на скорость потока эндоплазмы. Отмеченные нами патологии циклоза, индуцированные СК в высоких концентрациях (10^{-4} и 10^{-3} моль/л), можно объяснить нарушением в динамике актиновых филаментов. На клетках высших растений (но не харовых водорослей) показана возможность кислотного разрушения части актина.

Янтарная кислота в концентрации 10^{-6} моль/л достоверно стимулирует движение гранул при pH 7. Скорость относительно контроля возрастает в 1,2 раза. При концентрациях 10^{-5} и $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ моль/л заметных изменений в кинетическом параметре выявлено не было. При переходе к концентрированным растворам (свыше $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ и 10^{-4} моль/л) отмечена тенденция к снижению интенсивности циклоза. Сдвиг кислотности достоверных отклонений средних параметров времени и, соответственно, скорости не вызывал. Сравнение эффектов двух кислот показало, что янтарная кислота в рассмотренном диапазоне концентраций нисколько не препятствует циклозу, и смещение кислотности не вызывает отклонений кинетического параметра.

Таким образом, протестированные кислоты различаются по своей эффективности. Последнее, при желании, можно связать с различием во взаимодействии с кальциевыми каналами, о чем сообщают в работе R.W. Seagull (2016). Согласно существующим представлениям, сдвиг уровня эндогенного кальция может повлиять на актиновые филаменты, а, следовательно, интенсивность циклоза. С другой стороны, на лицо различие в структурной организации (числе гидроксильных групп) молекул. Следовательно, регистрируемые в работе патологии никак нельзя объяснить с позиции подкисления внеклеточного pH, и требуется анализ Ca^{2+}-опосредованной регуляции, что планируется предпринять в дальнейшем.

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ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh one of the most vulnerable to climate change due to its topography and geographical location which makes it more susceptible to cyclone, flood, and storm urges, salinity. Bangladesh is one of the largest delta in world holding 3 mane river Ganga, Bramahputra, Mehgna. One of the major climate change problem faced is flooding which

are mainly contributed by melting of glacier melt in Himalayas through (GBM) then to Bangladesh. Flood also contribute to salinization of the coastal region which make it difficult for cultivation as well as leads to water availability and Food Security makes it difficult for the population (drinking cooking agricultures) 1.2 million hectares of land is affected by salivation increase in temperature if combined with standing water leads to diseases pest insect attacks etc.

Many project has been implemented in Bangladesh for climate change with the help of various multilateral organization and NGOs some of the project for food and water security are

- BCAS – Bangladesh Centre of Advanced Committee for studies which holds a strong grip in taking Care Marshland of forests especially Sunderbans;
- BRAC – Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee for water salinity of erosion Managements;
- Delta plan 2100 – Looking for a Good Sultainable Management of water and agricultural resources.

Due to sea level rising large no. of land has been destroyed and washed away which increase salinity and homes of many peoples. The economic effect of climate change contributes to poverty moreover many people household depend on climate sensitive sector such as agriculture fisheries etc. climate change is likely to affect people health negatively it creates condition foe cholera which require high temperature or malaria studies show such effect are already witnessed by Bangladesh. Women are hit harder than men in the past due to cyclone and floods has been associated with high death rates of women than man. Women are limited to access information which is distributed in public space and cannot leave the home without a male relative.

Nearly one million people in Bangladesh, mostly poor, are at risk of lead contamination, which can lead to IQ loss and neurological damage, especially for children, and can increase the risk of miscarriage and stillbirth among pregnant women, the report cited.

Bangladesh is currently 1st in terms of Arsenic pollution in the world, witnessing a serious pandemic to public health, with more than 80 million people at risk from arsenic in consumption and in food crops. In Bangladesh, the groundwater Arsenic contamination problem is the most distressing problem in the world. Around 97% of the population in the country utilizes groundwater for drinking and domestic purposes as surface water is mismanaged.

In affected areas Practical Action has been working to educate people about the symptoms of arsenic poisoning. We have provided testing kits so that people can check if their water supply is contaminated and, if need be, install arsenic-removal systems or look into alternative safe water supplies. Arsenic removal systems, where contaminated wa-

ter if filtered through four chambers, are one available option. Due to a lack of testing systems, however, households don't often know whether the removal system is working properly. We also find that the distribution of these filters is usually done in an ad hoc manner through government projects or by NGOs.

The distribution of arsenic removal systems should be linked with suppliers to ensure post-installation services for repairing, replacing and changing the filter for long-term sustainability. Proper pricing plans are also essential for running a community-managed water point sustainably, and ensuring they are not abandoned due to financial problems.

Most importantly, an integrated approach between the health and water sectors is needed for working with the communities in arsenic affected areas. We would also like to see government mapping of awareness levels among communities, as this is something we just do not know presently. All patients suffering from arsenic poisoning – arsenicosis – have less capacity to work, their income reduces, and their households are gradually marginalized. The provision of safe water alone is not enough; proper treatment for arsenic poisoning is also essential.

The Following Research and surveys show that the environmental conditions of Bangladesh and its citizen are at chronic needs of the world's attention. The surveys show the effect of arsenic is seen more on children's who are not just the future of a country but a potential human who deserves the same life as an average happy human would hope. Though different national and international organization are working to provide safe drinking water to the people, but still there not enough technology which are economically affordable to exposed people, technically feasible and environmentally sustainable.

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MEDICINAL USE OF PLANTS IN CONGO

The use of plants to alleviate human suffering is as old as the evolution of human civilization itself. From the early stages of human civilization, plants, especially medicinal plants have played a pioneering role for the welfare of human beings. Congo has very rich in Bio-diversity. Increasing population pressure and multifarious anthropogenic activities on