

Investigating The Environmental and Social Impact of Agrochemicals in Ibe Dry Zone of Sri Lanka Based on Literature

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Abstract

Since ancient times, the ancients maintained traditional farming in a friendly deal with the environment. But with the introduction of the Green Revolution to the world in 1960, traditional farming became commercial farming and farmers focused more on getting more yield in less time. Because of this, fanners got used to using agrochemicals instead of using organic fertilizers. The primarily objective of this research is to identify the environmental and social impact caused by the use of agrochemicals in the dry zone of S1i Lanka, and the specific objective of this research is to present proposals to reduce this impact. Obtaining information for the problem Secondaly data was obtained through literature sources such as research papers, articles and journals. The dry zone is the center point of rice farming in Sri Lanka. Environmental impacts caused by agrochemicals include damage to soil structure and chemical reactions in the soil. In addition, the organisms that protect the ecological balance are also threatened. In addition to such environmental impacts, spending a lot of money on agrochemicals as a social impact, water quality is damaged due to agrochemicals, and there is a tendency to add toxic chemicals to water sources due to the cascade system. Therefore, human health has been affected indirectly. The investigation revealed that the population is at a high risk of cancer and this may be one of the reasons for the rapid spread of kidney disease in that area. These effects can be minimized by promoting the use of organic fertilizers and improving indigenous agricultural methods. This study concluded that excessive use of agrochemicals over a long period of time will cause environmental and social effects in the d1y zone.

Keywords: Agrochemical, Dry zone, Impact, Environmental, Social