

Chapter 1 : Bengali novels - Wikipedia

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Pre-Partition era[edit] Before , events like Partition of Bengal in , Foundation of Muslim League in and Unification of Bengali in inspired the Muslim community of Dhaka to establish a new identity in the horizon of literature. The main themes of most of the novels in this era were Muslim society, beliefs, and orthodoxy. Then Kazi Imdadul Huq sprinkled a new wave. His famous novel Abdullah was published in periodicals in and it came into book form in He afterwards continued with his own style and wrote Prodip O Patongo and Shahoshika It is well accepted that this type of psychological approach was a first attempt in novels of Bangladesh, though not for the first time in Bengali novels. A progressive novelist Humayun Kabir wrote an English novel, Rivers and Women, which was published in The Bengali form was published in by the name of Nodi O Nari. East Pakistan era[edit] The independence of India and Pakistan from British rule bore more importance for the people of then Bengal. Since then the Bengali speaking community were divided into two parts “ the East and the West Bengal. It turns into the smashing of the millennium-old culture and unity of Bengali nation. Moreover, the existence of language became a great question just after the creation of Pakistan. The West-Pakistan ruling government tried to impose Urdu as the principal language on the Bengali people. But the whole society reacted strongly. This leaves a permanent impression on Bengali literature. It was the foremost successful novel, both from art and reality points of view. Mahbub-ul Alam wrote Mofijon, also published in In the first years of the Pakistan regime the authors mostly took village life as their theme , but they gradually diversified their interests. Newly born urban society began to establish itself as worthy to be literary contents. Along with them political developments also took place in fiction. Then came a whole generation of extraordinary novelists. In this time diversity of contents of the novel was noticeable. Village life was the core theme of a huge number of novels. Sometimes it centered the superstitious village mind or the oppression by the influential groups on the common people, some other times depressed womanhood took this place. Love between men and women in pastoral context were also a subject of many novels. Middle class society began to evolve in this time. Urban life, its problems and complexities, uprising middle-class people, their social context and love in their life started to be portrayed in a good number of novels. But the background of another major event was being prepared in this time. The country began to experience turmoil. The political situation of the country became more and more prominent in the novels also. Then came the historic event of the Bengali Language Movement. The keen eyes of the novelists were nowhere but on this tremendous incident. Other political incidents like the class conflict , socialism, and movement in the cultivators was depicted in the novels like Dui Mohol later on renamed as Alamnagorer Upokotha by Shamsuddin Abul Kalam , Surjo Tumi Sathi by Ahmad Sofa etc. There were some historical novels also. Some novelists favoured psychological complexities. With his unique presentation and language of his own, Syed Waliullah wrote Chander Amabashya and Kando Nodi Kando keeping psychological analysis in the centre. Another trend of novels having emphasis on the sexual behaviours and deviations of the characters began to mark its own place during the sixties. Afterwards came the most memorable days of Bangali nation. After ten month long war Bangalis became independent nation. After the massacre of three million people and huge violation and harassment of womenfolk and loss of property Bangladesh emerged as a secular and democratic nation on 16 December , and Bangladeshi novel enters into a new era. Bangladesh era[edit] Most of the writers who were contributing in the pre-liberation period were also very creative in this period. Rashid Karim wrote novels based on middle-class society and their societal and psychological analysis. Syed Shamsul Haq, commonly known as Syed Huq, wrote a good number of novels along with a huge number of books of other genres. He is always very experimental in both technique and form. Khelaram Khele Ja placed him in great controversy for his open delineation of human sexual behaviour. Liberation war , its consequences, hopeless human existence and analysis of human mind and society take sharp pen-picture. Another powerful writer Shawkat Ali wrote Prodoshe Praakritojon, which is a real representation of the twelfth century Bengali

during King Lakhkhan Sen. Mahmudul Haque wrote Anur Pathshala before liberation war in He wrote Nirapod Tondra, Khelaghar written , published , Kalo Borof written in , published in , and Matir Jahaj written in , published in Ahmad Sofa, wrote novels with different tone. In Onkar he portrayed the suppressed Bangali mind of the pre-liberation period in a very artistic and symbolic way. In Gaavi Brityanto he presents the contemporary picture in a meticulous allegory. Ardhek Nari Ardhek Ishwari, a novel of romantic love , is widely considered as his masterpiece. After the liberation war, freedom fight became a unique subject. New faces appeared in the literary world after the liberation. Selina Hossain started with Jalochchhwas and till now she has authored more than twenty-one novels. She has written novels like Taanaporen on coastal life and natural disaster. Gayatree Sondhya 3 volumes: Choudhury most vividly depicted the unity of Bengal and the articulation of Bengali nationalism in his novel Natun Diganta New Horizon vols. Reason and humanity “these are its two eternal pillars. Its most striking characteristic is its insistent association of work, precept and practice. It appeals not to controversial tests, not to any appearance of sweet reasonableness but to trials in the rough and tumble of life, and it will accept no other judgment. Natun Diganta gives warning against: Later he gradually turned to less serious things. Almost all of his novels are best sellers. A serious poet, essayist and literary researcher Abdul Mannan Syed published his first novel Pariprekshter Dashedi in Hasnat Abdul Hye, arrived with his Suprobhat Bhalobasa. By now he has written at least twenty novels. Along with his other novels he has introduced a different form of novels called biographical. Sultan, Ekjon Aaroj Ali and Novera are example of this form. All of these novels are based on the biographical sketches of giant Bangali characters. She wrote some fifteen novels in the eighties. Her voluminous Bongo Theke Bangla is an epic composition about the past culture and heritage of Bangali nation. In the eighties, Bangladeshi novel got some senior writers who wrote novels for the first time along with some promising young ones. His important later novel is Ekatturer Hridoybhashma. Makbula Manjoor started in the late years of the sixties, but most of her novels came out in the eighties and nineties. Kaler Mondira is one of her most notable work. Rahat Khan wrote novels about middle class city people, their joys and sorrows, love and separation. Akhtaruzzaman Elias , one of the most artistic but least productive writers, wrote only two novels. He has started his journey with Chilekothar Sepai. His most prestigious work Khoabnama , which came out in , is considered a milestone in the history of Bengali novels. Appearance and disappearance of Chars strip of sandy land , their effect on nearby humanity etc. Haripada Datta is also a worthy name. His two-volume novel Ojogor Vol. II chronicles the recent past history very remarkably. His previous novels are Eshane Ognidaho and Ondhokupe Janmothsob. In he wrote an epic volume titled Jonmo Jonmantor. From the early years of the eighties, the arrival of some young novelists who, later on, obtained enough popularity, was heard. The last decade of twentieth century is comparatively fruitful for Bangladeshi novels. Humayun Azad commenced his novelist carrier with Chhappanno Hajar Borgomile in , which was a courageous slap on martial law and dictatorship. In no time the novel brought its writer much name and popularity. Mohammad Nurul Huda , a renowned poet, had also two attempts in novel. Excepting Janmajati and Moinpahar he did not make any third attempt. Akimun Rahman is the first novelist ever in Bengali language in whose writing the untold and unknown secrets of womanhood are getting tongue. Another notable novelist is Nasreen Jahan. Her first novel Urukku arrived with much appreciation. Anisul Hoque , a journalist by profession, has established himself as a renowned writer. His Andhokarer Ekshaw Bachhar presented him a very honourable place but Ma The Mother has given him international reputation. Imtiaz Shamim is also a young but promising name for the novels of recent Bangladesh.

Chapter 2 : Read and Download Bangla Story Books Online Free

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During this period, the Bengali Pandits of Fort William College did the tedious work of translating the text books in Bengali to help teach the British some Indian languages including Bengali. This work played a role in the background in the evolution of Bengali prose. Translating from Sanskrit to Bengali, writing essays on religious topics and publishing magazines were some the areas he focussed on. Another significant contributor of Bengali literature in its early stage was Ishwar Chandra Bandyopadhyaya. This Nil Bidroha lasted for more than a year In The literature world was shaken with this revolt. Dinabandhu Mitra was the writer of this play. This was the first Bengali poem written in blank verse. The story of Meghnad Badh Kabya was borrowed from Hindu epic the Ramayana and deals chiefly the final battle, death and funeral of Meghnad , son of Ravana during the Lanka War. Those who have read it consider this work a world-class epic poem of the modern era. Michael Madhusudan Dutta is also credited with the introduction of sonnets to Bengali literature. He ruled the Bengali literature world for more than a decade "Dutt can also be credited to be a pioneer of the blank verse in Bengali literature. His style was deemed as "Amitrakshar Chhanda". Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay[edit] Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay " is considered one of the leading Bengali novelist and essayist of the 19th century. His first novel Durgeshnandini , considered a benchmark in the history of Bengali literature, was published in Rassundari Devi authored the first full-fledged autobiography in modern Bengali literature in A number of educational institutes also appeared all over the region. Both these developments helped to nurture and advance the modern Bengali literary movement. The Pre-Tagore era also saw an undercurrent of popular literature which was focused on daily life in contemporary Bengal. The prose style, as well as the humour in these works, were often crass, blunt and accessible. These books arguably portrayed contemporary Bengali dialect and popular society effectively, and also incorporated now-extinct music genres such as Khisti, Kheur and Kabiyal gaan by stalwarts like Rupchand Pakhi and Bhola Moyra. Books like these have become rarer since the emergence of Tagore culture, and the burgeoning preference for literary elegance and refinement in Bengali society. Tagore dominated both the Bengali and Indian philosophical and literary scene for decades. His 2, Rabindrasangeets play a pivotal part in defining Bengali culture, both in West Bengal and Bangladesh. He is the author of the national anthems of both India and Bangladesh , both composed in Bengali. Other notable Bengali works of his are Gitanjali , a book of poems for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in , and many short stories and a few novels. It is widely accepted that Bengali Literature accomplished its contemporary look by the writings and influence of Rabindranath. In the fields of Drama and Satire, he influenced and created a very worthy posterity of him in Natyaguru Nurul Momen. Nurul Momen was an educationist, playwright, director, humorist, lawyer, broadcaster, philanthropist and essayist of Bangladesh. He is recognized as the pioneer of modern Bengali drama,"acting as a bridge between earlier and later playwrights in terms of content and style", and even referred to as the "Father of Bangladeshi theater". Kazi Nazrul Islam[edit] Nazrul playing a flute, Chittagong , In the similar category is Kazi Nazrul Islam , who was invited to post-partition Bangladesh as the National Poet he had been suffering from dementia and aphasia since and whose work transcends sectarian boundaries. Adored by Bengalis both in Bangladesh and West Bengal, his work includes 3, songs, known as both as nazrul geeti and "nazrul sangeet". His songs and poems were frequently used during the Bangladesh Liberation War as well. Though he is acknowledged as the rebel poet, Nazrul very effectively contributed in all branches of literature. He wrote poems that light the fire against inequality or injustice and at the same time is known for his poignant romantic poems as well. Nazrul was not only a poet, he was writer, musician, journalist and philosopher. He was sent to jail for his literary works against the then prevailing British rule. Other notable names[edit] Playwrights[edit] After Rabindranath Tagore, two dramatists radically brought about a major change in Bengali theatre. One was Nurul Momen and the other was Bijon Bhattacharya. Nurul Momen created the first modern and experimental plays from East Bengal, which later became East Pakistan and

Bibaran (), the Bengali novel actually started its journey with Durgeshnandini written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in