

User Manual

Cultural Heritage Inventory of Bangladesh



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**User Manual
of
Cultural Heritage Inventory of Bangladesh**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BNM	Bangladesh National Museum
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CHIB	Cultural Heritage Inventory of Bangladesh
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
MVC	Model View Control
O/S	Operating System
BCC	Bangladesh Computer Council
BNDA	Bangladesh National Digital Architecture
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
NID	National Identity

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Bangladesh National Museum (BNM) contains about 87 thousand objects of different types. Buddhist and Brahminical stone sculptures, architectural pieces, Arabic and Persian inscriptions are the most significant objects of this museum from the point of view of artistic value and iconographic importance. The coin cabinet of the National Museum is especially rich for the study of the history and numismatics of medieval Eastern India. Also, the Museum has a good collection of Sanskrit and Bengali manuscripts, written on hand-made paper and palm leaf. Among the terracotta objects in the museum, there are plaques, figures, stamped and inscribed slabs, votive seals, molded and decorated bricks representing different phases of this art of Bengal. Paintings in the museum collection range in date from the 17th century. They include lacquer-painted wooden manuscript covers, late Mughal miniature, and watercolor drawings of Eid and Muharram processions of Dhaka. The contemporary art gallery is rich in paintings, sculptures, and tapestries of famous artists of Bangladesh. Besides, medieval arms and weapons, porcelain, metalwork, specimens of famous filigree work of Dhaka, exquisite embroidered quilts, outlandish pieces of ivory works, superb wooden furniture dioramas of folk and tribal life, model of boats of Bangladesh, tribal and folk arts and crafts are displayed in the galleries. With a gallery of Shilpachariya Zainul Abedin's paintings, the contemporary art gallery is rich with paintings, sculptures, and tapestries of famous artists of Bangladesh. Collection of natural history specimens including shells. The documents of the Liberation War (1971), mementos of martyred intellectuals (1971), and the Language Movement (1952) have added an enhanced dimension to the Bangladesh National Museum. Details information and color photographs of all these objects are preserved systematically and stored in a secured digital database system. This movement helps to prevent the loss of historical information on these valuable archaeological objects.

The term 'cultural heritage' has changed content considerably in recent decades, partially owing to the instruments developed by UNESCO. Previously collections of monuments and objects are mainly called cultural heritage but now Cultural heritage does not end at monuments and collections of objects. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts. While fragile, intangible cultural heritage is an important factor in maintaining cultural diversity in the face of growing globalization. An understanding of the intangible cultural heritage of different communities helps with intercultural dialogue and encourages mutual respect for other ways of life.

The importance of cultural heritage is the cultural manifestation itself but rather the wealth of knowledge and skills that is transmitted through it from one generation to the next. The social and economic value of this transmission of knowledge is relevant for majority groups and mainstream social groups within a State and is as important for developing States as for developed ones.

With an aim to digitize and computerize the Bangladesh National Museum, an image-based Cultural Heritage inventory will launch to protect the national and natural history of Cultural Heritage and the cultural objects of BNM. The program covers transparent statistics accountability and serves researchers and UNESCO to easy access to the Cultural Heritage of Bangladesh.

1.2 System Overview

GIS based Web Inventory for the Cultural Heritage of Bangladesh (CHIB) has been developed using ASP.Net Core (C#) MVC, HTML, CSS, CSS3, Bootstrap (v5.3), JavaScript, jQuery, AJAX and Leaflet (a JavaScript library for interactive maps) as front end and Oracle 19.3c as back end. Microsoft .NET v8.0 has been used as the base platform in the core development. The key features of the development environment are described below.

1.3 Web

The Web is a system of interlinked documents that runs over the Internet. With a Web browser, a user views web page that may contain text, images, and other multimedia and navigates between them using hyperlinks.

Advantage:

- Make Database available to all internal users through intranet.
- No need to install on every user's machine
- Make all tools available on a single page
- Centralized control

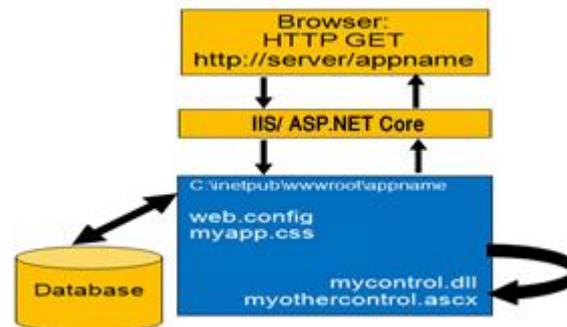


Fig 1.1: Using web browser access Database through IIS/ASP.Net Core

1.4 Application Platform

A Windows based application platform should have following two characteristics:

- Capable of being run on different windows servers
- Should provide output for display by any Internet browser (Mozilla, Opera, Netscape, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome etc)

1.5 Tools Used

1.5.1.1 ASP.NET Core

ASP.NET Core, represents a significant milestone in the evolution of this powerful web framework. Renowned for its versatility and cross-platform capabilities, ASP.NET Core continues to empower developers with a robust and open-source platform for building modern, high-performance web applications.

Important Features

- **Cutting-edge Technology:** ASP.NET Core represents a cutting-edge evolution in web development, offering a host of features that streamline the creation of robust and scalable applications. This innovative framework boasts an Easy Programming Model, making tasks such as data display, user input validation, and file uploads remarkably straightforward. With support for over 25 .NET languages, including built-in compatibility for C#, VB.NET and JScript.NET, ASP.NET Core provides unparalleled flexibility in language selection.
- **Rich Class Framework:** The framework leverages a Rich Class Framework comprising over 4500 classes, encapsulating extensive functionality and facilitating comprehensive application development. Compiled execution ensures optimal performance by automatically detecting changes, dynamically compiling files, and storing the results for efficient reuse in subsequent requests. ASP.NET Core excels in performance optimization with Rich Output Caching, significantly enhancing scalability.
- **Reliability:** Reliability is a cornerstone of ASP.NET Core, guaranteeing uninterrupted availability for users. The framework features advanced error detection and recovery mechanisms, including Memory Leak, Deadlock, and Crash Protection, ensuring the continuous operation of your application.
- **Process Simplifying:** Ease of Deployment is another hallmark, simplifying the process of deploying server applications. ASP.NET Core enables painless deployment by allowing entire applications to be copied to the server, akin to deploying a simple HTML page.
- **Dynamic:** Dynamic Update of Running Applications is a standout feature, permitting the updating of compiled components without requiring a web server restart. This flexibility enables seamless updates and maintenance.
- **Web Services Facilitates:** Support for XML Web Services facilitates cross-platform and cross-language communication, empowering applications to share data over the Internet effortlessly. ASP.NET Core is compatible with leading web servers, including Microsoft IIS and others, ensuring adaptability to diverse hosting environments.

Moreover, ASP.NET Core provides Multiple Database Support, catering to a range of database systems such as Dbase, Informix, Microsoft SQL Server, MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, Sybase, and ODBC. This versatility makes ASP.NET Core an ideal choice for developers seeking a comprehensive and adaptable framework for modern web application development.

Web address: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/introduction-to-aspnet-core?view=aspnetcore-7.0>

1.5.1.2 Oracle

Oracle is an integrated, standards-based database management software platform that helps organizations to build comprehensive, enterprise-scale analytic solutions that deliver actionable insights through familiar tools.

❖ *Important Features*

- Secured
- Server Manageability
- Alert and Pipe events
- Easy application distribution
- High Availability—Always On
- Session Pooling

- High performance and Scalability
- Programmability
- Stream Insight - Complex Event Processing
- Support different O/S (Linux, Windows, Solaris, and more)

Web Address: <http://www.oracle.com>

2 Overview of the CHIB

The development of a web-based GIS inventory for the intangible cultural heritage of Bangladesh represents a groundbreaking initiative in cultural preservation. Seamlessly integrating cutting-edge technology with historical treasures, the platform offers an immersive experience for enthusiasts, researchers, and curious minds eager to explore the nation's vibrant past.

The URL of CHIB is <https://heritagehub.gov.bd> Click on the URL or Enter URL at the address bar of your browser and press 'Enter' key from the keyboard. The home page will appear. With six main modules including Dashboard, Inventory Entry, Inventory Viewer, Map Viewer, Reporting and Export Tool, and User Management and Access Control, this advanced web system ensures efficient data input, interactive exploration, and secure collaboration. Fully compatible with modern desktop browsers, smartphones, iPads, and tablets, the system's visual representation in Figure 2.1 showcases an intuitive home page, making the exploration of Bangladesh's cultural richness accessible and engaging for a diverse audience.

ICH Inventory

The Bangladesh National Museum (BNM) contains about 87 thousand objects of different types. Buddhist and Brahminist stone sculptures, architectural pieces, Arabic and Persian inscriptions are the most significant objects of this museum from the point of view of artistic value and iconographic importance. The coin cabinet of the National Museum is especially rich for the study of the history and numismatics of medieval Eastern India. Also, the Museum has a good collection of Sanskrit and Bengali manuscripts, written on hand made paper and palm leaf. Among the heritages objects in the museum, there are plaques, figures, stamped and inscribed bricks, ivory seals, moulded and decorated bricks representing different phases of this art of Bengal.

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Division wise Information

Division	Element				Total
	Intangible	Tangible	Natural		
1. Dhaka	26	0	0		26
2. Rajshahi	10	0	0		10
3. Chittogram	8	0	0		8
4. Khulna	12	0	0		12
5. Barisal	10	0	0		10
6. Sylhet	21	0	0		21
7. Rangpur	8	0	0		8
8. Mymensingh	14	0	0		14
Total	109	0	0		109

Heritage List (34)

Bellar Narkari (Larkari) (Bellar Narkari)

Kharasagar Performer (Tangal, Dhaka)
In Tangal district of Bangladesh popular form performance of snake goddess dance is called bellar narkari (bellar narkari) in Tangal w.r.g.

Bickhaw and Bickhaw Art in Dhaka

Dargal (Dhaka, Dhaka)
Craftsmanship related to Bickhaw manufacturing and Bickhaw Art in Dhaka

Traditional dance of Oran ornaments

Oran (Nagpur, Rajshahi)
Men & women of Oran community of Nagpur and Jaypurhat district of Bangladesh, dance for entertainment and social fest, when they perform for locals.

Porabari Chancham

Miyai (Tangal, Dhaka)
Porabari Chancham: There is little evidence like makers of intelligible to prove who from Porabari first started making Chon chom. However, villagers i.

Quotes for Cultural Heritage Inventory

Figure 2.1: Home Page of CHIB

2.1 Dashboard

A dynamic dashboard has been developed to provide users with an overview of various information, presenting the total number of available data in a concise format tailored to different user levels. This dashboard employs a variety of visualization tools, including number cards, bar charts, pie charts, line charts, tables, and map views, effectively summarizing and displaying data in a visually compelling manner.

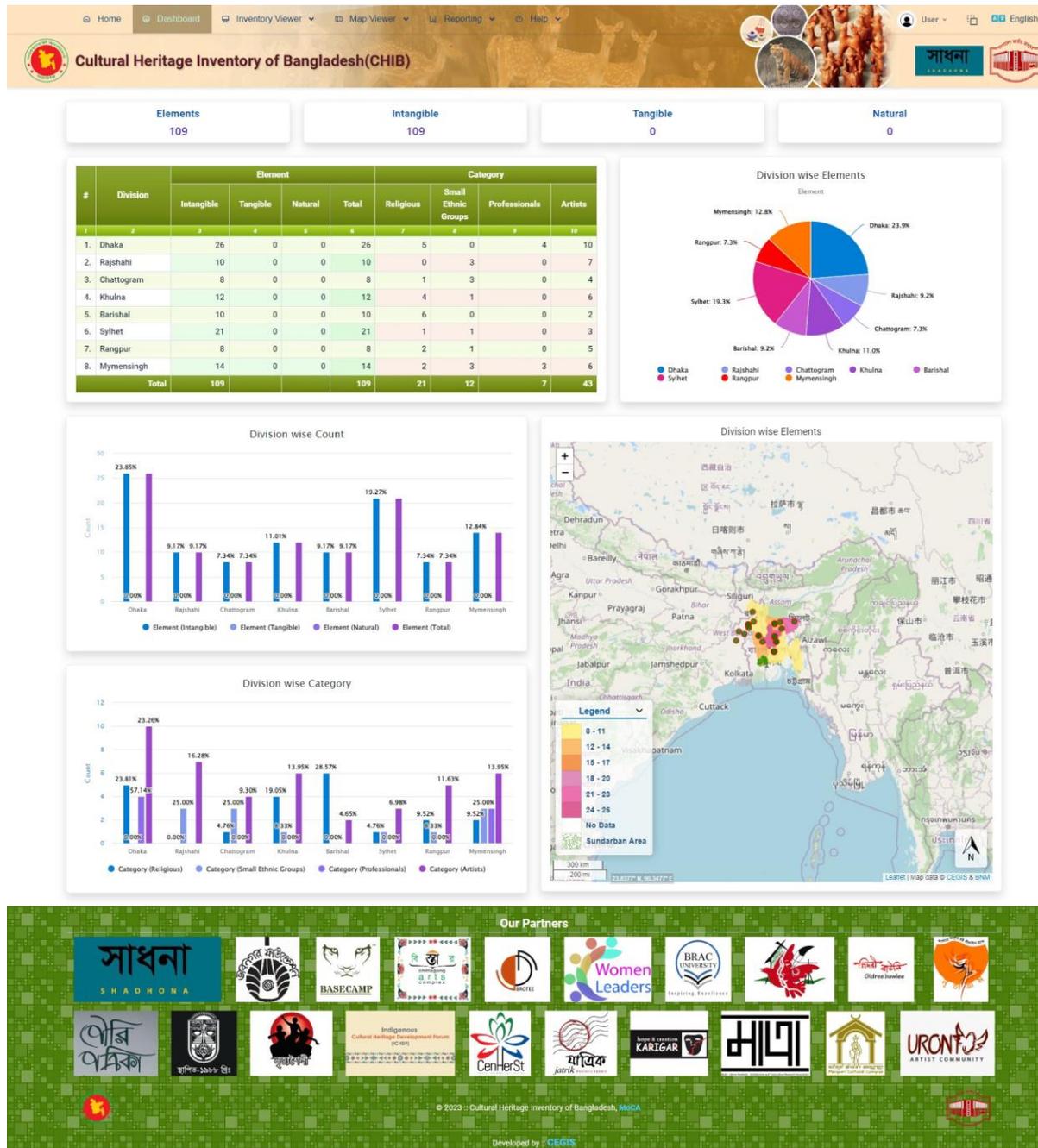


Figure 2.2: Dashboard

2.2 Inventory Viewer

The Inventory Viewer is a robust component of our cultural heritage preservation platform, offering a comprehensive exploration of heritage data categorized into three distinct sub-menus: Intangible, Tangible, and Natural. Each page within the Inventory Viewer provides users with a refined and user-friendly interface, enriched with data filter options allowing for precise searches by Division, District, and Upazila. The data is organized in a structured table featuring columns such as Division, District, Community, Name of the Heritage, Short Title of the Heritage, Concerned Community(ies)/ Group(s), Threats in Practice, Present Condition, Document, Images, and Video. This thoughtful organization ensures that users can seamlessly navigate and engage with the cultural heritage information they seek, promoting a deeper understanding and appreciation of the diverse heritage landscape across Bangladesh.

Intangible Cultural Heritage List
Total Records : 134

Division: District: Upazila: [Reset Filter](#) [Filter](#)

#	Division	District	Community	Name of the Heritage	Short Title of the Heritage	Concerned Community(ies)/Group(s)	Threats in Practice	Present Condition	Document	Images	Video
1.	Chattogram	Rangamati	Chakma	Sangrain 'Relong Pwe' (water pouring)	'Relong Pwe' or 'Water Festival' of Marna Community falls in the domain of 'Social practices, rituals and festive events'			Still maintaining			Details
2.	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Meitei	Rasleela							Details
3.	Khulna	Kushtia	Rural	Baul Gurubad	'Gurubad', fidelity and devotion toward the preceptor, is at the heart of the radical belief system of the Bauls, or mystical seers, falling in the ICH domain of 'Knowledge and Practices Concerning Nature and the Universe'.			Still maintaining			Details
4.	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Meitei	The Lalharaoba Festival of Meitei Manipuris							Details
5.	Chattogram	Chattogram	Rural	Chattgaian Rural Traditional Proverb	This is under the ICH domain of Oral traditions & expressions.			Threatened with extinction			Details
6.	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Meitei	Thabol Chongba	A manipuri dance for young men and women			Still maintaining			Details
7.	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Meitei	Khamba Thoibi							Details
8.	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Meitei	Nata Pala							Details
9.	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Bishnupriya	Priesthood of the Manipuri community of Bangladesh	Priesthood and priests of the both the Bishnupriyas and Meiteis are at the core of this Manipuri community, with its font of Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe			Still maintaining			Details
10.	Mymensingh	Jamalpur	Rural	Meyeli Geet (Folk songs of Women)	Meyeli Geet of Jamalpur are the songs sung by women, falling in ICH Domain 2 of performing arts			Developing or Expanding			Details

1 2 3 4 5 ... 14 Next »

Our Partners

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Figure 2.3.1: Intangible Cultural Heritage List

English Bangla

Heritage Information

Section-1: Identification of the element

Heritage Location

Division	Details Address
<input type="text" value="Chattogram"/>	<input type="text"/>
District	Geolocation(Latitude)
<input type="text" value="Rangamati"/>	<input type="text"/>
Upazila	Geolocation(Longitude)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Community Category	Community
<input type="text" value="Small Ethnic Groups"/>	<input type="text" value="Chakma"/>

Name of the Heritage, (as used by the community or group concerned)

Short title of the Heritage, (maximally informative with reference to relevant heritage area)

Concerned Community(ies)/Group(s), (who recognize the element as part of their cultural heritage)

Physical location(s) of the element/how often it is practiced

The Festival is performed wherever the Marma live. The Marma people, formerly known as Moghs or Maghs, are the second-largest ethnic community in Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts, primarily residing in the Bandarban, Khagrachari and Rangamati Hill Districts. Some Marmas live in Bangladesh's coastal districts of Cox's Bazar and Patuakhali, while others live in India and Myanmar. There are over 210,000 Marmas living in Bangladesh. Since the 16th century, the Marma have considered Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts their home, where they have established the Bohmond and Mong Circles (chiefdoms).

Short description of the Heritage, (preferably within 250words)

'Relong Pwe' is a water festival of the Marma/Mogh indigenous community in Bangladesh. The festival is celebrated during New Year of the 'Mraima' calendar. It is a blessing ceremony which is celebrated by the all members of the community. Three days, out of the four-day festival, are spent bidding farewell to the outgoing year. The fourth day focuses on greeting the incoming year. On the first day of the festival, both male and female members of the Marma take form a procession to take their images of Buddha down to the riverfront. The images are washed on a raft with either a mixture of sandalwood and water, or milk and water in preparation for reinstalling them at the temple or in their shrines at their homes. The festival is celebrated in several parts during the day. A water festival competition is specially participated in by young, unmarried boys and girls, which also includes performance of traditional dances. The community also celebrates the festival early in the morning by showering elders with water, as well as showering the Buddha statue in the monastery. Anybody can join the festival irrespective of caste, creed and color. It is opportunity for everyone to extend a hand of friendship, even to strangers. On this auspicious occasion, everyone is a friend. Everyone is determined to start with new hope and new way of life. The community also go to the temple, wash the Buddha statues, recite the eight precepts and take the five oaths before circumambulating the pagoda together. The monks in the temple take this opportunity to remind everyone of the dharma, the right way of living and practicing as Buddhist. The elders are worshiped and they bless the young ones for a bright future.

Domains of the Heritage (applicable fields)

- Oral Traditions and Expressions
- Performing Arts
- Social Customs and Traditions
- Knowledge and Practices related to Nature and Universe
- Traditional Craftsmanship
- Suggested Domain

Section-2: Characteristics of the element

Practitioners(s)/performer(s) directly involved in the representation or practice of the Heritage (including roles, name, age, gender, social status, and/or professional category etc.)

Other tradition bearers (individuals/groups and their roles)

Language(s), register(s), speech level(s) involved

Associated tangible elements used (if any)

How are women and people of other genders associated with this Heritage?

Division of labour during the practice of this Heritage

Elements to which other customary practices or practices may be connected or accessed in any respect of the heritage (if any)

Modes of transmission to others in the community

Organizations concerned (non-governmental organizations and others)

Section-3: State of the element (viability)

Threats to the enactment

Enactment Threats Description

Threats to the transmission (if any)

Threat to associated tangible elements and resources (if any)

Viability of associated intangible elements (if any)

Have been taken any safeguarding measures to preserve this Heritage practices? (if any)

Section-4: Data gathering/documentation, Consent and preparation of inventory entries

Consent of community/group/individuals concerned for data collection with a view to inventorying

Restrictions on use of collected data, (if any)

Section-5: Resource Person

Data provider/Resource person (persons/groups, community representatives)

Date of data collection

Place(s) of data collection

Section-6: Safeguarding techniques

Existing safeguarding techniques adopted by the community for the safeguarding of the Heritage

Suggestions for safeguarding of the Heritage from the community

Section-7: References to literature, discography, audiovisual materials or archives

References to/in literature

Audiovisual materials or archives

Discography or archives

Section-8: Modalities for updating the information contained in the inventory entry

Data Compiler (persons/groups, including community representatives, who compiled the information)

Date of Community Consent

Consent of community/group/individuals concerned for data collection with a view to inventorying

Present Condition of Heritage

Brief description of Present condition of the Heritage, (if any)

Section-9: Community suggestions

Brief description of suggestions for safeguarding of the element by community members/experts/holders, (if any)

Brief description of restrictions on use of data collected, (if any).

Download Document/সংগ্রহ করুন

Download/সংগ্রহ করুন

Upload Document/সংগ্রহ করুন করুন

Upload/সংগ্রহ করুন করুন

Figure 2.3.2: View of Intangible Cultural Heritage

2.3 Map Viewer

The Map Viewer, a pivotal feature within our cultural heritage preservation platform, offers a dynamic and immersive experience with three distinct sub-menus: Advance Map, Intangible Map, Tangible Map, and Natural Map. The Advance Map sub-menu serves as a comprehensive display, integrating all available information with advanced features for a holistic view. Meanwhile, the Intangible Map, Tangible Map, and Natural Map sub-menus provide specialized maps focusing on individual data categories. Users can seamlessly navigate and explore the geographical distribution of intangible, tangible, and natural heritage, gaining valuable insights into the diverse cultural landscape of Bangladesh through an interactive and visually engaging map interface.

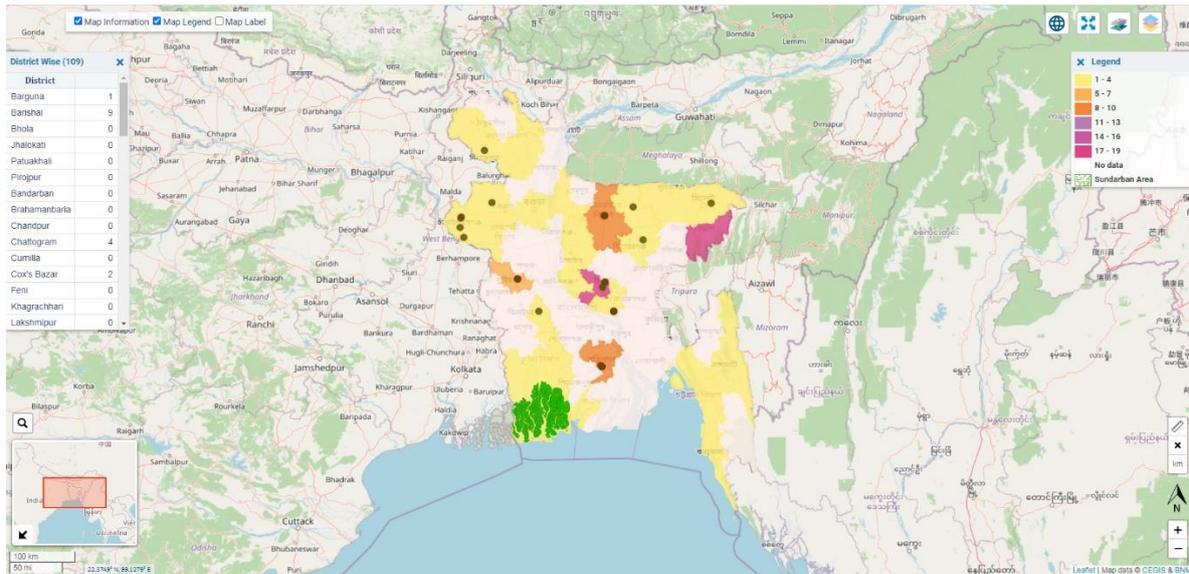


Figure 2.4: Advance Map Viewer

The Map Viewer boasts a versatile set of features designed to enhance user interaction and exploration. With a user-friendly interface, the map includes a District-wise data filtering option, allowing users to hone in on specific geographic areas of interest. The inclusion of a legend ensures clarity and context, elucidating the significance of various data points. An inset map provides an overarching view, facilitating orientation within the broader geographical context. The addition of a ruler allows for precise measurements, while zoom in and zoom out features provide flexibility in navigating the map. These integrated tools collectively empower users to customize their map-viewing experience, fostering a more insightful and interactive exploration of the cultural heritage landscape.

2.4 Reporting

The Reporting Menu is a comprehensive tool within our cultural heritage preservation platform, offering advanced functionalities for insightful analysis. Users can leverage the Advance Report Searching feature, enabling precise and efficient retrieval of information. Additionally, the menu provides categorical data reporting options for Intangible, Tangible, and Natural heritage. Each reporting category is accompanied by a short description, offering context and insights.

The Reporting Menu incorporates a dynamic map with data points, providing a spatial representation of the heritage landscape. Divisional-wise data visualization enhances the understanding of regional distribution, while bar charts and pie charts offer graphical representations for a quick and comprehensive overview of heritage data.

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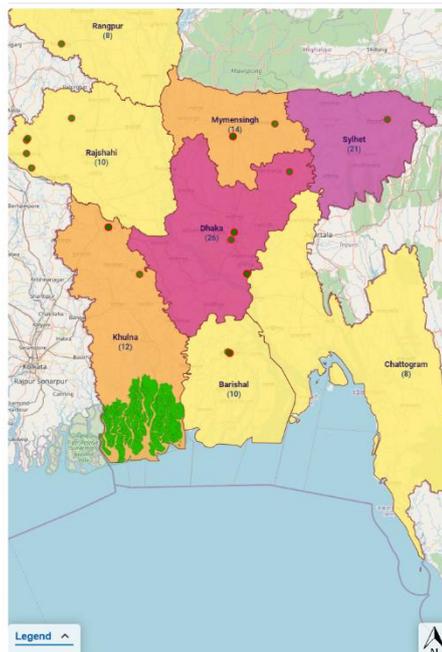
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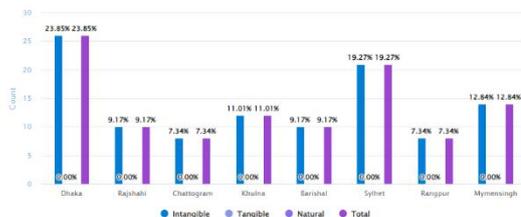
Division wise Information

#	Division	Element				Total	Map	List
		Intangible	Tangible	Natural	Total			
1.	Dhaka	26	0	0	26	Map	List	
2.	Rajshahi	10	0	0	10	Map	List	
3.	Chattogram	8	0	0	8	Map	List	
4.	Khulna	12	0	0	12	Map	List	
5.	Barishal	10	0	0	10	Map	List	
6.	Sylhet	21	0	0	21	Map	List	
7.	Rangpur	8	0	0	8	Map	List	
8.	Mymensingh	14	0	0	14	Map	List	
Total:		109	0	0	109			

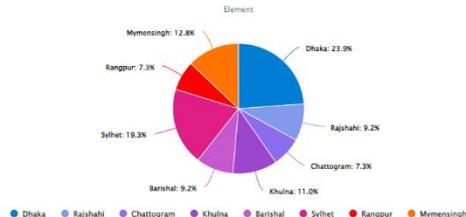
National Map



Division wise Elements



Division wise Elements



Heritage List (109)

Bellar Nachari/Lachari (Behular Nachari)

Manasamangal Performers (Tangail, Dhaka)

In Tangail district of Bangladesh popular folk performance of snake goddess Mansa is called Bellar Nachari/Lachari (Behular Nachari). In Tangail regi...

[More Details >>](#)

Rickshaw and Rickshaw Art in Dhaka

Bengali (Dhaka, Dhaka)

Craftsmanship related to Rickshaw manufacturing and Rickshaw Art in Dhaka

[More Details >>](#)

Figure 2.5: Advance Reporting

Furthermore, users can explore heritages short list card view, presenting key data in a concise format. For those seeking detailed information, a convenient Details link button "**More Details**" is available, seamlessly transitioning users to a comprehensive data view.

Home Dashboard Inventory Viewer Map Viewer Reporting Help

Cultural Heritage Inventory of Bangladesh (CHIB)

English Bangla

Heritage Information

Section-1: Identification of the element

Heritage Location

Division: Dhaka
 District: Tangail
 Upazila:

Details Address:
 Geolocation(Latitude):
 Geolocation(Longitude):

Community Category: Others
 Community: Manasamangal Performers

Name of the Heritage, (as used by the community or group concerned)
 Beillar Nachari/Lachari (Behular Nachari)

Short title of the Heritage, (maximally informative with reference to relevant heritage area)
 In Tangail district of Bangladesh popular folk performance of snake goddess Manasa is called Beillar Nachari/Lachari (Behular Nachari). In Tangail region BeillarNachari/Lachari narrative is performed by Muslims of marginalized communities. This kind of folk-theatre is mostly performed on the occasion of Manasa Puja in the month of Srabon, or on Srabon Shonkranti. These ritual performances are arranged for freedom from the fear of snakes, and for good luck. Performers charge 8 to 10 thousand taka for one night's performance.

Concerned Community(ies)/Group(s), (who recognize the element as part of their cultural heritage)

Figure 2.6: Details View (part-1)

Domains of the Heritage (applicable fields)

Oral Traditions and Expressions
 Performing Arts
 Social Customs and Traditions
 Knowledge and Practices related to Nature and Universe
 Traditional Craftsmanship
 Suggested Domain

Section-2: Characteristics of the element

Practitioner(s)/performer(s) directly involved in the representation or practice of the Heritage (including roles, name, age, gender, social status, and/or professional category etc.)

For most performers it is an alternative profession, as they are mainly landless labour, masons, carpenter, etc. The faith-healers, or 'ojhas' are well-respected organic medicine practitioners. Men play the role of women.

Other tradition bearers (individuals/groups and their roles)

'Ojha' or faith-healers play a pivotal role in these ritual performances. The role of the pledge-taking householder is significant in this practice, as they arrange the entire ritual.

Language(s), register(s), speech level(s) involved

Bangla, in the regional dialect of Tangail region.

Associated tangible elements used (if any)

BeillarNachari dancers usually wear everyday clothes. The main garment is a white dhoti, white or colored Punjabi, and waist band. Other participants wear dhoti, orinocloth, and white vests. Chukris wear sarees and blouses. Chukria adorn wigs, and use makeup. A terracotta 'ghot', or ritual pot representing Manasa is used for worship. Venue: Beillar Nachari is performed by making a performance space in the temple / large ground / house yard. Instrument / musical instruments: harmonium, khol or mridanga, congo, cymbal, flute, cornet, flute etc. Instruments are used. Rituals / Food : Vegetarian food like - khichuri, pies, daichira, ghant (curry cooked with various vegetables), luchi, sweets, different kinds of fruits, batasa, flower-belpata, tulsi tree etc. At the end of the performance, refreshments (Batasa) are given to the devotees/audiences. Rituals / Food : Vegetarian food like - khichuri, pies, daichira, ghant (curry cooked with various vegetables), luchi, sweets, different kinds of fruits, batasa, flower-belpata, tulsi tree etc. At the end of the song performance, refreshments (Batasa) are given to the devotees/audiences

How are women and people of other genders associated with this Heritage?

Women and person of the third gender participate in the performance as dohars (chorus) and chukris (men cross-dressing in female roles). Besides, women participate in ritualistic activities.

Division of labour during the practice of this Heritage

Remuneration is paid depending on participation in the performance. For example a doyari (joker) charges Taka 1500-2000 per night and chukri charges Taka 1000-1200.

Elements to which other customary practices or practices may be connected or accessed in any respect of the heritage (if any)

Not Applicable

Figure 2.7: Details View (part-2)

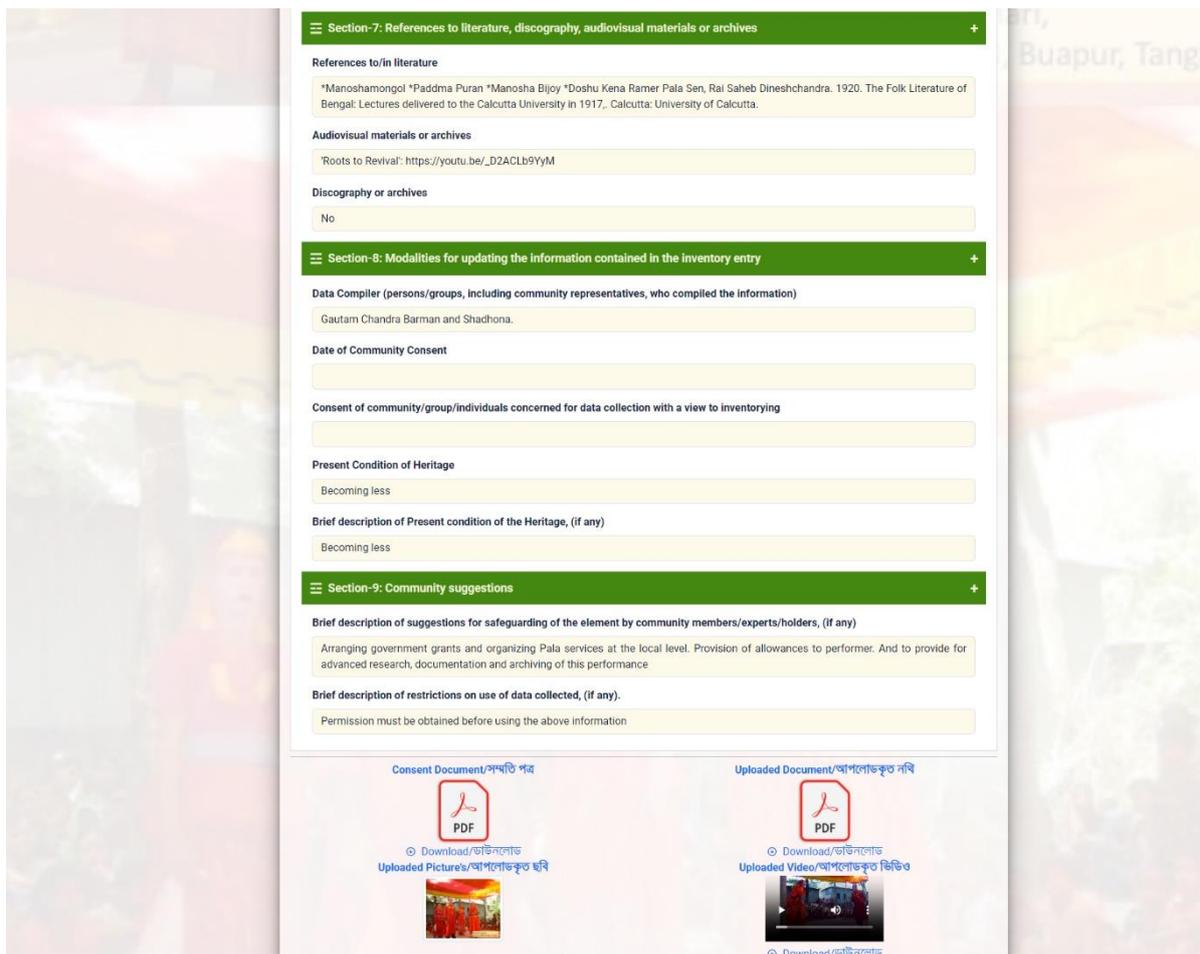


Figure 2.8: Details View (part-3)

The Details Data View provides users with a comprehensive and in-depth exploration of cultural heritage information. Within this view, users can access a wealth of detailed content, including Consent Documents, Uploaded Documents, Pictures, and Videos associated with the specific heritage item. This comprehensive approach ensures that users can delve deeply into the historical and cultural context of each heritage element, fostering a richer understanding and appreciation. The inclusion of diverse media types, from documents to images and videos, aims to provide a multifaceted and immersive experience, allowing users to engage with the cultural heritage in a meaningful and comprehensive manner.

2.5 Help

The Help Menu serves as a valuable resource within our cultural heritage preservation platform, offering users the guidance they need for a seamless experience. Here, users can access a detailed User Manual that provides comprehensive instructions on operating the application, ensuring a smooth navigation and utilization of features. Additionally, the Help Menu includes a Guideline section, offering step-by-step instructions on adding new heritage information. This ensures that users, whether enthusiasts, researchers, or contributors, can effortlessly contribute to the platform, enriching the cultural heritage database. This multifaceted Help Menu aims to empower users with the information and tools they need to actively engage with and contribute to the preservation of Bangladesh's rich cultural heritage.

3 Usage Guidelines

3.1 User Registration

Embark on an enriching cultural journey by registering on Heritage Hub, where the preservation and celebration of Bangladesh's cultural richness begin with a straightforward and secure process. To start, the user needs an email address and a robust password, ensuring the security of their account. Confirm the password for an additional layer of protection. Tailor the Heritage Hub experience by selecting the user group, offering personalized insights into the cultural legacy. Enhance the profile by providing the name, designation, organization name, and address. Foster connections by choosing a community from existing options or adding a new one. Specify the nationality and provide identification details like NID/Birth ID/Passport. Ensure seamless communication by including the phone and mobile numbers. Geographically position by selecting the division, district, and upazila. Complete the registration by adding the address and a brief biography, inviting the user to actively contribute to and engage with the cultural wealth of Bangladesh.



Figure 3.1: User Menu

A screenshot of the 'User Registration' form. The form has a green header with the title 'User Registration' and a close button. A note at the top states: 'Note: If you want to register as a 'Admin/Approver/Moderator' user, you must require a administrative approval by CHIB system admin.' The form contains several input fields: Email*, Password*, Confirm Password*, Name*, Designation, Organization Name, Organization Address, Community (dropdown), Nationality* (pre-filled with 'Bangladeshi'), Division* (dropdown), NID/Passport, District* (dropdown), Phone No., Upazila* (dropdown), Mobile No.*, and Address*. There is also a 'Brief Biography of Use' text area. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Back to Login' and 'Register'.

Figure 3.2: User Registration Form

The Heritage Hub platform accommodates three distinct user roles: Contributor, Moderator, and Approver. Contributors have the privilege to add new heritage information to the platform, providing a diverse and dynamic range of content. Moderators play a pivotal role by moderating the contributed data, ensuring its accuracy and completeness. They have the authority to recommend adjustments or improvements. The final step involves Approvers, who review and approve data based on the recommendations provided by Moderators, ensuring a comprehensive and validated collection of heritage information on the platform. This tiered system ensures a collaborative and thorough approach to curating the heritage database.

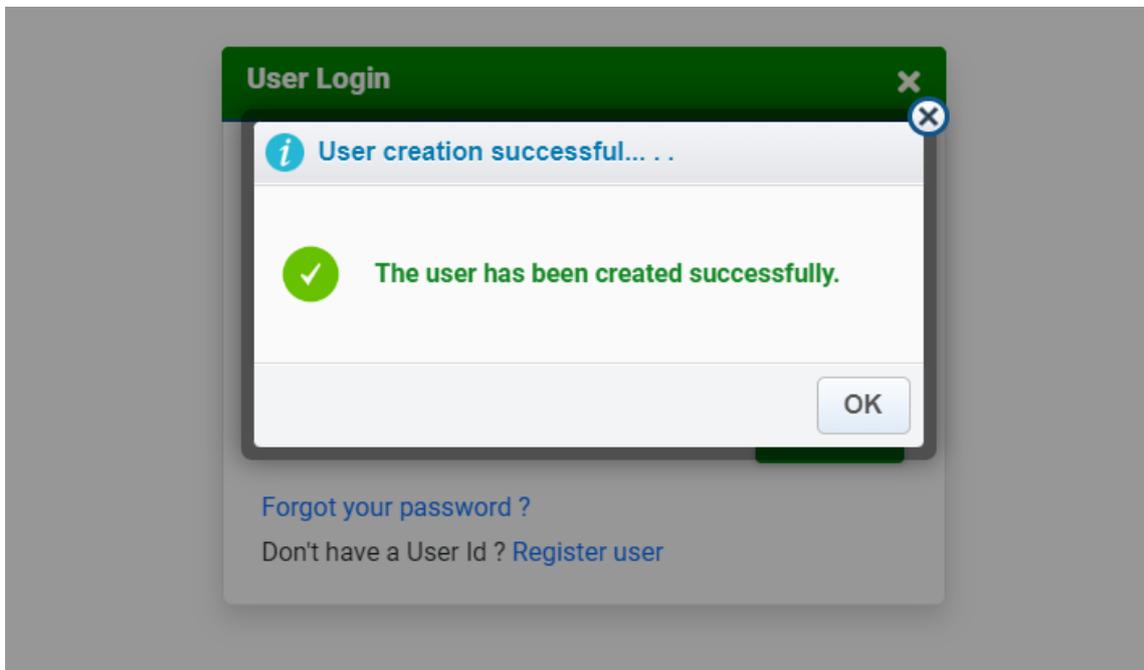


Figure 3.3: Registration Success Confirmation Message

3.2 Login

Accessing this system requires users to log in using their registered user ID/ email and password. User have the option to check the "Remember me?" box to store their login credentials securely. If they ever forget their password, a password recovery process can be initiated by clicking on the "Forgot your password?" link.

If users would like to register as new users, they can do so with ease by going to the registration form, which they can reach by choosing the "Register as a new user" option. With the added benefit of password recovery for peace of mind, this simple login and registration process guarantees a user-friendly experience.



Figure 3.4: User Menu

Figure 3.5: Login

3.3 Inventory Entry

The inventory entry system offers three distinct sub-menus for adding new cultural heritages, allowing users to input information for intangible, tangible, and natural heritage on dedicated entry pages. This structured approach ensures that the specific characteristics of each type of heritage are accurately captured and preserved.

3.3.1.1 Intangible

The "Intangible" category encompasses a range of features designed to capture diverse information. These include:

- Section-1: Identification
- Section-2: Characteristics
- Section-3: State (viability)
- Section-4: Documentation/Consent
- Section-5: Resource Person
- Section-6: Safeguarding
- Section-7: References
- Section-8: Modalities
- Section-9: Suggestions
- Section-10: Upload Document

Each section within the "Intangible" category is meticulously designed to gather precise and relevant information, ensuring that every aspect of the intangible heritage entry is thoroughly documented. Section-1 focuses on the identification of the heritage, capturing its name, origin, and historical significance. Section-2 delves into the characteristics, detailing its unique features, cultural relevance, and forms of expression. Section-3 assesses the current state and viability, evaluating the risks and challenges to its preservation. Section-4 addresses documentation and consent, ensuring ethical compliance and proper authorizations. Section-5 identifies key resource persons who hold knowledge about the heritage. Section-6 outlines safeguarding measures, specifying actions needed to protect and sustain the heritage. Section-7 provides references to sources, enhancing the credibility of the entry. Section-8 discusses the modalities of transmission, exploring how the heritage is passed down through generations. Section-9 offers suggestions for further action, and Section-10 allows for the upload of supporting documents, ensuring that the entry is comprehensive and well-supported.

3.3.1.2 Section 1: Identification

The "Identification" section facilitates the input of crucial details for intangible heritage entries, covering aspects such as Heritage Location, Community, Name of the Heritage, Concerned Community(ies)/Group(s), Physical location(s), Short description of the Heritage, and Domain of the Heritage. To enhance user efficiency, a **"Save and Next"** button is included, enabling the preservation of entered data while seamlessly progressing to the next section for additional information.

It is noted that users have the ability to switch between languages, with both English and Bangla forms readily available.

The screenshot displays the 'Heritage Information Collection Form' in English. At the top, there are language toggle buttons for 'English' and 'Bangla'. The form is organized into a sidebar on the left with sections 1 through 10, and a main content area on the right. Section 1, 'Identification of the Element', is currently active and contains the following fields:

- Heritage Location:** Includes dropdown menus for Division, District, and Upazila, and text input fields for Details Address, Geolocation (Latitude), and Geolocation (Longitude).
- Select Community Category:** A dropdown menu.
- Select Community:** A dropdown menu.
- Name of the Heritage, (as used by the community or group concerned):** A text input field.
- Short title of the Heritage, (maximally informative with reference to relevant heritage area):** A text input field.
- Concerned Community(ies)/Group(s), (who recognize the element as part of their cultural heritage):** A text input field.
- Physical location(s) of the element/how often it is practiced:** A text input field.
- Short description of the Heritage, (preferably within 250 words):** A large text input area.
- Domain of the Heritage (select one or more/suggest alternative domain):** A list of radio button options: Oral Traditions and Expressions, Performing Arts, Social Customs and Traditions, Knowledge and Practices related to Nature and Universe, Traditional Craftsmanship, and Suggested Domain.

A 'Save & Next>>' button is positioned at the bottom right of the form.

Figure 3.6: Section-1

3.3.1.3 Section 2: Characteristics

The "Characteristics" section comprehensively captures key facets of the intangible heritage, encompassing details such as practitioners/performers and their roles, names, ages, genders, and professional categories, along with other tradition bearers and associated tangible elements. It delves into the linguistic aspects, including language(s), register(s), and speech level(s), and explores the involvement of women and individuals of diverse genders in the heritage. Additionally, the division of labor, connections to other customary practices, modes of transmission within the community, and involvement of concerned organizations, including non-governmental entities, are systematically documented, providing a holistic understanding of the heritage's characteristics.

Intangible Cultural

Section-1: Identification

Section-2: Characteristics

Section-3: State (viability)

Section-4: Documentation/Consent

Section-5: Resource Person

Section-6: Safeguarding

Section-7: References

Section-8: Modalities

Section-9: Suggestions

Section-10: Upload Document

Section-2: Characteristics of the Element

- Practitioners(s)/performer(s) directly involved in the representation or practice of the Heritage (including roles, name, age, gender, social status, and/or professional category etc.)
- Other tradition bearers (individuals/groups and their roles)
- Language(s), register(s), speech level(s) involved
- Associated tangible elements used (if any)
- How are women and people of other genders associated with this Heritage?
- Division of labour during the practice of this Heritage
- Elements to which other customary practices or practices may be connected or accessed in any respect of the heritage (if any)
- Modes of transmission to others in the community
- Organizations concerned (non-governmental organizations and others)

Back to Previous

Save & Next>>

Figure 3.7: Section-2

3.3.1.4 Section 3: State (viability)

The "State (viability)" section assesses the threats to the enactment of the intangible heritage, presenting various options including Yes, No, Urgent Safeguard Needed, and specific challenges such as Resistance from Religious Parties and Other Organizations, Modern Machineries and Urbanization, Industrialization and Modern Technology, and more. Users can choose from a range of options that address threats such as religious instability, adoption of DJ culture, diminishing faith in rituals, and security concerns. The section also prompts the user to provide a detailed description of the threats to enactment, transmission, and associated tangible elements and resources. Additionally, it inquires about the viability of associated intangible elements and whether any safeguarding measures have been implemented to preserve the heritage practices.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Intangible Cultural" with a sidebar on the left containing ten sections: Section-1: Identification, Section-2: Characteristics, Section-3: State (viability) (highlighted), Section-4: Documentation/Consent, Section-5: Resource Person, Section-6: Safeguarding, Section-7: References, Section-8: Modalities, Section-9: Suggestions, and Section-10: Upload Document. The main content area for Section 3, "Section-3: State of the Element (viability)", contains several checkboxes and text input fields:

- Threats to the enactment (if any): Includes a dropdown menu with "-- Select Threat --".
- Enactment Threats Description: A large text input field.
- Threats to the transmission (if any): A large text input field.
- Threat to associated tangible elements and resources (if any): A large text input field.
- Viability of associated intangible elements (if any): A large text input field.
- Have been taken any safeguarding measures to preserve this Heritage practices? (if any): A large text input field.

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: "Back to Previous" and "Save & Next>>".

Figure 3.8: Section-3

3.3.1.5 Section 4: Documentation/ Consent

The "Documentation/Consent" section is vital for ensuring that the necessary legal and ethical protocols are followed. This section provides space for recording documentation related to the intangible heritage and obtaining consent from the relevant community or individuals involved. Users can upload scanned consent forms, legal documents, or any other relevant paperwork to support the heritage entry. This ensures that the documentation is properly maintained and that the heritage entry complies with any applicable legal or cultural guidelines.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Intangible Cultural". On the left is a vertical sidebar with ten sections: Section-1: Identification, Section-2: Characteristics, Section-3: State (viability), Section-4: Documentation/Consent (highlighted with a white arrow), Section-5: Resource Person, Section-6: Safeguarding, Section-7: References, Section-8: Modalities, Section-9: Suggestions, and Section-10: Upload Document. The main content area is for Section 4, titled "Section-4: Data Gathering/Documentation, Consent and Preparation of Inventory entries". It contains two checkboxes: "Consent of community/group/individuals concerned for data collection with a view to inventorying" and "Restrictions on use of collected data, (if any)". Below each checkbox is a large text input field. At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Back to Previous" and "Save & Next>>".

Figure 3.9: Section-4

3.3.1.6 Section 5: Resource Person

The "Resource Person" section allows users to input details about individuals who possess significant knowledge or expertise regarding the intangible heritage. Information such as the name, contact details, role, and level of expertise of each resource person can be entered here. This section ensures that there is a direct link to knowledgeable individuals who can provide further insights or assist in the preservation and promotion of the heritage.

Intangible Cultural

Section-1: Identification ⓘ

Section-2: Characteristics ⓘ

Section-3: State (viability) ⓘ

Section-4: Documentation/Consent ⓘ

Section-5: Resource Person ⓘ

Section-6: Safeguarding ⓘ

Section-7: References ⓘ

Section-8: Modalities ⓘ

Section-9: Suggestions ⓘ

Section-10: Upload Document ⓘ

Section-5: Resource Person

Data provider/Resource person (persons/groups, community representatives)

Date of Collection

DD-MM-YYYY

Place(s) of data collection

Back to Previous

Save & Next>>

Figure 3.10: Section-5

3.3.1.7 Section 6: Safeguarding

The "Safeguarding" section is dedicated to documenting measures that have been or could be taken to protect and preserve the intangible heritage. Users can record existing safeguarding initiatives, propose new measures, or highlight the need for additional support or resources. This section is crucial for developing strategies to ensure the long-term viability of the heritage, addressing threats, and engaging with relevant stakeholders for effective safeguarding efforts.

Section-1: Identification ⓘ

Section-2: Characteristics ⓘ

Section-3: State (viability) ⓘ

Section-4: Documentation/Consent ⓘ

Section-5: Resource Person ⓘ

Section-6: Safeguarding ⓘ

Section-7: References ⓘ

Section-8: Modalities ⓘ

Section-9: Suggestions ⓘ

Section-10: Upload Document ⓘ

Section-6: Safeguarding Techniques

Existing safeguarding techniques adopted by the community for the safeguarding of the Heritage

Suggestions for safeguarding of the Heritage from the community

Back to Previous

Save & Next>>

Figure 3.11: Section-6

3.3.1.8 Section 7: References

The "References" section allows users to list bibliographical references, sources of information, or any other documentation that supports the intangible heritage entry. This section is important for verifying the authenticity of the information provided and for guiding future researchers or practitioners who wish to learn more about the heritage.

The screenshot shows a web interface for 'Intangible Cultural' with a sidebar on the left containing ten sections: Section-1: Identification, Section-2: Characteristics, Section-3: State (viability), Section-4: Documentation/Consent, Section-5: Resource Person, Section-6: Safeguarding, Section-7: References (highlighted), Section-8: Modalities, Section-9: Suggestions, and Section-10: Upload Document. The main content area is titled 'Section-7: References to Literature, Discography, Audiovisual Materials or Archives'. It features three checkboxes: 'References to/in literature', 'Audiovisual materials or archives', and 'Discography or archives', each followed by a large text input field. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Back to Previous' and 'Save & Next>>'.

Figure 3.12: Section-7

3.3.1.9 Section 8: Modalities

The "Modalities" section provides space for users to outline the methods, techniques, or practices associated with the intangible heritage. This includes details on how the heritage is practiced, transmitted, or maintained within the community. Users can document traditional practices, ceremonies, rituals, or any other relevant modalities that are integral to the heritage.

The screenshot shows a web interface for 'Intangible Cultural' with a sidebar on the left containing ten sections: Section-1: Identification, Section-2: Characteristics, Section-3: State (viability), Section-4: Documentation/Consent, Section-5: Resource Person, Section-6: Safeguarding, Section-7: References, Section-8: Modalities (highlighted), Section-9: Suggestions, and Section-10: Upload Document. The main content area is titled 'Section-8: Modalities for updating the Information contained in the Inventory entry'. It features four checkboxes: 'Data Compiler (persons/groups, including community representatives, who compiled the information)', 'Date of Community Consent', 'Consent of community/group/individuals concerned for data collection with a view to inventoring', and 'Present Condition of Heritage'. The 'Date of Community Consent' field has a date input 'DD-MM-YYYY'. The 'Present Condition of Heritage' field has a dropdown menu with the option '--- Select Condition ---'. The 'Brief description of Present condition of the Heritage, (if any)' field has a text input area. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Back to Previous' and 'Save & Next>>'.

Figure 3.13: Section-8

3.3.1.10 Section 9: Suggestions

The "Suggestions" section invites users to provide recommendations or feedback on how the intangible heritage entry process can be improved. This can include suggestions for additional fields, improvements to existing sections, or general comments on the inventory system. This section is an opportunity for users to contribute to the ongoing enhancement of the heritage documentation process.

The screenshot shows a web interface for 'Intangible Cultural' with a sidebar on the left containing sections 1 through 10. Section 9, 'Community Suggestions', is the active section. It features two text input fields, each with a checkbox. The first checkbox is for 'Brief description of suggestions for safeguarding of the element by community members/experts/holders, (if any)'. The second checkbox is for 'Brief description of restrictions on use of data collected, (if any)'. At the bottom of the form are two buttons: 'Back to Previous' and 'Save & Next>>'.

Figure 3.14: Section-9

3.3.1.11 Section 10: Upload Document

The "Upload Document" section facilitates the inclusion of essential files and media to enrich the intangible heritage entry. Users can upload a Consent Document in PDF format, if available, with a maximum size limit of 10MB. Similarly, the section allows for the upload of Heritage Details Document in PDF format, also with a maximum size of 10MB. Additionally, users can enhance the information with visual elements by uploading Heritage Images, limited to a maximum number of 3 with maximum size of 5MB per image. For a more immersive experience, the option to Upload a Video is provided, with a maximum file size of 250MB, enabling users to capture and share dynamic aspects of the heritage.

Note: Uploading large files (doc/pdf/image/video) may take longer than expected or could fail to upload, due to your current internet speed. To avoid potential issues, we recommend using a faster internet connection or reducing the file size before uploading.

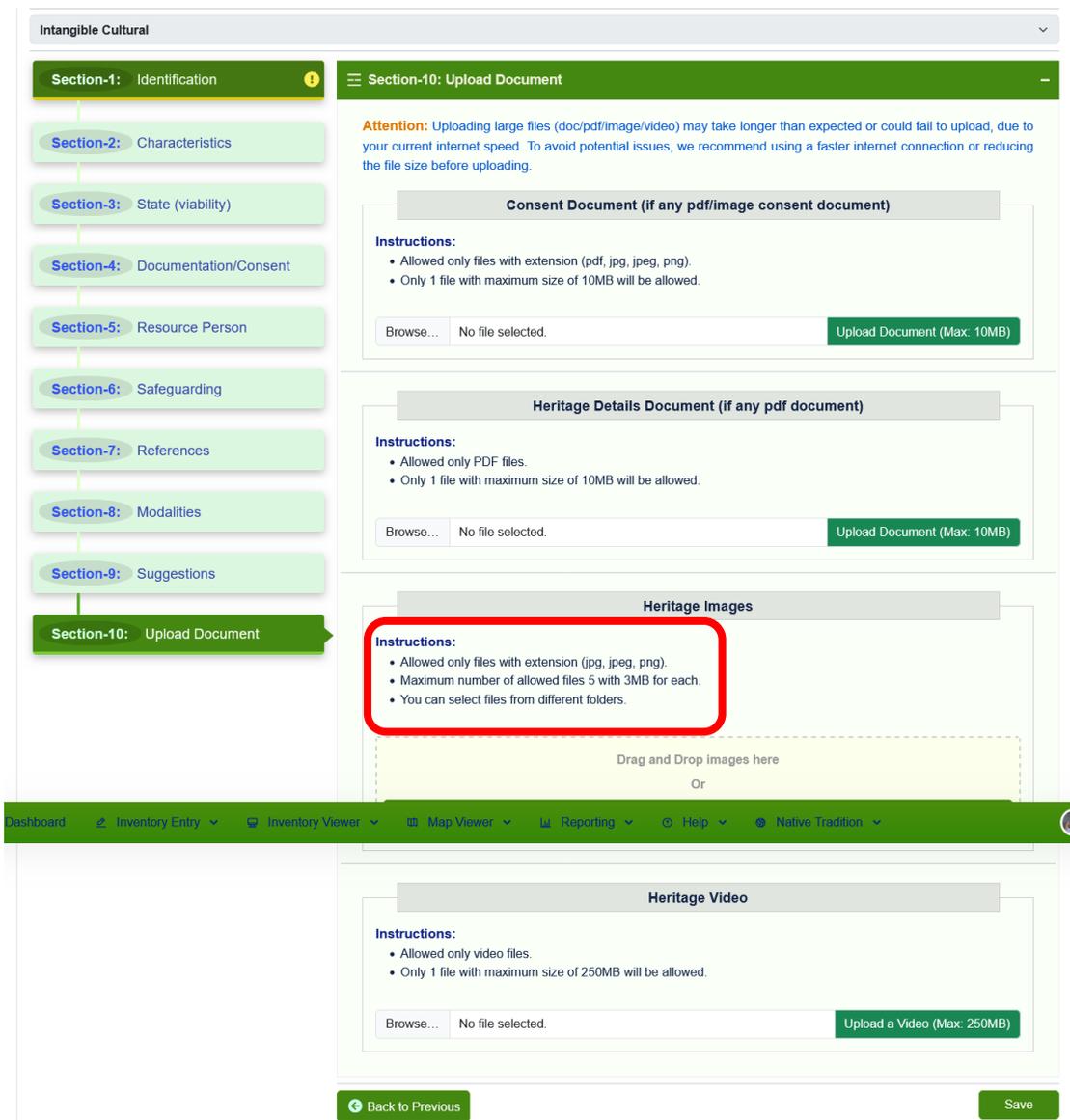


Figure 3.15: Section-10

To streamline the data entry process and ensure completeness, a "**Save and Final Submit**" button is provided, allowing users to save their progress and, when ready, submit the entire entry for a comprehensive and conclusive record of the intangible heritage information.

4 Heritage Hub of Bangladesh App

Introducing the Heritage Hub of Bangladesh app—a simple and convenient way to explore a world of cultural heritage! This app is designed to offer users an easy and enjoyable experience, making it effortless to discover and interact with a wide range of cultural legacies. With a clean and intuitive interface, the Heritage Hub app allows users to smoothly navigate through different heritage categories, including intangible, tangible, and natural heritage.

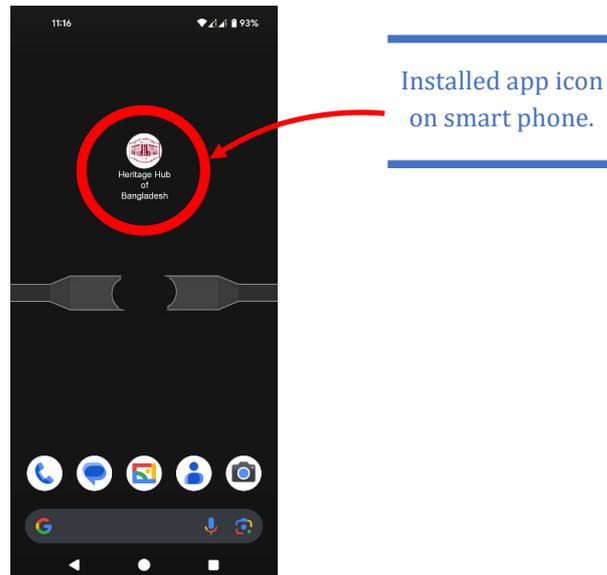


Figure 4.1: App Icon

The Heritage Hub App greets users with a carefully designed starting interface that blends functionality with aesthetics.

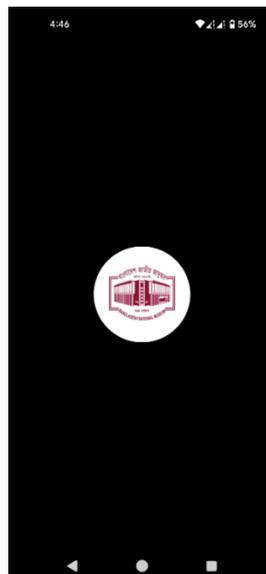


Figure 4.2: App Initialization

The starting interface features a clean and user-friendly design, ensuring a smooth onboarding experience. Intuitive icons and streamlined navigation paths guide users through the app's various features, making heritage exploration both easy and enjoyable.



Figure 4.3: Get Started

Upon launch, users are welcomed by an elegant home screen with an intuitive navigation menu, providing easy access to various heritage categories, including intangible, tangible, and natural heritage. The app's visually engaging design highlights curated content, inviting users to explore the rich tapestry of cultural legacies at their fingertips.



Figure 4.4: App Dashboard (part-1)

The Dashboard of the Heritage Hub App is carefully designed to give users a clear and efficient overview of heritage data. The bar chart and summary panel provide a quick look at key statistics and highlights, giving users an easy way to see the rich cultural content in the app. This panel serves as a helpful starting point, showing important information at a glance. Alongside the summary panel is the distributed data table, organized by Division, which neatly arranges heritage information. This feature

ensures that the app's extensive cultural content is presented in an organized and easy-to-understand way.

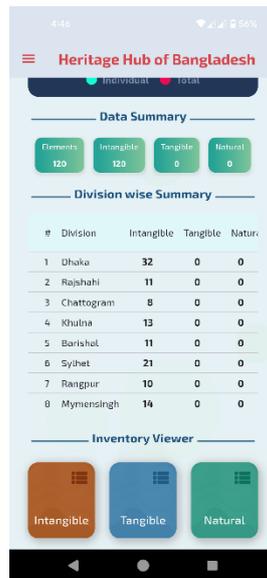


Figure 4.5: App Dashboard (part-2)

The app navigation menu provides users with a clean and organized interface, offering easy access to different sections of the app. The menu features intuitive icons and expandable categories, ensuring smooth navigation through various heritage options. Its user-friendly design enhances the overall app experience, making it simple for users to explore and interact with the app's content.

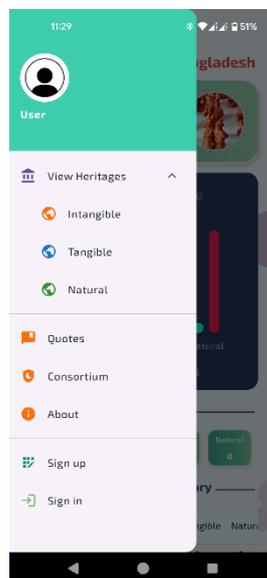


Figure 4.6: App Navigation Bar (public mode)

The "View Heritages" section of the Heritage Hub App allows users to explore approved cultural heritage data that is available for public viewing. This feature categorizes heritages into three main types: intangible, tangible, and natural, enabling users to easily navigate and explore each category. Users can browse through heritage content in a structured, section-wise format, making it simple to find and access specific information. Additionally, any attachments associated with the heritages, such as images, documents, or videos, are also viewable, providing a richer and more detailed experience. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant cultural information is easily accessible and well-organized for users.

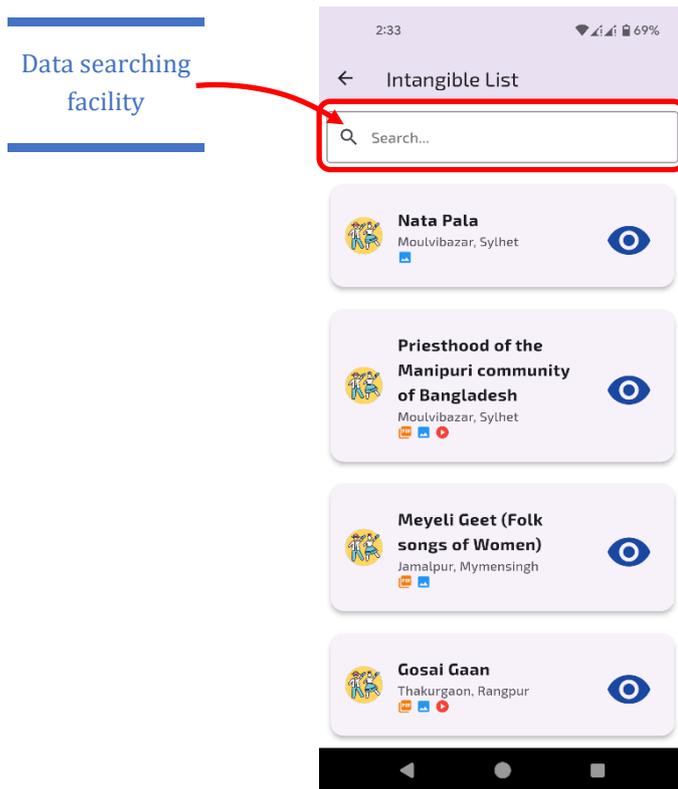


Figure 4.7: Intangible List (approved)



Figure 4.8: Attachment's Indicator

The entry is visually represented with icons indicating the availability of various attachments: a PDF document, an image gallery, and a video. These icons suggest that users can access detailed written content, visual imagery, and multimedia related to this heritage. Additionally, the eye icon signifies that this entry is available for public viewing in details, allowing users to explore and engage with the cultural heritage through multiple forms of media.

To view detailed information about any heritage site, simply tap on the blue “eye” icon, which will open a detail widget displaying data across ten sections. These sections include: the identification of the heritage element, its characteristics, and its current state or viability. Additionally, the widget provides information on data gathering and documentation, including consent and the preparation of inventory entries. It also details resource persons involved, safeguarding techniques, and references to relevant literature, discography, audiovisual materials, or archives. The final sections cover the modalities for updating the inventory entry, community suggestions, and a feature for uploading related documents.

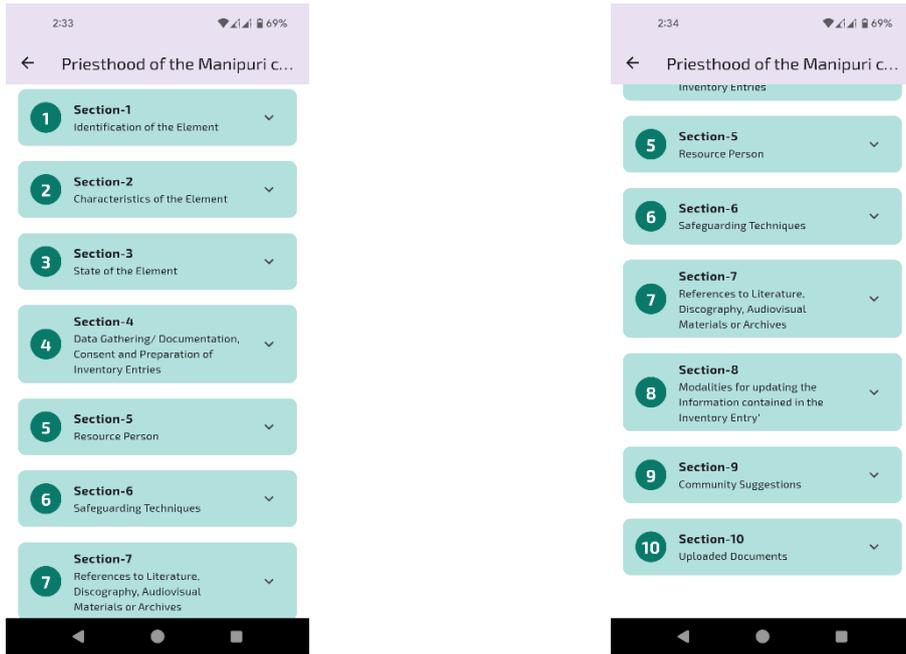


Figure 4.9: Section wise Detail View of a Heritage

To view detailed information, tap on any accordion panel, and it will expand as shown below:

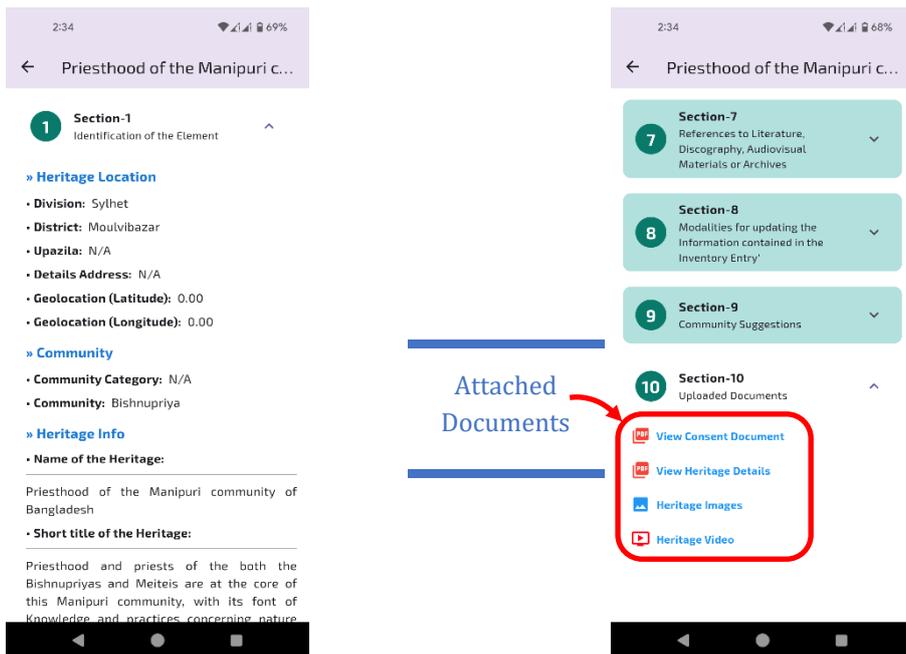


Figure 4.10: Expanded View of a Heritage with Attachments

Users can attach up to four types of categorical files. For the **Consent Document**, a single file can be uploaded in PDF, JPG, JPEG, or PNG format. The **Heritage Details** section allows for the attachment of a PDF file only. In the **Heritage Images** section, users can upload up to 5 files in JPG, JPEG, or PNG format, with each file having a maximum size of 3MB, and files can be selected from different folders. For the **Heritage Video**, users can attach a single video file, with a maximum size of 250MB.

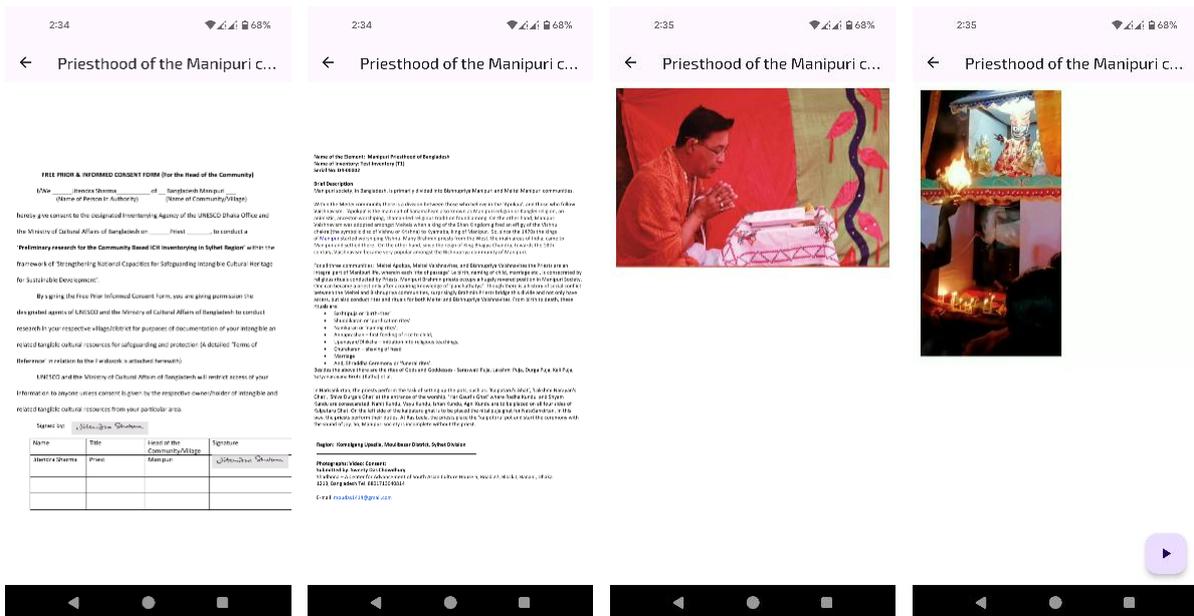
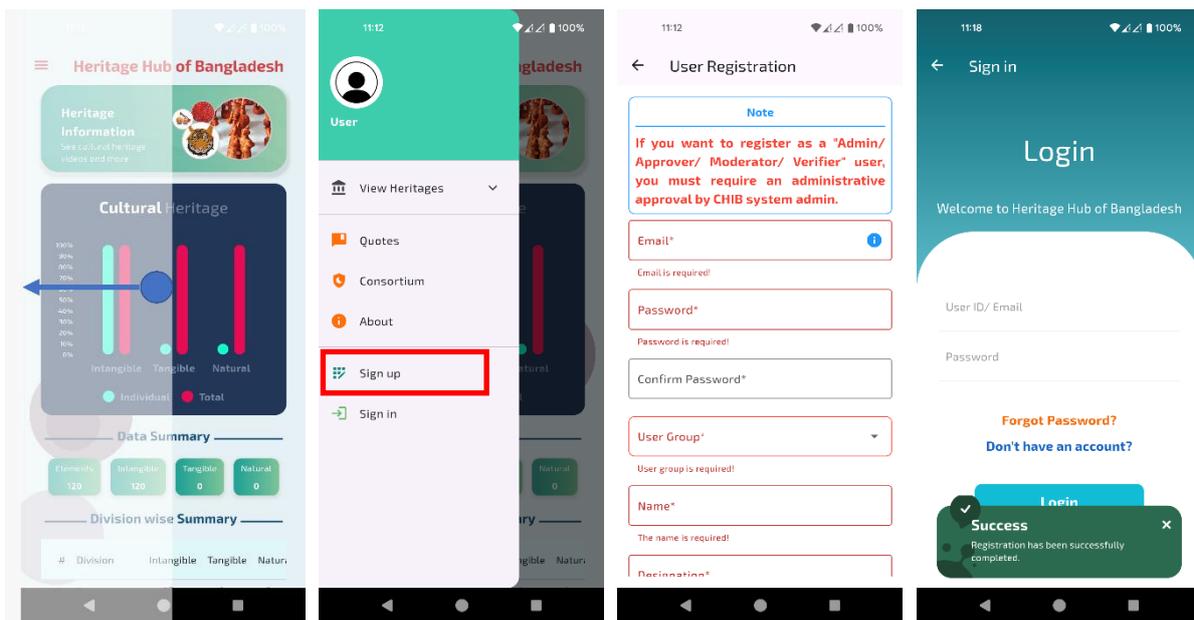


Figure 4.11: Viewing of Attached Documents

To explore more features of the HeritageHub Bangladesh app, you need to log in. If you're a new user, you'll need to register first. To do so, swipe from the far left of the screen to the right to open the navigation drawer, then select the "Sign Up" option.



Swipe to Open Navigation Drawer

Sign up Menu

Registration Form with Required Fields Indicator

Success Notification of User Registration

Figure 4.12: Figures of User Registration Process

To register as a new user on the HeritageHub Bangladesh app, you need to provide some essential information. Start by entering your email address and creating a strong password, which you'll need to confirm. You'll also need to select your user group and provide your full name. If applicable, include your designation, organization name, and organization address. Additionally, you can choose your community from the available options. Specify your nationality and enter your NID or Passport

number, followed by your phone and mobile numbers. You'll also need to select your division, district, and upazila, and provide your complete address. Finally, include a brief biography to complete your registration.

After completing the registration, tap the "**Submit**" button. If your registration is successful, you'll be directed to the login page and receive a success notification. If the registration is unsuccessful, a non-success notification will be displayed.

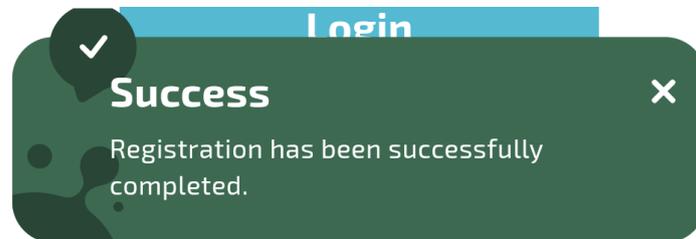


Figure 4.13: Successful Message

Now you are able to Sign in to the app. Open navigation drawer and tap on Sign in menu.

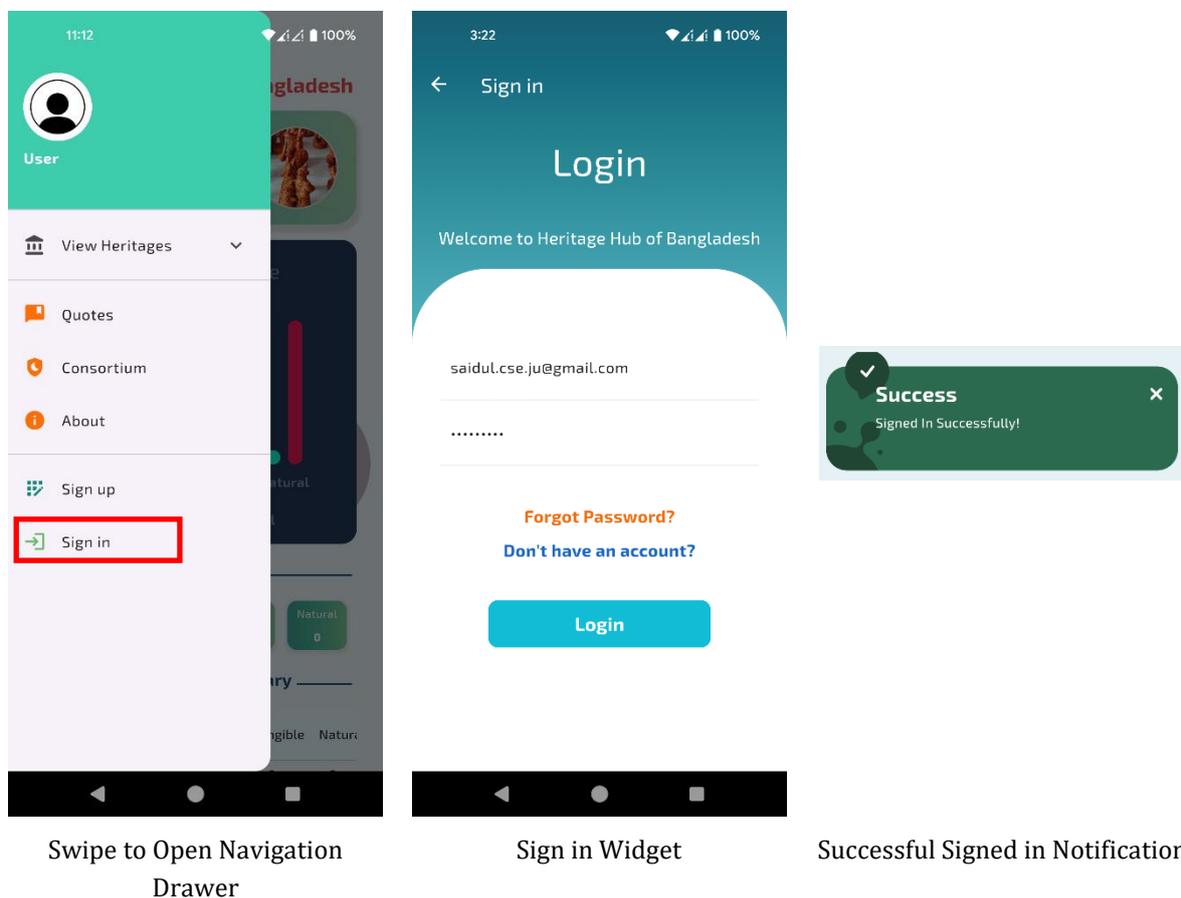
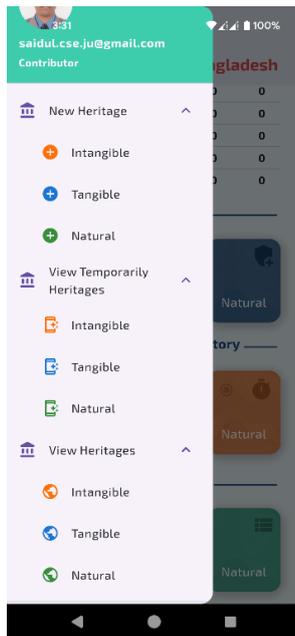


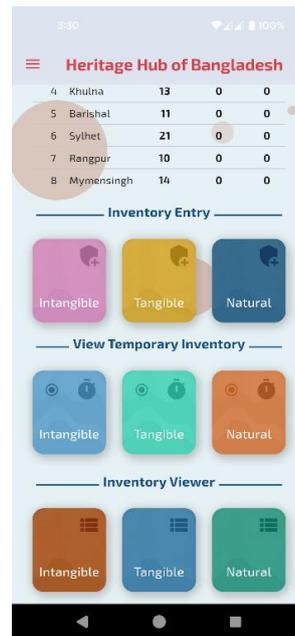
Figure 4.14: Figures of Sign in Process

After a successful login, users will gain access to additional features, including the ability to add new heritages such as Intangible, Tangible, and Natural. Users can also view heritages that have been temporarily added. These new features will be visible in both the navigation menu and the dashboard menu for easy access. On the Dashboard page, users will find multiple sections designed for smooth operations. The Inventory Entry section allows users to add new cultural heritages. The View Temporary Inventory section lets users view cultural heritages that have been temporarily added,

with the option to update them later. The Inventory Viewer section is used to view approved or published cultural heritages.



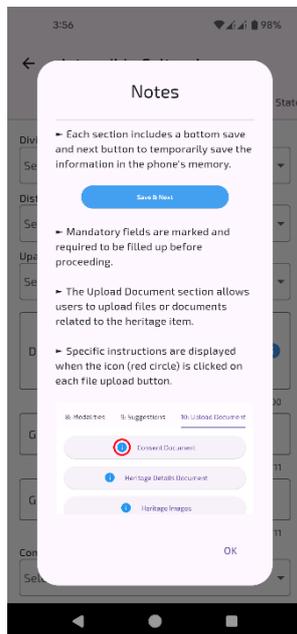
New Items in Navigation Drawer



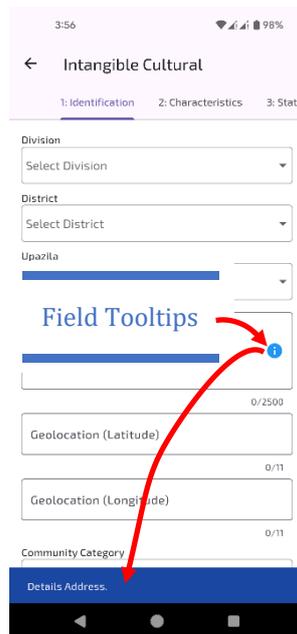
New Items in Dashboard

Figure 4.15: Figures of New Items

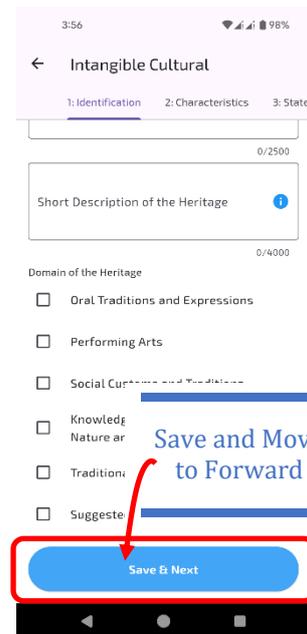
Let's discuss how to add new cultural heritage information. First, navigate to the Inventory Entry section on the Dashboard. Then, tap on either Intangible, Tangible, or Natural depending on the type of heritage you want to add. This will guide you through the process of entering the relevant details for the selected heritage category.



Short Guidelines in Popup



Section-1 (Part-1)



Section-1 (Part-2)

Figure 4.16: Add New Inventory Form

When a new blank form opens, a short guideline will appear to assist the user. This guideline will provide instructions on how to add information, how to temporarily save the entered data, and how to move to the next section of the form. This ensures a smooth and informed process for adding new cultural heritage details. Here are all the sections:

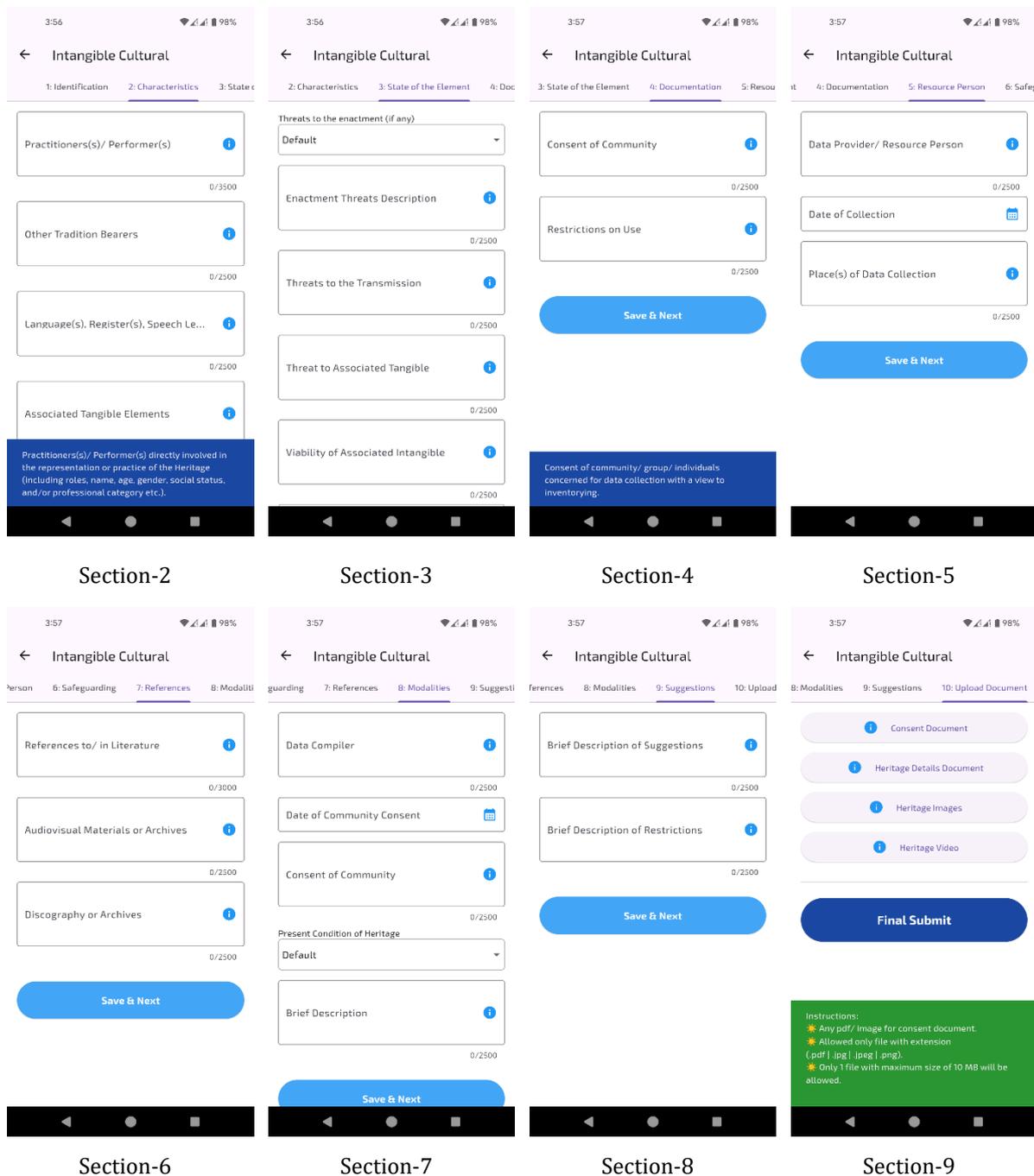


Figure 4.17: Figures of Entry Form Sections

Section 10, Upload Document, is the most crucial part of the form, where you can attach necessary files such as Consent Documents, Heritage Details, Heritage Images, and Heritage Videos. Once all the required documents are uploaded, use the Final Submit button to submit the data to the database server via the API.