

A world map with a light blue background and white landmasses. Bangladesh is highlighted in red and circled with a red line. The word "Bangladesh" is written in large red letters above the map.

Bangladesh

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Bangladesh

- বাংলাদেশ, officially the **People's Republic of Bangladesh**, is a country in South Asia.
- It is the eighth-most populous country in the world, with a population exceeding 163 million.
- It's an area either 148,460 square kilometres (57,320 sq mi) or 147,570 square kilometres (56,980 sq mi).
- It is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.
- Bangladesh shares land borders with India to the west, north, and east, Myanmar to the southeast, and the Bay of Bengal to the south.
- It is narrowly separated from Nepal and Bhutan by the Siliguri Corridor; and from China by the Indian state of Sikkim in the north, respectively.

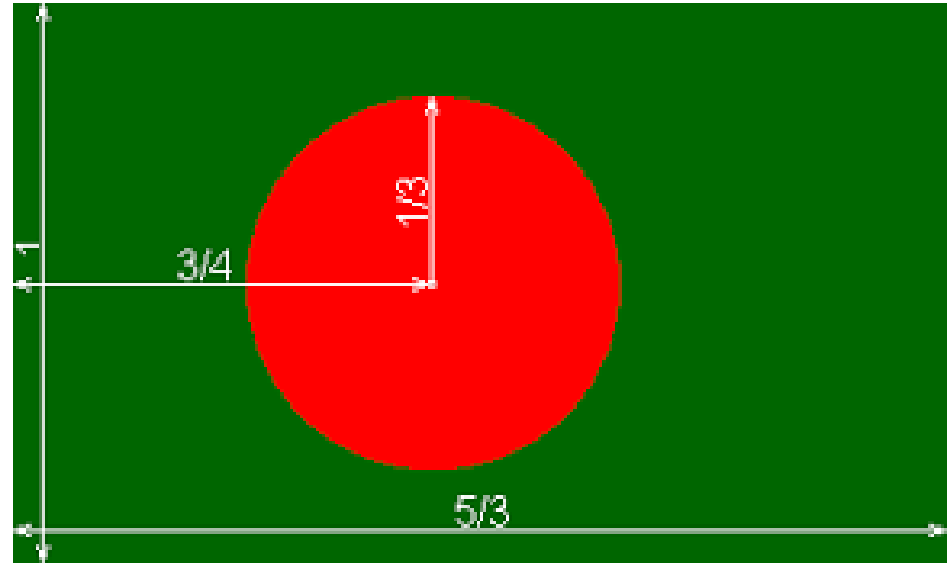
Meaning of Bangla

- The origins of the term *Bangla* are unclear.
- In Bronze Age, in proto-Dravidian tribe, this land is known as the Austric (The Austric languages refer to a large hypothetical language group primarily spoken in Southeast Asia) word "Bonga" (Sun god), and the Iron Age Vanga Kingdom.
- The Indo-Aryan suffix *Desh* is derived from the Sanskrit word *deśha*, which means "land" or "country".
- Hence, the name *Bangladesh* means "Land of Bengal" or "Country of Bengal".

National Flag



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National Flag

- The national flag of Bangladesh, was adopted officially on 17 January 1972.
- It consists of a red disc on top of a dark green banner.
- The red disc is offset slightly toward the hoist so that it appears centered when the flag is flying.
- The proportion of Flag size is 3: 5
- The green background of the Bangladesh flag represents the green landscape and rich vegetation that makes up Bangladesh.
- The red in the center disk represents the blood the Bengalis shed during the Bangladesh Liberation War and the blood of those who died for the independence.

Father of Nation



National Anthem

- ***Amar Sonar Bangla*** is the national anthem of Bangladesh (the first ten (10) lines of this song)
- It was written by Rabindranath Tagore in 1905.
- The melody of the hymn derived from the baul singer Gagan Harkara's song (আমি কোথায় পাবো তারে) in 1889 set to Dadra tal.

National language বাংলা

Official language in	Bangladesh India (West Bengal, Tripura, Jharkhand , Assam)
Regulated by	Bangla Academy Paschimbanga Bangla Akademi
Writing system	Eastern Nagari script (Bengali alphabet),Bengali Braille
Time period	11th century to the present
Native speakers	268 million In Bangladesh: 155,932,659 In India: 93,369,796 (2011)
The direct ancestors	Prakrit, and Sanskrit.
No. of letters	11 vowels and 40 consonants
Writing direction	Left to right

National language বাংলা

- **Bangla** is the 7th most spoken language of the world
- Bangla has been voted the sweetest language in the world. Conducted by Unesco, the vote ranks Spanish and Dutch as the second and third sweetest tongues respectively.
- Bangla is the only language for which people sacrificed their lives in 21st February, 1952.
- UNESCO recognized 21 February as International *Mother Language* Day in recognition of the *language* movement in East Pakistan (now *Bangladesh*)

National animal

Royal Bengal tiger



National fruit

jackfruit



National flower

White water lily (Shapla)



National bird

Magpie robin (doel)



National fish

Illich (Hilsha)



National Tree

Mango tree



National Mammal

গঙ্গা নদী শুশুক

Ganges river dolphin



National Document

পাকিস্তানের আত্মসমর্পনের দলিল

Pakistani Instrument of Surrender

National River

The Jamuna River is one of the three main rivers of Bangladesh.

It is the main **distributary channel of the Brahmaputra River** as it flows from **India to Bangladesh**.

The Jamuna flows south and joins the **Padma River**, near **Goalundo ghat**, before meeting the **Meghna River near Chandpur**. It then flows into the Bay of Bengal as the **Meghna River**. It is the **National river** of Bangladesh.



National Dresses

Lungi and Shari



National Dish of Bangladesh
Sharisha Ilish



National game

কাবাডি
Kabadi (Ha-Du-Du)



National Mosque

Baitul Mukarram Mosque



National Temple

Dhakeshwari temple



National monument of Bangladesh

Location Savar, Bangladesh

Construction started 1978

Completed 1982

Height 150 feet (46 m)

Architect Syed Mainul Hossain

Jatiyo Smriti Soudho



The meanings of the seven towers of The National Memorial Monument

Each of these seven pairs of walls represents a significant chapter in the history of Bangladesh:

1. The Language Movement in 1952
2. The Election of United Front in 1954
3. The Constitution Movement in 1956
4. The Education Movement in 1962
5. The 6-point Movement in 1966
6. The Mass Uprising in 1969, and finally
7. The Liberation War in 1971, through which Bangladesh was liberated.



The Shaheed Minar

Height: 14 m

Architect: **Hamidur Rahman**

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

Highest Peak

Keokradong (Ruma, Bandarban)

Although it is widely reported to be the highest point in Bangladesh at **1,230 m (4,040 ft)**, recent SRTM data, GPS readings and Russian topographic mapping show that it is less than 1,000 metres (3,300 ft) or 986 m.



- Another peak that is sometimes claimed to be the peak of Bangladesh is **Tazing Dong** (also known as Bijoy). It has been claimed to be **1280 m**.
- Neither Russian topographic mapping nor SRTM data show anything in the area exceeding **1,000 m**.

Highest Peak

- **Saka Haphong** (also **Mowdok Taung** or **Tiang Moy**) is a peak in Bangladesh, often considered the highest point of the country, with an elevation of 1,052 metres (3,451 ft).
- Located on the Bangladesh–Burma border, it is situated between Thanchi, Bandarban, Bangladesh and the Chin State of Burma.
- However, **Tazing Dong** is officially recognized as the highest point of Bangladesh.
- Keokradong is a popular tourist attraction in Bangladesh for mountaineers.

National park

ভাওয়াল জাতীয় উদ্যান Bhawal National Park

Address: রাজেন্দ্রপুর বাস স্টপ, ঢাকা ময়মনসিংহ মহাসড়ক,

Area: 50.22 km²

Established: 1982





National library

Agargaon

500,000 total books

200,000 processed books

National museum

Shahbag



Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban or National Parliament House



Address: Manik Mia Ave, Dhaka

Opened: 1982

Architects: Louis Kahn, Muzharul Islam

Mujibnagar

- Mujibnagar, formerly known as Baidyanathtala and Bhoborpara, is a town in the Mujibnagar Upazila of Meherpur district.
- 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 acres has been built at the site where the ministers of that first government took their oaths.

Mujibnagar



Statue **representing** the signing of the Pakistani Instrument of Surrender at the Mujibnagar Memorial Monument and Complex



The Mujibnagar monument **has 23 pillars**, representing the **23 years of Pakistani rule** over East Bengal. The **red brick square** marks the spot where the Mujibnagar government ministers **took their oaths**.



Kazi Nazrul Islam

The national poet

Kazi Nazrul Islam was a Bengali poet, writer, musician, and revolutionary. He is the national poet of Bangladesh.

Born: May 25, 1899, Churulia, India

Died: August 29, 1976, Dhaka

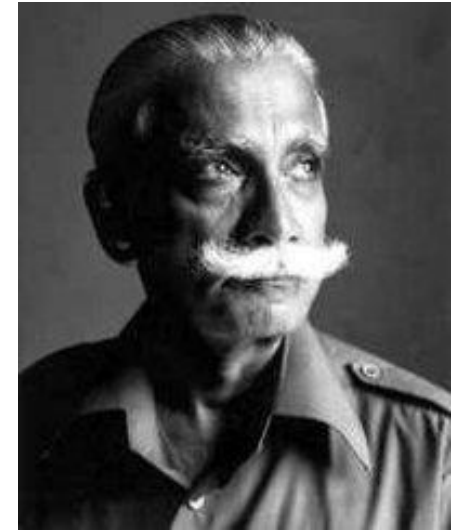
Spouse: Pramila Devi (1924–1962)

Parents: Kazi Faqeer Ahmed, Zahida Khatun

Known as the **Rebel Poet**

National hero

Bangabir *Muhammad Ataul Gani Osmani* (1 September 1918 – 16 February 1984) was the **commander-in-chief of the** Bangladesh Forces during the 1971 Bangladesh War of Independence. He officially becomes the national hero of Bangladesh.



Historical hero

Siraj ud-Daulah (1733 - July 2, 1757), was the **last independent Nawab of Bengal**





Only NOBEL Laureate

Dr. Muhammad Yunus (1940-) is a Bangladeshi social **entrepreneur**, **banker, economist**, and civil society leader who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 for **founding the Grameen Bank** and pioneering the concepts of microcredit and microfinance.

The National Emblem of Bangladesh

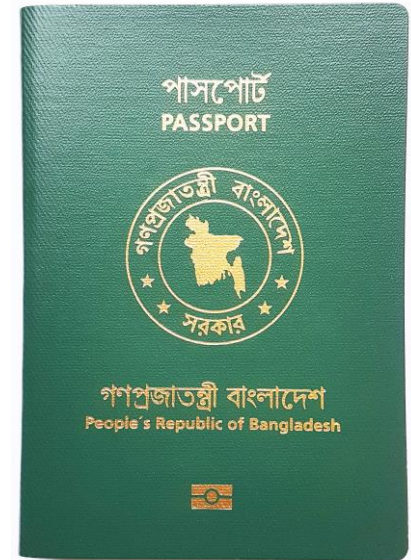


- বাংলাদেশের জাতীয় প্রতীক was adopted shortly after independence in 1971.
- Located on the emblem is a water lily, that is bordered on two sides by rice sheaves.
- Above the water lily are four stars and three connected jute leaves.
- The water lily is the country's national flower, and is representative of the many rivers that run through Bangladesh.
- Rice represents its presence as the staple food of Bangladesh, and for the agriculture of that nation.
- The four stars represent the four founding principles of the first constitution of Bangladesh in 1972: nationalism, secularism, socialism, and democracy.
- The jute leaves represent the main export item (not now) of Bangladesh

Seal of Bangladesh Government



Capital and largest city	Dhaka 23°45'50"N 90°23'20"E
Official language and national language	Bangla
Ethnic groups (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 98% Bengalis• 2% minorities
Religion (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 90.4% Islam• 8.5% Hinduism• 0.6% Buddhism• 0.4% Christianity• 0.1% Others



Demonym(s)	Bangladeshi
Government 	Unitary dominant-party parliamentary republic
• President	Abdul Hamid
• Prime Minister	Sheikh Hasina
• House Speaker	Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury
Legislature	Jatiya Sangsad
Independence from Pakistan	
• Declared (Independence day)	26 March 1971
• Victory Day	16 December 1971
• Current constitution	16 December 1972

Area	
• Total	148,460 km ² (57,320 sq mi)
• Water (%) 	6.4
• Land area	130,170 sq Km
• Water area	18,290 sq km
Population	
• 2018 estimate	161,376,708 (8th)
• 2011 census	149,772,364 (8th)
• Density	1,106/km ² (2,864.5/sq mi) (7th)
GDP (PPP)	2022 estimate
• Total	\$1.070 trillion (31st)
• Per capita	\$6,375 (130th)

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a monetary measure of the market value of all **final goods** and services produced in a period (quarterly or yearly) of time.

Nominal GDP estimates are commonly used to determine the economic performance of a whole country or region, and to make international comparisons.

Nominal GDP per capita does not, however, reflect differences in the cost of living and the inflation rates of the countries; therefore using a basis of GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) is arguably more useful when comparing differences in living standards between nations.

GDP (nominal)	2022 estimate
• Total	\$409 billion (33rd)
• Per capita	\$2,554 (149th)
Gini (2018)	39.5, medium
HDI (2019)	0.632, medium 133rd

- The Gini index, or Gini coefficient, is **a measure of the distribution of income across a population developed** by the Italian statistician Corrado Gini in 1912.
- The **Human Development Index (HDI)** is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development

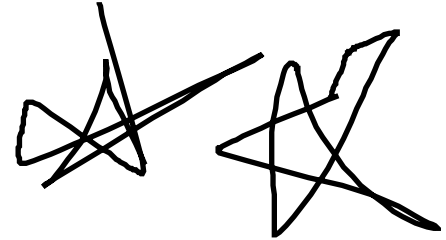
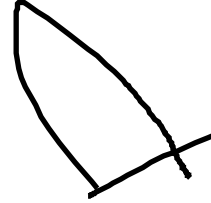
Currency	Taka (ট) (BDT)
Time zone	UTC+6 (BST)
Date format	dd-mm-yyyy (CE)
Mains electricity	220 V–50 Hz
Driving side	left
Calling code	+880
ISO 3166 code	BD
Internet TLD	.bd, .বাংলা

ISO 3166 is a standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) that defines codes for the names of countries

A top-level domain (**TLD**) is one of the domains at the highest level in the hierarchical Domain Name System of the Internet after the root domain.

GI (geographical indication) Products Of Bangladesh

1. Jamdani
2. Hilsha Fish
3. Khirsapat mango of Chapainawabganj
4. Dhakai Muslin
5. Rajshahi silk
6. Kataribhog rice of Dinajpur
7. Kaligira rice of Bangladesh
8. Shatranji of Rangpur
9. White clay of Bijoypur in Netrakona





Jamdani

Illich



Khirsapat mango of
Chapainawabganj



Dhakai Muslin



Rajshahi silk



White clay of Bijoypur
in Netrakona



Shatranji of Rangpur



Kataribhog rice of Dinajpur

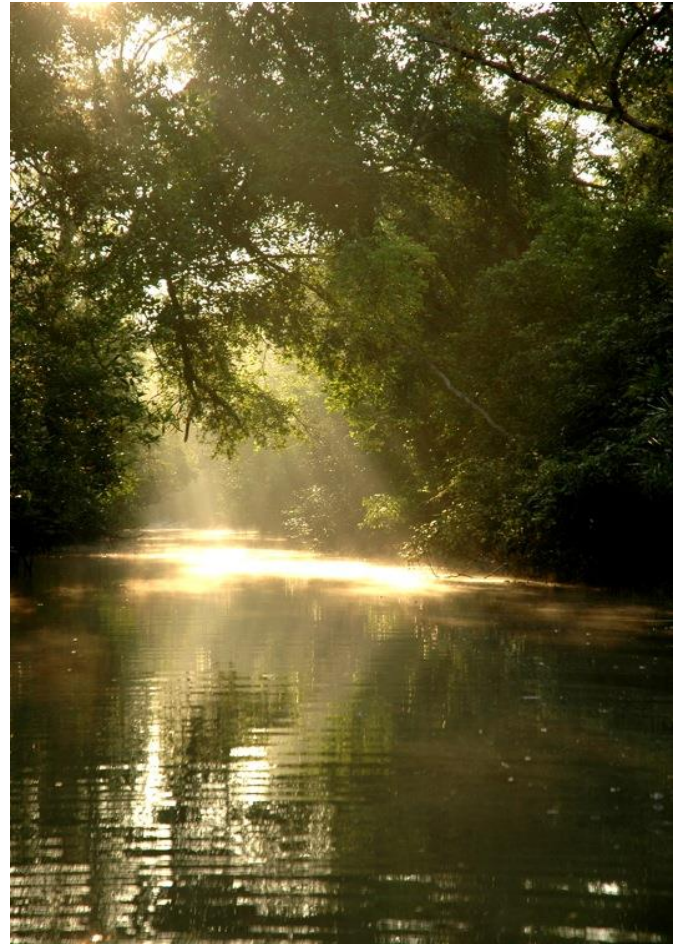


Kaligira rice

The Sundarban

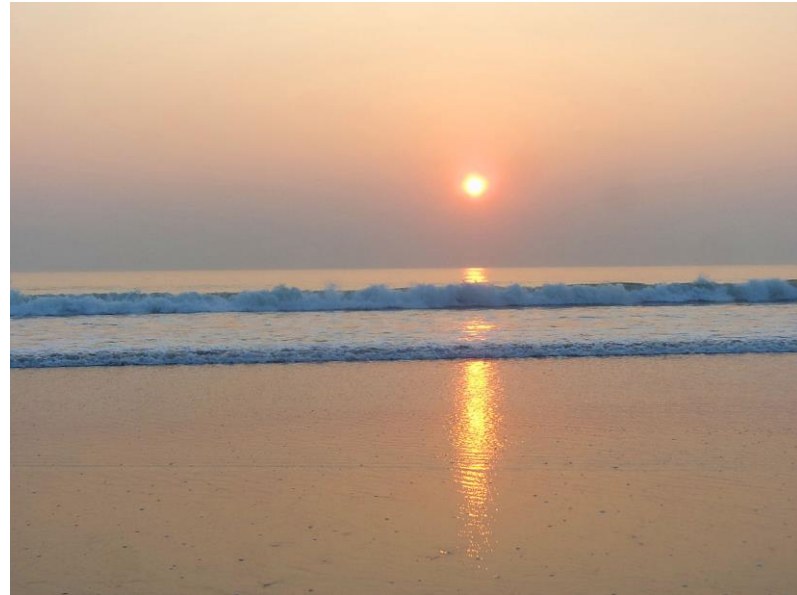
- The **Sundarban** is a vast forest in the coastal region of the Bay of Bengal; considered one of the natural wonders of the world,
- it was recognised in 1997 as a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) of Bangladesh.
- Located in the delta region of Padma, Meghna and Brahmaputra river basins, this unique forest area extends across Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat districts of Bangladesh and South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas districts of West Bengal, India.
- The Sundarban is the world's largest coastal mangrove forest,
- Its area is approximately 10,000 sq km; of which 6,000 sq km is situated in Bangladesh and 4,000 sq km in India.

The Sundarban



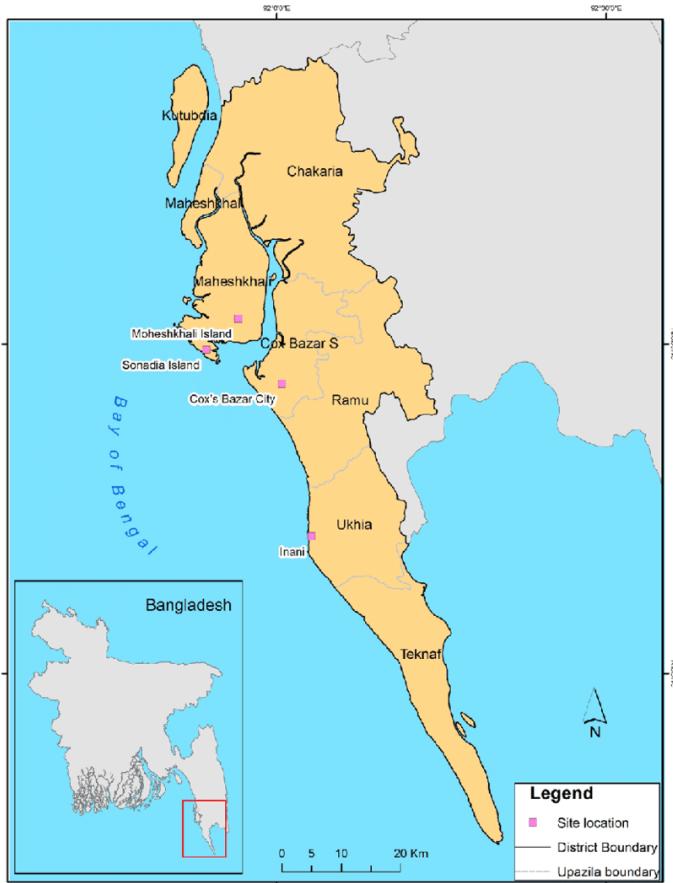
Cox's Bazar Beach

- One of the longest natural sand beaches in the world.
- Stretching a remarkable 75 miles in length, is one of the longest uninterrupted natural sand beaches in all of Bangladesh.
- Most of Cox's Bazar is 660 feet wide at high tide, and 1,300 feet wide at low tide.

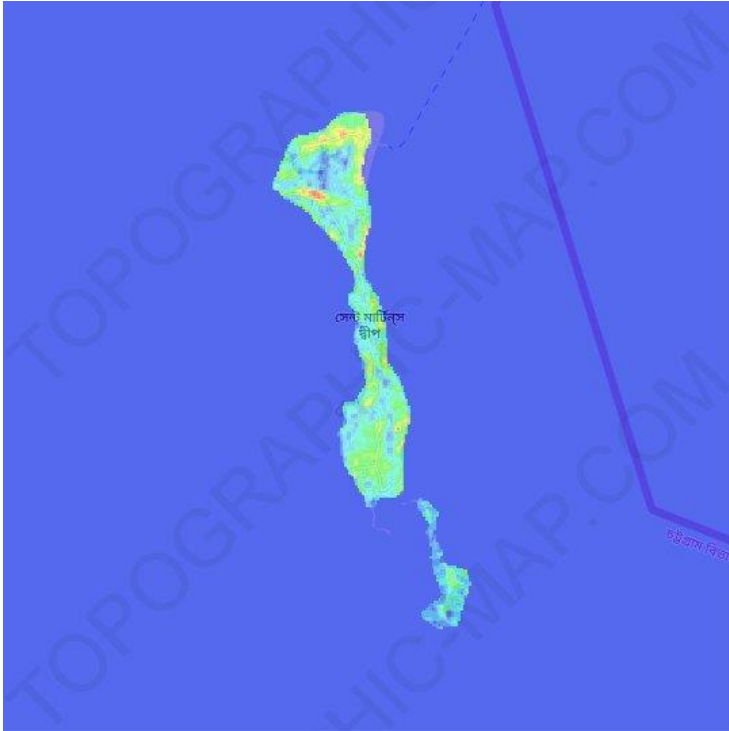


Saint Martin island

Native name: সেন্ট মার্টিন দ্বীপ
নারিকেল জিঞ্জিরা (Narikel jinjira)
দারুচিনি দ্বীপ (Daruchini Dwip)



Saint Martin island



- **St. Martin's Island** 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-Tekna peninsula, and forming the southernmost part of Bangladesh.
- There is a small adjoining island that is separated at high tide, called **Chera Dwip**.
- It is about 8 kilometres (5 miles) west of the northwest coast of Myanmar, at the mouth of the Naf River.