

Allergic Reaction of Polluted Water of Canals

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ABSTRACT

Polluted water of canals can cause a variety of allergic reactions, including skin rashes, respiratory problems, and gastrointestinal issues. The severity of the reaction will depend on the individual's sensitivity to the pollutants in the water.

Skin rashes are the most common allergic reaction to polluted water. The rash may be red, itchy, and bumpy, and it may appear on any part of the body that has come into contact with the water. In some cases, the rash may be accompanied by blisters or hives.

Respiratory problems can also be caused by polluted water. These problems can include coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath. In severe cases, polluted water can even lead to pneumonia.

Gastrointestinal issues can also be caused by polluted water. These problems can include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. In severe cases, polluted water can even lead to dehydration and kidney failure.

KEYWORDS: Allergic, Reaction, Polluted, Water

INTRODUCTION

Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies, such as lakes, rivers, oceans, and groundwater. It is caused by the introduction of harmful substances into the water, such as chemicals, bacteria, and viruses. Water pollution can have a significant impact on human health, as well as the environment.

Water pollution is a serious problem that can have a significant impact on human health and the environment. There are a number of things that can be done to prevent water pollution, and it is important that everyone do their part to protect our water resources.

If you experience any of these symptoms after coming into contact with polluted water, it is important to see a doctor immediately. The doctor will be able to diagnose the cause of your reaction and recommend treatment options.

Health hazards of polluted water

There are a number of health hazards associated with polluted water. Some of the most common health problems caused by polluted water include:

- **Diarrhea:** Diarrhea is a common illness caused by the ingestion of contaminated water. It can cause dehydration, which can be life-threatening, especially in young children and the elderly.
- **Cholera:** Cholera is a bacterial infection that can cause severe diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration. It can be fatal if not treated.
- **Typhoid fever:** Typhoid fever is a bacterial infection that can cause fever, headache, cough, and diarrhea. It can be fatal if not treated.
- **Hepatitis A:** Hepatitis A is a viral infection that can cause liver inflammation. It can be spread through contact with contaminated water or food.
- **Gastroenteritis:** Gastroenteritis is an inflammation of the stomach and intestines. It can be caused by a variety of factors, including contaminated water.
- **Skin problems:** Polluted water can cause a variety of skin problems, such as rashes, itching, and sores.
- **Cancer:** Some pollutants, such as arsenic and lead, have been linked to an increased risk of cancer.

Effects on the environment

Water pollution can also have a significant impact on the environment. Some of the environmental problems caused by polluted water include:

- **Destruction of aquatic ecosystems:** Polluted water can kill fish, plants, and other aquatic life. This can disrupt the entire food chain and lead to the collapse of aquatic ecosystems.

- Spread of disease: Polluted water can spread diseases to humans and animals. This can have a significant impact on human health and the economy.
- Damage to infrastructure: Polluted water can damage bridges, dams, and other infrastructure. This can be costly to repair and can disrupt transportation and other essential services.

Preventing water pollution

There are a number of things that can be done to prevent water pollution. Some of the most important steps include:

- Treating wastewater: Wastewater from homes, businesses, and industries should be treated before it is released into the environment. This can help to remove harmful pollutants and prevent them from entering the water supply.
- Reducing pollution from agricultural runoff: Agricultural runoff can contain a variety of pollutants, such as pesticides, fertilizers, and sediment. These pollutants can pollute waterways and harm aquatic life. Farmers can reduce agricultural runoff by using practices such as crop rotation and cover cropping.
- Reducing pollution from industrial sources: Industries can release a variety of pollutants into the environment, including chemicals, heavy metals, and solvents. These pollutants can pollute waterways and harm aquatic life. Industries can reduce pollution by using pollution control devices and by following best management practices.
- Educating the public: The public needs to be educated about the dangers of water pollution and the importance of taking steps to prevent it. This can be done through public awareness campaigns, school programs, and other initiatives.

There are a number of things you can do to reduce your risk of developing an allergic reaction to polluted water. These include:

- Avoid swimming or wading in polluted water.
- If you must come into contact with polluted water, wear protective clothing, such as long sleeves and pants.
- Wash your hands thoroughly after coming into contact with polluted water.
- Avoid drinking polluted water.

ALLERGIC REACTION OF POLLUTED WATER OF CANALS

In any case, spill water has a water composition as well as a rule and stream and neighborhood wastewater, where untreated wastewater in large quantities is carried to the general drain of plants. The spill water is inundated with various contaminants in the form of salts, agriculturally applied materials (pesticides and important metals) and microorganisms from nearby sewage and stream transport.

Water wastage has emerged as a major problem in India as a titanic piece of waterways has turned dirty, badly affecting human achievement and marine life. Heavy metals are probably unsafe to control plants, animals and people. 90% of persuasion issues in developing countries go through waste water.

Water is one of the most abundant resources among all the common resources of the world. Fresh water is fundamental to all life. It is an endless, but finite common resource. Keeping up with new developments in living things, most standard systems, human achievement and money is a big deal for everyone. Interest is arising for new water for households, agricultural business and current use. Affordability of drinking water is a relentless concern within the entire city.

Like other countries of the world, in India too natural stains have turned into helpers behind stress at various levels. Water designed to do what it needs to do has certainly gone bad through the years for various reasons. Stream water can be surprisingly contaminated when you think about discharge of sewage/sludge runoff from fish/shrimp tanks, general flooding carrying dangerous built up substances, dumping of trash and dead animals on channel banks and human rubbish Has gone. In the absence of sewage treatment plants, in a large part of the developing

world, including India, untreated sewage effluents are either diverted to water structures or channeled into water bodies.

Countless green matter including nitrogen fertilizers degrade ocean environment structures through differentiating and run-off, achieving eutrophication of ocean regular structures and other issues of the mill. Pesticides in general alone typically add up to 26 million human damages and 2, 22,000 deaths per year. Heavy metals contribute to general contamination in view of their unique properties, at exceptionally essential levels that they are non-biodegradable, non-thermo degradable and generally do not channel through upper soils. Heavy metals can accumulate harmful passions that affect plant and animal life. The extent of contamination by critical metals may last for hundreds or even many years after their progression in the soil has ceased.

One of the threats to food quality and flourishing here are base metals from existing effluent and sewage plants. Dietary intake of heavy metals is a big threat to the vast majority of families who depend on using sewage aquifers to water their crops and meet their food needs. Plants regularly act as biolocators of basic metals, for example, with interest in spinach, cauliflower and wheat yields, all to move into common food regulations in some previous assessments carried out across the country. has been properly appreciated. The level of vulnerability is expected to accelerate the growth of construction plans, urbanization and industrialization. Continued use of sewage effluents in arable areas will lead to compound formations of these basic metals in the monitoring zone of plant roots, which can harm plants as well as create major issues in animals and humans on the basis of micronutrients Are. and the important metals in the hierarchy. Soil immersed in sewage can actually become potentially depleting of micronutrients, basic metals, damage, usually dangerous microorganisms, animals and parasites as well as additional room.

The loss of water can stimulate photosynthesis in marine plants and thus affect the routine design these plants rely on. Terrestrial and land and water adapted plants can prevent damage from water (as their super recovery source) and remember them through dominance hierarchies for client animals and individuals. Soil detritus derived from water impurity can alter plant maintenance and result in a decline in crop yield.

Pesticides are obviously applied to the environment with a desire to cover insects of plants and animals and to protect agriculture and present things. Anyway, heavy doses of pesticides aren't zeroing in on the increase at this point other than obviously affecting non-target plants and animals. Various pesticides are not biodegradable and leach into soil, channel groundwater and surface water and contaminate the wider environment. Depending on their substance properties, they can enter into the dominance hierarchy of the living thing, the bio-swarm and thus affect human flourishing and livestock.

Regardless, heavy metals in the environment are, likewise, a matter of great concern considering their persistent nature, bioaccumulation and biodegradation properties, taking into account the environmental destructiveness of plants, animals and humans. Animals need clean, unadulterated drinking water. Live stock can recall water to water structure channels. Contamination of water systems and runoff of water with stockpiles from agrochemicals can become a major threat to animals and humans by ingesting animal products from these animals. Performance issues related to sloughable water quality and decreased feed confirmation can result in reduced speed and integrate weight, reduced perceptive ability and reduced lactation. Elevated levels of particulate matter in water can cause animal clinical issues and fatalities. Flood fluoride causes degeneration of teeth. Overflow sulfates cause scours. Salt, for example, sodium chloride alters the electrolyte balance and intracellular osmotic tension, promotes dehydration in the body, and exerts a load on the kidneys.

Heavy metals are potentially directly destructive to plants, animals and humans. Human achievement is clearly affected by the verification of crops filled in poor soil. There is clear confirmation that human kidney damage is associated with rice tainted with cadmium in

proposed farms in Asia. Overall, in Asia, rice has been shown to be one of the major sources of cadmium and lead exposure to people.

Stimulated seedlings of rice and other crops are easily damaged. The control of low water run off in the field is of vital importance, surprisingly the country land will not necessarily be staked and whenever we do not get dirty water away from running in the fields it is in its smart condition can return The microbial concept of drinking water can also be huge. The harm caused by drinking contaminated water increases the number of waterborne infections. Common issues related to channel water and cows consolidate the sprouts mentioned by blue green growth or cyano-microorganisms. Most blooms of blue green reformulation contain either frontal cortex harms (neuro toxic substances) or liver harmful substances (hepato toxins). Algal young people can create an unpleasant taste and aroma. One liter of water can be harmful to 100 kg of calf, depending on the toxins present in the birds from the blue green algae. Another problem that affects mature cows is leptospirosis, which can cause early life form clearing problems. Contamination can spread rapidly through a party in the light of fertilizer leaching from contaminated animals into surface water.

DISCUSSION

Water purification is the process of removing contaminants from water to make it safe for human consumption. Contaminants can include bacteria, viruses, parasites, chemicals, and minerals. Water purification is essential for human health, as contaminated water can cause a variety of diseases, including cholera, typhoid fever, diarrhea, and dysentery.

There are many different methods of water purification. Some of the most common methods include:

- Filtration: This method uses a physical barrier to remove contaminants from water. Filters can be made of a variety of materials, including sand, gravel, activated carbon, and ceramic.
- Disinfection: This method uses chemicals or heat to kill bacteria and viruses in water. Common disinfectants include chlorine, chloramine, and ozone.
- Solar water disinfection: This method uses the sun's ultraviolet rays to kill bacteria and viruses in water.
- Membrane filtration: This method uses a semi-permeable membrane to remove contaminants from water. Membrane filters can be made of a variety of materials, including cellulose acetate, polyamide, and polyvinylidene fluoride.

The best method of water purification for a particular situation will depend on the type of contaminants present in the water, the desired level of purification, and the cost of the treatment.

Water purification is an important public health issue. In many parts of the world, people do not have access to safe drinking water. This can lead to a variety of health problems, including diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera. Water purification can help to prevent these diseases and improve public health.

There are a number of ways to improve water purification in developing countries. One way is to provide people with access to safe drinking water through improved water infrastructure. This includes building wells, installing water treatment plants, and improving water distribution systems. Another way to improve water purification is to educate people about the importance of safe drinking water and how to protect their water sources from contamination.

Water purification is an essential part of ensuring human health and well-being. By improving water purification in developing countries, we can help to save lives and improve the quality of life for millions of people.

In addition to the methods mentioned above, there are a number of other technologies that are being developed to improve water purification. One promising technology is the use of nanotechnology. Nanoparticles can be used to remove contaminants from water in a variety of ways. For example, nanoparticles can be used to filter out bacteria and viruses, or they can be used to absorb chemicals.

Another promising technology is the use of artificial intelligence. AI can be used to monitor water quality and to identify potential contaminants. AI can also be used to design new water purification systems that are more efficient and effective.

The development of new water purification technologies is essential to meeting the growing demand for clean water. As the world's population continues to grow, the need for clean water will become even more pressing. New water purification technologies will help to ensure that everyone has access to clean water, regardless of where they live.

CONCLUSION

Outbreaks of schistosomiasis, which are not linked to contaminated fresh water, are on the rise from one side of the world to the other. Each year this problem caused by a parasitic worm affects more than 200 million people and causes a standard 20,000 deaths. Mosquito-borne wild fever is associated with water bodies. From one end of the world to the other, this infection infects more than 2.4 billion people and kills about 2.7 million people continuously. Another serious problem associated with poor water quality is tuberculosis, which can be spread through air, water and food. At present, about two billion people are suffering from tuberculosis and this number is increasing continuously. In addition, about two billion people are usually infected with one type of helminthes such as tapeworm, liver damage, siphon, etc. by direct entry into their skin or by using contaminated water or food.

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