

DHAKA

The City Of Surprise!!

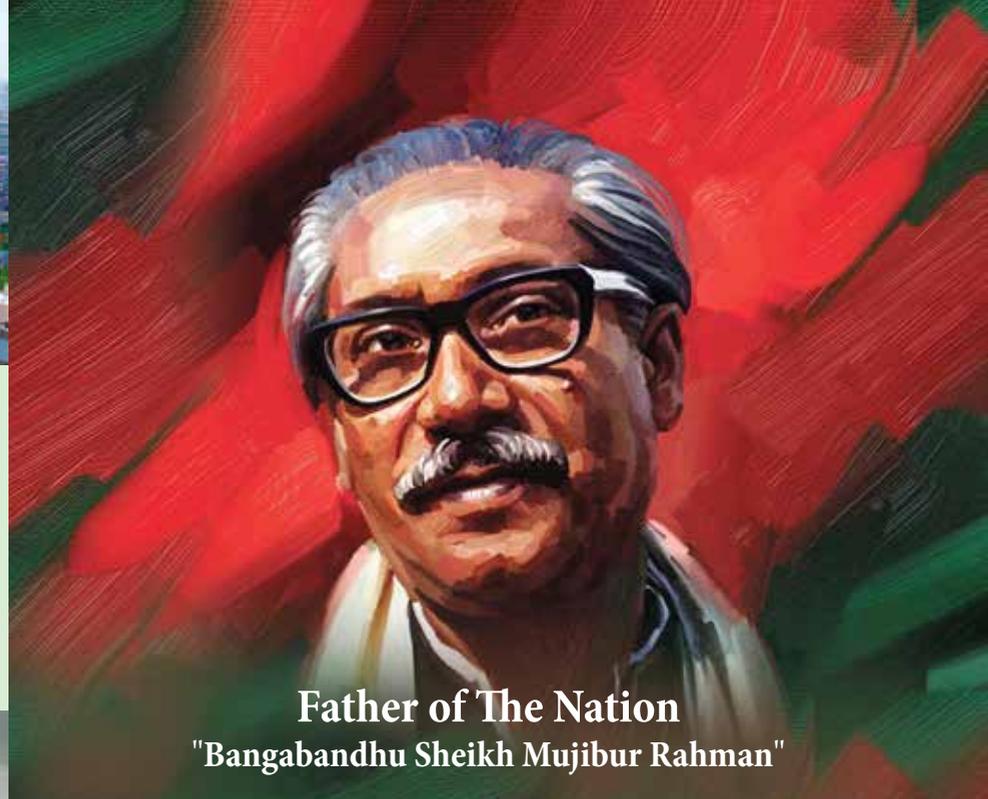


Bangladesh Tourism Board
(National Tourism Organization)
Level 3, Building No 2, BSL Office Complex
(Hotel InterContinental), 1 Minto Road, Dhaka 1000
www.tourismboard.gov.bd





Dhaka is the capital city and center of all political, cultural and economic activities of the country. The city has a glorious past with twists and turns. It was first made the capital of Shubah Bangalah in 1610. Despite shifting and re-shifting of capital to and from Dhaka, the city continued to grow during the Mughal period. Buildings and roads were constructed; commerce and manufacturing activities flourished and cultural growth took place. The status of provincial capital of Assam and Bengal and then capital of East Pakistan boosts the process up. From 1971, as a capital of an independent country, the city has experienced a speedy growth. Dhaka is now a mega metropolis with most of the modern facilities and a blend of past and contemporary art, culture and lifestyle. Situated on the bank of the Buriganga, the city has a diverse range of attractions to overwhelm and surprise a visitor.



Father of The Nation
"Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman"



Bangabandhu Memorial Museum
Bangabandhu Bhaban also known as Bangabandhu Memorial Museum or simply referred as Dhanmondi 32 was the personal residence of the founding father and President of Bangladesh.

Lalbagh 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.



Armenian Church a historically significant architectural monument is situated in 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 visit to Dhaka in 1996.



Ahsan 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 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 is with the garden and open space, just fabulous.





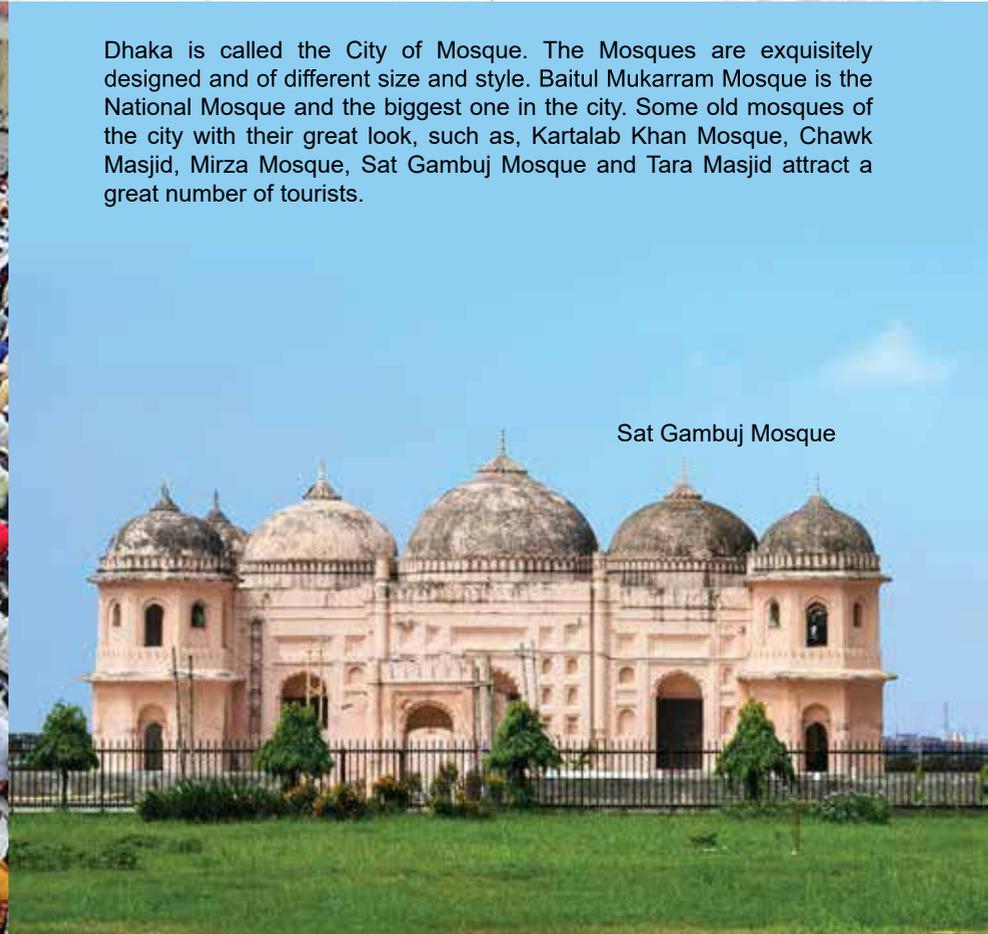
Baitul Mukarram National Mosque



Tara Masjid (Star Mosque)



Dhaka is called the City of Mosque. The Mosques are exquisitely designed and of different size and style. 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.



Sat Gambuj Mosque

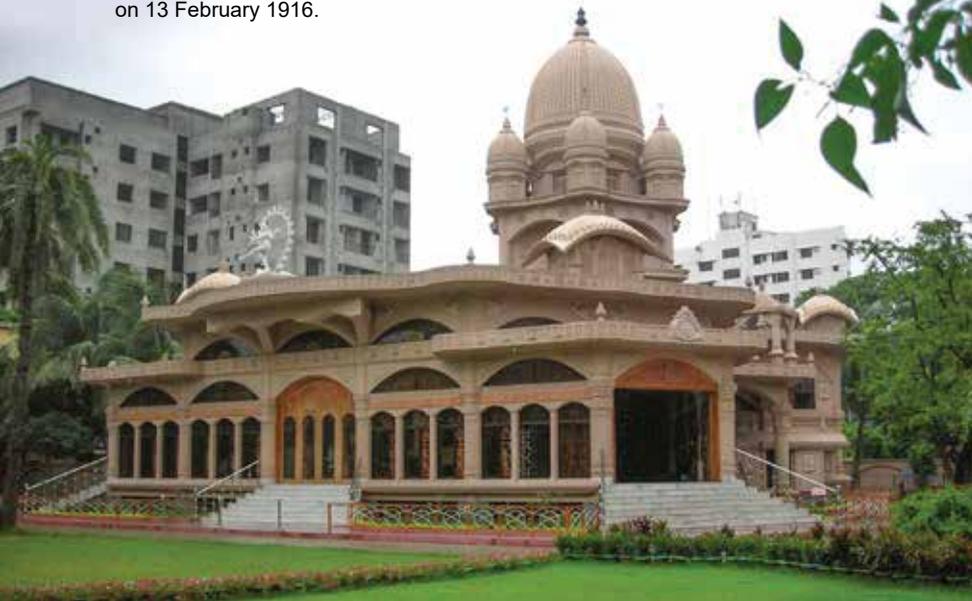
Dhakeshwari National Temple is a famous Hindu temple in Dhaka. It is the National Temple of Bangladesh. The name "Dhakeshwari" means "Goddess of Dhaka". This temple is regarded as the most important Hindu place of worship in Bangladesh.



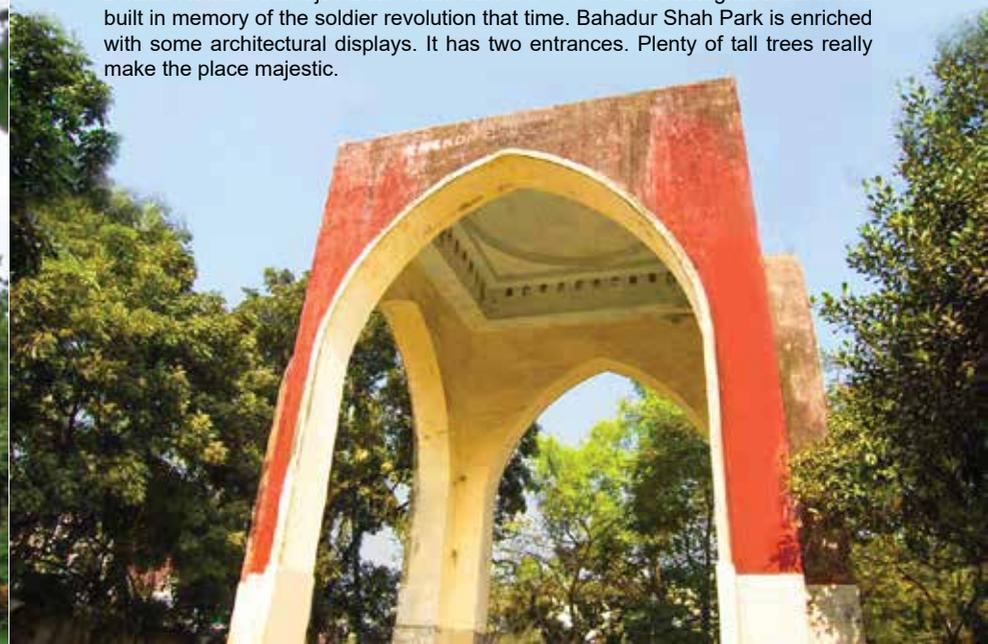
The Rose Garden Palace is a 19th century mansion situated in K.M. Das Lane in Tikatully of old Dhaka. It was built by landlord (zamindar) Hrishikesh Das. This palace became the birthplace of the Awami League in 1949, when East Bengali liberal and social democrats converged on Dhaka to form an alternative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



Ramakrishna Mission Temple, Dhaka is a historically significant architectural monument situated by the Buriganga River at Mitford area in old Dhaka, Bangladesh. It is an architecture which was founded by Swami Vivekananda on 13 February 1916.



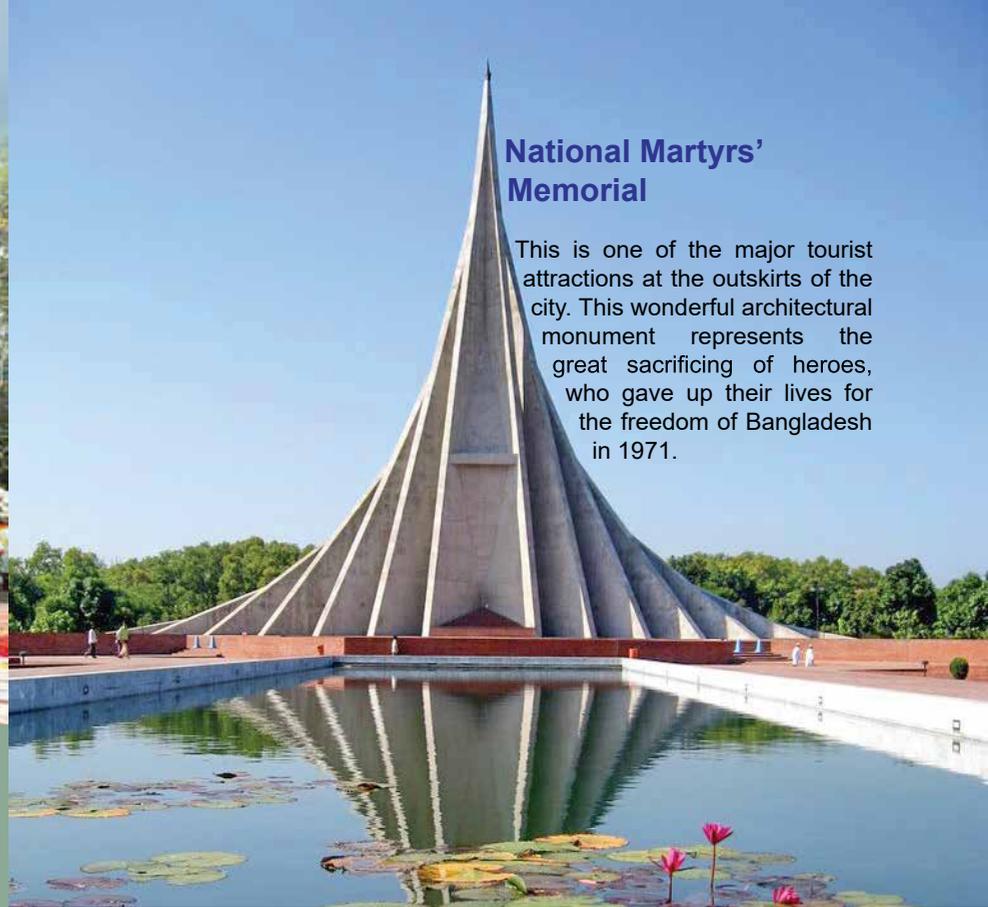
Bahadur Shah Park was formerly known as Victoria Park located in old Dhaka. Nawab Khawaja Abdul Ghani built it in 1958 in the Sadarghat area. It was built in memory of the soldier revolution that time. Bahadur Shah Park is enriched with some architectural displays. It has two entrances. Plenty of tall trees really make the place majestic.





Central Shaheed Minar

Built in 1952, Central Shaheed Minar commemorates the valiant fighters who laid down their lives for the sake of mother tongue. It tells the historical background of International Mother Language Day. The Minar is the inspiration and hosting place of all movements of the country for rights, justice and peace.

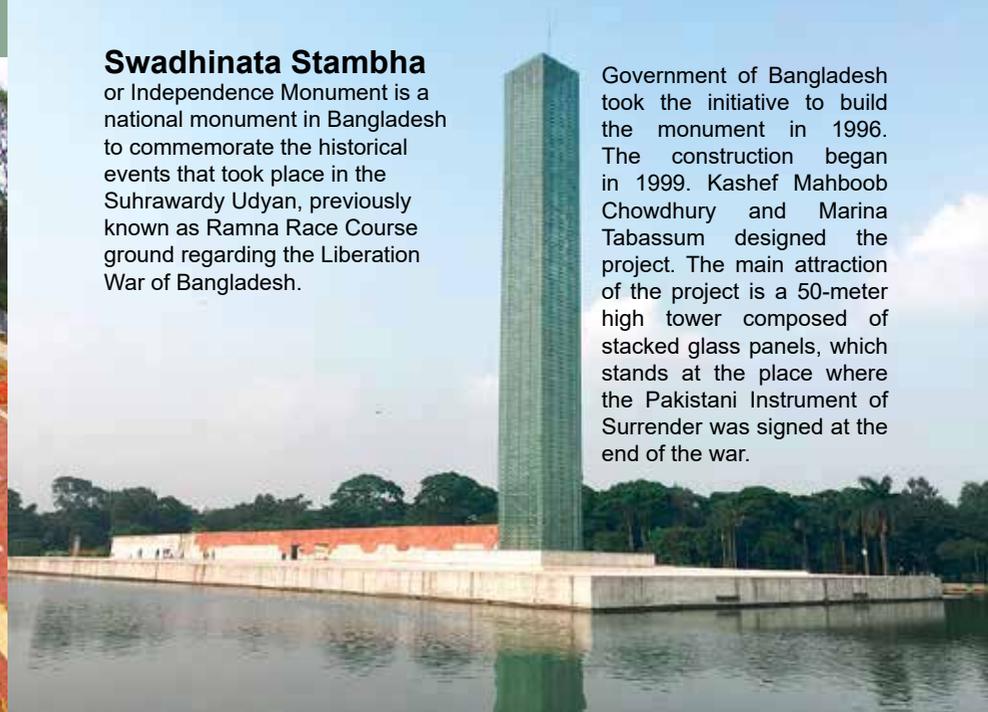


National Martyrs' Memorial

This is one of the major tourist attractions at the outskirts of the city. This wonderful architectural monument represents the great sacrificing of heroes, who gave up their lives for the freedom of Bangladesh in 1971.

Swadhinata Stambha

or Independence Monument is a national monument in Bangladesh to commemorate the historical events that took place in the Suhrawardy Udyan, previously known as Ramna Race Course ground regarding the Liberation War of Bangladesh.



Government of Bangladesh took the initiative to build the monument in 1996. The construction began in 1999. Kashef Mahboob Chowdhury and Marina Tabassum designed the project. The main attraction of the project is a 50-meter high tower composed of stacked glass panels, which stands at the place where the Pakistani Instrument of Surrender was signed at the end of the war.



Dhaka's **DELIGHTS**

If you are a food lover and you have not tasted the mouthwatering foods of Dhaka city, you are surely going to miss something. Dhaka has a great heritage of all kinds of foods from street foods to foods in expensive restaurants, from fast food to Bengali cuisines. Some Mughlai dishes are Biryani, Shahi Morog Polao, and Beef steak etc. Borhani, Bakorkhani are popular with visitors. Renowned fast food chains Pizza Hat, KFC and BFC are present. There are quality restaurants all around the city serving Chinese, Thai, Korean, Lebanese, Indian dishes and many more.



National Parliament House

Bangladesh Parliament House is an architectural wonder in the world and a masterpiece of world-famous architect Louis I Kahn. This iconic building is popular with tourists.



Bangladesh National Museum is the biggest museum in Bangladesh located in the suburb of Shahbag, Dhaka. Over 85,000 collections are displayed in various classified galleries to tell you about Bangladesh.

