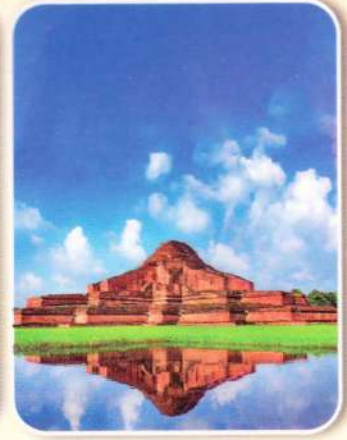
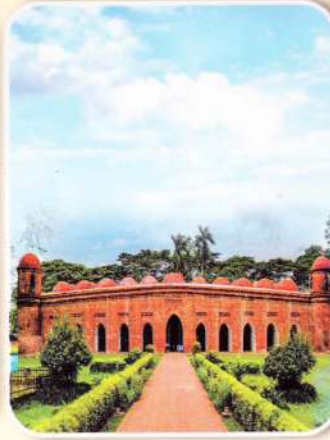
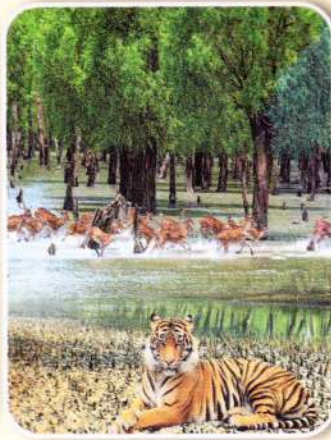


# Bangladesh

Tourist Attractions



**Bangladesh Tourism Board**

# Father of the Nation



**Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman**





## Bangabandhu Memorial Museum

**D**hanmondi 32 where the residence of Father of our nation is also known as as "Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Memorial Museum". It was inaugurated as museum on August 14, 1994. A board of trustees is formed to look after the museum and the house of Tungipara. Here tourists will find numerous collections and memory of Father of our nation.





**Bangabandhu  
Sheikh  
Mujibur  
Rahman's  
cemetery at  
Tungipara,  
Gopalganj**



# Dhaka Division







## Bangladesh National Parliament

**B**efore its completion, the first and second Parliaments used the old Sangsad Bhaban, which currently serves as the Prime Minister's Office.

Construction was started in 1961 when Bangladesh was the then East Pakistan, led by Ayub Khan from the West Pakistan capital of Islamabad. As part of his efforts to decrease the disparity and secessionist tendencies of East Pakistan, Khan aimed to make Dhaka a second capital, with appropriate facilities for an assembly.

Jatiya Sangsad was designed by Louis Kahn. The government sought assistance from South Asian activist and architect Muzharul Islam who recommended bringing in the world's top architects for the project. He initially attempted to bring Alvar Aalto and Le Corbusier, who were both were unavailable at the time. Islam then enlisted his former teacher at Yale, Louis Kahn.

Construction was halted during the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War and was completed on 28 January 1982. Kahn died when the project was approximately three-quarters completed and it continued under David Wisdom, who worked for Kahn.

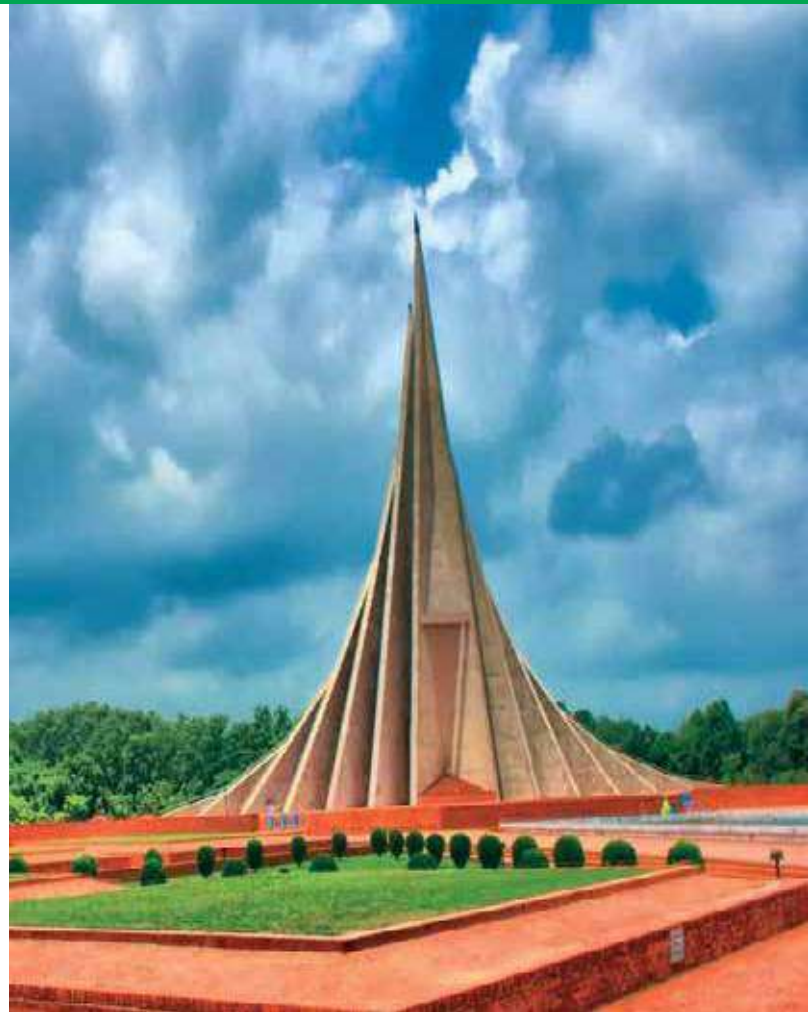




# National Martyrs' Memorial



The National Martyr's Memorial is situated only 25 kilometers from Dhaka, in Savar. The monument, dedicated to all the martyrs who lost their lives in the liberation war, was designed by Syed Mainul Hossain. Spanning a height of 150 feet, the National Martyr's Memorial consists of seven triangular-shaped structures, each representing a historic moment in the creation of Bangladesh—the Language Movement in 1952, the legislative election victory United Front in 1954, the Constitution Movement in 1956, the Education Movement 1962, the 6-point Movement in 1966, the Mass Uprising in 1969, and finally, the Liberation War in 1971. It is not just one of the most prominent Liberation War memorials in Dhaka, but a national symbol of Bangladesh.





# Central Shaheed Minar

The Shaheed Minar (Shohid Minar lit. "Martyr Monument") is a national monument in Dhaka, Bangladesh, established to commemorate those killed during the Bengali Language Movement demonstrations of 1952 in then East Pakistan.

On 21 and 22 February 1952, students from Dhaka University and Dhaka Medical College and political activists were killed when the Pakistani police force opened fire on Bengali protesters who were demanding official status for their native tongue, Bengali. The massacre occurred near Dhaka Medical College and Ramna Park in Dhaka. A makeshift monument was erected on 23 February by students of Dhaka medical college and other educational institutions, but soon demolished on 24 February by the Pakistani police force.

The Language Movement gained momentum, and after a long struggle, Bengali gained official status in Pakistan (with Urdu) in 1956. To commemorate the dead, the Shaheed Minar was designed and built by Bangladeshi sculptors Hamidur Rahman in







# Dhaka City

The capital of Bangladesh

Dhaka is the economic, political and cultural center of Bangladesh. It is one of the major cities of South Asia, the largest city in Eastern South Asia and among the Bay of Bengal countries; and one of the largest cities among OIC countries. As part of the Bengal plain, the city is bounded by the Buriganga River, Turag River, Dhaleshwari River and Shitalakshya River.





# Dhakeshwari Temple

**D**hakeshwari Temple is the national Temple of Bangladesh. It is a famous Hindu temple in Dhaka. The name “Dhakeshwari” means “Goddess of Dhaka”. This temple is regarded as the most important Hindu place of worship in Bangladesh.







## Lalbagh Fort

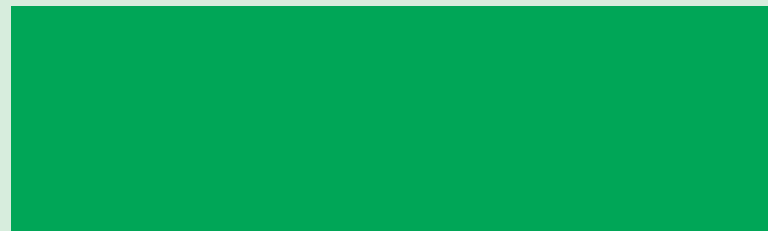
**L**albagh Fort or Fort Aurangabad, an incomplete Mughal palace fortress at Dhaka stands on the river Buriganga in the southwestern part of the old city. The construction of the fort was commenced in 1678 by prince Muhammad Azam during his 15 month long Vice-Royalty of Bengal, but before he could complete the work he was recalled by Aurangzeb. His successor, Shaista Khan, did not continue the work, though he stayed in Dhaka up to 1688.





## Ahsan Manzil

**A**hsan Manzil is one of the most significant architectural palaces of Dhaka City. This beautiful two-storied palace on the bank of the Buriganga is constructed on a raised platform. It is a robust building of 125.4 m length and 28.7 m width. The building, which was once used by Nawabs and visited by majesties and high-ups, is now a museum. In addition to the building with its dome a lot of articles including rare photographs, art works, furniture and decoration pieces, utensils used by the Nawabs of Bengal at home and court attract the visitors. The museum is managed by the National Museum.







## Curzon Hall

**C**urzon Hall, meant to be a town hall originally, was named after Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, who laid its foundation in 1904. This magnificent establishment is now a part of Science Faculty of the University of Dhaka. The robust, architecturally representative of Europe and India, with the garden and open space, is just fabulous.





# Armenian Church

**A**rmenian Church a historically significant architectural monument is situated at the Armanitola area of old Dhaka. The church bears testimony to the existence of a significant Armenian community in this region in the 17th and 18th centuries. The church is 750 feet (230 m) in length and has 4 doors, 27 windows. Mother Teresa stayed in this church compound during a 1996 visit to Dhaka.





# The Rose Garden Palace

The Rose Garden Palace is a 19th century mansion situated in K.M. Das Lane in Tikatully of old Dhaka. It was built by landlord (zamindar) Hrishikesh Das. This palace became the birthplace of the Awami League in 1949, when East Bengali liberal and social democrats converged on Dhaka to form an alternative political force against the Muslim League in Pakistan. Recently the government of the People's Republic has bought the mansion.





# Mohera Zamindar Bari

The zamindar house was established in Mirzapur, Tangail, in 1890 by Kali Charan Saha. During the Bangladesh Liberation war, the Pakistan Army attacked the Mehera zamindar's house and killed five villagers, including the wife of the zamindar house (1971). Later the zamindar family left the country by boat on the river Lohajang. It was here that the Mukti Bahini camp was set up. An initiative was taken to establish this zamindar house as a police training school in 1982. The Police Training School was upgraded to a Police Training Center 1990.





# Pahela Baishakh

**P**ahela Baishakh romanized: Pahela Boishakh or more commonly known as Pohela Boishakh in Bangladesh and Poila Boishakh in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and parts of Jharkhand is the first day of the Bengali calendar which is also the official calendar of Bangladesh. This festival is celebrated on 14 April in Bangladesh and 15 April in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura, and Assam (Barak Valley) by Bengalis regardless of religious faith. Pahela Baishakh traces its roots back to Mughal rule in this region and also the proclamation of tax collection reforms of Akbar.







## Padma Multipurpose Bridge

**T**he Padma Multipurpose Bridge is a multipurpose road-rail bridge across the Padma River, the main distributary of Ganges, under construction in Bangladesh with its own resources. It connects Louhajong, Munshiganj to Shariatpur and Madaripur, linking the south-west of the country, to northern and eastern regions.







# Hatirjheel

**H**atirjheel is a lakefront in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Before 2009, it was a slum area that has been transformed into a recreation area as well as an alternate way to ease traffic congestion.

There is a Legend that the elephants of Dhaka's Pilkhana used to take baths in these wetlands – hence the name Hatirjheel.

Hatirjheel is located at the centre of the capital city, Dhaka. It has a latitude of 23.7496 and a longitude of 90.3968. In other words, the Hatirjheel has coordinates of 23°44'58.47"N 90°23'48.35"E. The area stretches from Sonargaon Hotel in the south to all the way to Banasree in the north. The place is surrounded by Tejgaon, Gulshan, Badda, Rampura, Banasree, Niketon, and Maghbazar, and it made the transportation of the people living near these areas much easier.







## Panam Nagar City

**P**anam City known as the lost city, a historic place and important archeological site in Bangladesh situated in Sonargaon Upazila of Narayanganj District. You will be astonished to know that the structures are older than around 400-500 years. This is called the oldest Capital of Bengal along the ancient Silk Road from the Bengal delta to China and Central Asia.

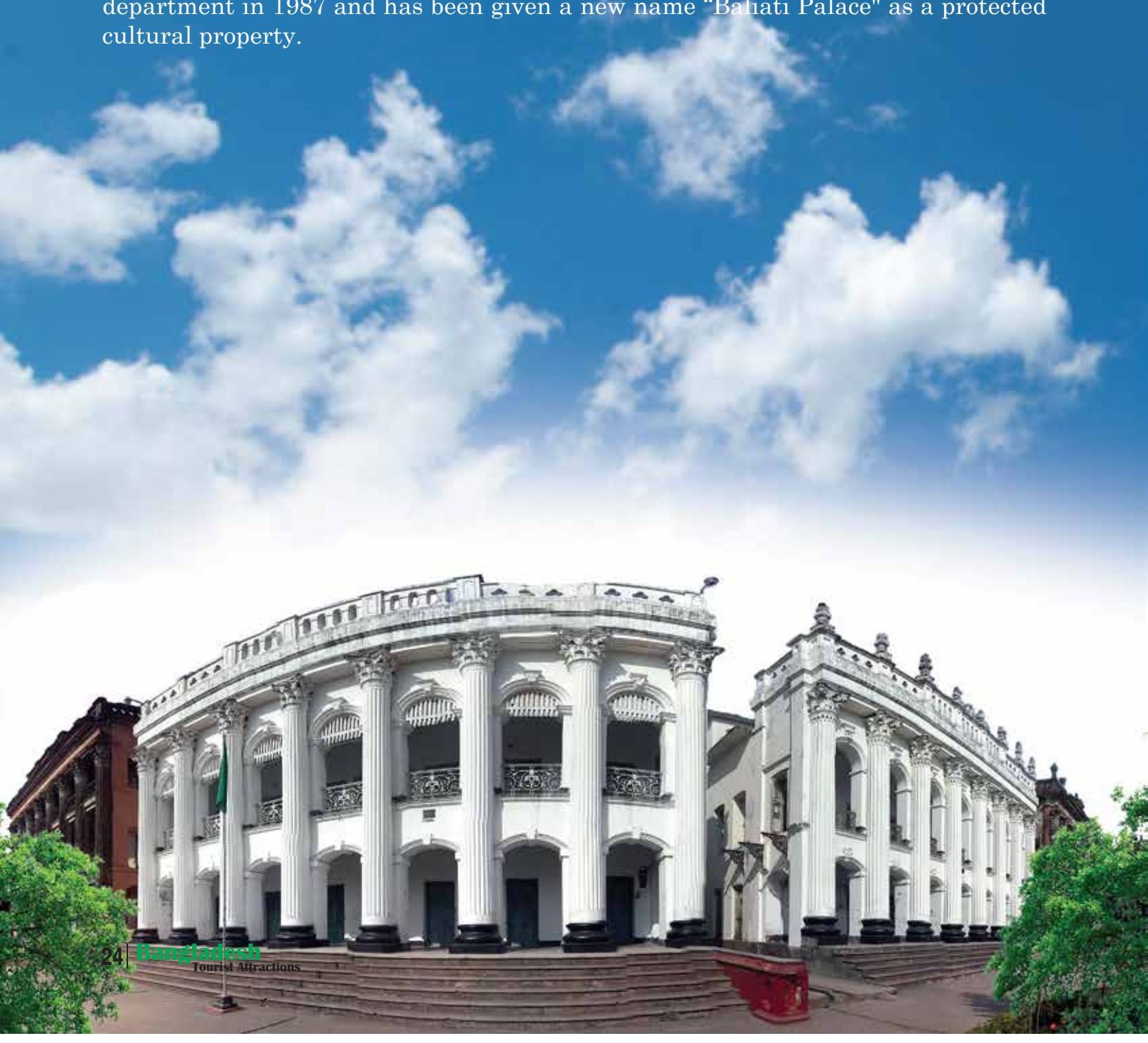




# Baliati Zamindar Bari

## Manikganj

**B**aliati Zamindar Bari is located at the village of Baliati, in Saturia Upazila of Manikganj District. The palace is situated on a lush and sprawling premise, approximately 16,000 square meters. Back side of the palace has a pond having four ghats. It is one of the finest specimens of the 19<sup>th</sup> century monuments of the renaissance colonial style in Bangladesh. The founder of the Baliati Zaminder Bari was Govinda Ram Shaha, who was a big salt merchant, built the Complex (Bari). This remarkable complex has been acquired by the Bangladesh archeological department in 1987 and has been given a new name “Baliati Palace” as a protected cultural property.





# Mosque of Dhaka



Dhaka is called the City of Mosques. The Mosques are exquisitely designed and of different size and styles. Baitul Mukarram Mosque is the National Mosque and the biggest one in the City. Some old Mosques of the city with their great look, such as, Kartalab Khan Mosque, Chawk Masjid, Mirza Mosque, Sat Gambuj Mosque and Tara Masjid attract a great number of tourists.

## Star Mosque

Star Mosque is one of the most famous tourist attractions of old Dhaka. Hundreds of blue stars have been created on the domes of white marble. The motif of stars dominates the decoration and so the mosque is called the Star Mosque (Tara Masjid in Bengali).





The National Mosque of Bangladesh is designed in the style of the Ka'aba of Mecca. The eight storied mosque can accommodate about 40,000 people at a time for performing their prayers. It is the biggest mosque of Bangladesh and the 10th biggest in the world which preserves the traditional principles of the Mughal Architectures.

# Baitul Mukarram National Mosque





# Chattogram

## Division





# Chattogram Hill Tracts

The Chattogram Hill Tracts is an area within the Chattogram Division in southeastern Bangladesh, bordering India and Myanmar. Covering 13,295 square kilometres, they formed a single district until 1984, when they were divided into three districts: Khagrachari Hill District, Rangamati Hill District, and Bandarban District. Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT) the only extensive hilly area in Bangladesh lies in southeastern part of the country (210° 25' N to 230° 45'N latitude and 910° 54'E to 920° 50'E longitude) bordering Myanmar on the southeast, the Indian state of Tripura on

the north, Mizoram on the east and Chattogram district on the west. The area of the Chattogram Hill Tracts is about 13,184 km<sup>2</sup>, which is approximately one-tenth of the total area of Bangladesh. The Chattogram Hill Tracts, combining three hilly districts of Bangladesh: Rangamati, Khagrachhari and Bandarban districts. The mountainous rugged terrain with deep forests, lakes and falls gives it a divergent character from the rest of Bangladesh.







# Amiakhum Waterfall

**A**miakhum Waterfall is one of the most beautiful waterfalls in Bangladesh and an excellent place to travel. Every traveler should have a tour plan to visit this beautiful tourism spot of Bandarban at least once and then they will feel to visit that travel spot again and again. Amiyakhum is situated at a remote area called Tindu of Thanchi upazilla under Bandarban Hill District in Bangladesh. It's near to Bangladesh Myanmar Border. This waterfall is situated in one of the most remote areas in Bandarban.





# Devtakhum

**A** There are many small and big khum scattered in Bandarban. Khum means reservoir. The most beautiful and big khum is Devtakhum. Its length is 600 feet. It is known that all the giant wild animals are hidden in these huts. Devtakum or Devtakhum is a khum located in Roangchhari, Bandarban district. All the captivating pictures of Devatakhum must have been seen through social media! This place can be called a pilgrimage place for adventure lovers. The view of the river Jharna flowing through the middle of the giant stone slope immediately took everyone to the realm of imagination.







## Panoramic Beauties of Hill

**T**he south eastern part of Bangladesh is endowed with small and medium range of hills and mountains which is the last part of the great Himalayas extending south to the Bay of Bengal. This region is one of the most diverse regions in the country and the home of eleven indigenous ethnic groups. Panoramic scenic beauty, simple and colorful indigenous lifestyle, fine beaches and its importance as a commercial hub of the country have made Chattogram as one of the prominent tourist destinations in Bangladesh.





# Boga Lake

**B**oga Lake, the highest hill enclaved lake of Bangladesh situated around 1216 feet above sea level is-18-kilometer away from Ruma upazila headquarter of Bandarban district. There are many mythological stories about the creation of this lake which inspire the young and adventure lovers to explore this breathtakingly beautiful wonderful natural reservoir of blue waters trekking all the way from Ruma.







# Nafakhum



**N**afakhum, one of the most amazing waterfalls in Bangladesh is situated in the deep forest of Bandarban. The fall is created when wild hilly river Sangu suddenly falls down. It is a perfect place for adventure lovers as well as nature lovers. You need to walk for about 2-3 hours from Remakri of Thannchi upazila to reach the spot.



# Shubolong Fall

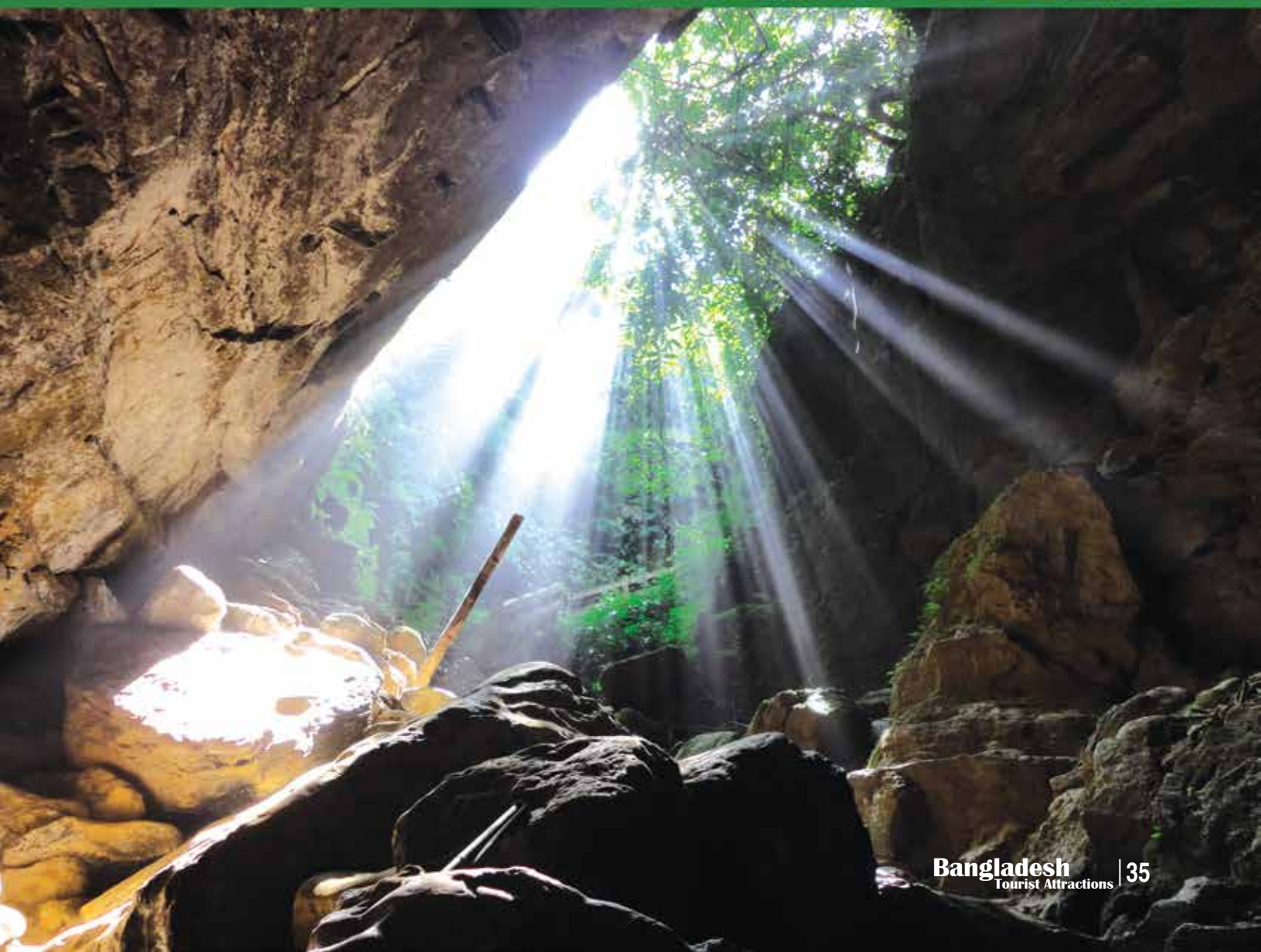
If you are looking for a waterfall surrounded by high hills and the divine natural beauty, the Shuvolong waterfall will be your destination. This magnificent waterfall invites you to take a look at its charming beauty and to tell a few words in praising it. It is situated in the Rangamati district and can be reached only by boat. The fall is full of beauty during the rains. Shuvolong Waterfall is a beautiful waterfall in Rangamati. The only available path to reach the waterfall is through the lake. People visit there by boat. It is a famous place with tourists for the waterfall, high hills, and the nature surrounding it offers. This waterfall is just before the Shubholong Bazar. So that Shuvolong is easily accessible by speed boat or motor boats from Rangamati.





# Alutla Cave

**A**lutla Hill Cave is a 150 meter long and very attractive tourist spot in Bangladesh. It is surrounded by deep green forest. This cave is approximately 100 meters long and very dark. It is often considered as the mysterious beauty of Alutla hill. If you are brave and an adventure lover, then this is a perfect spot to conquer. There is no risk at all; it is an absolutely safe cave. It will take 15 minutes to pass the cave. Most interesting thing is the cold water flowing beneath the cave. From the top of the hill, you can see all around the Khagrachhari town. Also, This place is an excellent picnic spot.







# Sajek Valley

**S**ajek is located in the verdant hills of Kasalong range of mountains amidst the serene and exotic beauty of nature. Lofty mountains, dense forest, sprawling grasslands and miles of hilly tracks feature the valley. Simple and basic indigenous life style of local people is just fabulous for the visitors to spend a day.





**S**ajek is a union at Baghaichari Upazila in Rangamati district. Basically it is name of a river which separates Bangladesh from India. The river flows into the Karnaphuli River in the Chattogram Hill Tracts. Sajek Valley is situated in the North angle of Rangamati, near the Mizoram border area. The valley is 1,800 ft high from sea level. Many small rivers flow through the hills; among them Kachalon and Machalong are famous. The main ethnic minorities on the valley are Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Pankua, Lushai and Sagma. The place is known as hill queen for its natural beauty and roof of Rangamati. Marishsha is a name of a place near Sajek Valley. Most of it's house are made of bamboo. There is another place near Sajek, it is Kanlak, and it is famous for its Orange orchard. Most attractions of the spot are sunset, rainy morning,

evening, and night and aborigin people Tourists can buy local people's products from haat (markets). Raods are like big snake spirals on the mountains. Most of the people are Buddhist and others are Christian here. A new road has been built up to the Ruilui Para with the guidance of Bangladesh Army On the way travelers need to take permission from the army camp. Bangladesh Armies very helpful and cooperative. Now mobile network is available there. The valley is in Rangamati but tourists can reach there from Khagrachari. The route is Khagrachhori Dighinala Bazaar Bagaihat Bazaar

Machalong Haat then Sajek. It is 62 km away from Khagrachari. Dighinala upazila to Sajek valley is 47 km.







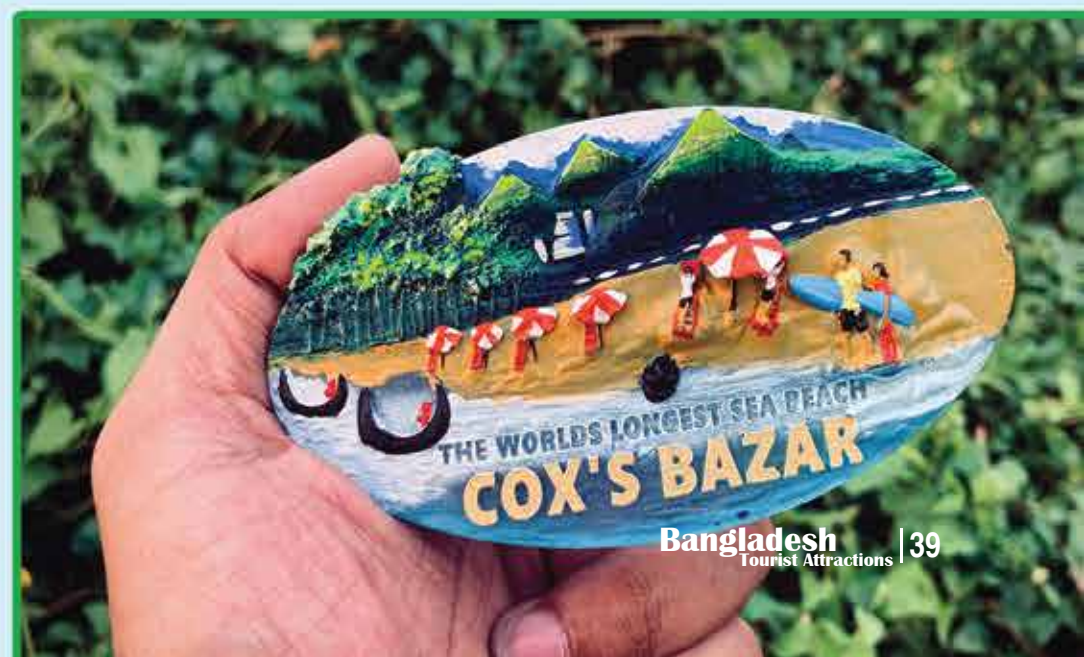
# Cox's Bazaar







Cox's Bazaar, Miles of golden sands, towering cliffs, surfing waves, rare conch shells, colorful pagodas and Buddhist temples, the tribes with their environmental wisdom and spirituality and delicious seafood are some of the wonderful aspects of Cox's Bazaar, the longest unbroken sandy beach and tourist's capital of Bangladesh. There are exciting opportunities to enjoy surfing, jogging, and other beach activities. Near the beach front there are hundreds of shops selling souvenirs and beach accessories. You can see hills, green valleys and sea all at a time. 5 Star and economy hotels are available. The modern Cox's Bazaar derives its tourist destinations in Bangladesh, name from Captain Hiram Cox, an officer of the although not a major international British East India Company. Captain Cox died in 1799 before he tourist spots of Cox's Bazaar could finish his work. To commemorate his role in rehabilitation work, a market was established and named Cox's Bazaar after him. Today, Cox's Bazar is one of the most visited tourist place.





# INANI BEACH

**I**nani Beach is considered as the finest beach of Bangladesh and famous for its rock and coral boulders. Here you can see the beauty of hill in one side and the beauty of sea on the other side. View of sunset and sunrise from this beach is a memorable lifetime experience. The clean blue and shark free water is suitable for bathing and swimming without any fear. The water stored in between stones accommodates small sea-fish, crabs, snails, and many more.





# Buddha Dhatu Jadi

## The Golden Temple

**B**uddha Dhatu Jadi, The Golden Temple, You will surely get impressed by the structure and the view of the Golden temple in Bandarban which is formally known as Buddah Dhatu Jadi. Set atop a 60-meter hill, this temple exhibits unique Arakanese Architecture with the design representing Buddhist culture and heritage. The Buddha Dhatu Jadi is a Theravada Buddhist Temple and is popularly known as Bandarban Golden Temple.





# Moheshkhali

Moheshkhali is an island which is quite hilly and fringed with mangroves. You will enjoy the simplicity of the island and the lifestyle of the people. This island is also famous for salt production. Adinath Temple is a famous pilgrimage site of the island where thousands of Hindu devotees congregate on an annual occasion.







# Nilgiri

**N**ilgiri is one of the tallest peaks and a beautiful tourist spot in Bangladesh. It is about 3500 feet high and situated at Thanci Thana. Close to this spot you can see Moro villages. Their colorful culture and life style might be an unexplored experience for you. In rainy season a spectacular scenery is created here, the whole spot is covered with the blanket of clouds. It is a nice place for campfire in rainy season. Most attractive time of the day is the dawn. It is better to stay during 7-18 dates of a lunar month to enjoy the moonlit night. You can also enjoy the artful course of Sangu River. Niligiri is managed by Army brigade of Bandarban.





# Nilachal

**N**ilachal is a beautiful tourist place to Meghla Parjatan Complex, also known as tiger hill. It is maintained by district administration. Nilachal is special for spectacular view from the hill apex and taking photos. It is the nearest tourist spot from Bandarban, situated at Tiger para. It stands 2000 feet above sea level and 5 kilometer away from the Bandarban town. Total glance of Bandarban town and a vast photographic hillside can be seen from here.

You can watch golden sunset in the evening and also enjoy evergreen moonlight at night. It is foggy in the morning during the whole winter season. On the way to Nilachal, you can see some tribe villagers with their raw natural expression.





# Ramu



Ramu is known for monasteries, temples and various Buddhist statues and images. The most important sightseeing attraction of the place is the beautiful Buddhist temple near Bakkhali on Tiger Canal. Various Buddhist relics and Burmese handicrafts are available here. The Rangkut Bonasram Buddha Bihar is the oldest temple in the area and is said to have been set up in 338 BC. The 100-foot golden colored reclining statue of Lord Buddha, located at the Vimukti Bibeshan Bhabna Kendra Temple is considered to be world's third largest Buddha statue. Two other attractions of the place are Coconut garden and Rubber garden. The Coconut garden with one million trees over 200 acres of land is one of the largest coconut gardens in South Asia.





# Himchari

**H**imchari Established in 1980 with an area of 1729 ha, the Himchari National Park is a beautiful tropical forest with more than 100 species of trees. It is near the town of Cox's Bazaar. The Park is enriched with 55 species of mammals, 13 species of amphibians, 56 species of reptiles, 117 species of plants and 286 species of different kinds of birds. There are stairs to ride to the top of the hill from where a spectacular view of green hills and blue water is available. The park has a small waterfall. The nearby sea beach is a popular beach with red crabs.



# Saint Martin's island

Saint Martin's island the one and only coral island of Bangladesh, is a small island measuring eight square kilometers. The visible landmass sinks during tide. Alternatively called the pearl of sea, it is about 10 km from main land at Teknaf. The safest means of transport is government owned Ship which takes around two hours one way. Tourists have the option to spend a few hours and return the same day or stay one or two days. Due to Ships timing, one and a half days tour is practical. Relaxation and fun on the picturesque place of blue sky and coconut trees, swimming in crystal blue water, snorkeling in the lagoon and walking in fresh air will be a lifetime experience. The sea food with its variety and taste has an appeal. There are a good number of hotels, guest houses and eateries. There is scuba diving facility and a sea turtle hatchery. Since it is a small island one can tour the entire area on foot in a few hours. The permanent residents of the island, numbering around 8,000, are all fishermen.





# Cheera Dwip

Cheera Dwip, which is a part of St. Martin's Island gets separated during tides. If the connecting land is not submerged, you can take a two and a half hours walk to this place. Alternatively you can take a motor boat. In this Islet you will find the Corals – living and dead - all over the place. A small bush is there, which is the only green part of Cheera-Dwip.





# Chandimura Mandir

**L**almal Chandi Temple, also called Chandimura Mandir, is an ancient Hindu temple located on the summit of the Lalmai hill in Barura Upazila of Comilla District, Bangladesh. The temple is dedicated to the Goddess Kali. There is a temple dedicated to the God Shiva nearby.







# RANGAMATI

## Kaptai Lake

**K**aptai, the largest artificial lake of the country, has a surface area of 58,300 hectare and water holding capacity of 524,700 cubic meters. With average depth of 30 meters, the lake is a good source of fish. There are 76 species of fish of which 68 are indigenous and 8 are alien. With its charming look, calmness, greenery, local and migratory birds and fresh food, the lake attracts visitors who prefer to undertake a daylong boat journey and enjoy ten exciting spots at one go.











# Shalban Vihara

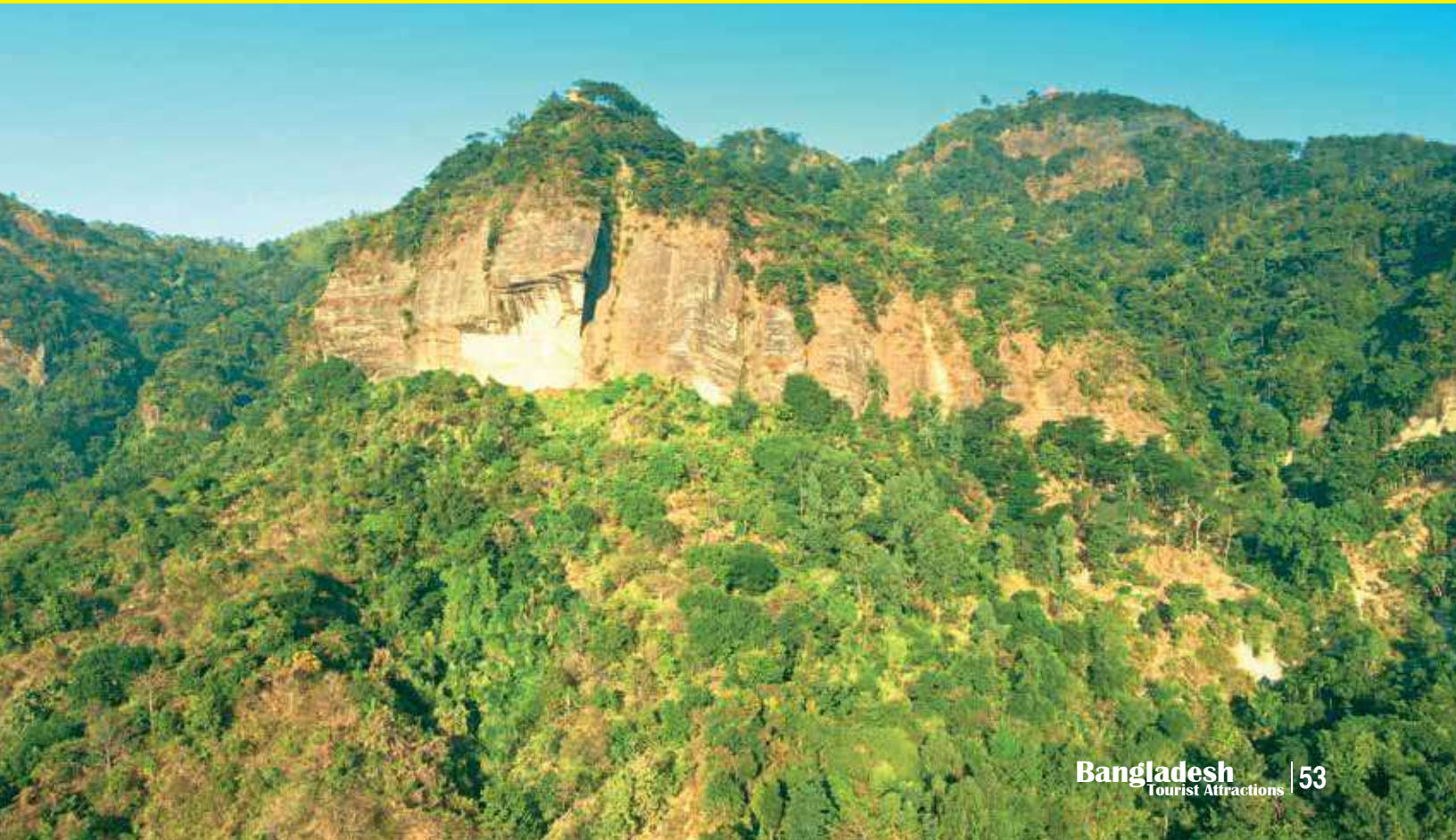
**S**halban Vihara Before 1200 years ago the King Bhava Deva, the fourth ruler of the Early-Deva dynasty built that place on 168 square meters of ground. It was the royal palace for the early Buddhist students. This site, previously called Shalban Rajar Bari, came out after archaeological excavation as a Buddhist monastery and hence termed as Salban vihara from the terracotta seals and copper plates discovered. Its original name is supposed to have been Bhava Deva Mahavihara after the 4th king of the early Deva dynasty which ruled this region from the mid-7th to mid-8th centuries AD. It was built in or on the outskirts of Devaparvata, the Samatata capital bordering the Lalambi forest.





# Chandranath Hill

Chandranath hill is the right place for those who likes Climbing. The small hill group of Chandranath starts from Bichkunda. On the way to Chandranath hill you will see some of the religious places of Hindus religion. This area is full of various kinds of trees, flora and fauna. Here you can see the gardens of Guava, Mango, Betel-nut etc. Here has some tribe people called Tipra and a tribe village. It is easy to climb up by the hilly way and climb down by the stairs way. The hills are looking very glamorous at rainy season, because of rain fall the trees and hills looks very fresh. But it is very dangerous to climb up the hill at rainy season.





# Khoiyachora Waterfall

**K**hoiyachora Waterfall is a hilly waterfall which is situated on the hills of Mirsharai, Chittagong, Bangladesh . Among many other waterfalls in Mirsarai upazila, such as Komoldoho Waterfall, Napittachora Waterfall, Napittachora Waterfall, Sahasradhara Waterfall, Jharjhari Waterfall etc., Khoiyachora waterfall and its corridor is one of the largest in this hilly belt. The Khoiyachora waterfall has a total of seven major waterfalls (cascade) and many isolated steps. Since the location of the fountain is in Khoiyachora union of Mirsarai Upazila, the waterfall has been named "Khoiyachora Waterfall".





# Nijhum Dwip

**N**ijhum Dwip is a small island under Hatiya upazila. It is situated in Noakhali District in Bangladesh. Once it was called Char Osmani, Baluar Char, Golden Island A cluster of islands emerged in the early 1950s as an alluvium in the shallow estuary of the Bay of Bengal on the south of Noakhali.





# World Peace Pagoda

**W**orld Peace Pagoda Analayo is located at the premises of New Salban Vihara, Comilla. It is the first Thai architecture Pagoda in Bangladesh and which was designed by Thai architect. The 100 feet tall Pagoda is rich in Thai artistic beauty both inside and outside. A 30 feet Standing Buddha image installed in front of the pagoda is a symbol of compassion and kindness. It is inaugurated in 2017. Founder: Venerable Sugato Bhikkhu by the support of his spiritual teacher Most Venerable Phrathep Mongkolyarn chief abbot of Wat Phutthabucha, Bangkok, Thailand with his Thai devotees.





# Sylhet Division



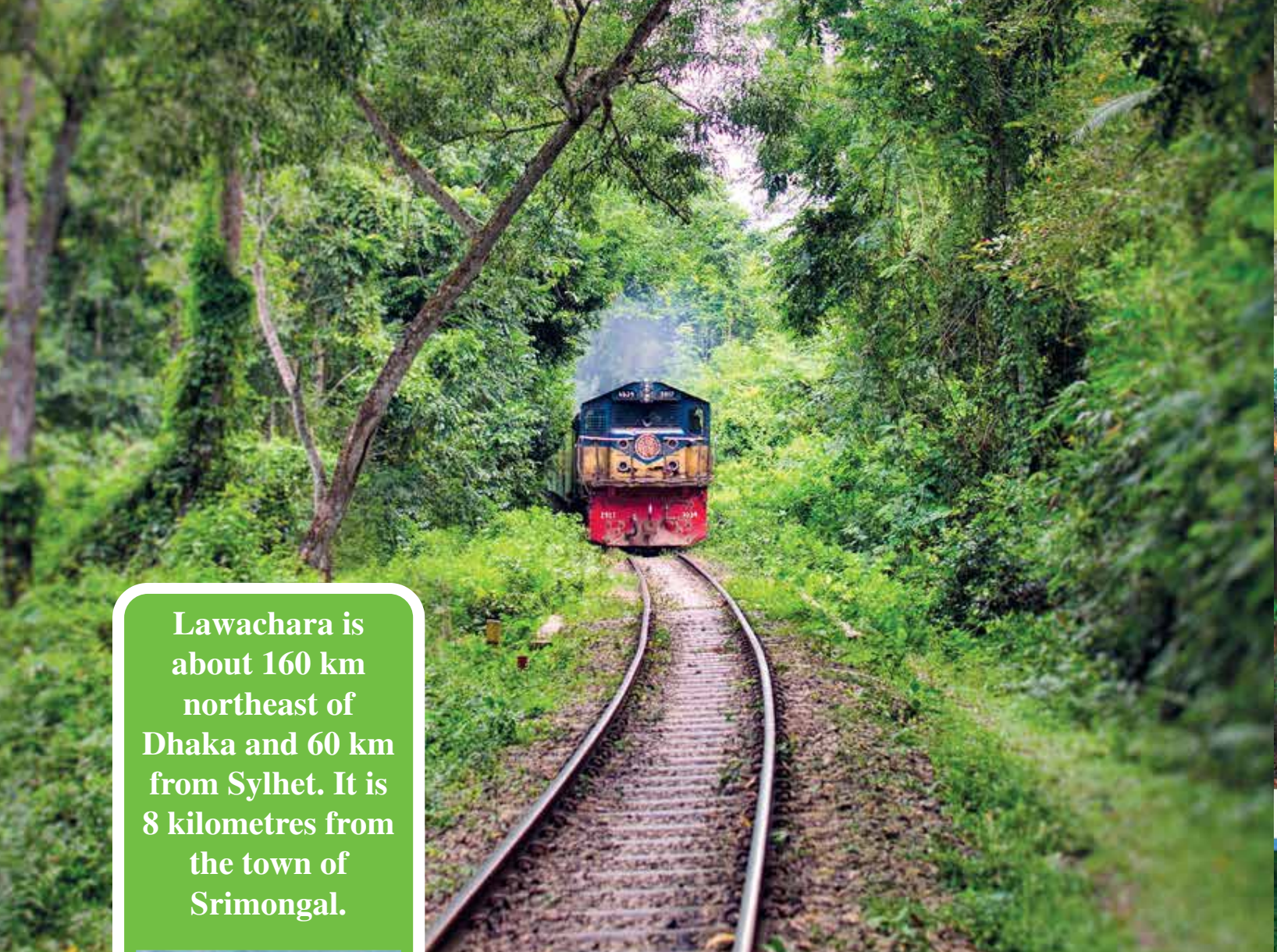


# Tea Gardens of Sreemangal

Sreemangal, the tea-capital of Bangladesh, having most of the tea-gardens of the country is called “The land of two leaves and a bud”. The largest tea garden of the world is in Sreemangal. There are terraced tea gardens and pineapple, rubber and lemon plantations. It would be wise to visit Sreemangal at rainy season to enjoy the highest rainfall in Bangladesh. A good number of luxury hotels including a 5-star hotel and resorts are available at Sreemangal.







Lawachara is about 160 km northeast of Dhaka and 60 km from Sylhet. It is 8 kilometres from the town of Srimongal.



# Lawachara Rain Forest

If you want to get the taste of a mystic rain forest, Lawachara is the perfect place to visit. The well-conserved forest offers you ample opportunities for trekking and jungle walking. You will enjoy over 460 different species of birds, mammals and reptiles that live in this forest. They include deer, wild chicken, squirrel, python, endangered hoolock gibbons, capped langur, slow loris, birds, snakes, banana spider etc. You can enjoy hiking and walking to indulge yourself in the nature close to the wildlife using the numerous trails in the forest.





# Satchhari Forest

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The name Satchhari means “seven streams”, being a reference to the streams flowing through the forest, providing plenty of water for the lush evergreen forest and flora and fauna. It is a superb slab of tropical forest with a higher diversity of plants and animals, a number of marked walking trails, several streams, some hoolock gibbons, otters, jungle fowls, pygmy woodpeckers and oriental pied horn-bills.







# Madhabkunda **WATERFALL**

Have you ever imagined any place that goes through the tea gardens, hills and leads you to a beautiful waterfall? If it is not, you can just come to visit Madhabkunda waterfall. This is one of the highest waterfalls in Bangladesh. The green leaf trees, big bolder of black stones make this waterfall so charming and eye catching.





# Tanguar Haor



**T**anguar haor, located in the Dharmapasha and Tahirpur upazilas of Sunamgonj district is one of the largest natural water reservoirs in the South Asia. Because of its diverse natural and aquatic features, it has been declared as a Ramsar site by IUCN. The site wears different looks at different seasons. During rainy season, the haor becomes a sea with strong waves and cruising across the haor establishes an unforgettable experience. In winter green fields of miles after miles, hundreds of canals, thousands of migratory birds, fishermen in the ditches are just fabulous.





# Ratargul Swamp Forest

You can never imagine how silence could be so enjoyable until you visit the amazing beauty of swamp forest named Ratargul. Visitors will find a forest under water with lots of big trees half emerged. This is an evergreen forest and one of the best freshwater swamp forests in the world. The beauty of this forest is fully bloomed in the rainy season, but never dull in other times. So don't miss the opportunity to spend some time in the forest and make the time memorable for life.





# Bholaganj Sada Pathor

**B**holaganj sada pathor known as Kashmir of Bangladesh. The beautiful place located at the end of Sylhet-Companiganj-Bholaganj highway, Bholaganj Sada Pathor, around 35 kilometres away from the Sylhet city, has turned into a new destination for the tourists.

Bholaganj sada pathor surrounded by meghalaya India. You need approximate 1 hour go to volagonj sada pathor from sylhet town. Beauties of Bholaganj sada pathor definitely blow your mind.





*Mila  
Rahman  
Photography*

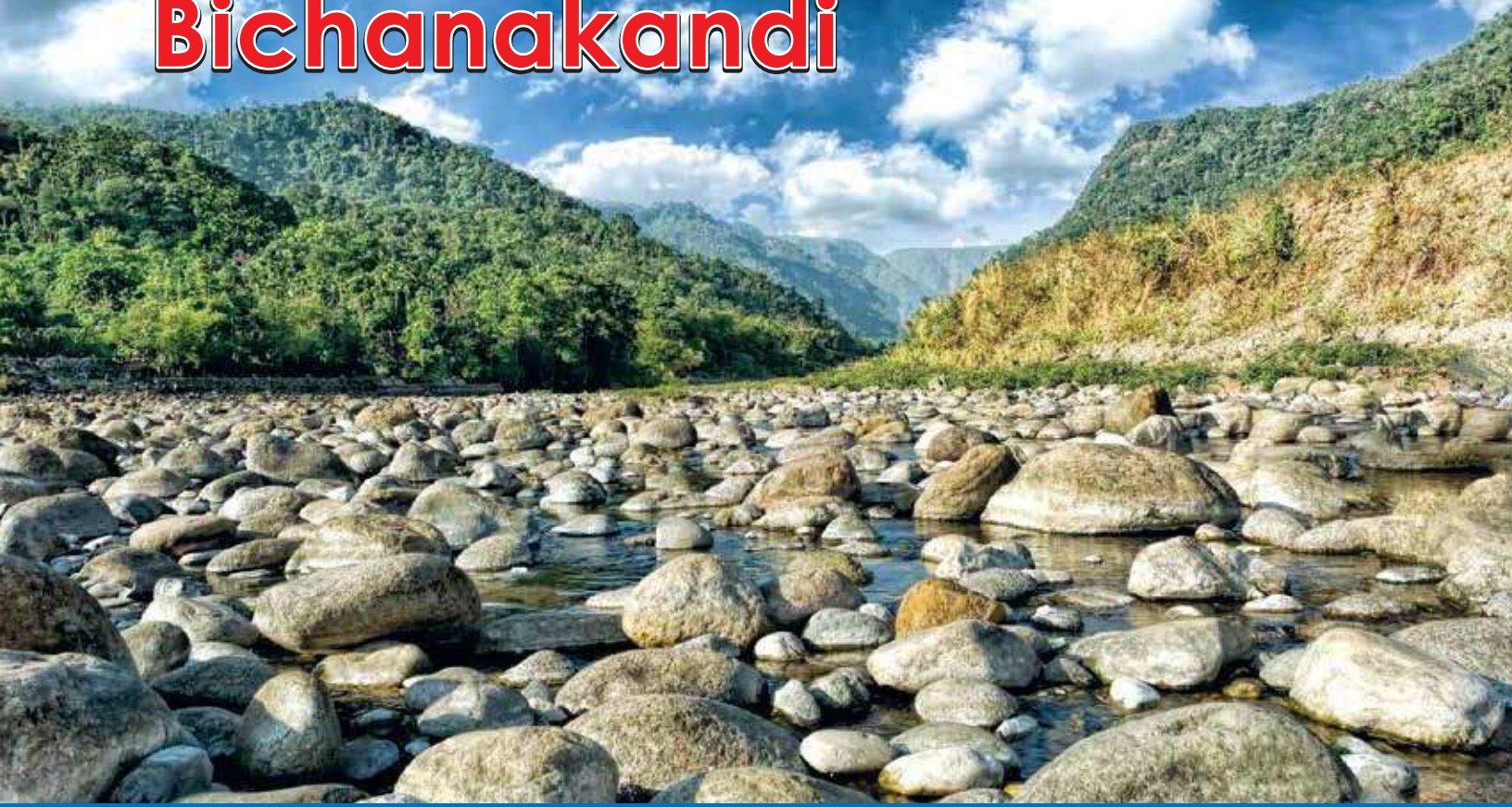
# Hum Hum Waterfall

If you are venturesome, Hum Hum waterfall is eagerly waiting to welcome you. To reach there you need to trek all the way through the Razkandi forest which is full of excitements and thrills. Sometimes you will hear the sounds of wild animals in the forest.





# Bichanakandi



**U**nder Goainghat Upazila, is a newly explored tourist attraction of Sylhet. Just 40 kilometers drive from the city center will take you to this wonderful place where fountain water flows through rocks and stones of different size and color. Getting wet with splash of waters against the big stones is just fabulous.





# Lalakhali

Lalakhali is one of the spectacles of Sylhet that overwhelms the visitors with its unique natural beauty. This is a wide canal flowing from the Meghalaya range of India and meeting Sharee River near Tamabil road. You will find blue and green water where the travelers can enjoy boat riding keeping wonderful scenic tea plantation on both sides. Only 42 kilometers drive from the Sylhet city center will take you to Sharee Ghat, and then hire a boat to reach Lalakhali.





# Jaflong

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**J**aflong is a wonderful tourist spot, 60 kilometers drive from Sylhet city center. The spot is situated close to the border of Bangladesh and India. Filled with mountains and streams, it offers charming view of the Goain River abounds with fishes and other aquatic features. The Indigenous people 'Khasia' living in this region for thousands of years whose colorful lifestyle is a lifetime experience for visitors.





# Hazrat Shahjalal Mazar Sharif

**H**azrat Shahjalal (R) was a famous saint in the subcontinent. He was the most famous Islam preacher in Sylhet region. It is heard that, Sheikh Burhanuddin was the first Muslim in Sylhet. He was oppressed by Raja Gaur Govind. Hearing this Hazrat Shahjalal (R) and his traveling companion 360 saints arrived in Sylhet, which is a significant event in the history of our country. That is why Sylhet is called the holy land of 360 Awliya.





**N**iladri Lake is a popular tourist destination. LimeStone Lake is an abandoned limestone mine. Niladri Lake is located in Tekerghat village in Uttar Sreepur union of Tahirpur upazila of Sunamganj district. The real name of this lake is Shahid Siraj Lake. But in the travel community, this lake is better known as Niladri. However, the locals know it as Tekerghat Stone Quarry. The beautiful blue water of the lake, the combination of small and big hills and mountains has made Niladri Lake extremely beautiful. Many tourists refer to Niladri Lake as the Kashmir of Bengal because of its unique features..

# Niladri Lake





# Shimul Bagan

**S**himul Bagan (Shimul Bagan): Sunamganj has the largest Shimul flower garden in the country which you can't understand without seeing it. On the one hand, there is the boundless beauty of the fog-covered mountain range of Meghalaya, on the other hand, there is the combination of blood-red Shimul in the branches of thousands of trees in the Shimul garden on the banks of the magical river. It is as if the branches of Shimul are on fire. This heavenly beauty will come out of your imagination and catch you if you go to Shimul Bagan in Sunamganj.



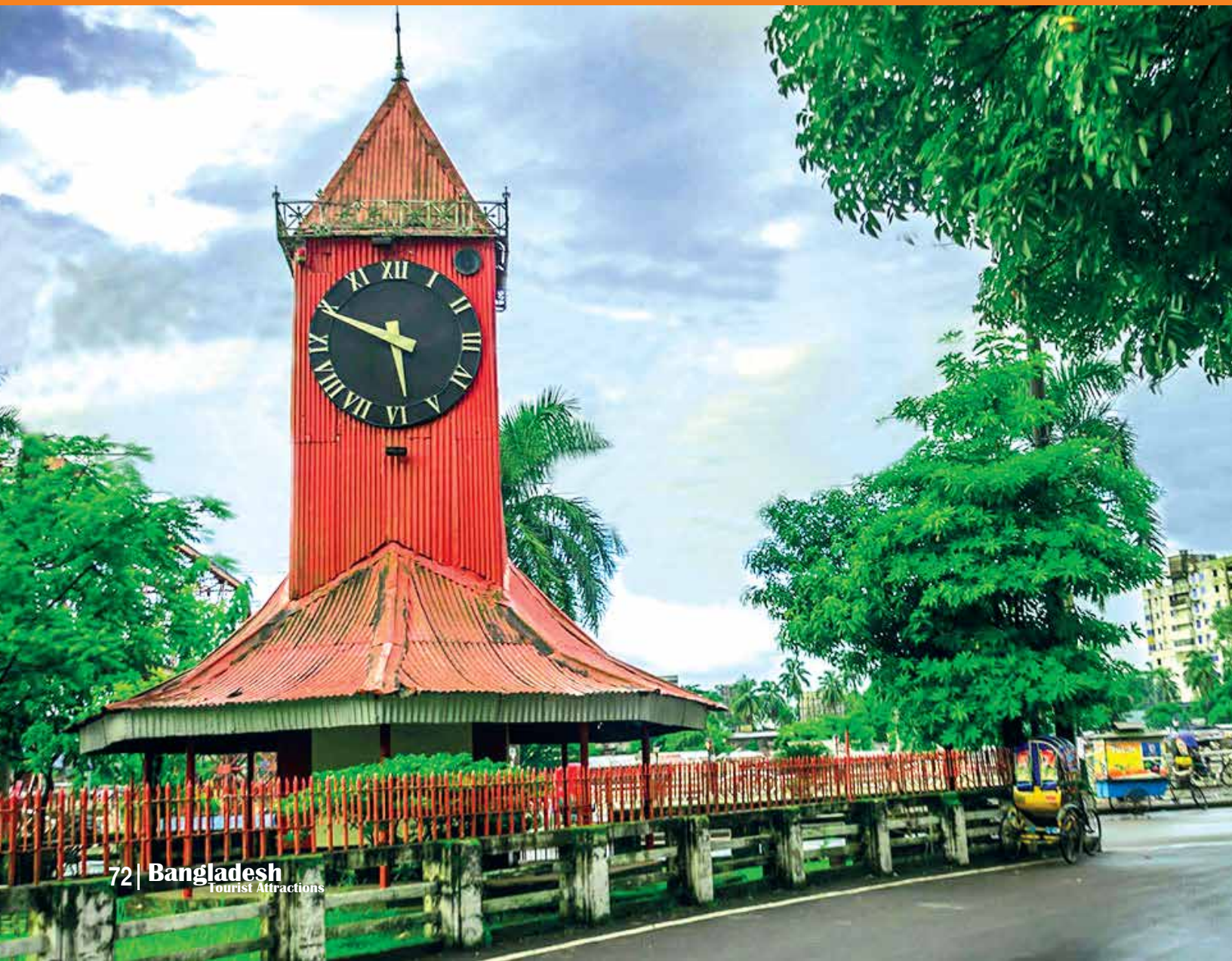


# Ali Amjad's Clock

The tower was constructed in 1872 by Ali Amjad's father, Nawab Moulvi Ali Ahmed Khan, just two years before he was born. Nawab Ali Amjad Khan was the 8th Nawab of the Prithimpasha estate in Kulaura, Moulvibazar.

A popular old proverb about the Sylhet city mentions the clock:

*'Chandni Ghatir Siri, Ali Amjader Ghor, Bongku Babur Dari, Ar Jitu Miyar Bari*  
This translates to "Chandnighat's stairs, Ali Amjad's Clock, Bangku Babu's beard and Jitu Miah's house





# Rajshahi Division







# Paharpur Buddhist Monastery

**S**omapura Mahavihara known as Paharpur Buddhist Monastery and a UNESCO World Heritage site built during the Pala dynasty in 7th century is considered as a base of Buddhism in this part of the world. It is believed that Lord Buddha spent some time here and preached the people. The scholars opine that this was a university at that time.





# Mahasthangarh



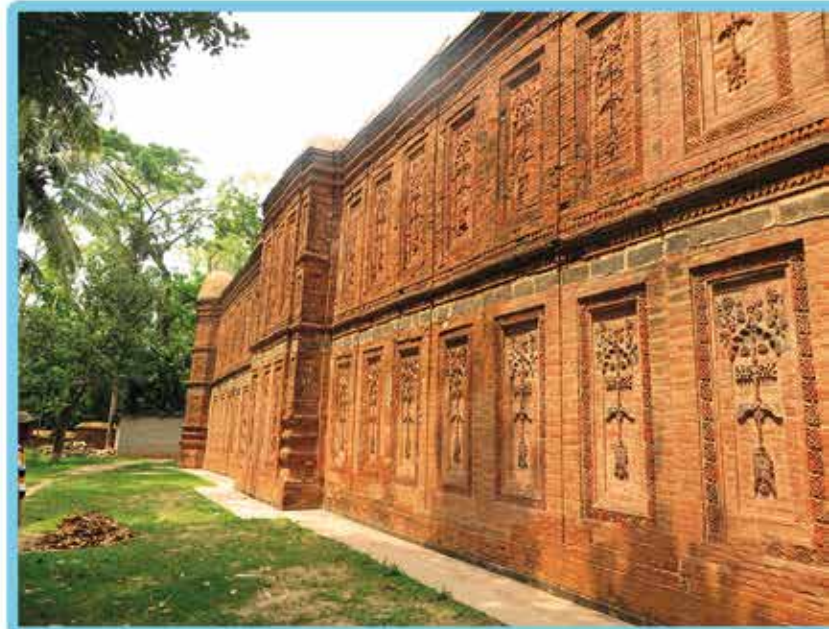
**M**ahasthangarh is the oldest citadel and an archaeological site. You will be glad to know that it was once the ancient capital of the Pundra Kingdom. This archaeological site of 3rd century BC, is still held to be of great sanctity by the Buddhist and Hindus. A visit to Mahasthangarh will open up for you a wide variety of antiquities, ranging from terracotta objects to gold ornaments and coins recovered from the site, which is preserved in a nicely decorated site at museum.





## Bagha Mosque

**B**agha Mosque situated in Rajshahi, an exquisite structure built in 1523-24 by Sultan Nusrat Shah, son of Husayn Shah bears the history and rich cultural diversity during the sultanate in Bengal. Four freestanding stone pillars and ten partly concealed pilasters support the roof of ten equal hemispherical domes. It is worth mentioning for its profound terracotta ornamentation.







## Kismat Maria Mosque

**K**ismat Maria Mosque is an ancient mosque located at the village of Maria, Durgapur Upazila of Rajshahi District in Bangladesh. Built c. 1500, the monument is listed by Department of Archaeology. It is a small mosque of rectangular shape. There are three entrances to the mosque. There is a two-story small building by the mosque (to south) known as Bibir Ghor. The mosque is still used for Jumah prayer on Fridays.



## Choto Sona Mosque

Choto Sona Mosque situated in Chapainobabgonj. It was built during the regime of Sultan Hussain Shah, between 1493 and 1519. The fifteen domes of the mosque were once gilded, giving the mosque the name of Choto Shona Masjid (Small Golden Mosque). The mosque is one of the best-preserved Sultanat monuments of Bangladesh.



# Temple City Puthia



The Puthia estate originated from the early Mughal period when Emperor Jahangir gave the title of Raja to a subordinate named Nitambar during the early 17th century, included a large area of land that comprise present Puthia. From early 17th century till late 19th century there were few temples built by this dynasty such as Puthia Palace, Siva temple dated from 1823, Govinda temple and Gopal temple in 1895. This estate of ancient temples gloriously exposes the rich history and religious legacy of that period.







# Uttara Ganabhaban

**T**he Uttara Ganabhaban, located near Natore town in North Bengal is an 18<sup>th</sup> century royal palace also known as Dighapatia Palace as it was formerly the seat of the Dighapatia Raj, an aristocratic landed estate in the East Bengal of India. It is a fine example of a jomidar bari. It was built by Raja Doyaram who was the Dewan of Rani Bhavanees.

After the independence of Bangladesh, Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founding father of the Bangladeshi republic, declared the palace as his official residence in northern Bangladesh on 9 February, 1972. It has since been used by successive Bangladeshi heads of government for holding cabinet, political and diplomatic meetings outside the capital.



# Hardinge Bridge

**T** Hundred years are over and still counting! The 1.8-kilometre long Hardinge Bridge, one of the country's historical attractions, stands still and steady over the Padma river even today with its beauty and pride, running between the railway stations of Pabna's Paksey and Kushtia's Bheramara.

Those who have seen the bridge on their way over the river must have mesmerized with its beauty, but very few can imagine that it has completed its centenary on March 4, 2015. Even those who had guaranteed its centenary are no longer alive!

The steel railway bridge is one of the many British structures in the country. From now, 138 years ago, the bridge plan was proposed by Eastern Bengal Railway in 1889 for better rail communication of the Indian subcontinent, especially Assam, according to official records.

It took 20 years of talks to finally start its construction in 1910. A total of 24,400 construction workers worked till 1914 to complete the mighty bridge. A train had undergone a trial run on its down line on January 1, 1915, and the passenger trains went on operation two months later on March 4.

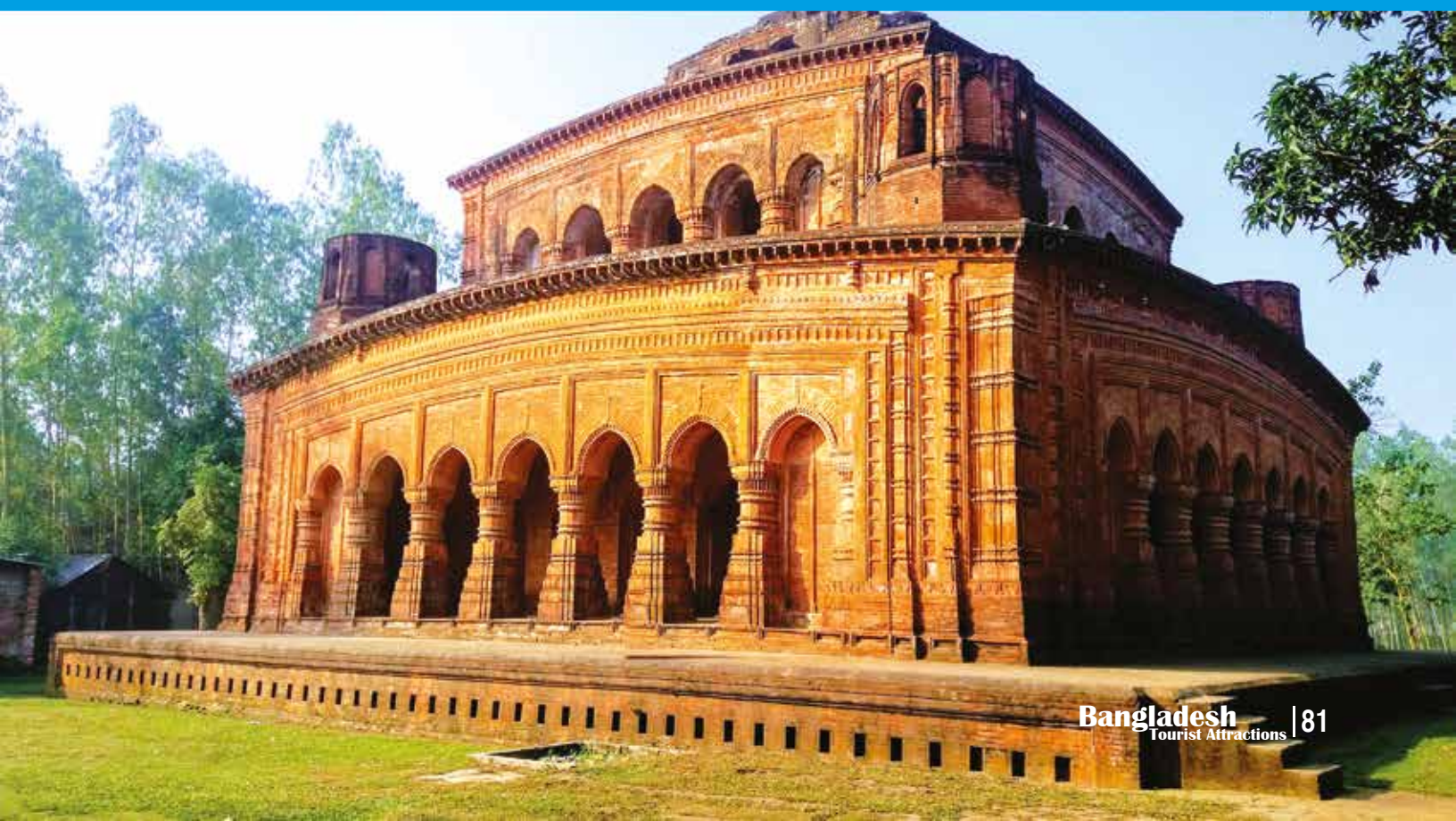
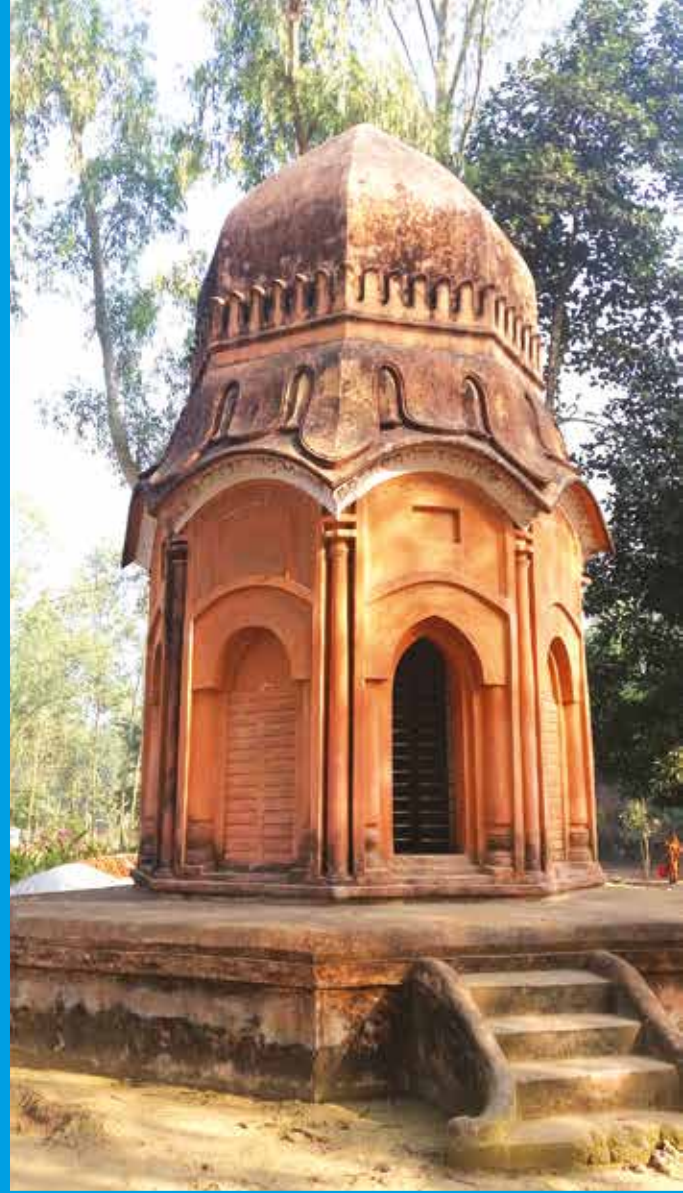
Though the bridge is also known as Paksey Bridge, it was initially named after Lord Hardinge, the then Vice Roy of this continent who had inaugurated it.





# Navaratna temple

The temple was built during the reign of Nawab Murshid Quli Khan of Rammid Bhaduri Murmidabad (from 1604 to 1626 AD). The three-storied Navaratna temple is a shining example of Hindu architecture. This temple had 9 peaks rich in terracotta plaques. That is why it was called Navaratna Mandir. The three-storied temple, imitating the Kantjir temple in Dinajpur district, has an area of 65.24 by 65.24. The square temple is built on a platform of about 2 feet. The main room of the temple is quite large. The outside of the surrounding wall was decorated with terracotta plaques. Later in the evolution of time, due to lack of natural and man-made reforms, the archeology department acquired the temple and renovated it.





# Baro Shibaloy Mondir



Although the exact history of the Twelve Shivalayas is not recorded, it is believed that King Ballal Sen built the temple because he was a devotee of Shiva. According to some, Rajiv Lochan Mandal was a rich man like Jagat Seth who was known in history. He was a pious Kayestha who built the Bara Shivalaya temple in 1800. According to various sources from Bellamla and various types of Chandi idols, sun idols and Basudev idols collected from there, it is believed that at one time Jains and Buddhists also had pilgrimage sites here. Gyanedranath Chowdhury, a descendant of Rajiv Lochan Mandal, once owned a large zamindari here. Later East India Company After the Kartik zamindari went up for auction, the zamindari in Belamla village fell. The zamindari was gradually destroyed during the reign of Gatinath Datta Chowdhury and his son Girilal Datta Chowdhury.





# Rangpur

## Division







# Kantanagar Temple

Commonly known as Kantaji Temple or Kantajew Temple at Kantanagar; located about 20 km north of Dinajpur district head quarter and about one km west of Dinajpur-Tetulia highway; is a late-medieval Hindu temple. The Kantajew Temple is one of the most magnificent religious edifices belonging to the 18th century; dedicated to Krishna and his wife Rukmini and built by Maharaja Pran Nath (1704) and his son Raja Ramnath (1722). The temple was built in a navaratna (nine-spired) style before the destruction caused by the earthquake of 1897. It boasts one of the greatest examples on terracotta architecture in Bangladesh. Every inch of the temple is plagued with wonderful terracotta. The visitors are just spell-bound to see the walls of the temple.





# Tajhat Palace

**T**ajhat Palace is one of the finest architectural sites in Bangladesh. It is located at 3 km south-east of Rangpur city. It is also one of the most popular tourist attractions in northern Bangladesh.

Tajhat Palace was built in the beginning of 20th century by Maharaja Kumar Gopal Lal Roy. He was a descendant of Hindu Royal family of Punjab.

Roy was emigrated from Punjab to the Indian sub-continent. He was a jeweler by profession. The mysterious name of the palace 'Tajhat' perhaps came from his profession. 'Taj' means 'crown', and 'hat' means 'local market'.





# Shopnopuri Amusement Park

Shopnopuri amusement park is located in Aftabganj of Fulbari upazlia of Dinajpur district. This is approximately a 2-2.5 hours of bus journey from the main town. That's why it needs a whole day for this trip. This amusement park is nicely decorated and has option to do several activities. This place is very popular for picnic groups and study tours.





# Kazi & Kazi Tea Estate

**K**azi & Kazi Tea Estate Ltd is the only substantial organic tea grower in Bangladesh. This garden is located in Tetulia, in the northernmost district of Panchagarh, only 50 km south of Darjeeling. They were inspired to produce high-quality organic teas to meet the growing demands of both local and foreign markets. Incorporated in the year 2000, they acquired virgin lands which had never before been used for cultivation. After extensive research and consultation with the Bangladesh Tea Board, plantation began on August 6, 2000.





# Ramsagar Dighi

**R**amsagar Dighi is located in Tajpur village of Dinajpur district. This is the largest man-made pond or lake in Bangladesh that is locally known as Dighi. This is approximately one kilometer in length and 200 meter in width. It was made in the mid-1750s founded by Raja Ram Nath, after whom the lake is named. It would be a nice place for your afternoon walk. Also you could have a swim in the pond before going back.





# Mirzapur Shahi Mosque

**M**irzapur Shahi Mosque is located at Mirzapur village in Mirzapur union under Atwari upazilla. The artifice of Mirzapur shahi mosque is similar to the mosque situated on the premises of Dhaka High Court which was probably made in the year of 1679. For this reason, it is thought out that the Mirzapur Shahi mosque was built in the contemporary period of the Dhaka high court mosque. It is well known that the construction work of this mosque was completed by a person named Dost Mohammad. There is a written slab on the above of the middle door which bears the period of establishment. From the language and letter, it is supposed to build during the rule of Mughal king Shah Alam. Terracotta flowers and clay leaves were inscribed in the wall of this mosque. The magnificent character of the frontward rectangular terracotta design is that each is different from another. The length of this mosque is 40 feet and the width is 25 feet and there are three domes in a row. The architecture and crafts of this mosque highly attract visitors.







# Chini Masjid

**C**hini Masjid is located at Syedpur Upazila of Nilphamari district. Saidpur is the northern railway and industrial city of Bangladesh. Chini Masjid is one of the most fascinating and distinctive architects. Chini Masjid is also known as the glass Mosque. Chini Masjid or Glass Mosque was established in 1883.

Glass mosque was built in only 1 year which seems unbelievable when we take our eyes to the design of the external and internal parts. To decorate Chini Masjid, 283 pieces of Cross Marble stones were used. Along with Cross Marble stones, 25 tons of small chips of Chinaware-plate and pieces of glass (both color and non-color) porcelain were also used. This mosque has 27 towers from which 5 towers are still incomplete.



# Barishal

## Division







# KUAKATA

**K**uakata, locally known as 'Sagar Kanya (Daughter of the Sea)', is a rare scenic beauty spot in the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. From this place you can enjoy both sunrise and sunset. Kuakata is decked with lines of coconut trees, clean sandy beach of blue Bay and green forest. Like this, no sea beach is so calm and quiet. The beach is 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is about 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarter and 320 km from Dhaka. Kuakata is connected by roads. There are AC and Non-AC buses from Dhaka. Launches go up to Patuakhali. Most comfortable journey is taking a luxurious launch or steamer to Barisal and hiring a car from there. Good accommodation and sumptuous food waits for the guests.







# Jakob Tower

Jakob Tower is a tourist watchtower located in the Char Fasson town of Bhola Island in southern Bangladesh. Natural beauty can be enjoyed from this tower up to an area of 100 km<sup>2</sup> (39 sq mi). It is the tallest watchtower in Bangladesh as well as in the subcontinent. Built in the style of the Eiffel Tower, the 16-story watch tower can accommodate 50 visitors on each floor and 500 visitors throughout the tower.

The Watch Tower is located in front of the Khasmahal Mosque on Char Fasson College Road, an Upazila town on the shores of the Bay of Bengal, 60 km (37 mi) from Bhola district town.





# FOYEJ MIAR Coconut Garden

The Coconut Garden, situated at the eastern side of the beach, is a nice place to enjoy. It is not far from the main point of Kuakata beach and travelers can reach there easily on foot. According to local people, the garden is more than 40 years old.





# Char Kukri Mukri

**K**ukri Mukri is an island of Char Kukri Mukri union, Bhola District, in southern Bangladesh. It is the southernmost part of the district. It is 10 kilometres long and 9.5 kilometres wide, and 25 square kilometres in total area. The land is low-lying, and at high tide extensive portions are under water.







# Fatrar Char

**F**atrar char or Fatrar Bon is a nice tourist place near Kuakata beach. It is a part of Sundarban mangrove forest. Renamed recently as Tengra Giri Wildlife Sanctuary, it is a fairly big forest with many timber trees, wild birds, monkeys, rabbits, deer and some other animals. You can enter the forest by motor boat and travel through the big canal with half-merged trees on two sides, You can also walk through the forest to see special trees.



# Guthia Mosque

**G**uthia Mosque – located at Changuria village in Guthia union of Uzirpur upazila and 17-kilometers away from Barishal district town – also known as Baitul Aman Jame Masjid and Eidgah Complex, is one of the largest mosque complex in the whole southern region including Barishal – where devout worshipers perform the five daily prayers as well as the biggest Eid congregation including Shab-e-Barat, Shab-e-Meraj.

Hundreds of Muslim pilgrims are gathering every day to see this beautiful mosque. Even tourists from home and abroad are coming to see the eye-catching mosque of Bangladesh every day.





# Rakhain Palli

**R**akhain Palli is a place where Rakhain people live. Rakhain is a small ethnic community in Kuakata, migrated from Arakan of Myanmar some 200 years back. Rakhain Palli consists of several villages including Misripara, Keranipara and Amkholapara. A visit to this place gives an opportunity to see the lifestyle, culture and tradition of Rakhain people. There are several Buddhist temples and a market with 20 small shops run by Rakhain women. The shops primarily sell various types of handicrafts including decorative clothes.







# Shutki Palli

**S**hutki Palli is a place where dry fish is produced. This labour intensive industry does not use any kind of sophisticated equipment. The place is on the way to Lembur Bon. Here tourists can enjoy the process of shutki (dry fish) preparation, buy shutki as well as fresh fish. Many travelers engage in discussions with the fishermen and the shutki (dry fish) producers.







# Floating Markets

**T**he southern region of Bangladesh is famous for guavas, more popularly known in Bangladesh as 'Bengal's Apple'. Specially in Jhalokathi Sadar, Swarupkathi and Banaripara Upazilas in Pirozpur district, farmers heavily rely on guava farming. Such diversity of life is hardly to be found in other places of the country.





# Oxford Mission Church

**O**xford Mission Epiphany Church, commonly known as Oxford Mission Church is an Anglican church in Barisal, a southern city in Bangladesh. It is one of the oldest and arguably the second largest church in Asia by land area.

In the early 18th century, the ancient river port city Barisal attracted many Christian missionaries. Oxford Mission, an England-based Anglican missionary started its journey in this region from at the end of the 19th century and formed Brotherhood of the Epiphany in 1895. In 1902, a Sisterhood was formed at Barisal under the guidance of Father Strong to work alongside the Brotherhood. The missionary opened an English boarding school, Christian youth hostels, an orphanage, a primary school and a medical centre in its compound at Bogra Road. The work of the sisters was very broad in scope, including evangelism, medical work, educational activity amongst women under the leadership of Edith Langridge. Later a branch house was formed at Jobarpar, Agailjhara thirty miles north of the town.





# Miah Bari Mosque

**M**iah Bari Mosque or Korapur Miah Bari Mosque is a three domed ancient mosque and archaeological site located in the Barisal District of Bangladesh. It is located in Miah Bari, in the village of North Karapur in Raipasha-Karapur Union, Barisal Sadar Upazila.

According to local tradition, this Mughal architecture style mosque was built by Hayat Muhammad, the zamindar of Umedpur Pargana during the rule of the Nawabs of Bengal in the 18th century. Hayat Muhammad was rebellious to the British government and exiled to Penang Island (formerly Prince of Wales island) in Malaysia. His family was stripped of Umedpur's zamindarship. It was after Hayat's return to Bengal, sixteen years later, in which he built the Miah Bari Mosque taking





# Satla Beel

Satla Beel, the marshland, is like a sea of floating water lilies expanding as far as the eye can reach. This lasts for around five months, from June July to October November and draws visitors from all over. The 200 acres beel is in Uzirpur Upazila Halta and some 60 kilometers away from Barisal city. These aquatic flowers begin to conjure up a vibrant pink carpet on the lake from the last part of Autumn to the mid of Late Autumn. The scenic beauty of the beel with an expanse of waters, red lilies, the green patch of trees around the banks is heart touching A boat ride in the beel will be an unforgettable memory of life. Shuffler is cultivated here throughout the village.

Shuffler is cultivated in about 10,000 acres of wetlands of this village called Uttar Satla. 80% of the villagers are involved in water lily cultivation and marketing. From this village water lilies are supplied to different parts of the country. Satla is a village ideal for photographers.





# Khulna

## Division







# Sundarbans

The life and livelihood of the people in the forest is a big attraction to visit the Sundarbans. Life there is challenging and livelihood fully dependent on nature. They are difficult and different from other parts of the country. Farming and fishing are two main occupations. Fishing is done using native tools and techniques. People have accepted the challenges posed by nature and have learnt to live with it. They go deep into the forest to cut wood and collect honey. The innovative honey collection process, catching fish with traditional traps enthrall your feelings with surprise. Entering into the deep forest and fishing in canals are dangerous. People may be attacked and killed by tigers and crocodiles. It is not uncommon to find a man who was attacked and return alive by luck.











# Shelaidaha Kuthi Bari

In 1890 Tagore started managing their family estates in Shelaidaha. He stayed there for over a decade at irregular intervals between 1891 and 1901. It is a country house built by the father of Rabindranath, Maharshi Debendranath Tagore. The house was repossessed by a Bank; the Tagore Estate was a debtor to this Bank, who auctioned off the property and it became the possession of the Zamindar of Bhagyakul (Munshiganj), Roy family. The house was part of Roy Estate till the Zamindari system was abolished under the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act of 1950. Syed Murtaza Ali, during his tenure as Divisional Commissioner of Rajshahi took the initiative to preserve the dilapidated house in 1958. During this renovation, the color of the house was inadvertently changed to red like other houses belonged to the





# Mujibnagar Complex

**T**own in the Meherpur District of Bangladesh. The Provisional Government of Bangladesh was formed on 10 April 1971, however, sworn in on 17 April 1971 in this place by the elected representatives of the Bengalees, that led the Bangladesh Liberation War, who were leading the guerrilla war for the independence of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971. The place was renamed Mujibnagar by the proclamation of independence, in honour of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who declared Bangladesh independent. The actual capital of the government while in exile was Calcutta. A memorial complex covering 20.10 acre has been built at the site where the ministers of that first government took their oaths.





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# Godkhali Flower Garden

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**F**loriculturists of Godkhali, the ‘flower capital of Bangladesh’ in Jessore’s Jhikorgacha upazila, are expecting to earn Tk 30-35 crore from the sale of flowers ahead of the three big events in February.

These three events-Pahela Falgun, Valentine’s Day on the 14th, and International Mother Language Day on the 21st-spark a huge demand for flowers. According to farmers and traders, there has been a surge this year in the sale of flowers, which started on Thursday.

The wholesale flower market in Godkhali caters to the demand of 52 districts of the country. After meeting the local demand, the flowers of the upazila are exported to the UAE, Malaysia, Singapore, India, and South Korea. The farmers of Godkhali and Panisara unions cultivate flowers after harvesting rice and jute.





# Lalon Akhra

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**L**alon, also known as Fakir Lalon Shah, Lalon Shah, Lalon Fakir was a prominent Bengali philosopher, author, Baul saint, mystic, songwriter, social reformer and thinker in Kushtia in present-day Bangladesh. Regarded as an icon of Bengali culture, he inspired and influenced many poets, social and religious thinkers including Rabindranath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam and Allen Ginsberg although he "rejected all distinctions of caste and creed".

Widely celebrated as an epitome of religious tolerance, he was also accused of heresy during his lifetime and after his death. In his songs, Lalon envisioned a society where all religions and beliefs would stay in harmony.

Lalon founded the institute known as Lalon Akhrah in Cheuriya, about 2 kilometres (1.2 mi) from Kushtia railway station. His disciples dwell mostly in Bangladesh and West Bengal. Every year on the occasion of his death anniversary, thousands of his disciples and followers assemble at Lalon Akhrah, and pay homage to him through celebration and discussion of his songs and philosophy for three days.

In 2004, Lalon was ranked number 12 in BBC's poll of the Greatest Bengali of all time.





# Mymensingh Division







## Bangladesh Agricultural University

**B**angladesh Agricultural University or BAU was established as the only university of its kind in Bangladesh in 1961. The campus has an area of 4.85 square kilometres (1.87 sq mi), and is located rural surroundings 3 kilometres (1.9 mi) south of the district town of Mymensingh. The campus is made up of academic, administrative and residential buildings and 1 farms, gardens and other related facilities







## China Matir Pahar

**H**ill of China Clay located at Bijoypur, Durgapur in Netrokona District. Netrokona is situated in the northern part of Bangladesh, near the Meghalayan border. Along with enjoying the blue lake of birisiri, you can explore the china clay hill around the lake area.

There are several hillocks around the lake. You can climb few of those to get the feelings of hiking.

The reason behind exploring the clay hill is its colorful soil. You'll possibly find almost every color there from the rainbow. Sometimes you might feel that the soil was burnt or something like that, but it's the natural clay having such color.







## Muktagacha Jomidar Bari

This palace is located at the heart of the Muktagacha Upazila, 16km west to the Sadar Upazila. Previously the name of Muktagacha was Binodbari . It is believed that the Zamindars actually came from the Natore or Bogura North Bengal. When the first ruler named Srikrishna Acharya arrived here, a local inhabitant named Muktaram Kormokar welcomed them with a large lampstand that was made from brass.





## Shashi Lodge

**S** Shashi Lodge is not just a simple establishment, it has many histories in the past.

'Shashi Lodge' is the name of Maharaja Shashikant Acharya's home in the heart of Mymensingh town. Locally known as Mymensingh Rajbari. Brahmaputra river nearest the lodge. Zamindar Maharaja Suryakanta Acharya built a beautiful palace named 'Crystal Palace' in the second half of the 18th century, which was also known as 'Rangmahal'. On 12 June 1897 the palace was destroyed in the Great Indian earthquake. At the beginning of the 19th century, Maharaja Suryakanta Acharya started the construction of Shashi Lodge in the Byzantine style construction style at the same place. Surya Kanta Acharya was killed before the construction of the building ended. Sasikanta Acharya, son of the childless child of Srisakanta, completed the construction of the building in 1905. According to his name, the building is named after 'Shashi Lodge'. In 1911 Shashi Kantan made some renovations in the beautification of Shashi lodge and made the building anandasasundara.





# Zainul Abedin Sangrahashala

**Z**ainul Shah Ali Abedin Sangrahashala is an art museum in Mymensingh, Bangladesh. Established in 1975, it contains the collections of the artist Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin. The art gallery was established in Mymensingh as this is where the artist spent his early days







# Garro Hill

**G**aro Hill refers to an east-west trending hill range situated at the northwestern part of the country and is conglomerate of three districts., East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills and South Garo Hills. The hill range stretches out between 28°08' N to 26°01' N latitude and 89°50' E to 90°59' E longitudes. The total area of the three districts is 8167 Sq. Kms. Garo Hills is bounded in south by Mymensing district and a part of Rangpur district of Bangladesh, by a district of Assam on the North and the West and by the West Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya in the east.





# Gajni Obokash Kendro

**G**ajni Obokash Kendro is one of the finest national park and forest reserve in the norther eastern Bangladesh. The Gajni center lies right next to the nearing Indian state of Meghalaya. The watch tower gives a panaromic view of all the surrounding areas.

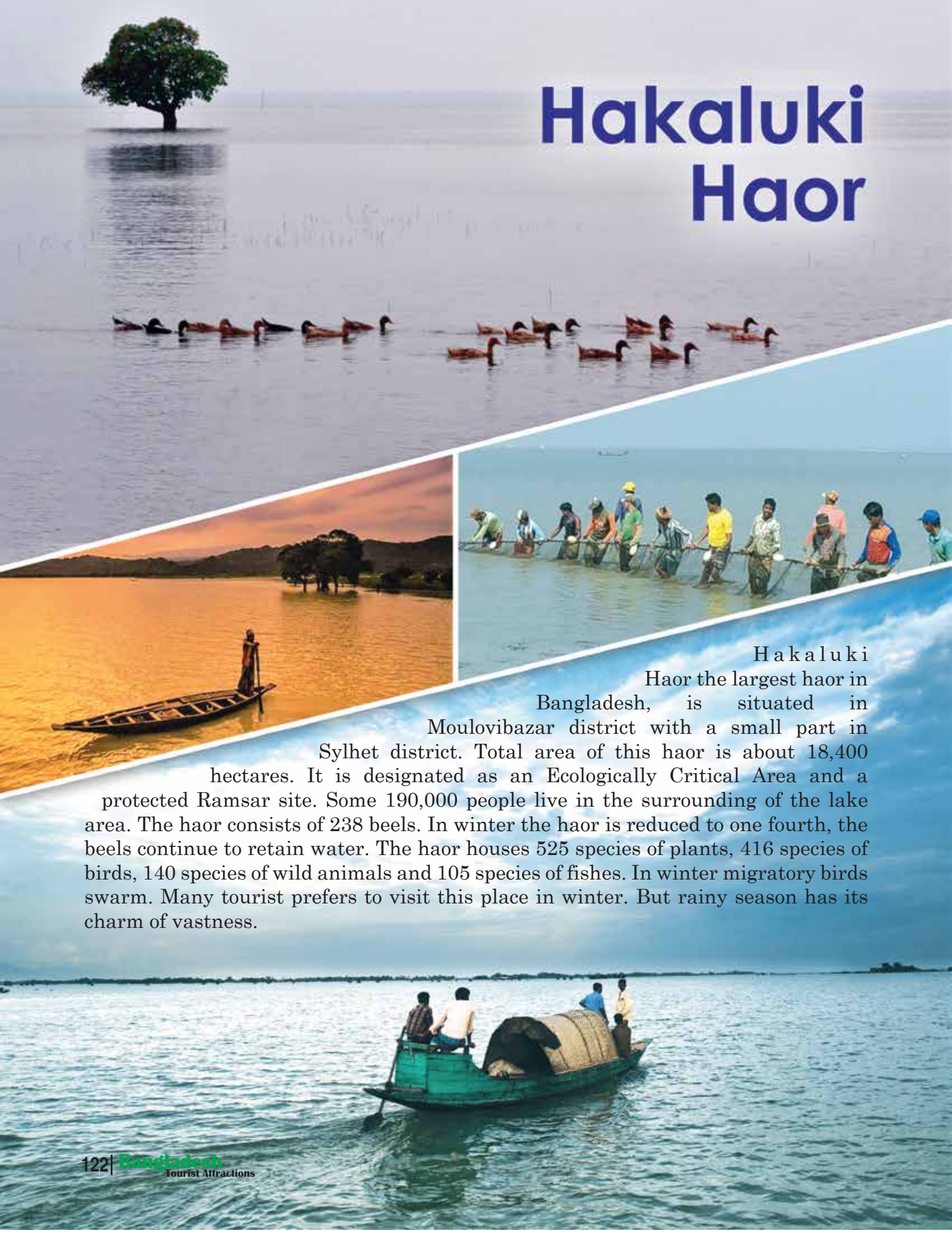


# Haor & Beel





# Hakaluki Haor



Hakaluki Haor the largest haor in Bangladesh, is situated in Moulovibazar district with a small part in Sylhet district. Total area of this haor is about 18,400 hectares. It is designated as an Ecologically Critical Area and a protected Ramsar site. Some 190,000 people live in the surrounding of the lake area. The haor consists of 238 beels. In winter the haor is reduced to one fourth, the beels continue to retain water. The haor houses 525 species of plants, 416 species of birds, 140 species of wild animals and 105 species of fishes. In winter migratory birds swarm. Many tourist prefers to visit this place in winter. But rainy season has its charm of vastness.



# Baikka Beel

**B**aikka Beel, a sanctuary for bird and fish, is located in Sreemangal and Moulovibazar. It is a part of Hail Haor, The beel is an area of 1000 hectare and comprises of open water with emergent vegetation and a fringe of native swamp forest. Thousands of birds live here and thousands more migrate. You can watch birds throughout the year. When you enter the wetland area you will be engrossed by the chirping of birds. There is a watch tower at the centre of the beel. The beel has a beautiful view with birds as well as lily, lotus and other aquatic plants and flowers. There are 98 species of fish mostly local and 160 species of birds including migratory ones. Experienced people say Baikka Beel is the best place in the country for bird watching. Best place for night stay in Sreemangal where there are plenty of hotels and guest houses.







# Arial Beel

**A**rial Beel is the third largest wetland in Bangladesh covering an area of 136 sq. km. It is situated in Srinagar Upazila of Munshiganj district. The beel consists of many small ponds and canals. During the rainy season the plants become livelier and the vast expanse of water with land borders look exotic. Though the beel reduces in winter, it still remains navigable. The beel abounds in fish and during dry season the farmers produce corns and vegetables in the dry area. The pumpkin of this beel is famous. You can have a tour of the beel by boat. The beel is just 35 km from Dhaka and can be reached in an hour and a half.



# Chyar Haor

Chyar Haor one of the most wonderful wetlands is situated in Shalla Upazila of Sunamgonj district. Tranquility and landscape beauty of this widespread water land provide an amazing environment for the tourists.





# Najipur Beel

**N**ajipur beel a different type of wetland where floating cultivation is successfully implemented at least twice in a year. The process is locally known as Dhapchash in Pirojpur-Barisal District while Bairra in Gopalganj.



# Chalan Beel

**C**halan Beel is a depression connected by 47 rivers and other waterways. Due to silting, the bill is now divided into many small water bodies which become one in the monsoon. Padma, Jamuna and Atrai are the main source of water. Silting has reduced the size of the bill and over the years it has reduced from 1085 sq. km. to only 26 sq. km. During dry season the beel turns into a few patches of water in the center. The bill is still rich in flora and fauna. The land is very fertile and grow agricultural crops during the dry season.







## The Boat Race In **BANGLADESH**

**B**oat Race or Nouka Baich is an age-old popular game in riverine areas of Bangladesh. It is an important element of folk culture. Boat races are usually held during the Bengali months of Bhadra and Ashwin. For racing, different types of boats are used: Sarengi boat in Cumilla, Brahmanbaria and Sylhet; Sampan boat in Chattogram and Noakhali; Goyna boat in Dhaka, Faridpur, Tangail and Pabna, etc. Made of local timber, these narrow boats are about 150 to 200 feet in length and 5 to 6 feet in breadth. This traditional race exhibits the boatman's performance and proficiency in giving their boats the maximum speed. The racing boats are manned by 25, 50 or 100 boatmen. Those who row standing take their position at the back. The team leader stays in the middle. The singers and the drummers provide beat and tempo to the boatmen. Thousands of spectators gather on the both banks of the river to watch the boat race. The excitement of the boat race is enjoyed by them. Attractive prizes are distributed among the winners.







# Rivers





# Padma

**P**adma is one of the biggest rivers in Bangladesh. When the Ganges enters Bangladesh at Rajshahi, it takes the new name of Padma. It meets the Brahmaputra at Goalanda and flows as Padma to Chandpur where it merges with Meghna. It is 120 km long and 4 to 8 km wide. Rajshahi city is situated on the bank of Padma. After construction of Farakka Barrage on Ganges in West Bengal, the flow of Padma has reduced greatly. Country's longest bridge of 6.15 km on Padma is under construction. In the upstream Hardinge Bridge also crosses Padma. Padma is also famous for its Hilsha fish which is considered most tasteful.







# Meghna

**M**eghna is one of the major rivers in Bangladesh. It is also the widest river in the country. At a part of Bhola it is 12 km wide. With its upper tributary (Surma) the river is 670 km long. Bhola, Chandpur and Bhairab Bazar towns are on the bank of Meghna.





# Jamuna

**J**amuna, one of the three main rivers of Bangladesh, is the lower stream of Brahmaputra river. The 90 km long river flows south and then meets Padma at Goalanda. The river is susceptible to channel migration and create chars (sandbars) only to be destroyed soon. Many of the sandbars have little or no waters in the dry season but becomes turbulent river in monsoon. To connect northern part of the country a bridge, called Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge, has been constructed. There are a good number of standard and luxury resorts on both sides of the bridge. Visitors can have rare opportunity to cruise, experience resilient lifestyle of the people and enjoy warm hospitality.





# Buriganga

**B**uriganga is a small river of 18 km long which passes through south and west of Dhaka city. This river connects Dhaka through other channels to rest of the Bengal and beyond and this factor was prime consideration for choosing Dhaka as the capital of Bengal by the Mughals. Originated from Dhaleswari at Kalatia it joins with Turag at Kamrangir Char. Dhaka river port is the busiest river port in the country. Everyday near about 200 large and small motor vessels and hundreds of boats carry near about 30,000 passengers and commercial goods to and from various parts of the country. The historical palace of Ahsan Manzil, Lalbagh Fort and 18th century Armenian Church are situated by the side of Buriganga River. You can also taste the mouthwatering foods of old Dhaka here.





A small wooden boat with a red and yellow sail is on a green river. The boat is carrying a large bundle of green material, possibly hay or straw. The water is a vibrant green color, and the sky is not visible.

# Karnaphuli

**K**arnaphuli River is the largest and most important river of Chattogram. Flowing through the hilly area of Chattogram Hill Tracts and Chattogram, it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The river is 100 km long. It is the swiftest river in Bangladesh. Chattogram, the commercial capital of the country stands on its bank. The natural beauty along this river is fascinating.



# Brahmaputra

**T**he Brahmaputra river originates in Tibet and flows through China and India before entering Bangladesh at Kurigram. It is 69 km long. Jamuna is the lower part of this river. Originally, the Brahmaputra flowed southeast across Mymensingh district where it received the Surma river and united with the Meghna river. But in 19th century it changed its course. You can see the old Brahmaputra, now a minor river, flowing in Mymensingh and Jamalpur.





# Kirtankhola

**B**arisal, officially known as Barishal, is a major city that lies on the bank of the Kirtankhola river in south-central Bangladesh. It is the largest city and the administrative headquarter of both Barishal District and Barisal Division. It is one of the oldest municipality and river port of the country. Kirtankhola is a river that starts Sayeshtabad, in the district of Barisal, Bangladesh, and ends in Gajalia, near the Gabkhan khal. The total length of the river is about 160 kilometres



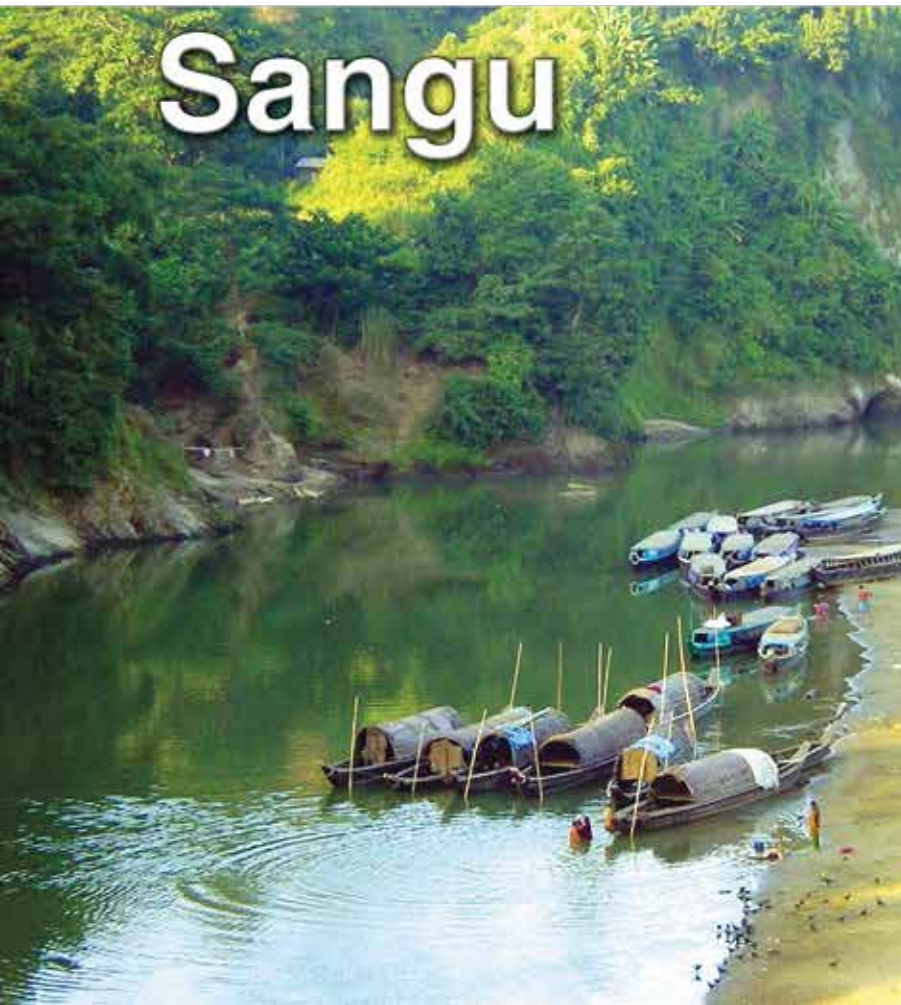


# Piyain

**P**iyain River is located in the scenic valley of Jaflong, Sylhet. From its origin in Assam to the end, the river is 145 km. This river provides temporary and stable source of income for thousands of stone collectors. The stones come with water from the other side of boarder with India. The water of the river is transparent and one can see the stones of various colors from a boat. The river is surrounded by eye catching green forests, betel gardens and orange gardens. Khasia tribe lives beside the bank of the river and tourists may visit them and see their way of life.



# Sangu



**S**angu River has its origin in Arakan Hills of Myanmar. It enters Bangladesh near at Remarki of Thanchi Upazila in Bandarban District. Many of the waterfalls of Bandarban directly fall into Sangu. It passes through Thanchi, Rowangchhari and Sadar Upazila of Bandarban and then through Satkania and Banshkhali Upazila of Chattogram District to flow into the Bay of Bengal. The length of the river in Bangladesh part is 173 km. The River thrills the visitors with its hills, forests and falls. The adventurous tourists can enjoy bamboo rafting which is full of excitement. The riverside tribal life will give extra experience and excitement.





# Rupsha

**I**t forms from the meeting place of Madhumati and Chitra rivers at Piroli Bazar, and flows through Khulna and meets Pasur River near Mongla. Its entire length is affected by tides. Rupsha and Pasur are considered the same river. Together, they have a length of 130 km. Rupsha River is one of the important development factors for Khulna. Boats are available for cruises on hour basis.

# Shomeshwari

**S**imsang River, a major river in the Garo Hills of Meghalaya, enters Bangladesh at Susang-Durgapur of Netrakona District and flows, under the name of Someshwari, into Kangsha River. Someshwari is one of the most beautiful rivers of Bangladesh. The water of this river is transparent. In winter the water level is low and people can pass across on foot. You can make a trip to nearby hills and enjoy the tribal lifestyle. There is an ethnic museum in Birishiri. China Matir Pahar, or the Hill of the White China Clay lies on the other side of the river. Someshwari with its blue water, the hills, the orange and spice gardens and the heavenly calmness make the place so beautiful that people call it 'Paradise on the Earth'.





# Village Life





# Village Life



Village itself is a beauty. Fresh and quiet environment will provide the true essence of life. Always it is decorated with the ornaments of nature like trees, birds, fresh air and at every season it changes its decoration. Sometimes it hides itself into fog and sometimes gets wet into water. Sometimes it smiles with sun and sometimes plays with trees and flowers.







A market place where people get all the commodities are called haat. In every village there is a Hat that sits once or twice a week and you will find all fresh commodities here. Farmers bring everything from their farms. The people wait for this haat day. On this day, they sell their products, earn money and purchase the necessary things for them.







## Entertainment in **VILLAGE**

**E**ntertainment in village is quite different. The village children play various funny games like kanamachi, dariyabandha, gollachut etc. The male go to enjoy folk-song and jatrapala. On the other hand, the female like to gossip with each other after finishing their work.





## WEDDING ceremony in Village

**W**edding in village is very much enjoyable. They perform various types of ritual at the wedding. Normally nobody wants to miss the opportunity to attend wedding at village. The neighbors are the most curious at wedding time and the children express happiness running to and fro, firing crackers, dancing etc. In village wedding, bride goes to her in-law's house sitting in palanquin that is very interesting and the groom keeps walking just beside her newly married bride.







## Fairs & Festivals

Village fairs are common in almost every village in Bangladesh. Generally these celebrations take place on the eve of Eid, Puja, at the birth anniversary of any famous personality, at the time of Bengali New Year etc. The people save money and wait for the fair to be held. During fair they purchase various products with their saving money.







**Bangladesh**  
**Tourism Board**  
National Tourism Organization

## **Bangladesh Tourism Board**

(National Tourism Organization)

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