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A Project Report

Submitted by Semester-I students (Academic Year 2021-22)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project titled "Different aspects of Air, Soil, Water, Noise pollution" submitted by the students for the award of degree of B.A. Honours/ Program is a bonafide record of work carried out under my guidance and supervision.

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CONTENTS

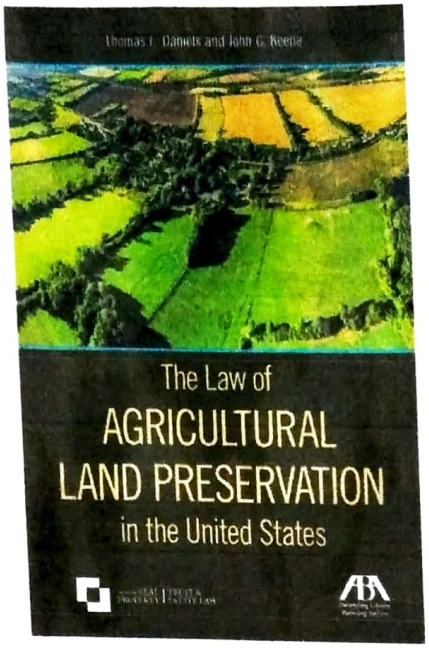
Teacher's Signature .....

Introduction

Studying the competition for cultivated Land by Analysing National Legislation

The competition for cultivated Land by Analysing National Legislation land is increasing, since it is used not only for food production but also for production of fibre and bioenergy as well as access by individuals to food and the possibility of remaining on their land in this and future generations (e.g food sovereignty) (FAO 2009, Patel 2009). Based on concerns about food security and food sovereignty

It is appropriate to scrutinise the Societal measures for protecting agricultural land from conversion to other uses. Changes from agriculture to urban land uses are particularly problematic, as they are viewed as irreversible (Amundson et al. 2015; seto et al. 2011; skog & steinnes 2016). In the political rhetoric of the European Union (EU), this is currently called soil sealing (i.e. soils that are permanently covered with asphalt or concrete) (European Commission 2012, 2013). FAO-initiated studies have found that the global arable land


Thomas L. Daniels and John G. Keene
The Law of
AGRICULTURAL
LAND PRESERVATION
in the United States

area per capita in 1960 to 0.25 hectares in 2000). Estimates for the year 2050 indicate that only 0.19 hectares of land per capital will be available for agricul by that time (FAO 2015: 230). Assessments of the situation in Europe show that. between 1990 and 2000, at last 275 hectar of soil were lost per day in the EU (Prokop, Jobstmann & schonbauer 2011). These changes amount to 1,000 km^2 per year, with half of this soil being Sealed by layers of concrete and asphal What makes up the other half of the

1000 km^2 is not explicity analysed in that report, but it includes, for instan soils changed for recreational purpose, such as lawns and parks. Although the trend in the EU has been cut back (e.g to approxi 252 hectares lost per day in 2006), prokop, Jobstmann & schonbauer (2011) point.

Out that the rate of land conversion to urban uses is still worrying. Furthermore, in the global forum, the issue of soils and soil protection has been acknowledged by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Which designated 2015 as the 'year of soils'. That initiative focused on mapping and investigations of the status and trend in global soils and their governance. It concluded that, for instance, there is a need for regional and national assessments and initatives for sustainable soil management (FAO 2015).

Using the case of swedish legislation as a focal point, the present study examined how the protection of soils is framed as an issue of societal importance. More specifically, an analysis

Sweden and Preservation of agricultural land :—

In sweden, several policy measures to halt agricultural land-use change are in place. In the first instance. The swedish Environmental code cantains regulations aiming to protect farmland (Ds 2000:61). The national Environmental Quality objectives (EQO), established in 1999, also include goals and targets for agricultural land preservation (swedish Environmental protect Agency 2016). Concerning the issue of soil sealing, the swedish Board of Agriculture (in swedish Jordbruksverket) estimate that 3,430 hectares changed specifically to urban

Purpose in the period 1996–2005 (Jordbruksv
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purpose in the period 1996–2005 (Jordbruksve
2006; slatmo et al. 2012). Swedish state
authorities report that conversion of farmland
to other purposes is continuing, and this
situation is perceived as worrying as
only about 7 percent of the total swedish
land area is designated as agricultural
land use (statistics sweden 2013) statistics

Sweden et al. 2012).

It should be noted that all the above figures are rough estimates, statistics sweden (2008) even comments that statistics on agricultural land-use change are lacking. This is probably related to the fact that there is no existing reporting system on the intended use of converted agricultural land area (in hectares) for what purpose and based on what legislat to regional and state authorities. This reporting system is enabling more strict governance of soils for food production.

Theorising change and Preservation of Agricultural Land :-

Agricultural land change and its enviroment effects the fact that agricultural land in Sweden is being changed to other uses may or may not be regarded as a problem. Depending on the perspective applied The use of the land for agriculture in a global perspective. Combined with trade relations within today's highly globalised food sector. means that the consequences of changes in agricultural land in Sweden must be placed in a broader

geographical setting. This is necessary to include the relevant context. Such a depending and supporting relations for food production and supporting consumption ict. Almas & cambell 2012; clapp 2014 Meyfroidt et al 2013, primdahl & swaffield 2010).

Globally, land for agricultural uses was both abandoned and brought into cultivation during the 1900s and 2000s (UNEP 2014) In a global perspective an increase in land area for agricultural production is the expense of forested land and welland.

Methods for Analysing protection of Agricultural Land Sweden :—

As stated above, the aim of the present analysis was to clarify the societal motive behind soil preservation by using the example of a country (sweden) with a relatively well-functioning planning and bureaucratic system (Bohrme 2002, FAO 2015 Hofstad 2013). The following question were addressed why is the pragraph in the swedish public authorities. Governance of soils for agriculture

The main method used for addressing these questions was a structured analysis of

the current version and the legislative histroy behind the paragraph in the swedish Enironmental code that aims to protect agricultto land. The documents included in the analysis were the swedish Environmental code (DS 2006:1) and the swedish Natural Resource Act (SFS 1987:12) and the supporting parliamentary bills for these laws. The analysis of the documents focused on both the contact and arguments in the text to answer the research question listed above. Additional insights were gained from interviews and discussions with a different swedish.

Concluding Discussion: Agricultural Land in Need of Legal Protection :—

A society's concerns and ways of formulating the preservation of agricultural land in law are an expression of its set of values. As noted above. Sweden has a law requiring protection of agricultural land. Despite this, agricultural land is still continually changing to housing and other construction uses without the basis for the decision and motivations that the law require Recent debates on food security, food Sovereignty and the implementation of EU

Policy onsoil protection and no net land take call for discussions on the need to strengthen the administrative practices surrounding the policy measures in place for the preservation of agricultural land (FAO 2015 European commission 2013; Amundson al. 2015; seto et al. 2011).

The present study has revealed that swedish agricultural land is started to be of national importance. desision making and especially considering that previous studies haves shown that many swedish municipalities do not follow the rules.

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I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my teacher (Tuhin Subhra Ghosh) who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on the topic (Preservation of agricultural lands) which also helped me in doing a lot of Research and i came to known about so many new things I am really thankful to them.

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Teacher's Signature .....