It’s a very familiar sentence over the world, “Bangladesh is the beauty of nature”.Because it has a lot of natural resources. As a tourism country, there have no tourism-related any scam or any unfair occur of tourist places in Bangladesh. Any can usually be gathering to see tourism places with any hesitation. Bangladeshi peoples always welcome foreigners everywhere and everyplace in the country. Everyone have warmup behaviour. After all, as a South Asian Country, Bangladesh find some top tourist places on the World Heritage. As a result, Bangladesh is the best for traveller.

Top Tourist Places in Bangladesh

**Cox’s Bazar:**

Every traveller of the planet Cox’s Bazar is the largest sandy beach in the world. We know that it’s 125 km long.  Falling out into the Bay of Bengal is Cox’s Bazar, an area covered in salty fishing skiffs and bustling jetties. It is the most attractive tourist spot between the locals in Bangladesh. Excellent place to relax at the end of a long trip. To avoid the crowd, stay on a resort with their private beach. The Wholesale Fish Store in Cox’s Bazar would be a fascinating place to visit while you are here. You have more attraction there like Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Safari Park, Himchari, Ramu, Inani Beach, Laboni Beach, Maheshkhali, Aggmeda Khyang, Teknaf. I will explain more about Cox’s Bazar here. So what we decided Cox’s Bazar is the priority of the post according to Top Tourist Places in Bangladesh.

***how to visit Cox’s Bazar:***

You may concern about 150 km south of Chittagong, Cox’s Bazar is connected both by air and road from Dhaka and Chittagong.

***By plane:***

* Non-Stop flights are available from Chittagong and Dhaka on GMG Airlines or United Airways. So, Flights tend to be daily during the high season (Oct-Apr) but generally drop back to 3-4 flights per week during the Summer and Monsoon (May-Sept).

***By bus:***

* The main bus terminal is a few km east of the central town area, about a 15 minute / Tk 10 rickshaw ride. There have Local buses head to Chittagong (Tk 120, 4 hours) and Teknaf (Tk 70, 3 hours).
* Most of the private bus companies have offices near Hotel Sea Queen on the main road, and also down in the Hotel Motel Zone.

***What you need to carry on like this tour:***

If you want to travel anywhere you have to take some things with you. And you need portable luggage to carry these things. See the post “[The Best Baggage fees and Packing Tips for Travel](https://gotravigo.com/packing-tips-for-travel/)”, it helps you a little bit. However, you can find more information about visiting Cox’s Bazar here (Read More).

**Sundarbans:**

According to Wikipedia, The [Sundarbans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sundarbans) is a mangrove for in world heritage, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers in the Bay of Bengal. As a mangrove forest, Sundarbans is the largest forest on earth and a UNESCO world heritage site. Sundarbans located in between two neighbouring countries – Bangladesh and India. Widely held of the forest placed in Bangladesh. It’s home of the last remaining Bengal tigers in the world and much other wildlife. The environment of Sundarbans is tranquillizing and visiting this forest could be a once in a lifetime experience. For this reason, Sundarbans is the best regions to visit in Bangladesh.

The word Sundarbans means a beautiful forest. However, the name derived from the “Sundari” trees which looks plentifully here. This forest is mainly famous for the Royal Bengal Tiger but you’ll also see here the spotted deer, saltwater crocodiles, and different types of birds. This huge forest provide habitat for 42 species of mammal, 290 species of bird, 120 species of fish, 50 species of reptiles and  8 species of amphibians.

There main attraction for Sundarbans are Sundarban National Park, Sundarbans West Wildlife Sanctuary, Sundarbans East Wildlife Sanctuary, Sundarbans South Wildlife Sanctuary, Sajnakhali Wildlife Sanctuary. You can know about Sundarbans for your travelling life(Read more).

***how to visit Sundarbans:***You can visit Sundarbans with two routeway. One from Bangladesh and one from Kolkata. See here how to get in Sundarbans is given below.

**From Bangladesh:**

Safaris are available from Dhaka and Khulna. These tours cover from being overnight to a week and are probably the best way to experience the Sundarbans. Some of the agencies offering package tours:

* Arranger Tours and Travels, 6 Farazi Para Main Road, Khulna, Tel: +88041723031, 403070,
* Evergreen Tours, Tel: 942555, 080077
* Pugmark Tours and Travels, KDA Building, Shibbarirmore, Khulna, Tel: 167740, 298001,
* As of December 2018, the price for a 3-4 day trip is around Tk 15-20000.

Planning your trip from Munsiganj-Satkhira, Mongla or Khulna is possible (and cheaper, if you’re a shrewd negotiator), but questionably worth the hassle. You require a permit from the Divisional Forest Office in Khulna. Including permit in hand, it’s possible to hire a boat from Mongla or Dhangmari to get you to Hiron Point. From Hiron Point you will have to rent a guide to take you into the park.

Day trips from Mongla are not very enjoyable, and reasonably better avoided. After adjusting the price of a boat down to something only slightly less ridiculous you’ll most likely to take to Karamjal Wildlife Center, where there are some tame deer to feed and fascinating monkeys, crocs and snakes in cages. But certainly, you didn’t come all this way to see a rundown zoo filled with depressed animals and raucous Bangladeshis. Boatmen seem to want no less than Tk 200 for the trip (locals pay Tk 50/day), and the centre charges a very steep Tk 750/day entry fee for foreigners.

**From Kolkata:**

Sundarban is located in the southeastern fringe of Indian state West Bengal. Inhabited areas of the Indian part of Sundarbans are well connected with Kolkata by both roadways and railways.

* The Gokhale-Port: It is the least populated islands towards Sajnekhali Wildlife sanctuary and Sundarban Tiger project area of Sundarban reserve forest. The quickest routeways to Godkhali port from Kolkata is 82 km and 95 km from Kolkata airport (Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport).
* The Koikhali- nearer to the Holiday wildlife sanctuary and Tourists attractions like Bonnie camp, Kalas Island and beach, Holiday Island etc. of Sundarban reserve forest. Koikhali is 83 and 92 km away from Kolkata and Kolkata airport individually.
* The Namkhana- 117 km away from Kolkata and 123 km away from Kolkata Airport. Namkhana is also connected with the railway from Kolkata and distance is 109 km. This place is more familiar to Bhagabatpur crocodile project and Lothian wildlife sanctuary of Sundarban.
* The Canning- the nearest railway head to the Sundarban Tiger Project. Railway way from Kolkata to Canning is 45 km and 29 km away from Godkhali Port. Public transports are available between Canning and Godkhali port.

***What you need to carry on like this tour:***

If you want to travel anywhere you have to take some things with you. And you need portable luggage to carry these things. See the post “[The Best Baggage fees and Packing Tips for Travel](https://gotravigo.com/packing-tips-for-travel/)”, it helps you a little bit. However, you can find more information about visiting Sundarbans r here (Read More).

**St. Martin’s Island:**

The St. Martin’s Island, also recognised as Narikel Jinjira (an island of coconut) and Daruchinir Deep (an island of cinnamon), is one of the most visited tourist’s spots in Bangladesh. The only coral island in Bangladesh is about 8 km in length and hardly more than 1km wide. It is about 10 km (6mi) south-west of the southern tip of the Cox’s Bazar-Teknaf peninsula. Beaches fringed by coconut palms, panoramic beauty of the island and pristine marine life attract the tourists. Magnificent landscapes, crystal clear seawater, coral colony, and the roar of the Bay of Bengal are the main attraction of the visitors.

Tourists come here to soak up sun rays and wandering in lonesome seclusion on the sea beach enclosed by corals and crystal clear water of the sea. Far from the noisy environment of the city life, the tranquillity of this island will help you to pacify your soul. To experience sensing and sighting the beauties of darkness with no electric lights around the blurry vision encourage many tourists to stay here overnight. If you stay here overnight and enjoy one moonlit night here, you will want to stay on this island forever. Various types of seafood here will satisfy your appetite (Read more).

**Rangamati:**

Rangamti is a district of Chittagong Hill-Tracts area. The main reason to visit this place is the Kaptai Lake. It is a naturally attractive man-made lake surrounded by beautiful hills. The best thing to do at Rangamati is enjoying a boat ride on the Kaptai Lake for the whole day. Rangamati is also home of many tribal groups. By enjoying more,  You can visit their handicraft market here to buy some ﬁne quality handmade fabrics. There is a Buddhist monastery called Rajban Bihari which is also worth visiting.

The main attraction of Rangamati is Boating on Kaptai Lake, Bathing in Shuvolong Waterfall Rangamati, Holy Rajbana Vihar Rangamati, Experiencing the Shiver of Rangamati Hanging Bridge, Visiting Rangamati Cultural Museum, Visiting Rangamati Cultural Museum, Trailing in Kaptai National Park.

**Kuakata:**

Recognized as Sagar Kannya or the Daughter of the sea, Kuakata is famous for its panoramic sea beach Tourist Attraction in Bangladesh. Here 18 km long and 3 km wide sea beach is located at Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district. It is about 320 km from Dhaka and 70 km from Patuakhali Sadar. It is a unique place where you can witness both sunrise and sunset unobstructed. This beach is a lovely combination of picturesque natural beauty, blue sky, sandy beach, vast bay, and evergreen Shaub on. Here one can see 100 years old Buddhist temple and two wells of about 200 years old.

**Jaflong:**

Jaflong is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Sylhet. It’s situated at the border between Bangladesh and Indian state Meghalaya. Overshadowed by subtropical mountains and rain-forests, this place is about 60 km from Sylhet town. This scenic spot is situated on the river Plain. Its scenery attraction among gardens and hills enchants the tourists. The Mari River coming from the Himalayan Mountain range brings tons of stone boulders with its stream. It is famous for its stone collection activities. It is the home of the Khasi tribe. Jaflong reveals its different type of beauty with numerous falls cascading from lush green mountains. The amazing beauty of white clouds and gushing waterfalls streaming from the green mountains enthral locals as well as tourists. (Read more).

**Sajek Valley:**

Sajek Valley is one of the uppermost tourist targets in Bangladesh. It is placed among the hills of the Kasalong range of Baghaichhari Upazila in the Rangamai District, this place is about 1800 feet above the sea level.  It is known as the queen of hills and roof of Rangamati. It is 80 km away from Khagrachari town and 90 km northwest from Rangamati town. It is only 8 km away from Mizoram, India. It’s grassy green, scenic beauty of hills, wilderness, the opportunity of playing with clouds attract the tourists to come here.

To enjoy its natural beauty every day thousands of the tourists come here. No word is enough to define the beauty of Sajek Valley. The deep forest, grassland, hilly areas make it a wonderful tourist spot and one of the best choices among the traveller, adventure lover and digital nomads.  At the peak of the valley, you will see the passing clouds around you even you can touch them. This picturesque beauty will make you feel the view of heaven on earth. The curvy mountainous roads, small rivers among the hills make this place thrilling. The weather of Sajek changes frequently(Read more).

**Shat Gambuj Mosque:**

The Shat Gambuj Mosque is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the leading Tourist Attraction in Bangladesh. It is one of the biggest historical mosques of the Sultanate era. The great Ulugh Khan Jahan built this mosque three miles west of the modern Bagerhat town. This clear and impressive monument stands on the eastern bank of an enormous sweet-water-tank. The mosque is popular for its sheer size and architectural beauty.

The archaeological elegance of it enthrals the tourists even now. The simple look of this aristocratic structure with its absolute plainness but solid shape reflects the potency and simplicity of its designer. Besides practising it as a prayer hall, Ulugh Khan Jahan used the mosque as his assembly hall. Near this mosque, there is an archaeological museum where you can discover different archaeological and historical materials of that time(Read more).

**Paharpur:**

Sompur Mahabihar or Paharpur Bihar is one of the largest well known Buddhist Bihars in the Indian Subcontinent and one of the most popular tourist destinations in the country. This very important archaeological site was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. The Bihar is located at Paharpur village, Badalgachhi Upazila in Naogaon District. This Buddhist Monastery is famous for its unparalleled architectural design.  The wonderful terracotta plaques of the then musicians, snake charmers, different types of animals are the key attractions to see. The outer walls of the temple are decorated with the lifestyle plaques of ordinary folks of hundreds of years. >>>Read More<<<

**National Memorial:**

The National Martyrs Memorial or Jatiyo Sriti Shoudho is the national monument of Bangladesh, erected as an iconic structure in the memory of those valiant Childers who laid down their lives in the Liberation war of 1971. This monument is situated at Savar, about 35km northwest of Dhaka. Architect Moinul Hossain designed the monument. The complete complex area is of about 84 acres which are surrounded by a green belt of about 24.7 acres. Some mass graves and a water body is located in front of the monument. From the main entrance, visitors get a strong axial view of this structure. To reach to it one has to cross the jagged and uneven path and a manmade lake by a bridge that symbolizes the nation’s difficult path to independence and the troublesome journey lies ahead.

Traveller can watch this monument from different perspectives and one can enjoy its dramatically differing configurations depending on the viewing location. From the front, the monument appears to be a single structure but in reality, it is composed of seven standing isosceles triangular concrete plates. Each of these plates varies in size and height from others.  The highest plate has a smaller base and the broadest base has the lowest height. These plates are folded in the centre at a 90 -degree angle and this unique configuration help this structure to change its configuration when viewed from different angles. This amazing structure tells the story of a nation’s journey to independence. For its amazingly choreographed architecture, it is considered to be one of the finest monuments in the world(Read more).

**Sonargaon:**

Sonargaon or The village of gold was the old capital of Bengal in the medieval period. It was a significant administrative and business centre at that time. During the medieval period, it was the mint capital.  From the 13th century, Sonargaon was used as the capital city by different rulers of eastern Bengal. In the mid-13th century, it was the capital of the Hindu Deva dynasty. But after a little time, Muslim rulers acquired it and made it their capital city.

First, it was ruled by independent rulers and then it became a subsidiary capital of the Bengal Sultanate and then Delhi Sultanate. Then it was acquired by the Mughals.   It lost its pride of being the capital in 1610 when the Mughals shifted the capital of Bengal to Jahangirnagar which was later named Dhaka. During the British period, wealthy Hindu merchants settled a new neighbourhood named Panam city near Sonargaon(Read more).

Most of the Hindu and Mughal structures are ruined but some structures built in the British period is still present today. Very little trace of the original capital now remains in Sonargaon. Now, most of the tourists visit Sonargaon to see Panam Nagar, A decaying street with some decayed edifices by wealthy Hindu merchants and Sardar Bari a beautifully renovated king’s palace with a gorgeous pond and marvellous folk-art museum.

**Ahsan Manzil:**

Once the official residential palace of the Nawabs of Dhaka, now Ahsan Manzil or the Pink Palace is a museum and one of the most visited places in Dhaka. The 5.5-acre premise of this palace bears the significance as an architectural reminder of the elite life of the Nawabs of Dhaka during the colonial era of 19th and early 20th century. In 1872, the patriarch of the Nawab family, Abdul Ghani  (1813-1896), constructed the family’s official residence on the bank of the River Buriganga in old Dhaka and named the palace after his son Nawab Khwaja Ahsanullah (1846-1901). It’s mostly European styled building mixed with some decorative Indian motifs. Its soaring dome appears to be more about impressing the viewer on the exterior, rather than within the interior.

Many important persons of the Colonial period either visited or stayed here. Viceroy Lord Nathaniel Carson was one of them. He stayed here as a guest of Nawab Salimullah Bahadur in 1904. In 1906 Muslim leaders from all over India congregated at the Durbar Hall of Ahsan Manzil for the 20th Session of the All India Mohammedan Educational  Conference in Dhaka.

In the same year here the All India Muslim League was formed that later lead the creation of Pakistan-when the British left the Indian subcontinent in 1947. 16 years after its erection, it was damaged by a cyclone. After its reconstruction, the palace became grander than before. After the death of the Nawab and his son, the family wealth was dispersed and the palace eventually fell into disrepair.

As the influence and the prestige of the Nawabs declined in the 20th century and the descendants of the Nawabs became too poor to look after such a vast property, The then Government took over this palace in 1952. However, the poor descendants of the Nawab family and the poor local people continued to hold the palace until the 1970s. They inflicted much harm to the building by indiscriminately altering its configuration. In 1985 the Government of Bangladesh acquired the property and after much deliberation decided to convert it into a national museum. The preservation work completed in 1989 and Ahsan Manzil started its journey as a museum in 1992.

**Lalbag Fort:**

This 17th -century incomplete Mughal fort is the most popular and renowned one and bears a great significance of art by the Mughal Empire in Bangladesh. It places proudly before the Buriganga River in the southwestern part of the old city. In 1678 a Mughal prince Muhammad Azam started the fort’s construction work during his viceroyalty in Bangladesh. But the construction work remained incomplete when he was called back by his father Aurangazeb to the capital Delhi. His son Shaista Khan did not complete the fort though he stayed here up to 1688. In 1684 his daughter Pari Bibi died. After her death, he started thinking the fort ominous and left the structure incomplete. There are several structures in the fort area.

**Dhakeshwari National Temple :**

The Dhakeshwari Temple is a state-owned Hindu temple in Dhaka. The name Dhakeshwari means “Goddess of Dhaka”. This ‘National Temple’ was made by one Mangat Ray who was also remembered as Ballalsena, younger brother of Arakanese king Shrisudharma, son of legendary Arakanese king Raja Malhana, alias Husen Shah. Though the present edifice is modern in structure, there has been a temple on this same spot for nine centuries.  The original statue was 800 years old but it was vandalized by the Pakistani soldiers during the liberation war in 1971. This temple complex has undergone repairs, renovation and repairing several times in its long years of existence, its present condition does not indicate any of its original architectural sign.

Four same-sized tiny temples are standing one after another from east to west. Facing south the main temple is to the north of the nat-mandir. The main temple is a three-roomed structure. The temple remains open every day and spectators can enter inside. It remains closed only in the afternoon from 02.00 pm to 04.00 pm. Because it’s a sacred place for Hindus, leave your shoes outside at the time of entering the temple. Do not touch anyone or anything belongs to the temple. Every year in September, the temple and its surrounding areas become crowded with thousands of devotees for Durga Puja. Especially that’s the time to visit here to have a colourful and joyful time to spend.

**National Parliament House:**

Designed by famous architect Louis I Kahn, the National Parliament House of Bangladesh is one of the twentieth century’s most significant buildings. Located at Sher-e Bangla Nagar, this building is the largest legislative complex in the world. The construction work of Bangladesh National Parliament commenced in 1964 but halted due to the liberation war and it was finally completed in 1982. The total complex is separated into three parts: The Main Plaza, the South Plaza, and the Presidential Plaza.

The main building is in the middle of the complex. The MP hostel is located at the outer part of the complex. A beautifully designed artificial lake surrounds the main building. The North of complex crossed the Lake Road, has intricately designed lake called Crescent Lake and there is a monument of late president Ziaur Rahman. The two complexes mutually attract the attention of the tourists. The complex is very famous among joggers and skaters.

**National Zoo:**

Located at Mirpur in Dhaka, Bangladesh National Zoo is one of the key attractions among the tourists and the local people. The zoo houses more than 2,000 animals of 165 species. It was established in 1974 over 75.53 hectors of land. About 10,000 spectators visit The National Zoo daily and the number increases in the weekends and holidays. Among the animals, the key attraction is the Royal Bengal Tiger. It has a good collection of birds, animals, and wildlife of both local and foreign origin. There are different types of animals including Lions, elephants, cheetahs, rhinos, zebras, deer, giraffes, black bear, hippos as well as many species of monkeys, chimpanzees, baboons etc. There are several bird shades in the zoo. Here you will find different types of local and foreign birds.

**National Botanical Garden:**

National Botanical Garden situated at Mirpur in Dhaka beside the Dhaka Zoo, The National Botanical Garden is the largest plant conservation centre in Bangladesh. It’s established in 1961 over an area of about 84 hectors it is a must visiting place for nature lovers and botanists. Divided into 57 sections, this place has a collection of approximately 100 species of local and foreign plants. Hundreds of varieties of roses, multiple types of bamboo in the bamboo groves, the sandalwood, and old banyan trees are the key attractions. There is a cactus house, lily ponds, six lakes, two nurseries, an orchid house, a tissue culture research centre, and a lotus pond with extensive visitor facilities.

**Star Mosque:**

The Star Mosque located at Armanitola in old Dhaka, decorated with engraved floral and star patterns,  Star mosque or Tara Masjid is one of the most famous tourist attractions in Bangladesh. It has ornate designs and it is decorated with motifs of blue stars. This beautiful building was built in the first half of the 19th century by Mirza Golam Pir. Unlike other Mughal architectures, there is no inscription found in the mosque mentioning its founding year.

According to some people, this mosque was built in 1711. Tara Mosque is one of the few edifices in this subcontinent which has such expanded special type of china clay mosaic works, traditionally called Chini Tikri.  At first, it was a small three-domed mosque. Its walls were not decorated. In 1926, Ali Jaan Bepari, a rich merchant at Armanitola residential area wanted to renovate the mosque. He sent china clay tiles from Japan and England and enriched the entire mosque walls and even domes with nice floral and star-shaped patterns of China clay tiles.

In the white marble background, the glistening embedded stars and floral patterns create an enchanting and serene environment of light and shade in the mosque as they mirror sunlight in different angles. During this renovation work, the artisans carefully preserved the original design of the mosque and only ornamented the existing structure. All over the mosque, the motif of stars is decorated and so the mosque got its name, the Star Mosque. In 1987, in the title of beautification of this archaeological site, the then government’s archaeological department extended the prayer hall and included two more domes, damaging its original historic structure. After all these the Star Mosque is a magnificent piece of work. Even the residents of the area often stop for a while to have a look and be amazed at its perpetual beauty. **Kantaji Temple:**

The Kantaji Temple is a late-medieval Hindu temple at Kantanagar, Dinajpur. This temple is one of the best examples of the 18th century’s stunning religious edifices. It belongs to Hindu God Krishna and so it’s most popular among the devotees of Krishna in Bengal. Maharaja Pran Nath built this magnificent temple and devoted it to Krishna and his wife Rukmini. The foundation work of this beautiful structure started in 1704CE and completed in 1722 CE. Its wall surfaces, both inside and outside are ornamented with figured and floral terracotta art. The stories from Mahabharata and Ramayana, the exploits of Krishna and a series of absolutely fascinating contemporary social scenes are depicted on the wall through the terracotta art. **Mahasthangarh:**

The Mahasthangarh is the most ancient city of Bangladesh. The word Mahasthan means a place with holiness and Garh means fort. The extensive remains of Mahasthangarh represent a majestic past of about two thousand and five hundred years of Pundranagar, the capital of ancient Pundra Vardhan. It’s located 13 km north of Bogra town. Once, this rich city fortified by brick walls. This one of the highest areas of Bangladesh is about 36 meters above sea level. The fortified city is rectangular in plan and it’s 1,525 meters long from north-south and 1,370 meters broad from east-west and 5 meters high from the surroundings. From a script discovered in 1931, It’s known that this city existed during the 3rd century BC. This area was in use until the 18th century AD.

**Ratargul Swamp Forest:**

The Ratargul Swamp Forest placed in Gowan River, Gowainghat, Sylhet Ratargul Swamp Forest is the only freshwater swamp forest in Bangladesh and one of the few in the world. It is called the Amazon of Bangladesh. The excellence of this evergreen forest blooms mainly in the rainy season. This forest flood by the water coming from the hills of India during monsoon.

In other seasons it remains dry. The water of this forest is transparent and you can see the bottom layer of this forest through this water.  Here, the water-level depends on the quantity of rainfall. It could be 15-20 feet if the rainfall is high. The total area of this swamp forest is 3,325 acres. The main trees of this forest are Koroch and Hizal. You can see here Monkeys, snakes, frogs and many types of birds. The best time to visit Ratargul is Monsoon. You can hire a local wooden boat and enjoy the stunning beauty of this forest the whole day.

Cox’s Bazar Sea Beach in Bangladesh – The longest Sea Beach in the world

In the southeast of Bangladesh, Cox’s Bazar is the best tourist place in Bangladesh. After all, Cox’s Bazar Sea Beach is the longest in the world. It is a safety tourism place which have no any tourism-related scam. Every single time, Government security forces are on the lookout here. Then, the people here are very friendly. Especially helps foreign tourists. Moreover, there are various local markets where traditional items are sold. These traditional products are quite desirable to every tourist. In a previous post, I wrote about some of the attractions here. You can also visit Cox's Bazar beach - St. Martin's, the only coral island in Bangladesh, Sonadia Island, Maheshkhali Hill Island, Kutubdia Island of Light House, Dulhazara Safari Park, Matar Bari, Shahparir Island. In this post, you may happy to visit Cox’s Bazar Sea Beach.

The Wonder of Cox’s Bazar Sea Beach

You can see more wonder in 155 km (96 mi) long Cox’s Bazar Sea Beach. Its first wonder is unbroken sea beach. The feature of this beach is that the whole beach is sandy, mud does not exist. Offen the British East India Company, The modern Cox’s Bazar’s name from Captain Hiram Cox. In the previous paragraph, I am indicating to traditional products. Among these traditional products are the coral ornaments of various species of snails and oysters adjacent to Baliari beach. Moreover, the ever-decorated Burmese market attracts a lot of tourists. ***Cox's Bazar beach is magical and beautiful***. It changes its form every day. Winter-monsoon-spring-summer, it changes its appearance every season. It is different in the morning and different in the afternoon. There is a big difference between the weather on the beach at dusk and the weather at night. It is a wonder. The red crab carries special attraction. If you are a travel enthusiast then Cox’s Bazar is a place suitable for you to visit.

However, to enjoy Cox's Bazar, some information must be taken first. How to go if you want to go? Where will you stay? What to eat? Etc. etc.

What can you do in Cox's Bazar?

Beach Photography:

During the tourist season in Cox's Bazar, a couple of hundred beach photographers take pictures of tourists. There is a system to print these pictures in about an hour and reach the hands of tourists with negatives. Each of these red-clad beach photographers has an ID card. Involved in work at several studios. According to the government rate, 4R size picture is 30 Taka. Related signboards can be seen on Main Beach. Be sure to check your ID card before taking pictures from these beach photographers.

Speedboat:

Several speedboats run on the beach. These run from Main Beach to Labani Point. The rent is 100 Taka per round. Besides, with the help of open speedboat, the lifeboat fare is 250 Taka per person.

Beach bikes:

Bikes suitable for riding on several three-wheeled beaches ply on Cox's Bazar beach. Tourists have to pay Tk. 50 per round for these bikes at a distance of about 1 km.

Parasailing:

 In an adventure called parasailing, tourists can see the natural beauty of the sea and mountains from the sky. Daryanagar and Himchari in Cox's Bazar have this opportunity to fly in the sky. Satellite Vision in Darianagar and Funfest in Himchhari, two similarly owned companies, open the adventure to tourists every day. Under the age of 12, parasailing is safe for everyone except the mentally retarded or the heart patient. However, in the condition of the wind, the person should climb to weigh 120 kg. Kids can get up with an instructor.

There are three packages here. There is only flying in the normal ride of 15 hundred rupees. Once you fly in a super ride of 2 thousand Taka, you have the opportunity to soak your feet in the sea and fly again. And in the 2500 taka super-duper ride, the feet were soaked twice. However, the time is almost the same for all rides.

***Best time to visit Cox's Bazar:***

The best time to visit Cox's Bazar is from October to March. Due to the low rainfall and low heat during this time, the tourist crowd is high. This time is called the peak season. So if you plan a trip at this time, you must book your desired hotel in advance. In the off-season, Cox's Bazar hotels offer discounts of 30% to 60%. Although there are many tourists in Cox's Bazar after two Eids and three days off, whether it is season or offseason. It is not right to go without booking at this time.

***Ways to go to Cox's Bazar and rent:***

There is a direct drive from the capital Dhaka to Cox's Bazar. There are also direct bus services to Cox's Bazar from Chittagong, Khulna, Sylhet, Rangpur and other cities. Buses leave directly for Cox's Bazar at several places in Dhaka including Fakirapul, Arambagh and Motijheel. There are many non-AC cars from Dhaka. Shyamoli, TR, Hanif, Unique, S Alam, Saidia, etc. The rent will be 800-1000 rupees. If you want to go by AC bus, then there are Green Line, Saidia, Desh Travels, TR, Sohag etc. Rent will be 1800 (economy class) - 2000 rupees (business class). It may take about 12-14 hours. St. Martin Transport also has AC buses that run directly to Teknaf. Unique and Shyamli services are quite good for Non-AC and Desh and TR Travels and Desh Travels services are good for AC.

Chittagong to Cox's Bazar:

Hourly cars from Cox's Bazar are available from Chittagong to Bahaddar Hat and AK Khan Road. Most cars are local. Good service is provided by S Alam and Saidia, except Garibullah Shah Mazar, Dampara. The fare of local buses is 150-200 taka and direct buses are 350-400 taka.

By Plane:

You can also go by plane. Return fares range from Rs 6,000 to Rs 12,000. One way fares start at Rs 5,000. US Bangla, Novo Air, Bangladesh Biman goes to Cox's Bazar.

By Train:

Many people want to go to Chittagong by train and then from there to Cox's Bazar. In that case, you have to come to Chittagong from Dhaka by Sonar Bangla, Turna-Nishitha, Suborn Express, Mahanagar Prabhati / Godhuli, Chittagong Mail. You can take a BRTC bus from the BRTC counter on the opposite side of Chittagong Railway Station to Cox's Bazar. Or take CNG to New Bridge or Dampara or AK Khan Road and get in the car in Cox's Bazar. You can know the detailed train schedule and fare from the railway's website.

***Hotels and resorts in Cox's Bazar:***

Cox's Bazar, the world's longest sea beach, has several international hotels, motels and resorts. Besides, many resorts, hotels and boarding houses of different quality have been set up under public and private management. At present, the hotels in Cox's Bazar have a capacity of about one and a half lakh tourists. So even if you don't book, there is a possibility of getting a hotel, but in late December and the beginning of the new year, it will be risky.

But always remember, hotel rent is reduced by more than half in the off-season. However, you should not take a hotel on the advice of a rickshaw puller or a CNG puller, as it will cost more

***Luxury Hotels & Resorts:***

Luxury hotels like Mermaid Beach Resort, Simon Beach Resort, Ocean Paradise, Long Beach, Cox Today, Heritage etc. And you will find a resort in Cox's Bazar with rents ranging from an estimated Tk. 6,000 to Tk. 30,000. However, in the off-season, the rent is reduced by 30-60%.

***Medium Quality Hotel:***

Resorts like Sea Palace, Sea Gal, Coral Reef, Mermaid Resort, Nitol Resort, Islandia, Beach View, Sea Crown, Uni Resort etc. will cost around Tk. 3,000 to Tk. 6,000.

***Budget Hotel:***

Urmi Guest House, Coral Reef, Ikra Beach Resort, Abhisar, Media Inn, Kallol, Honeymoon Resort, Nilima Resort etc. whose rents range from Tk.500 to Tk.3000.

***If you come here from abroad to visit, you must choose a good quality hotel***.

***Food and Restaurants of Cox’s Bazar***

There are food restaurants in almost every residential hotel or near the hotel. While visiting Cox's Bazar, tourists are more attracted to the attractive menu made by different fish of the sea. In particular, tourists are more attracted to the stuffing of fun dried fish including Shrimp, Rupachanda, Lightya, Knife-fish. As a foreign tourist, you can find food from hotel authority if you are contractual.

According to the food menu, there are different price lists in this restaurant. However, some of the lists currently set by the government have reassured food lovers. You can take fun food as much as possible and within 500Tk or $5.88 USA. But before eating, know the name, price and time of preparation of the food. If necessary, keep a list of foods and prices. Pay the bill along with the list.

But if you want to get best facilities then go to Shalik Restaurant. Their service is very good and the quality of food is not bad. You can also go to the Baishakhi Hotel in Kalatali if you want to eat for less money. The quality of their food is also good. If you want to eat crabs, you can eat small crabs for 25-30 Tk, because waiters can eat everything.

If you foreigner tourist, you may book your hotel from our list. We are bellowed your hotel.

* Hotel 1
* Hotel 2

***Sea warning and other information:***

Be sure to know the tidal time before you go out to sea. There are several signboards and flags of Yasir Life Guard in different places of the beach. It is safe to take a bath in the sea during high tide. At this time the tide is therefore indicated, as well as the green flag is flown. Anyone bathing in the sea at low tide can get lost in the moment of dangerous low tide. So if the red flag is flying at low tide in the beach area at this time, refrain from going into the sea. Do not go away in any way. If necessary, take the help of Yasir's lifeguard who is engaged in the security of the tourists. Let them know and get down to the beach.

**Next interest after Cox's Bazar Sea beach in Cox’s Bazar**

After seeing the magnificent view of Cox's Bazar beach, you can visit a few more places of interest in Cox's Bazar. They are no less attractive and less spectacular from Cox’s Bazar beach. Then we get to know a little bit about those tourist centres.

**Kalatali Beach in Cox's Bazar**

Kalatali Beach is another tourist attraction in Cox's Bazar. It is located in Cox’s Bazar. Different people of different ages come here to travel, to bathe in the sea, to enjoy the natural beauty. Kalatali Beach has many more tourist facilities including a variety of food restaurants. Walking on a moonlit night beach is exciting for people of all ages. There are various types of dried fish, food, etc. to enjoy here in the morning and evening.

**Laboni Beach in Cox’s Bazar:**

The first beach that catches the eye as the first beach in Bangladesh is Lavani beach. It is also known as the old beach of Bangladesh. It was also called as Laboni Point in Cox's Bazar. Bengalis rush to the sea-beach of Cox's Bazar as soon as they see the sea. Cox's Bazar-bound buses from different parts of the country can be taken to Kalatali Sea-Beach Road by rickshaw or on foot. Labani Beach is considered to be the main beach of Cox's Bazar due to its proximity to Cox's Bazar city. There are many small and big shops in the area adjacent to the beach decorated with various things that attract tourists. Besides, the oyster market has been developed here for tourists. The market is made up of foreign goods from Myanmar, Thailand, China and other countries along the border.

**Himchari in Cox’s Bazar:**

Himchari tourist centre is located just 12 km south of Cox's Bazar beach. The name of this beach is Himchari. The beach here is relatively secluded and cleaner than Cox's Bazar. Its beauty is no less. The most important thing is that the way from Cox's Bazar to this beach is more beautiful and exciting than Himchhari. On one side is the sand of the vast sea and on the other side is the green mountain saree. Marine drive pouring pitch in the middle. Such a scene is probably not found anywhere else in the country. Someone came to Cox's Bazar but did not run this way. When you climb the mountain, you will see a huge sea lost on the blue horizon.

Inani Beach **in Cox’s Bazar:**

Inani Beach or Inani Beach is just 05 km away from Himchari. Inani Beach is littered with coral reefs. Much like St. Martin. Unlike Cox's Bazar beach, there are no big waves on the beach. Inani is a very quiet beach. Coral reefs cannot be seen at high tide. At low tide, the rock floats across a large area. Sharp snails and oysters stick to the coral reefs. So it is dangerous to skip over here. The main attraction of Inani beach is the coral reefs. Almost every stone has different shapes and types.

Sonadia **in Cox’s Bazar:**

Sonadia Island is a beautiful island in Maheshkhali Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. The area of ​​this island is about 9 sq km. Cox's Bazar is about 15 km from the district headquarters. Sonadia Island is located to the northwest and the south of Maheshkhali Island. It is separated from Maheshkhali Island by a canal. Beaches on three sides, dunes covered with sea cliffs, Keya-Nishindar bushes, paragon with small and big canals and various species of aquatic birds have made the island unique. Sonadia is a small coastal island opposite Cox's Bazar. It is a paradise for migratory birds. The western part of this picturesque island is famous for its sandy and oysters. It is located in Maheshkhali Upazila, about 08 km from Cox's Bazar.

Ramu **in Cox’s Bazar:**

Ramu Thana in Cox's Bazar is famous for its Buddhist culture. This famous spectacle is located just 14 km away from Cox's Bazar on the way to Dhaka. It is an important and sacred place for Buddhists. There are Buddhist temples, pagodas, Buddhist statues made of metal and bronze, Lal Singh with 13 small and large Buddhist statues and a Buddhist monastery called Sada Singh next to it. There is also a 13 feet high bronze Buddha statue which attracts a lot of tourists. Apart from this, there is an opportunity to see the life of rubber plantations, local Rakhine and Bara-ya community up close.

Maheshkhali **in Cox’s Bazar:**

Maheshkhali is an island in the middle of the sea just 12 km west of Cox's Bazar city. Maheshkhali Maheshkhali, known as the only hilly island in Bangladesh, has the famous Adinath Temple, a place of pilgrimage for Hindus. Located on the top of a hill, this temple is a holy place for Hindus all over the world. Anyone will be fascinated by this ancient civilization which is about 800 years old. It has taken on a new look thanks to the generosity of Nepal's royal court and the efforts of the local Hindu community.

Adinath Temple **in Cox’s Bazar:**

The Adinath temple is located on the top of Mainak hill, 65.3 m above sea level. Adinath Mandir is located at Thakurtala village in the independent Gorakhghata union of Maheshkhali Upazila in Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh. It is a temple of Mahadev. It is common knowledge that a farmer found an idol of Mahesh (another name for the Hindu mythological deity Mahadev) in a forest on the island. He then built a temple in the name of this deity and placed the idol there. Later the word khali (meaning canal) was added to the name of this deity - this place came to be known as Maheshkhali.

Dulahazara **in Cox’s Bazar:**

Dulahazara Safari Park is located 48 km north of Cox's Bazar district headquarters and 10 km south of Chakaria police station, in the Dulahazara block of the Fasiakhali range of the southern forest division of Cox's Bazar district headquarters. Originally a deer breeding centre, the park was established in 1999 by the Bangladesh Ministry of Forests and Environment. The safari park covers an area of ​​900 hectares. Some people do not agree to call Dulahajara Safari Park as a safari park because it has more sophisticated and artificial infrastructure than natural infrastructure. Divided into eight blocks, the park offers free walks and leisurely walks with family members.

Teknaf **in Cox’s Bazar:**

Teknaf is an Upazila in Cox's Bazar district in Bangladesh. It is located in the southeast corner of Bangladesh. Its distance from Cox's Bazar district headquarters is 8 kilometres. The Naf River flows through the eastern end of Teknaf Upazila, from which the region derives its name. Places of interest in Teknaf Upazila include Shahparir Island, Sabrang Tourism Park, Mathin's Well at the police station premises near the municipality, Bangladesh-Myanmar Transit Jetty, Teknaf Nature Game Reserve, Shilkhali Marjanagach.

St. Martin's Island **in Cox’s Bazar:**

St. Martin's Island is an atoll in the northeastern part of the Bay of Bengal in the far south of Bangladesh. It is located at the mouth of the Naf River, about 9 km south of Teknaf in Cox's Bazar district and 08 km west of the coast of Myanmar. It is also locally known as Coconut Ginger because of its abundance of coconuts. It is said that many years ago, in unfavourable weather conditions, an Arabian merchant ship carrying cinnamon crashed into a huge rock under the water, causing the cinnamon on board to spread all over the island, later renamed St. Martin's Island as ‘Daruchinir Dip’. It’s called in English 'Cinnamon Island'.