

Polluted Canal Water in Ganganagar Causes Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Canal water is a major source of water for irrigation, drinking, and industrial use in many parts of the world. However, canal water is often polluted with a variety of contaminants, including sewage, industrial waste, and agricultural runoff. These pollutants can pose a serious health hazard to people who come into contact with the water, either directly or indirectly.

One of the most serious health hazards associated with polluted canal water is the risk of waterborne diseases. Waterborne diseases are caused by pathogens, such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites, that are found in contaminated water. These pathogens can cause a variety of illnesses, including diarrhea, cholera, typhoid fever, and dysentery. In severe cases, waterborne diseases can be fatal.

Another health hazard associated with polluted canal water is the risk of skin infections. The contaminants in polluted water can irritate the skin and make it more susceptible to infection. This is especially a concern for people who work in or near canals, as they are more likely to come into direct contact with the water.

KEYWORDS: Polluted, Canal, Water, Cancer

INTRODUCTION

The health hazards associated with polluted canal water can be serious and even fatal. It is important to take steps to protect yourself from these hazards if you live near a canal or come into contact with canal water.

In addition to waterborne diseases and skin infections, polluted canal water can also increase the risk of respiratory problems. The contaminants in polluted water can irritate the lungs and make it more difficult to breathe. This is especially a concern for people who live near canals, as they are more likely to breathe in the polluted air.

In addition to the health hazards mentioned above, polluted canal water can also have a negative impact on the environment. The contaminants in polluted water can harm fish and other aquatic life, and they can also pollute the soil and groundwater. Polluted canal water can also contribute to climate change, as the greenhouse gases released from the decomposition of organic matter in the water trap heat in the atmosphere.

The problem of polluted canal water is a serious one, and it is important to take steps to address it. Governments, businesses, and individuals all have a role to play in reducing pollution and protecting the health of people and the environment.

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, which can be either chemicals or physical materials. Water pollution can have a significant impact on the environment, as well as on human health.

Some ways to protect yourself include:

- Avoid swimming or bathing in canal water.
- Do not drink canal water without boiling it first.
- Wash your hands thoroughly after coming into contact with canal water.
- Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working near canals.

If you experience any health problems after coming into contact with canal water, seek medical attention immediately.

There are many different sources of water pollution. Some of the most common sources include:

- Industrial waste: Industrial waste is a major source of water pollution. This waste can include a variety of chemicals, such as heavy metals, solvents, and acids. Industrial waste can contaminate water bodies, making it unsafe for drinking, swimming, and fishing.

- Agricultural runoff: Agricultural runoff is another major source of water pollution. This runoff can contain fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals that can harm aquatic life and make water unsafe for drinking.
- Sewage: Sewage is a major source of water pollution in urban areas. Sewage can contain a variety of pathogens, such as bacteria and viruses, that can cause disease.
- Oil spills: Oil spills can also cause water pollution. Oil can coat the surface of water, making it difficult for fish and other aquatic life to breathe. Oil can also enter the food chain, harming animals and humans.

Water pollution can have a number of negative impacts on the environment. Some of the most common impacts include:

- Harm to aquatic life: Water pollution can harm aquatic life in a number of ways. Pollutants can kill fish and other animals, or they can make them sick. Pollutants can also disrupt the food chain, making it difficult for animals to find food.
- Degradation of water quality: Water pollution can degrade the quality of water, making it unsafe for drinking, swimming, and fishing. Pollutants can also make water cloudy or smelly, making it less appealing to use.
- Damage to ecosystems: Water pollution can damage ecosystems by disrupting the food chain and making the water unsafe for aquatic life. This can lead to the loss of biodiversity and the collapse of ecosystems.

POLLUTED CANAL WATER IN GANGANAGAR CAUSES CANCER

Cancer today isn't quite as extraordinarily uncommon as it used to be. Today cancer affects the young and the old alike. A twist to this is obviously the mixing of air and water pollution with what we are familiar with in the standard system. The air we inhale today is a mixture of smoke, particulate matter and hazardous gases which do extraordinary harm to our body. Of these, the fine particulate matter finer than 2.5 millionths of a meter is endlessly surprising.

These particulate matter are transported to higher levels especially from vehicular infirmaries, today's incinerators, coal fires, wood stoves etc. Easily enters the body. These are then sorted into the lungs and enter the course structure. Atom matter is clearly associated with making a number of cell breakdown in lung matters. Close to cell breakdown in the lungs, coal tar particulate matter has been linked to bladder cancer, esophageal cancer, and improvements in benzene and leukemia from various pesticides.

Radon is another source of air blast that is provided at all times. For the time being, radon can be transported through water in this way. As this gas decays, it expresses small particles that, when taken in, bar the lung cells with radiation that can cause radiation. Smoking can weaken this effect and develop a specific risk of cell breakdown in the lungs. Both direct and secondhand smoke have been linked to breast cancer in this way. Close to attempting to reduce spillage to reduce air pollution, it is also important to clean files of coolant etc. when suspected to reduce indoor air pollution. Banishing tobacco smoke so everyone can see the spaces can help create additional air quality.

All the poisons we ingest eventually find their effects in the water we drink. Even if you're not drinking dirty water, simply bathing or swimming in contaminated water can make your body more vulnerable to cancer-causing specialists. Ordinary water harbors coordinated arsenic, unsafe waste, animal waste, radon, compound and asbestos. Drinking water containing trace amounts of arsenic has been linked to lung, liver, kidney and bladder cancer, while chlorine used to treat drinking water poses a risk of bladder and rectal cancer.

To reduce the risk of cancer from dirty water, the key is to reduce sanitizers by keeping water treatment workplaces busy and to advance green science and alternative examinations to reduce pollution.

All conceivable planned reinforcements by human improvement can and will find their effect in the water supply. The types and extent of carcinogens present in drinking water at the

intended location depend on whether they consider the source water to be polluted, arise due to treatment processes, or provide water to the consumer. Enters when given. , Source-water New Substances of Concern Rigid arsenic, asbestos, radon, country manufactured materials, and hazardous waste. Of these, the most convincing evidence for cancer risk suggests arsenic, which has been linked to liver, lung, bladder and kidney cancer. Using chlorine for water treatment to reduce potential areas of water strength can address a significant portion of the cancer risk associated with drinking water.

Chlorine helps to push the standard content in the water towards the mix of DBPs. Even though the concentrations in the US are exceptionally low by the way, there is pressure that some of the built-in uptake in the mix could increase cancer risk. These surprising results from a DCEG evaluation of six cancer districts conducted in Iowa found an association of rectal and bladder cancer with extended length (>40 years) of response to drinking water. These data and additional cancer complaints related to the framework are being evaluated following a well-documented traceability assessment effort, which surveyed DBP openings for each individual water utility, water source changes, and long-term use taking into account the duration of treatment.

With accessories at the School of Minnesota and the School of Iowa, DCEG experts are focusing on nitrate use from charging water's relationship with cancer risk in the Iowa Women's Flourishing Review. Up to this point, they found that women with higher normal nitrate levels in uncontaminated water supplies had an increased risk of thyroid, ovarian, bladder and kidney cancer. There was no association between nitrate ingestion in drinking water and colorectal and pancreatic cancer.

DISCUSSION

Water pollution can also have a number of negative impacts on human health. Some of the most common health impacts include:

- Waterborne diseases: Waterborne diseases are diseases that are caused by drinking contaminated water. Some of the most common waterborne diseases include cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea.
- Cancer: Some pollutants, such as heavy metals, have been linked to cancer.
- Birth defects: Some pollutants, such as lead, have been linked to birth defects.
- Neurological disorders: Some pollutants, such as mercury, have been linked to neurological disorders, such as autism and ADHD.

Water pollution is a serious problem that has a number of negative impacts on the environment and human health. There are a number of things that can be done to reduce water pollution, including:

- Reduce industrial waste: Industries can reduce water pollution by using cleaner production methods and by treating their wastewater before it is released into the environment.
- Reduce agricultural runoff: Farmers can reduce agricultural runoff by using less fertilizer and pesticide, and by planting cover crops.
- Treat sewage: Sewage should be treated before it is released into the environment. This can help to remove harmful pollutants and pathogens.
- Prevent oil spills: Oil spills can be prevented by taking steps to reduce the risk of spills, such as improving safety procedures and using double hulled tankers.

Water pollution is a complex problem, but there are a number of things that can be done to reduce it. By working together, we can help to protect our water resources and ensure that they are safe for future generations.

Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies (e.g. lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers and groundwater) with substances that are harmful to humans or the environment. The major sources of water pollution are:

- Sewage: Sewage is the waste water from homes, businesses and industries. It contains a variety of harmful substances, including bacteria, viruses, chemicals and heavy metals.
- Agriculture: Runoff from agricultural fields can carry fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals into water bodies. These chemicals can harm aquatic life and make water unsafe to drink.
- Industry: Industrial waste can contain a variety of harmful substances, including heavy metals, solvents and acids. These substances can pollute water bodies and make them unsafe for drinking, swimming and fishing.
- Oil spills: Oil spills can occur from accidents or from the deliberate dumping of oil. Oil can coat aquatic life and make it difficult for them to breathe. It can also kill plants and animals.
- Plastic pollution: Plastic pollution is a growing problem. Plastic can take hundreds of years to break down, and it can accumulate in water bodies. Plastic can harm aquatic life and make water unsafe for drinking.

Water pollution can have a number of negative impacts on human health, the environment and the economy. Some of the negative impacts of water pollution include:

- Health problems: Water pollution can cause a variety of health problems, including diarrhea, cholera, typhoid fever, hepatitis A and cancer.
- Environmental damage: Water pollution can damage ecosystems and kill aquatic life. It can also contaminate drinking water and make it unsafe to use.
- Economic losses: Water pollution can lead to economic losses due to decreased tourism, decreased agricultural productivity and increased health care costs.

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

- Treating sewage: Sewage should be treated before it is released into water bodies. This will help to remove harmful substances and make the water safer for human use.
- Using less pesticides and fertilizers: Pesticides and fertilizers can run off from agricultural fields and pollute water bodies. Using less pesticides and fertilizers can help to reduce water pollution.
- Reducing industrial waste: Industries should reduce the amount of waste they produce. They should also treat their waste before it is released into water bodies.
- Preventing oil spills: Oil spills can be prevented by using better safety practices. Oil spills should be cleaned up as quickly as possible to minimize the damage.
- Reducing plastic pollution: Plastic pollution can be reduced by using less plastic and by recycling plastic whenever possible.

Water pollution is a serious problem, but it is one that can be prevented. By taking steps to reduce water pollution, we can protect human health, the environment and the economy.

In addition to the above, there are a number of things that individuals can do to help prevent water pollution. These include:

- Conserve water: Water conservation helps to reduce the amount of sewage that needs to be treated.
- Dispose of waste properly: Do not pour oil, grease or chemicals down the drain. These substances can pollute water bodies.
- Pick up after yourself: Do not litter. Litter can end up in water bodies and pollute them.
- Support organizations that are working to prevent water pollution: There are a number of organizations that are working to prevent water pollution. By supporting these organizations, you can help to make a difference.

CONCLUSION

Contamination of drinking water by nitrate is a serious issue in various green areas of the country. Ingested nitrate can stimulate the endogenous action of N-nitroso compounds (NOCs), which are well-known potent animal carcinogens. People gathered case-controls in

Iowa and Nebraska in relation to nitrate levels in drinking water and cancer of the stomach, throat, bladder, frontal cortex, colon, rectum, pancreas, and kidney. Expanded risks of colon, kidney and stomach cancer were observed in those with high intakes of water nitrate and high meat use and low consumption of both, a dietary model resulting in extensive NOC correction.

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