

Maintaining climatic equilibrium

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THE temperature has been changing globally. Sea levels are going up everyday. According to many, these changes in temperature and sea level is not natural. They blame the human world for these unnatural changes in temperature and sea level. Climate change has been affecting our life and living worldwide and in Bangladesh. The effect of unusual change are reflected in rain, flood, drought, cyclone, river erosion and salinity etc. in Bangladesh. These changes in climate are unexpected. Many are considering the change of natural characteristics as the cause of climate change. For example, the population density in Bangladesh is very high. Population of Bangladesh is about 16 crore 22 lac 27 thousand, which spreads over a limited land of 1,47,570 sq.km. It means that Bangladesh is most densely populated land, where 1,099 people live in a square kilometer. This population takes O₂ (oxygen) and releases CO₂ (carbon-di-oxide) in their breathing and has been affecting the climate. Equilibrium in forest resources are not maintained in Bangladesh. Forestation is less than 25% in Bangladesh. Furthermore, here the unexpected work on cutting trees and deforestation are taking place continuously.

The topography of land in Bangladesh is more or less plain. A significant part of these plain land in Bangladesh are low-lying coastal areas, river belt, along with the plain crops land area. Unusual change is storm, drought, rainfall, flood etc are the effect of climate change. Many say the industrialisation worldwide is the cause of climate change. That may be the reason for claiming compensation by the non-

is 15 million or 1.5 crore people in its small area of 1,600 sq.km=(40km X 40 Km.) It means that the population per square kilometer in Dhaka city is 9,375. All it means that Bangladesh and Dhaka in particular are mostly affected due to change in climate.

Some important water animals including fishes are getting significantly decreased due to change in climate. About

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industrial developing countries from the developed and industrial countries, who cause the change in climate. Bangladesh is still a non-industrial and agricultural country. Its ability is relatively low to mitigate the damage caused by changing climate. As mentioned before, the population density in Bangladesh is very high. Dhaka in particular is the most densely populated city in the world. Its population

more than fifty varieties of fishes have already been lost due to climate change in the coastal areas of the South and South-West Bangladesh. We have a lot of water surges due to unexpected and heavy cyclone. Sidr and Aila of the recent past are the examples. The people of Bangladesh become the victim of climate change and cyclone very badly. The height of embankment in those cyclone-prone

areas should be increased at least by a half a dozen of yards. This work needs a lot of fiscal budget of the government to furnish, which the government is unable to afford. According to Jahangir Alam Akash, water levels in Bangladesh have fallen. Temperature have risen. Incidence of floods and cyclone has increased. All these are the negative effect of climate change in Bangladesh, which are affecting the life of the human, animal and plant. Jahangir Alam Akash also mentioned that the rivers in Bangladesh including Padma, Gomti and Teesta have already been dried up. The area of river-bed has been enlarged. In some other areas including North Bengal some rivers are lost and the associated geographic area have become a desert.

Fight against climate change is both important and very tough for the less developed country like Bangladesh. Its ability to fight climate change should be complemented by effective effort of United Nations (UN). Measures should be taken by the government along with the external aid in a very effective manner and with all kinds of sincerity (with no corruption in particular).

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