

# WELCOME



# **Slide No- 1**

# **Introducing Bangladesh**

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# Country Profile

<b>Official name</b>	: People's Republic of Bangladesh
<b>Location</b>	: South Asia
<b>Capital city</b>	: Dhaka
<b>Nationality</b>	: Bangladeshi
<b>Currency</b>	: Taka
<b>Area</b>	: 148,570 sq.km (WFB 2021) / 147,570 sq km (BBS 2020)
<b>State language</b>	: Bangla
<b>Date of Independence</b>	: March 26, 1971
<b>Per Capita Income</b>	: US\$ 2824
<b>Bangladesh Anthem</b>	: Amar Shonar Bangla
<b>National Animal</b>	: Royal Bengal Tiger
<b>National Bird</b>	: Oriental Magpie Robin
<b>National Fish</b>	: Hilsa
<b>National Flower</b>	: White Water Lily
<b>National Fruit</b>	: Jackfruit
<b>National Tree</b>	: Mango Tree

# Geography of Bangladesh





# Geography of Bangladesh

## LOCATION

Bangladesh is a South-Asian small country. It's total Area is about 148,460 square km.

It is situated from 20°34" north latitude to 26°38" north latitude and from 88°01" east longitude to 92°41" east longitude .

<b>International Boundary</b>	<b>: 5138 km</b>
Border with India	: 4156 km
Border with Myanmar	: 271 km
Coastline	: 711 km



# Geography of Bangladesh

## BOUNDARY & BORDER

**Border:** West Bengal (India) on the west; West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya (all the Indian states) on the north; Indian states of Assam, Tripura and Mizoram together with Myanmar on the east; and Bay of Bengal on the south.

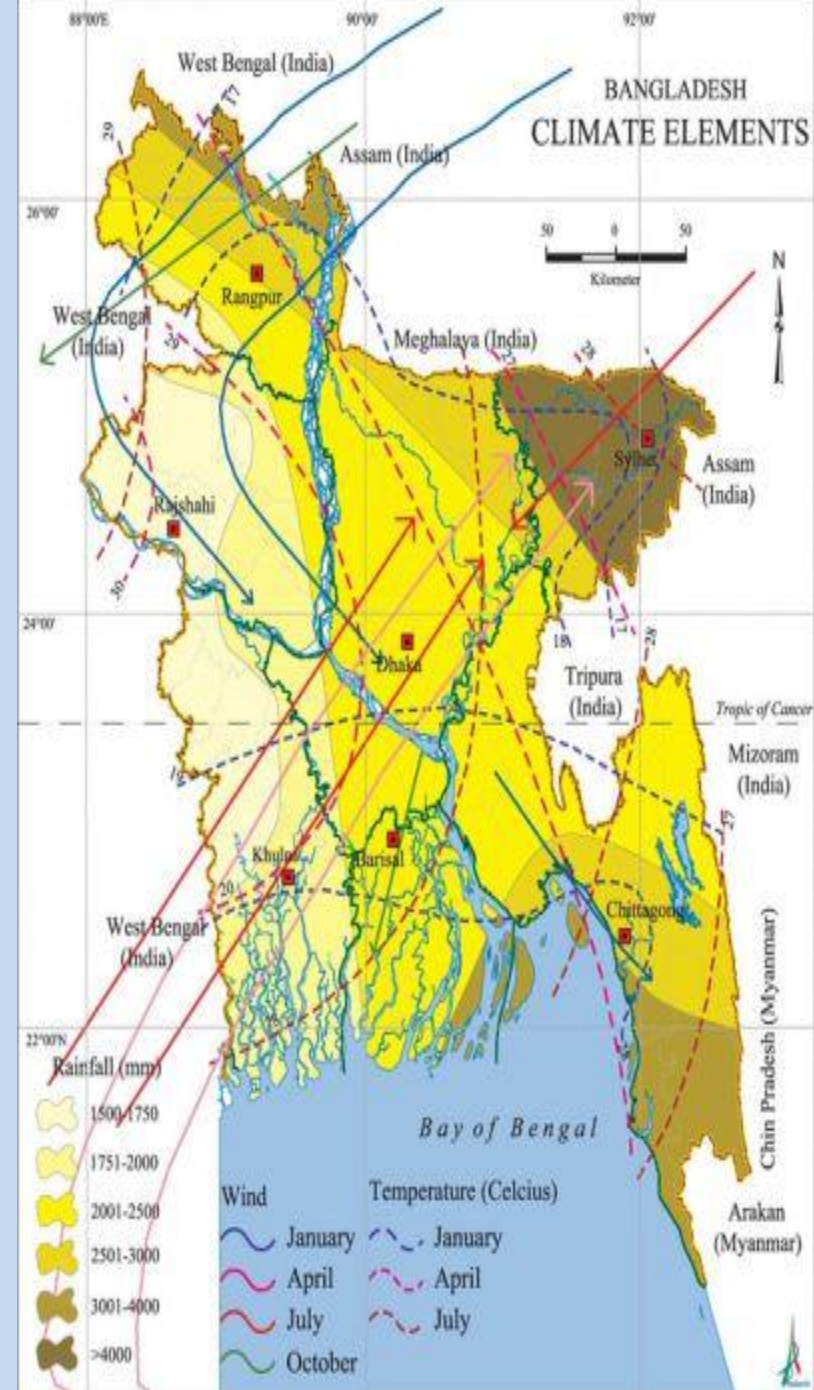
**Maritime boundary:** The political Sea line of Bangladesh is about 12 nautical miles and the exclusive economic zone of the country is 200 nautical miles.



# Climate

Bangladesh is located in the tropical MONSOON region.

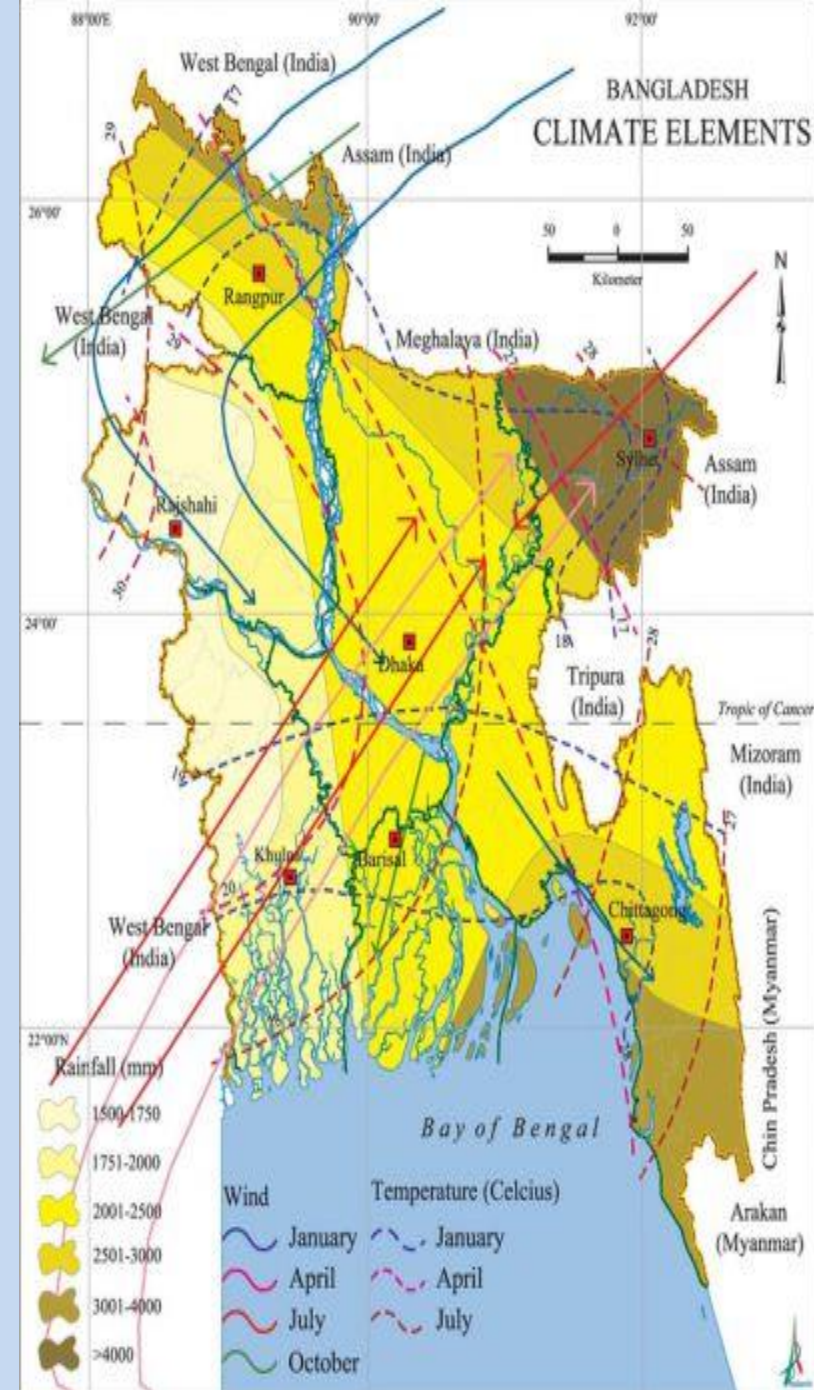
Its climate is characterized by high temperature, heavy rainfall, often excessive humidity, and fairly marked seasonal variations.





# Season

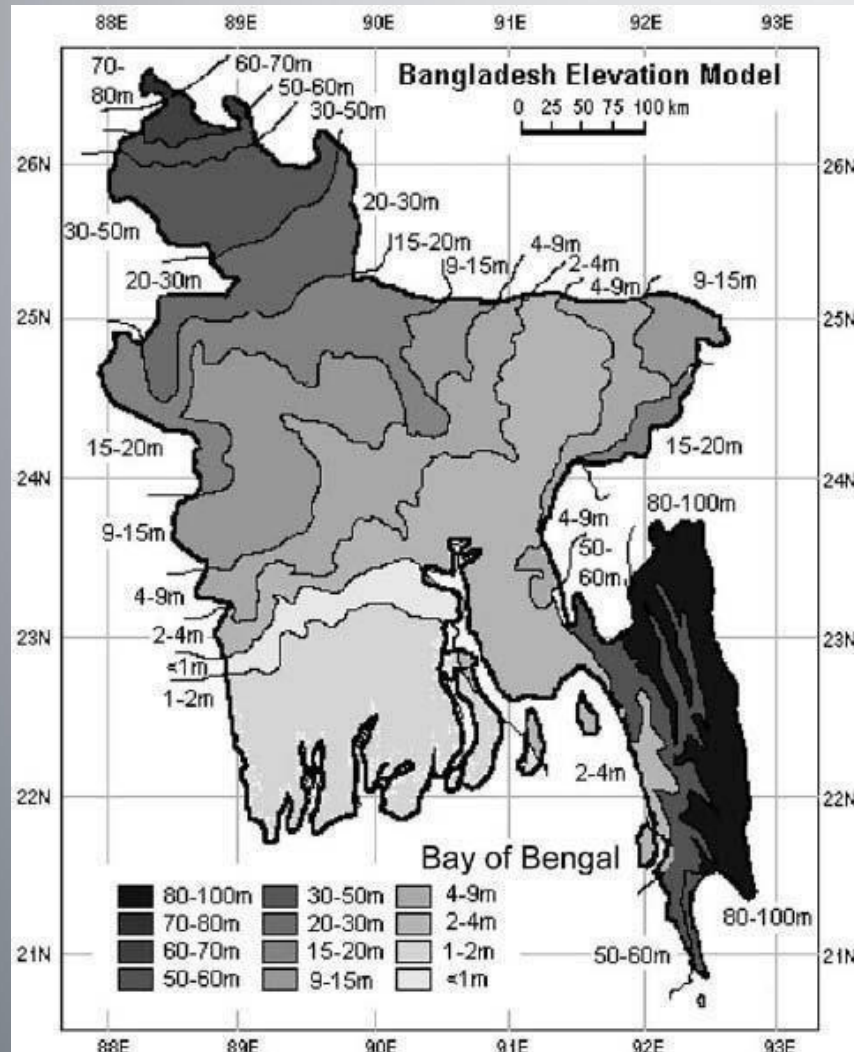
1. The cool dry season from November through February
2. The month of March is considered as the spring season
3. The pre-monsoon hot season from March through May
4. The rainy monsoon season which lasts from June through October.
5. The period from mid-October through mid-November may be called the autumn season.





# Geography of Bangladesh

## TOPOGRAPHY

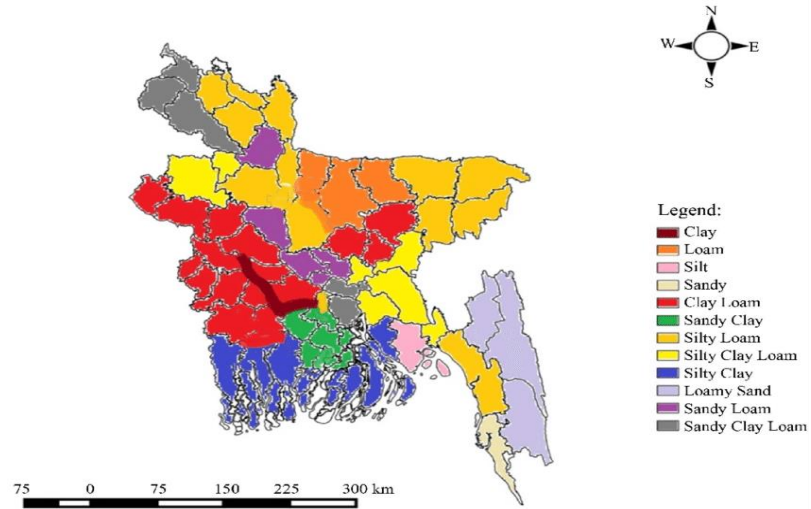


Topography is a configuration of a land surface. There are three typical natural features in Bangladesh.

- A broad deltaic plain subject to frequent flooding.
- A slightly elevated relatively older plain
- A small hill region specially in Chittagong hills in southeast and low hills in northeast.

Bangladesh is also the largest delta of the world. The delta plain of the Ganges (Padma), Brahmaputra (Jamuna), and Meghna Rivers and their tributaries occupy 79 percent of the country.

# Geography/ Land/soil



Because of being an ‘agricultural country’, soil has always been a matter of concern in Bangladesh.

Despite being a small country, soils of Bangladesh shows huge varieties.

# Formation of Soils of Bangladesh

## 1. Alluvial



The major part of Bangladesh is alluvium. It is formed by the three major rivers Brahmaputra, Ganges and Meghna.



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# Formation of Soils of Bangladesh



## 1. Alluvial

Over millennia, the sediments carried by the huge discharges of these rivers have built a broad delta.

Thus, they formed about 80% of Bangladeshi soil.

## 2. Pleistocene Terrace

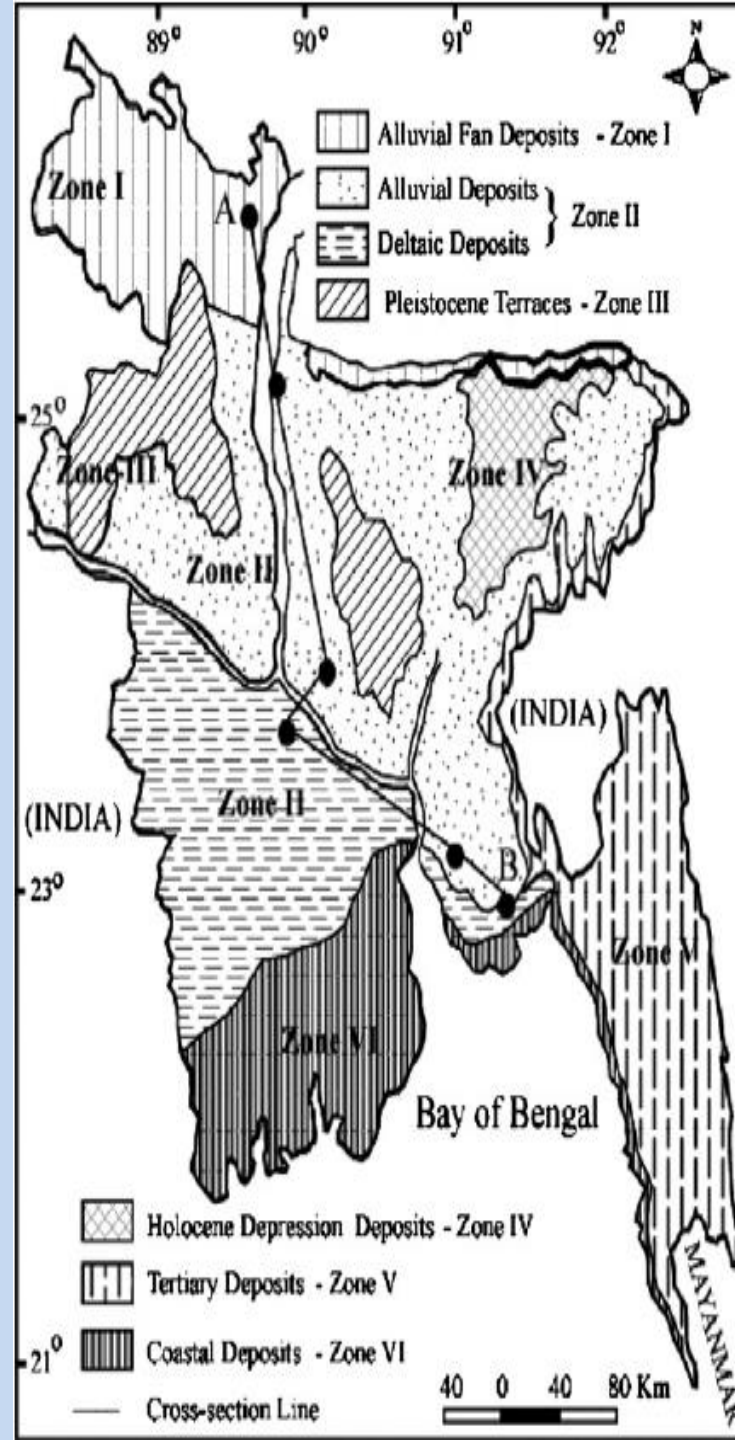
Terrace were uplifted and formed above sea level. Since then it has been subject to the action of soil forming processes.



## 2. Pleistocene Terrace

The color of the soil is red or reddish brown. It covers about 8% of total soils of Bangladesh.

## 2. Pleistocene Terrace



Part of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogura, Rajshahi, Tangail, Mymensingh, Gazipur and Cumilla belong to Terrace soil

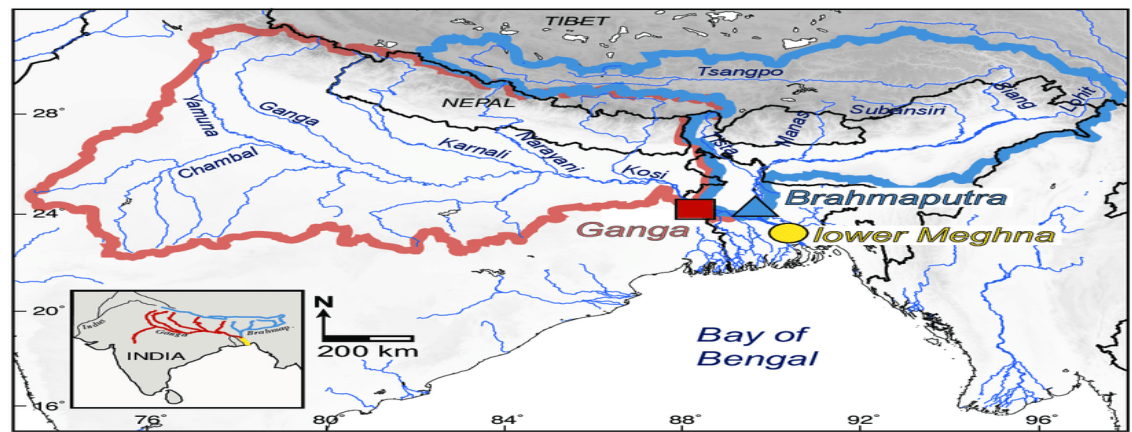
### **3. Tertiary and Quaternary Sediments of Hill**

It covers about 12% soils of Bangladesh.

Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Mymensingh etc. contain hill soils.



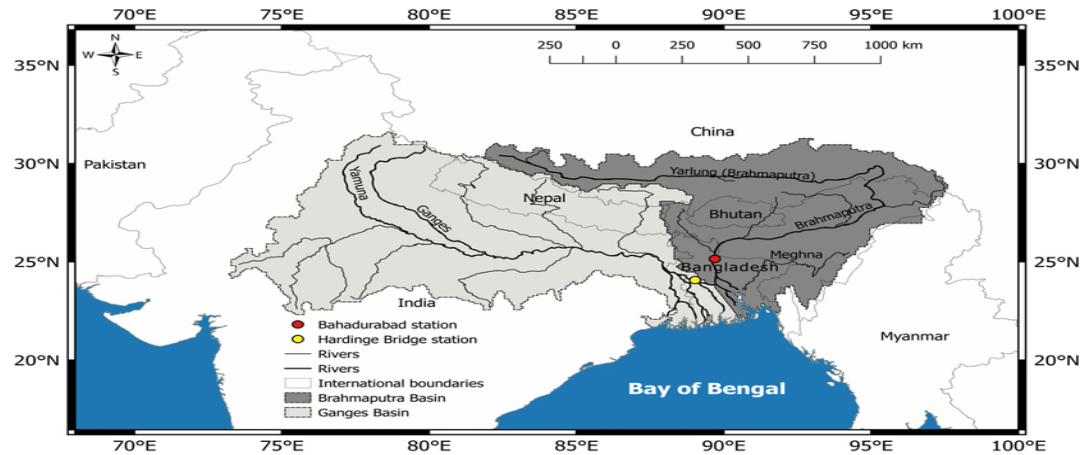
# River system of Bangladesh



The Bengal Delta is essentially the result of so many rivers coming from the east, north and west and pouring their alluvial deposit into the sea.

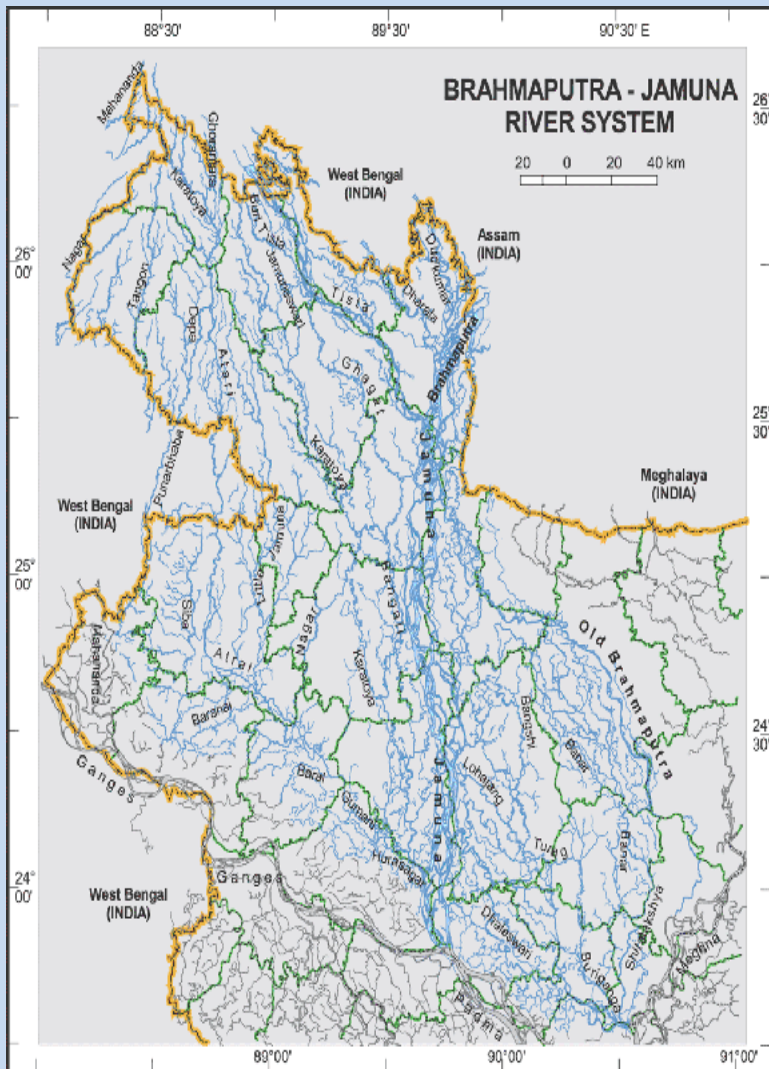
The process took many millennia and slowly and surely the delta rose out of the sea level.

# Bangladesh: Land of Two River



Bengal can literally be called the child of two river systems: the Ganga and the Brahmaputra

**The river system of Bangladesh can be divided into five major networks**



**The Jamuna-Brahmaputra** is 292 kilometers long and extends from northern Bangladesh to its confluence with the Padma.

Originated in Tibet and flowing through India's state of Arunachal Pradesh, where it becomes known as the Brahmaputra.

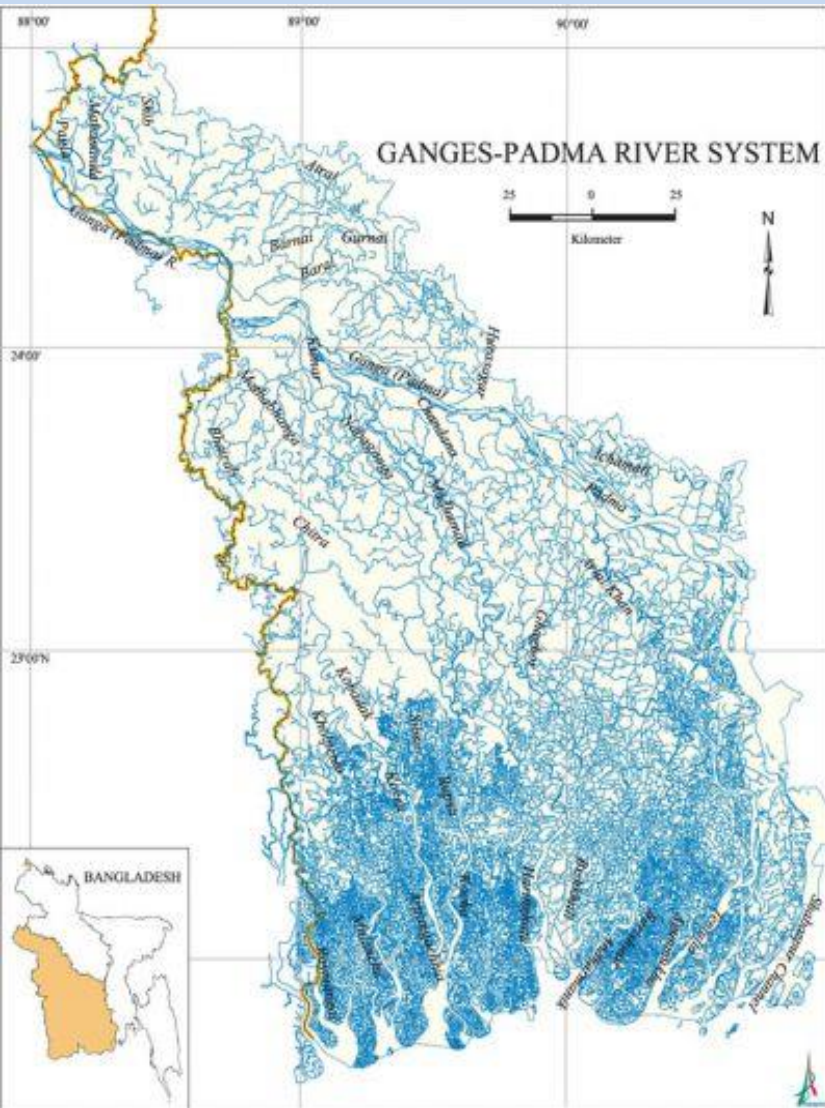
The Jamuna is notorious for its shifting sub channels and for the formation of fertile silt islands (*chars*).



## The second system is the Padma-Ganges

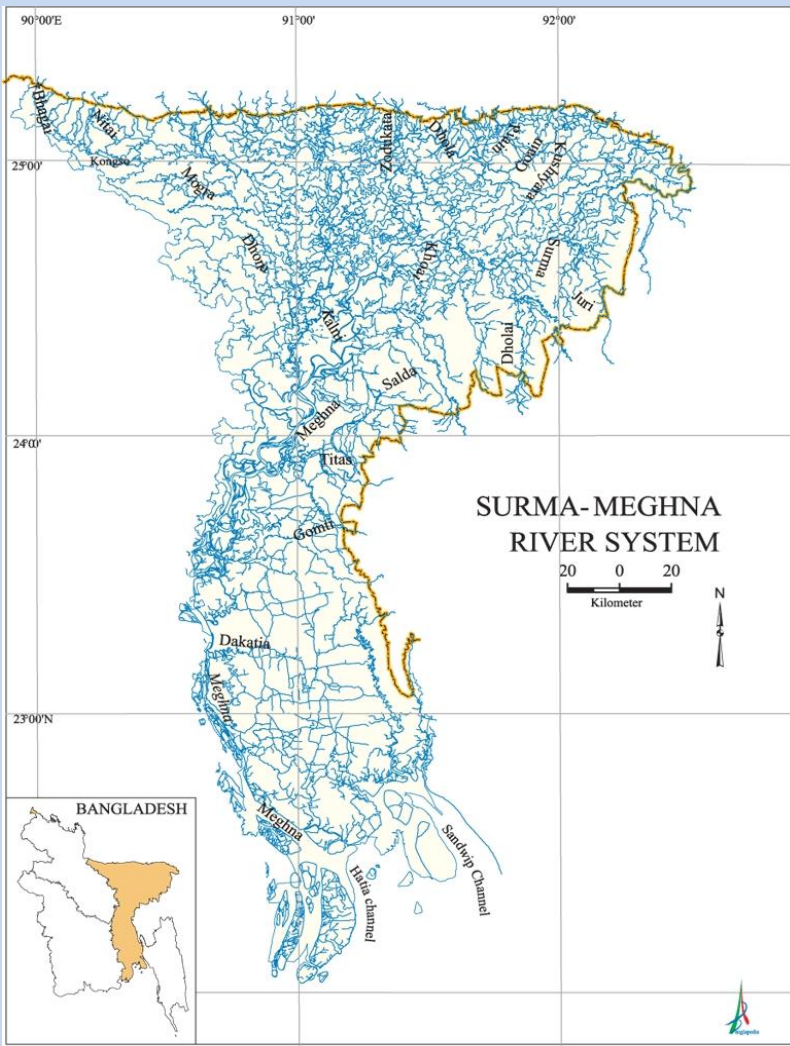
It is divided into two sections:

1. A 258-kilometer segment, the Ganges, which extends from the western border with India to its confluence with the Jamuna.
2. A 126-kilometer segment, the Padma, which runs from the Ganges-Jamuna confluence to where it joins the Meghna River at Chandpur.



## Surma-Meghna

The third network is the Surma-Meghna system, which courses from the northeastern border with India to Chandpur, where it joins the Padma. The Surma-Meghna, at 669 kilometers by itself the longest river in Bangladesh.



## **North Bengal river system**

Main river is Teesta. Teesta river basin extends from Sikkim in India through West Bengal to the northern Rangpur division in Bangladesh, where the river joins the Brahmaputra before it flows into the Bay of Bengal after meeting with the Ganges and the Meghna.

## The Rivers of the Chittagong Hill Tracts



A fifth river system, unconnected to the other four, is the Karnaphuli. Flowing through the region of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hills, it cuts across the hills and runs rapidly downhill to the west and southwest and then to the sea.

## Significance of Climate, soil and rivers In Bangladesh



**Bring alluvium to soil:** River brings alluvium which makes our lands fertile. In the time of flood, the river carries those. It enhances the vitality of our land and increases production. So, rivers help us to ensure food security.



## Water and rainfall



The cultivation of rice which required well watered plains and abundant rainfall in order to thrive.

## Sprouting of seeds



Excessive humidity, the soil of Bengal has much power of sprouting.

## Transportation



Inter-districts transportation is made easier by rivers. All districts of this country are not connected with railways or roads. Lots of rivers connected those districts with waterways. The water transportation system has a lower cost than any other transportation.

## Fisheries



**Our rivers are full of fishes.** From ancient times, the main food of Bangladesh is fish and rice. So, fishes fill our demand for food. The fish Hilsha has a great demand for home and abroad. We also export fishes to abroad and earn foreign currency.

## Irrigation



Under irrigation projects, farmers use water of rivers for agricultural purposes. In winter, there are hardly rains here. So, irrigation is the only way of cultivation. The most important irrigation projects are the Tista project on Rangpur, Karnofuli project on Chattogram, Ganagapopotakkha project, etc.



## Hydroelectricity



There is a hydroelectricity project in kaptai over the river Karnofuli. It contributes to our national electricity grid.

# Demography of Bangladesh

**Total Population:** 16.91 crore (2022 census)

16.17 crore (2016-17)

**Population Growth Rate:** 1.37% (2022)

**Ethnic Group:** Highly homogenous as the vast majority (about 98.5%) of Bangladeshis are of the Bengali ethno-linguistic group.

**Languages:** Over 98% people speak the Bengali language. Bangla is the official and state language of the country. English widely used by educated elite. Arabic used in many Muslim homes. Various tribal languages and regional languages used in local level.

**Health:** Life expectancy almost equal for male and female, average 72.8 years (male-71.2& female 74.5).

**Religions:** The main religion is Islam (91.04%), but a significant percentage of the population adheres to Hinduism (7.95%). Buddhists (0.61%), Christians (0.3%), and others (0.1%).

## BANGLADESH POPULATION

1950	3,78,95,000
2017	16,46,70,000
2030	18,55,85,000
2050	20,19,27,000
2100	17,35,49,000

## GLOBAL RANK

1950	12
2017	8
2050	8
2100	14

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

1990-95	60
2005-10	69
2010-15	71.2
2015-20	72.9
2025-30	75.7
2045-50	79.9
2095-2100	87.5

SOURCE: "WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS: THE 2017 REVISION", UN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

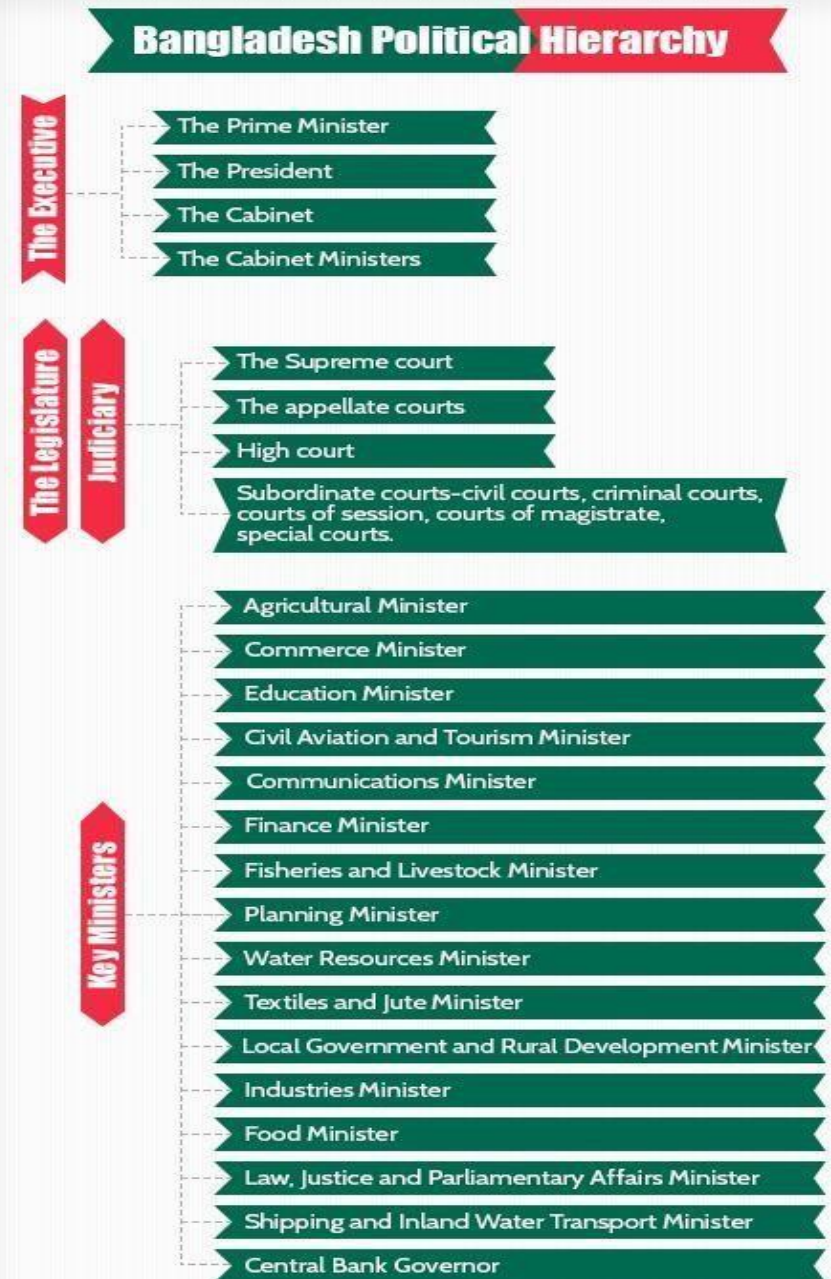
# Structure of the Government

The Republic comprises three basic organs :

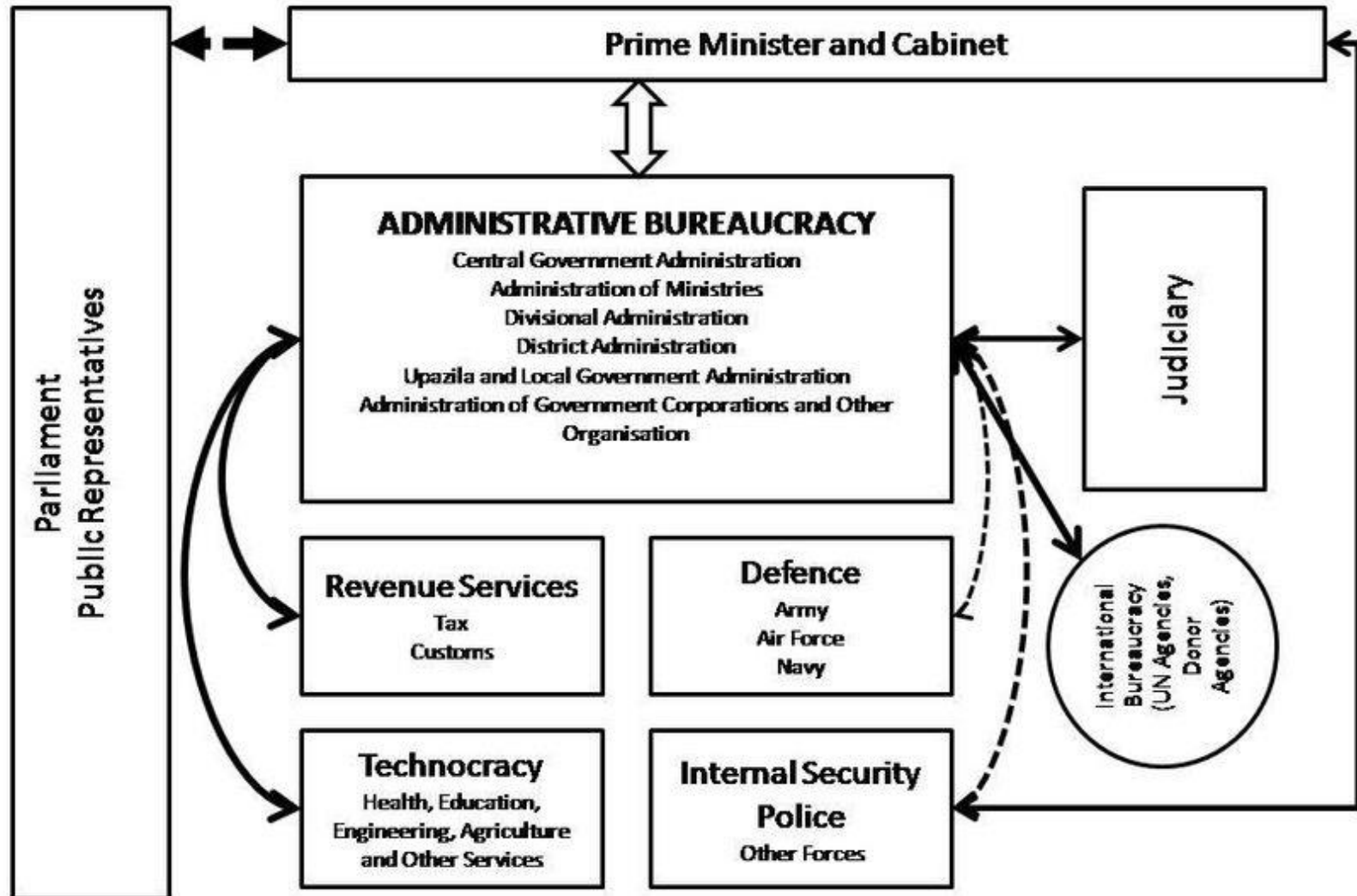
- (1) The legislature
- (2) The judiciary
- (3) The Executive

Members of the parliament are elected by democratic voting system.

Democratic election is held for electing government in every 5 years.



# Administration System of Bangladesh



# Top Export Products of Bangladesh

Product	Total Export in %
Readymade Garments	83.4
Jute and Jute Manufacture	3.6
Fish, Shrimps, and Prawns	1.4
Leather and Leather Manufactures	1.8
Home Textile	1.7
Vegetable Products	0.7
Pharmaceutical Products	0.4
Plastic and Plastic Products	0.3
Bicycle	0.3
Terry Towel	0.1



# Natural Resources of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is rich in natural resources, including:

- **Agricultural land** - Bangladesh is an agricultural country and its fertile soil is ideal for cultivating various crops, including rice, jute, tea, wheat, sugarcane, and pulses.
- **Water resources** - Bangladesh has numerous rivers and lakes, making it an important source of water for agriculture, industry, and domestic use.
- **Forest resources** - Bangladesh is home to a rich and diverse forest ecosystem, including the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world.
- **Mineral resources** - Bangladesh has a modest deposit of minerals, including coal, natural gas, limestone, and hard rock.
- **Fisheries** - Bangladesh has a long coastline and numerous waterways, making it an important centre for the fishing industry.
- **Wildlife** - Bangladesh has a rich biodiversity, including rare species of animals and birds, and is home to the Royal Bengal Tiger, one-horned rhinoceros, and hoolock gibbon.

# Mineral Resources

Bangladesh has a modest deposit of minerals, including:

- **Coal** - Bangladesh has coal reserves in the northwestern part of the country, including in the Phulbari region.
- **Natural gas** - Bangladesh has large reserves of natural gas, particularly in the offshore fields in the Bay of Bengal.
- **Limestone** - Bangladesh has abundant deposits of high-quality limestone, which is used for the production of cement.
- **Hard rock** - Bangladesh has deposits of hard rock, including granite, marble, and sandstone, which are used for construction purposes.
- **Glass sand** - Bangladesh has deposits of high-quality silica sand, which is used in the production of glass.
- **Clay** - Bangladesh has deposits of various types of clay, including brick clay, China clay, and kaolin, which are used in the production of ceramics and refractories.

# Bangladesh: A Land of Blessings

**Weather:** Suitable weather for agriculture. (describe this point by following the previous geography content)

**Rivers:** A lot of rivers for easy and cheap communication. (describe this point by following the previous geography content)

**Fertile Land:** Fertile land of Bangladesh is suitable for agriculture.

**Mineral Resources:** Natural gas, coal etc. (describe this point by following the previous natural and mineral gas content)

**Manpower:** Though Bangladesh is an over-populated country, the manpower is helping in receiving remittances, RMG sector is totally dependent on man-power. (describe this point by following the previous top export products content)

**Sea Ports:** Chittagong and Mongla sea ports are blessings for imports & exports

**N.B:** Dear students- for describing the above points, you will read from the earlier mentioned section( like- climate, rivers, top export products, natural and mineral resources)

**THANK YOU**