

ALTERNATIVES FOR THE RURAL ZONES OF PERNAMBUCO: CASE STUDY

SILVA, J.N.; GODOI FILHO, J.D. and SUNDARAM, D.UFMT/GERNE, Cuiabá, Brasil

The area under study is situated between the two river basins Serinhã and Una in the desertic zone of Pernambuco, Brazil, where the practice of monoculture caused serious socio-environmental impacts. These are the results of disequilibrium of technological abuse in the agricultural activities. Moreover, agriculture did not take into consideration the geological and geomorphological characteristics of this region. The causes for this impact is not the natural condition of this region but they are caused by the wrong utilization of soil and the dynamic relation between nature and man. The production as the principal factor introduced a lot of damage through action of degradation and the main culprit is the so-called Green Revolution in the agriculture. Another major problem is the high level of analphabets in the rural zone. This in turn, various other problems like unequal distribution of income and land; the problem of poverty; destruction of vegetational cover, artificial irrigation and excessive use of agrottoxics. As a consequence, the soil lost its fertility, contamination of aquifers and food and erosion of slopes. Moreover there are various cases of Anencephalia due to the use of poisonous chemicals. It is felt urgent that programs of environmental education which facilitate the organized communities with active participation and feel conscious of the question of reproduction of capital. One should not think that the ecosystems are dangerous but we have to preserve the delicate systems. Otherwise, we will be forced to live in a second nature.