

Composition on Arsenic Problem

Introduction: Bangladesh is a small country. It is an economy and rural-based human settlement. It is also a riverine country. A major part of the country is low lying and covered with fluvial, and deltaic and coastal sediments. There have been many water-borne diseases for using surface water and tubewell water has been thought to be safe for drinking and other domestic purposes. Today, nearly all the people are dependent on tubewell water in rural and small urban areas.

Arsenic problem in Bangladesh: an arsenical technical committee chaired by the DG of the forward to work on the mitigation of arsenical hazard. Many organizations held seminars and discussion on the problem and Dhaka community hospital made a commendable contribution in this respect by holding an international seminar on the problem.

Arsenic: arsenic also occurs in the soils (1, 60) and traces of arsenic is found in some mineral water, in the adult human body in the fresh edible parts of shellfish and in the yellow fog. Small quantities of arseniureted oxide occur in some mineral water, which is used as nerve tonics and in skin diseases. Arsenates are easily soluble in water and hence are in the animals and plants. Leguminous plants, onion, rice, and peach generally are a low tolerance to arsenic.

The problem in Bangladesh: the magnitude of the arsenic problem in Bangladesh is increasing as more information about arsenic contamination is pouring in. Arsenic in shallow tubewell water has been detected almost all districts in Bangladesh. In the acute arsenic problem areas, more than 90 percent of the shallow tube wells have been found to produce contaminated water exceeding mg/l of arsenic.

Measures were taken so far for arsenic mitigation: in Bangladesh, a number of institutions, universities, government and non-government organization and donor agencies are working on a various aspect of arsenic contamination of groundwater.

The building of capacity through training: appropriate and comprehensive training programs are to be developed with following targets. Development of skill of the doctors, health workers enhancement of the knowledge, skills of the organizations involved in the planning and implementation of the arsenic contamination free water supply system.

Conclusion: after above and related discussion we may come to the conclusion that arsenic problem is a national problem today. Although some national projects and sanctioning money from national and international. The government of Bangladesh is yet to prepare a coordinated action plan and implement it for utilization of arsenic problem in the country.