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COUNTRY PROFILE

| Official Name | People's Republic of Bangladesh |
|------------------|--|
| Location | Asia/South Asia |
| Capital City | Dhaka |
| Language | Bangla/Bengali |
| Nationality | Bangladeshi |
| Currency | Taka |
| Life Expectancy | 71 years (men) 74 years (women) (BBC) |
| Independence Day | 26 March 1971 |
| Victory Day | 16 December 1971 [On this day, Pakistani Army surrendered in Dhaka marking the end of nine months of atrocities in Bangladesh.] |

NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF BANGLADESH

National Animal & National Bird & National Fish:

- ❖ The Royal Bengal Tiger
- Doyel [Oriental Magpie Robin]
- !lish [Hilsha]



National Fruit & National Flower & National Tree:



- ❖ Jackfruit
- Shapla [White Water Lily]
- Mango Tree

DEMOGRAPHY



Total Population: 172,954,320 or approx. 173 million (2023, WB).



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 locally.



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%).

DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS & SUB-DISTRICTS

| Divisions | 8 |
|------------------------|-----|
| Districts/Zilas | 64 |
| Sub-districts/Upazilas | 495 |

STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Republic comprises three basic organs:

- (1)The Executive
- (2)The Legislature
- (3)The Judiciary



EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATURE, JUDICIARY

- The executive organ is entrusted with the total administration of the country. It is responsible for a myriad of functions, such as education, security, development, etc. This organ is led by the President.
- The second pillar of Bangladesh's government, the legislative organ, also known as the Parliament, has quite a few important functions such as passing laws that affect the nation.
- Lastly, as the final organ of the government, Bangladesh's judiciary branch is in charge of interpreting the law, resolving conflicts, and maintaining justice across the nation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For local government, Bangladesh is divided into the following tiers:

- > Divisional administration
- **➤ District administration**
- > Sub-district administration
- **➢ Rural, Municipal and City councils**



BHUTAN

INDIA

INDIA



BANGLADESH

Area:

148,460 sq km (BBC)

Location:

Bangladesh's geographical location is in South Asia, between

- 20°34' to 26°38' north latitude and
- > 88°01' to 92°41' east longitude.

MYANMAK

Geography

BAY OF BENGAL **LAOS**



& BORDERS

Borders:

North: Assam and Meghalaya (all the Indian states)

BOUNDARY

West: West Bengal (India)

Gyangzê NA Thimphu Morth Lak Gariotoki BHUTAN Shiliguri Guwahāti Rengpur Bälurgbat Sāntāhār [⊙]Mymensipuh _OPabna Rājshāhi Dhaka Asansol BANGLADESH olkata_ Zorārganj Khulna BANGLA Chittagong Ukhiya 🌶 Bangladesh Border linpāra Kyaukpanduywan

Rinbung

South: Bay of Bengal

East: Indian states of Assam, Tripura and Mizoram together with Myanmar

Bangladesh-India:

Measuring approximately 4,097 kilometers (2,546 miles), the Bangladesh–India boundary is the fifth longest in the world.

Maritime Boundary:

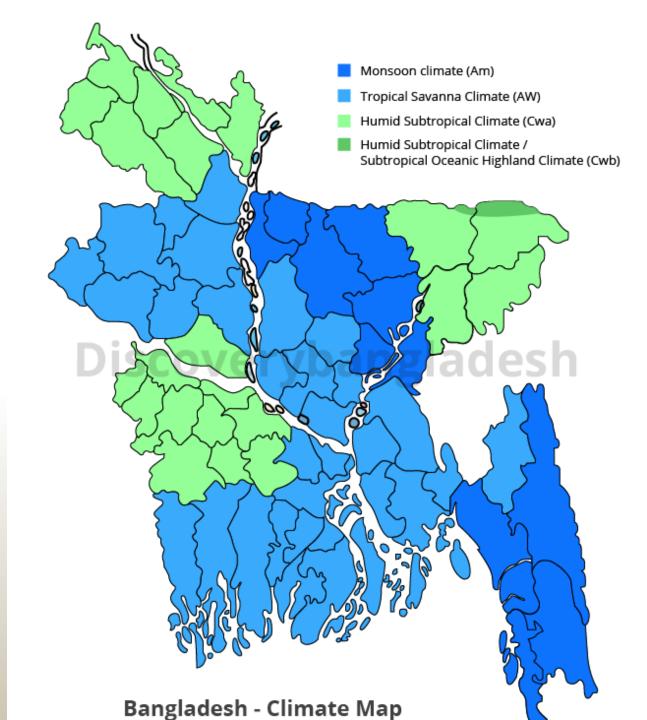
The coastal marine areas of Bangladesh in the Bay of Bengal are divided into three zones under the (UNCLOS-III):

- territorial waters of 12 nautical miles,
- ➤ another 200 nm of exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and
- \geq 350 nm of sea-bed.



CLIMATE

- Bangladesh is located in the tropical MONSOON region.
- Its climate is characterised by
 - ➤ high temperature,
 - ➤ heavy rainfall,
 - >often excessive humidity, and
 - ➤ fairly marked seasonal variations.



SEASONS



- ❖ Though the climate of Bangladesh is mainly sub-tropical monsoon, i.e., warm and humid; Bangla calendar year is traditionally divided into six seasons: Grisma (summer), Barsa (rainy), Sarat (autumn), Hemanta (late autumn), Shhit (winter) and Basanta (spring).
- **Each** season comprises two months, but some seasons flow into other seasons, while others are short.
- ❖ Actually, Bangladesh has three distinct seasons:
- 1. the pre-monsoon hot season from March through May,
- rainy monsoon season which lasts from June through October, and
- 3. a cool dry winter season from November through February.
- ❖ However, March may also be considered as the spring season, and the period from mid-October through mid-November may be called the autumn.

TOPOGRAPHY

- Topography is a configuration of a land surface. There are three typical natural features in Bangladesh.
 - 1. A broad deltaic plain subject to frequent flooding.
 - 2. A slightly elevated relatively older plain.
 - 3. A small hill region specially in Chittagong in southeast and low hills in northeast.

LARGEST DELTA

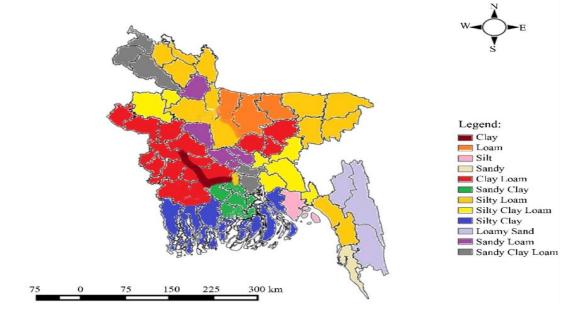
Located in the delta of Padma (Ganga) and Jamuna (Brahmaputra) rivers in the northeastern part of Indian subcontinent,

- ❖ Bangladesh is 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.



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.

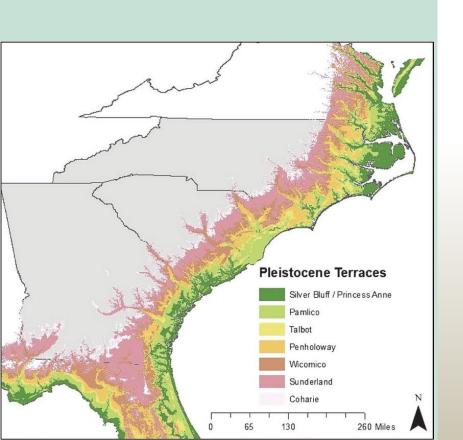
Formation of Soils of Bangladesh

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



Pleistocene Terrace is a benchlike structure bordering an undersea feature.

Terrace were uplifted and formed above sea level.

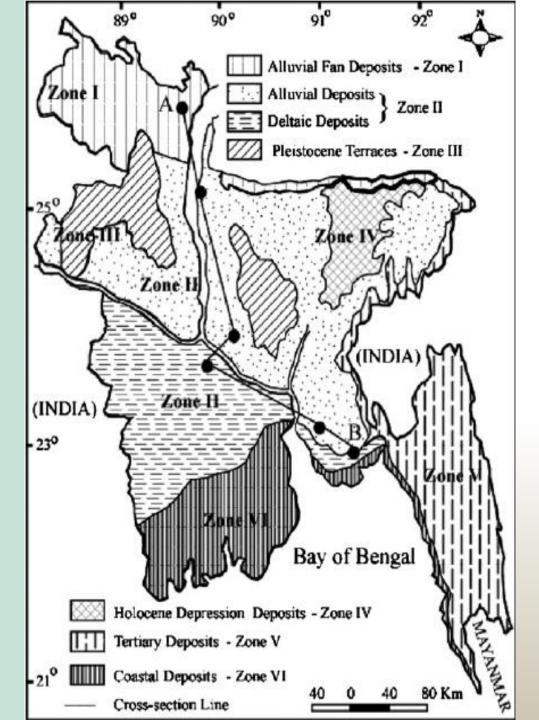
Since then, it has been subject to the action of soil forming processes.

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



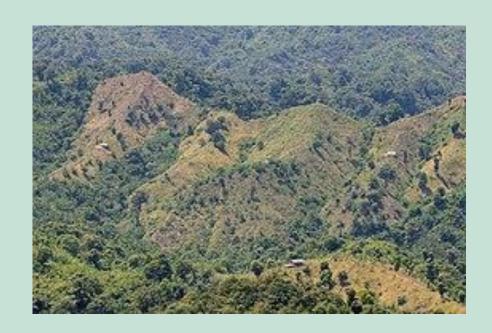
Parts of the following areas contain Terrace soil:

- > Rangpur,
- > Bogura,
- > Rajshahi,
- > Tangail,
- > Dinajpur,
- > Mymensingh,
- Gazipur and
- > Cumilla.

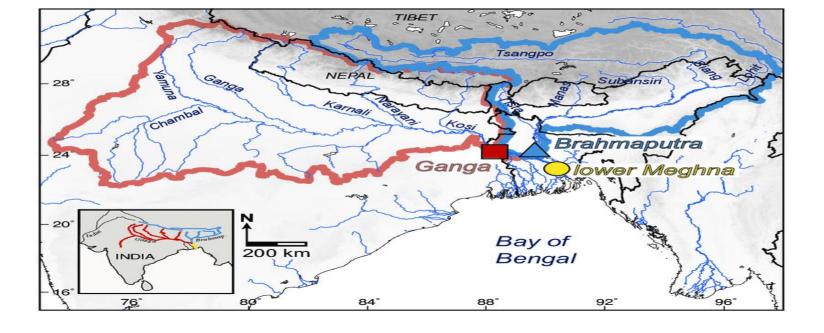
3. Tertiary and Quaternary Sediments of Hills

It covers about 12% soils of Bangladesh.

Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Sylhet, Moulovibazar, Mymensingh and several other areas contain hill soils.



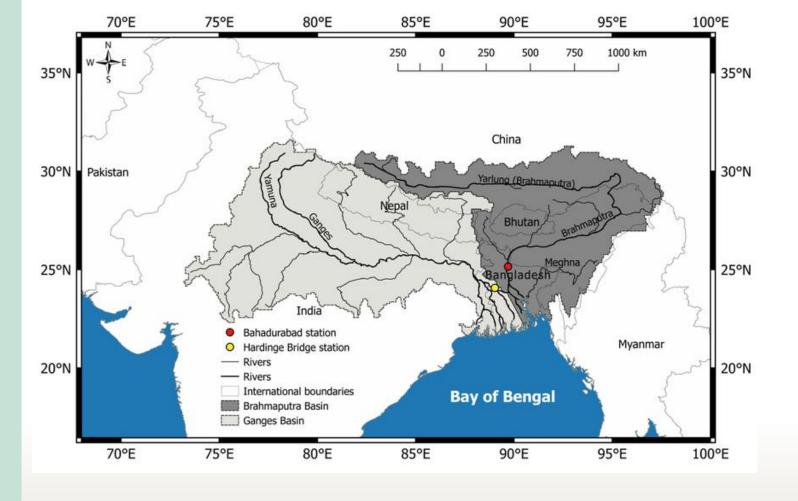
River system of Bangladesh



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.

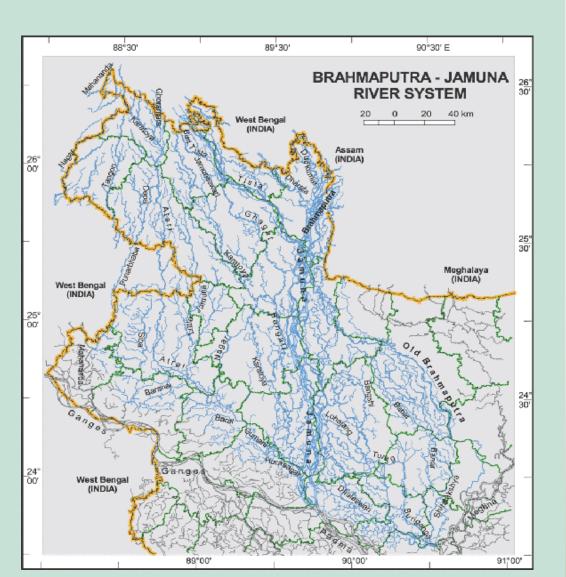
The process took many millennia and slowly and surely the delta rose out of the sea level.

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 5 major networks

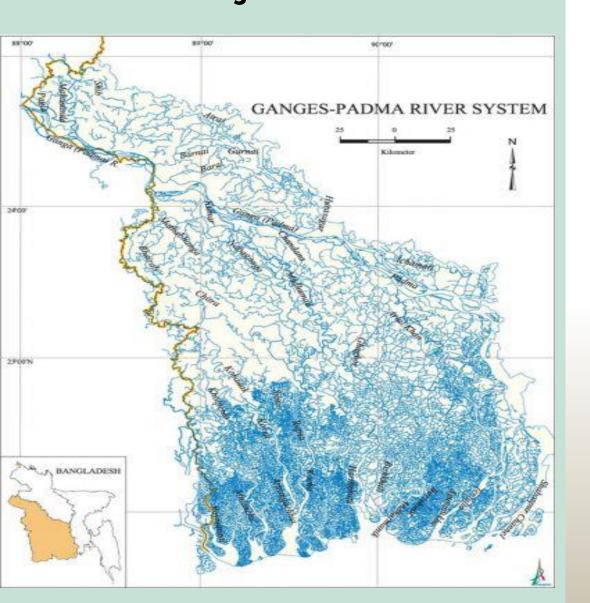


1. The Jamuna-Brahmaputra is 292 kilometers long and extends from northern Bangladesh to its confluence with the Padma.

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 subchannels and for the formation of fertile silt islands (*chars*).

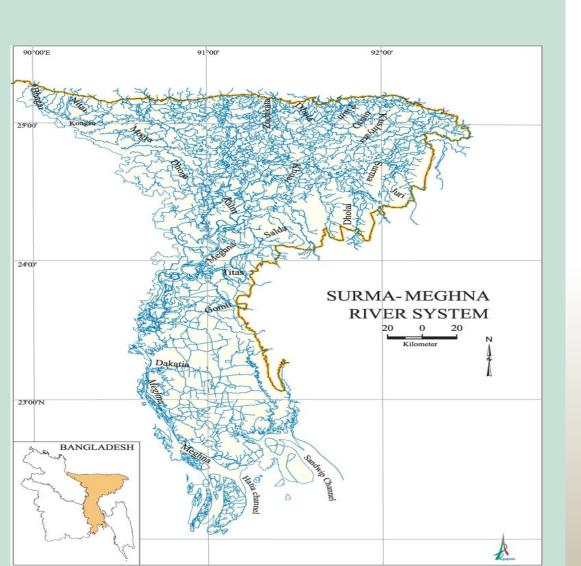
The second system is the 2. Padma-Ganges



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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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. Rivers connect several districts with waterways. The water transportation system has the lowest cost compared to all others.

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, Ganaga-kopotakkha project, etc.

Hydroelectricity



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

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 importan 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 [that unfortunately no lon found in Bangladesh] and hoolock gibbons.

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.

Rivers: A lot of rivers for easy and cheap communication.

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

Mineral Resources: Natural gas, coal, etc.

Manpower: Though Bangladesh is an over-populated country, the manpower is helping to receive remittance and our RMG sector is also dependent on man-power.

Sea Ports: Chittagong and Mongla sea ports facilitate imports & exports.

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