**Plastic pollution in Bangladesh**

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Course

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Date

**Introduction**

Plastic pollution in Bangladesh has been a ticking environmental bomb that is beyond natural repair and negatively affects the ecosystem and public health. The country's high urban growth rate and economic prosperity are the main factors for the increase in plastic waste generation in this country. While describing the dangers of plastic, Ahmed (2021) boldly asserts that "plastic is the most dangerous pollutant in the universe," thus underlining the necessity of checking down its causes, effects, and recovery measures. Each person in the urban areas of Bangladesh annually consumes three times more plastic than 15 years ago, hence mounting the plastic wastage problem (Ahmed, 2021).

The environmental impacts of plastic pollution in Bangladesh are just like giant waves. Plastic pollution in water bodies is the leading cause of blockage in rivers and ditches, destroying ecosystems and flooding as the draining and containing systems get blocked (Hossain et al., 2021). This problem harms the environment and public health as the circulation of sick water allows the expansion of waterborne diseases (Hossain et al., 2021). Plastic concentration in agricultural lands affects soil microbial diversity and enrichment, so this development may pose a tremendous direct challenge to food safety and agricultural production (Islam et al., 2023).

The plastic pollution problem has become even more challenging because Bangladesh has poor waste disposal. As much plastic waste as possible is dumped into landfill sites, water bodies, and informal dumpsites, with only a little recycled. Authors Hossain et al. (2021) underline that primary waste reprocessing is done by the informal sector, which is not sufficient to reduce the growing pollution. Inadequate operational planning and malicious waste management and recycling of plastic significantly decrease the efforts to use it correctly.

Stopping plastic pollution in Bangladesh should be implemented utilizing government policy, community awareness, and technological advancements. According to Ahmed (2021), plastic regulation should be tightened by stepping up producers' accountability and public awareness while stressing the availability of alternative materials. As an additional effort, waste management systems and recycling programs should help effectively reduce the impact of plastic pollution. The newest approaches and local schemes have shown results in anti-plastic waste campaigns. Islam et al. (2023) highlight that the substantial number of farmers and agriculture practitioners who employ plastic and plastic materials need to be educated in the utility- and re-use of these pellets and be initiated in the generation of durable tools made of these materials. Promoting locally bound cleanups and recycling measures with the involvement of communities will, in turn, develop a sense of responsibility among people and standard action towards cutting down plastic waste.

Strict policies and laws have been issued by the government of Bangladesh to address this problem, including the ban on plastic goods and the implementation of policies that intend to reduce the overall use of plastics. Nevertheless, such policies do not progress sufficiently without civilian involvement and cooperation among industries and the global community. Concerted efforts between sectors and disciplines can be employed in strategically developing and enacting plastic waste management and reducing pollution (Ahmed, 2021; Hossain et al., 2021; Islam et al., 2023).

In conclusion, Plastic pollution in Bangladesh has given rise to a big problem that badly demands immediate and united actions from everybody. Embracing a holistic approach to policy intervention, cutting-edge technology, and robust community engagement can minimize the fallout of plastic pollution on ecosystems and public health. Bearing this matter in mind is essential for a country's sustainable development and for making it beautiful and with its natural biodiversity preserved for future generations.

**References**

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