



THE GREEN VOLUNTEERS

ISSUE: 03

“CHANGE YOURSELF CHANGE THE WORLD”

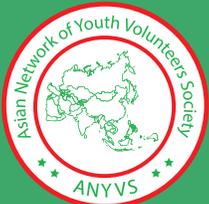
INTERNATIONAL
MOTHER
LANGUAGE DAY
2020

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মাতৃভাষা
দিবস
২০২০

ДОБРЕДОЈДОВТЕ WELTKOMM स्वागत छ
 VÄLKOMMEN FÄILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH
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সবার জন্য ভাষা

LANGUAGE FOR ALL



A Magazine By:

ASIAN NETWORK OF YOUTH VOLUNTEERS (ANYV) SOCIETY

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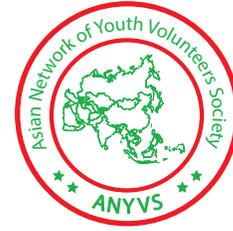
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EDITORIAL

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Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society is publishing magazine “The Green Volunteers” regularly twice a year focusing on different themes. This issue of the magazine focuses on “Language for all” in tribute to the Language Movement done in Bangladesh. The 3rd issue is publishing 13 articles including features and success stories.

We strongly believe that a language is very important to remove any social barriers. Language is one of the vital tools for communication, express sorrow and happiness, share experience and present themselves to the world. It is not only a means of communicating thoughts and ideas, but it builds friendships, economic relationships and cultural ties. More over a language distinguishes the differences and also celebrates the uniqueness of cultures in a country or in a region or in a community. Oliver Wendell Holmes says “Language is the blood of the soul into which thoughts run and out of which they grow.” A Language shapes the way people perceive the world and it also helps to define culture of any society. Any language is a gift the knowledge of more than one language makes a man more efficient and skillful in many ways. It opens our minds and guides us into a

magical world of fancies and dreams. To certain the proper learning of language helps us to develop ourselves, our minds, and also our personality. It is also necessary to respect other language as well. To secure and uphold the demand of language would be top most priority for a nation. Bangladesh is only country in the world who fought for the demand of mother tongue and give blood for secure her own language. Since 1952 every Bengali people are observing Mother’s Language Day and 21 February was declared to be the International Mother Language Day by UNESCO in 1999. It has been observed throughout the world since 21 February 2000. The declaration came up in tribute to the Language Movement done by the Bangladeshis.

My heartfelt gratitude goes to everyone those worked hard to make this issue publishable. It would not be possible without the contribution of each author. I hope all of the contributors will be with us always in the days to come.

Professor Md. Roshidul Hasan
Editor-in-Chief

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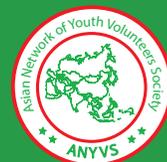
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**CHANGE YOURSELF
CHANGE THE WORLD**

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ABOUT

ASIAN NETWORK OF YOUTH VOLUNTEERS (ANYV) SOCIETY



Name of Organization	: Asian Network of Youth Volunteers (ANYV) Society
Registration	: Registered Society under Societies Registration Act XXI 1860 No S-12565/2017 of Bangladesh
Year of Registration	: 2017
Year of Journey Started	: 2010
Type of Organization	: Non-profitable, Non-Govt., Voluntary and Charitable Organization
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Moto	: "Change Yourself Change the World"

WHO WE ARE

Asian Network of Youth Volunteer Society (ANYV), registered in Bangladesh under Society Act XXI 1860 No S-12565/2017 on 5th February 2017, is a Non-political, Non-profitable, Non-Govt., voluntary and Charitable Organization.

ANYV mainly came into existence in the year 2010 in name of "Green Volunteer Organization" with the vision of deploying secularism & standing against discrimination and towards development and national progress through various types of works to achieve a self-reliant community.

Now, we help to create an indiscriminate, secular, peaceful, innovative and resilient environment and society. We are willing to stand beside our people against inequality in cities and villages across the country. It assists society's most vulnerable, helping

women, youth and minorities access justice and opportunities, to ensure no one is left behind. We do not waver in its commitment to human rights, rule of law, or inclusive governance.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Creation of self-reliance by adoption of voluntary participatory approach.
2. Emphasize on women empowerment
3. Creation of social awareness on health, nutrition, education, sanitation etc.
4. To organize Social, Cultural and Environmental activities, Channelizing youth energy into creative and constructive action
5. To encourage individuals to make the choice to change the way they live in order to achieve ongoing and long term goals in life.





BANGLADESH DIGITAL SUMMIT 2019

JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY ASIAN NETWORK OF YOUTH VOLUNTEERS SOCIETY

The Digital Bangladesh program was launched in 2009 aiming to be at the forefront of achieving Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's vision of transforming Bangladesh into a country of digital economy by 2021. It also aims to build a knowledge-based economy by 2041. A notable changing trend in the ICT sector is seen today. New and updated technologies are rapidly replacing older devices. Almost all the public and private sectors are involved in the process of digitization day by day. New technologies for the near future include

3D printing, thumb printing, broadband services for unreached, cloud computing, quantum computing, real-time speech transaction, Big data, cyber security, smart cities, Internet of Things (IoT), etc. New trends, techniques and devices will massively involve online activities affecting lifestyle of people in Bangladesh due to a big impetus for the use of digital technologies. To enhance and adopt those technologies an initiative was taken to organize Bangladesh Digital Summit 2019 by Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society.



Bangladesh Digital Summit 2019 is jointly organized by Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society (ANYV); The Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh (IEB); The China Electronics Technology Group Corporation (CETC); Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Digital University (BDU); Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural



University, and One Bangladesh.

Thematic areas of Bangladesh Digital Summit 2019 are,

1. Smart City;
2. Smart Agriculture;
3. Smart Campus; and
4. Informatization

A number of renowned speakers given their valuable speech on the selected areas. A day long program was inaugurated at 10.00 am and it was ended up at 5.30 pm & the venue was Hotel InterContinental Dhaka. It was a big achievement for Asian Network of Youth Volunteers to complete the summit successfully.

State Minister for Information





Dr. Murad Hassan said “digital Bangladesh is no longer a dream, it is now a reality” as the government is implementing all necessary programmes to transform the country into a digitized nation.

He also said “The government has embarked on projects to ensure digital transformation keeping in view the Vision 2021 and Vision 2041. The rapid

digitization of Bangladesh has been possible because of enormous efforts of advisor to the Prime Minister ICT specialist Sajeeb Wazed Joy. Initiatives of ICT Division, BCC, A2i and private organizations have also contributed to the recent growth in ICT sector especially farming”

State Minister added, “Bangladesh declared digital Bangladesh concept in 2009 while 4th industrial revolution



in 2011. We are ahead of many countries in terms of digital transformation. Population of Bangladesh in urban areas is the most pressing concern now-a-days. Thus there is a need to make smart cities. Agricultural sector in Bangladesh has experienced delayed adoption of Internet of Things, Big data cloud computing etc. In 2016, a pilot project was started at Pajulia Village of Gazipur,





named as E-village: smart agriculture initiative and implemented by Professor Md Roshidul Hasan of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, and Center for Research and Information. It was the first project in agriculture using Internet of Things, Big data analytics and cloud computing.”

He also stated that, “Bangladesh has become the second largest supplier of online labor after India as per the Oxford Internet Institute. And Bangladesh is the top supplier of online sales and marketing support services.” In the concluding session of Bangladesh Digital Summit, State Minister for ICT Division, Zunaid Ahmed

Palak said, “We have already set up 8 thousand Sheikh Russel Digital Labs to develop of information and communication technology across the country. Besides the Government has 28 high-tech parks to facilitate ICT infrastructure and creating more opportunities for youth entrepreneur and business people.”



The state minister further said, “We have taken digital village project in future, which will be benefited more than 20 thousand farmers directly. It will help to reduce production cost of the farmers, as well as crop production will increase.” Speaking on the special guest with special emphasis on Bangla language, Mohibul

Hassan Chowdhury, Deputy Minister for Ministry of Education, said, “We will learn English language for our own needs. But we must have more importance for Bangla. All other technologies including IoT should be in Bangla. It will be benefited more people. China, Japan and other countries have gone ahead using their

own language. If we do not increase the use of Bangla language then it is not possible to reach the desired goal.’

Vice-Chancellor of Bangabadhu Digital University, Professor Dr Munaz Ahmed Noor added as special guest that the smart campus is not enough

it should include smart education as a whole. Honorable adviser to the Prime Minister ICT expert Mr Sajeeb Wazed Joy is most visionary leader in the world and establishing Digital University is most time demanding initiatives. Professor Dr. Mahbubar Rahman, Ex VC of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University and Huang Gui, Country manager of HK vision were presented different keynote papers in

the last session presided by Professor Md. Roshidul Hasan, President of ANYV.

Professor Md. Roshidul Hasan said the summit was aimed at emphasizing four things-- smart city, smart agriculture, smart campus and informatization.

Among others CETC vice president Li Li Gong, Marketing manager Xu Chenglong, IEB president Mohammad Abdus Sabur, UGC member Professor Dr.

Sazzad Hossain, Professor Dr. Giashuddin Mia, VC of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman agriculture university, Professor Dr. Mahfuzul Islam were also spoke in the occasion.

Afternoon and the concluding session ended up with a simple cultural program organized by Dipika Roy Prapti, Cultural Secretary, ANYV.



RAJBANGSHI SUMMIT 2019

September 6, 2019

Venue: Sheikh Hasina National Youth Center
Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Time: 10.00 AM TO 6.30 PM



Convener:

Sourav Rajbangshi
Phone: +88 01874 713077

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RAJBANGSHI SUMMIT 2019

JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY ASIAN NETWORK OF YOUTH VOLUNTEERS SOCIETY

The 1st event "Rajbangshi Summit 2019" was held on 14 September 2019 at Sheikh Hasina National Youth Center, Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh aiming to bring more than 1000 Rajbangshi from Bangladesh, India and Nepal. With the theme, "Rajbangshi for Multi-Cultural World: Challenges and Opportunities". This summit was jointly organized by Rajbangshi Community and Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society. The summit was to support of Zero Discrimination Day

by the joint United Nations Program. Md. Zahid Ahsan Russel, MP, Honorable State Minister, Ministry of Youth & Sports was the chief guest in the summit. AAMS Arefin Siddique, Ex-vice Chancellor, University of Dhaka was the Keynote Speaker. As special guest, Indra Mohan Rajbangshi, Renowned Folk Singer and Recipient of 2018 Ekushey Padak, was also present there. Sourav Rajbangshi was the convener of the summit. Volunteers of Asian Network

of Youth Volunteers Society (ANYV) helped to organize the program successfully. The objective of the summit was to open the eyes of the Rajbangshi people with a view to developing their life-style giving priority to 100% literacy. The Rajbangshi people of plain lands of Bangladesh with religious belief in Hinduism had the main profession of agriculture & fishing. They didn't at all think of their own development and were remained behind the development in the years



after years not sending their children to school. In the midst of hurdles in the profession, some sent their children to school giving up the greed of kachha Taka. Some of them have got higher education and moved to various profession like teacher, doctor, engineers, advocates, singers, arts & culture, goldsmith, accountants, government & non-government services like polices, bankers, and in many other honorable profession and some got into independent business and foreign currency earners who remit a huge amount of foreign currency to Bangladesh.





Another main objective was to make them understand about the challenge and limitations of their existing profession and how they can survive with better lives and better profession with honor and dignity keeping their heads high in the society. It was also aimed to be connected, organized, disciplined and spontaneous structured society uniting the people of Rajbangshi community with a strong economic framework, ensure 100% quality education to remove the superstition, evil



custom and unemployment of the community. The summit was a day-long event wherein the participants will set a communication bridge among themselves and exchange ideas to develop

their personal and social interests, exchange idea to educate their children, to get job information for the educated community people and also get benefit from the doctors, engineers, professional accountants,



advocates, artist, nurse and etc.

The Summit program schedule was as follows:

- Present a keynote paper for the development of Rajbangshi people with critics and floor discussion;
- Greet the talented & meritorious students of the community from PSC, JSC, SSC, HSC, Graduation and Post-Graduation and even professional arenas;
- Appreciation awards to the freedom fighters and selective persons from



- rajbangshi community;
- Launch a souvenir containing the credentials of Rajbangshi people;
- Cultural program.

Apart from the member Rajbangshi, attendees came from every sector around

the world including youth organization, government & non-government agencies, developing partners, universities, policymakers & researchers, youth organizations, social and volunteer organizations.

HOW AND WHY

LANGUAGE IS IMPORTANT FOR SOCIAL AND VOLUNTEER?



BANGLADESH

DR. MD. ALAM HOSSAIN

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

JASHORE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

AND EXECUTIVE MEMBER, ANYV



Language is important for any social or social work. Because it is possible only through language to communicate with those people, to understand their problems and emphasize their views.

Language is an element through which a person can express his/her own mind to others. What he wants to mean, what he means. There are thousands of tribes or millions of people in the world who, through the same language in a certain area regularly communicate with their own people in the same way they think and interact daily. In every country, every tribes is different in their languages and ethnicities. The purpose is to convey one's own words to others.

Through the hieroglyphics from the earliest times or the decades on the ground figured out a way to express himself, from then the language is still at its own pace. Its dictionary, ornaments that has made it even richer. According to a UN publication, there are about seven thousands or more languages in the World.

In fact, language acts as a major and only viable tool in such matters as social or service work or language itself. Below are some reasons and try to find the answers-

Language is important for any social or social work. Because it is possible only through language to communicate with those people, to understand their problems and emphasize their views.

Suppose, you want to assist in disaster relief in a flooded area of the country or you want to assist in a disaster in the coastal areas or you want to help them by sending manpower to a disaster in any country of the world. For that, you must mix with the people of those areas with their language, understand their needs, their conditions.

For the above purpose you can solve the problem through language.

- Language is also essential in social work. Through social work, a community will benefit only by having conversations with them that their sensations can be felt, their current human condition can be felt or they can be assured –“We are on your side”. Language is the key to the whole process.
- Someone will only feel the history, culture of a nation as fully as they can, even if the language of the people of that region is partial but

understands itself. Then everything in their culture, emotions, feelings, family ties, customs will become more vivid and a flowing life filled with different flavors and the medium is language for that too. Like the language will give you a token of the conversation. These tokens are just one type instead of one.

- Suppose, you want to read an article or a novel by a reputed foreigner. Then you either have to read the translation of that book in your own language, or you need to know about the language. Otherwise, you will



Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society

never find the true feeling of that article, book or novel written in a foreign language in the sense that the author wrote his writing. Only the language will give you that feeling of nature at the doorstep.

- Suppose, someone wants to visit the Egyptian Pharaoh's Pyramid, one of the world's most famous World Heritage sites and wants to know the real history of them and to illustrate their traditions more precisely. Here, the language will give him/her an invaluable key to knowing everything through which he/she can blend in with any community, knowing their heritage. Is it possible without language? Think you - No, not possible.

Assume, you are going to roam in a hill or hill country in your own country. There are thousands of tribal buses. Do you want to talk to them? Want to know about them? Want to see them match the culture of their fascinating culture and compare it with the culture they live in?

And this is the language of this tool of will. Only by feeling their language can

you come to know them intimately, get to know their way of life, their culture or family structure.

- After the child was born, his Bengali mother started to call him as 'Babu', 'Abbu', 'Ammu'. Gradually hearing the call after few months, the baby suddenly called, "Abbu?", "Ammu"?

This is the language. The means of expressing the mind. After we are born, we are able to control our environment through the family just a little bit to fully understand our feelings. That is why every nation strives to understand, understand and follow its instructions in its scriptures, in its own language.

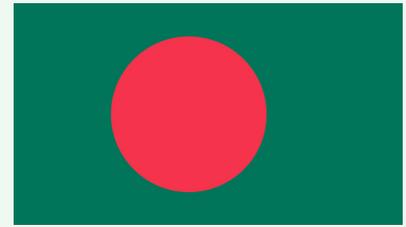
In our country, when a child learns to speak, he/she calls his/her mother "Ma", just as a child in an Arabic speaking region calls "Ummun"; Which also means "Mother".

In fact, the root of all of this is language. From religion to society, country, international, service or social work, to exploring the history of ethnic cultures, traditions or western knowledge,

language is the first and only resort through which the whole world is bound together.

The language is open. Language is a symbol of ethnic identity. In any part of the world, this is the free medium of communication with anyone.

INTERNATIONAL MOTHER LANGUAGE DAY



SANJIDA HOSSAIN SHANTA

DEPT. OF MARKETING, UNIVERSITY OF CHITTAGONG

BANGLADESH



The Bengali Language movement was held in February 21, 1952. On November 17, 1999, UNESCO declared the date to be International Mother Language Day

Language is used as a tool of sharing values, beliefs, customs, norms, traditions & so forth. It differentiates a nation from other nations. Language portrays the culture of its speakers. So it is much more than just a communication tool. The Bengali Nation is known as one & only nation in this world to sacrifice their lives for their mother language. The Bengali Language movement was held in February 21, 1952. On November 17, 1999, UNESCO declared the date to be International Mother Language Day. Moreover, Bengali language has been voted the sweetest language in the world by UNESCO. Bengali literature, fine arts, dramas, songs, cinemas have earned praises all around the world. Bengali language conveys secularism as it is widely used by people of all the religions of Bangladesh, the Muslims, the Hindus, the Buddhists, the Christians, & the Ethnic groups. The Bengali nation has accepted it as their first language, which is officially used throughout the country. There are some sub-languages such as "Dhakaiya", "Chatgaiya", "Sylheti", "Barishaila" etc. These sub-languages are commonly spoken in the respective districts which are also a great picture of Bengali culture & heritage. In the conclusion it must be said that Bengali Language is the source of love & emotion of Bengali Nation.

LANGUAGE

THE PITH OF ARTICULATION



BANGLADESH

NAZMUL HASAN ANTOR

VOLUNTEER MEMBER, ANYVS

PRESIDENT, DIU COMPUTER AND PROGRAMMING CLUB

Human life is simple and languages are advanced. On account of this language makes man present day. It makes exercises autonomous of one another. This is on the grounds that a sentence is a gathering of the world, which bodes well and accordingly, it's significance isn't reliant on the implications of different sentences. In light of this dialects empower us to change a little piece of our life, leaving the rest of our life immaculate.

We communicate in language. One is Bengali, one is English, one is Urdu, one is Hindi, or something different. We communicate in dialects, frameworks of thought, and they have become so significant that we can kick the bucket for them. Man can bite the dust for words, for insignificant words. Somebody calls his language futile - at that point man can battle, for a minor word he can execute the other. The word has gotten so significant. This is hogwash, however this is history and this is the way we are as yet acting.

Know well that language is a human creation. It is utilitarian, significant, and the suggestions we have given to sounds are our own creation. If you can fathom this



We communicate in language. One is Bengali, one is English, one is Urdu, one is Hindi, or something different. We communicate in dialects, frameworks of thought, and they have become so significant that we can kick the bucket for them.

well, by then you can move viably. In case someone is expressing something against the Koran, or against the Vedas, how might you feel? Okay have the option to laugh about it or achieve something hold inside you? OK have the option to chuckle about it? Someone is irritating the Gita or someone is expressing some disparaging thing against Krishna or Ram or Christ - okay have the option to laugh? OK have the option to see through the words, that these are minor words? No, you will be hurt. By then it is difficult to lose words.

The whole world is filled with sounds, only the human world is filled with words. And even a child who cannot use language uses sounds. Really, the whole language developed because of particular sounds that every child is using all over the world.

For instance, in any language the word 'mother' is some way or another related with 'mama'. It might be 'amma', it might be 'Mummy', it might be 'mata', it might be 'mama', - anything - however some place it is connected with



the sound "mama" in all the dialects, pretty much. The kid can articulate "mama" most effectively. The main sound which the kid can articulate is "mama." Then the entire structure depends on this "mama." A kid expresses "mama" since it is the primary sound which is simple for the kid to absolute. This is the situation anyplace, in any piece of the world, whenever. Because of the structure of the throat and the body, "mama" is the most effortless sound to absolute.

What's more, the mother is the closest and the main individual who is important. So the main sound becomes related with the primary individual who is significant, and from this mother, mater, mata, mama, the various words are determined. Be that as it may, when the kid just because articulates "mama," he has no semantic significance for it, yet an

inclination is there. Also, on account of that feeling the word becomes related with the mother. That feeling is more essential than the sound.

Language is the quintessence of expression. It is the basis of communication . It has been there since .One can connect to others, share views, express emotions and so on. A tool which can either motivate an individual or crumble him to pieces.

Through language, social and cultural barriers can be diminished. It brings a sense of belonging and is it like a common link between people.

Till the time there is life on Earth there will be language.

DIGNITY FOR LANGUAGE



BANGLADESH

ARITRI ROY PRIOTA

CLASS 11

MYMENSINGH GOVT. COLLEGE, MYMENSINGH

The mathematical terminology is not quite clear. However, the language that people are most likely to speak, the language that is learned from a parent or guardian, is the mother tongue. The mother tongue of a child is part of her personal, social and cultural identity. The mother's language successfully reflects the social style of working and speaking. The personality of a human being is expressed through speech or mother tongue. So each of us should really use the mother tongue.

Bengali is one of the rich languages of the world. The example of the official language of a language in exchange for blood is rare in world history. That is why Ekushey February is recognized as the International Mother Language.

But our beloved Bengali language is in many respects deprived of its deserving honor. Today he acknowledges the distortion. It is very natural to have the influence of regionalism in Bangla language. Many can not speak pure Bengali, there is nothing to blame. But deliberately speaking distorted Bengali, mixing English Bangla or speaking English in the style of English can be heard in the



Research has shown that it is not difficult for a man to master two languages, but to respect each language with respect to his heart, and one language is of more importance.

mouth of almost everyone. This kind of language is deformed or English like Bangla is now called agile / smartness. But can we really be smart / smart like this ???

A man speaks mainly in his native tongue. For work he has to master other languages as well. Research has shown that it is not difficult for a man to master two languages, but to respect each language with respect to his heart, and one language is of more importance. We all need to

keep an eye on whether or not other languages can be deprived of the respect they deserve.

As one teacher once said in the classroom,
"A person who is autonomous in one language never needs to borrow words from another language."

So we need to be aware that every child gets proper education in the mother tongue from the family first. And be mindful of the grammar of each class.

Remember that when a nation's language dies, one community dies, and people lose a part of it.



MY VOLUNTEER

TIMELINE

ISMAT ARA SHAMA

VOLUNTEER MEMBER, ANYVS



BANGLADESH



My journey begins with them from Bangladesh Digital Summit 2019. I am grateful to everyone those make this event successful especially Professor Md. Roshidul Hasan sir and all the volunteers and organizing members.

I'm ISMAT ARA SHAMA, volunteer member of Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society (ANYVS). My journey begins with them from Bangladesh Digital Summit 2019. I am grateful to everyone those make this event successful especially Professor Md. Roshidul Hasan sir and all the volunteers and organizing members. It's a great opportunity for me. It's just like a family. All of them are very friendly. I can learn a lot of thing by working with them. Their working criteria is very good. I am very happy because I am a member of this family and want to work a lot with this friendly people, friendly environment and also want to do something good for this society with them.

Beside this I work with Young Bangla as a campus ambassador. In 2019, I work in 'student to startup chapter 2'. By working with this, I have experienced that there have a lot of young people who wants to do something new by using their own idea, they just need a platform which is given by this event. They can present their ideas which is not only helpful for them but also helpful for our nation. Then I work in another event named 'Bichchuron' which is based on renewable energy competition. It is another great event. In this event I



have experienced that our youth has a lot of ideas to protect our environment and make a beautiful country for living by using our renewable energy. I also get inspired from this event that I can do something by this process for our country.

Recently I work with 'British Council' on a project named 'Pathways to Empower Young Women'. I am a facilitator of it. Here I get leadership training and also English and Digitalization training which is very much helpful for me. We take a social action project named 'inner-beauty' based on SDG-5.

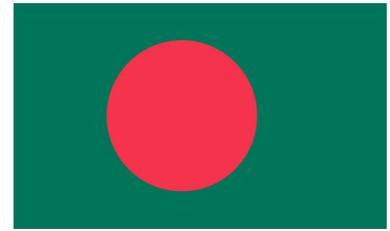
Beside this I work on a

charity farm. Here I work with the little children who are parentless or orphan. I work here almost 10 years. My journey as a volunteer is full of inner peace, good experiences. Besides this I am also attached with computer club and cultural club activities.

As I am a student of Computer Science and Engineering, I not only want to work with information technology but also work for society, for my country. This experiences give me much strength to do good for human. This all always motivate me a lot to do new things for society.



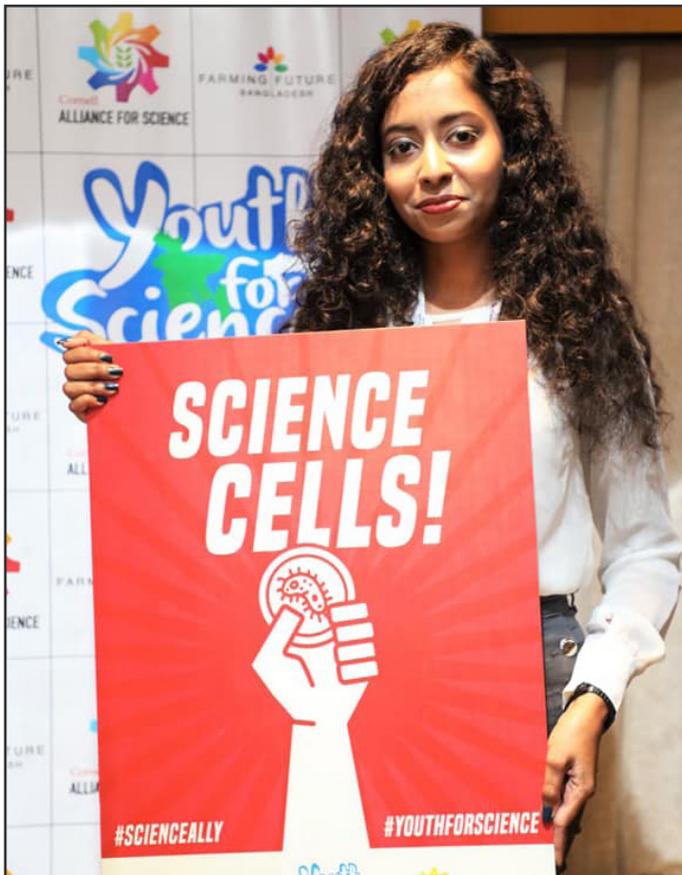
MY VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCES



BANGLADESH

RIZWANA HAQUE MIDURY

UNIVERSITY OF LIBERAL ARTS BANGLADESH (ULAB)



I was found of social service but did not get many chances to accomplish such purpose. In universities, students get both time and opportunity to bring changes in society and environment.

People my age look for opportunities to make change in the world. It can be hard to find time besides study to volunteer for societies welfare. I was found of social service but did not get many chances to accomplish such purpose. In universities, students get both time and opportunity to bring changes in society and environment. As a business undergrad student in University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, I got many opportunities to volunteering in sustainable development of the society. ULAB Social Welfare Club and ULAB Sustainable Development Club finds and provides students with great opportunity of volunteering in social and environmental development. From the first year, I have been working with these clubs. I volunteered in activities to raise funds for clothes for underprivileged children, winter clothes for minority people, donation to Acid Survivors Foundation and medicine for people affected by flood. I also worked as a Volunteer Coordinator of ULAB Social Welfare Club to organize blood donation camps in ULAB in collaboration with Bangladesh Thalassemia Foundation. On the other hand, ULAB Sustainable Development Club offers more opportunities to preserve the environment. I have done a research

as a course assessment on ULAB students to know their knowledge about waste segregation and management. Segregated bins have been installed in campus by ULAB Sustainable Development Club to promote waste management among the students. Through this club I got the chance to attend workshops like “Youth

for Science” by Farming Future Bangladesh and “Creating Digital Platform 2020” by Reinforce Lab. Also, I attended 4th CSD Annual Conference on Sustainable Development 2019, Climate March and Climathon Dhaka 2019 competition to find out ideas for more sustainable urbanization. These events and workshops has enriched

my interpersonal and technical skills. The clubs in the universities play vital roles in betterment of society, environment and student’s quality of skills. Universities should encourage students to take part in the clubs activities more.



EMU'S VOLUNTEER JOURNEY



BANGLADESH

RAZIA SULTANA EMU

VOLUNTEER MEMBER, ANYVS

INTRODUCTION:

Volunteering is generally considered an altruistic activity where an individual or group provides services for no financial or social gain “to benefit another person, group or organization” Volunteering may have positive benefits for the volunteer as well as for the person or community served.

Volunteering is multi-faceted in its importance to our society. It enriches our society, brings us together as a community, and helps keep businesses and other organizations afloat. ... Not only is volunteering important because it helps to better your community, it also helps to better you as an individual.

WHY IS VOLUNTEERING IMPORTANT?

As well as helping others, volunteering has been shown to improve volunteers' wellbeing too. It's human nature to feel good after helping someone out. Volunteering can also help you gain valuable new skills and experiences, and boost your confidence.

Volunteering can Develop skill:
Volunteering can also help students



Volunteering can help you make friends, learn new skills, advance your career, and even feel happier and healthier. Learn how to find the right fit.



grow in their learning. Through community service, students gain real-world experience and practice important habits like leadership, problem-solving, and time-management. Volunteering offers students the opportunity to apply their classroom learning to practical scenarios that have real implications. In other words, service-learning opportunities can offer the same skills-boosting opportunities as student internships, but with the added benefit of improving the lives of others. Their classroom learning to practical scenarios that have real implications. In other words, service-learning opportunities can offer the same skills-boosting opportunities as student internships, but with the added benefit of improving

the lives of others.

Volunteering and its Surprising Benefits: Volunteering can help you make friends, learn new skills, advance your career, and even feel happier and healthier. Learn how to find

the right fit.

The career benefits of volunteering:
You probably know volunteering is a great way to give back to your community and help those less fortunate, but you may not realize it can



benefit your career as well.

MY VOLUNTEER STORY

My name is Razia Sultana Emu. I am currently a student at Siddeshwari Girls College and I am a volunteer worker or ranger at Bangladesh Girl Guides Association. Generally From my childhood I have been interested in social work. Then when I was slowly growing up while studying in the eighth grade, I thought I would devote myself to social service. Then I contacted a voluntary organization called Girl Guides at my school. And later, with the consent of my family, I joined a voluntary organization and gradually started doing social work.

Generally I have been a volunteer worker since I was 2014. As a volunteer, I have achieved so much throughout my career. Volunteering gives me a lot of love, a lot of respect, a lot of respect, and being able to be self-reliant, motivating others in any good work, etc. I've been able to move on. In addition, I have done a lot of conscious work for the past 6 years as a volunteer. I was also volunteered to be a secretary at the 45th OIC Conference in 2018. In there



I was able to successfully complete all the tasks through volunteering .which I, as an employee, have gained more and more skills to work in any office. Increased my communication skill Also how to stay connected with each other how to cooperate with each other or how to take initiative to raise awareness of these issues have been very good skills.

From Bangladesh Girl Guides

Association, I received training from The National Adventure Camp in Madhya Pradesh, India, from 2 February 2018 to 8 February at an international camp on volunteer service. I have been able to build myself up as a skill. At that camp or training we have been taught how to collect food if we are stuck in any hilly area. How to cross the mountains from one hill to another. Also how to deal with disasters and keep



yourself healthy.

A volunteer can develop himself as a self-employed person and a successful personality because any problem can be dealt with easily by volunteering .My long years of work experience, I can say that volunteerism is needed by every person, because it is so important to be self-reliant. I am so proud of myself for being self-reliant.

2019 we have participated in various awareness activities such as:

1. Adhere to traffic laws
2. Dengue prevention
3. Healing drugs etc.

Also on 26th March this year I got the opportunity to fly festoons together with our Honourable Prime Minister at Bangabandhu National Stadium grounds. Also, I am currently working on a number of more conscious

social service volunteers.

Ultimately, all I want to say is that every human being should work as a volunteer, because by volunteering alone one can become self-aware and conscious and strengthen communication with one another.

Thanks.



BANGLADESH

DANCING AS A CAREER IN BANGLADESH

ARTHY AHMED

DIRECTOR, STRATEGY & MARKETING

SHADHONA - A CENTER FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SOUTHASIAN CULTURE

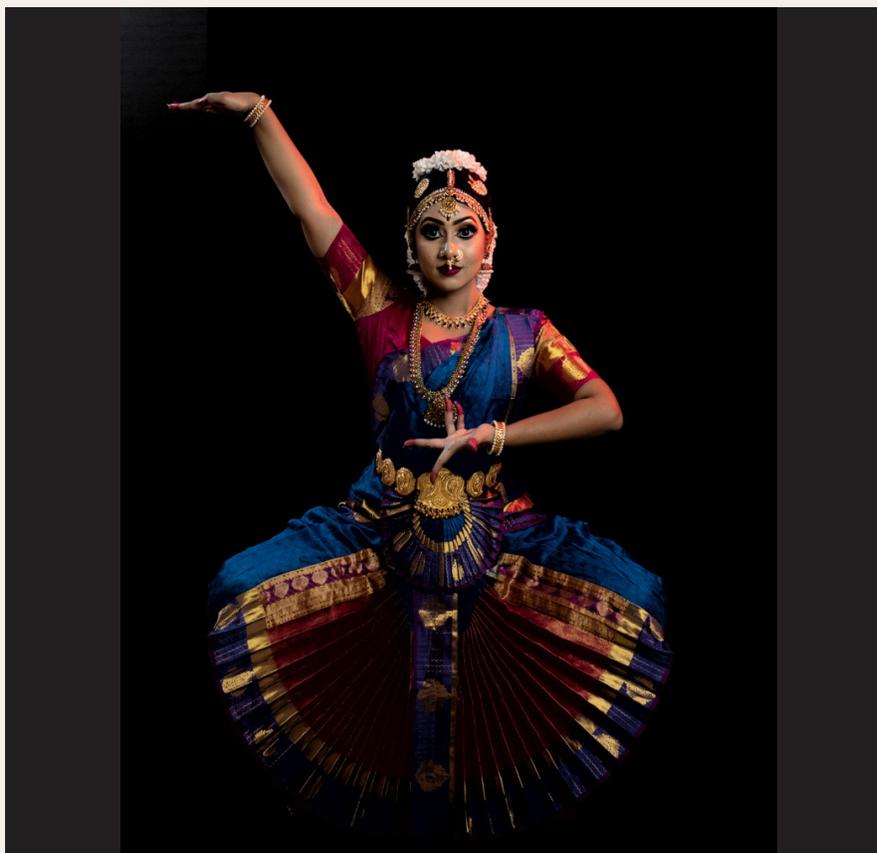


Today I'm a full time dancer, a choreographer, an instructor and a dance activist. I'm a part time lecturer in a private university and I manage Shadhona's administrations.

Dancing as an extracurricular activity or a hobby and pursuing it as a career is different because it's not a form of entertainment. It's a lifestyle. People might think that it's easy because we love to do what we love the most. It's true that we love dancing but that does not eliminate the struggle and hardships we went through every day to continue it. From my early childhood I knew that I'm going to be a dancer and I only focused on learning rather than participating in fancy competitions or running after shows. My mother did half of the job basically. Being a working woman and having a dancer daughter at the same time is may be the hardest combination for a woman. After my basic schooling in Chayanautt I started performing professionally at a very early age. I was very lucky to get a chance to work with such a big brand like Shadhona but initially I also worked for some other choreographers as well. The professional field was way different. The competition was higher in every perspective. Had to deal with dancers from different backgrounds and mentality but for me the most difficult part was understanding the famous 'Dancer's Politics'.

After completing my HSC, the reality hit me really hard. I had to choose my life direction. I got the international student Scholarship from ICCR. At that time there were very few students who studied dance unlike now. "If I study dance I will not get any other job!", "What if I break my leg and stay jobless whole life?", "What if I find myself not good enough for this and lose interest over the years?" - Thoughts like these crossed my mind and I was panicking to go abroad alone.

But eventually I went for it and it turned out to be the best decision of my life. I completed my graduation and masters successfully and did a one year teacher's training diploma on dance education because I felt the responsibility in me to teach the next generation the right things. As dancing is not a very common subject, many people in Bangladesh had no idea about what I was doing in India. Sometimes I even faced questions like, "Is that even a real subject?", but yet finished my mission. If you study Dance you can work as a choreographer, Start a dance school,



and work in schools and Universities as a teacher, be a full time performer, research, works as an administration in cultural institutions, work in a creative agency and many more.

Today I'm a full time dancer, a choreographer, an instructor and a dance activist. I'm a part time lecturer in a private university and I manage Shadhona's administrations. Most importantly I pay my bills through Dancing. In Bangladesh taking dancing as a career is extremely risky. Uncertain income graph, constant emotional breakdowns and lack of social

validation will be regular parts of your life. You might as well consider alternative career options sometimes. But you should know that it's hard but it's not impossible. All you have to do is learn properly, keep patience and believe in yourself.



INDIA

STORY OF A BELIEVER

MOHAMMAD SHAMS AALAM SHAIKH

PARA-ATHLETE, TEDX SPEAKER, MODEL



I received a full scholarship from Sathyabama University an MBA school in Chennai and what's more is that the principal believed in me and decided to sponsor my training as well.

I grew up in a small village of Bihar which was prone to flooding. Most of my childhood memories involve me playing in the mud and swimming in a pond near our house — we all learnt to swim by ourselves. I grew up in a family of wrestlers, so even though I moved to Bombay for my education, I had a strong inclination towards sports. I'm from a humble background — I went to a Municipal school in Byculla and then got a diploma in mechanical engineering but my biggest interest was Karate. I juggled studying late hours and training at sion until I was exhausted and this went on until I became a black belt in 2008. That was just the beginning — I won 54 medals and won gold medals at the national and international level until one day in 2010, I felt a severe pain while walking and decided to get it checked.

The MRI scan revealed that I had a tumour in my spinal cord. Even though the doctors said I would be able to walk again, two surgeries later I was still paralyzed. This was the most depressing phase of my life — even my family members, except my mother and sister weren't supportive. They kept saying 'my life was over' and how 'I used to be so capable'. I felt frustrated — just because I was disabled meant my life was over? That ideology is so screwed

up — even the certificate I received from my doctor said ‘100% disabled’ and I wondered how can someone else certify that I was a 100% incapable?

This pushed me to prove a point and I decided to start with something like swimming — I went to Shivaji Park Gymkhana and on seeing me on a wheelchair even the staff there were paranoid — they said they wouldn’t let me swim without a supervisor. I don’t know how I got the courage, but I told them to just give me a chance and even though I hadn’t swam after my surgeries, I took a leap of faith and jumped in... and I was okay! I could swim with ease and from there I juggled my job at IBM and focused on my training.

I won may awards at the national level as a paraplegic athlete, but I couldn’t make it to the International level because I had no sponsorship. Finally in 2015 my prayers were answered — I received a full scholarship from Sathyabama University an MBA school in Chennai and what’s more is that the principal

believed in me and decided to sponsor my training as well. I left my job at IBM and haven’t looked back since. I trained harder than ever and in 2016 represented India at the International level in Canada and won a bronze medal! Ever since, I’m training to participate in the 2020 Paralympics in Tokyo and what’s even better is that I found out that there’s something known as ‘wheelchair Karate’ that I’m so excited about!

All I can say is, no one can motivate you but yourself. From having a certificate that said 100% disabled — It now says that I’m 72% disabled, from having no hope of ever competing as a sportsman again I’m training for the paralympics! I’m also the world record owner for longest open sea swimming in 2016. How I did it? I just said- ‘so what?’ and found a solution... Disabled, yes... but so what? There are a hundred things I can still do and I won’t stop until I’ve achieved everything I’ve ever dreamed of.

Dear Curator,

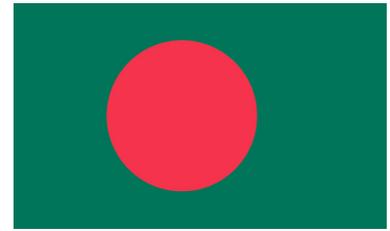
My name is Shams Aalam. I

have completed my B.E. in Mechanical Engineering & MBA in HR & Operations. I am a paraplegic person, who has overcome all the odds to become world record holder for longest open sea swimming by paraplegic person, an international gold medalist para swimmer & was awarded best emerging leader in disability sports & sports diplomacy by U.S. department of state global sports mentoring program 2018. People believe me to be an Influencer in the society, they get inspired, motivated by seeing and listening my extraordinary life story. I have delivered various TEDx talk & motivational speeches, have been in various schools, colleges, universities and corporates as chief guest & keynote speaker on various occasions. If you would like to invite me at your event, please have a look at my profile. Anticipating your positive reply. Thanking you.

www.shamsaalam.com

CLIMATE JUSTICE AND WOMEN RIGHTS

MUNIVA ISLAM



BANGLADESH

CLIMATE JUSTICE:

It is not surprising that 'justice' increasingly takes a more central place in relation to climate change. Climate change is one of the greatest injustices to have confronted humanity. Wealthy countries and large multinational fossil fuel companies, have gained their wealth and security at the expense of billions of poor people living in highly vulnerable circumstances around the world, and have shown no intention to compensate for the harm caused and have little enthusiasm for mitigating the harm by reducing emissions. Climate change creates a huge intergenerational justice issue as the harms resulting from climate change will disproportionately burden women, youth and future generations relative to present generations.

Climate justice acknowledges the need for equitable stewardship of the world's resources, and calls for an understanding of climate change in relationship to environmental and social justice. This can include issues such as equality, human rights, collective rights and historical responsibility and how each relates to climate change. In addition, climate justice addresses the fact that those least responsible for climate change experience



Environmental funders are likely financing initiatives that address women's rights, and women's funders are likely indirectly financing initiatives that address climate change adaptation or mitigation.

its greatest impacts. The term also refers to legal systems that achieve justice through development and implementation of climate change-related laws. Taking a climate-justice approach to grantmaking not only protects women's rights, it also promotes them. Climate change interventions can be a critical entry point for promoting women's land rights, economic and cultural rights, access to decision-making processes and political participation. Importantly, a climate-justice approach also recognizes that although women's participation in climate change interventions is crucial, their involvement does not automatically mean greater gender equality and can even increase women's social and economic burdens.

Environmental funders are likely financing initiatives that address women's rights, and women's funders are likely indirectly financing initiatives that address climate change adaptation or mitigation. Inevitably, climate change will impact women's rights grantees, and gender and women's rights are key to

an effective, comprehensive approach to climate justice.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS:

Women rights are the legal, political and social rights that are equal to those of men. Climate change does not impact everyone equally. Women's Rights as Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights defines human rights as universal, inalienable, and indivisible. In unison, these defining characteristics are tremendously important for women's human rights. The universality of human rights means that human rights apply to every single person by virtue of their humanity; this also means that human rights apply to everyone equally, for everyone is equal in simply being human. In many ways, this universality theme may seem patently obvious, but its egalitarian premise has a radical edge. By invoking the universality of human rights, women have demanded that their very humanity be acknowledged. That acknowledgement and the concomitant recognition of women as bearers of human rights-mandates the

incorporation of women and gender perspectives into all of the ideas and institutions that are already committed to the promotion and protection of human rights. The idea that human rights are universal also challenges the contention that the human rights of women can be limited by culturally specific definitions of what count as human rights and of women's role in society. Women's Rights and Climate Justice

In the last few years, the academic literature has shown that men and women are differently affected by climate change. This is mainly the case in poor and developing countries. Women are the worst affected by climate change because they are overrepresented amongst the world's poorest people, which reduces their possibilities to protect themselves and their families against the negative consequences of climate change. Women are even more vulnerable, especially in developing countries, because they do not have the same access to resources, education, job opportunities and land as men.

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society

Furthermore, women are still responsible for the majority of caring and household tasks and the production of food for the family. Social and cultural norms also influence women's vulnerability to climate change due to the gendered division of labour, mobility, roles in the household and participation in political and economic decision making. Consequently, existing gender inequality makes women more vulnerable than men in relation to the consequences of global warming. If these differences between men and women are not taken into account

in climate policies, there is a risk that there will even be an increase in gender inequality because climate change will make the position of women yet more difficult.

Women are disproportionately affected because they are often the ones who work closest to natural resources that are impacted by climate change (they gather wood for fuel, collect water and farm on a small scale). In addition, social and cultural inequalities often deprive women of information about climate change and limit their participation in decision-

making processes about mitigation and adaptation plans.

Research clearly shows that women throughout the world are particularly vulnerable to the threats posed by a changing climate. In countries where there is marked gender inequality, four times as many women as men die during floods. In some disasters, women and children have been 14 times more likely to die than men. This phenomenon will grow more frequent with global warming.



URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE FOR “SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES” IN BANGLADESH



BANGLADESH

SHISHIR REZA

ASSOCIATE MEMBER, BANGLADESH ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

SHARMIN AKTER

MEMBER, BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS

ABSTRACT

Urban ecology always deals with the nexus between urban nature and living organism. Ecology of urban settlement is the scientific study of the relation of living organisms with each other and their surroundings in the context of an urban environment. The urban environment refers to environments dominated by high-density residential and commercial buildings, paved surfaces, and other urban-related factors that create a unique landscape dissimilar to most previously studied environments in the field of ecology. The article subsequently proposes few recommendations to amend the existing legal policy of Bangladesh along with to ensure the sufficient SDG 11 funding even if it needs to be established with the help from the non-governmental sources to meet up the challenge.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is one of the 21st century's most transformative trends. Cities are the dominant force in sustainable economic growth, development and prosperity in

both developed and developing countries. In developing countries, urbanization is taking place at a rapid pace. Currently 54% of the world's population (4 billion people) resides in urban areas. By 2030, 2 billion people will have migrated to cities, placing unprecedented pressure on infrastructure and resources, particularly those related to water, soil etc.

Both local shipping and long-distance trade are required to meet the resource demands important in maintaining urban areas. Carbon di-oxide (CO₂) emissions from the transport of goods also contribute to accumulating greenhouse gases and nutrient deposits in the soil and air of urban environments. In addition, shipping facilitates the unintentional spread of living organisms, and introduces them to environments that they would not naturally inhabit.

In Dhaka city, Around 250 industries are discharging chemical pollutants into the Buriganga and Sitalakkhya rivers. Every day 4,000 tons solid waste & 22,000 tons tannery waste

mixes with water in Buriganga River. Different industries and their contribution to pollution in Dhaka are: Pulp & paper - 47.4 per cent; pharmaceuticals - 15.9 per cent; Metals - 14 per cent; Food industry - 12.1 per cent; Fertilizers/pesticides - 6.6 per cent. In urban areas, sewages are discharging directly into the rivers and low-lying part around the urban areas.

2.STATUS OF URBAN ECOLOGY IN BANGLADESH

Wetlands around our city are being shattered through land development and dumping of toxic effluents and untreated sewage. In Bangladesh, cities have sprung up along the banks of different rivers. Industrial effluents have totally destroyed the biota in the rivers near these large urban areas. In Dhaka, 20 canals have lost their life out of 42. Liquid, solid wastes and heavy metals - copper(CU), iron(Fe), lead(Pb) and nickel(Ni) are distressing the Biological Oxygen Demand(BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand(COD), (Dissolved Oxygen)DO, (Total Dissolved solids)TDS, (Acidity or Alkalinity)PH of water.

According to World Health Organization (WHO), the estimated number of deaths as of pollution is 37,000 per year in Bangladesh. A fourth of the deaths in Bangladesh and a sixth in the world's total deaths result from environmental contamination, mostly caused by air pollution. Particulate matter 2.5 and 10, which is responsible for causing many lung diseases - such as asthma, asphyxia, Pneumonia, obstructive lung disease, bronchitis, lower respiratory infection, lung cancer, etc - is found on an average 7 to 8 times higher in public areas where the permissible limit of PM (particulate matter) 10 is 65 micrograms per cubic metre and for PM(particulate matter)-2.5, it is 150 micrograms per cubic metre. Major air pollutants in Dhaka city are suspended particulate matter, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, lead, carbon dioxide, methane, etc emitted from the motorized vehicle.

Alien species often have no natural predators and pose a substantial threat to the dynamics of existing ecological populations in the new environment where they are introduced. Alien

species are populations of organisms living in a range in which they did not naturally evolve due to intentional or inadvertent human activity. The urban planning act (1919) specified that the city should have a green belt and they prescribed the number of trees that should be planted within the belt.

But we are cutting down a huge amount of trees without planting like that. In addition, planting or cultivation of non-native/ invasive alien species has become a widespread culture in Bangladesh. There are more than 300 exotic plant species in Bangladesh which are assumed to be cultivated as economic crops? Mahogany (swietenia mahagoni), Eucalyptus (eucalyptus globulus), Mimosa (acacia mangium) and Akashmoni (acacia auriculiformis). Basically, if we plant these trees in urban areas, these trees create environmental insurgencies.

3.TRANSPORTATION HEALTH AND HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS

Increasing urban population has created a tremendous pressure on the existing network of intra-

urban and inter-urban roads and highways as both the number and the volume of vehicular traffic increases within the city or in its outskirts at specific time of the day, especially during rush hours. The number of motorized vehicles plying in streets of Dhaka was around 140,000 in 1995, 185,000 in 2000 and 290,000 in 2007. Now it is around 3, 85,000. Apart from that, there is a question of registration and non-registration. Bangladesh Road and Transport Authority mentions, there are almost 29.48 lakh registered vehicles in the country.

At this moment high-rise buildings dominate many regions of Dhaka city. These buildings have enormous dissident reservoirs to hold water. The pressure of water in the distribution pipes of WASA is not enough to fill these huge reservoirs? water is tired from these pipes by illegally connecting water pumps straight on WASA lines. As a result, other houses in the neighborhood undergo from water shortage. Dhaka city is merely served by a sewerage system, which is not able of accommodating huge loads of sewage at specific points.

The high-rise apartment buildings are creating extra load of sewage at specific points at specific times of the day. This teeming may debilitate the whole system. Where there is no sewerage line, huge septic tanks need to be erected to clutch the sewage. If constructed in dangerous revitalize areas, this may contaminate the groundwater, pollute the land and lake ecology.

Dhaka suffers from traffic congestion, which is deteriorating, despite its low level of motorisation. This horrible situation prevails largely due to absolute lack of roads, deficient road network configuration and inefficient traffic management. The existing public transport system, bus transit operations in particular, is characterised as far short of the desirable mobility needs of the people in terms of reliability, comfort, speed and safety. In Dhaka, buses are generally considered unreliable and time-consuming to reach one's destination. It is one of the very few megacities in the world without a proper public transport system.

The present public transport

system in Dhaka city consists of only conventional bus services (buses and minibuses) and para-transits (e.g. rickshaws, auto-rickshaws, taxis, battery bikes, etc.). Lack of effective public transport system and preference of door-to-door services influence the augmentation of private cars and other forms of transport. The railway was very popular and still is a relatively safer and cheaper transport system in Bangladesh; as a consequence of the absence of proper initiatives and investment in the urban corridors, it could not play the expected role in Dhaka's public transport system. Moreover, rail tracks run through the Central Business Districts (CBDs) and congested areas of the city with numerous level crossings which result in enormous congestion.

All these factors have created a situation where cars and motorcycles are increasingly becoming a necessity for the middle class to get around in Dhaka. As a result, there is further congestion in roads and worsening air and noise pollution and safety issues. The number of registered motorised vehicles stands at 1,255,402 as of April 2018,

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an increase from 303,215 in 2003 (a fourfold increase in 15 years). More than 36 percent of all registered vehicles are in Dhaka (a total of 3,419,884 in Bangladesh) (BRTA 2012, 2018). During this period the percentage of buses and minibuses has remained almost the same; private vehicles, particularly the number of cars and motorcycles, have almost tripled. Public transport such as buses and minibuses has grown at a very insignificant rate even though the demand for public transport services is increasing. Motorcycles and cars constitute around 54 percent and 26 percent of total motorised vehicles respectively.

To improve the current situation and reorganise the existing traffic system methodically, the government prepared the Strategic Transport Plan (STP) for Dhaka (2005) which has been recently revised (it has now become Revised Strategic Transport Plan, RSTP since 2015). It recommended a package of comprehensive programmes for the development of transport infrastructure over a 20-year period. This strategy includes various types of

development agendas, such as three Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) and Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) (Metrorail) routes, more than 50 highway projects, expressways, flyovers, etc.

But unfortunately, the implementation of the components of STP or RSTP does not reflect the intention to mitigate transport problems of the masses. Ignoring the needs of non-motorised travellers and pedestrians, recent policies at all levels of the decision-making processes have focused mostly on trying to lessen the travel time for the motorised elite of the city by putting preference on the construction of numerous grade-separated flyovers, overpasses and interchanges (e.g. Jatrabari-Gulistan flyover, Kuril interchange, Banani overpass, expressways, etc).

The rapid motorisation and heavy infrastructural development which promote cars come with the depletion of transportation equity in a city. For example, from an environmental and equity perspective, major concerns exist regarding the unwanted increase of motorised two-wheelers. Some have even characterised the motorcycle as likely the “most challenging”

transport problem that Asia will face in the next decade. The rise of private transport and current prevalence of NMT (Non Motorised Traffic, mostly rickshaws) are not a sustainable solution although they may help to increase mobility in the short term. Already authorities tried to and have been successful in banning NMT from some parts of the city. So, like other developing cities around the world, NMT will be restricted in near future for Dhaka too.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AND CLIMATIC IMPACTS IN URBANIZATION

Global climate change and its current and potential consequences for life, property and prosperity are now accepted as the major challenge for human society in the next 100 years. By 2030, without significant investment to improve the resilience of cities around the world, climate change may push up to 77 million urban residents into poverty (UN, 2017). So, developing a sustainable city along with its basic infrastructure is of utmost important to ensure future sustainability. Building cities that “work”—

are inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable—requires intensive policy coordination and investment choices. Therefore, city-level actions will be a central part of sustainable development initiatives, where the world needs inclusive and sustainable urbanization as a milestone in the path towards socio-economic growth, as documented by SDG Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

Transport is the life of a city and choices on public transit options are fundamental decisions about a city's future growth and development. It is a key infrastructure sector that acts as a stimulus to economic growth and development, and an important element of strategies for poverty reduction, regional integration and national development including the environmental objective of limiting GHG emissions. As transport is one of the major contributors to global warming through burning fossil fuels, this sector could be one of the prime sectors where policies aiming to reduce GHG emissions will be most important. Sustainable transport that emphasizes the use of public transport, bicycles and

walking, and discourages the use of individual motorized vehicles like cars and motorcycles is essential to achieve many of the proposed SDGs and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and it is, therefore, mainstreamed across several SDGs and targets, especially those related to food security, health, energy, infrastructure, cities, and human settlements (UN, 2017).

Environmental hazards are one of the unfortunate by-products of 21st-century urbanization and industrialization. World Bank report has analyzed on environmental crises in Bangladesh—the report titled “Enhancing Opportunities for Clean and Resilient Growth in Urban Bangladesh” clarifying the integration of boosting economic growth and attention to the environmental security. The data shows that deaths caused by pollution in 2015 in Bangladesh stand at 28% —the highest in South Asia. In the same year, there were around 234,000 deaths due to environmental pollution and related health risks, including 80,000 in urban areas. This is more than ten times the number

of deaths resulting from road accidents in 2015.

4.1 Water Security and Flooding

Water security should be ensured for all citizens before it is too late. In urbanization, all processes are viewed in relation to the city. Generally, better food supply, good medical care, education, jobs, industrialization, commercialization, electrification, specialization of professions, and entertainment are the basic causes of urban growth. Accessible energy plays an important role in our development -- with this, people can enjoy all the modern facilities. By establishing road communication, an undeveloped area may be connected with a developed area. It helps the people of the areas, the use of information, technology, and media for an improved standard of living.

From 2016 to 2030, a 35% population increase is expected in the top ten megacities. Forecasts indicate cities in developing countries including Karachi, Lagos, and Dhaka will surpass cities like New York, Osaka, and Sao Paulo by 2030. This represents

a 50% increase in demand for energy and water, generating challenges that exert pressure on water resources and threaten global water security. This has a palpable effect on public health, economics, and development. Local solutions for local problems are most suited to meet these challenges. As more than three-quarters (76%) of the world's megacities are coastal; there will be a considerable impact on water eco-systems from ridge to reef. Because of this, local and regional authorities lead initiatives targeting water-related obstacles, including housing gaps, climate change, and an increased demand for food, energy, and water.

Climate change, in particular, represents a daunting challenge for cities, as 40% of the world's population will live in river basins under severe water stress, while 20% will risk floods by 2030. Flooding and droughts have increased globally, and the impact is devastating.

4.2 ARE WE BREATHING TOXIN THROUGH NOSE?

Dhaka has been historically infamous for being heavily polluted. It was termed as the

most polluted city when the presence of lead (Pb) in the air was reported to be higher than in the atmosphere of any other place in the world back in 1997. Pollution from traffic and brick kilns has been identified as two of the most significant factors by studies. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, in order to improve the severe situation, the authorities took some important decisions (e.g. banning two-stroke engines, introducing Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), etc). But other than numerous sporadic studies and projects, there has been little systematic research or successful project implementation on air pollution in the city. Unless the situation becomes extremely hazardous or almost uninhabitable, what the authorities usually do is adopt the "do nothing" approach.

The main culprits for air pollution are large numbers of high-polluting vehicles, impure fuel, inefficient land use, overall poor traffic management, and industries (especially brick kilns). The most important pollutants have been identified as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide,

lead, nitrogen oxides, ozone, hydrocarbons, suspended particulate matter and last but not least, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 10µm (PM10 and PM2.5). Observations show that the concentration of sulfur dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides goes up in the dry season significantly. The same is true for PM2.5 and PM10. The estimated PM emissions from different modes indicate that around 54 percent emission contribution is from buses/minibuses, followed by trucks and tankers (26 percent). The black spot areas for PM were located in the intercity routes and the major bus terminals. The bus terminals (Gabtoli and Sayedabad) showed average estimated values above 110 µg/m³ of PM. Locations with highest concentrations of PM are Sheraton, Farmgate, Sonargaon, Mohakhali-Gulshan intersection and Banglamotor.

When a team of researchers performed field studies in the 90s, to measure ambient NO₂ concentration in 51 street locations, one residential area and four personal exposures, 35 of them were identified

as black spots. Most polluted locations of nitrogen oxides were Sayedabad bus stand, Sheraton hotel roundabout, Sonargaon hotel roundabout, Farmgate intersection and Moghbazar intersection. The calculation of nitrogen oxides indicated that buses and minibuses (diesel operated) and motor cars have a significant contribution of nitrogen oxides (30 percent), followed by heavy-duty vehicles (trucks and tankers) (28 percent). The situation has gotten much worse now after 20 years, as there have been no visible steps to improve the situation. Researchers found that nitrogen oxide and sulfur oxide emissions from transportation systems in national pollution averaged 34 percent and 47 percent, respectively. In case of sulfur dioxide in Dhaka, the contribution mainly comes from high sulfur content in the diesel fuel. It was estimated that buses powered by diesel fuel contribute 58 percent sulfur dioxide emission followed by trucks and tankers at 34 percent.

At present, air pollution in metropolitan Dhaka has been increasing at a steady rate for more than three

decades. Annual average increases of 6.5 percent in nitrogen oxides, 5.8 percent in hydrocarbons, 5.9 percent in carbon monoxide, 5.6% in PM and 6 percent in sulfur oxide emissions were observed from 1981 to 1996. These rates have certainly not gone down, as the number of motorised vehicles is rapidly increasing, which results in chronic congestion almost at every intersection, resulting in more and more emissions. It is proven that the impact of policy decisions (e.g. banning of two-stroke engines and leaded gasoline, introduction of CNG, etc.) can have far-reaching effects in a positive way. The ever-increasing amount of PM2.5 and PM10 is getting out of hand, and making the city one of the most polluted in the world. If we do not take proper effective measures to mitigate the problem now, we will face grave consequences.

Dhaka is probably one of the very few megacities in the world without any properly planned design or guideline for expansion of the mass transit system. There are few others like us such as Lagos, Karachi and Kinshasa, but none of them has a population density

of about 50,000 people per square kilometre. According to some projections, approximately 24 million and 35 million people will reside in Dhaka by 2030 and 2050 respectively. So, if Dhaka is to survive the juggernaut called “development” and “urbanisation”, it must have a proper plan not only to provide guidelines on paper but also for implementation in reality—and there is little scope for mistakes.

4.3 HOW EXCESSIVE HORN AFFECTS PUBLIC HEALTH?

The world is sprint through industrial expansion and methodical sequence. No matter what, sometimes it's true or counterfeit since somewhere people are blameless victim of socio-cide or somewhere eco-cides are occurring for the interest of few people or community. In 2017, Richard Thaler won noble prize for “nudge theory” in economics section. This theory is very imperative for the interest of mass people, the society, sustainable economic strength and global environmental security.

Nudge is a word from Latina which means to push through

arm. It's very effective that various states are taking this at their prime minister or president offices – England, Singapore and Australia. Basically there are four nudges – mindful nudge, mindless nudge, encouraging nudge and finally discouraging nudge. Mindful nudges guide people to more controlled state – ensuring peace in a society from criminalization, drinking pure water, controlling unwanted noise, eating non-adulterated food, saving money, stop smoking, protecting wildlife and forest, integrating climatic education, looking forward for poverty reduction. Mindless nudges use emotions to influence the as usual decisions that people seize. Encouraging nudges facilitate the implementation or continuation of a particular behavior – actually the attitude which is in good physical shape for economy, society, ecology and nature. And finally, discouraging nudges hinder or prevent behavior that is believed to be unwanted – kill general people though violating laws, road accident, food adulteration, intellectual fraud, telecasting sexism though mass-media, gender discrimination and even environmental

insurgencies.

Through using this theory – Australia, Singapore and England are taking people and society oriented policy. They initiate a public platform where people raise their voice to resolve or adapt the problems or burning issues. As a result of geo-graphical location and people's unsustainable behavior towards nature, Bangladesh is a guiltless victim of climate change and environmental hazards.

For example, excessive noise is very inimical for public health and Environment. Dhaka city is a multitude area in Bangladesh. The elemental survey has been conducted on different industries, hospitals and bus stations in Dhaka city by taking insight of laborers, traffic polices, drivers, passengers, shopkeepers and doctors.

The observation is that average level of noise at industrial area is 88.59 DB, Hospital area is 70.57 DB and Bus station area is 100 DB. Every areas are go beyond the standard level of noise if we consider the standard level of noise at industrial area is

50-60 DB, Hospital area is 45 DB and Bus station area is 70 DB. In this context, lack of engineering controls, using analogue machines and lack of awareness of noise in urban area creates insurgencies on public health and nature. Other hand, corporate grabbers are not cooperative to environment and general laborer, which creates auditory, psychological and physiological effects on general people.

To control excessive noise insurgencies at both rural and urban area, under the 'noise control act – 2006', local government may arrange a agreement with automobiles groups, owner of different vehicles and specifically train the vehicles driver to resolve the noise pollution which is very harmful for public health and particularly for school going children and pregnant women. If we can do effectively, it will be a mindful nudge. We may push nudge among people by noise impacts awareness program. People may be change their behavior if he thinks that my uncontrolled horn or unwanted noise from construction or train or concerts or creates negative

externality for the people and natural settings.

5. URBAN ECOLOGICAL THREATS OF CELL PHONE TOWERS RADIATION

Currently, there are more than 12 cores cell phone users and nearly 21,600 cell phone towers in Bangladesh to meet the communication demand. The amount of Grameenphone towers is 9,500, Banglalink is 5,300, Robi is 3,056, Airtel is 1700 and Teletalk is 594. As a result, people have been debating about associated health risk due to radiation from cell phone and cell tower. In Dhaka city, cell towers are mushrooming all over the places. GrameenPhone, Banglalink, Robi, TeleTalk, Airtel are major mobile carriers in Bangladesh. Due to great demand of mobile phone in Bangladesh various operator have built their tower and networking system through antenna all over the country. In Bangladesh, there are three types of mobile towers are used. These are, Roof Top Tower, Green Field Tower and Green Field Roof Top Tower. Department of Theoretical Physics, University of Dhaka; and 6. Department

of Environment) as well as document review and by key informant interview with some experts. In general, there are 3 indicators to measure radiation which are explained below:

5.1 POWER DENSITY:

Power density is the amount of power per unit volume. In energy transformers like batteries, fuel cells, motors, etc. it refers to a volume. According to the world health organization (WHO), the safety limits of radiation levels at different frequency bands are;

Frequency band	Power density
CDMA 450	2.2 W/m ²
GSM 900	4.7 W/m ²
GSM 1800	9.0 W/m ²
UTMS	10.01 W/m ²

Table 1: Standard Level of Power Density

B a n g l a d e s h Telecommunication Regulatory Commission has carried some measurements of radiated power density from all cell phone tower sites in Dhaka city and found the following outputs;

Frequency band	Power density
CDMA 450	2.5 W/m ²
GSM 900	10.38 W/m ²
GSM 1800	10.35 W/m ²
UTMS	5.5 W/m ²

CDMA 450	2.5 W/m ²
GSM 900	10.38 W/m ²
GSM 1800	10.35 W/m ²
UTMS	5.5 W/m ²

Table 2: Level of Power Density in Bangladesh

5.2 ELECTRIC FIELD STRENGTH:

Electric field strength is a quantitative expression of the intensity of an electric field at a particular location. According to the world health organization (WHO), the safety limits of electric field strength at different frequency bands are;

Frequency band	Electric field
CDMA 450	29 v/m
GSM 900	42 v/m
GSM 1800	58 v/m
UTMS	61 v/m

Table 3: Standard Level of Electric Field Strength

According to Bangladesh telecommunication regulatory commission electric field strength through different frequency bands from all cell phone tower sites in Dhaka are;

Frequency band	Power density
CDMA 450	62.56 v/m

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society

GSM 900	51.05 v/m
GSM 1800	71.50 v/m
UTMS	65.05 v/m

Table 4: Level of Electric Field Strength in Bangladesh

5.3 SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE:

Specific absorption rate is related to electric field value and absorption of human tissue, can be used to check safety hazards. The world health organization has given the standard rate 1.66 w/kg. But the situation of Bangladesh on absorption is different.

Frequency band	Specific absorption rate (Bangladesh)
CDMA 450	1.75
GSM 900	1.83
GSM 1800	1.91
UTMS	2.05

Table 4: Specific Absorption Rate in Bangladesh

Radiation from Cell phone and cell tower affects the birds, animals, plant and environment. One would never see a bee, sparrow, pigeon, or any bird flying and staying near the cell tower. The reason is that surface area of a bird is relatively larger than their weight in comparison to human

body, so they absorb more radiation. In several countries, an abrupt disappearance of bees has been several years back and was associated with the rising electromagnetic pollution. This is known as Colony Collapse Disorder where bees cannot find their way back to the hive as a result of consistent electromagnetic back ground noise that seems to disrupt intercellular communication within individual bees. When honey bee colonies were exposed with radiation, the honeycomb weight and area were reduced and returning time of honey bees increased compared to similar non-exposed colonies. The current vanishing of honey bees can have serious consequences for human health. When birds are exposed to weak electromagnetic fields, they disorient and begin to fly in all directions, which explain migratory birds undermining navigational abilities. A large number of birds like pigeons, sparrows, swans are getting lost due to interference from the new "unseen enemy". During recent decades there has been a marked decline of the house sparrow population. A stable house sparrow population indicates

a healthy ecosystem for human beings in terms of air and water quality, vegetation and other parameters of habitat quality. Whereas, a declining population of the bird provides a warning that the urban ecosystem is experiencing some environmental changes unsuitable for human health in the immediate future. It is proved that cows grazing near cell towers are more likely to experience still births, spontaneous abortions, birth deformities, behavioral problems and general declines in overall health. Moving cattle herds away from such towers has reportedly led to immediate health improvements. Exposing dairy cows to magnetic fields can also result in reduction in milk yield, changed milk composition and fertility problems. Similarly, impaired immune system in sheep, reproductive and developmental problems in dogs and cats, anxiety and alarm in rabbits, frequent death of domestic animals such as, hamsters, and guinea pigs living near base stations of mobile telecommunication towers has been observed. Apart from bees, birds and animals, electromagnetic

radiation emanating from cell towers can also affect vegetables, crops and plants in its vicinity. Studies show definitive clues that cell phone tower radiation can choke seeds, inhibit germination and root growth, thereby affecting the overall growth of agricultural crops and plants. Trees located inside the main beam, have much lower fruit yield, have dried tops, show slow growth and high susceptibility to illnesses and plagues. Also, electromagnetic radiation generates heat, which may kill micro-organisms present in the soil near it. This in turn harms those organisms which feed on them and disturbs the ecological cycle. I have seen different problems among the people in Dhaka city. Different mobile operators have established their tower at populated zone. As a result, nowadays people are facing inimical problems. Such as sleeping disturbances, headache, dizziness, changes in anxiety, depression, generalized burningsensation, episodes of shaking, fits, mood disorders, palpitation, diarrhea, skin rash, libido disease, fatigue, irritability, memory loss, hopelessness, heaviness of

chest etc. But people of Dhaka city are still unaware about electromagnetic radiation and its impact.

6. ORGANIC FERTILIZER FROM URBAN SOLID WASTES TO ROOF-TOP GARDENING

The management of waste is one of the obligatory functions of urban governance institutions in Bangladesh. The yearly escalation in urban population of Bangladesh is over 3.3per cent. Population Division of UN (2016) has mentioned the urban Population Status in Bangladesh: it was 23.8per cent in 2000; 30.4 per cent in 2010 and 2016 it is now 34.9per cent. It can be 38per cent of the total population by the year of 2020. at the same time waste generation has also augmented proportionately with the intensification of urban inhabitants. Disposal of solid wastes in all the urban areas is inadequate. Each day 4000 tons solid waste and 22000 tons tannery waste mixes with water in 4 rivers of Dhaka city. Although there are 1000 street cleaners in the Dhaka city corporation, most of the streets are never swept. Nowadays, in south city corporation – 3500 tons waste

are generated where 1900 tons are processed. But 1600 tons are out of processing. Poles apart industries and their contribution to pollution in Dhaka city are: Pulp & paper - 48%; pharmaceuticals - 16%; Metals - 15%; Food industry - 12%; Fertilizers/pesticides - 7%. In this context, identifying degradable materials from household garbage, industrial wastes, we may plan to manufacture organic fertilizer to use in urban roof-top gardening.

Roof-top gardening are very unique and beautiful. This means that home owners will probably use less insulation on their roofs when they build and they will also use less energy to both heat and cool their homes. Studies have shown that roof-top garden can reduce cooling costs by 25 per cent during the summer months alone. Green roofs are energy-efficient, reduce heat instability and less energy for cooling or heating can lead to significant cost savings. Roof-top gardening also burns fewer crude oil that is fewer greenhouse gases, which is great for everyone. In Dhaka city, there are 6,000 rooftop gardens. To encourage people to set up

such gardens, the two Dhaka city corporations may take a decision to reduce holding tax if any family goes for rooftop gardening.

The many benefits of rooftop gardens in urban zone to public, private, economic and social sectors, as well as to the global environment are really inclusive and sustainable. Eco-friendly rooftop garden can generate oxygen which is an excellent way to ensure sustainable cities and communities. Integration of city corporations, community peoples and agricultural extension network make a platform to transform organic materials from solid waste to inject in roof-top gardening in Dhaka.

Although Bangladesh is making some efforts to resolve some of urban environmental crises, no efforts will be adequate to face these challenges without identifying the underlying causes nationally and addressing them locally. To make our cities livable, we need a great push from within the government. Decentralization of power, empowerment of local governments and the establishment of more city councils could be some

good first steps. In order for Bangladesh to truly become a developed country, our urban centers would need to be transformed into global cities by 2041. That will require more research and effort to discover a sustainable urban planning strategy that would best suit our cities and communities.

7. PRINCIPLE OF INTELLIGENT URBANISM FOR BANGLADESH

This principle of intelligent urbanism states there is a level of human habitation intensity wherein the resources that are consumed will be replaced through the replenishing natural cycles of the seasons, creating environmental equilibrium. Intelligent urbanism induced opportunities are in urban area: primary education, skill development; primary health care, potable water security, solid waste disposal and hygiene; urban facilities like storm drainage, street lights, roads and footpaths; recreation and entertainment; Transport, energy, communications; public participation; Finance and investment mechanisms; urban open space where goods and services can be

produced; and rudimentary economic infrastructure.

If we search for sustainable urbanization through intelligent urbanism theory, we have to address disparities between rich and poor, insecurity and social unrest, diversion of resources to safety and security and inability to cope with demand for services. In urban area of Bangladesh, people are so much insecure to access drinking water, electricity, gas lines, clay, cables and drainage water road, beggar free footpath. As we are targeting for middle income country by 2021, greening the transportation system, ecological hazards free high-rise buildings, co-ordination among RAJUK, DCC, WASA; polluters-pay industrial system, context demands to employ theory of intelligent urbanism.

The planetary crises both for rural and urban area are uprising day by day due to global warming and climate change. The world urbanism day demand the nexus among environmental security, heritage conservation, mass people oriented appropriate technology, infrastructure-

efficiency, time-oriented land use planning, social security access, transit-oriented development, decentralization, public participation, regional integration, human to humane development and institutional integrity for good looking sustainable cities and communities.

8. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Bangladesh is on the way of middle income country. Time offers to value the people's development or collective wellbeing. In this context, the concept of nudge by behavioral change is essential to address environmental, social and climatic crises urban area. It can be such a ways – contemplation (aware and behavior towards the problems), preparation (intends to take action), actions (practices to desired behavior), maintenance (works to sustain the behavior change).

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