



A Guide to Bangladesh

A Fulbright Experience



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Bangladesh

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Contact Information

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Points of First Contact for Inquiries (at The American Center):

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Location of the United States Embassy:

U.S. Embassy

Madani Avenue
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Phone: 885-5500
Website: <http://dhaka.usembassy.gov>

American Citizen Services: located in the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy. Drop-in hours are Sunday through Thursday, 1:00 – 4:00 pm

After-hours Emergency: call (2) 882-3805

Congratulations on receiving the Fulbright grant! We look forward to welcoming you to Bangladesh soon. During your stay in Bangladesh it is important that you maintain a relationship with the U.S. Mission in order to successfully participate in the program. This involves close contact with The American Center. Upon arrival, you will meet with respective Fulbright program officers from this office. The American Center will organize a general orientation program for the newly arrived Fulbright students and scholars.

Registration

All Fulbright student and scholars must register online at <http://travel.state.gov>. or, in person at the embassy. It is advisable to visit the following website to receive important guidance before departure. This provides a good overview for you to review prior to arrival. Updates are also available online.

<http://travel.state.gov>

Please browse the information provided on the Travel Advisory Bulletin, especially the links to the Personal Security, Street Safety, and Vehicle Security advisories. It is useful to the greater American community, such as yourself, in addition to Embassy personnel, and can be found from the U.S. Embassy Dhaka homepage or at:

http://dhaka.usembassy.gov/warden_messages.html

It is crucial that all participants maintain their contact and relationship with the American Center personnel throughout their experience using the contact information provided in this booklet (second page). If you plan to travel, please inform your contacts so that you can be reached in the case of an emergency. In this way we hope to work together to provide you with the most rewarding and secure Fulbright experience possible in Bangladesh.

Guidelines Required For Compliance as Fulbright Grantees

Research Report Submission (for students and ETAs)

Fulbright students must write to the American Center every month to advise about the progress of their research. ETAs should write to update about their teaching responsibilities. Also, they should keep the American Center informed about any problems they encounter in carrying out their research or in their everyday life. All Fulbright research students are **required** to make presentation on their research findings 2-3 months prior to the end of their research grant at the American Center. The Fulbright English Teaching Assistants must make similar presentations on their experience.

Change of Research Topic:

A grantee must not change his or her research topic unless circumstances make it necessary to do so. However, this needs to be in consultation with the American Center and IIE, with approval from all parties concerned.

Leave Time:

Fulbright grantees are entitled to enjoy vacation while they are in Bangladesh. However, all grantees **must** inform the American Center before scheduling such vacation even it is within the country. Also, if going out of the country, one must seek prior permission from the American Center. If, for any reason, a grantee needs to visit the U.S., he/she will need to inform IIE and the American Center in advance of the scheduled visit. Additionally, a grantee must inform the American Center anytime they leave station to go out of town. It is of utmost importance that the American Center is informed about the whereabouts of the grantees because of security concerns.

Completion of Projects:

Students must let the American Center know their departure date from Bangladesh two months in advance. Departing students and scholars must schedule an exit briefing with the American Center.

Change of Address:

Grantees must inform the American Center when they change their residence. Also, they must notify the American Center if their contact numbers (i.e., cell phone number) changes.

Some Handy Tips

Health

All visitors need to know which local medical facilities are recommended by the U.S. Embassy. Most visitors experience food-related sickness during their stay. If this occurs, remember to stay hydrated. Don't be embarrassed if you feel under the weather; chances are all of your companions have before too!

Apollo hospital in Dhaka is the U.S.-Embassy recommended hospital. It also has a direct billing agreement set up with Seven Corners, the overseas provider of the Accident and Sickness Program for Exchanges (ASPE). The contact information of the hospital is as follows:

Apollo Hospital Dhaka

Plot: 81, Block: E, Bashundhara R/A

Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh

Tel: +880 2 9891661-2

Mobile: +88 01713 046684; +88 01713 046685

Fax: +880 2 9896139; +880 2 9860161; +880 2 9896834

Email: info@apollodhaka.com URL: <http://www.apollodhaka.com>

Emergency Contact Numbers:

Tel: +880 2 9896623

Mobile: +88 01911555555

Ambulance: +88 01714090000

PABX: +880 2 9891661~2 Emergency Ext: 7777

A Note on the Health Benefit:

ASPE is NOT an insurance plan, but rather a health benefit. It is strongly recommended that Fulbrighters maintain an insurance plan, as ASPE will not cover pre-existing conditions.

Apollo Hospital has a direct-billing agreement with Seven Corners, but hospital staff is generally unaware of this. This is why it is crucial that you or your designate call (using the international access code) or email (assist@sevencorners.com) Seven Corners upon hospitalization.

Money and Banking

Taka, the local currency, is available from a variety of sources. It is important to note that having a “**Study/Research**” category visa does not allow Fulbright grantees to open bank accounts in Bangladesh. You may choose to open an account at an international bank with branches in Bangladesh before you leave home. HSBC bank widely operates in Bangladesh and has branches all over the city. ATM machines are also easily accessible throughout the city. Citibank also has a branch in Dhaka, but with limited operations. Other ATMs are plentiful in cities, but will charge a fee each time money is withdrawn for non-account holders.

The local ‘Taka’ is approximately valued at 73 Tk = \$1. The notes come in Two, Five, Ten, Twenty, Fifty, One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand Taka denominations. There are smaller denomination coins, but except for the one and five Taka coins, most are out of circulation. The notes generally have English numerals on them, but to make things more exciting, same denomination notes may be printed in different sizes, designs, and colors. Avoid accepting excessively old, torn, or mended notes as you it may be difficult for you to convince shopkeepers to accept them.

American Club

The American Club (also known as the American Recreation Association or ARA) is located in Gulshan-2, Dhaka. If you wish to become a club member while in Bangladesh, you will have to apply for regular membership under Category 2. You will have to pay a refundable deposit of \$300 and a monthly fee of \$45 for single and \$90 for family membership. All service charges, deposits and bills must be paid in US dollar (\$) increments or with personal checks drawn on a US bank. All payments must be made in the ARA office.

Please note, your membership will need to be processed through the American Center and processing membership is a lengthy process. For membership and other details, please visit the website at: <http://aradhaka.aeaportal.com/>.

Housing

Finding housing can be a major challenge for Fulbrighters in Bangladesh. There are few real estate agents, and people have had bad experiences with those that do exist. Locals generally go door-to-door through a neighborhood in which they would like to live, looking for ‘To-Let’ signs. Sometimes housing arrangements are made by host institutions or affiliates. Grantees should approach their proposed host institutions to ask for assistance with housing. Fulbright students and scholars currently residing in Bangladesh often act as a resource to help new arrivals find housing. The American Center will be happy to assist by linking up new arrivals with grantees already in town.

It should be mentioned that apartments are usually not furnished in Bangladesh, meaning they don’t have basic appliances which are very common in the U.S., e.g., stove or refrigerators. Furnished housing is available on a limited basis and tends to be very expensive.

There are some other resources that may help you with your housing search. Try posting on the bulletin board at the American Club or at other ex-pat clubs. You can also try submitting an ad to “The Jute” (the U.S. Embassy newsletter) through the American Center.

Hartals

These general strikes, called by political parties in advance, cause businesses to simply close down for the day (usually from dawn to noon or till dusk). Enjoy the clear, quiet streets, but for your own safety try to avoid large demonstrations.

Getting Around

Local transportation consists of buses, taxis, baby taxis, auto-rickshaws (known as CNGs, for compressed natural gas), and the famous rickshaws. While taking public transportation in Bangladesh can often be a positive adventure, it is important to be careful when using all forms of public transportation. Buses are often extremely crowded—watch your belongings. You are strongly advised against taking taxis, CNGs, or rickshaws alone at night as muggings occur regularly. Also, CNG’s are unregulated. Rickshaws can also be unstable, so remember to hold on tight!

Tips and Begging

Formal welfare is almost non-existent for most Bangladeshis that are struggling with poverty. Tips and begging have become a part of the culture. It is up to you if you wish to give hand-outs or money to the poor, and who you chose to give it to. Beggars in high-traffic areas are often under the control of pimps who take a share of the money—meaning many ex-pats choose not to support this practice and donate to worthy organizations working in Bangladesh instead.

Tipping works a little differently in Bangladesh. Tipping a taxi driver is definitely not customary, however, if you go to a restaurant, it is expected that you would give a tip to the waiters (it is rare to find waitresses). There is no fixed rate of tipping, the range can be anywhere from 2% to 10%. Restaurants often add service charges. You need not give a tip when this happens.

Postal Services

Diplomatic Pouch

Fulbright grantees are authorized to make a one-time shipment of educational materials only to the American Embassy in Dhaka. This shipment cannot exceed **four copy-paper-size boxes**, none of which may weigh more than 50 pounds. Please note, these materials cannot be sent back to the United States by pouch from Bangladesh.

Address these packages to:

**Cultural Affairs Officer,
AmEmbassy Dhaka
6120 Dhaka Pl
Dulles, VA 20189**

The grantee's name must appear in the return address.

Fulbright grantees may also use the pouch for first-class letter mail weighing up to 13 ounces for personal mails. However, in case of books and printed materials, a mail can be up to two pounds to and from the United States. Please note that, in order for something to count as letter mail, you may need to request that shippers use soft envelopes instead of boxes, even if the box weighs less than two pounds. Letters must be addressed as follows:

**Jane Doe, Fulbright
AmEmbassy Dhaka
6120 Dhaka Pl
Dulles, VA 20189**

- Grantees will use this address as the return address on all mail from abroad.
- Grantees may pick up their mail at The American Center.

Note: U.S. stamps are not available in the local market in Bangladesh. Grantees should bring stamps from the U.S.

The following is the list of items that are prohibited in the pouch:

Pouches in both the unclassified and classified channels may not contain items that are *classified as "dangerous goods"* or require any outside container marking or labeling as required in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations. *At the time of ordering, customers are encouraged to ask vendor if a Hazard label is required on the outside of the package for international air shipments. If a Hazard label is required, the parcel cannot go in the pouch as it is considered a Dangerous*

Good as defined by IATA. Additionally, pouches may not contain items that are illegal to import into the receiving country or export from the sending country.

Questions regarding potentially prohibited items should be sent to for final decision. Known items prohibited for dispatch by diplomatic pouch *either from the United States to overseas, or from overseas to the United States, or from post to post*, include, but are not limited to:

Alcoholic beverages (e.g., beer, wine, liquor);

Ammunition (e.g., blanks, caps, shells, simulated ammo);

Animals, endangered species products;

Any device that cannot be completely disabled from emitting any noise, signal, or vibration while in transit. Batteries must be removed or *the item must be completely unwound and locked in this position* (such as clocks, watches, timers, alarms, radios, etc.);

Any items for resale;

Batteries, Lithium metal or ion or polymer and sealed lead acid, excluding single-button cells installed in watches or computer motherboard-like desktops. Examples include the following: Laptops, iPads®, Kindles®, iPhones®, MP3 players, cell phones, cameras, some types of toys shipped with lithium batteries shipped alone, and uninterruptible power supply (USP);

NOTE: *Only the following batteries are permitted: Alkaline, NiCad, NiMH, and the small flat coin "button" watch-type batteries. A desktop computer with a motherboard containing a button battery is permitted;*

Bulk shipments are permitted in the pouch but transportation is funded by the customer (personal or official). Definition of bulk shipment: Shipment that equals or exceeds 6 cubic feet (meets or exceeds 5 single-copy paper boxes) and is destined to the same addressee/household between pouch shipments;

NOTE: *6 cubic feet is equal to 10,368 cubic inches and 1 cubic foot is equal to 1728 cubic inches. To determine the volume of a box in cubic feet, multiply the width times the length times the depth (all in inches) and divide the sum by 1728. For example, a box that measures 24" x 24" x 18" has a volume of 6 cubic feet;*

All automotive tires (single or multiple) are considered bulk—see tires below for details. Funding for official shipments must be provided to A/LM/PMP/DPM in advance to pay pouch transportation costs (see 14 FAM 723.3) or for personal shipments, credit card

information must be provided to the freight forwarder. Tires can be shipped via DPO depending on size and location restrictions if a personal shipment. Official shipments cannot go via the DPO. Questions should be directed to DPO-Answerperson@state.gov. Tires should be shipped in household effects (HHE). Official: Tires can be shipped directly from vendor to appropriate US Despatch Agency;

Charitable donations of goods (e.g., school supplies for orphanage);

Compressed gases and aerosols (e.g., hairspray);

Controlled or illegal substances to be used without a prescription (e.g., narcotics);

Corrosives (e.g., car batteries);

Currency (cash);

Dry ice;

Explosives;

Firearms and nonfirearm items, such as air rifles, water pistols, and objects resembling weapons or dangerous objects (including video game controllers that resemble weapons);

Flammable liquids (e.g., nail polish and remover, *hand sanitizer, lens wipes, medication containing alcohol, perfume, or cologne*);

Flammable solids (e.g., safety matches);

Fragile items that are broken and/or improperly packaged so as to have the potential to cause personal injury or damage to pouch contents (see [14 FAM 723.2](#), paragraph c, for packaging standards);

Gel packs;

Hand sanitizer any size that contains alcohol and is flammable;

Human remains (e.g., cremains, organs);

Incendiary materials such as road flares, cigarette lighters, self-starting charcoal, etc.;

Infectious substances (IATA Category A), toxins, contaminated medical equipment, and medical specimens requiring outside markings under IATA regulations;

Inhalers for asthma are "under pressure" and cannot go in the pouch; consult the Office of Medical Services (MED);

Light bulbs containing hazardous material, such as compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs);

Liquids *in excess of 16 oz. in as single parcel in any type of container (glass or nonglass)* defined as anything that flows *like* any viscous substance and can ruin the contents of a pouch (includes lotions and peanut butter, for example);

NOTE: *Liquids less than 16 oz., in a single parcel are permitted to be shipped via pouch (e.g. makeup, lotions, peanut butter, pet food, containers with foil top lids, etc);*

Lithium batteries metal, *polymer*, or ion and sealed lead acid, excluding *single-button cells installed in watches or computer motherboard-like desktops. Examples include the following: Laptops, iPads®, Kindles®, iPhones®, MP3 players, cell phones, cameras, some types of toys shipped with Lithium batteries, or Lithium batteries shipped alone, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS);*

Magnetic materials such as powerful magnets that can damage computer software and other electrical equipment (e.g. speakers);

Oxidizers;

Perishable goods – items liable to perish, decay or spoil rapidly, such as fresh meat, seafood, ripe fruits and certain temperature-sensitive medical products (i.e., blood diagnostics, etc);

Pressurized containers (e.g., “contents under pressure”);

Private business books, goods, and materials;

Professional materials of a personal nature, except that limited personal office and training materials are allowed (see 14 FAM 724.1-3);

Plants, seeds, bulbs, soil, fertilizer, plant food;

Poisons;

Radioactive substances;

Temperature-sensitive items that could spoil or become ineffective if the temperature is not maintained within certain parameters (certain medications, perishable goods, etc.). In general, items that cannot withstand large temperature swings;

Tires, automotive (single or multiple) are permitted to be shipped in the pouch but transportation costs are the responsibility of the customer and are considered bulk shipments (see bulk shipments);

Toys containing Lithium batteries (see Batteries or Lithium);

Uninterruptible power supply (UPS) contains nonspillable lead-acid batteries; and

Weapons or items that resemble weapons (e.g., any spring-loaded knife (switchblade), tactical knives, fixed-bladed fighting/hunting knives, firearms, or components thereof, sling shots, bows, arrows, BB guns and pellet guns, firearms, throwing stars/spikes, ceremonial swords, toys resembling weapons, water pistols, etc.).

Travel

Getting Here Pick-up/Drop-off Service:

Many international carriers fly to Zia International Airport in Dhaka. Once you have finalized your itinerary, be sure to share it with the American Center staff prior to your arrival.

As a courtesy, Fulbright grantees are authorized airport transfers using embassy motor pool. The pick-up and drop-off service to and from the airport will be available at the initial arrival and final departure time. Grantees must notify the American Center in advance in case they want to avail such services.

A commercial expediter service can be arranged upon request for a fee of \$6 (per person) to receive grantees at the airport and facilitate the customs process. Grantees are requested to contact the American Center ahead of time if they would like to use this service. They should be mindful when making airline reservations to avoid arrival between mid-night and early hours. It becomes quite difficult to arrange pick-up/drop-off services if grantees arrive at early hours.

Travel in Bangladesh

Travel between Bangladesh's major cities is easiest by air, using domestic carriers such as Biman Bangladesh Airlines, GMG Airlines, United Airways, and Regent Airways. **Note:** Biman Bangladesh Airlines, the national flag carrier, is considered unreliable due to outdated aircraft and a loose adherence to posted schedules.

Other forms of transportation between cities in town are rail or bus. All types of travel are quite affordable compared to U.S. standards. The quality of service offered varies depending on your destination, type of transport, and congestion en route. Overall, travelers should be prepared for delays in all forms of travel. It is recommended that you allow extra time for any travel within Bangladesh.

Air

These airlines offer many daily flights around Bangladesh. In general, there is a 45lbs baggage allowance for domestic flights. More information can be found at the following websites:

- Biman Bangladesh Airlines (national flag carrier): <http://www.biman-airlines.com/>
- Regent Airways: www.flyregent.com
- United Airways: <http://www.uabdl.com/>

Rail

Air-conditioned passenger trains are available for reasonable rates. These tickets should be purchased at least 3 days in advance.

• *For details on fares, please visit www.railway.gov.bd*

Bus

Air-conditioned coaches are also available for reasonable prices. For details, please visit:

• www.bangladeshgateway.org/bus-service.php

Information about Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated countries. There are 1,283 people per square mile – a figure that rises to 1,700 per square mile when the land unsuitable for habitation because of flooding is removed. If ever there was a people who have had to learn to apply the maxim “Be tolerant with your neighbor,” it has been the Bangladeshis.

Bangladeshis endure famine, flood, pestilence, cyclone, humidity, and baking sun with fortitude and a smile. Those who have jobs are industrious and hard-working because they want to improve quality of life for their families. The extended family is extremely important, and respect amongst family members is strong.

The Muslim religion affects all aspects of life in Bangladesh. Dhaka has been called by many “The City of Mosques.” So it is important for visitors to have a general understanding of Islamic history and law, especially since there are some aspects which may affect the traveler. Islam is all-pervading. It governs a Muslim's daily habits and his/her social, political, and religious life. The Quran forbids alcohol, pork, gambling, lending money at interest, and describes the rules for marriage and divorce. It also forbids religious images or depictions, which is why there are none in Bangladesh. Instead, mosques and other important buildings are decorated with Islamic art such as calligraphy. Many older Bangladeshi women still wear the burkha or veil, especially in rural areas, thereby being “in purdah.” Even women not wearing the veil may well cover their heads with part of their sarees as a symbolic act, and women do not generally shake hands with men.

The Bangladeshi people are also quite friendly and hospitable. Visitors are often surprised by their willingness to share whatever they have with their new friends, even if they do not have much of their own. This openness should not be mistaken as a fake friendship with ulterior motives. Most Bangladeshis are as curious to learn about you as you are about them. Take advantage of your opportunities to bond with real Bangladeshi folk, and do not forget to return the favor to your friends.

For more facts and information on the country of Bangladesh, its people, climate, government, economy, and other topics, please visit the CIA World Factbook online at the following address:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html>

What to Bring...

Clothing

In Bangladesh, both men and women tend to dress conservatively. One should dress modestly in all locations outside of the home and international clubs in accordance with the culture. Leave behind your winter clothes unless you plan on traveling to cooler parts of Asia. Good quality clothes may be tailored and purchased locally to your liking. Most Bangladeshis wear sandals as a result of the heat and rain, and you'll find this especially appropriate during the monsoon season of mid-June to mid-October. Streets often flood and your trail will be muddy. It is wise to bring a few dependable pairs that you do not mind damaging, along with your other shoes and sneakers for daily activities.

For Women

In general, women should dress conservatively in public as most Bangladeshi women do. The more inconspicuous and conservative the clothing, the less attention you will draw. Women will be more comfortable in public wearing sleeves and ankle-length skirts/dresses or long pants.

Many wear a combination of the local shalwar kameez and western dress, depending on what they are doing that day. Shalwar kameez tends to be cooler in this hot, muggy climate, and also covers all of body. In Dhaka, saris are worn mainly for special occasions.

According to one Fulbright alumna, "Dressing more conservatively in shalwar kameez has proven to be a good gesture and it is rather fun to have clothes tailored to your size and liking also!"

It is a good idea to check with your workplace for dress requirements beforehand as some have specific regulations.

For Men

Most Bangladeshi men wear Western dress at home and work, including everything from suits to business casual or jeans.

The traditional dress for most occasions (from business to formal) is the white punjabi pajama (long white tunic-like shirt worn over close-fitting or baggy white pants). The Punjabi is particularly visible on Friday, the Muslim holiday. At home Bangladeshi men will generally wear a lungi (sarong-like garment) and punjabi or shirt.

In general almost all men refrain from wearing shorts. Wearing them will be very noticeable.

General Information...

Purchasing Goods

Other than any special needs such as prescribed medicines, almost everything else, including bottled water is locally available. This includes other medical supplies, toiletries, and cosmetics. Of course, if you have a particular brand or type that you prefer, be sure to bring it along with you. If not, try the local varieties and dive right in!

Camera & Tape Recorder

You will definitely want to bring a camera and batteries. Alkaline batteries are available but are expensive. Also think about bringing a good quality, small voice recorder as has been suggested by many participants. Taping music programs, lectures, street sounds, conversation with people and a myriad of other things adds that quality of authentic sound to any tape presentation you may make.

Gifts for Special People

Many people have suggested bringing a few gifts for special people that you will meet during your stay. Bangladeshis are very hospitable and friendly. You will surely make new friends during your stay, and perhaps want to return the favor. Since you will also be visiting schools and other social sites, a group gift could be appropriate. Small gifts are also a wonderful way to spread goodwill. Some suggestions include handicrafts or things you have made, music, memorabilia and lapel pins, sports buttons, art work and small U.S. flags on desk stands. Participants have brought both larger and smaller gifts in the past; it is entirely up to you.

Shopping

While this trip is not a buying excursion, shopping is one of the great experiences of visiting another country. Try to visit the non-tourist market areas, the small single-purpose shops, and those that allow the visitor a glimpse of the 'real' culture. Many items are worth a look, such as woven textiles and clothing, silk, local jewelry, bamboo or cane basket ware, shell-crafts, traditional pottery, unique musical instruments, pink pearls, and beautiful Bengali art.

Most Bangladeshi shopkeepers do not have fixed prices, so be prepared to barter unless you are shopping at a larger commercial store. Prices initially offered to you will be significantly higher, if not twice the price for non-foreigners. Try offering what you think the product is worth and negotiate from there.

Suggested Pre-Departure Reading

Reading

A History of Bangladesh

Willem van Schendel

Willem van Schendel's history navigates the extraordinary twists and turns that created modern Bangladesh through ecological disaster, colonialism, partition and a war of independence. This is an eloquent introduction to a fascinating country and its resilient and inventive people.

Bangladesh: Reflections on the Water

By James J. Novak

Novak discusses the culture, beauty, history, and economy of Bangladesh. This book is now over a decade old and the political situation has changed greatly since it was written, yet his perspective is unique for a Western writer and certainly deserves a read.

Lonely Planet Bangladesh (2008 edition)

By Stuart Butler

The only comprehensive English-language travel guide to Bangladesh. Provides the real facts, hints, and suggestions that have made this series so popular.

Bradt Guide to Bangladesh (A Bradt Travel Guide)

By Mikey Leung and Belinda Meggit

The second full-service guide book to Bangladesh. Due to be published November 1, 2009; available for pre-order on Amazon.com.

Lonely Planet Bengali Phrasebook (Lonely Planet Series)

By Bimal Maity

While many Bangladeshis speak very good English, try learning to speak their native language and look up some of your favorite phrases in the process!

Important Websites

The following websites have been recommended by our Information Resource Center for those interested in learning more about Bangladesh:

U.S. Embassy – Dhaka

<http://dhaka.usembassy.gov/>

Bangladesh: The country at a glance

<http://www.bangladoot.org/bangladesh-at-a-glance-bangladoot.pdf>

Somewhere in Dhaka (Events listing)

<http://www.somewhereindhaka.net/>

Bangladesh: Climate

http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/C_0288.htm

Bangladesh: Education

http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/E_0022.htm

Cultural Mosaic of Bangladesh

<http://www.bangladoot.org/Cultural%20mosaic.doc>

Bangladesh Government websites:

Bangladesh Government's website

<http://www.bangladesh.gov.bd/>

Board of Investment, Bangladesh

<http://www.boibd.org/>

Bangladesh Embassy: Washington DC

<http://www.bangladoot.org/>

Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations

<http://www.un.int/bangladesh/>

Chamber of Commerce in Bangladesh:

American Chamber of Commerce in Bangladesh (AmCham)

<http://www.amchambd.org/>

Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industries

<http://www.dhakachamber.com/>

Museums/Libraries:

National Archives and National Library of Bangladesh
<http://www.nanl.gov.bd/>

Bangladesh National Museum
<http://www.bangladeshmuseum.gov.bd/>

Banglapedia
<http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/>

Virtual Bangladesh
<http://www.virtualbangladesh.com/>

BangladeshNet
<http://www.bangladesh.net/>

Art and Culture:

Virtual Bangladesh: Arts and Culture
<http://www.virtualbangladesh.com/culture/>

Drik Photo Library
<http://www.drik.net/>

Ricksha Arts of Bangladesh
<http://www.ricksha.org/>

Bangladesh Think Tanks/Research Organizations:

Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
<http://www.bids-bd.org/>

Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies
<http://biiss.org/>

Centre for Policy Dialogue
<http://www.cpd-bangladesh.org/>

Bangladesh Enterprise Institute
<http://www.bei-bd.org/>

American Institute of Bangladesh Studies
<http://www.aibs.net/>

Universities:

University Grants Commission of Bangladesh

<http://www.ugc.gov.bd/>

University of Dhaka

<http://www.univdhaka.edu/>

Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)

<http://www.buet.ac.bd/>

Jahangirnagar University

<http://www.juniv.edu/>

North South University

<http://www.northsouth.edu/>

The Independent University, Bangladesh

<http://www.iub.edu.bd/>

East West University

<http://www.ewubd.edu/>

BRAC University

www.bracuniversity.net

Newspapers:

The Daily Star

<http://www.thedailystar.net/>

The Independent

<http://www.independent-bangladesh.com/>

New Age

<http://www.newagebd.com/>

The New Nation

<http://nation.ittefaq.com/>

NGO's:

NGOs in Bangladesh

<http://www.bangladoot.org/ngos-in-bangladesh-bangladoot.pdf>

Association for Social Advancement (ASA)

<http://www.asabd.org/>

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)
<http://www.brac.net/>

Grameen
<http://www.grameen-info.org/>