

Geographical Description of Bangladesh

Area and Location of Bangladesh	
Location of Bangladesh	South of Asia, in tropical region
Latitude	20°34' North to 26°38' North
Longitude	88°01' East to 92°41' East
The line that goes through the middle of Bangladesh	Tropic of Cancer (23°30' North or 23.5° North)
Total Area	1,47,570 sq km or 56,977 sq mile. But after the exchange of enclaves with India, the area is 1,47,610 sq km.
Riverrine area of Bangladesh	9,405 sq km
Tropic of Cancer and 90° East Longitude line intersects at	Bhanga, Faridpur (Bangabandhu Space Observatory is located here)

5 India and 2 Myanmar Border States with Bangladesh

North	West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam
East	Assam, Tripura, Mizoram of India; Arakan (Present Name: Rakhaine) and Chin state of Myanmar
West	West Bengal
South	Bay of Bengal

Border length of Bangladesh

Description	BGB	Secondary Text Book
Total Border Length	5138 km	4711 km
Border Length with India	4156 km	3715 km
Border Length with Myanmar	711 km	716 km
Coastal Length	271 km	280 km

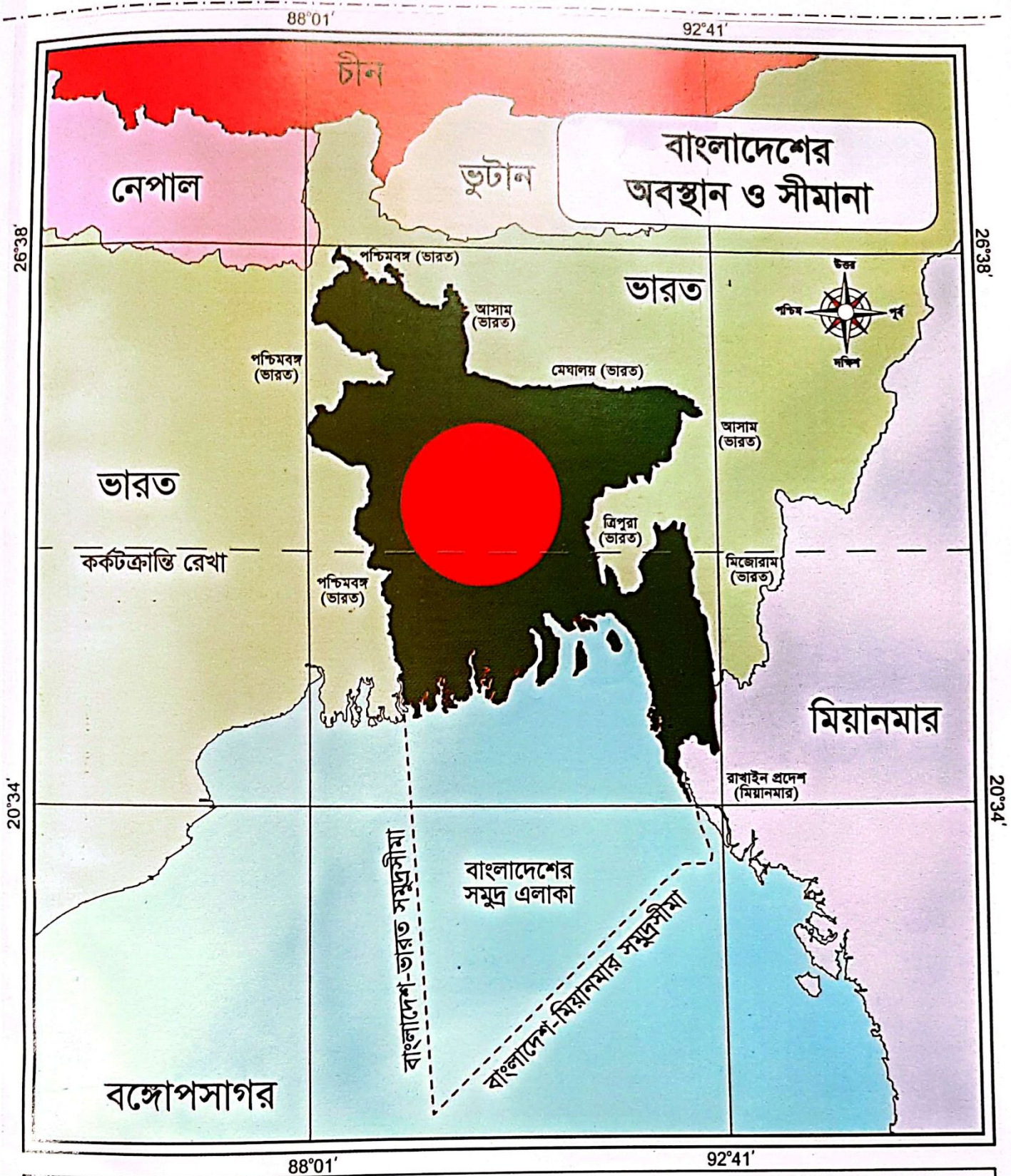
Maritime Area of Bangladesh

- Unit of measuring sea distance- Nautical Mile
- 1 nautical mile- 1,853 km
- Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)- 200 nautical mile
- Territorial Waters- 12 nautical mile
- Continental Shelf of Bangladesh- 354 nautical mile
- Maritime area of Bangladesh- 1,18,813 sq km

Bay of Bengal

Bay of Bengal is the biggest bay in the world.

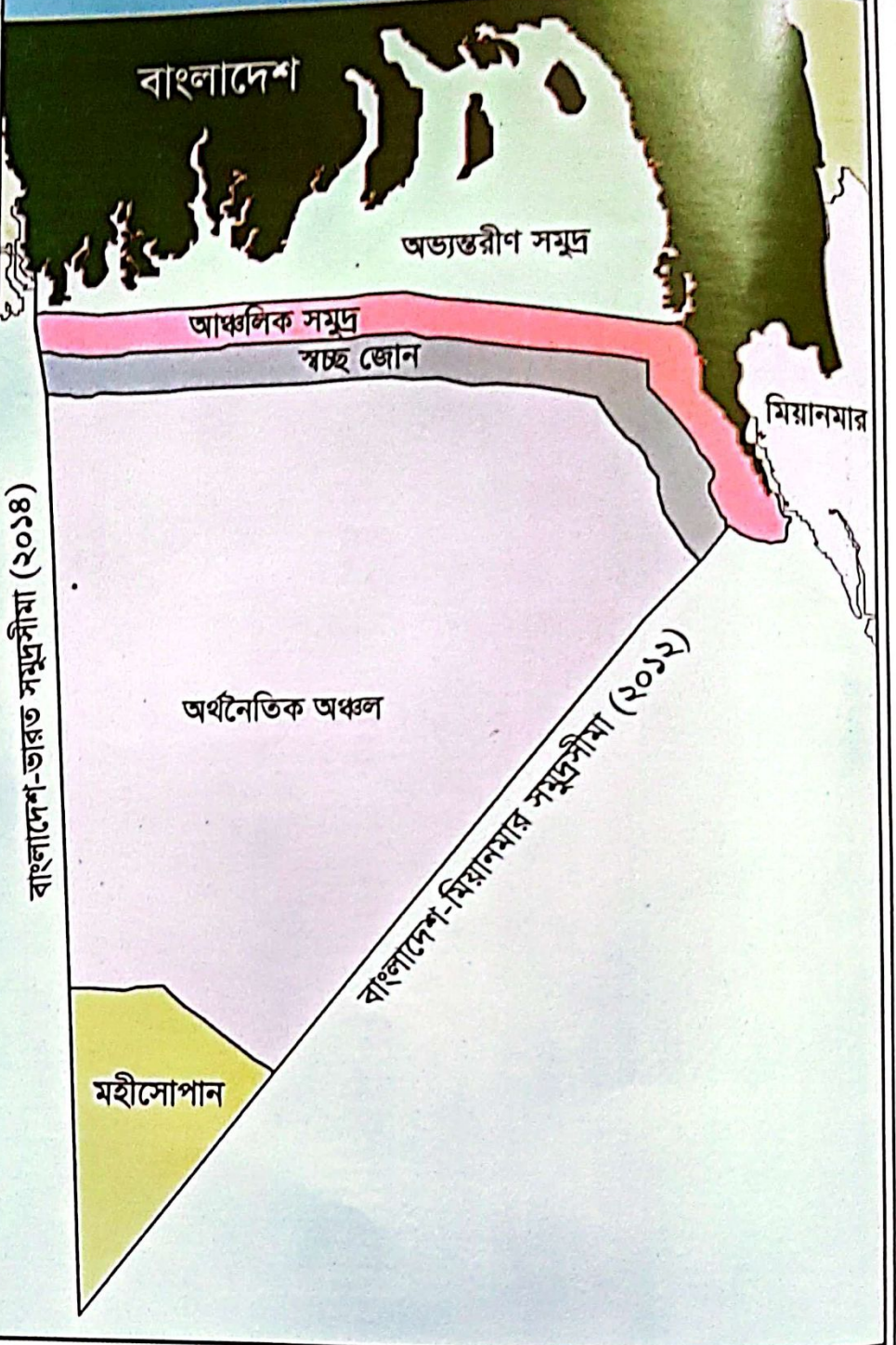
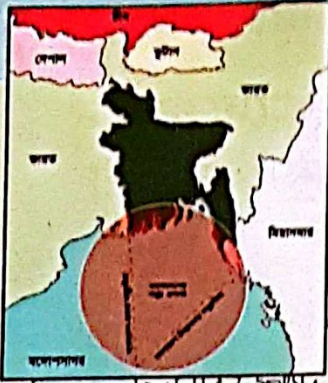
- ◆ **Area:** 22 Lakh sq km
- ◆ **Depth:** 8,530 feet (2600 m)
- ◆ **10 Degree North Latitude:** Separates Bay of Bengal from Indian Ocean
- ◆ **Swatch of No Ground (SoNG):** The Swatch of No Ground is a 14 km wide trench in the Bay of Bengal. It was established on 26 October 2014, making it the first Marine Protected Area (MPA) in the country. The area hosts important habitats for several endangered creatures such as various species of dolphins and whales.
- ◆ **The Bengal Fan:** It is also known as the Ganges Fan, is the largest submarine fan on Earth. It is located in the Bay of Bengal.
- ◆ **Coastal countries:** Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand [5]



- ৩ বাংলাদেশের আয়তন: ১,৪৭,৫৭০ বর্গ কি.মি. বা ৫৬,৯৭৬ বর্গ মাইল।
- ৩ জনসংখ্যায় বিশ্বে বাংলাদেশের অবস্থান ৮ম।
- ভূমি-১,৩৩,৯১০ বর্গ কি.মি. ও জলজ-১০,০৯০ বর্গ কি.মি।
- ৩ জনসংখ্যায় মুসলিম বিশ্বে বাংলাদেশের অবস্থান ৪র্থ।
- ৩ ভৌগোলিক অবস্থান: ২০°৩৪' উত্তর অক্ষাংশ থেকে ২৬°৩৮' উত্তর অক্ষাংশ
- ৩ জনসংখ্যার ঘনত্বে বিশ্বে বাংলাদেশের অবস্থান ৭ম।
- এবং ৮৮°০১' পূর্ব দ্রাঘিমাংশ থেকে ৯২°৪১' পূর্ব দ্রাঘিমাংশ।
- ৩ আয়তনে বিশ্বে বাংলাদেশের অবস্থান ৯০তম।

সূত্র: বাংলাদেশ ও বিশ্ব পরিচয় বোর্ড বই, ৩য় খণ্ড।

বাংলাদেশের সমুদ্রসীমা



ভারত-বাংলাদেশ

- ⊙ মামলা নিষ্পত্তিকারী আদালত: নেদারল্যান্ডস-এ অবস্থিত স্থায়ী সালিশি আদালত (PCA)।
- ⊙ রায় ঘোষণা-৭ জুলাই, ২০১৪।
- ⊙ ২৫,৬০২ বর্গ কি.মি. বিরোধপূর্ণ এলাকার মধ্যে বাংলাদেশ পায় ১৯,৪৬৭ বর্গ কি.মি.।

★ ১২ নটিক্যাল মাইল রাজনৈতিক সমুদ্রসীমা।

★ বাংলাদেশের স্থায়ী সমুদ্রসীমা ১,১৮,৮১৩ বর্গ কি.মি.।

★ ২০০ নটিক্যাল মাইল একচেহে অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল।

★ চট্টগ্রাম উপকূল থেকে ৩৫৪ নটিক্যাল মাইল পর্যন্ত মহীসোপান।




মিয়ানমার-বাংলাদেশ

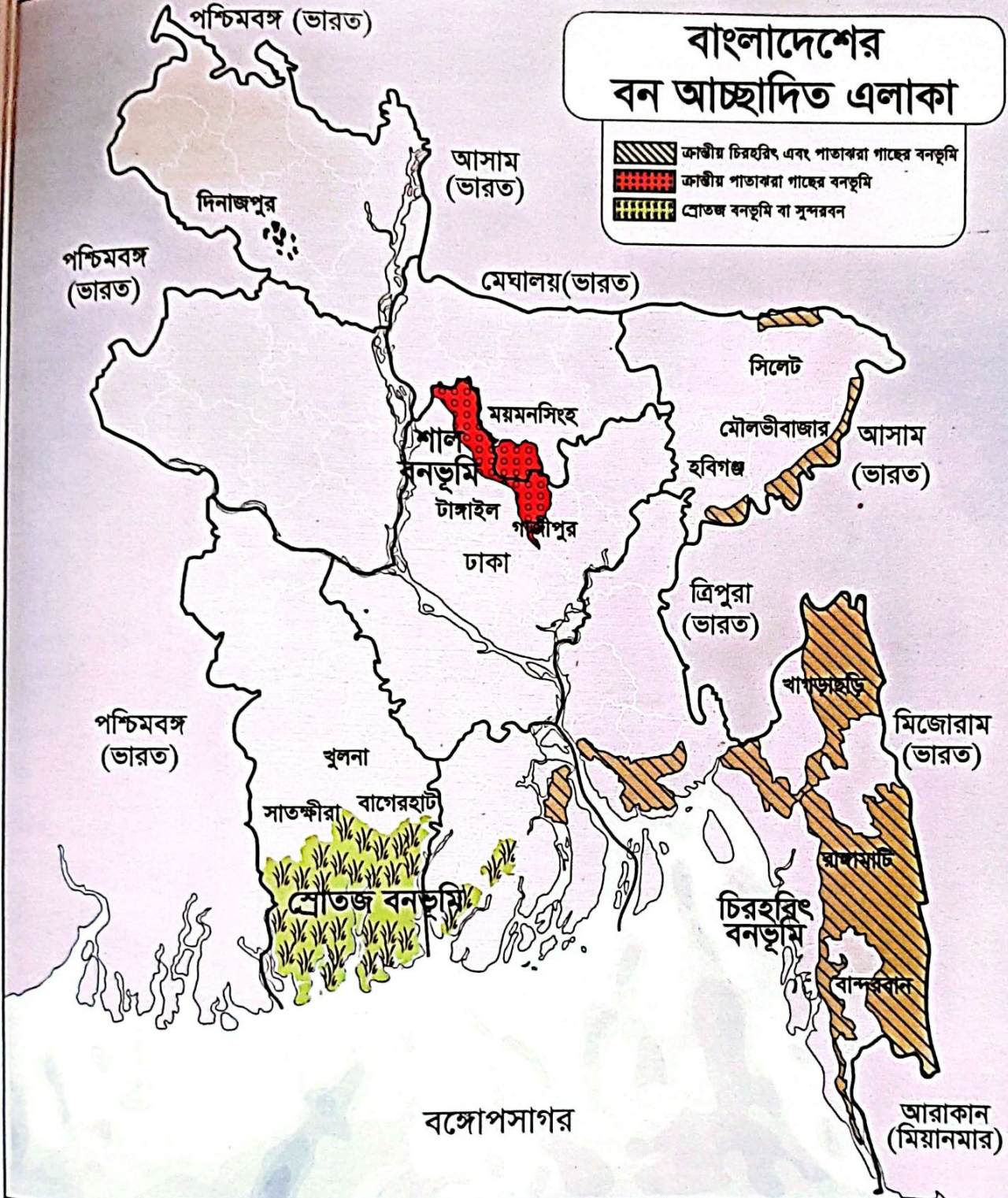
- ⊙ মামলা নিষ্পত্তিকারী আদালত: জার্মানির হামবুর্গে অবস্থিত সমুদ্রবিষয়ক আন্তর্জাতিক ট্রাইব্যুনাল (ITLOS)।
- ⊙ রায় ঘোষণা-১৪ মার্চ, ২০১২।
- ⊙ এই মামলার রায়ে বাংলাদেশ পায় ১,১১,৬৩১ বর্গ কি.মি.।

★ ITLOS = International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

★ PCA = Permanent Court of Arbitration

বাংলাদেশের বন আচ্ছাদিত এলাকা

	ক্রান্তীয় চিরহরিৎ এবং পাতাকরা গাছের বনভূমি
	ক্রান্তীয় পাতাকরা গাছের বনভূমি
	শ্রোতজ বনভূমি বা সুন্দরবন



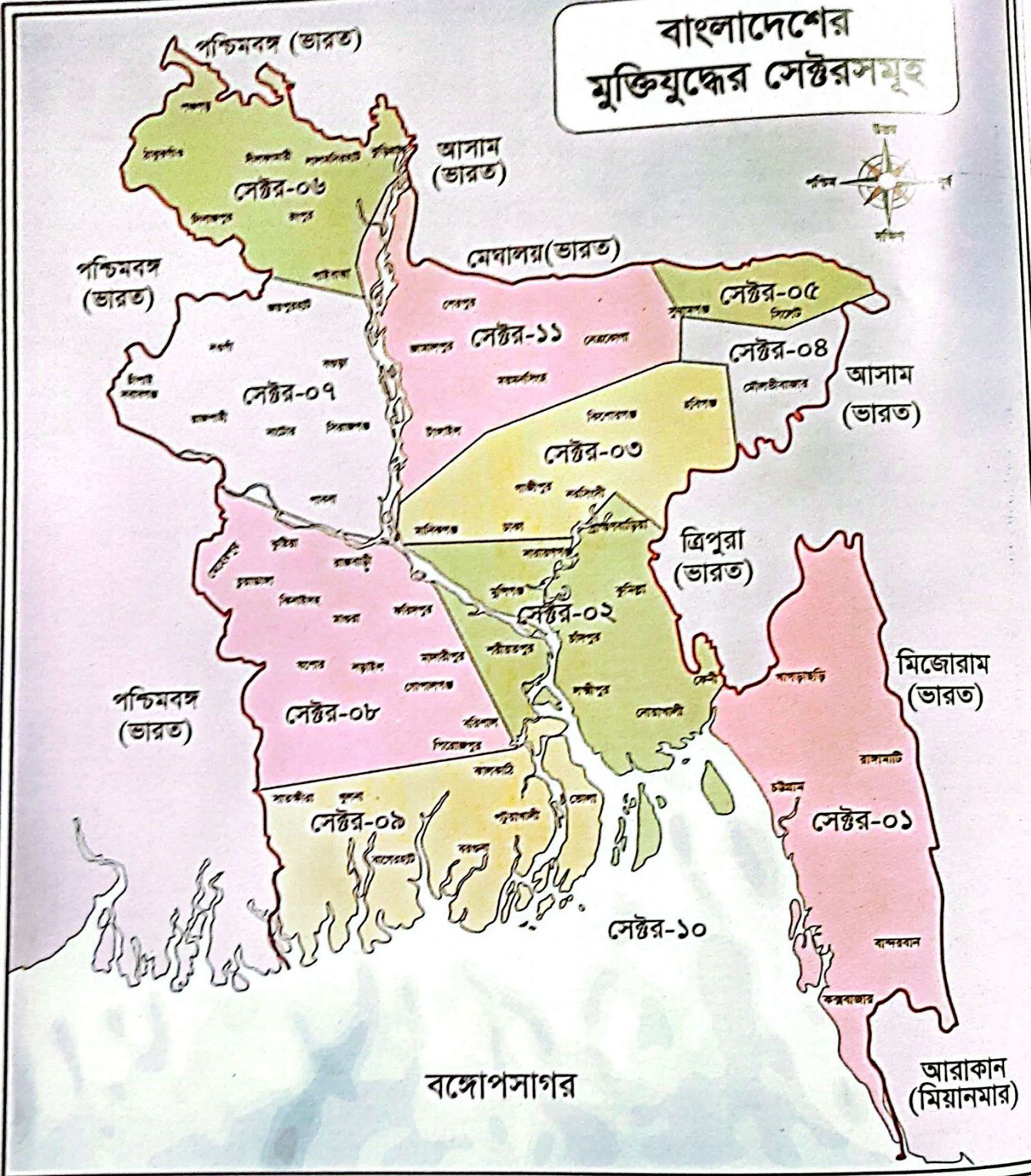
ক্রান্তীয় চিরহরিৎ বনভূমি: যে সব অঞ্চলে প্রায় সারা বছর বা বছরের অধিকাংশ সময় বৃষ্টিপাত হয় এবং বার্ষিক বৃষ্টিপাতের পরিমাণ ২০০ সে.মি এর বেশি, সেই সব অঞ্চল চিরহরিৎ। এর আয়তন ১৩,৭৭,০০০ হেক্টর বা ১০,৩০০ বর্গ কি.মি দেশের আয়তনের ৯.৩৩ শতাংশ। বৈলাম, গর্জন, জারুল, গামার, চাপালিশ ইত্যাদি এই বনের প্রধান বৃক্ষ।

ক্রান্তীয় পাতাকরা বনভূমি: প্রাইস্টোসিন কালের সোপানসমূহে শালবন দেখতে পাওয়া যায়। শীতকালে শাল গাছের পাতা ঝরে যায় বলে একে পত্রহারা বন বলা হয়। এর আয়তন ১,২০,০০০ হেক্টর বা ১,২০৩ বর্গ কি.মি যা দেশের আয়তনের ০.৮১ শতাংশ। শাল, কড়ই, হরিতকি, বহেরা, শিমুল, অর্চন, হালডু, পেঁড়ো, জলপাই, আমলকি ইত্যাদি এই বনের প্রধান বৃক্ষ।

শ্রোতজ বনভূমি: যে বন জোয়ারের পানিতে প্রাবিত হয় আবার ভাটার সময় তকিয়ে যায়, তাকে শ্রোতজ বনভূমি বলে। এর আয়তন ৬,০১,৭০০ হেক্টর। এটি বিশ্বের বৃহত্তম একক গরান বন। সুন্দর এবং গরান এই বনের প্রধান বৃক্ষ। এছাড়াও গেওয়া, পতর ধুন্দল, কেওড়া, বায়েন প্রভৃতি উল্লেখযোগ্য।

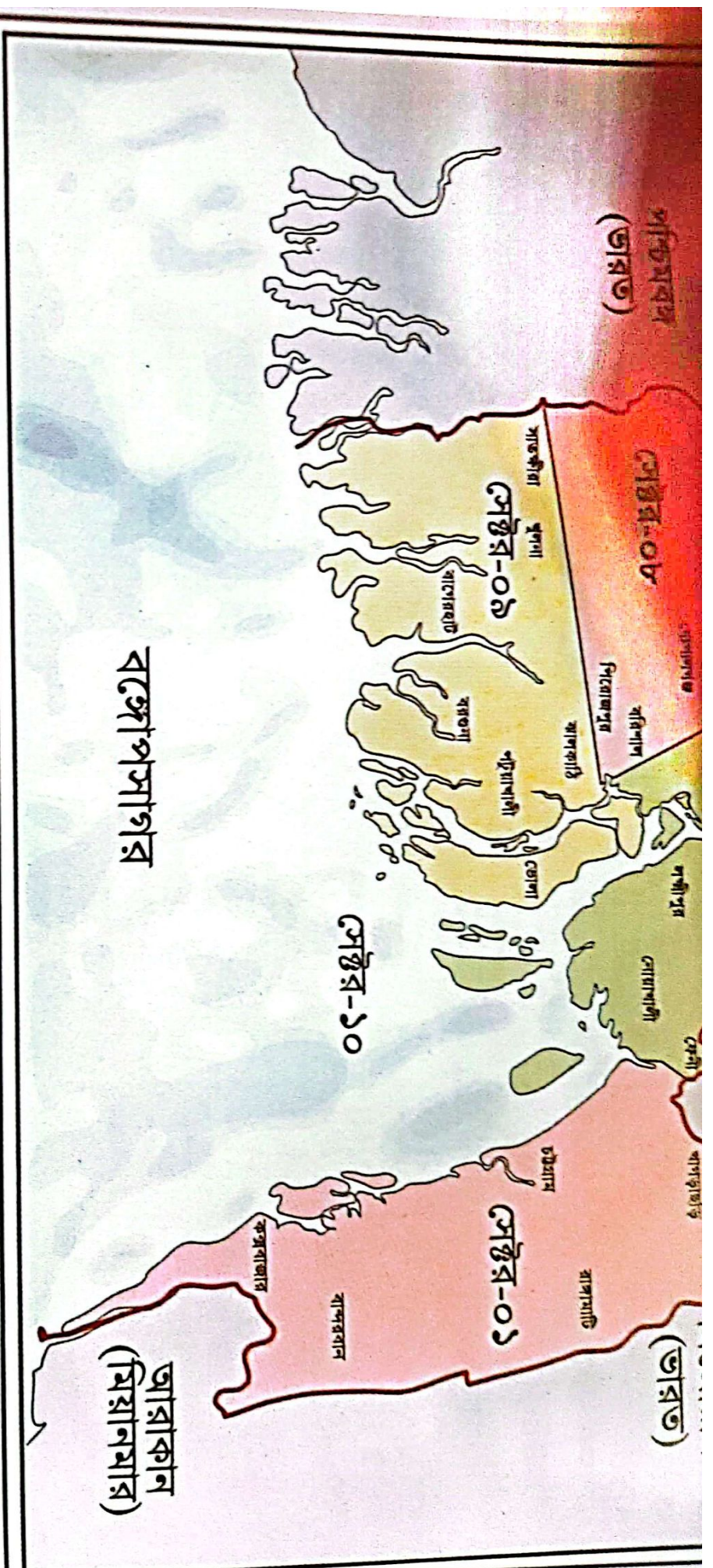
সুন্দরবন দিবস-১৪ ফেব্রুয়ারি। ১৯৯৭ সালে (৭৯৮ তম) ইউনেস্কো World Heritage হিসেবে ঘোষণা করে এবং ১৯৯২ সালে (৫৬০তম) রামসার জলাশয় হিসেবে স্বীকৃতি দেয়।

বাংলাদেশের মুক্তিযুদ্ধের সেক্টরসমূহ



সেক্টর-০১		সেক্টর-০২		সেক্টর-০৩		সেক্টর-০৪		সেক্টর-০৫		সেক্টর-০৬		সেক্টর-০৭		সেক্টর-০৮		সেক্টর-০৯		সেক্টর-১১	
কমান্ডার	সদর দপ্তর	কমান্ডার	সদর দপ্তর	কমান্ডার	সদর দপ্তর	কমান্ডার	সদর দপ্তর	কমান্ডার	সদর দপ্তর	কমান্ডার	সদর দপ্তর	কমান্ডার	সদর দপ্তর	কমান্ডার	সদর দপ্তর	কমান্ডার	সদর দপ্তর	কমান্ডার	সদর দপ্তর
সে. জেন. জিয়াউর রহমান	ঢাকা, ত্রিপুরা	সে. জেন. মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	কোমার, ত্রিপুরা	সে. জেন. এ. এ. শফিকুল হক	কামারগাঁও, ত্রিপুরা	সে. জেন. এ. এ. এ. মল্লিক	কামারগাঁও, ত্রিপুরা	সে. জেন. এ. এ. এ. মল্লিক	কামারগাঁও, ত্রিপুরা	সে. জেন. এ. এ. এ. মল্লিক	কামারগাঁও, ত্রিপুরা	সে. জেন. এ. এ. এ. মল্লিক	কামারগাঁও, ত্রিপুরা	সে. জেন. এ. এ. এ. মল্লিক	কামারগাঁও, ত্রিপুরা	সে. জেন. এ. এ. এ. মল্লিক	কামারগাঁও, ত্রিপুরা	সে. জেন. এ. এ. এ. মল্লিক	কামারগাঁও, ত্রিপুরা

★ সেক্টর-১০ ছিল নৌ-সেক্টর; এ সেক্টরে নিয়মিত কোন সেক্টর কমান্ডার ছিল না।



সেটর-০১	সেটর-০২	সেটর-০৩	সেটর-০৪	সেটর-০৫	সেটর-০৬	সেটর-০৭	সেটর-০৮	সেটর-০৯	সেটর-১০	সেটর-১১
কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর
সদর দস্তুর	সদর দস্তুর	সদর দস্তুর	সদর দস্তুর	সদর দস্তুর	সদর দস্তুর	সদর দস্তুর	সদর দস্তুর	সদর দস্তুর	সদর দস্তুর	সদর দস্তুর
কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর	কম্পাউন দস্তুর

★ সেটর-১০ ছিল নৌ-সেটর; এ সেটরে নিম্নলিখিত কোন সেটর কম্পাউন ছিল ন

Information on Administrative Units of Bangladesh

- At the time of independence of Bangladesh in 1971, the country had Four Divisions: Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna and Rajshahi.
- The English spelling of the Dacca Division was changed into Dhaka in- 1982
- At present 8 Divisions are in Bangladesh and 64 districts.
- Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina announced the formation of two new divisions, Padma and Meghna in- October 2021
- Divisions which have no border connection with India- Barishal and Dhaka
- The largest division in terms of area- Chattogram
- The largest division in terms of population- Dhaka Division
- The smallest division of Bangladesh in size- Mymenshigh

Number of districts in 8 Divisions

Dhaka division	13	Khulna division	10
Chattogram division	11	Barishal division	6
Rajshahi division	8	Sylhet division	4
Rangpur division	8	Mymenshigh division	4

5 Districts Renamed in English These names were changed in 2018

Previous Name	Changed Name	Previous Name	Changed Name
Chittagong	Chattogram	Jessore	Jashore
Comilla	Cumilla	Bogra	Bogura
Barisal	Barishal		

Biggest and Smallest in Area and Population

Area & Population	Division	District	Upazila	Union	City Corporation
Biggest in Area	Chattogram	Rangamati	Shyamnagar	Sajek	Gazipur
Smallest in Area	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Shayestaganj	Hajipur	Sylhet
Biggest in Population	Dhaka	Dhaka	Gazipur Sadar	Dhamsona	Shaka South
Smallest in Population	Barishal	Bandarban	Thanchi	Saint Martin's	Barishal

Important Miscellaneous Information

- Time difference of Bangladesh with 'Greenwich Mean Time' is- + 6 hours
- Dahgram chitmahal and Burimari Land Port are situated in- Lalmonirhat
- The highest annual rainfall in Bangladesh (Lalkhan)- Srimongal, Sylhet
- The coolest place in Bangladesh- Srimongal
- The lowest annual rainfall in Bangladesh- Lalpur, Natore
- Prantik Lake, Boga Lake and Nafa-khum Waterfalls is in- Bandarban
- Nilgiri Mountains, Nilachal and Chimbuk hill is in- Bandarban
- Tumbru Rohinga Camp of Bangladesh- Bandarban
- 'Chinamati' has been found in Bangladesh- Bijoypur, Netrokona
- Mujibnagar upazila is located at- Meherpur District
- Tetulya or Tentulia also known as "The City of Dream" is located- Panchagarh
- Tamabil is located in- Sylhet
- The Valley of Chittagong Hill Tracks inundated from Kaptai- Vengi valley
- Sajek Valley is situated in the district of- Rangamati
- Halda Valley is situated in the district of- Khagrachari
- The landform of Bangladesh in geologic age- Tertiary, age
- The area of Dhaka Metropolitan almost- 100 square miles
- The only rock mine of Bangladesh is situated in- Dinajpur
- Hiron Point, Nilkomol and Tiger Point are situated in- Sundarbans
- The meaning of the word "Dulahazara" known as a famous place in the Chattogram- Thusand baskets

- The southernmost district of Bangladesh- Cox's Bazar
- The southernmost upazilla of Bangladesh- Teknaf
- The most southern point or place of Bangladesh- Chhera Island
- The most northern district of Bangladesh- Panchagarh
- The most northern upazila of Bangladesh- Tetulia
- Most northern point of Bangladesh- Bangla Bandha
- The most Eastern district of Bangladesh- Bandarban
- The most Eastern upazila of Bangladesh- Thanchi
- The most Eastern point of Bangladesh- Akhainthong
- The most Western district of Bangladesh- Chapai Nawabganj
- The most Western upazila of Bangladesh- Shibgonj
- The most western point of West of Bangladesh- Manakosa

Capital of Bengal during famous Reigns

Reign	Capital
Ancient Bengal	Mahasthangarh
Sultani Period	Sonargaon (1338-1352), Gaur (1418-1565)
Mughal Period	Sonargaon, Dhaka
Maurya and Gupta Reign	Pataliputra (modern Patna)
Shashanka	Karnasubarna
Isa Khan	Sonargaon
Barmadeb	Bikrampur
Bugra Khan	Luxmanabati
Sen period/Luxman Sen	Nadia or Nabadwip

Dhaka, the Capital City of Bangladesh

- First time Dhaka was recognized as the capital of Bangladesh in- 1610
- The person Made Dhaka the capital of Bangla- Subader Islam Khan
- Named Dhaka as Jahangirnagar- Subadar Islam Khan
- Dhaka was made the capital of East Bengal and Assam in- 1905
- Dhaka was made the capital of East Pakistan in- 1947
- Before 1971, Dhaka became the capital city- 4 times
- Dhaka was made the capital of independent Bangladesh in- 1971
- Dhaka became the capital city- 5 times

Bangladesh at a Glance

Official name	People's Republic of Bangladesh
Father of the Nation	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Head of the State	Hon'ble President Mohammed Shahabuddin
Head of the Government	Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina
Geographical Location	Bangladesh is situated in the eastern part of the South Asian sub-continent. It lies between latitudes 20°34' & 26°38' North, and longitudes 88°01' & 92°41' East. The country is bordered by India on the east, west and north, and by the Bay of Bengali in the south and having a small border strip with Myanmar in the south-east.
Area	1,47,570 sq./km
Administrative Units	8 Divisions, 64 Districts, 495 Upazilas and 4,554 Unions
City Corporations	12
Municipalities	328
Capital	Dhaka
Nationality	Bangladeshi

Official Language	Bangla
Currency	Taka/TK (BDT)
Time	GMT+6 hours
Population	169.82 million (Population Census 2022)
Population growth Rate	1.22% (Population Census 2022)
Population density Per sq./km	1,153 (Economic Review 2023)
Literacy rate, Signature raet (7+yrs)	76.40% (Economic Review 2023)
Poverty Rate	18.7%
Extreme Poverty rate	5.6%
Life Expectancy	72.3
Major Rivers	Padma, Meghna, Jamuna, Brahmaputra, Teesta, Surma and Karnaphuli

Rivers of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a riverine country. About 700 rivers including tributaries flow through the country constituting a waterway of total length around 24,140 kilometers (15,000 mi). Most of the country's land is formed through silt brought by the rivers. Bangladesh geography & culture is influenced by the riverine delta system. Bangladesh lies in the biggest river delta of the world- The Ganges Delta system.

Transboundary River

- Total: 57
- With India: 54
- With Bangladesh: 03 (Naf, Sangu, Matamuhuri)

Padma River

- It originates from the Himalaya's Gangotri Glacier
- It enters in Bangladesh through Chapainawabganj
- In India, it is known as Ganges River.

Meghna River

- It originates from the Lusai Hills in Assam

Jamuna River

- It originates from Mount Kailash's Mansarovar lake in Tibet.
- Its distributory is Dhaleshwari and Dhaleshwari's distributory is Buriganga
- Jamuna' length is 205 km
- It is the National River of Bangladesh.

Brahmaputra River

- It originates from Mount Kailash's Mansarovar lake in Tibet.
- It enters Bangladesh through Kurigram district.

Buriganga River

The Buriganga River flows past the southwest outskirts of Dhaka city, the capital of Bangladesh. Its average depth is 7.6 metres (25 ft) and its maximum depth is 18 metres (58 ft).

Halda River

Halda River is a river in south-eastern Bangladesh. It originates at the Badnatali Hill Ranges in Ramgarh Upazila in the Chattogram (Chittagong) Hill Tracts. It is called the natural breeding ground for fish.

Karnaphuli River

Karnaphuli or Khawthlangtuipui is the largest and most important river in Chattogram and the Chattogram Hill Tracts. This river has the strongest current in Bangladesh. 'Kaptai hydro powerplant' was established in 1962 in Kaptai, Rangamati. It generates 230-megawatt electricity.

Naf River

The Naf River is an international river marking the border of southeastern Bangladesh and western Myanmar.

Waterfalls of Bangladesh

Waterfall Name	Location
Madhabkundo Waterfall	Moulvibazar
Shuvolong Waterfall	Rangamati
Hum Hum Waterfall	Moulvibazar
Pirikundu Waterfall	Bandarban
Nafakhum Waterfall	Bandarban
Baklai Waterfall	Bandarban
Faipi Waterfall	Bandarban
Rijuk Waterfall	Cox's Bazar
Himchhari Waterfall	Chattogram
Sitakundo Waterfall	

- The only cold waterfall in Bangladesh: Himchhari Waterfall
- The only warm waterfall in Bangladesh: Sitakundo Waterfall

Mountains and Hills of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a low-lying country. The only exceptions are the Chattogram (Chittagong) Hills in the southeast, the Low Hills of Sylhet in the northeast and highlands in the north and northwest. Kala pahar (1,098 ft) is the highest point of greater Sylhet and also the northern part of Bangladesh. The Chattogram Hills, which constitute the only significant hill system in the country, rise steeply to narrow ridge lines, with altitudes from 600 to 1000 meters above sea level.

Mountains

Rank	Peak Name	Elevation	Location	Notes
1	Tazing Dong	4,300 ft	Ruma, Bandarban	Another name of Tazing Dong is Bijoy. It is officially recognized as the highest peak of Bangladesh.
1	Saka Haphong/ Mowd ok Taung	3,465 ft	Thanchi, Bandarban	Unofficially the highest peak of Bangladesh. 1 st summit by English adventurer Ginge Fullen in 2006.
2	Zow Tlang/ Mowdok Mual	3,353 ft	Thanchi, Bandarban	This peak was first summited in 2005 by two Bangladeshi adventurers, Subrata Das Nitish and Bijoy Shankar Kar.
3	Dumlong	3,314 ft	Belaichori, Rangamati	Highest peak in Rangamati. Elevation measured during the summit expedition by Nature Adventure Club in 2011.
4	Jodig Haphong	3,251	Thanchi, Bandarban	1 st summited in 2012.
5	Keokradong	3,235 ft	Ruma, Bandarban	1 st popular trekking route in Bangladesh.

Hills

Name	Location	Notes
Garo hill	Mymensingh	Tallest and biggest hill in Bangladesh
Lalmai Hill	Maynamati, Cumilla	It is a historical site
Chandranath Hill	Sitakunda, Chattogram	Holy site for the Hindu community
Kulaura Hill	Moulvibazar	Uranium was discovered here
Chimbuk Hill	Bandarban	It is called the 'Queen of Hills' and 'Darjeeling of Bengal'
Jayantika Hill	Sylhet	Famous tourist spot
Alutila Hill	Cox's Bazar	Famous tourist spot

Forests of Bangladesh

According to the features of the tree, forests in Bangladesh are of three types:

- (a) Hill forests (Mixed-evergreen Forest)
- (b) Sal forest (Deciduous Forest)
- (c) Mangrove forest

(a) Hill forests (mixed-evergreen forest)

- Location: Chattogram, Chattogram hill tracts, and Sylhet
- Area: 14,000 sq km
- Biggest forest in Bangladesh

(b) Sal Forest (deciduous forest)

- Location: Madhupur, Bhawal and Barind region
- Area 13,323 sq km
- 90% are sal trees.

(c) Mangrove Forest

- Location: Coastal regions
- Primary tree: Sundori
- Mangrove forests are of two types: Natural Mangrove Forest and Coastal Mangrove Forest.

□ The Sundarbans

- It is the biggest mangrove forest in the world.
- Total area: 10,000 square Kilometres
- 6,017 sq km is in Bangladesh; rest is in West Bengal, India
- Hariabhanga river functions as a border between Bangladesh and Indian side of Sundarbans,
- It is known as the 'Lungs of Bangladesh'
- On 6 December 1997 it got UNESCO recognition as 798th World Heritage Site
- The total number of tigers is 114
- It is shared among 5 districts of Bangladesh: Bagerhat, Satkhira, Khulna, Borguna, Patuakhali
- It has been declared as Ecologically Critical Area in 1999

□ Ratargul Swamp Forest

- Location: Gowainghat, Sylhet
- Area: 3,325 sq km
- It is the only swamp forest of Bangladesh
- It is known as 'the Sundarbans of Sylhet' and 'Amazon of Bangla'

□ Coastal Green Belt

- Length: 1,149 km
- Total districts: 8
- Of total forest, 12.5% are coastal forest

□ National Parks in Bangladesh

- In Bangladesh, the nationally declared national park is "Bhawal National Park".
- A total of 19 parks have been declared "National Parks" in Bangladesh.

□ Ecologically Critical Area

- The Ecologically Critical Area (ECA) is an environmentally protected zone where the ecosystem is considered to be endangered to reach a critical condition by the changes brought through various human activities.
- There are total 13 ECAs in Bangladesh:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Saint Martin's island | 2. Sonadia islands |
| 3. Sundarbans | 4. Cox's Bazar |
| 5. Tanguar Haor (wetland) | 6. Hakaluki Haor (wetland) |
| 7. Marjat Baor (wetland) | 8. Gulshan-Baridhara Lake and the capital's surrounding four rivers — |
| 9. Buriganga | 10. Shitalaksha |
| 11. Turag | 12. Balu and |
| 13. Jaflong Dauki River | |

❑ **Other information on forest and parks**

- ♦ Bangladesh Forest Research Institute: Chattogram
- ♦ Looking Glass tree- Sundori
- ♦ Tallest tree: Bailam
- ♦ Harmful tree for environment: Eucalyptus
- ♦ Total forest 15.58% according to the government (25% of a country's area should be forest)
- ♦ First safari park in Bangladesh: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Safari Park, Gazipur
- ♦ First Eco Park in Bangladesh: Sitakundo, Chattogram

Mineral Resources of Bangladesh

Important mineral deposits of Bangladesh are natural gas, coal, limestone, hardrock, gravel, boulder, glass sand, construction sand, white clay, brick clay, peat, and beach sand heavy minerals.

* **Natural Gas**

- ♦ The main mineral resource of Bangladesh is natural gas
- ♦ The primary component of natural gas in Methane (CH₄)
- ♦ Total gas field: 29 (First: Haripur, Sylhet and Last: Bhola's Ilisha-1)
- ♦ Biggest gas field is Titas
- ♦ Total gas block: 49 (Land blocks: 23, Sea blocks: 26)
- ♦ Most gases are used to produce electricity
- ♦ Bangladesh has gas import agreements with Qatar and Oman
- ♦ Exxon Mobil will be exploring gas in our deep sea blocks.

* **Coal**

- ♦ According to quality, coal is divided into four types: Anthracite, Bituminous, Lignite and Peat.
- ♦ Anthracite is of the best quality, and peat is the lowest quality of coal.
- ♦ Only coal refinery is Birampur Hard Coal Limited in Dinajpur.

* **Other Mineral Resources**

- ♦ First iron mine discovered in Hakimpur, Dinajpur
- ♦ Uranium was explored in Kulaura, Moulvibazar
- ♦ Sulphur is found in Kutubdia.
- ♦ Hard Rock mine is in Maddhyapara, Parbotipur, Dinajpur.

Haor, Beel, Lake, Valley, Char, Island

* **Haor**

Tanguar Haor	Located in Sunamganj; it was declared a Ramsar Site in 2010
Hakaluki Haor	It is the biggest haor in Bangladesh which is located in Moulvibazar.
Burbuk Haor	Smallest haor in Bangladesh; located in Sylhet.
Hail Haor	It is located in Moulvibazar,

* **Beel**

Name	Location	Name	Location
Chalan Beel (Biggest beel in Bangladesh)	Natore	Bhabdaha Beel	Jashore
Beel Dakatiya	Khulna	Baikka Beel	Moulvibazar
Tamabeel (only border adjacent beel of Bangladesh)	Sylhet	Kaiyar Beel	Cox's Bazar
Ariyal Beel	Munshiganj	Kolabeel	Khulna

* Lake	
Boga Lake	Located in Bandarban, it is the biggest fresh water lake in Bangladesh.
Kaptai Lake	Located in Rangamati; the only hydropower plant in Bangladesh is located here.
Mahamaya Lake	It is the second biggest artificial lake in Bangladesh. It is located in Chattogram.
Prantik Lake	Located in Bandarban.
Foy's Lake	Located in Pahartali, Chattogram.

* Valley			
Name	Location	Name	Location
Balishira Valley	Moulovibazar	Sangu Valley	Chattogram
Napit Khali Valley	Cox's Bazar	Vengi Valley	Kaptai, Rangamati
Halda Valley	Khagrachhari	Maynamukhi and Sajek Valley	Rangamati

* Char			
Name	Location	Name	Location
Char Tufaniya	Patuakhali	Urir Char	Swandwip
Patnir Char	Sundarbans	Char Shahbani	Hatiya, Noakhali
Pakhir Char	Sundarbans	Dublar Char	Sundarbans

* Island		
Island	Location	Notes
Saint Martin's Island	Cox's Bazar	Biggest coral island of Bangladesh
Chhera Dwip	Cox's Bazar	Southernmost point of Bangladesh
Kutubdia	Cox's Bazar	Famous for its lighthouse.
Maheshkhali	Cox's Bazar	Only hilly island of Bangladesh. Adinath Temple is located here.
Sonadiya Dwip	Cox's Bazar	Its area in 9 sq km. It is famous for migratory birds
Swandwip	Chattogram	It is a famous island in Bangladesh.
Nijum Dwip	Noakhali	Another name Baular Char.
Hatiya	Noakhali	It is a upazila in Noakhali district
Bhola Island	Bhola	Biggest island in Bangladesh. It is the only district island of the country
Monpura Island	Bhola	Portuguese people used to reside here.
South Talpatti	Satkhira	Another name is New Moore and Purbasha Island. It has submerged.
Swarnwip	Noakhali	It is Jahajjar Char.

Historical Sites of Bangladesh

* Sompur (Paharpur) Mahavihar

This Buddhist monastery in Paharpur is an important archaeological site of Bangladesh. It was established in the 8th century during the reign of the Pala dynasty. Since 1985, it has been recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

* 60 Dome Mosque

The famous Muslim saint and ruler Khan Jahan Ali established this mosque in 1459. Designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985, this landmark is a shining example of the rich architecture of the mosque city of Bagerhat. The magnificent structure of the mosque has 60 domes, 60 stone pillars and intricate terracotta decoration.

* Ahsan Manzil

Ahsan Manzil located in Kumartuli area of Dhaka is the most popular heritage site of Old Dhaka. Known as the Pink Palace, this magnificent palace was built in 1872. It was used as the official residence of the Nawabs of Dhaka during the British colonial period. Ahsan Manzil witnessed all the important historical events including the anti-British movement and partition of Bengal in 1905.

Since 1992, this vast collection of the Nawabs' lifestyle has been opened to visitors as a museum.

- * **Panam City**
The historic town of Sonargaon can transport any 21st century traveler back to the 13th century in an instant. It was a trading center during the Bengal Sultanate and Mughal period. Also wrapped in outstanding infrastructure, the city has seen the rise and fall of many other communities. Some of the well-preserved palaces and merchant houses attract visitors while exploring the remains of this impressive ancient city.
- * **Lalbagh Fort**
Lalbagh Fort located in Lalbagh of old Dhaka was first called as Aurangabad Fort. The fort was founded in 1678 by Prince Muhammad Azam, son of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. This Mughal emperor who ruled for a very short time stayed in Bengal for 15 months. On the instructions of father Aurangzeb, Prince Azam resigned from the construction of the fort and left Bengal. At that time, Shaista Khan took responsibility for the construction of the fort.
- * **Chhoto Katra and Boro Katra**
Located in Old Dhaka, this complex consists of two historic inns. Bara Katra was built by the Mughal prince Shah Shuja in 1644 as a residence for traveling merchants. And Chhoto Katra was built by Shaista Khan in 1663, which operated as a smaller version of the Big Katra.
- * **Maynamati Archeological Site**
This 8th century archaeological site is located in Mainamati, a low and gently sloping hilly area of Comilla district. The 8th century archaeological site consists of a large area of Buddhist ruins including monasteries, stupas and temples. Mainamati flourished during the Samata and Deva dynasties.
- * **Mahasthangarh**
This oldest urban archaeological site in Bangladesh is located in Mahasthan village of Shibganj upazila in Bogra district. Built in the 3rd century BC, this ancient archaeological site holds immense historical significance as the ancient capital of the Pundra kingdom.
- * **Chhoto Sona Mosque**
This impressive structure was built between 1493 and 1519 during the reign of Sultan Alauddin Hussain Shah of Bengal. Located in Chapainawabganj district, this mosque is an architectural gem of Bangladesh.
- * **Kantajew Temple**
Kantajew temple is terracotta Hindu temple located in Dinajpur district. In the late 18th century, the then local ruler Maharaja Pran Nath laid the foundation stone. The complete construction of the temple was completed in 1722 during the reign of his son Maharaja Ram Nath. The temple is famous for its intricate terracotta, whose decorations bring to life the legends of the Hindu epics Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- * **Jatiya Sangsad Building**
Jatiya Sangsad Bhavan located in Sher Bangla Nagar, Dhaka is the heart of all legislative functions of Bangladesh. This world-class structure of modern times has become a symbol of Bangladesh in the world court. Built in 1982, this huge building was designed by famous American architect Louis Kahn. This building has great significance in the history of Bangladesh and is a symbol of the country's independence and democratic ideals.

Tourist Places in Bangladesh

Jaflong of Sylhet is known all over the country as the daughter of nature. The location of Jaflong in Goainghat upazila is 62 km north-east from Sylhet city.

- * **Ratargul**
Ratargul of Goainghat in Sylhet, known as the Amazon of Bengal, is the only 'Freshwater Swamp Forest' or Jalaban in our country. The only recognized wetland in the country is about 26 km from Sylhet city. The location of this reservoir is in Fatehpur union of Goainghat upazila bordering Sylhet district.
- * **Madhabkundo Waterfall**
Madhavakunda is the only waterfall in Bangladesh located in Baralekha upazila of Moulvibazar district. Its distance from Moulvibazar district city is about 70 km.

* **Sreemangal**

Srimangal is famous for its rainfall. The highest rainfall in the country occurs here. Tourists enjoy the rain, and experience the tea garden. Surrounded by hills and tea plantations, Srimangal is an ideal place for travelers. Eight kilometers east of Srimangal is the 'Lauachhra Rain Forest'.

* **Patenga**

Patenga beach is located in the south-west of Chattogram. It is located at the mouth of the Karnaphuli River, about 14 km south of the main town.

* **Cox's Bazar Sea Beach**

Cox's Bazar Beach, located at Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, is the longest unbroken natural sea beach in the world running 120 kilometres. It is the 5th longest sea beach in the world. It is the top tourist destination of Bangladesh.

* **Saint Martin's Island**

It is a small island (area only 3 km²) in the northeastern part of the Bay of Bengal, about 9 km south of the tip of the Cox's Bazar-Teknaf peninsula, and forming the southernmost part of Bangladesh. It is the only coral island of the country.

* **Kuakata Sea Beach**

Kuakata is a town in southern Bangladesh known for its panoramic sea beach. Kuakata beach is a sandy expanse 18 kilometres (11 mi) long and 3 kilometres (1.9 mi) wide. From the beach one can have an unobstructed view of both sunrise and sunset over the Bay of Bengal.

* **Parki Beach**

Parki Beach is a sandy beach in Bangladesh. This beach is between a river and delta in Anwara of Chittagong. It is 20-kilometre (12 mi) from the city of Chittagong. This beach is situated near the Karnaphuli River.

Various Places of the World Named after Bangladesh

Name of the Establishment	Country
Bangladesh Street	Ivory Coast
Bangladesh Bhaban	West Bengal, India
Bangladesh Village	Kashmir, India
Bangladesh Road	South Sudan
Little Bangladesh	Armenia and the USA

Various Places of the World Named after Bangabandhu

Name of the Establishment	Country
Bangabandhu Chair at Asian Institute of Technology	Thailand
Bangabandhu Primary School	London, The UK
Sheikh Mujib Way	Chicago, The USA
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Sarani	Kolkata, India
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Boulevard	Ankara, Turkiye
Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Road	Palestine
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Street	Port Louis, Mauritius
Bangabandhu Corner	Seoul (South Korea), Punjab (India)
Bangabandhu Square	France
Bangabandhu Centre	Thailand, Poland, UK

Renamed Places of Bangladesh According to Divisions

The following is the list of places in Bangladesh that underwent a name change in the past.

* Barishal Division

- Barisal → Barishal

* Dhaka Division

- Anta Gharer Maidan → Victoria Park → Bahadur Shah Park
- Ayub Nagar → Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
- Bagh-e-Badshahi → Shahbag
- Bikrampur → Munshiganj
- Fatehabad → Faridpur
- Jahangir Nagar → Dacca → Dhaka
- Ramna Race Course → Suhrawardy Udyan

* Chattogram Division

- Bollua → Noakhali
- Chittagong → Chattogram
- Daruchini Dwip → Narikel jinjira → St. Martin's Island
- Panowa → Palongkee → Cox's Bazar
- Sagarnaiya → Chhagalnaiya
- Shamsheeragar → Feni
- Tippera → Roshnabad → Komolangk → Comilla → Cumilla

* Khulna Division

- Baidyanathtala → Mujibnagar
- Jessore → Jashore

* Mymensingh Division

- Nasirabad → Mymensingh

* Rajshahi Division

- Bogra → Bogura
- Nawabganj → Chapai Nawabganj

* Sylhet Division

- Srihatta → Sirhat → Silhat → Sylhet

Old Name and New Name in a list

Old Name	New Name	Old Name	New Name
Bong/Bongo/Bangla/East Pakistan	Bangladesh	Jahangirnagar/ / Dacca	Dhaka
Pundravardhana	Mahasthangarh	Islamabad/ Satilgonj/Porto Grande	Chattogram
Vaidyanathtala /Bhaberpara	Mujibnagar	Rakhine Cultural Center	Ramu, Cox's Bazar
Rohitgiri	Moynamoti	Falking/ Palongkee	Cox's Bazar
Barendrauvmi	North Bengal	Bagh-e-Badshahi	Shahbag
Chandradeep/ Bakla/Ismailpur	Barishal	Goalanda	Rajbari
Rohitgiri/Tripura/pargana	Cumilla	Bicrompur/Bikrompur	Munshiganj
Nasirabad	Mymensingh	Shomshernogor	Feni
Jahanabad/ shoptogaw	Khulna	Sudharam /Bhulua	Noakhali
Jalalabad/ Srihotto	Sylhet	Subornogram	Sonargaon
Khaifatabad	Bagerhat	Shahbajpur	Bhola
Fatehabad	Faridpur	Nodia	Kushtia
Goandoaland	Dinajpur	Doar	Gozaria
Horikel	Rangamati	Joydebpur	Gazipur
Goalanda	Rajbari	Bhobanigonj	Gaibandha

* **Special Identities of Some Places:**

- The daughter of the sea: Kuakata
- The daughter of the Himalaya: Panchgarh
- Healthy City of Bangladesh: Khulna City
- Tourist Capital of Bangladesh: Cox's Bazar
- Commercial capital of Bangladesh: Chattogram
- Digital island of Bangladesh: Maheshkhali

Ethnic Groups of Bangladesh

* **Important information regarding ethnic minorities**

- Article 23 (A) of the constitution is regarding minor ethnic communities.
- Total minor ethnic groups in Bangladesh are 50.
- Total tribal languages are 34
- Biggest minor ethnic group of Bangladesh is Chakma; second is Marma and third is Tripura.
- Biggest minor ethnic group in plain lands in Santal.
- Minor ethnic people comprise 0.99% of out total population (Census 2022)
- Most minor ethnic groups reside in Rangamati.
- Baisabi is the new year festival of tribal communities.
- Manipuri/Meiti and Khasia people are found in Sylhet division.

* **Festivals and residence of tribal communities**

Ethnic Minority	Festival Name	Residence
Chakma	Biju	Rangamati, Khagrachari, Bandarban
Garo	Wangala	Mymensingh, Netrokona, Jamalpur, Sherpur
Tripura	Baisuk	Rangamati, Khagrachari, Bandarban, Noakhali, Cumilla
Santal	Sohrai	Dinajpur, Naogaon, Thakurgaon, Panchgarh
Rakhaine	Jalkeli	Patuakhali, Chattogram, Cox's Bazar

Biggest, Tallest, First of Bangladesh

Biggest of Bangladesh

Category	Location	Category	Location
Solar Plant	Sundargang, Gaibandha	Papermill	Karnaphuli Paper Mills Ltd
Rail Route	Dhaka to Panchgarh	Urea Factory	Ghorashal-Polash
Biggest Delta in the world	Bangladesh	Museum	Dhaka National Museum
Biggest Delta in Bangladesh	Sundarbans	Safari Park	Gazipur
Rail Station	Kamalapur	Mosque	Baitul Mokarram
Single Forest	Sundarbans	Garden	Suhrawardy Udyan, Dhaka
Park	Ramna Park, Dhaka	Island	Bhola
Land Port	Benapole, Jashore	Building	City Center (37 floors)

Tallest of Bangladesh

Mountain	Tazing Dong
Hill	Garo Hill
Tree	Bailam Tree

First of Bangladesh

Illiterate free district	Magura	Everest climber	Musa Ibrahim (2010)
Dhaka as capital	1610	Constituent Assembly session	10 April 1972
General Election	7 March 1973	Census	1974
Participation in cricket world cup	1999	First win in world cup cricket vs	Scotland
Participation in Olympic	1984	First speaker of constituent assembly	Shah Abdul Hamid
First governor	A N Hamidullah	Bangla cinema	Mukh o Mukhosh
First mayor of Dhaka	Mohammad Hanif	Attorney General	M H Khondoqar
Hoisting of Flag	2 March 1971	Grand Master	Niaz Murshed
Currency	4 March 1972	Museum	Barind Museum
Stock Exchange	Dhaka Stock Exchange	Iron Mine	Hakimpur

National Days and National Awards of Bangladesh

- ✓ National Agricultural Day- 1st Agraphayan
- ✓ Homecoming Day of Bangabandhu- 10th January
- ✓ National Teacher Day- 19th January
- ✓ Shaheed Asad Day- 20th January
- ✓ Sundarban Day- 14th February
- ✓ National Population Day- 2 February
- ✓ International Mother language day- 21st February
- ✓ Insurance day- 1 March
- ✓ Flag Hoisting Day- 2nd March
- ✓ Voters Day- 1st March
- ✓ National historical day- 7th March
- ✓ National children day- 17 March
- ✓ Genocide/Black Night Day- 25 March
- ✓ Independence/National Day- 26 March
- ✓ Disaster Prevention Day- 31 March
- ✓ Mujibnagar Day- 17 April
- ✓ Six-point Day- 7th June
- ✓ Polashi Day- 23 June
- ✓ Dhaka University Day- 19 July
- ✓ Fuel Security Day- 19 August
- ✓ National Mourning Day- 15th August
- ✓ National Education Day- 17 September
- ✓ Meena day- 24 September
- ✓ Safe Road Day- 22 October
- ✓ Jail Killing Day/Jail Hotta Dibosh- 3 November
- ✓ Constitution Day- 4th November
- ✓ Martyr Nur Hassain Day- 10 November
- ✓ Income Tax Day- 30 November
- ✓ Freedom Fighters Day- 1st December
- ✓ Bangla Academy Day- 3 December
- ✓ Begum Rokeya day- 9 December
- ✓ Vat day- 10 December
- ✓ Smart Bangladesh day- 12 December
- ✓ Martyred Intellectual Day- 14 December
- ✓ Victory Day/Bijoy Dibosh- 16 December

National Awards

Name	Starting Year
Bangla Academy Award	1960
Bangabandhu National Agriculture Award	1973
Ekushey Padak	1976
Swadhinata Paddak/ Independence Award	1977
National Sports Award	1976
Primeminister National Award	1993
Rabindra Award	2010