

## Tourism Potentiality of Rangpur Metropolitan Area: A Study

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**Abstract:** Rangpur Metropolitan City is one of the newly formed city corporations in Bangladesh. It is a divisional city of Rangpur, which is composed of the greater Rangpur and Dinajpur districts, in addition to the status of a city corporation. Being located almost at the center of the eight districts of Rangpur division, Rangpur metropolis has vast tourism potential not only as an ancient city but also for administrative, economic, and geographical reasons. Although the number of places for sports has decreased due to unplanned urbanization, the number of places for leisure and entertainment in Rangpur has not decreased much. Several open and commercial tourism and entertainment centers have been established in the Rangpur metropolitan area by government and private initiatives. By taking effective steps to overcome the geographical, cultural and other problems of these tourism centers and taking steps for timely development, the sustainable development and growth of Rangpur metropolitan area is possible.

### Introduction:

Generally, travel for the purpose of entertainment and education is called tourism. Traveling from one place to another for entertainment, business or leisure can be called tourism. Tourists usually travel outside their own area or country to enjoy the culture, ancient monuments, natural beauty, etc. of the people of another place. This industry is quite old. In the Roman Republic, accommodation facilities were built for the wealthy class to spend their vacations in coastal areas outside the country. We can explain that as an ancient form of tourism. Today, this industry is well known as a fast-growing, popular and multi-dimensional industry. Those who travel for the purpose of tourism are called tourists. The word Tourist was first used in 1772. (Griffiths, 1772) The Oxford English Dictionary says about the tourism industry- A person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure. (Oxford, 2005) The Collins English Dictionary says-1. A person who travels

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for pleasure, usually sightseeing and staying in hotels.2. (as modifier); tourist attractions.a) A person on an excursion or sightseeing tour.b) (General Sporting Terms) a person travelling abroad as a member of sports team that is playing a series of usually international matchesc) (Nautical Terms) Also called: tourist class the lowest class of accommodation on a passenger ship. (Collins, 2014)

The World Tourism Organization says about tourists: "A person who travels to and stays in a place for a period of not more than one consecutive year for the purpose of sightseeing, leisure, entertainment or business activities outside his or her usual environment, shall be considered a tourist." The term tourism was used a few years later in 1811. However, there was no clear definition of it at that time.(UNWTO, 1995) In a 1936 statement by the United Nations, the definition of a foreign tourist was as follows: "Someone traveling abroad for at least twenty-four hours." In 1945, the United Nations changed this definition to say that a person can enjoy the status of a tourist for a maximum period of 6 months. (William F. 1998)According to the Tourism Association of England in 1976, "Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes."

- Domestic tourism, involving residents of the given country traveling only within this country.
- Inbound tourism, involving non-residents traveling in the given country
- Outbound tourism, involving residents traveling in another country.(Allan, 2002)

Tourism is a broad and multifaceted activity in the world today. It is recognized as a rapidly growing industry in the international arena. This sector is also playing an important role in the economic development of various countries. Since it is a service sector, it is creating a diverse field of employment. For example:

- Transportation (air, sea and inland)
- Housing
- the restaurant
- Bank
- Travel agency
- Car rental agency
- Buy and sell goods
- Directional or tourist guide, etc.

In 1973, the 'Bangladesh Tourism Corporation' was established to develop the tourism industry in Bangladesh. A five-year plan (1973-1978) was adopted for the development of this sector. In 1992, 20 years after independence, the first tourism policy was formulated in Bangladesh. Considering tourism as an important industry, special importance was placed on tourism development and tourism marketing strategies. The 1999 Industrial

Policy identified this sector as a special sector for investment. The government welcomes both joint ventures and 100% foreign ownership in this sector. (Banglapedia, 2003) In order to develop this industry, a three-phase program has been adopted to establish 2,200 tourist centers found throughout the country as state-of-the-art and attractive tourist centers by 2011. (Daily Jayjay Din, 2013) The Ministry of Tourism and the Tourism Corporation are responsible for the maintenance of these centers. 2016 has been declared as the Tourism Year. A draft has been prepared to give tourism a complete form by 2021. (Daily Purbukone, 2016) To this end, arrangements were made to give special responsibilities to councilors for tourism development in Bangladesh embassies in various countries.

Table 1: Inbound tourist to Bangladesh its Information

Country name	Percentage	Country name	Percentage	Country name	Percentage
India	49%	China	19%	Myanmar	14%
Pakistan	6%	USA	5%	Others	7%

Source: Islam, 2022

Table: 2 Tourist from Bangladesh to other countries

Country name	Percentage	Country name	Percentage	Country name	Percentage
India	52%	Saudi Arabia	11%	Malaysia	5%
Bahrain	4%	Thailand	4%	Others country	24%

Source: Islam, 2022

It is worth noting that 87% of these tourists travel abroad for leisure and 13% for business purposes. The percentage of domestic tourism contribution to Bangladesh's GDP is 97.7% and the percentage of international tourism contribution is 2.3%. On the other hand, 97% of investment in the tourism sector in Bangladesh is domestically funded and 3% is foreign funded. (WTTC, 2019)

Rangpur Metropolitan City is the second largest city in the northern part of Bangladesh. The main municipalities near Rangpur city are Dinajpur and Syedpur. Rangpur city is the most influential urban area in Bangladesh after Bogra, Joypurhat and Naogaon municipalities and extends to the northern border. It is the headquarters of Rangpur Division. The geographical location of Rangpur City Corporation is 25°18' to 25°57' North latitude and 88°56' to 89°32' East longitude. Rangpur City Corporation is bordered by Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat to the north, Gaibandha to the south, Kurigram to the east, and Dinajpur to the west. The total area of Rangpur City Corporation is 51344.13 acres. Rangpur Cantonment is located in the center of the city with an area of 666.355 acres. Which is not included in the master plan of Rangpur City Corporation. As a result, the

master plan of Rangpur City Corporation has been prepared for an area of 50677.77 acres or 205.09 square kilometers. The total area of Rangpur City Corporation is 205.76 square kilometers. The height of Rangpur City Corporation area from sea level is 36 meters. (Rumana, 2023)

Rangpur City is 355 kilometers northwest of the capital Dhaka. Rangpur city is located on the banks of the Ghaghat River, a branch of the Teesta River. Lalmonirhat and Nilphamari are located to the north of Rangpur city, Kurigram to the east, Gaibandha to the southeast, and the small and medium-sized cities of Dinajpur to the west.

In ancient times, Rangpur was a part of the Pragjotish or Kamrup kingdom. The Bangladesh District Gazetteer Rangpur mentions that the name Rangpur was derived from the rural residence of King Bhabadutta on the banks of the Ghaghat River. (Karmir 2010: Amin, 2003) This residence was the king's private rest and recreation center where he would visit once or twice a year. The name Rangpur gradually originated from Rangpur. However, there is no documentary evidence for this. When the East India Company obtained civil status in 1765, the Rangpur Collectorate was formed in that year and its activities began in full in 1772. Rangpur Municipality was established in 1869. After the partition of 1947, Rangpur city was established as one of the main centers of education, industry, trade and communication in the northern part of Bangladesh. (Hossain, 2011)

Tajhat Zamindar Bari is a traditional establishment, Carmichael College, one of the oldest educational institutions of the country during the British era, is located in this city, Town Hall is an ancient establishment where various events are held. A charming entertainment center has been developed around the Chikli Beel of Rangpur city. The main traditional establishments of Rangpur city include Circuit House, Betpatti, Zamindar Bari, Rangpur Zilla School, Kailash Ranjan School, Kali Mandir on Station Road, ShashmanGhat on D.L. Roy Road, Shyama Sundari in Khasbagh areaThe old bridge built on the canal is natural. It is worth noting that the man-made Shyamasundari Canal, built for the drainage of Rangpur city, is one of the most spectacular structures. The grave of Walidad Mohammad, a martyr of the 1857 Sepoy Rebellion, is located at the Grand Hotel intersection on Station Road, which still exists as a memorial to the country's first war of independence. Overall, Rangpur has extensive tourism potential due to its geographical location and historical background. (Master Plan, Part 1, 2014)

In 2010, Rangpur Division was formed by combining the Greater Bangpur District and Greater Dinajpur District, namely Panchagarh, Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Rangpur Districts. As the divisional headquarters, all types of divisional offices are located in Rangpur city. In addition, the regional office of Bangladesh Bank, the regional office of Bangladesh Telecommunication Company Limited, the regional office of the Power Development Board, the regional headquarters

of Barendra Multipurpose Development Organization, the regional office of the Department of Public Health Engineering, Rangpur Medical College, Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur, in addition to government and private organizations that operate in the entire division from this city. (Regional collection and distribution center of various consumer goods, regional center of higher education, regional center of health services) due to which thousands of people come to this city every day for various purposes. Besides, the people of Rangpur city want to move around a little for entertainment and pleasure from the life surrounded by four walls of bricks and stones. The tourist spots of Rangpur city have created a lot of opportunities for people who love leisure and pleasure to travel. Bangladesh is one of the backward countries in the tourism and entertainment industry. Although the tourism industry of Rangpur is regionally progressive and geographically has potential, the government has not taken such a sustainable and smart plan for the development of the tourism industry in this region.

It is worth noting that the World Tourism and Travel Council (WTTC) has highlighted various aspects of the tourism industry in different countries around the world in their annual report for 2019. The report mentions that the tourism sector contributes 10.4% of the total GDP of the entire world economy. In addition, one in every five jobs created in the last five years was created in the tourism industry-related sector. (WTTC, 2019)

It is worth noting that according to the data of 2018, the contribution of the tourism sector to the economy of Bangladesh is 4.4% or 987.1 billion taka or 11.82.4 million USD. This year, 2,414.4 jobs have been created in the tourism industry related sector, which is 3.1% of the total employment. 97.7% of the total investment in the tourism industry related sector of Bangladesh is domestic and 2.3% is foreign investment. (Islam, 2022)

Rangpur city is the headquarters of Rangpur region and North Bengal. Sustainable development of tourism supporting facilities through more modern development of entertainment centers here can help in the development of tourism in this region. The statement of the article in question is-

1. General description of potential tourist destinations in Rangpur metropolis.
2. To observe the opportunities and problems in the development of the tourism industry in Rangpur.
3. To provide some recommendations that are helpful for the sustainable development of the tourism industry in Rangpur.

Relevant books and articles by various researchers have been studied to review the tourism industry of Rangpur.

### **Research Methods:**

In writing the article under discussion, the assistance of direct observation of the tourism scenes of Rangpur metropolis and secondary information from articles and books written

by various institutions and researchers on the tourism industry of Rangpur has been taken. Rangpur metropolis has been selected as a tourism area and importance has been given to the review of that topic in the article under discussion.

### **General Description of the Tourist Centers of Rangpur City:**

The importance of rest and recreation in physical and mental development in human life is immense. For this, tourism and recreation centers are needed. Rangpur has several attractive facilities for the tourism industry. Some of the tourist centers of Rangpur can be the desired sports of eco-tourism in the development of environmentally friendly urban tourism. It is possible to turn the rest and recreation centers of Rangpur metropolis into tourist centers with a large number of tourists. The current status of the tourist attractions of Rangpur metropolis is described below:

**Tajhat Zamindar House and Museum:** The white and beautiful Tajhat Zamindar House is one of the most beautiful buildings in Bangladesh, located in the village of Tajhat, about six kilometers from Rangpur city, next to the current Agricultural Institute, in an attractive environment surrounded by green trees. The palace is about 100 yards past the main gate. A small road leads from the main road with a slight bend. Coconut trees line both sides of the road. There are four ponds and a large garden on both sides of the road. In total, this huge palace is located on an area of 55 acres. (Hossain, 2011) The building was started in 1908 and completed in 1917, and at that time it cost about 1.5 crore taka. (Wikipedia, TajhatZamindar House). From 1984 to 1991, this Zamindar Bari was used as the High Court Bench of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. The Department of Archaeology declared this Zamindar Bari as a protected monument in 1995. Realizing the archaeological importance of this palace, the Bangladesh government decided to shift the Rangpur Museum here in 2002 and since 2005, a part of this palace has been used as the Rangpur Museum. (Information Board, TajhatZamindar Bari) Established as Rangpur Museum on 1.2.1984 (Shifted to TajhatZamindar Bari: in 2005). Currently, there are more than 300 archaeological artifacts. A large number of visitors come to see this palace and museum every day for pleasure and entertainment. In the 2016-17 fiscal year, the income from the entrance fee alone was about 45 lakh taka. Apart from this, the income from July to 15 August was about 8 lakh taka. Meanwhile, every year, 4/5 thousand taka is collected from the coconut trees planted in the Tajhatlandlord's house and coconuts are sold and deposited in the treasury. (Anabil Sangbad, 2015)

**Chikli Water Park:**Chikli Water Park is a popular entertainment center not only in Rangpur city but also in the Rangpur region. This entertainment center is located on ChikliBeel in Hanumantala, the heart of Rangpur city, covering an area of about 100 acres. There is a water garden here, numerous thatched houses on the banks of the beel, many sitting areas on the beel, a huge spinning wheel on the beel and children's play rides

around the spinning wheel. The lighting on this beel is so beautiful that the view of ChikliBeel at night is very charming.

**Maulana Karamat Ali Mosque and Shrine:** The mosque and shrine of Maulana Karamat Ali (R:) is located in Munshipara Mahalla, 100 meters south of Kachari Bazar at Rangpur Zero Point. Maulana Karamat Ali (R:) was the most successful and glorious person of the Islamic reform movement in Bangladesh from 1800 to 1873. He came to Rangpur to spread Islam and is buried next to the Keramatia Mosque. This mosque is rectangular. This shrine is located in one corner of the three-domed mosque, so many religious people and tourists come to visit this shrine.

**Rangpur Town Hall:** Located in Rangpur city, the Town Hall and Rangpur City Hall are located in a building built during the British period in the Indo-Sassanian architectural style, and have witnessed many joys and sorrows, ignoring the irony of the times. The public library stands. Rangpur Public Library is one of the oldest libraries in undivided Bengal, established in 1854. The Rangpur Sahitya Parishad, the first branch of the Bengali Sahitya Parishad outside Kolkata, was established around this library. Next to the town hall is the Rangpur Central Shaheed Minar, a wonderful example of modern architecture. Rangpur Town Hall is a haven of joy, entertainment and political activities. Many people come here every day for various reasons.

**Rangpur Municipality/District Council Building:** Rangpur Municipality was established in 1869 in the garden house of Janaki Ballabh Sen. The present Rangpur District Council building is located in the heart of Rangpur city. In front of this building, on the north side, there is a police line, on the north side of the main road of the city, and on the west side of this building, there is a vocational training institute. The building stands on 4.66 acres of land. The measurements of the main building of the District Council are approximately 200-00 x 67-00. There were a total of ten rooms inside this rectangular building, including the auditorium room. Samples of the verandahs around the main building are still easily visible. The period of use of this building was 1915-16 AD, so the construction period could be 1909-1911 AD.

**Rangpur Zoo:** Rangpur Zoo is an important entertainment center in Rangpur city. This zoo is the largest zoo in Rangpur division or northern Bangladesh. This zoo was established in 1989 and opened to visitors in 1992. Inside this zoo, there is a children's park, restaurant, artificial lake and various species of animals and plants. This zoo has animals such as tigers, lions, hippos, rhinos, deer, monkeys, leopards, bears, crocodiles, pythons, turtles and various species of birds including mynahs, tiyas, peacocks, and bucks.

**Proyas Army Recreation Park:** The Proyas Army Recreation Park was established in 2013 on 1100 acres of land on both sides of the Ghaghat River in Nisbatganj by the initiative of the East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army, Rangpur Cantonment.

There is a boat facility for crossing the river here. 75% of the income of this charming park is spent on the welfare of the disabled. The army post has made the entire recreation center safe. Pigeons and doves usually come to this recreation center for pure recreation by the river. This park and picnic spot has been arranged with a combination of medicinal, forest and fruit trees on both banks of the Ghaghat River and in the surrounding area.

**Liberation War Museum-Eternal Bangla:** The Eternal Bangla Liberation War Military Museum and Library was established on 31 January 1995 in a two-storeyed brick house next to DhapLalkuthi Bazar in Rangpur city. This museum was established by the 18 East Bengal Regiment, Rangpur Cantonment. Several books based on the Liberation War have been collected in this library. The museum's collection is basically a photo exhibition. The nature of the photos is: Victory '71, introduction to the sectors, military commanders of the Liberation War, mass movements, torture and destruction, Mujib Nagar Charter, flags, rare documents of the Liberation War, genocide, struggle and Liberation War, Liberation War in newspapers, poems on Liberation War, etc. Collected weapons that were used during the Liberation War.

**Rangpur Collectorate Suravi Udyan:** The Rangpur Collectorate ground is located on 5 acres of land in RadhaBallabhMouza of Rangpur city, with the Cricket Garden on the south and the Cricket Garden on the north. SuraviUdyan is located in the middle of this garden. Currently, there are 5-6 hundred species of plants in this garden. There is a pond 100 feet long and 63 feet wide at the northern end of this garden. The foundation of this garden was laid in 1990 by the then Deputy Commissioner ASM Mobaidul Islam. In 1998, the then Deputy Commissioner Moazzem Hossain planted trees and enhanced the garden. In 2014, the main gate of this garden was constructed by the District Administrator Farid Ahmed. This park is open to everyone without tickets, so children come every day to play, many come for physical exercise, and many come for entertainment.

**Mahiganj:** Mahiganj was the heart of Rangpur city during the Mughal period. There were beautiful mosques and temples, and a scattering of landlord houses here. Kamel Pir Shahjalal Jayagant Bukhari's dargah, khanka and madrasa were a creation of beauty. There are still several spectacular old structures in this place.

**Alamnagar Railway Station:** The southern part of Rangpur city is known as Alamnagar. Bangpur is located in this city. Railway Station. In 1878, the British established the Parbatipur-Mogalhat railway line. This station is an old establishment. According to legend, Alamnagar was named after the King of Delhi, Shah Alam.

**Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur:** Rangpur University was established on October 12, 2008, adjacent to the Rangpur City Corporation Park intersection and next to the north wall of Rangpur Cadet College. It started its journey as Begum Rokeya University in

2009. This university has been making an immense contribution to the expansion of higher education in Rangpur division. This university is located five kilometers from Rangpur city, next to the Rangpur-Kurigram highway. In this campus, more than four hundred species of trees and about 37 thousand trees have been planted with the sincere efforts of Dr. TuhinWadud and the university authorities. As a result, many visitors come to this campus every day to enjoy the lush greenery and beautiful natural environment.

**Carmichael College, Rangpur:** Carmichael College was one of the renowned colleges of undivided Bengal. This college was established in 1916. This college is situated on 298 acres or 900 bighas of land. The college has a glorious history and tradition. The natural environment and beauty of Carmichael College are beautiful. The peaceful and serene environment and the green and beautiful natural beauty of Carmichael College in a secluded place amazes any person. The main building of this college is a wonderful example of Indo-Saracenic architecture. The main building of Carmichael College is fascinating for tourists. Every year many tourists come to visit this college.

**Rangpur Cantonment:** Rangpur Cantonment is a notable tourist attraction in Rangpur, although entry is prohibited for the general public.

**Ship Company:** The Ship Company building is a huge structure located on G.L. Roy Road, the heart of Rangpur city. This three-story building is a modern shopping complex. There is an elevator in this building. This building is an important structure in Rangpur.

#### **Some important Hotel in Rangpur metropolis:**

Table: 3 Parjatan Motel Rangpur

Location	Unit	Room Number	Bed Number	Room Rent
Sleeping room	VIP AC Suit room	02	04	5,500
Sleeping room	AC Deluxtuin bed	32	64	3,500
Sleeping room	Economy every bed	04	08	300
Conference Hall (150 seat)	1 <sup>st</sup> 2 hour	01	-	4,000
	Next every hour	-	-	1,000

Source: Field survey, 2025 (It is worth noting that Breakfast, television, telephone, hot and cold water facility available.)

Table 4: government rest house in Rangpur metropolitan area

Rest house	Location	VVIP		VVIP		General		Total	
		Room	Bed	Room	Bed	Room	Bed	Room	Bed
Porjatan motel	R K road	2	4	22	44	9	18	33	66
T T Collage	Dhacant road	-	-	-	-	34	192	80	328
LGED	Gail road	-	-	2	2	1	1	3	3
Department of Public Health Engineering	Radhabollo b	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	3
Agriculture research institute	Alomnogor	-	-	1	1	7	14	8	15
Agriculture development corporation	Alomnagar	-	-	1	1	2	4	3	5
Jute research centre	Mahigonj	-	-	1	1	2	4	3	5
Public work	kachari	-	-	2	2	2	3	4	5
20 MW (BPDB) Power Plant	Darsana rail gate	-	-	3	3	2	2	5	5
District education office	Kachari bazar	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Harticulture Farm	Burir hat	-	-	3	6	11	38	14	44
Forestry department	R K road	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	3
Zilaporisaddakbanglo	pourobazar	-	-	2	2	34	42	34	44
Power development board	Collage road	-	-	3	3	4	7	7	11
Water development board	Station road	-	-	1	1	3	6	4	7
Bangladesh bank	Dhap jail road	-	-	1	1	3	4	4	5
	Lalbag	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Civil sarjon	Sadar hospital	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	3
CMMU	Sadar hospital	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1

Source: Field survey, 2025

Table: 5 Non-government rest house in Rangpur metropolitan area

Rest house	Room no	Rest house	Room no
Hotel north view (2 star)	36	Hotel park	18
Hotel kapasia	52	Bijoyabasik hotel	19
Hotel shah amanat	18	Hotel chadimaabasik	26
Hotel golden tower	20	Hotel friends abasik	37
Hotel raj	23	Sun	17
Hotel satmathaabasik	53	Hotel bonful	26
Hotel rojonigondhaabasik	26	Al modina	26
Hotel garden	10	Santona guest house	26
Bijly boding	26	Hotel mohanagar	26
Hotel royel	26	Moon rest house	26
Hotel shapla	26	Hotel diamond	26
Hotel niribili	26	Dream place	26
Hotel shihab	26	Hotel tilottoma	26

Source: Field survey, 2025

Table: 6 Guest house of NGO and Training centre

Rest house	Location	VVIP		VIP		General		Total	
		Room	Bed	Room	Bed	Room	Bed	Room	Bed
RDRS	Radhabollob	-	-	-	-	24	48	24	48
BRAk	Dorshona			20	35	25	50	45	85
Asod		-	-	8	16	8	16	16	32
NGO forum	Keranipara	-	-	1	1	5	30	6	31
Somobaytrainingcentre	Shalbon	-	-	-	-	7	30	7	30

Source: Field survey, 2025

**Problems and prospects in developing the tourism industry in Rangpur metropolis:**

The problems and obstacles faced by service institutions related to the tourism industry in Rangpur metropolis were discussed with the responsible individuals here. The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for the development of the tourism industry in rangpur metropolis were analyzed as follows:

**Table: 7 Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the development of the tourism industry in Rangpur metropolis**

Strength	Geographical location and easy communication system.
	Availability and affordability of essential items.
	Divisional cities and developed communication systems.
	Affordable housing and a pleasant environment.
	Hospitality
	Availability of labor
Chance	Political consensus of Rangpur metropolis.
	Taking steps to develop existing tourist centres sustainably and make them smart.
	Giving importance to international tourism and developing communication systems with bordering countries take action.
	Opportunities for employment growth.
	Eco-tourism development centered around ChikliBeel, Shyamasundari Canal, KD Canel and GhaghatRiver .
	Opportunity to develop Rangpur's regional food and culture.
Weaknesses	Weaknesses of Bangladesh Tourism Corporation.
	Budget is low.
	Bureaucratic complexity.
	Lack of proper government initiative.
	Insufficient information on the website.
	Infrastructure problems.
	Security issues.
	Lack of awareness.
	Lack of healthy hotels and food
	Lack of publicity.
	Traffic jam
Lack of skilled manpower and professional tour guides.	
Threats	Administrative corruption.
	Lack of proper government management.
	Slow progress in master plans and sustainable development.

	Lack of awareness to prevent environmental pollution.
	Lack of proper waste management.

### **Recommendations to address problems and obstacles in the development of the tourism industry in Rangpur metropolis:**

In line with the development and growth of the global tourism industry, there is no shortage of efforts to develop the tourism industry of Rangpur Metropolitan City regionally as well as in Bangladesh. By identifying the current problems of Rangpur's tourism centers, several recommendations can be presented to overcome these problems. They are:

1. As a divisional city, Rangpur should take government initiatives to develop the tourism industry and form a divisional branch of the Tourism Board.
2. To provide loans with easy terms and low interest rates from government and private banks for the development of the tourism industry.
3. Taking government and private initiatives for the sustainable development of the infrastructure of existing tourist centers in Rangpur so that it is possible to attract the attention of tourists.
4. Provision of tax and VAT concessions and increase in government subsidies for all institutions involved in the development of the tourism industry.
5. To provide delicious and affordable food. To develop regional folk food and folk crafts and to establish links with the tourism industry.
6. Rangpur City Corporation should formulate a modern tourism policy. The plans that have already been adopted for the development of the tourism industry should be properly implemented.
7. The government budget for the tourism sector must be increased.
8. Awareness must be raised to build a tourism-friendly community.
9. Information centers should be set up at the railway stations and bus stands of Rangpur metropolis so that tourists can get information about where tourist places are and how to get there as soon as they enter the metropolis.
10. Residential hotels should keep an updated list of tourist attractions so that they can provide accurate information to tourists. In addition, the officers and employees of residential hotels should be made aware of this.
11. Local people of the Rangpur region should be trained to become tourist guides.
12. Small replicas of various historical places should be built at every corner of the city.
13. A diorama (a special type of map that shows the location of various establishments) of the city center can be set up. With the help of the diorama, tourists will gain a geographical idea of the Rangpur area.

14. Initiatives should be taken to publish booklets containing tourist attractions in Bengali and English.
15. Public and private transportation should be made easily available during the tourist season. In this regard, the City Corporation and BRTC can work together.
16. Tourist attractions should be promoted through large billboards at city intersections.
17. Rangpur Metropolitan Police and Rangpur City Corporation should jointly ensure the safety of tourists.

**Conclusion:** Due to lack of proper planning and liberal mindset, we have not yet been able to introduce our rich ancient heritage, folk culture and tourism industry to the world. However, by formulating proper plans and adopting and implementing policies, it is very possible to bring the indigenous culture of the tourism industry to the hearts of domestic and foreign tourists, travel enthusiasts and the general public. On the one hand, as the indigenous culture is practiced, the tourism industry will be able to earn foreign currency from its own unique qualities and from being independent in the free market economy.

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