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# Agro Based chemical and its Impact on the Earth

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## EDITORIAL

The use of synthetics as compost and insecticides has increased dramatically in Sri Lanka and around the world in recent years. Despite its extremely hazardous effects, compound compost has become a haven for ranchers in Sri Lanka to increase horticulture produce, despite the long-term negative effects on human health and the environment, which are typically monstrous. As a result, the issue of natural manure and cultivation became one of the most hotly debated topics in the country for the better part of a week [1]. On the one hand, the government's ban on compound compost imports has gained acclaim, while on the other; it has drawn harsh condemnation from a segment of the cultivating community due to a shortage of manure for continuing horticultural cultivation yields.

On a basic level, everyone agrees that the use of synthetic substances in agriculture has long-term negative consequences. In Sri Lanka, for a long time, the great impression of natural cultivating and the horrible effect of compound compost were on the table. Sri Lankans are known to use synthetic manure at a far higher rate than the rest of the world [2]. There is no argument that the benefits of natural compost in farming outweigh the advantages of synthetic man-made material manure by leaps and bounds. Natural composts are beneficial to the environment; they serve to supplement proficiency and natural matter content in the soil, improve the quality of the produce, and provide a variety of other advantages and benefits to society as a whole.

According to the vision and strategy structure in 'Vistas of Prosperity and Splendor,' President Gotabaya Rajapaksa stated at a new meeting with members of the 'Official Task Force on Creating a Green Sri Lanka with Sustainable Solutions to Climate Change,' that the country's agribusiness sector should be changed to entirely rely on natural composts. Further, during his visit to the country on June 25th, President stated that he has begun a reasonable activity plan for a subject that has been a source of contention for quite some time . During his speech, he revealed that the decision to stop importing compound manure was not made hastily, but rather as a result of very lengthy consultations with local and unfamiliar experts and clever individuals[3].

The President stressed that, according to experienced professionals, the long-term benefits to the country are immense once a natural farming programme is established as a strategy. He further stated that due of the great global demand in natural compost; international product markets for Sri Lanka will open up [4]. As a result, ranchers will receive a higher price for their crops, and more incentives will be available to entrepreneurs who venture into natural food production. In Sri Lanka, chronic kidney disease (CKD) is an extremely reliable representation of the negative effects of drug use. According to the International Water Management Institute, CKD has affected more than 150,000 people in country networks [5].

Furthermore, Professor Channa Jayasumena, a clinical expert with significant authority in the field who has studied CKD, suggests in an exploratory paper that agrochemicals are a significant source of inorganic arsenic in Sri Lanka, and that increased arsenic pollution of soil and groundwater can contaminate food and drinking water [6]. He has also just announced that more than 30,000 individuals are awaiting kidney transplants, revealing a startling fact about the magnitude of the negative effects of synthetics used in agriculture. As a result, the government's decision to limit compound compost is a tremendously significant one that was most likely made a long time ago [7].

To say the least, in addition to the chronic renal infection that is common in some parts of the country, chemical manures can increase the risk of malignant growth in both adults and children. According to studies, eating synthetically treated food has a negative impact on prenatal mental health, a topic that has not received enough attention in Sri Lanka [8].

According to a study conducted by the University of Wisconsin, regular centralizations of nitrate (common manure) and a pesticide in groundwater may make tiny children apprehen-

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sive, endocrine, and insusceptible when it comes to conceiving babies. Furthermore, elevated levels of sodium nitrate in groundwater have been linked to stomach illness and testicular malignancy [9].

As previously said, using natural based manure in farming benefits cultivators, consumers, and the environment in several ways. Both supplement effectiveness and natural material content in the dirt are aided by natural manure. It also provides regular matter to the soil, reducing the dependency on hazardous compound sources of information and increasing soil richness to promote development. Natural manure also improves the effectiveness of nutrients used in the production of healthier food [10].

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None

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflict of interest

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