

Effect of Agriculture on Human Environment



Nirmala Koranga
Assistant Professor,
Deptt. of Botany,
Govt.P.G. College,
Dehradun, Uttarakhand.



A.B. Bajpai
Assistant Professor,
Department of Botany,
D.B.S. (P.G.) College.

Abstract

Over exploitation of natural resources which mainly results into deforestation, desertification, soil erosion, depletion of macronutrients and loss of wildlife. We also touched upon the effects of intensive agriculture on physical and biological environments. Intensive agriculture manifests itself in the form of increased desertification, rise in water table and soil erosion. These problems will be dealt in greater. The alternative use of biocides causes death of non-target organisms and acquisition of immunity by target organism and poisoning of food items with DDT, BHC and Malathion etc. use of pesticides, insecticides and herbicides in a comparatively recent development. Human interested to know how these chemicals have brought about unprecedented changes in the environment and altered the natural state of the environment we live in.

Modern agriculture depends upon modern gadgets such as electric- powered irrigation equipment, fossil fuel- based agromachineries and purchasable input such chemical fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and high yielding varieties. It is an energy intensive practice. Modern agriculture produces more quantity of agriculture products.

The practice of traditional agriculture makes use of intrinsic resources, drought power and rain water. It does not depend upon energy intensive inputs or upon purchasable items. In India traditional agriculture suffers low agriculture suffers from low production, poor drainage and unorganized cropping pattern.

Chemical fertilizers in excess of the needs of crop plants are leached down to ground water aquifers. These chemicals, usually nitrates, when ingested along with drinking water, cause methaemoglobinaemia. Children are especially sensitive to nitrates.

Keyword: Methaemoglobinaemia, Practice, Tradicional, Intrinsic, etc.

Introduction

Intensive agriculture manifests itself in the form of increased desertification, we would like to know about the history of land use patterns during different periods of evolution of human society, so that later, you will be able to correlate and compare the kind of damage cause by various by agricultural practices. During the evolution, the mode of resources use and patterns of energy flow agricultural practices took various shapes. This transformation from traditional to modern agriculture has brought its way agricultural has evolve from being less energy intensive to more energy intensive, and form less productive. In the process however, when chose the variety of crops which though high yielding were more prove the onset of epidemic diseases. Extensive use of pesticide and insecticide also posed an ever increasing potential danger.

Methodology

The society here divided itself into agrarian or food producing sector and technological or commodity producing sector. The agrarian sector depended nearly upon agriculture for their sustenance. They had surplus crops which were use for trade and commerce. They herded animals and managed. Pasture ranges nearby their houses for their consumption. The agro-pastoral society gave way to modern agriculture. The mode of agriculture practice by agrarian societies has undergone many changes since the middle of this century. Addition of modern gadgets, electric power irrigation equipment, fossil, Fuel-based agromachinery chemical fertilizer, plants protective chemical and high yielding varieties to traditional agriculture are some of the inputs which makes it modern. Agriculture has bought in enormous increase the production on the one hand while on the other it has cause great damage to natural balance of ecosystem.

Traditional and modern agriculture change the human environment and in the following ways

1. Changes caused by agriculture and over grazing

2. Traditional agriculture

1. Deforestation

2. Soil erosion

3. Depletion of macronutrients.

3. Effects of modern agriculture

1. Fertilizers

2. Plants protection chemicals

a. Death of non-target organism

b. Immunity in target organism

c. Contamination of food items

1. Water logging

2. Salt affectation

3. High yielding varieties

4. Effects of over grazing

1. Land degradation

2. Loss of water points

3. Loss of vegetal cover

Conclusion

Agricultural practices in the human environment tracing of agro-ecosystem. Human change for the sake of convenience we have

1. Classified agriculture into two categories

I. Traditional Agriculture and

II. Modern Agriculture

The practices of tradition agriculture causes deforestation, soil erosion and depletion of macronutrients.

Modern agriculture changes its priorities side by side example it become market oriented, quantity dependent and energy.

Excessive use of fertilizers depilates the soil of their micronutrients, accumulation of nitrates in ground water and eutrophication of rivers, lakes and fresh water bodies.

Use of biocides causes death of useful non targeted organism.

High yielding varieties necessitation the use of purchasable items. They tend to encourage monoculture and reduced plant diversity.

Increases density of domesticated animals has put fodder producing pastures and forage lands under stress. This has resulted in defacement of land, soil erosion and disappearance of palatable plants species.

References

1. 2nd Ed, Jain brothers, New Delhi.

2. Arvind khare, James Mayers, Elaine Morrision 2000. Jant forest management policy, practices and propects.

3. Chauhan, A.S: environmental science

4. International institute for environment and development London, England.

5. Naga Chaudhari, B.D and S.Bhatt. the global environment movement. A new hope for mankind. Sterling publishers, New Delhi.

6. Nath, P.andS.Nath (1990) environmental pollution: conservation and planning, Ahmedabad.

7. Odum, E.p.(1971). Fundamental of ecology, W.b. Savnders company Landon, Toranto.

8. P.d. Sharma- elemintory of ecology.

9. S.c.Tewari- basic concept of ecology.

10. Saxena, M.m (1987)- environment analysis:- water, soil and air, agro-botanical publishers India.