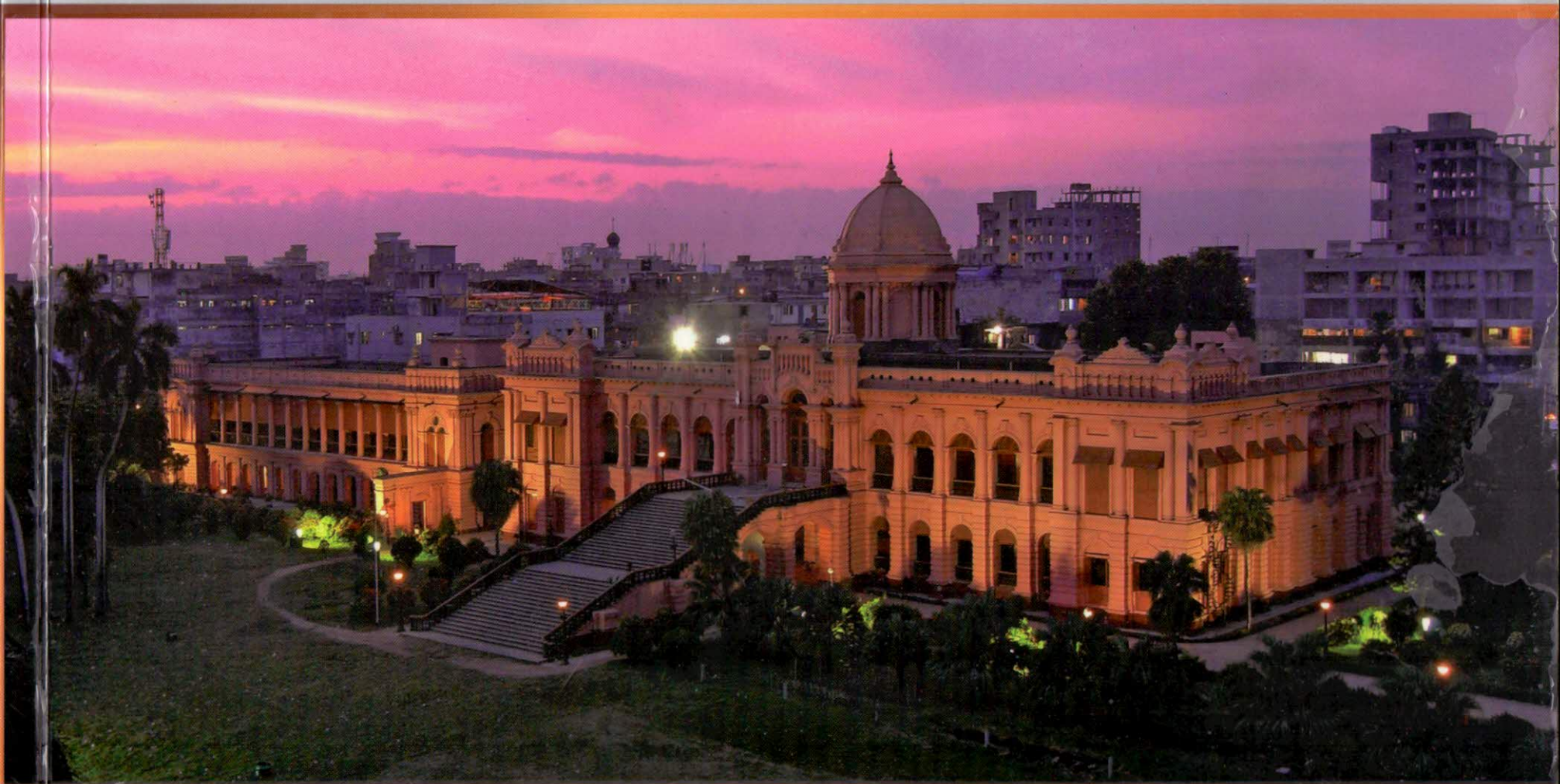


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National Assembly Building

river port of Narayanganj-The main trading. With its spacious national museum, lush green parks and zoo, serpentine lakes, tree-lining streets, open air bazaars and colorful modern shopping plazas laden with traditional handicrafts and other items, posh and modern luxury hotels, Dhaka displays the exotic beauty of an enchanting oriental capital city. Art and artifacts, theatres, dance drama and music having inimitable local touch flourish in Dhaka making it the country's prime cultural hub.

Dhaka's major waterfront Sadarghat, crowded with all kinds of rivercrafts, stands on the bank of the river Buriganga. Dhaka is also the hub of industrial, commercial and political activities of the country.

The Capital **Dhaka**

Dhaka the sprawling and bustling national metropolis of Bangladesh, has an exciting and rich cultural heritage. Founded in 1608, the city alternately enjoyed the glory of being the capital if this part when it was successively under the Mughal, British and Pakistani rules. Standing on the river Buriganga, Dhaka became the capital of Bangladesh after it emerged as an independent and sovereign state in

1971. Once known as a city of 52 bazars and 53 lanes, Dhaka has a happy blend of Mughal, Victorian and modern architectures as well as a number of historical relics. The recent spurt in high-rise buildings is fast changing Dhaka's skyline. The city still has a name for its exotic culinary and cuisine and was once known worldwide as a City of Mosques and Muslim. Nearby is Sonargaon, the old capital and throbbing



Central Shahid Minar

National Parliament Complex- A partial view of Jatio Sangsad Bhaban, the national parliament complex at Shere-Bangla Nagar in the capital city. It is one of the rare architectural edifices created by world famous architect Louis I. Kahn.

Central Shahid Minar- Language martyrs' monument in Dhaka city in memory of the students and others killed during the historic language movement on 21 February 1952.

Bangabandhu Memorial Museum- the residence of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was turned into a museum in 1997 named Bangabandhu Memorial Museum at Dhaka.

National Museum- Historic relics, paintings and other collections preserved in the National Museum reflect the heritage of the country.

Three Leaders Mausoleum is an interpretation of the traditional Islamic architecture motif of arch.



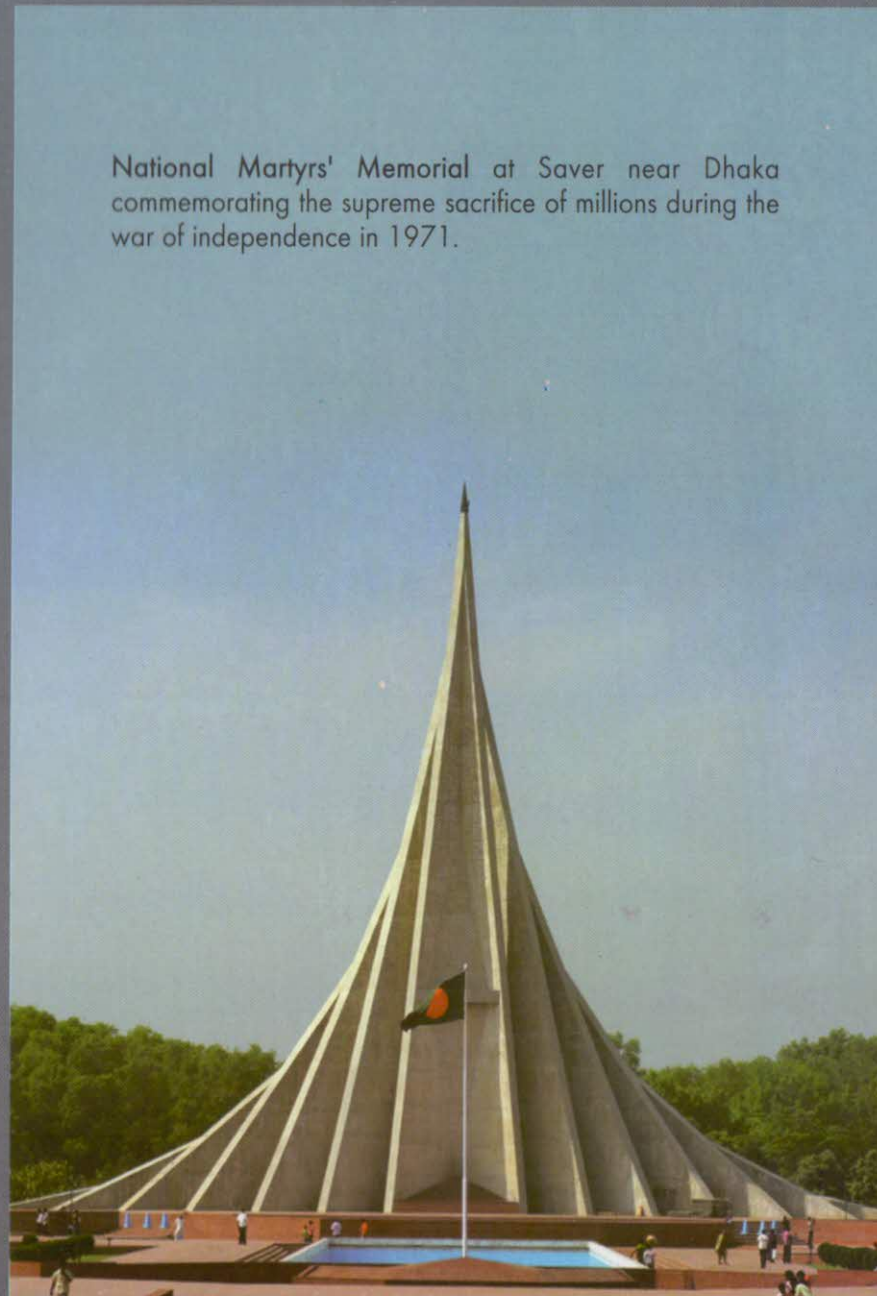
Bangabandhu Memorial Museum



National Museum



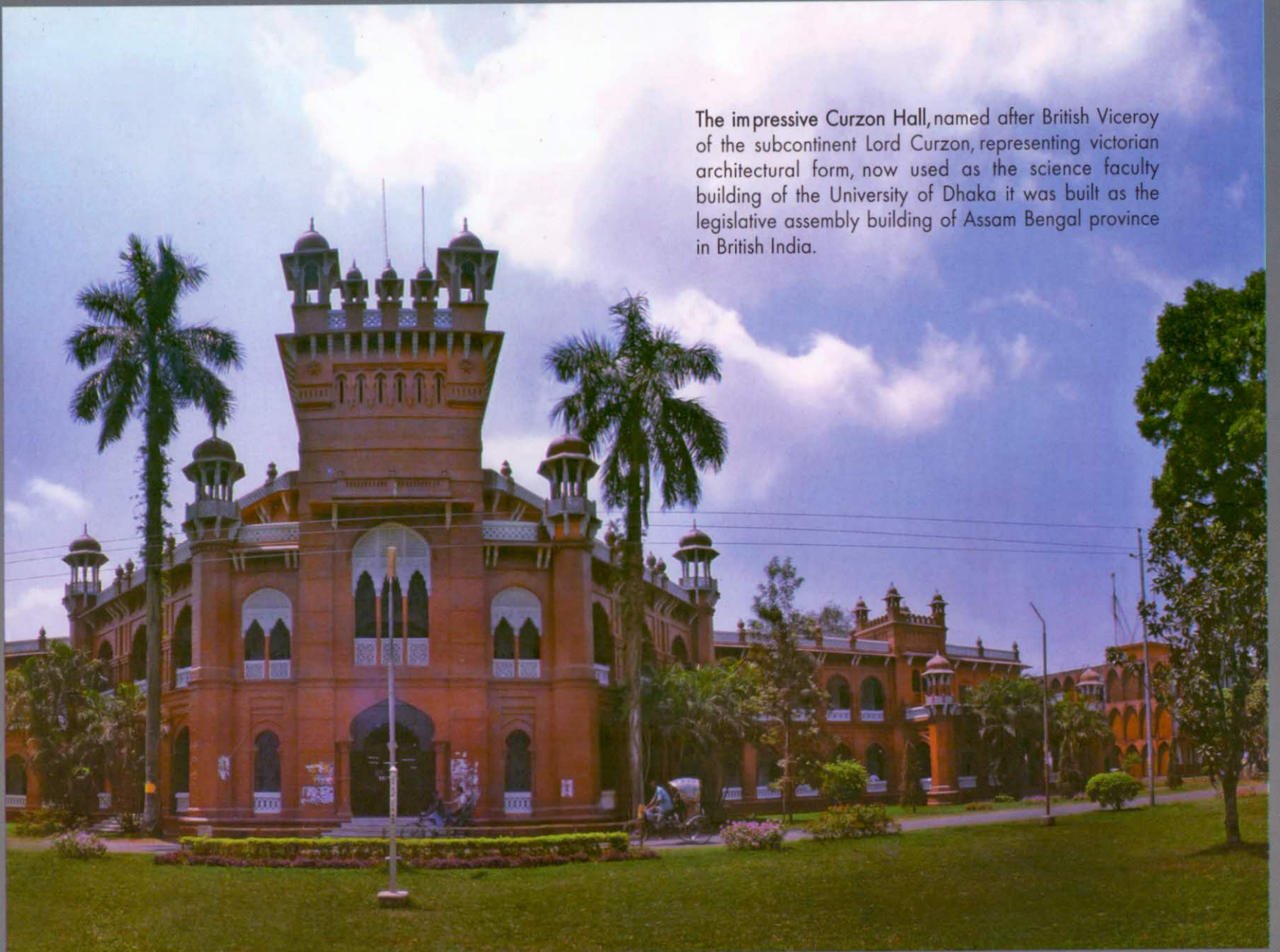
Three Leaders Mausoleum



National Martyrs' Memorial at Saver near Dhaka commemorating the supreme sacrifice of millions during the war of independence in 1971.

National Memorial

The impressive Curzon Hall, named after British Viceroy of the subcontinent Lord Curzon, representing victorian architectural form, now used as the science faculty building of the University of Dhaka it was built as the legislative assembly building of Assam Bengal province in British India.



Curzon Hall

