

**Class-5**  
**BANGLADESH AND GLOBAL STUDIES ( Chapter 6- Climate and**  
**Disaster)**  
**Topic-1 “Climate Change”**

**Climate:** The definition of climate is the average weather in a place over a long period like thirty years.

**Weather:** The definition of weather is average temperature, rainfall and air pressure during a short period like a week.

**Disaster:** A sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life.

**Climate Change:** Climate change describes a change in the average conditions such as temperature and rainfall in a region over a long period of time. For example, the causes of changing of climate Bangladesh's natural location and climate put it at risk of natural disasters like tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes.

**Reasons for the climate changes:** The climate is changing throughout the world. Most are due to with man-made pollution from factories and vehicles which causes global warming.

**Man made Reason:**

1. Air pollution due to smoke created by burning fuels and automobiles.
2. Floods and droughts due to deforestation.
3. Water pollution due to draining of chemicals and wastes in the water bodies.

**Natural Reason:**

1. Volcanic eruptions discharge carbon dioxide.
2. Earth Orbital change.

## **The impact of climate change in the world:**

1. The areas of ice to melt.
2. The rivers to dry up.
3. Rising sea levels.
4. Shrinking mountain glaciers.
5. Increased temperature.

## **The impact of climate change in Bangladesh:**

1. Increase average temperature
2. Heavy rainfall or loss rainfall
3. More tornadoes.
4. Frequent severe floods
5. Damage to agriculture land.
6. Trees and animals are destroyed.
7. Ground water level is going down.
8. It is estimated that by 2050, 20% of Bangladesh's land area might be flooded by sea water.
9. The impact on food production, housing, health, employment would be serious.

## **The result of climate change in Bangladesh:**

1. In 2007 in the Bay of Bay of Bengal cyclone Sidr happened which caused 3,447 deaths.
2. Also in 2009 cyclone Aila happened in which 330 people died, 8203 were missing and over 1 million were homeless. The resulting sickness put 20 million people at risk from diarrhoea.

## **To prevent/Reduce the climate change:**

1. Stop cutting down trees
2. To eliminate the burning of oil, coal, and eventually natural gas.
3. Planting more trees.
4. Don't use plastic bottles.
5. Reduce water waste.

6. Reducing fuel emissions associated with motor vehicles.
7. Control the population.

### **The role of the Government during disaster:**

1. Developing an implementing an emergency program.
2. Regulatory arrangements that protect life, property and the environment.
3. Provide national support for disaster relief and community recovery.
3. Providing local disaster warnings.
4. increasing public education and awareness.

### **The role of citizen during a disaster:**

1. Follow the authorities's instruction.
2. To alert everybody.
3. To help poor people by giving them money, food.
4. To give free medical treatment, medicine.
5. To give them shelter if the poor need.
6. Fundraising

**Class-5**  
**BANGLADESH AND GLOBAL STUDIES ( Chapter 6- Climate and Disaster)**  
**Topic-2 “Riverbank erosion”**

**Erosion:** Erosion is the geological process in which the surface of the earth is worn away by the action of water, glaciers, winds, waves etc.

**Riverbank erosion:** Riverbank erosion is the wearing away of the banks of a stream or river through its flooding or general watercourse.

**The reason of the riverbank erosion :** The riverbank erosion may be both natural or manmade.

**Natural reason:**

1. The main natural cause of riverbank erosion is flood.
2. The extra volume of water in the rivers put pressure on the banks.
3. Heavy rainfall is another reason for riverbank erosion.
4. Another responsible factor of erosion is strong current of the river.

**Man made Reason:**

1. Extracting sand from riverbeds
2. Cutting down trees near riverbeds.
3. Unplanned river excavation
4. Dam and bridge construction.
5. Poor soil drainage.

**The effect of the riverbank erosion:**

1. Valuable farming land is lost.
2. Losses crops.
3. Houses, villages, roads, railways may be lost.
4. Unemployment problems can be increased.
5. Cattle are died or lost.

6. Poverty may be increased.
7. Shortage of cropland.
8. Affect in public health.

### **The way to reduce of the riverbank erosion:**

1. Stop cutting down trees
2. Embankments are built to prevent erosion.
3. Planting more trees.
4. Creating public awareness.

### **The prone area of Bangladesh of riverbank erosion:**

According to the Bangladesh Water Development Board the most erosion prone districts are Bogra, Sirajganj, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Rangpur in the country's north, and Chadpur, Manikgonj, Rajbari, Shariatpur and Faridpur in Dhaka zone with Tangail and Jamalpur in Mymensingh zone and the coastal areas of Patuakhali.

### **The role of the Government for the riverbank erosion:**

1. Building embankments for flood protection.
2. Maintaining sluice gates and culverts for irrigation.
3. Creating systems of flood warnings.
4. Providing free food, free treatment.
5. Providing them shelter.
6. Creating public awareness.

**Flood:** The definition of flood is an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits onto normally dry land.

### **The reasons of the flood:**

1. Heavy rainfall.

- 2.Overflowing rivers.
- 3.Broken dams.
- 4.Melting snow and ice.
- 5.Natural disaster out at the sea like tsunamis.

**The effects of the flood:** The floods have both good effects and bad effects.

### **Good effects:**

- 1.Floods bring a lot of minerals and nutrients to Oceans.
- 2.It increases the groundwater levels.
- 3.It brings sediments which increase the fertility of the soil.
- 4.Floods, if properly stored in dams and lakes can reduce water crises.

### **Bad effects:**

- 1.Loss of human life
- 2.loss of valuable farmland.
- 3.Loss of crops.
- 4.Damage properties
- 5.Lacking of drinking water.

### **The steps to prevent more flooding in future:**

- 1.Introduce better flood warning system
- 2.Construct building above flood levels.
- 3.Tackle climate change.
- 4.Restore rivers to their natural courses.
- 5.Improve soil condition.
- 6.Put up more flood barriers.

### **The duties of the Government during flood:**

- 1.Developing an implementing an emergency program.
2. Regulatory arrangements that protect life, property and the environment.
- 3.Provide national support for disaster relief and community recovery.
- 3.Providing local disaster warnings.
4. Increasing public education and awareness.

## **The duties of citizens during flood:**

- 1.To help poor people by giving them money, food.
- 2.Providing free medical treatment, medicine.
- 3.To give them shelter if the poor need.
4. Fundraising

Chapter: 7 Human Rights

Topic-1: Rights for all

Notes:

- **Rights:** Correct in one’s opinion or judgement.
- **Human rights:** A right which is believed to belong to every person.
- **On December 10** in 1948 the United Nations declared our basic human rights.
- **Human rights** are basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, regardless of their race, religion, age, gender or any other status.
- **Human rights** guarantee people the means necessary to satisfy their basic needs, such as food, housing, and education

Activity:

- a) **Discuss with your teacher**—how human rights can be protected:.

Human rights can be protected:

- i) Identifying human rights
- ii) Embrace the duty to protect and promote human rights
- iii) Learn about human rights
- iv) Participate in local human rights activism
- v) Document human rights violation
- vi) Report local human rights violations to a trusted organization.

- b) **Make a table** and write your own ideas about ‘how human rights can be enforced’:

What can government do?	What can society do?	What can you do in your school?
Maintain the right to equality in the eyes of the low.	Maintain International Peace and Security.	I should go to school regularly.
Give the right to freedom of expression.	Protect the right to follow one’s own religion.	I should study hard.
Give the right to participate in election.	Deliver Humanitarian Aid.	I should follow the rules of school and obey my teachers.



- c) **Make a small** group among students to act out a role-play for better understanding of human rights.

**Example: 'Rights to Education'**

**i.e.** from an episode of 'Meena' cartoon where a girl is not sent to school because she is a girl.

**PS:** Follow the questions from question bank and find the answers from the notes and activities.