

History & Archeology

Journey Through Time : Explore Bangladesh's Timeless Past





Echoes of the Past

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Lalbagh fort

A Mughal dream left unfinished. Built in 1678 by Prince Muhammad Azam Shah, Lalbagh Fort is Dhaka's most poetic ruin - part palace, part fortress, wrapped in love and loss. Stroll through its red-brick courtyards and gardens to feel the quiet echo of Mughal grandeur and a story that time refused to finish.



Started by Prince Azam Shah; work stopped after Pari Bibi, daughter of Shaista Khan, died.



Once stood beside the Buriganga River; today the river has drifted away.



Combines royal gardens and defense walls, a rare Mughal blend.

They Say!

Locals say Pari Bibi's death cursed the fort and ghosts still speak Persian after sunset.

People whisper of tunnels that "swallowed" soldiers and elephants during 1857 Sepoy Revolt.



Around 4 km from central Dhaka (15–20 minutes by rickshaw or taxi)

November to February for cooler weather and golden light

Suggested duration: 1–2 hours for a calm walk through the complex

LALBAGH FORT

Star Mosque

The Star Mosque, or Tara Masjid, is a dazzling jewel built in the early 19th century. The walls glitter with blue stars made of china clay, creating a sight that feels almost celestial.



Founded by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, in 1904.



Became part of Dhaka University in 1921.



A mix of Mughal and European architectural styles.



Curzon Hall

An icon of elegance and intellect, Curzon Hall blends red-brick Mughal arches with colonial grace. Built in 1904 by Lord Curzon, it was meant to be a town hall - but destiny turned it into the beating heart of Dhaka University. Walk its corridors, and you'll feel both history and youth alive in every echo.



Founded by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, in 1904.



Became part of Dhaka University in 1921.

A mix of Mughal and European architectural styles.



Ahsan Manzil

Rising in pink by the Buriganga River, Ahsan Manzil - the "Pink Palace" - was once the luxurious home of the Nawabs of Dhaka. Built in the 19th century, it now stands as a museum of elegance and nostalgia. Walk through its grand halls, and you'll glimpse the glamour and politics that shaped old Dhaka's aristocratic life.

Construction began in 1859 and finished in 1869 under the Nawab family.

Built in Indo-Saracenic style, combining Mughal and European design.

Located in Kumartuli, Old Dhaka, on the north bank of the Buriganga River.

Around 4 km from central Dhaka (20–25 minutes by rickshaw or taxi).



AHSAN MANZIL

They Say!

Stories tell of secret passages leading to the river for royal escapes.

Some claim the palace glows brighter after rain, as if the Nawabs still light it up for guests.

Dhakeshwari Temple

Dhakeshwari Temple is where the city's name itself is said to have been born. Built in the 12th century by King Ballal Sen, this sacred Hindu temple glows with incense, bells, and devotion.



Founded by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, in 1904.



Became part of Dhaka University in 1921.



A mix of Mughal and European architectural styles.



Armenian Church

The Armenian Church of the Holy Resurrection was built in 1781 by the once-thriving Armenian merchant community. It stands as a peaceful reminder of a global center of faith and trade.



Founded by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, in 1904.



Became part of Dhaka University in 1921.



A mix of Mughal and European architectural styles.



Hajiganj Fort, Narayanganj

Standing tall by the Shitalakshya River, Hajiganj Fort once guarded Dhaka's lifeline - its waterways. Built in the 17th century, this Mughal river fort is all strength and symmetry, where cannons once pointed at pirate ships.

Construction began in 1859 and finished in 1869 under the Nawab family.

Built in Indo-Saracenic style, combining Mughal and European design.

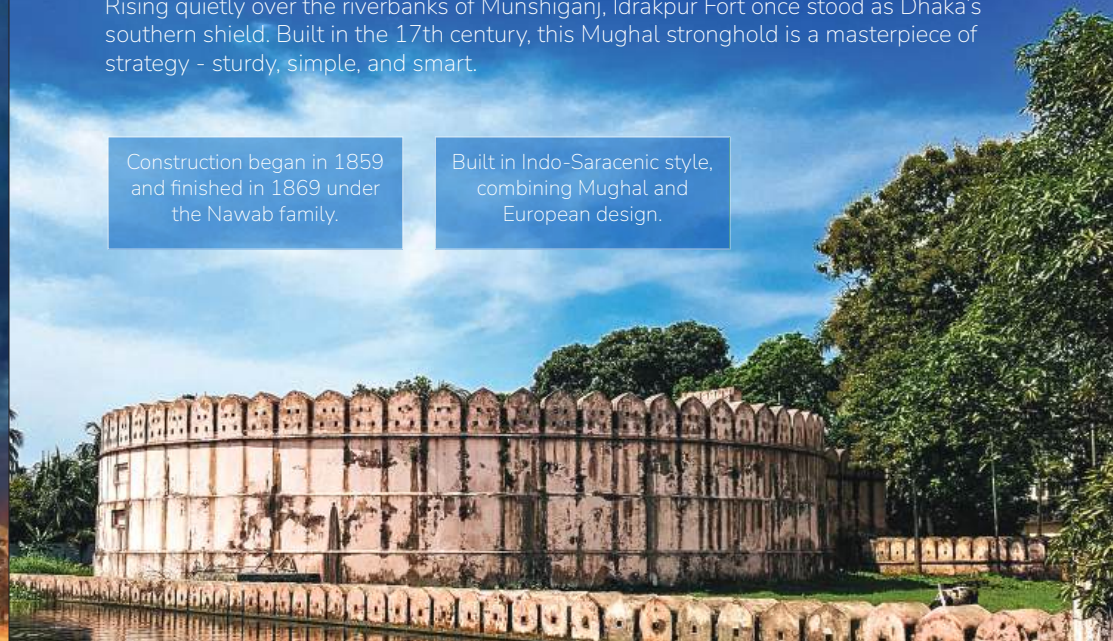


Idrakpur Fort, Narayanganj

Rising quietly over the riverbanks of Munshiganj, Idrakpur Fort once stood as Dhaka's southern shield. Built in the 17th century, this Mughal stronghold is a masterpiece of strategy - sturdy, simple, and smart.

Construction began in 1859 and finished in 1869 under the Nawab family.

Built in Indo-Saracenic style, combining Mughal and European design.



Sonakanda Fort, Narayanganj

Facing the Shitalakshya River, Sonakanda Fort stands proud and mysterious - a guardian of Dhaka's old waterways. Built in the 17th century by Mir Jumla II, it's smaller than Lalbagh but just as full of stories.

Construction began in 1859 and finished in 1869 under the Nawab family.

Built in Indo-Saracenic style, combining Mughal and European design.



Rose Garden, Dhaka

A mansion of splendor and secrets, the Rose Garden Palace blooms with stories of elegance and revolution. Built in the late 19th century by zamindar Hrishikesh Das, this graceful villa became the place of politics and poetry.

Construction began in 1859 and finished in 1869 under the Nawab family.

Built in Indo-Saracenic style, combining Mughal and European design.



Panam City

Step into Panam City, where time stands still on a single, hauntingly beautiful street. Once a bustling 13th-century trading hub, this abandoned town of crumbling mansions and colonial facades now whispers stories of wealth, art, and fading glory. It's like walking through a ghostly postcard of old Bengal.



A single street city, the remains include 52 houses spanning 600 meters.



Marks the end of the famous 2500 km Grand Trunk across the continent.



Architecture of the Sultanate, Mughal, and colonial periods

They Say!

Stories tell of secret passages leading to the river for royal escapes.

Some claim the palace glows brighter after rain, as if the Nawabs still light it up for guests.

PANAM CITY

Located at Sonargaon, Narayanganj District, around 30 km from Dhaka

Best time to visit is winter and spring for cooler weather and clear skies.

1–2 hours visit; pair with the Sonargaon Folk Art Museum nearby.

Wari-Bateshwar Ruins, Narsingdi

Step back over two thousand years at Wari-Bateshwar - one of Bangladesh's oldest urban archaeological sites. Hidden in the quiet fields of Narsingdi, this ancient city tells stories of trade, craftsmanship, and mystery from 450 BCE. It's not just ruins - it's the birthplace of Bengal's civilization.

Construction began in 1859 and finished in 1869 under the Nawab family.

Built in Indo-Saracenic style, combining Mughal and European design.

Murapara Rajbari, Rupganj, Narayanganj

Hidden amid lush greenery, Murapara Rajbari feels like a royal daydream left behind. Built in the late 19th century by the Banerjee family, this grand palace glows with stained glass, arches, and the charm of Bengal's zamindari era. It's a quiet escape where history meets countryside calm.

Founded by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, in 1904.

Became part of Dhaka University in 1921.

A mix of Mughal and European architectural styles.



Baliati Zamindar Bari, Manikganj

Majestic and mysterious, Baliati Zamindar Bari is a palace straight out of Bengal's golden age. Built by salt merchant-turned-zamindar Gobinda Ram Shaha, this 19th-century estate of seven grand buildings and 200 rooms tells tales of wealth, pride, and faded opulence.

Built in the 19th century by Gobinda Ram Shaha, founder of the Baliati Zamindari.

The complex spans about 16,000 m² and includes ponds, ghats, and ornate gateways.

Now maintained by the Department of Archaeology as a protected heritage site.



Mohera Zamindar Bari, Tangail

Graceful, serene, and set beside a shimmering lake, Mohera Zamindar Bari feels like Bengal's own fairytale estate. Built in the 19th century by two wealthy brothers, the palace blends colonial charm with Bengali elegance - a heritage gem where history still glows in the sunlight.



Shashi Lodge, Mymensingh

Glittering on the bank of the Brahmaputra River, Shashi Lodge is a jewel of Bengal's colonial elegance. Built in the early 20th century by Maharaja Suryakanta Acharya, this grand palace once hosted royal banquets under chandeliers and moonlit verandas. Today, it remains one of Mymensingh's most enchanting landmarks.

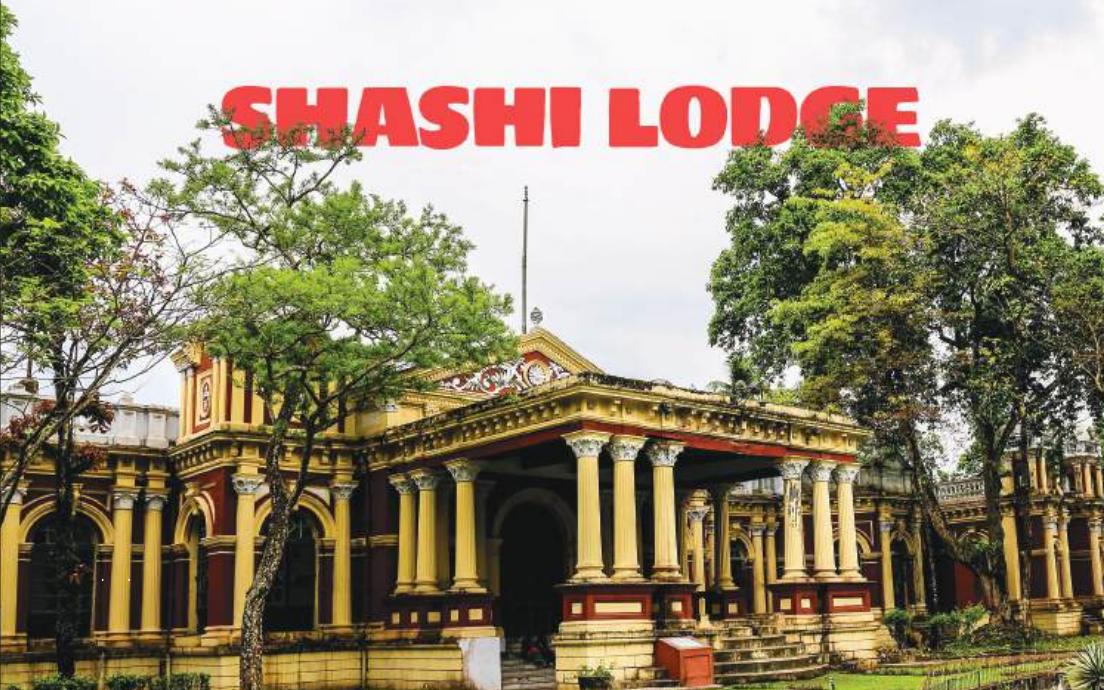
Construction began in 1859 and finished in 1869 under the Nawab family.

Built in Indo-Saracenic style, combining Mughal and European design.

About 120 km north of Dhaka, Near the Brahmaputra River

Best time to visit: Winter and spring for cooler weather and river views.

2 hours visit paired with Mymensingh Museum or Alexander Castle nearby.



They Say!

Brahmaputra's breeze still carries music from the old ballroom nights.

A story claims British officers once fainted here, overwhelmed by the Maharaja's hospitality and endless feasts.

Muktagacha Zamindar Bari, Mymensingh

Majestic yet fading with time, Muktagacha Zamindar Bari stands as a reminder of Bengal's royal grace and grandeur. Built in the 18th century, this sprawling palace complex was once alive with music, festivities, and the aroma of sweets - the famous Monda mithai still carries that legacy of taste and tradition.

Constructed by Krishnanath Roy Chowdhury, founder of the Muktagacha Zamindar family.

Features European-inspired pillars, wide courtyards, and multiple wings built over time.

Served as an important cultural hub in the region during the 19th century.

They Say!

Locals say Pari Bibi's death cursed the fort and ghosts still speak Persian after sunset.

People whisper of tunnels that "swallowed" soldiers and elephants during 1857 Sepoy Revolt.

About 120 km north of Dhaka, Near the Brahmaputra River

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2 hours visit paired with Mymensingh Museum or Alexander Castle nearby.

MUKTAGACHA ZAMINDAR BARI



Bajra Shahi Mosque, Noakhali

Gleaming with blue and white mosaic, Bajra Shahi Mosque is a hidden gem of Mughal artistry in rural Noakhali. Built in the mid-18th century, this elegant three-domed mosque feels like a slice of royal Bengal, where faith met fine craftsmanship.

Built in 1741-42 by local zamindar Aman Ullah and his son Bazlur Rahman.

Decorated with imported European china-clay mosaics - a rare touch in Mughal Bengal.

Still an active mosque and one of the best-preserved 18th-century monuments in the region

Bajra village, Begumganj Upazila, Noakhali District

Around 180 km from Dhaka (4-5 hours by car).

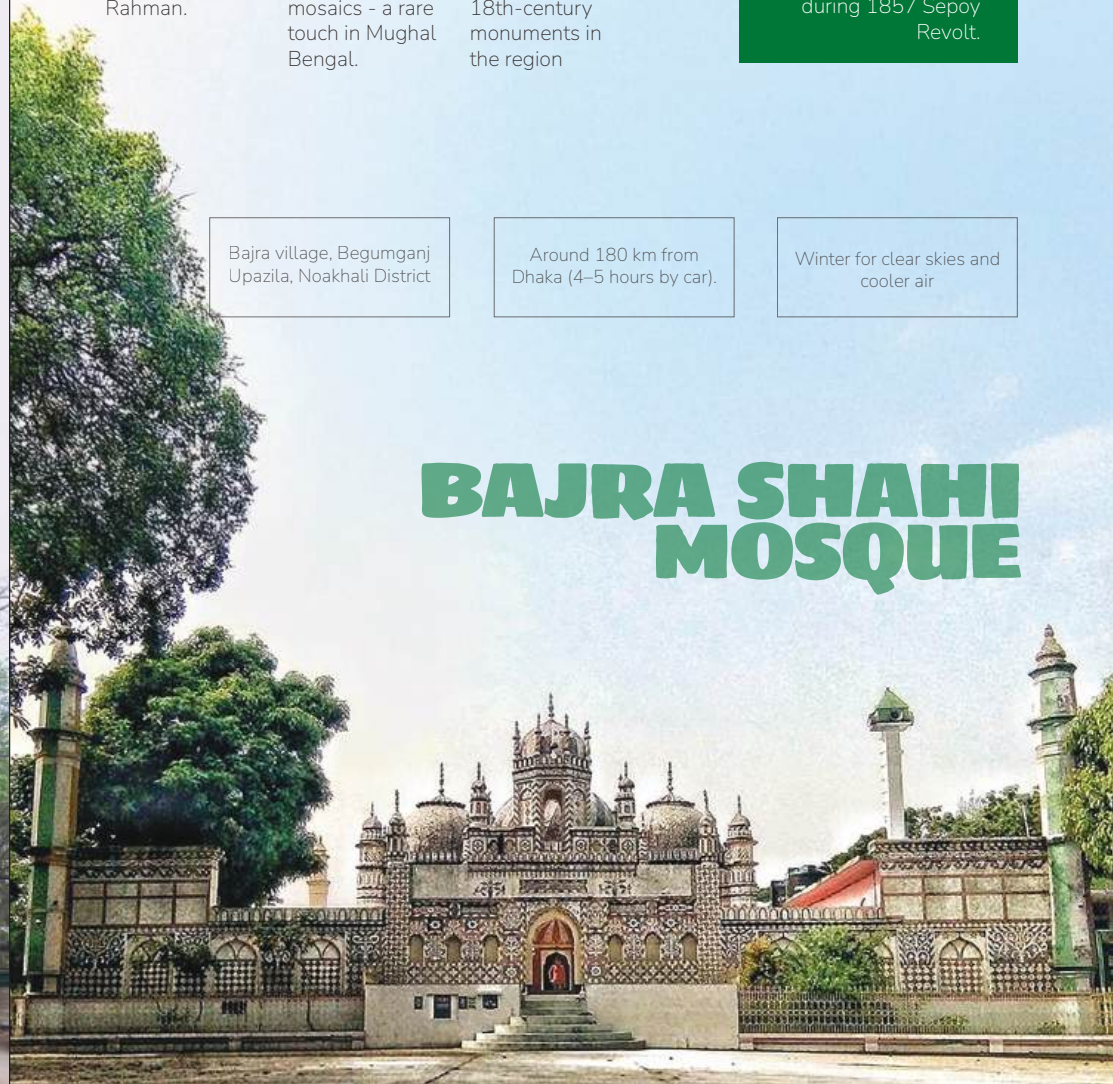
Winter for clear skies and cooler air

They Say!

Locals say Aman Ullah dreamt of angels showing him the mosque's design - and built it exactly as seen

Locals say Aman Ullah dreamt of angels showing him the mosque's design - and built it exactly as seen and elephants during 1857 Sepoy Revolt.

BAJRA SHAHI MOSQUE



Shalban Vihara (Mainamati, Cumilla)

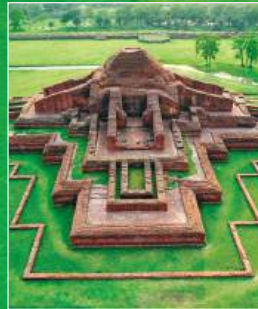
In the peaceful hills of Mainamati lies Shalban Vihara - an ancient Buddhist monastery that once buzzed with learning and prayer. Built in the 8th century, its grand brick courtyards and shrines still radiate calm. Walk among the ruins, and you can almost hear the chanting monks of Bengal's golden Buddhist age.

Founded during the 8th–9th centuries under the Deva dynasty.

Contained 115 monk cells surrounding a central shrine - a model of Buddhist architecture.

Kotbari, Cumilla District

Winter months for pleasant weather and photography.



SHALBAN VIHARA

They Say!

Locals once believed it was a king's palace, not a monastery - "Shalban Rajar Bari."

A tale says the king renounced wealth here after a dream from the Buddha.

Ananda Vihara (Cumilla)

Just a short walk from Shalban Vihara, Ananda Vihara offers a glimpse into Bengal's ancient Buddhist scholarship. Built by King Ananda Deva, it was once a peaceful haven for monks and travelers - a place where the search for wisdom met the beauty of quiet devotion.

Built by King Ananda Deva of the Deva dynasty, around the 8th–9th century

Features a central shrine surrounded by monks' quarters, prayer halls, and ornamental gateways.

Discovered bronze statues of Avalokiteshvara and Tara link it to art traditions of Bihar and Nepal

Rupban Mura (Cumilla)

Perched on a quiet hill in Kotbari, Rupban Mura blends beauty, serenity, and history. This ancient Buddhist site once held a towering shrine and monastery where monks studied for centuries. Today, its ruins rest peacefully under open skies - a perfect spot for reflection and wonder.

Dates back to between the 6th and 12th centuries.

Excavations revealed a large temple and monastery built in three distinct phases

A standing Buddha image over two meters tall was found here - now preserved in the Mainamati Museum.



Somapura Mahavihara (Paharpur, Naogaon)

Vast, serene, and awe-inspiring, Somapura Mahavihara stands as the crown jewel of Bangladesh's Buddhist heritage. Built over a thousand years ago, this UNESCO World Heritage site was once a thriving center of learning - where monks, artists, and philosophers shaped the spirit of ancient Bengal.

Constructed in the late 8th–9th century during the Pāla dynasty, likely under King Dharmapala

Covers nearly 27 acres with 177 monk cells surrounding a grand central shrine

Famous for its intricate terracotta plaques depicting Buddhist stories and daily life.

Paharpur, Naogaon District

About 280 km from Dhaka (7–8 hours by road) or 60 km from Bogura

November–February for cool, dry weather.

They Say!

Villagers once believed hidden treasures lay beneath the ruins - some even claimed to find ancient coins

Covers nearly 27 acres with 177 monk cells surrounding a grand central shrine

SOMAPURA MAHAVIHARA

Puthia Rajbari & Temple Complex (Rajshahi)

A wonderland of terracotta and temple spires, Puthia is where devotion and artistry meet in brick and stone. Once the seat of Rajbari royalty, its temples rise beside serene ponds - each wall telling stories of gods, love, and Bengal's golden craftsmanship.

The largest cluster of historic temples in Bangladesh, centered around Shiv Sagar and Shyam Sagar ponds

Features include the Bhubaneshwar Shiva Temple (1823), the Govinda Temple, and the Jagannath (Rath) Temple

Built under the patronage of Puthia's royal women - especially Rani Bhubanmayee, Rani Saratsundari, and Maharani Hemanta Kumari.

They Say!

Locals say some temple panels hold "secret stories" that appear only when sunlight hits at a perfect angle.

It's joked that artists carved divine figures so perfectly that even the gods might pause to admire them

About 120 km north of Dhaka, Near the Brahmaputra River

Best time to visit: Winter and spring for cooler weather and river views.

2 hours visit paired with Mymensingh Museum or Alexander Castle nearby.

PUTHIA RAJBARI & TEMPLE COMPLEX



Uttara Ganabhaban (Dighapatia Palace) & Natore Rajbari (Natore)

Perched on a quiet hill in Kotbari, Rupban Mura blends beauty, serenity, and history. This ancient Buddhist site once held a towering shrine and monastery where monks studied for centuries. Today, its ruins rest peacefully under open skies - a perfect spot for reflection and wonder.

Dates back to between the 6th and 12th centuries

Excavations revealed a large temple and monastery built in three distinct phases.

A standing Buddha image over two meters tall was found here - now preserved in the Mainamati Museum.

They Say!

The name Rupban means "the beautiful one." Locals tell of a princess who meditated here and vanished into light.

Some believe the scent of incense still lingers at dusk, though no prayers are held.

Kotbari area, near Shalban Vihara, Cumilla District

Kotbari area, near Shalban Vihara, Cumilla District

Winter afternoons for golden light and quiet views.

UTTARA GANABHABAN



Mahasthangarh (Bogura)

Majestic and mysterious, Mahasthangarh is the oldest known urban archaeological site in Bangladesh. Once the capital of ancient Pundranagar, it dates back over 2,000 years - a land of kings, monks, and legends. Walking its vast walls feels like touching the roots of Bengal's civilization.

Believed to date back to the 3rd century BCE, under the Mauryan Empire.

Enclosed by a massive 5 km fort wall overlooking the Karatoya River.

Excavations revealed palaces, temples, coins, and inscriptions in Brahmi script.

They Say!

Locals link the site to King Parasurama and the epic Mahabharata.

A famous story tells of Behula and Lakhindar - lovers who defied the gods right here.

13 km north of Bogura town, beside the Karatoya River.

Around 230 km from Dhaka (6–7 hours by road).

November–February for cooler weather.

MAHASTHANGARH



Gokul Medh

(Behular Bashor Ghar) (Bogura)

Wrapped in myth and memory, Behular Bashor Ghar is where legend meets history. Said to be the bridal chamber of Behula and Lakhindar - the star-crossed lovers of Bengal's folklore - this ancient ruin stands near the banks of the Karatoya, carrying echoes of love, courage, and divine defiance.

Believed to date back to around the 13th–15th century.

The site features a brick mound and remnants of a temple-like structure.

Associated with the Manasa Mangal epic - one of Bengal's oldest mythological tales.

Near Mahasthangarh, Bogura District.

About 13 km north of Bogura town; 230 km from Dhaka (6–7 hours by road).

November–February for cool, dry weather.

GOKUL MEDH



They Say!

According to legend, Behula's husband Lakhindar was bitten by a snake on their wedding night; she sailed to heaven to bring him back to life.

Locals say the site's breeze still carries the scent of Behula's tears.

Oxford Mission Church (Barishal)

A red-brick wonder hidden among palms and ponds, the Oxford Mission Church - also known as the Church of the Holy Cross - stands as one of the largest Christian churches in Asia. Built by Anglican missionaries in the early 20th century, its arches, courtyards, and calm atmosphere make it a sanctuary of peace amid Barishal's bustle.

Construction began in 1903 under the guidance of Father E.L. Strong of the Oxford Mission.

Built entirely of red bricks in Greek cross design, spanning over 35,000 square feet.

Features a bell tower, cloistered walkways, and a tranquil pond for reflection.

They Say!

Locals say the church's massive bell rings on its own during thunderstorms - "the angels testing the sound."

A story claims the builders used eggs in the mortar for extra strength - and blessings!

Bibi Chini Mosque (Barguna)

Silent and sacred among green fields, the Bibi Chini Mosque is a hidden treasure of southern Bengal. Built nearly 400 years ago, this small yet dignified mosque carries the legacy of early Islamic architecture in the region - and the gentle mystery of a saint's daughter who gave the village its name.

Believed to have been built in the mid-17th century by Khan Muhammad, son of the famous saint Shah Neyamat Ullah.

The village "Bibi Chini" was named after the saint's daughter, whose piety inspired the mosque's creation

Made entirely of lime and brick with a single dome and simple yet elegant Mughal arches.

They Say!

Locals say the mosque's lime plaster was mixed with molasses and river sand - "sweet enough to last forever"

A story claims Bibi Chini's veil still appears in dreams to those who visit with a pure heart.

Oxford Mission Road, Barishal city.

Around 240 km from Dhaka (by road or launch via the Buriganga and Kirtankhola rivers).

November–February for cooler weather and garden blooms.

Bibi Chini village, Betagi Upazila, Barguna District.

Around 300 km from Dhaka (7–8 hours by road); about 40 km from Barishal city.

November–February for pleasant weather and easier travel.

OXFORD MISSION CHURCH

BIBI CHINI MOSQUE

Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat (Khulna)

A city built of brick and faith, Bagerhat is where history and spirituality walk hand in hand. Founded in the 15th century by saint-general Khan Jahan Ali, this UNESCO World Heritage site glows with ancient mosques, ponds, and stories of miracles. It's Bengal's lost city of devotion - timeless, peaceful, and full of wonder.

They Say!

Locals say Khan Jahan Ali built the city overnight with the help of jinns

The crocodiles in his pond are said to respond when called by name - visitors still feed them for blessings.

Established in the 15th century by Sufi saint Khan Jahan Ali

Once called Khalifatabad, a planned Mughal-era city of mosques and reservoirs.

Home to the iconic Sixty-Dome Mosque - Bangladesh's largest historical mosque built entirely of brick

Bagerhat District, about 20 km southeast of Khulna city.

Roughly 250 km from Dhaka (6-7 hours by road)

November-February for cool, dry weather

Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat (Khulna)

A masterpiece of faith and architecture, the Sixty-Dome Mosque stands as the crown jewel of Bagerhat. Built by Khan Jahan Ali in the 15th century, its forest of domes and arches glows softly in the afternoon sun - a quiet reminder of Bengal's devotion, craftsmanship, and grace.

They Say!

Locals say jinns helped Khan Jahan Ali build it overnight - the domes were "placed by angels"

Each dome is said to honor one of his disciples.

Built around 1442-1459 by Sufi saint and ruler Khan Jahan Ali

Despite its name, the mosque has 77 domes supported by 60 pillars

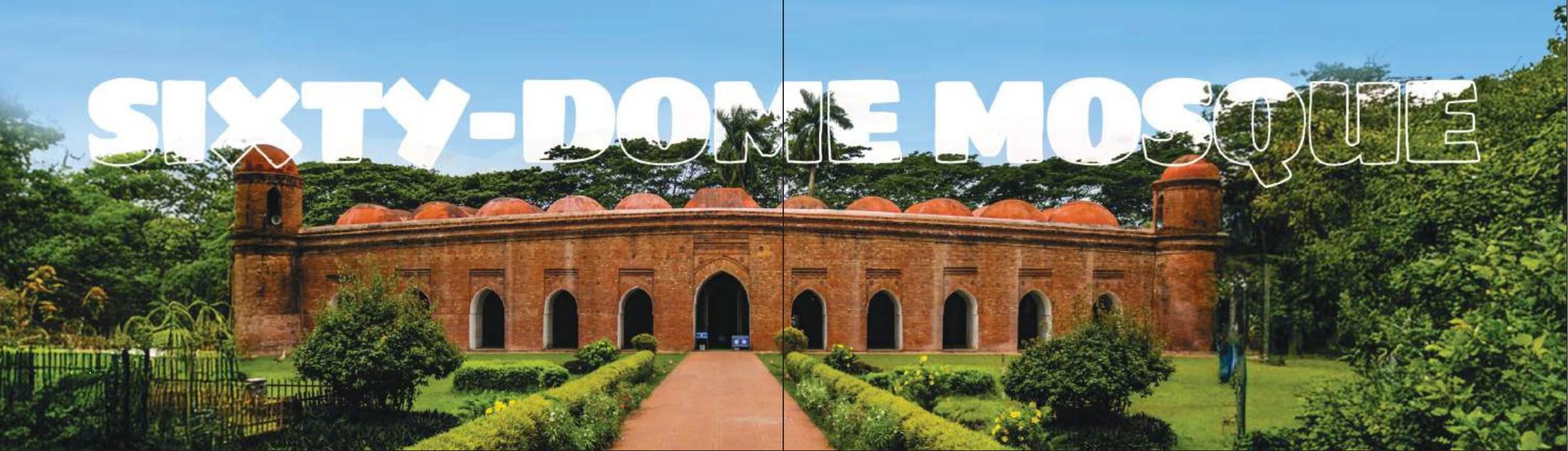
Made entirely of terracotta bricks with thick, cool walls suited for the coastal climate

Bagerhat town, southwest Bangladesh

About 250 km from Dhaka (6-7 hours by car or bus)

Winter for cooler weather and soft sunlight over the domes

SIXTY-DOME MOSQUE



Nine Dome Mosque (Bagerhat)

Quiet and graceful beside the Thakur Dighi tank, the Nine Dome Mosque is one of the finest surviving gems from the 15th-century Mosque City of Bagerhat. Built during the time of Ulugh Khan Jahan (Khan Jahan Ali), this small yet beautifully proportioned structure captures the timeless balance between faith and art that defines Bengal's early Islamic architecture.

Constructed in the mid-15th century, during the Bengal Sultanate under Khan Jahan Ali's supervision.

Features a square layout divided into nine equal bays, each crowned by a dome (three rows of three)

The walls are about 2.4 meters thick, with graceful curved cornices that soften its edges



Singair Mosque (Bagerhat)

Quiet and humble beside the mighty Sixty-Dome Mosque, Singair Mosque captures the simplicity and soul of early Bengal architecture. Built in the 15th century, this single-domed gem still stands strong - a small but sacred echo of Khan Jahan Ali's grand vision.

Constructed in the 15th century under Khan Jahan Ali's supervision.

Single-domed square mosque with beautifully thick brick walls.

Renowned for its flawless acoustics - even a whisper carries through the hall.



Chunakhola Mosque (Bagerhat)

Tucked amid quiet villages and palm trees, Chunakhola Mosque feels like a forgotten gem of Bagerhat's golden age. Built in the 15th century, this small yet elegant mosque stands as a symbol of Khan Jahan Ali's grand vision - where every brick carried both faith and artistry.

Built around the mid-15th century during Khan Jahan Ali's rule

Rectangular in plan with a single dome and arched entrances on three sides.

The name Chunakhola comes from the lime kilns once operated nearby for construction.



Bibi Begni Mosque (Bagerhat)

Small yet soulful, Bibi Begni Mosque rests quietly among the ancient monuments of Bagerhat. Built in the 15th century, this single-domed beauty carries whispers of devotion, grace, and mystery - said to honor a pious woman whose spirit still blesses the site.

Constructed during the 15th century under Khan Jahan Ali's patronage.

Square-shaped with a single dome and curved cornices.

Named after Bibi Begni, believed to be a female benefactor or spiritual associate.



Hazrat Shahjalal Mazar Sharif (Sylhet)

Spiritual and serene, Hazrat Shahjalal Mazar Sharif is the heart of Sylhet's faith and identity. Resting on a gentle hill in the city center, this centuries-old shrine honors Hazrat Shahjalal (R.A.), the revered Sufi saint who brought Islam to Bengal's northeast. It's more than a pilgrimage site - it's a living symbol of Sylhet's soul.

Hazrat Shahjalal (R.A.) arrived in Sylhet from Yemen in the early 14th century to spread Islam.

The shrine complex houses his tomb, a mosque, ponds, and ancient relics, including his sword.

The site attracts devotees of all faiths who come seeking peace and blessings.



Hawapara Jame Mosque (Sylhet)

Quietly tucked in the heart of Sylhet city, the Hawapara Jame Mosque blends elegance and devotion in perfect harmony. Its graceful domes and minarets shine against the skyline, inviting both worshippers and travelers to pause and breathe in the city's spiritual rhythm.

Built during the British colonial period, later expanded by local patrons.

A fine example of modern Islamic architecture with Mughal-inspired domes.

Known for its beautifully tiled exterior and serene atmosphere, especially at dusk.



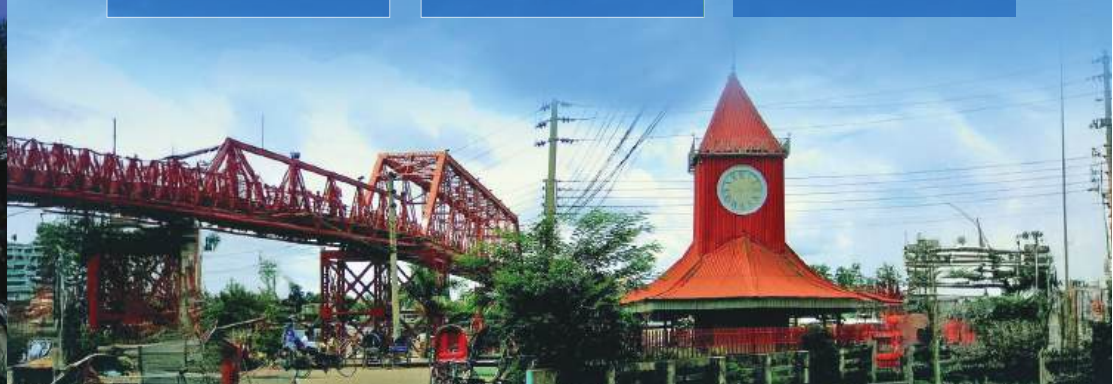
Ali Amjad's Clock Tower (Sylhet)

Standing proudly beside the Surma River, Ali Amjad's Clock Tower is Sylhet's timeless landmark - quite literally. Built in the late 19th century, it's often called the "Big Ben of Bangladesh," where the steady tick of history meets the rhythm of the city.

Built in 1874 by Nawab Ali Amjad Khan, ruler of the Sylhet estate.

The oldest clock tower in Bangladesh, located beside Keane Bridge and the Court Point.

The clock mechanism was imported from England and still chimes today after restoration.



Keane Bridge (Sylhet)

Stretching gracefully over the Surma River, Keane Bridge is the shining silver gateway to Sylhet. Built in the British era, its steel arches connect the city's old charm with its modern pulse. Whether glowing under sunlight or twinkling at night, this bridge is where every Sylheti story seems to cross.

Constructed in 1936 and named after Sir Michael Keane, the then-Governor of Assam.

Made entirely of steel, 375 meters long and 5.5 meters wide.

Locally known as the "Gateway to Sylhet" (Sylheter Dwar).





Bangladesh Tourism Board

Parjatan Bhaban (Level-9),
Plot: E-5, C/1, West Agargaon,
Sher-E Bangla Nagar (Administrative Area),
Dhaka-1207

Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism

Bangladesh Secretariat,
Abdul Gani Road, Dhaka 1000
beautifulbangladesh.gov.bd

