



BANGLADESH

AGENDA-United Nations Environment

Assembly (UNEA)

TOPIC- promoting responsible disposal

of electronic and hazardous waste

Bangladesh tells the world a remarkable story of poverty reduction and development. From being one of the poorest nations at birth in 1971, Bangladesh reached lower-middle income status in 2015. It is on track to graduate from the UN's Least Developed Countries

now a day disposal of electronic waste is the main problem of every country but Bangladesh has launched many projects by focusing on areas of Bangladesh to improve air, water, forest, quality waste management in which the country recycling rate 8% and 90% of waste is disposed in land filled in the year of 2019, 69 millions of tones waste was land filled

The riverine country of Bangladesh (“Land of the Bengals”) is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, and its people are predominantly Muslim. As the eastern portion of the historical region of **Bengal**, the area once formed, along with what is now the Indian state of **West Bengal**, the province of Bengal in British **India**. With the partition of India in 1947, it became the Pakistani province of East Bengal (later renamed East **Pakistan**), one of five provinces of Pakistan, separated from the other four by 1,100 miles (1,800 km) of Indian territory. In 1971 it became the independent country of Bangladesh, with its capital at **Dhaka**.

Land

Bangladesh is bordered by the **Indian** states of **West Bengal** to the west and north, **Assam** to the north, **Meghalaya** to the north and northeast, and **Tripura** and **Mizoram** to the east. To the southeast, it shares a boundary with **Myanmar** (Burma). The southern part of Bangladesh opens into the bay of Bengal

The Barind is a somewhat elevated triangular wedge of land that lies between the floodplains of the upper Padma and Jamuna rivers in northwestern Bangladesh. A depression called the Bhar Basin extends southeast from the Barind for about 100 miles (160 km) to the **confluence** of the Padma and Jamuna. This area is inundated during the summer **monsoon** season, in some places to a depth exceeding 10 feet (3 metres). The drainage of the western part of the basin is centred in the vast marshy area called the Chalan wetlands, also known as Chalan Lake. The floodplains of the Jamuna, which lie north of the Bhar Basin and east of the Barind, stretch from the border with **Assam** in the north to the confluence of the Padma and Jamuna in the south. The area is dominated by the Jamuna, which frequently overflows its banks in devastating floods. South of the Bhar Basin is the floodplain of the lower Padma.

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