



## FUSION OF KNOWLEDGE

MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES IN RESEARCH VOLUME - 4

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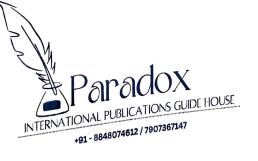
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EXCLUSIVE PARTNER



CHAPTER NO.	CHAPTER NAME	PAGE NO.
1	THE MINDFUL INVESTOR: INTEGRATING BEHAVIORAL FINANCE INTO PERSONAL FINANCE PLANNING Bibin K. Bhanu	1
2	MAPLE SYRUP URINE DISEASE  Dr. Cyril Sajan	8
3	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MARKETING STRATEGIES OF AIRTEL AND JIO AT KUMBAKONAM  D. Haripriya, K. Pradeepa, N. Prabha	14
4	PROMOTING AND SUSTAINING ENROLLMENT IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE COURSES: STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING STUDENT INTEREST AND ENGAGEMENT  Devadasa. K, Laxminarayana N.H.	21
5	A HOLISTIC APPROACH OF AYURVEDIC MANAGEMENT OF MUTRAKRICCHRA W.S.R. TO URINARY TRACT INFECTION (UTI)  Dr. Jajbir Singh	26
6	THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE <b>Dr. Pushpa Mamoria, Dr. Rajeev Kumar Shakya</b>	31
7	ARSENIC CALAMITY IN WEST BENGAL – A PRELIMINERY STUDY OF FEW WARDS IN KRISHNANAGAR MUNICIPALITY OF NADIA DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL, INDIA  Dr. Rajashree Dasgupta	37
8	DIGITALIZATION OF THE BANKING SYSTEM AND ITS CHALLENGES  Dr. Ruchi Gupta	45
9	RECEIVABLES MANAGEMENT IN TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY Dr. Seema Mahlawat	53
10	A STUDY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF NAIR WOMEN Dr. Sr. Sheela V.J	59
11	DIGITAL INDIA: TRANSFORMING THE NATION  Dr. Sunil Kumar	66



## ARSENIC CALAMITY IN WEST BENGAL - A PRELIMINERY STUDY OF FEW WARDS IN KRISHNANAGAR MUNICIPALITY OF NADIA DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

Dr. Rajashree Dasgupta 1

Dr. Rajacissis (1978-93-92917-95-0 | DOI: 10.25215/9392917953.07

Abstract
Nadia District of West Bengal in India is one of the very vulnerable areas suffereing from Arsenic
The present start is the recent times. The present start in Nadia District of the recent times. The present study has tried to examine the level of arsenic poisoning in Krishnanagar Town, the headannee of the recent times. poisoning in the level of arsenic contamination in Krishnanagar Town- the headquarter of Nadia District of West Bengal which has contamination in a contamination in the incauquarter of Nadia District of West Bengal which has experienced a major rise of population (26.38% from 1991 to 2011) within last two decades. From experienced a mag water samples were collected from different wards of Krishnanagr town and the the present stars to have buge arrests and the have buge arrests and the have buge arrest and the have buge arrests and the have buge arrest and the have buge arrests and the have buge arrest and the have buge arrests and the have buge arrest and the have buge arrests are the have buge arrests and the have buge arrests an arsenic level was a state of the town were found to have huge arsenic content. Water samples were collected from different town were found and were tested by Arsenic kit. In ward no. 24, 23 and 8, the arsenic level in locations of the was well above the permissible limit prescribed by World Health Organization tubewell water the world Health Organization (WHO) of 10 ug/L (micrograms per litre). The household survey carried out in two densely (Who) of 10 and 24 further revealed that majority of the residents (comprising mostly the population) procure drinking water from shallow tube-wells and are less aware of the arsenic sium population, population, poisoning. Already large number of people under different age groups have started suffering from poisoning. Through a proposition and an arrived age groups have statted suffering from different water borne diseases like cholera, diarrhea, acidity, abdominal pain etc. Symptoms like vomiting, abdominal pain, acidity, may indicate the effects of arsenic poisoning at the first stage. The prerequisite is therefore to reduce the magnitude of the particular problem by the local administration in the Municipality and to make the people aware about the quality of water they are consuming for different household purposes in their everyday life.

Key Words: Arsenic Poisoning, Krishnanagar Town, Shallow tubewells, Water borne disease

rsenic poisoning through groundwater is one of the major crisis at present time. Densely 1.1 populated Asian countries like Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Cambodia are severely affected by arsenic contamination. In India, seven major states namely- West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh in the flood plain of the Ganga River; Assam and Manipur in the flood plain of the Brahamaputra and Imphal rivers and Rajnandgaon village in Chhattisgarh state have so far been reported to be affected by Arsenic pollution. As reported by Mandal Badal K., Tarit Roy Chowdhury, Gautam Samanta, Gautam K. Basu, Partha P. Chowdhury, Chitta R. Chanda, Dilip Lodh, Nirmal K. Karan, Ratan K. Dhar, Dipak K. Tamili, Dipankar Das, K. C. Saha and D. Chakraborti (1996) seven districts of West Bengal viz. Malda, Murshidabad, Bardhhaman, Nadia, Hooghly, North and South 24 Parganas have been severely affected by arsenic contamination covering an area of about 37,493 sq. kms. area affecting about 34 million people.

According to the Seminar Proceedings Report on Arsenic in Groundwater – A World Problem held published in 2006, the WHO provisional guideline limit-value for arsenic in drinking has been reduced from 50µg/L in 1993 to 10 ug/L (micrograms per litre) in 2006. Although, most industrial industrialized nations are also taking 10 µg/L as a permissible limit but some developing nations

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