



**Daffodil**  
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**University**

**Internship report on**  
**“A Study on the Tradition, Culture and Attractions of**  
**BARISHAL District, Bangladesh”**

**Submitted to:**

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## Letter of transmittal

**Ms. Sharmin Sultana**

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### **Subject: Submission of Internship Report**

Dear Madam,

I am pleased to inform you that I have successfully completed my 6 months internship at VROMON Magazine and here the report as an assistant researcher of to fulfill my prerequisite for completion of the course of internship. This internship opportunity at VROMON Magazine has helped me to gather actual knowledge in Tourism sector of Barishal.

In this report I have described the tradition, culture and touristic places of Barishal. I would be very grateful, if there any suggestion or recommendation that will help me further improve this report.

Thank you for your kind and helpful cooperation in directing me as to how to prepare this report.

With best regards



H.M Ohiduzzaman Tusher

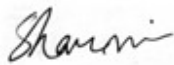
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Department of Tourism & Hospitality Management

Daffodil International University

## CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that the internship report on Barisal district of the tradition, culture and attractions of Barisal district is submitted for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Tourism and Hospitality Management (BTHM), faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship, Daffodil International University is a record of research done by H.M Ohiduzzaman Tusher under my supervision. No part of this report has been submitted for any degree, diploma title or recognition before.



-----  
**Ms. Sharmin Sultana**  
Senior Lecturer  
Department of Tourism & Hospitality Management  
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## DECLARATION

I am declaring that all the materials and detail data that I mentioned with this internship report has been accomplished by me and has not been formally or any other way submitted in any university for acquire an academic certificate.  
There is no copyright leak in this report

I further, commit to reimburse the university facing any loss or wreckage arising my Cleft of the above obligation,  
Yours earnestly.



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H.M Ohiduzzaman Tusher

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Department of Tourism & Hospitality Management

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## **Preface**

The Internship, a part of the academic discipline, for BTHM students has been designed to acquire practical and theoretical knowledge. It is expected that the integration of knowledge in theories and practical will enable us to become much effective in the practical world. Through this process I have got a chance to acquire great experiences in VROMON magazine.

It is really great opportunity to have the chance to make the report on various tourism research for VROMON Magazine .I have chosen research as subject matter for my internship program due to personal curiosity and much interest to achieve theoretical knowledge about tourism sector of our country.

Finally, it is my earnest and sincere hope that this report on “Tradition, culture and the touristic places of ‘BARISHAL’” would be found useful by the individuals. I tried to make this report effective, informative and representative.

## **ABSTRACT**

VROMON is the top leading Tourism magazine published from Bangladesh since long. The Editor of this magazine is eminent writer & journalist ABU SUFIAN. This study is aim to provide authentic information about the BARISHAL district. The major objectives of this study are to determine my research activities in VROMON magazine.

This report is divided into four segments

- In first chapter, the introductory description about the report is given.
- In second chapter , To provide an overview about the Barisal district, Bangladesh
- In third chapter , To highlight the attractions, eminent personalities and traditional food Barisal district, Bangladesh
- In fourth chapter, to conclude with some problems and provide recommendations for the development of Barisal as a tourist destination.

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# Chapter-1



## **1. Background**

The report has been prepared on the history, tradition, culture and the tourist places of Barishal district in Bangladesh. In this report I tried to elaborate the detailed information of Barishal district. This cover all the detailed information of my work as an intern for a period of 6 months besides the drawback and benefits of working as an intern. Through my research in VROMON magazine, I have learned so many important things regarding to our tourism sector. This internship is really challenging for me as it is the first time in our department that a few number of student submitted thesis based report. But all the support from the organization and my university I learned and experienced a lot from the research wing of VROMON Magazine. I must hope that my report have all the necessary information needed to complete a successful internship report.

## **1.2 Description of the report**

The board objective of this report is, to provide adequate and necessary information on the measures and procedures of my research in VROMON magazine about tourism through my department supervisor. In this report I tried to give some authentic and most new information about Barishal district of Bangladesh. I tried to highlight the tradition, culture, eminent personality and touristic places of BARISAL district.

### **Specific Objectives:**

- To provide the overview about the Barisal district
- To highlight my study about Barisal districts tourist places, eminent personalities and traditional food.
- To conclude with some problems and provide recommendation for the further research.

## **1.3 scope of the study**

The main target of the study is to find out the new touristic places of BARISAL district .With the help of this research program I was able to explore the history, tradition, culture and tourism places of BARISAL district.

## **1.4 Methodology**

### **Sources of Data:**

Data has been gathered from both primary and secondary sources.

#### **Primary sources**

Communication with the organizational editor: by communicating with the editor and founder chairman it was became quite easier to collect all the primary data that are necessary for this report.

Through face to face interview (via internet) those who are involved in such research activities.

#### **Secondary sources**

##### **Organization booklet**

- Websites
- Journals
- Online articles

## **1.5 Limitation of the report**

At the time of preparing this report, I have found certain problems that may be consider as the limitation of the study:

- Lack of authentic news from domestic websites.
- Lack of face to face discussion because of the pandemic Covid -19 situation.

# Chapter-2

**“A Study on the Tradition, Culture and Attractions of Barishal District, Bangladesh”**



## 2.1

### **Introduction of BARISAL district**

There are numerous distinctions about the naming of Barisal. Because of huge willow trees (huge + cloak) = Barisal; Barisal for the romantic tale of Portuguese Berry and Shelley; Barisal and so on for large salt balls. At Girde Port (Great Port) there was an enormous salt station of the Nawab s of Dhaka. The English and Portuguese shippers used to call this district 'Barisalt' for its huge salt container and huge grains of salt.

Numerous individuals feel that Barisal has changed to Barisal. Understanding the verifiable meaning of Barisal, the then British government in its Bengal District Administration Report of 1913-14 suggested the foundation of Barisal division including Faridpur and Khulna regions. Later execution was unrealistic because of different political reasons. At last, barring Faridpur and Khulna areas, the Barisal division was set up on 1 January 1993 with the old Chandra plunge state and the more prominent Bakerganj region.

Total population

2,47,012

City Corporation -

1

Parliamentary Constituency -

6

**Number of tourist places in the district: 31**

## **History- Tradition and culture**

Barisal is one of the locales of the Gangetic delta district wealthy in streams, trenches, woodlands and, characteristic variety. The steadily changing streams here are continually disintegrating and finishing. So individuals here are continually battling in this messed-up down. From days of yore, individuals of various ethnicities from various nations have come and settled there and have enhanced the towns of this region. The majority of the residents in the whole region are enthusiasts of either Pir. Numerous individuals swear faithfulness to the Pir to satisfy any longing Does.

## **Specialty of the District**

Paddy, river, canal these three are BARISAL (district branding name)

Barisal rice has a cross country notoriety. At one time most of the nation's rice was provided to this locale so it is known as the storehouse of Bengal.

## 2.2

### Information about Transportation

There are different transportation system, which individuals can use to reach Barisal locale from any side of the country.

The type of transportation

- **Bus /Car**
- **Aircraft**
- **Launch / water base transportation:** the most attracting transport mode among the district.
- **Train:** this project. Part of the 1.22 billion multi-part projects, which associates the port of Pigeon with getting through Barisal. This rail from Pyariya Port to Barisal will be one of two ventures, the other will be a line from Barisal to Bhanga. Through the destruction, the port of Pyra will be associated with the more extensive Bangladeshi rail line organization.

Bangladesh Railways said that an extra rail network for these works would interface the Pyra Port Railway to Padma Bridge, which would associate the undertaking with a view to the region of broad foundation availability, and the movement time among Bhanga and Rajdhani between 24 hours will lessen.



### **2.3 About accommodation facilities**

There are a few decent quality inns and government rest houses in Barisal. These are:

- Hotel Grand Park: Bell's Park, Band Road, Barisal City 8200 Bangladesh.
- Hotel CHARU residential : Band Road, Barisal City 8200 Bangladesh
- Hotel RODELA International : South Port Road, Barisal City 8200 Bangladesh
- Hotel Athena : Katpotty Rd, Barisal City Bangladesh
- Hotel SEDONA International : 88 Sadar Road, Barisal City 8200 Bangladesh
- Hotel ARENA BARISAL : Sadar Road, Barisal City 8200 Bangladesh
- Hotel RICHMART Rest House : Biwte Bhaban, Band Road, Launch Ghat, Barisal City 8200 Bangladesh
- BARISAL CIRCUIT House : Jordon Road Barisal

These are the top rated hotels in Barisal district.

# Chapter-3

### 3.1 Details of tourist attractions

#### Kirtankhola river headquarters



Figure : 1

Kirtankhola is a river in the southern part of Bangladesh. The city of Barisal is located on the banks of this river.

The river Kirtankhola started from Shaistabad in the Barisal district. Going to Ghazalia, it fell into the Gabkhan canal. The total length of the river is 160 km. The length of the river from Shaistabad to Nalchiti is about 21 km. At this place, the width of the river is about half a kilometer.

During British rule, it was more intoxicating, at that time its width was about 1 km. The width of kirtankhola has decreased over the last 1 century due to falling chars. Besides, the navigability of the river has decreased due to siltation.

Barisal Naval Port is located on the Kirtankhola River, the second largest river port in Bangladesh.

### 3.2 (Guntia Mosque) Baitul Aman Jame Mosque / Complex Wazirpur



**Figure: 2**

Wazirpur upazila is close to Barisal-Banaripara Street. Changuria town of Guthia out and about. There is a major mosque in the south in Engram. On December 16, 2003, an occupant of Guthia Union, Wazirpur. Sarfuddin Ahmed began the development work of Guthia Baitul Aman Jame Mosque-Eidgah Complex by establishing the framework stone on around 14 sections of land before his home in Santu Changuria. The development work of the Jami Masjid-Eidgah Complex was finished in 2006. Inside this mosque complex, there is a huge mosque-minaret, Eidgah Maidan with a limit of more than 20,000, a shelter, a post home, a vehicle leaving framework, and different blossom gardens. Enormous lake to one side of the principal passageway of the complex. Mosque on the west side of the lake, around one and a half thousand admirers can implore together. The stature of the minaret nearby the mosque is 193 feet. There are two wellsprings on one or the other side of the passageway to the Edgah. As indicated by the concerned specialists, around 210,000 development laborers have dealt with the development of this mosque. Afterward, the mosque came to be known as Guthia.

### 3.3 Pastor Shivpur Church



**Figure: 3**

The fishermen and hardworking peasants of Bapur were all worshipers of Shiva, the god of energy. They were a small number of Brahmins and most of them were Shaivite Hindus and Namashudras or Chandals. This village has been known as 'Shivpur' since ancient times as the Hindus of simple nature were worshipers of Shiva. However, it is also said that during the reign of the Kharag kings (700-800 AD), both Raja Rajbhatt and Raja Balbhatt were Shaivite Hindus. As a result, during their rule, the word Shiva originated from Shaiva, and this area was named Shibpur. Later, as a result of the arrival of Christian priest, Das Enjos and the spread of Christianity, the name of this region became 'Padrishibpur'.



### 3.4 Ulania zamindar's house and mosque



**Figure: 4**

There is a most seasoned customary zamindar house in Ulania town of Mehendiganj Upazila of the Barisal region. Which is, currently referred to all as Ulania Zamindar Bari. At the passageway of the zamindar's home, there is an observer of history and custom, 'Ulania zamindar's home Jame Mosque'.

The mosque was inherent 181 AD as the year 127 AD. Accordingly, admirers have been rushing to this mosque for multiple and a half hundred years. As of now, the admirers perform normal Friday petitions in the mosque, including five day-by-day supplications. What's more, in the period of Ramadan, sincere Muslims are occupied with different demonstrations of love remembering Tarabi supplications for the mosque. Notwithstanding, after the remodel, the mosque holds its practice, and travelers from various pieces of the nation come to Ulania to see it.

In this specific circumstance, nearby occupant Belal Hossain said, this mosque has countless claims to fame. One of them is a huge Nakara (drum-like item). Which was played at different significant occasions including sahri and iftar. Through which the locals were educated about a specific subject (message) that I have come to know from the precursors.

### 3.5 Durga Sagar Bakerganj



**Figure: 5**

The old Chandradwip close to the ocean was consistently looted by Burmese and Portuguese privateers, so Srinagar (Madhabpasha) set up the capital of Chandradwip forever, the acclaimed man of the Chandradwip line, Raja Ramchandra. There isn't anything left of the royal residence. A few lakes, the greater part of which have now been leased, are currently observers of tomorrow. The vast majority of the individuals from the administration and zamindars are currently living in India. Many Hindus were murdered in the 1950 uproars at the zamindar's house. Rani Durgavati, the Prajabatsal spouse of King Shiva Narayan of the tradition, is as yet eternal subsequent to diving a tremendous lake in 160 AD. This lake is known as "Durga Sagar" after him. The ocean implies its immensity.

### 3.6 Abdur Rab Serniabat Bridge Nazirpur



Figure: 6

Shaheed Abdur Rab Serniabat Bridge is perhaps the tallest extension in Bangladesh. This is on the grounds that the dispatch of Barisal-Jhalokati-Patuakhali goes through it. It is otherwise called Dapadapiya Bridge. In the event that you need to go to Barisal University from the Rupatali transport stand, you need to go through this bridge. The toll must be paid for going by connecting. The magnificence of the Kirtankhola waterway can be appreciated from the extension. Hordes of individuals in the early morning or late evening appreciate this magnificence.



### 3.7 Kalsakathi zamindar's house



**Figure: 7**

It is situated in Bakerganj Upazila. Kalsakathi is an old town. Thirteen zamindars live in Kalsakathi. Truth be told, the historical backdrop of Kalsakathi is the historical backdrop of zamindari. In the mid-1800s, zamindar Janaki Vallabh Roy Chowdhury set up Kalaskathi. Prior it was called Kalsakathi; Kalsakathi is a mutilated Kalsakathi. Janaki Vallabh Roy Chowdhury was the child of Ramakanta, the zamindar of Garuria. Janaki Vallabh Roy Chowdhury was two siblings. Older sibling Ram Vallabh. Slam Vallabh plotted to kill Janaki Vallabh. Janaki Vallabh came to think about the homicide through his significant other and left Garuria around evening time and went to Murshidabad. There he advised the real factors to the Nawab and the Nawab named him as the zamindar of Arangpur Pargana.

Janaki Vallabh's rent was similar to the ebb. Subsequent to getting zamindari, he came to Kalsakathi and settled there. The thirteen zamindars of Kalsakathi were initially relatives of Janaki Vallabh.

The home has been here for in excess of 300 years. This lodge actually remains as a strong primary establishment, yet now without a doubt requests redesign. I heard from individuals of the house about their monetary predicament. Once more, there is no authority vision. It is said that thirteen zamindars lived here. In reality, Kalsakathi isn't known as a different zamindar's home, it is a finished antiquated city. Similar to Sonargaon's Panam Nagar. Here the zamindar houses are dissipated. There is another old house close to the principal zamindar's home. The majority of the Hindus live here.

### 3.8 Girjamhalla Sadar Road



**Figure: 8**

It is probably the busiest spot in Barisal city. There are a few strict foundations and shopping centers having a place with the Hindu, Christian and Muslim people group.

### 3.9 Bell's Park (Bangabandhu Udyan)



**Figure: 9**

In 1996, the Awami League government renamed the recreation center 'Bangabandhu Udyan'. In spite of the fact that it has been authoritatively called 'Bangabandhu Udyan' from that point forward, it is still prevalently known as 'Chime's Park'. The complete length of Bangabandhu Udyan is 650 feet. It is 550 feet wide. Nonetheless, this is a finished record of the nursery and the side lake. The recreation center alone is 550 feet in length and 450 feet as an afterthought. The recreation center is encircled by a walkway. There are incalculable fancy trees.

The excellence of Bahari Lake close to the recreation center has been duplicated. After the green grass around evening time, the stylish light upgraded the magnificence of the nursery, yet in addition, making it one of a kind. Notwithstanding the green grass cover in Bangabandhu Udyan, it is encircled by bloom gardens and overhanging trees. There are seating seats and chests. A green city park has as of late been worked by the city enterprise close to the recreation center. Which has made the nursery more stylish. City tenants have requested that the unwanted lake before Green City Park be made more alluring through upkeep. Close to Bangabandhu Udyan (out and about) is the biggest painting of Barisal Division. This wall painting of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu was made by craftsman Aminul Hasan Litu and craftsman Hafiz Uddin Babu. Enlightened in the evening, the recreation center is currently one of the city's amusement habitats.



### 3.10 Kalibari of Mukunda Das



**Figure: 10**

With the cash he got from the Charan service, he purchased the site of the Kashipur Kali Mandir in Barisal, which is presently the Kalibari of the Charan artist Mukunda Das, neighboring the Nathulabad transport terminal, at the passage to Barisal city. Around then the absolute space was 6%, presently there is just 19%. The rest is excessive. The current site is encircled by residences, libraries, altruistic facilities, and sanctuaries.

### 3.11 Jora Mosque in Bhatikhana



**Figure: 11**

Bhatikhana Jor Masjid. It is standard for two arches of a mosque to ascend starting from the earliest stage one evening. Individuals come toward the beginning of the day and find these two arches!

As per local people, the mosque will be in excess of 200 years of age. In spite of the fact that there are contrasts of assessment with respect to how the mosque was assembled or who constructed it, plainly it is one of the most established conventional mosques in the locale. Which has a background marked by ages to wear. The style of development was additionally very old.

### 3.12 Ashwini Kumar Town Hall



**Figure: 12**

Ashwini Kumar Town is the principal focus of training and culture in Barisal and South Bengal. It is situated on Sadar Road, the core of Barisal city. From the earliest starting point, different gatherings, workshops, plays, fairs, and occasional occasions were coordinated here. It is also called the 'Municipal center' to individuals of Barisal as it is situated in the core of the city.

The lobby is named in memory of Ashwini Kumar Dutt, the undisputed head of history and famous educationist who battled to the passing for the improvement of Barisal. There is a verifiable occasion behind the foundation of this corridor. In 1908, the police assaulted the parade at Raja Bahadur's Haveli. To remember this occasion, a council was framed in 1920 with Ashwini Kumar Dutt as president and Sarat Chandra Guha as secretary. Around the same time, the land was likewise bought from the proprietors of Raja Bahadur's Haveli. Development of the corridor started the next year and was finished in 1930. Meanwhile, when Ashwini Kumar Dutt passed on in 1923, the lobby was consistently named after her in a grieving gathering. Ashwini Kumar Hall keeps on assuming a memorable part as the focal point of the culture and legislative issues of Barisal.

### 3.13 Shahi 99 Park Gournadi



**Figure :13**

here are acceptable courses of action for a vehicle leaving. There are around 150 unique types of blossoming plants. There are 30 distinct sorts of Verskars (Super Man, Bat Man). The recreation center has a Jame Mosque, an Eidgah, and an enormous lake. There are 2 oar sheets for the guests in the lake.

Various kinds of models and various sorts of bloom trees around the lake have improved the magnificence of the lake. The recreation center is controlled and recorded by CCTV. The recreation center is spotless and disconnected. The recreation center has an assortment of creature and bird sculptures where youngsters can get up and play.

In the recreation center, there is a beautiful drinking fountain from where waterfalls unendingly. There are various sorts of plants.

It opens at 10 am and shuts down at 6 pm. The ticket cost is 10.00 rupees per individual. There are different food slows down before the recreation center.

### 3.14 Kasba Mosque Gournadi



**Figure: 14**

Kasba Mosque is a nine-domed mosque situated in Kasba town under Gournadi Upazila. It has a square shape like the 60-domed mosque at Bagerhat. The front of the mosque is loaded with blossoms and different plans. There are four round porches in the four corners of the mosque. The tracks are lined. Remarkable highlights of the mosque are. The moldings are square. There is curved access toward the north and south. There are three different ways to enter the mosque on the east side. There are three curves on the west divider. The mosque appears as though it was underlying the center of the fifteenth century during the rule of Khan Jahan.



### 3.15 Ebadullah Mosque



**Figure: 15**

Despite the fact that it is prominently known as Ebadullah Mosque, its unique name is Jame Ebadullah Mosque. In the nineteenth century, around a hundred and seventy years prior, in the nineteenth century, the mosque was set up by a cleanser merchant among few Muslim dealers in the Chawkbazar region. The current area of the mosque is supposed to be the specific area of the author's business place and home. Around then there were just three Muslim dealers in the Chawkbazar territory. They lived respectively and supplicated at a particular spot in the zone adjoining their home. Afterward, as some more Muslims implored with them, a cleanser broker named Ebadullah assumed control over the obligation of keeping up the spot of the petition. The mosque got known as Ebadullah Mosque after his name.

### 3.16 Oxford Church



**Figure: 16**

Epiphany Church or Oxford Mission Church is the second largest in South Asia and the largest and most artistic church in Bangladesh. Although its original name is Epiphany Church, it is better known to the local public as Oxford Mission Church. It is located on the Bogra Road in the heart of Barisal Sadar. The 113-year-old church is also known as the 'Red Church'.

### **3.17 Rammohun's tomb temple**

Information not found.

### **3.18 Fort of Sujabad**

Information not found.

### **3.19 Songram Fort**

Information not found.

### **3.20 The castle of Sherkel**

Information not found

### **3.21 One domed mosque**

Information not found

### **3.22 Manasa weighing three and a half manas**

Information not found.

### **3.23 Charkilla**

Information not found.

## Archaeological (names and descriptions of archaeological sites)

### 3.24 Nasrat Gazi Mosque Bakerganj



**Figure: 17**

Nasrat Ghazi Mosque is an old mosque and archeological site situated in the Barisal area of Bangladesh. The mosque was worked during the rule of Nasiruddin Nusrat Shah. It is situated in Shialguni town under Bakerganj police headquarters. After the demise of Alauddin Hussain Shah, the principal leader of the Husain Shahi period, his oldest child Nasir Khan Nasiruddin Nusrat Shah climbed the seat of Bengal. His rule was from 1519 to 1533. It is accepted that one of his devotees, Nasrat Ghazi, assembled the mosque at Shialguni town as of now.

### 3.25 Kasba Mosque Gournadi



**Figure: 18**

Kasba Mosque is a nine-domed mosque situated in Kasba town under Gournadi Upazila. It has a square shape like the 60-domed mosque at Bagerhat. The front of the mosque is brimming with blossoms and different plans. There are four round porches in the four corners of the mosque. The tracks are lined. Outstanding highlights of the mosque are. The moldings are square. There is angled access toward the north and south. There are three different ways to enter the mosque on the east side. There are three curves on the west divider. The mosque seems as though it was underlying the center of the fifteenth century during the rule of Khan Jahan.

### 3.26

#### Sarkar Math (Mahilara Math)



**Figure: 19**

During the reign of Nawab Alivardi Khan in 1840-1857, the public authority was worked by a man named Rupram Das Gupta. It is otherwise called Sarkar Math. The stature of the religious community is about 26.40 meters from the beginning. The cloister is improved in a square with a room inside and an angled passage on the west divider. The cloister can be distinguished as a vacationer region considering the abovementioned. It is to be noticed that Mahilara Math has been perceived as a recorded cloister by the Department of Archeology.

### 3.27 Kamalapur Mosque



**Figure: 20**

A three-domed rectangular mosque situated at Kamalapur town in Gournadi Upazila of Barisal region. The mosque was once practically in ruins. A huge segment of it was fixed in the last part of the 1960s. The Department of Archeology of the Government of Bangladesh protected it in 1975 and stepped up for its vital remodel. Based on a low cleared patio and worked of blocks, the mosque is rectangular. Outside it estimates  $16.22 \text{ m} \times 6.08 \text{ m}$ . The 1.63 m thick dividers have multi-notched angled passageways - three on the east and one on the north and south dividers. The focal access toward the east divider is prevalent on the grounds that it is bigger than the other two and set in a rectangular projection somewhat higher than the divider. There are two octagonal side pinnacles at one or the flip side of the projection. There are three semi-octagonal mihrabs on the qibla divider. The focal mihrab is projected outwards and has little octagonal pinnacles at one or the flip side. The octagonal pinnacles at the corners are presently pretty much as high as the railing, yet in the first place, the more likely than not been over the rooftop in the customary style of Mughal engineering in Bengal. At the highest point of these was a little umbrella. The inside of the mosque is isolated into three 'straights' with the assistance of two tremendous molded curves fabricated evenly from the adjoining columns made of blocks. Over the 'inlets' are three somewhat bulbous vaults mounted on octagonal pepper (drum). The focal arch is bigger than the other two. At the highest point of the vaults is a finial enlivened with the lotus-Kalas plan. These have been utilized in the development of the arch of the mosque at Lalbagh stronghold in Dhaka, like the strategy.

### 3.28 Collectorate building headquarters



**Figure: 21**

In 1797, the Governor-General of India, John Shore, set up the Bakerganj area in the southern piece of Dhaka locale. Around then the regulatory office of the area was not in the present Barisal city. In 1818, it was chosen to move the area central command from Barakaran in Nalchiti. After Samuel Middleton took over as the Sundarbans Commissioner in 1892, he chose to move the central command from Baraikaran to Bakerganj and moved the workplace of the Civil Court, Assistant Collectorate to Bakerganj and the authoritative exercises of the area started at Golabari of Agabaker in Bakerganj. After the nullification of the post of Sundarbans Commissioner in Regulation No. 7 by the then English Governor-General Janshor in 1797, Bakerganj was proclaimed a different region. As all regulatory and administrative exercises expanded, so did the need to move this division. William Hunter turned into the main gatherer of Bakerganj in 1818 after it turned into an undeniable locale. During his time, on the proposal of Magistrate Wintle and the Dhaka Court of Circuit, and with the endorsement of Lord Wellesley, the District Collectorate was set up in a little structure inside the present departmental phone office. Most of the Europeans living in Barisal around then lived nearby this office. Reviewing those past times, following the European structural style inside the phone and transmit office on the city's Fazlul Haq Avenue. This structure stands modestly, bearing the character of the principal place of business of the Barisal District Magistrate. The Collectorate working in Barisal, which is currently saved as a gallery, was fabricated a lot later than this structure.



### 3.29 Uttara Karapur Miyabari Mosque



**Figure: 22**

Many years old Karapur Mina Bari Jame Mosque is situated in Uttar Karapur town of Raipasha Karapur Union No. 1 of Barisal Sadar Upazila. The mosque is old to such an extent that individuals can't say its accurate age. Remodel work on the mosque started in 2013 and required five years to finish. The more prominent Barisal locale is an enormous mosque that worked during the British principle. Hayat Mahmud, the author of the mosque, was removed by the Prince of Wales for his disobedience to British guidelines and for assuming control over the zamindari of the middle-class Ummadpur. After six years he got back to the country and assembled this mosque with two digits and a two-celebrated mosque. The compositional style of the mosque mirrors the impersonation of the Kartalab Khan Mosque, worked by Shaista Khan of old Dhaka.

## Memorable of the war of liberation and Bangabandhu

### 3.30 Wapda Colony in Barisal



**Figure: 23**

There is no camp or executing ground of a huge attacking power like Wapda Colony in Barisal and the entire southern locale. He said a remembrance form has been raised on the south bank of Wapda Colony on the banks of Kirtankhola stream to hold the tragic memory of the massacre. But the Pakistani powers used to capture and torment Bengali people in the structures of Wapda Colony; No down-to-earth steps have been taken to safeguard a particularly extraordinary landmark throughout the entire existence of the Liberation War. Notwithstanding, previous chairman of Barisal and city Awami League president Shawkat Hossain Hiron (late) stepped up to the plate and save the Wapda Colony and assemble a memorial. Some authorities from the Liberation War Museum likewise came at that point. However, after the passing of Shawkat Hossain Hiron, that activity didn't go on. The dungeons of Wapda Colony ought to be safeguarded and those structures ought to be protected in the more prominent interest of the country to illuminate the new age about the set of experiences there.

## 3.2 Eminent personalities of BARISHAL District

### Sher-E-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haque



Known as 'Sher-e-Bangla'. Among the political positions he held were: Mayor of Calcutta (1935), Prime Minister of Undivided Bengal (1936-1943), Prime Minister of East Pakistan (1954), Home Minister of Pakistan (1955), and Governor of East Pakistan (1956-1956). As Prime Minister, A.K. Fazlul Haque attempted numerous programs. He underscored more in the field of schooling. During his residency, essential instruction was presented all over Bengal without forcing charges on helpless ranchers. He found a way to nullify the zamindari framework without pay. The British government set up the Cloud Commission in 1936 to analyze its adequacy. On 18 August 1938, the Bengal Tenancy Act was revised and the unbridled mistreatment of the zamindars was halted for eternity.

### 3.3 Abdur Rab Serniabat



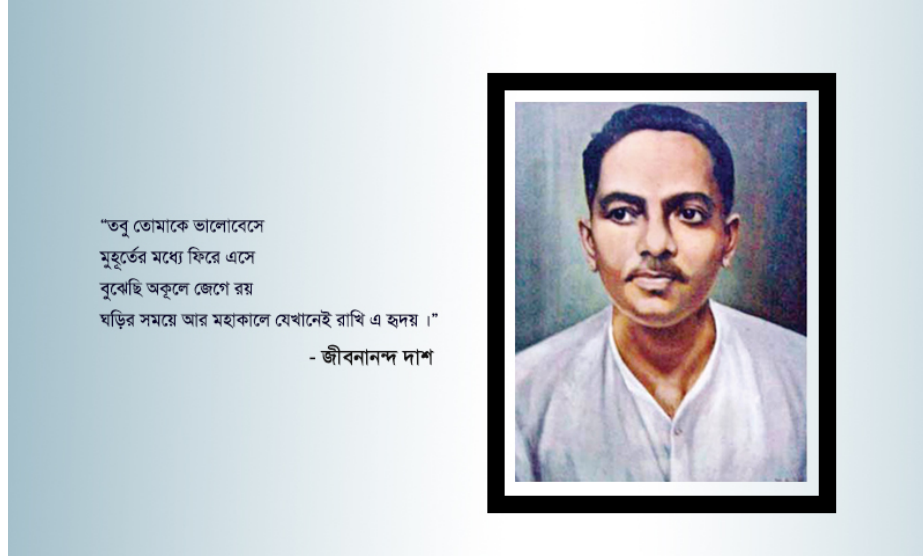
Abdur Rob Serniabat was brought into the world in 1921 in the Sarail town of Gournadi Upazila of Barisal. Subsequent to acquiring a BA degree from BM College, Barisal, he considered law at Dhaka University. His political profession started as General Secretary of the Ganatantri Party (1956-1957). He later filled in as an individual from the NAP Central Committee. Abdur Rab Serniabat joined the Awami League in 1979 and was chosen as an individual from the Constituent Assembly in the 1970 decisions. He effectively took part in the conflict of freedom and assumed a unique part in the development of the Mujibnagar government. In 1972 he joined the bureau of the Bangabandhu government. In the public appointment of 1973, he was reappointed as a Member of Parliament from Barisal. He was an individual from the Central Committee of Bakshal. He was executed on 15 August 1975.

### 3.4 Birshreshtha Mohiuddin Jahangir



A martyred political, who partook in the conflict of autonomy of Bangladesh. He was granted the title of Bir Shrestha for his remarkable chivalry in the conflict. Mohiuddin Jahangir was brought into the world in 1949 in Rahimganj town of Babuganj police headquarters in Barisal. He passed registration in 1984. After passing ISC in 1986, he attempted to join the Air Force, however, flopped because of eye issues. He joined the Pakistan Military Academy as a cadet in 1966 while learning at Dhaka University. Mohiuddin Jahangir was granted the Bir Shrestha Medal, the most noteworthy military decoration of Bangladesh, for his extraordinary commitment to the conflict of liberation. As his town in Barisal was named after his granddad, his association was renamed 'Mohiuddin Jahangir' according to the desires of his family and villagers. The Barisal District Council has fabricated the Birshreshtha Mohiuddin Jahangir Memorial Museum and Library on 40% of the land given by Birshreshtha's family at an expense of Tk 49 lakh through an administration project.

### 3.5 Jibanananda Das



Jibanananda Das (1899-1954) was one of the main current Bengali artists of the 20th century. He was one of the pioneers of advancement in Bengali verse. He started to acquire ubiquity in the last period of the 20th century after his demise and when his introduction to the world centennial was being commended in 1999, he had gotten perhaps the most mainstream artists in Bengali literature. Although he is predominantly a writer, he has composed and distributed a few articles. Nonetheless, before his inauspicious demise in 1954, he composed 14 books and 108 short stories in private, none of which he distributed in the course of his life. His life was spent in outrageous neediness. During the last 50% of the 20th century, his effect on Bengali verse was boundlessly engraved. After Rabindra, he was broadly perceived as the main artist of the Bengali language. His well-known books of verse are: Jhara Palak (1926), Dhular Pandulipi (1936), Banalata Sen (1942), Mahaprithibi (1944), Stati Tara Timir (1948), Banalata Sen (1952)

### 3.6 Kusumakumari Das



Kusumakumari Das is a Bengali female writer. To a writer adoring Bengali, the name of his oldest child resembles a thick, desolate and nostalgic sonnet. He is the artist Jibanananda Das. The writer said: I have heard and perceived what sort of language the language of Maar's mouth was, the amount it would have gotten sideways and brilliant in the appropriate mix of fables and exile. His ideal child, whose first refrain 'When will that kid be in our nation', has been remembered for different reading material. Writer Kusumkumari Das was brought into the world in the city of Barisal on 21 Poush 1269 BS in an adopted family. His dad was Chandranath Das and his mom was Dhanmani. Chandranath changed over to Brahmanism and left the tribal estate of Gaila town contrary to the townspeople and moved to Barisal. Kusumakumari got a family air. She concentrated up to the fourth class in the young ladies' secondary school set up by Barisal Brahmo Samaj. At the point when the school was shut because of the absence of young ladies, Kusumkumari was conceded to Bethune School by her dad Ramananda Chattopadhyay in Calcutta. After a year he learned at Brahmabalika Boarding under the management of Lavanya Prabha Basu. Kusumakumari used to compose sonnets and papers from her childhood. He wrote in Brahmvadi in line with editorial manager Manmohan Chakraborty. A couple of his sonnets have been distributed in Prabasi and Mukul. Religion, a feeling of a guideline, enthusiasm have come back over and over in his sonnets. Kavya Mukul (1896) is his book of verse. He additionally composed a composition book called Puranic Akhyaika.



### 3.7 Sufia Kamal



Sufia Kamal was brought into the world on June 20, 1911, and passed on November 20, 1999. She is a prestigious artist, author, and women's activist of Bangladesh. She has assumed a splendid part in the battle for ladies enlivening and foundation of equivalent rights in autonomous Bangladesh. In 1926, his first sonnet, Basanti, was distributed in the powerful periodical Saga.

During his visit to Calcutta in the thirties, he saw the splendid stars of Bengali writing like Rabindranath, Nazrul, Saratchandra, and others. Begum Rokeya's musings and guarantees were additionally communicated to him, which had an extensive impact on his life. Alongside expanding social mindfulness, his artistic exercises continued. In 1938, his assortment of stories Care Kanta was distributed. In 1936, Kazi Nazrul Islam composed his first book of verse, Sanjher Maya. The book accumulated applause from erudite people including Rabindranath Tagore. Her significant other's abrupt passing in 1932 put her in monetary difficulty. He began educating in Calcutta Corporation School and stayed in the calling till 1942. In 1939, she wedded Kamaluddin Ahmed. Preceding segment, she was the editorial manager of Begum, a ladies' magazine. He joined the counter dictator development in 1990, disregarding the check-in time and walking peacefully. He has battled to the passing for the opportunity and against communalism and fundamentalism. Partaken in each reformist development.

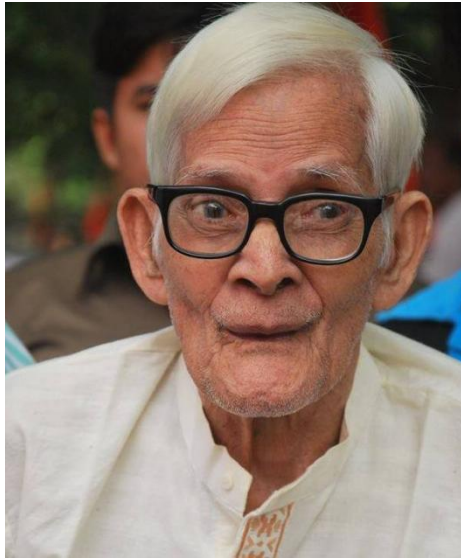


### 3.8 Kamini Roy



Kamini Roy was brought into the world in the town of Basanda in Bakerganj, East Bengal (presently Bangladesh) (presently part of Barisal District). Her dad Chandicharan Sen was a Brahmin, an adjudicator, and a chronicled essayist. Chandicharan was started into Brahmanism in 1970.

### 3.9 Sardar Fazlul Karim



Sardar Fazlul Karim (conceived May 1, 1925) is a noticeable Bangladeshi thinker, teacher, author, and writer. He is a resigned instructor in the Department of Philosophy, Dhaka University. From 1947 to 1948 he was occupied with encouraging way of thinking at Dhaka University. He was subsequently oppressed by the Pakistani government for his association in the socialist liberal socio-political development. He burned through 11 long a very long time as a political detainee. While in jail, he filled in as an individual from the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in 1954. Later from 1973 to 1981, he functioned as the Principal of the Culture Department of the Bangla Academy. He was captured by Pakistani powers in September 1971. He later educated at Dhaka University from 1972 to 1985.

### **3.10 Mithun Chakraborty**



He is currently a veteran actor in India

### 3.11 Hanif sanket



Hanif Sanket (born 23 October 1956) is one of the most popular personalities in the entertainment arena of Bangladesh. He has been entertaining the Bangladeshi audience through popular magazine shows for almost two decades since the eighties.

### 3.12 KM Musharraf Karim



KM Mosharraf Karim (brought into the world 22 August 1971) is a Bangladeshi entertainer, [1] [2] his first play "Visitor". He has additionally acted in Bengali movies. His first acting film was Jayayatra. He later featured in Fairy Tales (2006), Cinnamon Island (2006), Third Person Singular Number (2009), Butterflies (2011), Television (2013), Jalal's Story (2015), and Anonymous (2016), Orange Rocket (2016) Acted. He won the Meril-Prothom Alo Award for Best Male TV Actor for his exhibitions in 2008's "Deyal Almari", 2012's "Jorda Jamal", and 2013's "Seik Rom Cha Khor". Furthermore, "Housefull" in 2009, "The moon has no light of its own" in 2011, "Sikander Box is presently an immense model" in 2013, "Similar to that" in 2014.

### 3.3 Traditional food of Barishal district, Bangladesh



Conventional dishes like banana mocha bhaji, fish paturi, shapla, shrimp bhaji, coconut bhaji on banana leaves, cook meat with man kochu, and so on. Hilsa fish and conventional food biski Too.

1. Nazem's Biryani and Firni in front of Sadar Girls
2. Food at the Altaf Hotel in the big market
3. Tetultala Tongya food at the district school junction
4. Sachin Ghosh's sweet of Gournadi
5. Sweet of Shashi sweets store in Battala
6. The sweetness of Nitai in the new market
7. Apurba tea on BM College Road
8. Patal Chop of Subhash on Kalibari Road
9. Yogurt in front of Lechu Shah Mazar. Also butter, whey, curd, coarse rice husk, chira mix
10. Guthia's message
11. Potato chop at Balaka Hotel in the big market
12. The big parota of the ferry terminal
13. Potato chop at Falpatti turn
14. Akash Hotel Kalobhuna in the church neighborhood
15. Dalkhasi of Comilla at the launch ghat
16. Excited uncle tea in front of Ambia Hospital
17. Sarsina Faisal Achar (found on the way)
18. Butter bread at Chanmari junction
19. Singara and Samucha in front of Touhahales
20. New Market Wahid Bhai's Cake (Order)
21. Hawk's sweet

# Chapter-4

## 4.1 Findings

- Apart from natural monuments, there are many old structures in Barisal district but most of the places are on the verge of destruction due to lack of proper jurisdiction and also due to lack of proper law enforcement in riverine tourist areas. Known as Shuffler Bill and Thirty Go-downs.
- Lack of information: There are lack of information about some historic places in the website.
- Lack of restroom: Some tourist spot don't have any restroom.
- Lack of public washroom: The problem of public washrooms on highways and in many tourist places.
- Lack of Infrastructural problem: (housing, food, security) problems in many tourist places of the district.
- Lack of communication: Development of communication system of tourist places at Upazila level.



## 4.2 Recommendation

Currently, the tourism industry is developing all over the world. At present, the potential of domestic tourism in Bangladesh is increasing at a huge rate. The old structures of Barisal district are renovated by the Department of Archaeology and all the places which were not under the purview of any department till now are subordinated to the appropriate department and if riverine tourist places are cleaned and preserved by proper law enforcement. It is possible to solve that problem and from this, it is possible to find new tourist potential places later. Also, It is possible to make this district more attractive for tourism through the proper initiatives of the concerned authorities.

- Public washroom: The shortage of public washrooms and fresh rooms for tourists from Dhaka or other districts can be met by considering the benefits of large petrol pumps and police outposts along the highway.
- Promotion: To promote the beauty, history, heritage and importance of tourist places to the tourists through proper publicity.
- Archaeological renovation: some archaeological places should be renovated by the archaeology department.
- Develop riverine enactment: riverine tourist places are cleaned and preserved by proper law enforcement.
- Water supply and sanitation: the touristic places should have adequate water supply and sanitation arrangements.

### **4.3 Conclusion**

Bangladesh is a small country, but it has numerous touristic places that the country could represent to foreign tourists. But there are some problems regarding the tourism industry. From a rule point of view, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation is just one-government provider of the movement business organization in Bangladesh, which practices present-day advancing thought. Regardless, in some regions, they are waiting behind. There have a ton of freedoms to procure unfamiliar and neighborhood income from this area yet this area is completely overlooked. The analyst has advanced some suggestions. In the event that BPC follows these proposals, over the long haul, it will become income creating an association. Bangladesh has a ton of potential traveler objections however it ought to do discover the openness. In BARISHAL each spot should give more mind and the government should deal with these spots. Something else, Bangladesh can't pay from this possible area. Also, non-administrative associations ought to urge by the public authority to cooperate for the purpose of the advancement of the travel industry in Bangladesh.

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