



A Case Study

Global warming and Bangladesh economy: future forecasting

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The study makes an attempt to assess the global warming effects on Bangladeshi economy in near future. The results indicate that economy of Bangladesh will be badly affected by the global warming. It is evident from the study that if sea level increases the large area of Bangladesh will be sinking under water. Bangladesh is a poor country and agriculture is the main occupation of the common people. As poverty and unemployment are the basic problems before the common people and global warming will strike another blow on them. Incidence of flood and drought *i.e.* natural calamities will increase. Thus, the paper suggests that Government of Bangladesh should improve disaster management system within the country and at the same time should increase global attention about this problem.

Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of Earth's near-surface air and oceans since the mid-20th century and its projected continuation. Climate model projections summarized in the latest IPCC report indicate that the global surface temperature is likely to rise a further 1.1 to 6.4 °C (2.0 to 11.5°F) during the 21st century. Proposed responses to climate change include mitigation to reduce emissions, adaptation to the effects of global warming, and geoengineering to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere or block incoming sunlight (Global Warming, 2010).

In 2007, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Working Group One, a panel of experts established by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, issued its Fourth Assessment Report.

The Report included predictions of dramatic increases in average world temperatures over the next 92 years and serious harm resulting from the predicted temperature increases (Green and Armstrong, 2010).

Global warming is a problem not for any particular country but a new threat for the whole earth. All countries future economics and social status is link with that. Bangladesh is the eighth most populous country and is among the most densely populated countries in the world. The country also has a high poverty rate. Geographically, the country straddles the fertile Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta and is subject to annual monsoon floods and cyclones. Most Bangladeshis earn their living from agriculture. Although rice and jute are the primary crops, maize and vegetables are assuming greater importance. The basic objectives of this paper are to analyze the future threat on Bangladesh's economy for global warming.

The area of the Bangladesh is 147,570 square kilometers. Bangladesh is in the low-lying Ganges-Brahmaputra River Delta or Ganges Delta. The Ganges unites with the Jaunt (main channel of the Brahmaputra) and later joins the Meghna to eventually empty into the Bay of Bengal. Most parts of Bangladesh are less than 12 m (39.4 ft) above the sea level, and it is believed that about 10 per cent of the land would be flooded if the sea level were to rise by 1 m (3.28 ft). Natural calamities, such as floods, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, and tidal bores occur almost every year, combined with the effects of deforestation, soil degradation and erosion (Bangladesh, 2010).

The basic objective of this paper is to analyze the global