

BANGLADESH
A PICTORIAL JOURNEY

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Patron

H.E. Dr. Hasan Mahmud, MP
Hon'ble Foreign Minister

Adviser

Ambassador Masud Bin Momen
Foreign Secretary (Senior Secretary)

Editor

Ms. Seheli Sabrin
Director General, Public Diplomacy Wing
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Sub Editor

Ms. Nawrid Sharmin
Director, Public Diplomacy Wing
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Cover & Art Direction

Anisuzzaman Sohel

Cover Photo : Abdul Momin

Back Cover Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz

Concept, Ideas & Acknowledgement

Mohammed Ashrafuzzaman
President of Bangladesh Travel Writers Association (BDTWA)

Production

Delta Outdoors

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DEDICATION

*The architect of the independent Bangladesh
Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Martyrs of the glorious liberation war of 1971 and the Martyrs of
15 August 1975*

Contents

Bangladesh	02
National Days & Symbols of Bangladesh	03
Archelogy & Heritage	18
Arts, Culture & Sports	33
Development Projects of Bangladesh	49
Festivals & Religion	65
Landscape	83
Nature & Wildlife	105
People & Lifestyle	121

Bangladesh

a country of diversity and harmony

Bangladesh, the largest and active most riverine delta, is nestling 170 million (apprx.) lively people in its 147570 sq.km land area; having Dhaka, a 400 years old city, as the capital.

In 1971 Bangladesh emerged from a bloody war as an independent country. The Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared the independence of Bangladesh from Pakistan on 26 March, 1971, in response to years of political, economic, and social marginalisation faced by the people of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). As the founding leader of Bangladesh, Bangabandhu played a pivotal role in guiding the nation during its formative years. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's vision of building "Sonar Bangla" (Golden Bengal) was for a prosperous, self-reliant and equitable Bangladesh. He articulated this vision during his leadership and sought to transform the newly independent country into a model society where people could live with dignity, freedom, and prosperity.

The official language is Bangla, however, English is widely spoken. The people of Bangladesh heroically fought for their mother tongue Bangla, on 21 February 1952. Later, in 1999 UNESCO officially recognized the day as 'International Mother Language Day and since 2000 the day has been observed all around the world.

Majority people are Muslim but the people of other religions and faiths have been living in harmony for centuries. Peoples of diverse faiths celebrate religious, national and cultural festivals in coherence. Colours of festivals and celebrations keep the Bangladeshis enchanted throughout the year.

Bangladesh

A youth driven country, Bangladesh's economy is running by a labor force of 65 million. The country is gender-equal country, where 36% of the labor force is women. As the second largest exporter of the Readymade Garments, Bangladesh is leading this sector globally. Besides that the export basket of the country consists of pharmaceuticals, leather, ceramics, jute, electronics and light engineering products, bicycle, shrimps and other frozen fish, agriculture produces and handicrafts.

In last 14 years Bangladesh's economic growth has been nothing short of impressive. Through the extraordinary social, economic management and strong political leadership of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Bangladesh is now achieving 7% average GDP (gross domestic product) growth, crossing the international standard line of the Lower Middle-Income threshold in 2015. Bangladesh has also been praised for its outstanding successes with regards to various socio-economic indicators. The resilient and aspiring people of the country are converting challenges into opportunities.

Bangladeshis are lauded for their ethos, liberal values, pluralistic views, creative minds, passion, inclusivity, rich culture, heritage and tradition, and most importantly hospitality and welcoming attitude. People do visit Bangladesh to see its unique nature and people.

Today's Bangladesh is moving forward at an irresistible speed; globally perceived as a 'development miracle' Bangladesh is envisioning its position as 'Smart Bangladesh' by 2041.

Pictures say more than a thousand words and with this in mind a humble attempt to present Bangladesh through this publication.

Welcome to a brief pictorial journey of Bangladesh!

Bangladesh

National Days & Symbols of Bangladesh

We gain freedom when we have paid the full price.

Rabindranath Tagore



An image of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman spread out over a crop field in Bogura's Sherpur has been recognised as the largest mosaic of its kind by the Guinness World Records (March 2021).

Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman delivering the historic address at a large gathering at the Ramna Race Course Ground on 7 March 1971. The speech effectively declared the independence of Bangladesh. UNESCO has recognized the historic 7 March speech of Bangabandhu as the part of the world's documentary heritage and included in the Memory of the World International Register. Photo: Press Information Department, Bangladesh (PID).



People from all walks of life flocked to the National Martyrs' Memorial in Savar on the Victory Day to pay their homage to the Martyrs who sacrifices their lives for the independence of the country.

Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Aparajeyo Bangla is one of the most well-known sculptures dedicated to the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. It is located at the campus of Dhaka University, just in front of the Faculty of Arts Building.
Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Bangabandhu Mausoleum, in Tungipara, Gopalganj, is an important architect in terms of deep respect, aesthetic and historic value. The Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was assassinated on 15 August 1975 by a group of homegrown traitors. The greatest leader is resting in peace at this mausoleum. Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman.



Rayer Bazaar Badhya Bhumi Smriti Soudha is a monument built in memory of the martyred intellectuals of the Bangladesh Liberation War 1971.
Photo: Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman.



Central Shaheed Minar (Language Martyrs' Monument) in Dhaka, was built in memory of the students and others killed during the historical language movement on 21 February 1952.

Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman.



Mujibnagar Memorial Monument at Mujibnagar formerly known as Baidyanathtala in Meherpur. It is a common reference for the government in exile formed by the leaders of the Awami League, who were leading the guerrilla war for the independence of Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) from Pakistan in 1971.

Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



A jackfruit market at Belabo, Narshingdi. Jackfruit is the national fruit of Bangladesh.
Photo: Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman.



Hilsa (Ilish)- a Bengali's love, is the national fish of Bangladesh. This fish not only tastes great, but also a powerhouse of nutrition. Nearly 60% of Hilsa is found in Bangladesh. Hilsa was recognized as a geographical indication (GI) product of Bangladesh in 2017.

Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman.



The magpie robin (*Copsychus saularis*) is the national bird of Bangladesh, where it is common and known as the doyel or doel (Bengali: দোয়েল). They are common birds in urban gardens as well as forests.

Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz



The Royal Bengal Tiger is the national animal of Bangladesh.
Photo : Dr. Niaz Abdur Rahman



Kabaddi is our national sports. "Kabaddi teaches us to never give up, no matter how tough the situation." More than 50 million people of 65 countries of the world play this game. Photo : Mahat Hasan



The national flower of Bangladesh is the white water lily (*Nymphaea nouchali*). In Bangladesh, it's called "Shada Shapla" and is very common in waterways. Water lilies are used as vegetable and have medicinal values. The national emblem of Bangladesh contains a stylized water lily.

Photo : Noor Ahmed Gelal

Archeology & Heritage

Every day do something that will inch you closer to a better tomorrow.

Doug Firebaugh



Shat Gambuj Mosque, Bagerhat.
Photo: Abdul Momin



A hundred years old paddle steamer also known as Rocket on the Gabkhan Channel at Jhalakathi.
Photo: Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



Rural women artisans are making Nakshi Kantha, a type of hand crafted and hand stitched quilt, at a village in Jessore.
Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Kantaji Temple is a late-medieval Hindu temple in Dinajpur, Bangladesh. The Kantaji Temple is one of the most magnificent religious edifices belonging to the 18th century. It is an example of terracotta architecture.

Photo : Rajib Rana Das



Paharpur Buddhist Monastery at Paharpur village in Badalgachhi Upazila (under Naogaon District) of Bangladesh. It is among the best-known Buddhist viharas in the Indian Subcontinent and is one of the most important archaeological sites in the country. King Dharmapala established the monastery in the 7th century. It was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Photo: Muhammad Mostafizur Rahman



The National Assembly Building of Bangladesh or Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban is considered as one of the finest examples of modern architecture. Designed by renowned architect Louis I Kahn in the 80s, it is situated at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka. The complex is one of the largest legislative complexes in the world, covering 200 acres (810,000 m²). Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Lalbagh Fort is a fort in the old city of Dhaka, Its name is derived from its neighborhood Lalbagh, which means Red Garden.Lalbagh Fort was built as the official residence of the governor of the Mughal province of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (17th-century).
Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Miah Bari Mosque, Barisal. Photo: Abdul Momin



The Shiva Temple at Puthia, (Rajshahi) over the Shiv Sagar lake.
Photo: Abdul Momin



Curzon Hall is a British Raj-era building, originally built as a town hall and was named after Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India who laid the foundation stone in 1904. Upon the establishment of Dhaka University in 1921, it became the base of the university's science faculty.

Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Ahsan Manzil is a palace located in the Kumartoli area of Dhaka, It was formerly the residence and seat of the Nawab of Dhaka and has been designated as Old Dhaka Heritage Site. It now serves as a museum
Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



Tajhat Palace is one of the finest architectural site in Bangladesh. It is located at 3 km south-east of Rangpur city. It is 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.
Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Dhaka Gate is enlisted as one of the oldest Mughal architectures in Dhaka. In around 1663 AD, Mir Jumla, the Governor of Bengal (during the reign of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb) erected this gate to mark the northern entrance of Dhaka.

Photo: Asker Ibne Firoz



Jamdani, one of the finest varieties of Muslin, is a vividly patterned fabric, traditionally woven on a handloom by crafts people and apprentices in South Rupshi of Narayanganj, on bank of the Shitalakhwa River. The traditional art of Jamdani weaving was inscribed as an intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO in 2013. In 2016, Bangladesh received geographical indication (GI) status for Jamdani Saree. Photo: Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman

Arts, Culture & Sports

Art is the lie that enables us to realize the truth .

Pablo Picasso



The Honourable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina graces the National Jute Day 2024, showcasing the versatility of Jute products. Jute-'the golden fibre' is a sustainable, eco-friendly, and natural fibre which grows in abundance in Bangladesh.

Photo : ABM Aktaruzzaman



Dancers from the Manipuri community are presenting traditional dance at a dance festival at Shilpakala Academy in Dhaka.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



Tiny toes on windowsill, a baby girl sitting by a colorful window which looks like a canvas. Canvas looking painted wall is the result of latent creativity of rural women. Photo : Abdul Momin



Theatre scene from the drama 'Galileo' staged at Shilpakala Academy in Dhaka. Drama remains popular in Bangladesh, performances of numerous forms frew across centuries and communities. Beyond the city limits, Bangladesh has numerous forms of folk theatre 'Jatra'.

Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



Traditional cockfight at Mymensingh.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Bull fighting is one of the traditional festivals, every year, many people from distant places come with their bulls to participate. Photo :Tanmoy Das



Girl competing in a traditional horse racing event, Muktagacha, Mymensingh
Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz



Boli Khela or Bali Khela is a traditional form of wrestling in Bangladesh, particularly popular in the Chattogram area considered as a national game of the district. It is a form of combat sport involving grappling type techniques such as clinch fighting, throws and takedowns, joint locks, pins and other grappling holds. It is one of the oldest traditions of Chattogram. Photo : Muhammad Amdad Hossain



Hand-painted banners and posters for advertisements of movies are gone for long. Hanif Pappu, once a busy artist of cinema posters and banners, has changed his profession as well. His works, which are called "rickshaw paintings" as these are now seen only on the three-wheelers, are dear to the people for home decoration.

Rickshaw painting has been recognized as intangible cultural heritage by the UNESCO. Photo : Abdullah Al Momin



Village Fair, commonly known as 'Mela', is a vibrant and culturally significant event in rural area. Nagordola (traditional carousel) is the integral part of a mela.
Photo : Abdul Momin



Artifacts displayed at Lok o karushilpo Mela at Sonargaon in Narayanganj.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



A pillow fight is a common game mostly played by young children (but also by teens and adults) in which they engage in mock physical conflict using pillows as weapons. International Pillow Fight Day is a global celebration of the ancient art of pillow fighting.

Photo : Abdul Momin



Victory Parade arranged for the National Women's Football Team after emerging as the Champion with all-win record of the seven nation 'South Asian Football Federation Women's Cup' in 2022.

Photo : Mahmud Zaman Ove



Traditional boat race, Kotalipara, Gopalganj
Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz



Amar Ekushey Boi Mela is a month long largest book fair of Bangladesh. Every year it begins on 1st February to commemorate the sacrifices of the Martyrs of the Language Movement (21 February 1952). One can feel the literary and cultural pulse of the country by visiting the book fair. The fair is a vibrant and festive gathering of book lovers, authors, publishers and researchers at suhrawardy Udyan in Dhaka. Photo : Pinu Rahman

Development Projects of Bangladesh

Every day do something that will inch you closer to a better tomorrow.

Doug Firebaugh



Padma Multipurpose Bridge, the Longest Bridge on Padma River. This 6.15 km bridge is connecting 13 districts out of 21 districts of the south-west part of Bangladesh.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Bangabandhu Jamuna Multi-purpose Bridge, a 4.98 km bridge on Jamuna river.
Photo : Abdul Momin



Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Tunnel, a 3.32-km tunnel, is the first underwater road tunnel of the country under Karnaphuli river, connecting Patenga and Anowara in Chattogram. This is the first underwater road tunnel in South Asia.

Photo : Press Information Department, Bangladesh (PID).



Dhaka Mymensing Highway. Dhaka-Mymensingh Highway has a length of 77.13 kilometres
Photo : Askar Ibne Firoz



Bird's eye view of the, Bhanga Gol Chattr of Bangabandhu Expressway; looks like a flower in bloom at Bhanga in Faridpur.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



A new era of commuting with a new mode of transport hitherto unseen on our land—the elevated metro rail of Dhaka.
Photo : Press Information Department, Bangladesh (PID).



Kuril Flyover and Expressway. Dhaka.
Photo : Press Information Department, Bangladesh (PID).



Purbachal 300 Feet Road, Dhaka.
Photo : Mominul Islam Momin



A magnificent night view of the Dhaka-Mawa Expressway as it connects with the twin bridges on the Dhaleshwari river.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



The Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant at Rooppur of Ishwardi upazila in Pabna District, on the bank of the Padma River. It is the country's first nuclear power plant, once completed this power plant will generate 1200 MW electricity.

Photo : Press Information Department, Bangladesh (PID).



Outside view of the third terminal of Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport in Dhaka.
The new terminal is coming up with the capacity of handling 12 million passengers annually.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



The Teesta Barrage Project is the largest irrigation project of Bangladesh. It stands across the Teesta river at Dalia-Doani point in Lalmonirhat district. The project is bounded by the Teesta river on the North, the Atrai river on the West, Shantahar-Bogra railway line on the south and Bogra-Kaunia railway line on the East. The project covers seven districts of northern Bangladesh. Photo : Md. Shafiu Islam Shaikot



Cox's Bazar Railway Station is a newly constructed railway station in the beach city. An architectural grandeur, the outlook of the station resembles with the exoskeletal structure of an oval shaped marine creature.
Photo : Mohammed Rubel



Chattogram Port on the bank of the Karnaphuli river is the main sea port of Bangladesh. It handles over 90 percent of Bangladesh's export-import trade, and has been used by India, Nepal and Bhutan for transshipment.

Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Bangladesh's first commercial wind power project, a landmark project, at Cox's Bazar. Achieving a new milestone in its renewable energy ambition, this project has started generating 60 MW electricity.

Photo : Muhammad Amdad Hossain



Full bloomed Red Silk Cotton flower or Shimul Flower trees both sides of a road at Narshingdi.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Godkhali, in Jhikargacha, Jessore, widely known as the flower capital of Bangladesh. For flower growers and florists Godkhali as an epic centre for flower trade.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman

Landscape

“One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.”
William Shakespeare



Full bloomed Red Silk Cotton flower or Shimul Flower trees both sides of a road at Narshingdi.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Godkhali, in Jhikargacha, Jessore, widely known as the flower capital of Bangladesh. For flower growers and florists Godkhali as an epic centre for flower trade.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Aerial view of a sea beach at Saint Martin Island, the only coral island in Bangladesh.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



Rangamati Hanging Bridge, where a sinuous lake is flowing around highlands, milky cascades are falling from high above green hills and the simplistic lifestyle of tribal people. Photo : Md Ali Asraf Bhuiyan, BPM Bar



Jhum cultivation, a traditional agricultural process at the top hill in Ruma Upazila, Bandarban.
Photo : Md. Akhlas Uddin, EFIAP



Winter vegetables are very popular in In Bangladesh, 70% vegetables can grow in winter season.
Winter is the best time when the farmers are growing cole crops (cabbage) in abundance.
Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz



Freshly picked tomatoes, one of the most popular and widely consumed vegetables in Bangladesh.
Photo : Ansar Uddin Khan Pathan



A happy farmer with Onion (Shallot) bulbs. Onion is one of the most widely used spices in Bangladesh.
Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz



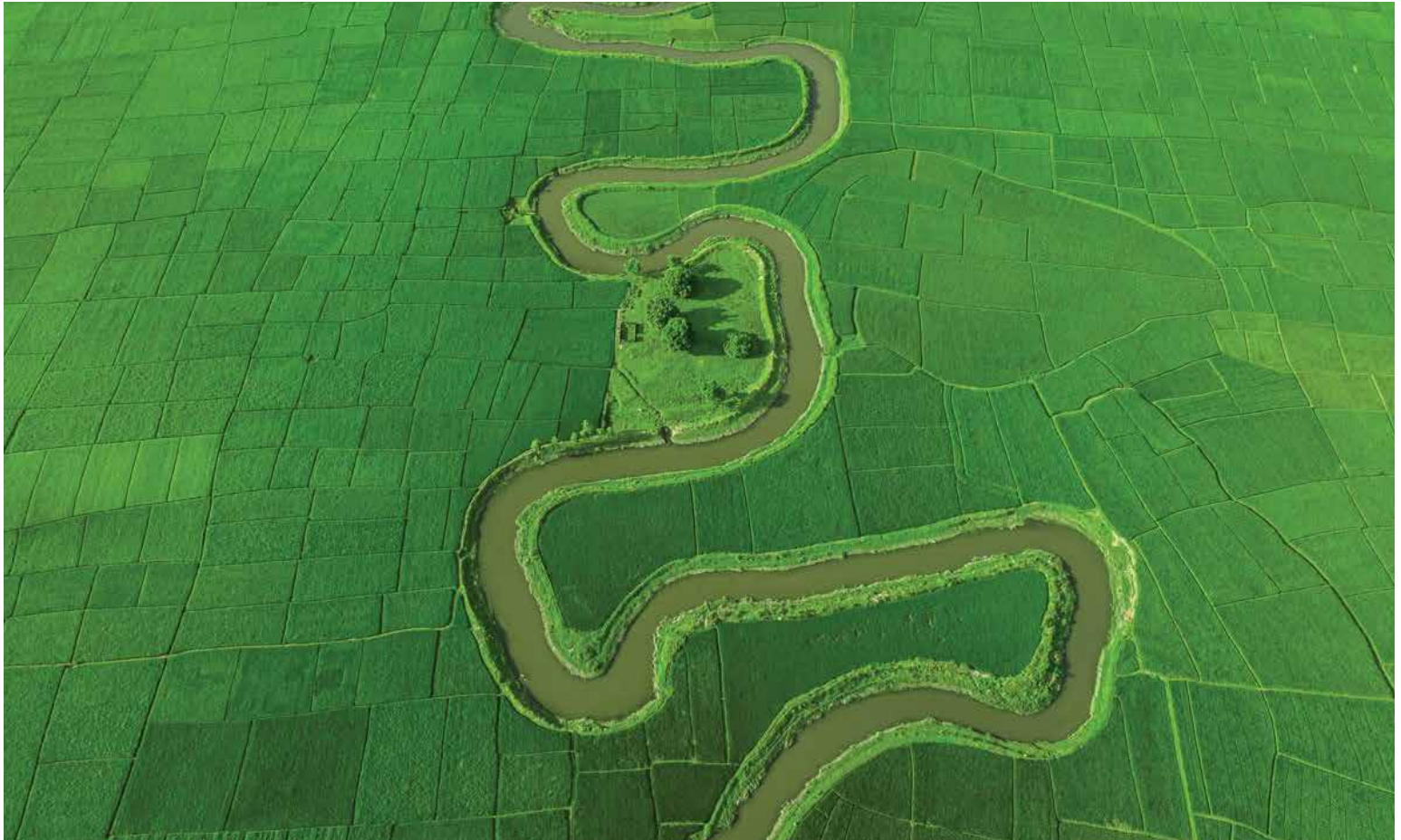
Ratargul is a fresh water swamp forest situated in Sylhet by the river of Goain. This evergreen forest is getting submerged under 20 to 30 feet water in some part during rainy season. Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



Giant shade on a golden sea, a young boy weaves through a sun-kissed ocean of mustard.
Photo : Abdul Momin



Bamboo rafts on the Sangu river in Bandarban.
Photo : Md Ahidul Hasan



I would love to live like a river flows, carried by the surprise of its own unfolding. Aerial view of a green agricultural field in Thakurgaon.
Photo : Emran Ali



Traditional fishing, local livelihoods thrive along the Jamuna riverbank.
Photo : Abdul Momin



Kangchenjunga, also spelled Kanchenjunga, Kanchanjanghā and Khangchendzonga, is the third-highest mountain, with an elevation of 8,586 metres in the world. Situated in Eastern Himalayas. View from Tetulia, Panchagarh.
Photo : Emran Ali



The Surma is a major river in Bangladesh, part of the Surma-Meghna River System. A cross border river 'Barak' in India divides in two rivers while entering into Bangladesh 'Surma' and Kushiya'. It ends in Kishoreganj District, above Bhairab where the two rivers rejoin to form the Meghna River.

Photo : Abdul Momin



The iconic Cox's Bazar Beach, one of the most popular tourist attractions in Bangladesh, is the longest uninterrupted beach in the world. It is located 150 km (93 mi) south of the city of Chattogram.
Photo : Abdul Momin



Nijhum Dwip is a small island under Hatiya upazila in Noakhali. A cluster of islands emerged in the early 1950s as an alluvium in the shallow estuary of the Bay of Bengal on the southern of Bangladesh.

Photo : Indranil Kishor



The Buddha Dhatu Jadi is located close to Balaghata, Bandarban. Dhatu means the mortal remains of a holy person, and in this temple the relics belong to Buddha. It is the largest Theravada Buddhist temple in Bangladesh and has the second largest Buddha statue in the country.

Photo : Masum Ameer



Hundreds of ships were anchored in Karnafuli river, Chattogram.
Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz



Beautiful cottages in cloud-kissed seclusion at Sajek valley, Rangamati. The valley is located in the verdant hills of Kasalong range of mountains amidst the serene and exotic beauty of nature.

Photo : Abdul Momin



The government of Bangladesh is building its first nuclear power plant in Rooppur on the east side of the river Padma near Ishwardi in the Pabna district of Bangladesh.
Photo : Anis Sheikh

Festivals & Religion

Art is the lie that enables us to realize the truth .

Pablo Picasso



Baitul Mukarram, also spelled as Baytul Mukarrom ('The Holy House'), is the National Mosque of Bangladesh, located at the center of Dhaka. Over 50 years old mosque has a capacity of more than 42,000 worshippers.
Photo : Kazi Md Jahirul Islam



People busy in performing ablution during Bishwa Ijtema, Bank of Turag river, Tongi
Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz



Eid is observed colourfully with great zeal and zest in all over Bangladesh.
On Eid day it is very common to exchange greetings by embracing each other.
Photo : Abdul Momin



The five day celebration of Durga puja, the biggest religious festival of the Hindu community, ended with the immersion of the Goddess Druga in the Chattogram Patenga sea beach.

Photo : Kazi Md. Jahirul Islam



Hindu devotees are gathering together to perform Aarti puja during the Annual Reverse Rath Yatra festival in Sylhet.
Photo : Md. Tanveer Hassan Rohan



In Govardhan Puja, Devotees worship and offer a large variety of vegetarian food to Krishna as a mark of gratitude which called Annakut or Annakoot (meaning a “mountain of food”). The photo was taken from Iskcon Temple, Khagrachari.
Photo : Md. Ahidul Hasan



Chandranath Temple (Chandronath mondir), located on top of the Chandranath Hill, is a famous Shakti Peeth located near Chattogram, as per Hindu sacred texts, the right arm of Deiti Sati fell here. Chandranath Temple is a pilgrimage site for Hindus.

Photo : Indranil Kishor



Young Marma men and women dance while carrying the tomb during the funeral. They believe the departed soul will reach the heaven in this way.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Saint Nicholas Tolentino Church at Nagori, Gazipur is the second largest and one of the oldest Catholic Church in Bangladesh. The Church was built in 1695 by the Portugese Missionaries. This Church is very close to hearts of the Catholic worshippers of Bangladesh.

Photo : Masum Ameer



The daily morning alms rounds are an important part of monk life which is called "Pinda Charah."-its near to panchari shantipur Aranya Kutir,Khagrachari.
Photo : Md. Ahidul Hasan



Saint Nicholas Tolentino Church at Nagori, Gazipur is the second largest and one of the oldest Catholic Church in Bangladesh. The Church was built in 1695 by the Portugese Missionaries. This Church is very close to hearts of the Catholic worshipers of Bangladesh.

Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



Christians light candles at the Saint John's Church cemetery in Gazipur marking All Souls' Day.
Catholics observe November 2 as All Souls' Day, a day of prayers for the dead.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafizur Rahman



A colourful and festive procession celebrating Pahela Baishakh, the Bangla New Year, sets off from the Fine Arts Faculty of Dhaka University. Mangal Shobhajatra or Mongol Shovajatra is a mass procession that takes place at dawn on the first day of the Bengali New Year in Bangladesh. In 2016, UNESCO inscribed Mongol Shovajatra as an intangible cultural heritage. Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Boisabi, a traditional festival of the ethnic minority communities to bid farewell to the old year and welcome the new year.

Photo : Samir Mallik



Bangladeshi performers participate in a traditional dance during the Boshonto Utshob, *traditional spring festival* in Dhaka.
Photo : Md. Tanveer Hassan Rohan



A baul singer performs at the Padmahem Dham in Sirajdikhan Upazila of Munshiganj in the Lalon Geeti ashor. Folk singers from different parts of the country participate in the festival in remembrance of Lalon Shah (1774-1890) the great philosopher and musician.

Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Participants flying colourful kites on the Kite Festival event in Cox's Bazar beach organised by the Bangladesh Ghuri Federation.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



Full bloomed Red Silk Cotton flower or Shimul Flower trees both sides of a road at Narshingdi.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Godkhali, in Jhikargacha, Jessore, widely known as the flower capital of Bangladesh. For flower growers and florists Godkhali as an epic centre for flower trade.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman

Nature & Wildlife

“Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better.”

Albert Einstein



Spotted deer at Katka wildlife sanctuary in Sundarbans. Bagerhat. Sundarban, the mangrove forest located in the south-west of Bangladesh, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1987.

Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman.



Sundarbans mangrove forest, the largest mangrove forest and a wildlife sanctuary in Bangladesh.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Red crab is one of the most attractions for the tourists of Kuakata sea beach, thousands of red crabs roam in the Lemburbon and Gangamati point of the beach.
Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz



Love is like wildflowers; it's often found in the most unlikely places.
Photo : Kazi Md. Jahirul Islam



Black-hooded Oriole in Purbachal Residential Model Town.

Photo : Enam Ul Haque



A rose-ringed parakeet was stealing a grain of wheat.
Photo : Md. Tamzeed Alam



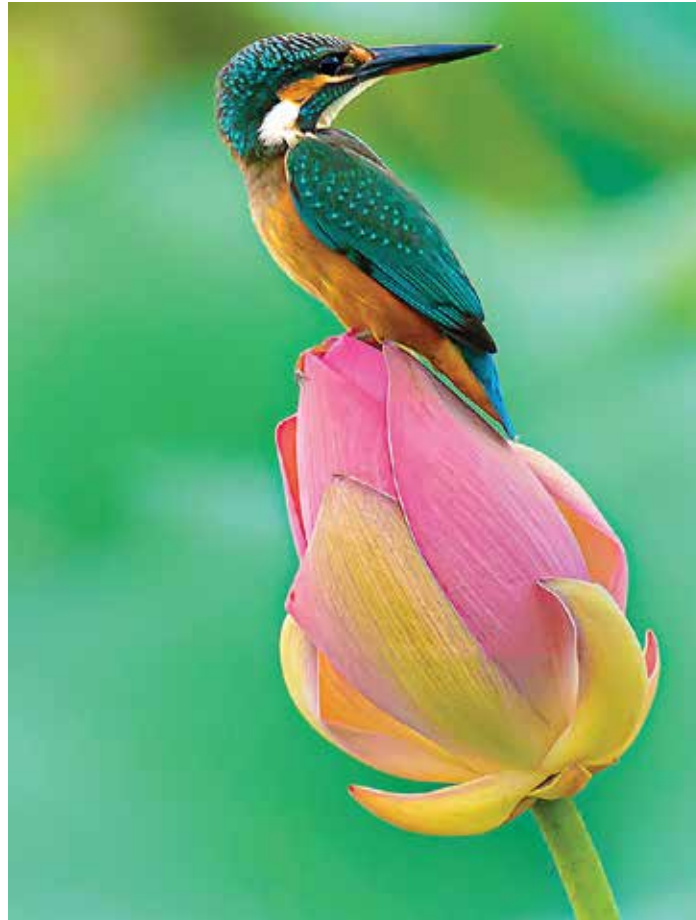
A flock of Asian green bee-eater.
Photo : Jalal Ahmed



Common jezebel flying around the flower at Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka.
Photo : Dr. Md. Ashiqur Rahman



A rufous cheeked sunbird was collecting nectar from flower in Madhabkunda water falls area.
Photo : Dr. Basit Rashid



A common kingfisher was waiting on a beautiful Lotus for its next prey.
Photo : Khorshed Alam Sagor



Swatch of No Ground is a Marine Protected Area in the Bay of Bengal 1,636 km² (632 sq mi). The area hosts important habitat for several endangered sea lives such as dolphins and whales.

Photo : Muhammad Mostafizur Rahman Nomani



The sightings of Leopard cat and Fishing cat are rare in the mighty land of Bengal Tigers (The Sundarban). The factor of 'luck' the liverish varieties of cats are popularly known for their nocturnal habitats.

Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz



Sangu River a cross border river sourced from the North Arakan Hills of Myanmar entered through Bandarban.
Photo : Mominul Islam Momin

People & lifestyle

Great minds discuss ideas; average minds discuss events
small minds discuss people.

Eleanor Roosevelt



The Honourable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina is in front of the sculpture and murals 'Mrityunjayee Prangan' at Bijoy Sarani, Dhaka. This features the history of Bangalees' liberation struggles from the 1952 Language Movement to the 1971 War of Liberation under the leadership of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Photo : Press Information Department, Bangladesh (PID).



Kuakata is a town in southern Bangladesh known for its panoramic sea beach. Kuakata beach is a sandy expanse 18 kilometres long and 3 kilometres wide. From the beach one can have an unobstructed view of both sunrise and sunset over the Bay of Bengal.

Photo : Indronil Kishor



Kanshat mango bazar, the largest mango market in Bangladesh. Mango is the leading seasonal cash crop of the northwestern region of Bangladesh. There are over 270 varieties of sweet edible mangoes in the Rajshahi region. Chapainawabganj and Rajshahi secured to use Geographical Indication (GI) tag for two varieties of mango, namely- Khirshapati and Fazli. Photo : Muhammad Mostafigur Rahman



A farmer washes jute in a marsh at Madaripur. Jute, known as ‘golden fibre’, is a climate friendly, sustainable, and natural fibre. The best quality Jute grows in Bangladesh.

Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Date Palm Juice (Khejur Rash) is sweet sap extracted from the Date Palm trees. In winter morning, having sweet sap as a drink is very popular in rural areas. These sweet saps are used in making molasses/ jaggery (gur). The date palm jaggery of Jessore has secured Geographical Indicator (GI) tag recently.

Photo : Abdul Momin



"Fishing is a passion that can never be fully explained." Traditional fishing in Kaliakoier, Gazipur.
Photo : Md. Fakrul Islam



The Bangladeshi fish farming community, especially the coastal belt fishers, has been engaged in fish drying heritage for several hundreds of years. “ShutkiPalli” at the bank of Karnaphuli, Chattogram.

Photo : Shahriar Farzana



Harvest voyage, hay-laden boats navigate the Jamuna's currents.
Photo : Abdul Momin



Salt production from sea water, Banskhali, Chattogram
Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz



Mishi Doi, a sweet delicacy, workers making sweet curd in Bogra. Bogra can use Geographical Indication (GI) tag for sweet curd.

Photo : Abdul Momin



The art of pottery has a rich history in Bangladesh. Potters (Kumar) are carrying forward the legacy of their ancestral profession. This empirical knowledge still bears the wonderful art skills of people in some areas of Bangladesh.

Photo : Abdul Momin



Chawkbazar, the biggest iftar market in South Asia, pulls huge crowd during Ramadan. Muslim people are gathering to buy traditional iftar items from this place.
Photo : Muhammad Mostafiqur Rahman



Rice is the best, the most nutritive and the most widespread staple in the world. Bangladesh is the 4th rice consuming country after China, India, Indonesia.
Photo : Abdul Goni



From earth to art, woven with care. Women artisans are making colorful handicrafts using grass leaves.
Photo : Abdul Momin



Dohazari and Chandnaish of South Chattogram are famous for vegetables grown in hilly area. Farmers bring thousands of vegetables to the railway station market in small boats over Sangu river.
Photo : Kamol Das



Devoted heart, tenderly plucking life's essence at tea garden, Haripur, Sylhet.
Photo : Abdul Hakim



The second largest beel is Gumai beel of Rangunia (Chattogram). In this beel, thousands of Tia (Parrot) comes from the mountains to eat paddy after the paddy ripens in the month of Agrahayan (harvest month of Bangla calendar)

Photo : Kamol Das



“Trains are wonderful.... To travel by train is to see nature and human beings, towns and churches, and rivers, in fact, to see life.”

Photo : Khorshed Alam Sagor



Watermelon cultivation is boon for the farmers of the southern part of Bangladesh. Country's Agro-climatic condition and fertile soil are favourable in growing delicious juicy fruit Watermelon.

Photo : Abdul Momin



The Well of Death is a carnival sideshow featuring a barrel-shaped wooden cylinder in diameter and made of wooden planks, inside which motorcyclists, or the drivers of miniature automobiles, travel along the vertical wall and perform stunts. This photograph was taken from Nobanno Fair in Mushiganj.

Photo : Md. Tanveer Hassan Rohan



Bullock-carts traditional racing at Jessore. After harvesting paddy, locals arrange the race in empty fields in different villages of the district every year and the winner gets exciting prizes like color televisions and cash.

Photo : Muhammad Amdad Hossain



The floating guava market is located on Kirtipasha canal at Swarupkathi Pirojpur. Nobody knows when the idea of this floating market began, but it's a hundred-year-old tradition. The southern region of Bangladesh is famous for guavas, more popularly known in Bangladesh as 'Bengal's Apple'.

Photo : Abdul Momin



The largest pineapple wholesale market is in Jalchatra, Madhupur in Tangail. The popular honey queen variety of pineapple grows in large quantity in Madhupur.

Photo : Asker Ibne Firoz