and cement making produce high levels of pollution.

3. Water pollution in rural areas

The most common water quality problem in rural water supply is bacterial contamination from septic tanks which are often used in rural areas.

- Pollution also moves into groundwater through
- Macro pores
- Root system
- Animal burrows
- Abandoned wells

Closer the contaminants source is to the water well more the chances of pollution greater the distance between source of contamination and groundwater abstraction structure, the more likely that natural process like oxidation, biological, degradation and absorption reduce the impact of contamination Septic tanks that do not have sewage treatment systems.

Arrangements for safe disposal of solid waste, rainwater and domestic liquid are lacking in many villages. Effluent (overflow and leakage) from septic tank can percolate (seep) down to the groundwater.

4. Land pollution in rural areas

Soil pollution is another form of land pollution, where the upper layer of the soil or the topsoil composition is damaged or becomes altered.

This is caused by the over use of chemical fertilizers, soil erosion triggered by running water and other pest control measures, leading to loss of fertile land for agriculture and for agriculture forest cover, fodder patches for grazing etc. The regeneration process takes at least 500 years for 2.5 centimeters of topsoil. The United States loses soil at the rate 17 times higher than it usually takes to generate topsoil.

5. Agriculture

Agriculture is the art & science of cultivating the soil, growing crops, and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets.

Over centuries the growth of agriculture supported the development of cities before agriculture became widespread hunting and gathering was how people fed themselves, between 10,000 and 12,000 years ago, people gradually learned how to grow cereal and root crops and settled down to a life based on farming. Eventually, much of earth's population became dependent on agriculture.

6. Agriculture pollution

Over recent centuries the global population has increased almost exponentially and 10 billion by 2050 clearly, cultivating enough food to sustain that ever – increasing number of mouths is a gargantuan task but, thanks to the advances of science and technology, one of which humans has proven capable thus far.

The factors contributing to agriculture pollution areas manifold and diverse as they are damaging indeed many of the scientific and technological innovations intended to help safeguard the that they have engendered.

For example, fertilizers may have optimized crop yields, but they are often used wastefully and, resulting in oversaturation of the soil. This can imbalance nutrient levels underground and contribute to fertility and groundwater quality problems in the future, while there are even more serious repercussions if excessive precipitation is allowed to wash the chemicals (such as ammonia, nitrates, and phosphorus) contained within the fertilizers into surrounding bodies of water.

7. Effects of agriculture pollution

The real-world effects of this agricultural pollution are concerning indeed. For example, the rampant use of pesticides and fertilizers can be devastating for soil equality, meaning that the ground is gradually becoming less fertile overtime. It can also be eroded and end up as sediment in near by bodies of water, which makes the habitat murkier and allows less sunlight to infiltrate it. This in turn inhibits photosynthesis, meaning aquatic plant life suffers.

It's not just the soil that has a negative impact on water quality and the health of the ecosystems within it, either, agricultural run-off sweeps excess chemicals into rivers, streams, lakes, and coastal areas, leading to an abundance of certain substances such as ammonia, nitrates, and phosphate. This encourages the rapid proliferation of certain species such as algae-to the detriment of others.

That is because the process of eutrophication means algal blooms block out sunlight and consume more than their fair share of oxygen, making it more difficult for other flora and fauna beneath the surface of the water to survive.

8. Conclusion

Leaves a huge negative impact on our environment, human lives, animals etc. We, as responsible citizens, must take steps towards a better tomorrow. We must join hands to take various initiatives and fight against this problem. The food and agriculture sector is crucially important in the green growth context because it is the major user of land, water and marine resource and has important linkages with biodiversity while the sector can cause environmental harm, it also provides valued. Environmental services this is true notwithstanding the fact that is typically accounts for a small share of employment and GDP in most OECD countries though much larger shares, in many developing countries.

Reference

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