

Presentation about Bangladesh

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Geographical location of Bangladesh

- **Geography of Bangladesh** Bangladesh has a geographical area of 147,570 square kilometers, which is slightly larger than Greece. Its geographical location is $20^{\circ}34'$ N to $26^{\circ}38'$ N latitude and $88^{\circ}01'$ E to $92^{\circ}41'$ E longitude. Its maximum extent from east to west is about 440 km and its maximum extent from north northwest to south southeast is 760 km. Bangladesh is bordered by India's West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Myanmar to the west, north, east and south-east respectively. Bangladesh has a total land border length of 2400 km, 92% of which is with India, 8% with Myanmar. The country borders the Bay of Bengal in the south. Although Bangladesh is a small country in terms of size, its coastline is more than 483 kilometers long. Bangladesh has a territorial sea limit of 12 nautical miles (22.22 km) and an economic sea limit of 200 nautical miles (370.40 km) from the coast



National poet of Bangladesh

- **Kazi Nazrul Islam** (24 May 1899 – 29 August 1976), the national poet of Bangladesh, was a Bengali philosopher, poet, writer, musician, and anti-colonial revolutionary. Popularly known as **Nazrul**, he produced a large body of poetry and music with themes that included freedom, humanity, love, religious devotion and rebellion against the atrocities committed by humans on human beings. His poems, songs, novels, short stories, plays, and political activities expressed strong protest against various forms of oppression, including caste and gender-based discrimination, communalism, feudalism, and colonialism. His revolutionary activism forced the British administration not only to ban many of his books but also to put him in prison



A Bengal tiger with orange fur and black stripes is standing on a large, light-colored rock. The tiger is looking towards the left of the frame. The background is a lush green environment with trees and foliage. The image is slightly faded on the right side to accommodate the text.

National Animal of Bangladesh

- The [Bengal tiger](#) (*Panthera tigris tigris*) is the [national animal](#) of Bangladesh. Its population has been estimated to be at approximately 440 tigers in Bangladesh.^{[19][20]} Tigers in Bangladesh are now relegated to the forests of the [Sundarbans](#) and the [Chittagong Hill Tracts](#).^[19] The tiger replaces the lion as king of the beasts in cultures of eastern Asia representing royalty, fearlessness and wrath.^[21] Members of the [East Bengal Regiment](#) of the [Bangladesh Army](#) are nicknamed 'Bengal Tigers'; the regiment's logo is a tiger face and the [Bangladesh Cricket Board](#)'s logo features a Bengal tiger.

National Bird of Bangladesh

- The Oriental 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. They are particularly well known for their songs and were once popular as cagebirds. It is a widely used symbol in Bangladesh, appearing on some currency notes; a landmark in the capital city of [Dhaka](#) is referred to as the [Doyel Chatwar](#) (meaning: Doyel Square).



The Shaheed Minar Of Bangladesh

The language movement is one of the most significant movements in the history of Bangladesh. Thus, the Central Shaheed Minar epitomizes efforts to represent the spirit of Bengali nationalism and also highlight the importance of the Bengali language in the social and cultural progress of the country. It has a very significant place in the social and cultural mechanism of Bangladesh; all national, mourning, cultural and other activities held each year on 21 February have been centered around this monument.

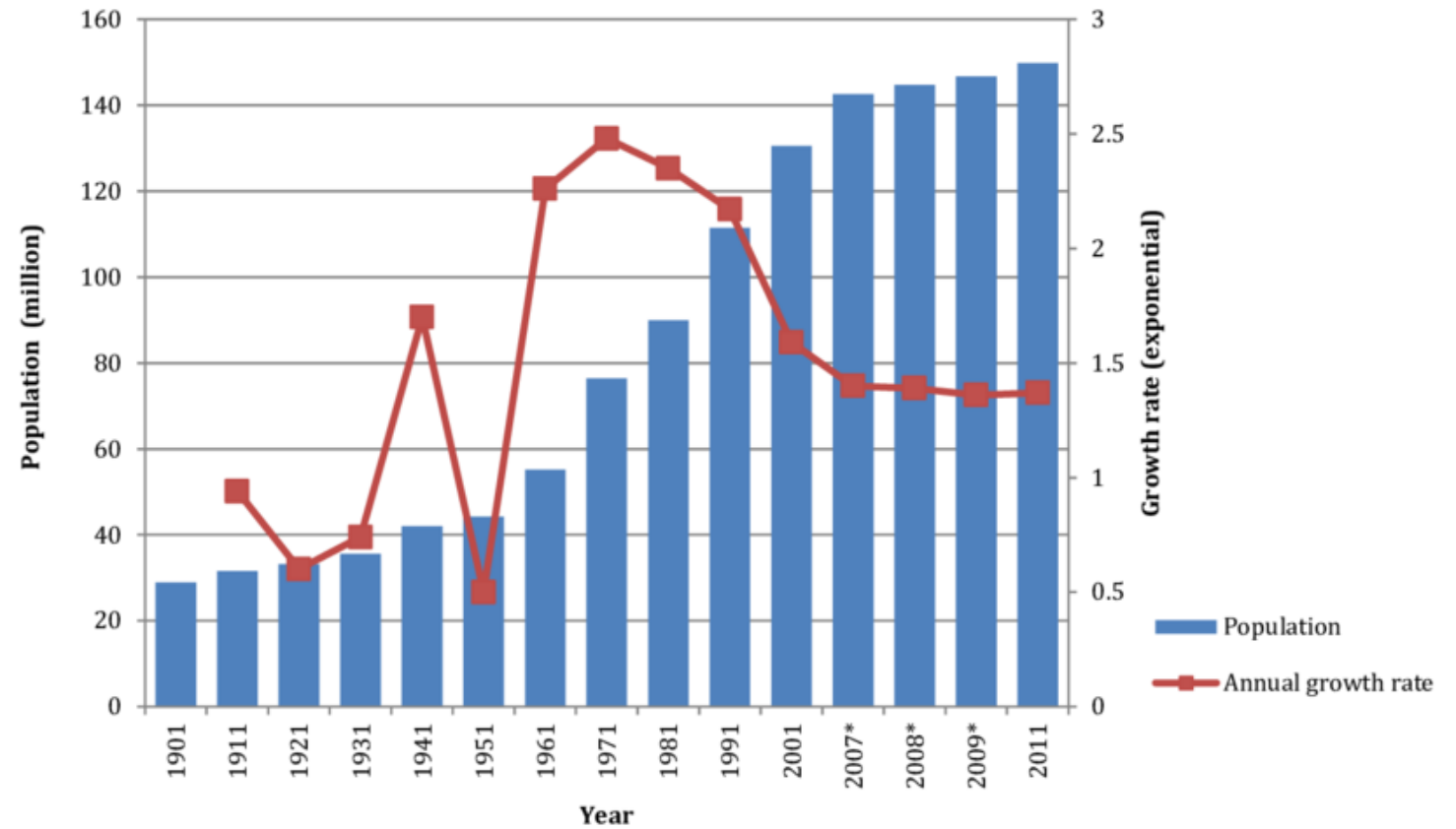
The Shaheed Minar (শহীদ মিনার *Shôhid Minar* lit. "Martyr Monument") is a national monument in Dhaka, Bangladesh, established to commemorate those killed during the Bengali language movement demonstrations of 1952. The enormous design includes half-circular columns to symbolize the mother, with her fallen sons, standing on the monument's central dais, and the red sun shining behind. The Central Shaheed Minar of Dhaka goes up to a height of 14 metres (46 ft) and was made with marble stones. The stairs and barrier are highlighted in white, to create a divine look. The fence on both sides is painted with lines from poems of legendary poets in iron letters. As visitors enter the monument, they will find two statues of the patriots who sacrificed their lives in the demonstrations. There is also a 1,500-square-foot (140 m²) mural representing the movement's history.^[1]



Independence Monument

- **Swadhinata Stambha** ([Bengali](#): স্বাধীনতা স্তম্ভ), or Independence Monument, is a [national monument](#) in [Dhaka](#), Bangladesh to commemorate the historical events that took place in the [Suhrawardy Udyan](#), previously known as the Ramna Race Course, in relation to the [Bangladesh Liberation War](#).^[29] The [Government of Bangladesh](#) took the initiative to build the monument in 1996. Construction began in 1999. [Kashef Mahboob Chowdhury](#) and Marina Tabassum designed the project. Many significant incidents took place in the area now occupied by this monument. On 7 March 1971, Bangabandhu [Sheikh Mujibur Rahman](#) delivered his [historical speech](#) in the area after [Yahya Khan](#) postponed the national assembly on 1 March of that year. In his speech, he asked the people of Bangladesh to prepare themselves for the [Liberation War](#). The main attraction of the monument is a 50-meter high tower, composed of stacked glass panels, that stands at the place where the [Pakistani Instrument of Surrender](#) was signed at the end of the Liberation War

Population



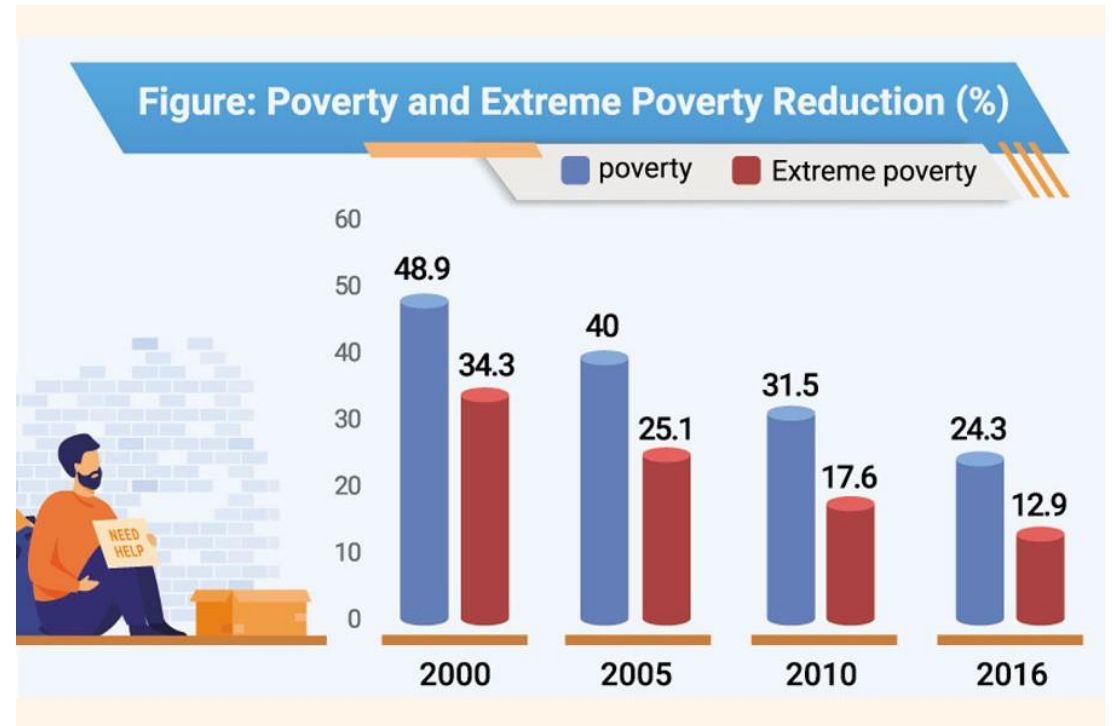
Poverty rate of Bangladesh

Poverty rate in table

District	Poverty rate % (Upper poverty line)	Rank
Kurigram	63.7	1
Barisal	54.8	2
Shariatpur	52.6	3
Jamalpur	51.1	4
Chandpur	51.0	5
Mymensingh	50.5	6
Sherpur	48.4	7
Gaibandha	48.0	8
Satkhira	46.3	9
Rangpur	46.2	10
Magura	45.4	11
Pirojpur	44.1	12
Bagerhat	42.8	13
Gopalganj	42.7	14
Rajbari	41.9	15

Source: (World Bank, WFP, BBS, 2014)

Poverty rate in chart





Martyred Intellectuals Memorial

- The **Martyred Intellectuals Memorial** (বুদ্ধিজীবী স্মৃতিসৌধ) is a memorial built in memory of the [martyred intellectuals](#) of the [Bangladesh Liberation War](#). The memorial, located in [Rayer Bazaar](#), [Mohammadpur Thana](#) in Dhaka,^[26] was designed by architects Farid U Ahmed and Jami Al Shafi.^{[27][28]} Throughout the [Bangladesh Liberation War](#) in 1971, a large number of teachers, doctors, engineers, poets and writers were systematically massacred by the [Pakistan Army](#) and their local collaborators, most notably the alleged [Islamist](#) militia groups [Al-Badr](#) and [Al-Shams](#). The largest number of assassinations took place on 14 December 1971, only two days before the surrender of the Pakistan Army to the joint forces of both the [Indian Army](#) and the [Mukti Bahini](#). The initial proposal for a memorial at Rayer Bazaar was brought forward by Projonmo '71 (an organisation of children of martyrs of the Liberation War), which also laid a temporary foundation stone in 1991