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| Abstract |  |
| Bangladesh is a country encompassing six seasons: summer, rainy, autumn, late autumn, winter and spring. But due to the negative consequences of ever-increasing global warming and other environmental factors, we are in danger of losing a few of these. Some unusual patterns have been being noticed for last couple of years in case of seasonal cycle. The winter is getting shorter and shorter whereas the summer is lengthening more and more. The objective of this study is to assess the patterns of climate change in Bangladesh along with some related environmental factors like deforestation, urbanization, and carbon di oxide (CO2) emissions over the years based on historical data available. Data on average monthly temperature and rainfall along with proportion of forest area with respect to land area in Bangladesh between 1901 to 2015 have been collected from the website of World Bank. Deforestation data between 1990 to 2010 in Bangladesh have been collected from the website of mongabay.com whereas urbanization data between 1901 to 2016 have been collected from the website of banglapedia.org. Finally, information about in CO2 emissions in Bangladesh from 1972 to 2016 have been collected from the website of World Bank and ychart.com. Pearson’s correlation coefficients have been calculated and test of associations have been performed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science). Statistical significance has been determined as p-value ≤ 0.05. Strong positive correlation (r = 0.795) between temperature and rainfall has been observed which is statistically significant as well (p-value = 0.002), whereas highly negative correlation (r = - 0.952) has been found between forest area percentage with respect to land area and CO2 emission which is also statistically significant as well (p-value = 0.003). The findings of the study are important since the pattern of the seasons of Bangladesh determine its economy as well as entire lifestyle of the people. | |