BEAUTIFUL Rangpur
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Bangladesh, country of south-central Asia, located in the delta of the Padma (Ganges [Ganga]) and Jamuna (Brahmaputra) rivers in the northeastern part of the Indian subcontinent. The riverine country of Bangladesh (“Land of the Bengals”) is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, and its people are predominantly Muslim. With the partition of India in 1947, it became the Pakistani province of East Bengal (later renamed East Pakistan), one of five provinces of Pakistan, separated from the other four by 1,100 miles (1,800 km) of Indian territory. In 1971 it became the independent country of Bangladesh, with its capital at Dhaka.
Chini Mosjid is located at Syedpur Upazila of Nilphamari district. Saidpur is the northern railway and industrial city of Bangladesh. Chini Masjid is one of the most fascinating and distinctive architects. Chini Masjid is also known as the glass Mosque. Chini Masjid or Glass Mosque was established in 1883.
Kantaji Temple is a late-medieval Hindu temple in Dinajpur, Bangladesh. The Kantajew Temple is one of the most magnificent religious edifices belonging to the 18th century. The temple belongs to the popular Hindu Kanta or Krishna and this is most popular with the Radha-Krishna cult.
Ramsagar National Park is a national park in Bangladesh located at Tejpur, near Dinajpur District in the north-west of the country. The Park is 27.76 hectare, in size, and is built around a large water reservoir known as “Ramsagar tank”. The lake is 1079m in length and 192.6m in width. The soil is red-yellow clay.
The Panchagarh Rocks Museum is the first rocks museum of Bangladesh. The Rocks museum is separate into two galleries, external and internal. In the external gallery there has a vast number of rocks; and in the internal gallery, there are small stones of different ages.
Tajhat Palace, Tajhat Rajbari, is a historic palace of Bangladesh, located in Tajhat, Rangpur. This palace now holds the Rangpur museum. It is believed that from the conspicuous appearance of his Taj or jeweled crown, his estate derived the name of Tajhat.
TAJHAT PALACE
In 1883, the historical tenant revolt of Rangpur took place from the house of Itakumari king Shiva Chandra. Raja Shiva Chandra, the witness of the times, is the founder of this zamindar house. In 1883, anti-British Shiva Chandra and Devi Chowdhurani led a tenant revolt and protected the peasantry of Rangpur from the tyranny of Devi Singh. Itakumari Zamindarbari was the second new island of undivided Bengal at that time. Itakumari's reputation as a beacon of education and culture spread all over India. There is a famous college named after Raj Shiva Chandra. There are also zamindar houses, temples, giant ponds, and other archeological monuments.
To create higher education opportunities in Rangpur region, the then local landlords (zamindars), including Gopal Lal Roy Bahadur, Mohimaranjan Roy, and Babu Monidra Chandra Roy, took initiative to set up a college. Local people also came forward to help them. Finally the college was established at Lalbag, 4 kilometres (2.5 mi) to the south from zero point of the town. The first Governor of Bengal, Lord T.D.G. Carmichael inaugurated the college in 1916 and it was named after him.