

Chapter 1 : Sukumar Sen (linguist) | Revolv

Sukumar Sen (16 January - March 3,) was a linguist and literary scholar. He was born at Goyabagan in Kolkata. His father Harendra Nath Sen was a advocate in Burdhaman Court and mother Naliny Debi.

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 "Amtrakshar 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

subsequently, Bangladesh. Nurul Momen , also known as Natyaguru, 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 theatre". Novelists[edit] Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay was one of the most popular novelists of early 20th century whose speciality was exploring the life and suffering of women in contemporary rural Bengal. His sympathy towards the common rural folks in "pallisamaj" and a trademark simplified Bengali as a writing style made him one of the most popular writers in his time. Even long after his death many Bengali and Bollywood blockbusters were based on his novels. After him Tarashankar Bandopadhyay , Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay and Manik Bandopadhyay were the three Bandopadhyays who broke out into a new era of realistic writing style. Where Bibhutibhushan and Manik had long standing influence on the two of the most brilliant film directors from Bengal, Satyajit Ray and Ritwik Ghatak respectively. Humayun Ahmed is one of the most popular Bengali writers of fiction and drama. Short story writers[edit] This list of "famous" or "notable" persons has no clear inclusion or exclusion criteria. Please help to define clear inclusion criteria and edit the list to contain only subjects that fit those criteria.

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Mythology – Mythology refers variously to the collected myths of a group of people or to the study of such myths. Myths are the people tell to explain nature, history. Myth is a feature of every culture, mythologizing continues, as shown in contemporary mythopoeia such as urban legends and the expansive fictional mythoi created by fantasy novels and comics. A cultures collective mythology helps convey belonging, shared and religious experiences, behavioral models, the study of myth began in ancient history. Rival classes of the Greek myths by Euhemerus, Plato and Sallustius were developed by the Neoplatonists, the nineteenth-century comparative mythology reinterpreted myth as a primitive and failed counterpart of science, a disease of language, or a misinterpretation of magical ritual. Recent approaches often view myths as manifestations of psychological, cultural, or societal truths, the term mythology predates the word myth by centuries. From Lydgate until the seventeenth or eighteenth-century, mythology was similarly used to mean a moral, fable, from its earliest use in reference to a collection of traditional stories or beliefs, mythology implied the falsehood of the stories being described. It came to be applied by analogy with similar bodies of traditional stories among other cultures around the world. The Greek loanword mythos and Latinate mythus both appeared in English before the first example of myth in , in present use, mythology usually refers to the collected myths of a group of people, but may also mean the study of such myths. For example, Greek mythology, Roman mythology and Hittite mythology all describe the body of myths retold among those cultures, Dundes defined myth as a sacred narrative that explains how the world and humanity evolved into their present form. Lincoln defined myth as ideology in narrative form, scholars in other fields use the term myth in varied ways. In a broad sense, the word can refer to any traditional story, due to this pejorative sense, some scholars opted for the term mythos. Its use was similarly pejorative and now commonly refers to its Aristotelian sense as a plot point or to a collective mythology. The term is distinguished from didactic literature such as fables. Main characters in myths are usually gods, demigods or supernatural humans, however, many exceptions or combinations exist, as in the Iliad, Odyssey and Aeneid. Myths are often endorsed by rulers and priests and are linked to religion or spirituality

2. Puranas – The word Puranas literally means ancient, old, and it is a vast genre of Indian literature about a wide range of topics, particularly myths, legends and other traditional lore. Composed primarily in Sanskrit, but also in languages, several of these texts are named after major Hindu deities such as Vishnu, Shiva. The Puranas genre of literature is found in both Hinduism and Jainism, the content is highly inconsistent across the Puranas, and each Purana has survived in numerous manuscripts which are themselves inconsistent. The Hindu Puranas are anonymous texts and likely the work of authors over the centuries, in contrast, most Jaina Puranas can be dated. There are 18 Maha Puranas and 18 Upa Puranas, with over , verses, the first versions of the various Puranas were likely composed between the 3rd- and 10th-century CE. The Puranas do not enjoy the authority of a scripture in Hinduism and they have been influential in the Hindu culture, inspiring major national and regional annual festivals of Hinduism. The religious practices included in them are considered Vaidika, because they do not preach initiation into Tantra, the Bhagavata Purana has been among the most celebrated and popular text in the Puranic genre, and is of non-dualistic tenor. The Puranic literature wove with the Bhakti movement in India, Vyasa, the narrator of the Mahabharata, is hagiographically credited as the compiler of the Puranas. The date of the production of the written texts does not define the date of origin of the Puranas and they existed in an oral form before being written down, and were incrementally modified well into the 16th century. The term also appears in the Atharvaveda In the 19th century, F. Pargiter believed the original Purana may date to the time of the redaction of the Vedas. Wendy Doniger, based on her study of indologists, assigns approximate dates to the various Puranas and she dates Markandeya Purana to c. The difference between Upapuranas and Mahapuranas has been explained by Rajendra Hazra as, a Mahapurana is well known, the Upapuranas are eighteen in number, with disagreement as to which canonical titles belong in that list of eighteen. Jharkhand

“ Jharkhand is a state in eastern India carved out of the southern part of Bihar on 15 November. The state shares its border with the states of Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to the west, Odisha to the south and it has an area of 79, km². The industrial city of Ranchi is its capital and Dumka its sub capital, Jamshedpur is the largest industrial city in the state, while Dhanbad and Bokaro Steel City are the second and fourth most populous cities respectively. The State is primarily a state as only 24 percent of the population resides in Cities. According to writers including Gautam Kumar Bera, there was already a distinct geo-political, cultural entity called Jharkhand even before the Magadha Empire, beras book also refers to the Hindu epic Bhavishya Purana. The tribal rulers, some of whom continue to thrive till today were known as the Munda Rajas, for a greater part of Vedic age, Jharkhand remained unnoticed. During the age of Mahajanpadas around BC, India saw the emergence of 16 large states that controlled the entire Indian subcontinent, in those days the northern portion of Jharkhand state was a tributary state of Magadha Empire and southern part was a tributary of Kalinga Empire. According to legend, Raja Jai Singh Deo of Odisha declared himself the ruler of Jharkhand in the 13th century, the Singh Deos of Orissa were influential in the early history of Jharkhand. The local tribal heads had developed into barbaric dictators who could govern the province neither fairly nor justly, consequently, the people of this state approached the more powerful rulers of Jharkhands neighboring states who were perceived to have a more fair and just governance. The good tribal rulers continued to thrive and were known as the Munda Rajas, later, during the Mughal period, the Jharkhand area was known as Kukara. In the year , it came under the control of the British Empire and became known under its present title, Jharkhand “ the Land of jungles. In , the region came under the control of the British East India Company, the subjugation and colonisation of Jharkhand region by the British East India Company resulted in spontaneous resistance from the local people. The first ever revolt against the landlords and the British government was led by Tilka Manjhi and he wanted to liberate his people from the clutches of the unscrupulous landlords and restore the lands of their ancestors. The British government sent its troops and crushed the uprisings of Tilka Manjhi, soon after in , the Bhumij tribes rose in arms against the British rule in Manbhum, now in West Bengal. This was followed by the Chero tribes unrest in Palamau and they revolted against the British rule in AD. Hardly seven years later in , the Oraons in Barway murdered their big landlord of Srinagar west of Gumla, soon the uprisings spread around Gumla. The tribal uprisings spread eastward to neighbouring Tamar areas of the Munda tribes and they too rose in revolt in and. The Hos in Singhbhum were growing restless and came out in revolt in and fought against the landlords 4. Rabindranath Tagore “ Author of Gitanjali and its profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse, he became the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in. Sometimes referred to as the Bard of Bengal, Tagores poetic songs were viewed as spiritual and mercurial, however, his elegant prose, a Piral Brahmin from Calcutta with ancestral gentry roots in Jessore, Tagore wrote poetry as an eight-year-old. As a humanist, universalist internationalist, and ardent anti-nationalist, he denounced the British Raj, Tagore modernised Bengali art by spurning rigid classical forms and resisting linguistic strictures. His novels, stories, songs, dance-dramas, and essays spoke to topics political and personal, Gitanjali, Gora and Ghare-Baire are his best-known works, and his verse, short stories, and novels were acclaimed“or panned“for their lyricism, colloquialism, naturalism, and unnatural contemplation. The youngest of thirteen surviving children, Tagore was born on 7 May in the Jorasanko mansion in Calcutta to Debendranath Tagore, Tagore was raised mostly by servants, his mother had died in his early childhood and his father travelled widely. The Tagore family was at the forefront of the Bengal renaissance and they hosted the publication of literary magazines, theatre and recitals of Bengali and Western classical music featured there regularly. Tagores father invited several professional Dhrupad musicians to stay in the house, Tagores oldest brother Dwijendranath was a philosopher and poet. Another brother, Satyendranath, was the first Indian appointed to the elite, yet another brother, Jyotirindranath, was a musician, composer, and playwright. His sister Swarnakumari became a novelist, jyotirindranaths wife Kadambari Devi, slightly older than Tagore, was a dear friend and powerful influence. Her abrupt suicide in , soon after he married, left him for years profoundly distraught, Tagore largely avoided classroom schooling and preferred to roam the manor or nearby Bolpur and Panihati, idylls which the family visited. His brother Hemendranath tutored and physically conditioned him“by having him swim the Ganges or trek through hills, by

gymnastics and he learned drawing, anatomy, geography and history, literature, mathematics, Sanskrit, and English—his least favourite subject. Tagore returned to Jorosanko and completed a set of works by He debuted in the genre in Bengali with Bhikharini. Published in the year, Sandhya Sangit includes the poem Nirjharer Swapnabhanga 5. Jawaharlal Nehru — Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and a central figure in Indian politics before and after independence. He is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian nation-state, a sovereign, socialist, secular and he was also known as Pandit Nehru due to his roots with the Kashmiri Pandit community while many Indian children knew him as Chacha Nehru. The son of Motilal Nehru, a prominent lawyer and nationalist statesman and Swaroop Rani, Nehru was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge and the Inner Temple, where he trained to be a barrister. Upon his return to India, he enrolled at the Allahabad High Court, and took an interest in national politics, a committed nationalist since his teenage years, he became a rising figure in Indian politics during the upheavals of the s. He became the prominent leader of the factions of the Indian National Congress during the s. Nehru and the Congress dominated Indian politics during the s as the country moved towards independence, but these achievements were seriously compromised in the aftermath of the Quit India Movement in , which saw the British effectively crush the Congress as a political organisation. As Prime Minister, he set out to realise his vision of India, the Constitution of India was enacted in , after which he embarked on an ambitious program of economic, social and political reforms. Chiefly, he oversaw Indias transition from a colony to a republic, while nurturing a plural, in foreign policy, he took a leading role in Non-Alignment while projecting India as a regional hegemon in South Asia. Under Nehrus leadership, the Congress emerged as a party, dominating national and state-level politics and winning consecutive elections in , He remained popular with the people of India in spite of troubles in his final years. His father, Motilal Nehru, a barrister who belonged to the Kashmiri Pandit community. His mother, Swaruprani Thussu, who came from a well-known Kashmiri Brahmin family settled in Lahore, was Motilals second wife, Jawaharlal was the eldest of three children, two of whom were girls. The elder sister, Vijaya Lakshmi, later became the first female president of the United Nations General Assembly, the youngest sister, Krishna Hutheesing, became a noted writer and authored several books on her brother. Nehru described his childhood as a sheltered and uneventful one and he grew up in an atmosphere of privilege at wealthy homes including a palatial estate called the Anand Bhawan. His father had him educated at home by governesses and tutors 6. Jasraj — Pandit Jasraj is an Indian classical vocalist. He belongs to the Mewati gharana of Hindustani classical music, Jasraj was born in Village Pili Mandori in erstwhile Hisar district of Haryana in a middle-class family to Motiram, a classical singer, on 28 January His family performed the Mewati gharana style, Motiram died in when Jasraj was four, on the day he was to be appointed as the state musician in the court of Osman Ali Khan. Jasraj was initiated into music by his father. In addition, he trained under Swami Vallabhdas of the Agra Gharana, as a means of livelihood, Maniram took Jasraj as an accompanying tabla player. However, at the time, like players, tabla players were considered minor artists. At the age of 14, unhappy with his treatment as an accompanying artist, Jasraj left and he finally cut his hair after garnering his first AIR Radio performance, where he sang Raga Kaunsi Kanada. Jasrajs vocal range extends three-and-a-half octaves and uses precise diction, a trademark of the Mewati gharanas style of khayal and he has also done extensive research in Haveli Sangeet under Baba Shyam Manohar Goswami Maharaj to create numerous innovative bandish. Jasraj created a form of jugalbandi called Jsrangi that is styled on the ancient system of moorchhana. During this magnificent event, he received an standing ovation from huge audience. In , Jasraj married Madhura, the daughter of film director V. Shantaram, after their marriage the couple lived in Kolkata for some time. He is a president of the Indian National Science Academy. Asper International Award from Johns in for his contributions to international medical education. He was born to Marthanda and Janaki Varma in and his early education was at a government school in Mavelikara and then at University College, Trivandrum. Valiathans medical education began at the University of Kerala, where he did his graduation from Trivandrum Medical College. He later went to University of Liverpool in Liverpool, England as a trainee and received his fellowship from the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Hufnagel who strongly influenced him and he was also granted a fellowship at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. In , Valiathan returned to India and had difficulty getting a job, soon after he moved to Indian

Institute of Technology Madras and he found that he was teaching but could do no research. Several friends and colleagues, including Dr. Hufnagel believed that he had made a mistake in opting to leave the United States. Unexpectedly he then got an invitation from the Government of Kerala, within 2 years patients were admitted for the treatment of cardiovascular and neurologic diseases, and the development of cardiovascular devices followed.

Chapter 3 : Manasamangal Kāvya - Wikipedia

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His hometown was Gotan , near Shyamsundar in the Purba Bardhaman district. He obtained an F. He received a divisional scholarship and earned first class honours in Sanskrit from the Government Sanskrit College in . He studied Comparative Linguistics in Kolkata, scoring the highest marks in . Linguists Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Taraporewala were his teachers. Sen retired from the University in . Work[edit] He joined the University of Calcutta as a lecturer in , where he served as a professor for thirty four years. After assuming this title, the department attracted many scholars from India and abroad to study and conduct research. He contributed significantly to Bengali literature, addressing themes ranging from mythology , the Puranas and crime to horror. He published numerous significant articles and research papers. In this book, he postulated Jharkhandi as the fifth dialect of the Bengali language. His book Bangala Sahitye Gadya remains the best example of a systematic, stylistic description of the literary dialect of the language. The Etymological Dictionary of Bengali in two volumes, is one of the largest works on historical etymology in any Indian language. Bangala Sahitye Itihas was also a monumental contribution. Rabindranath Tagore commended the book and wrote the preface. The English edition was published by the Sahitya Academy in . Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote the foreword for this book. He was elected as an honorary fellow of Sahitya Academi in . He was also awarded the University Gold medal and Sarojini medal. A college in Gotan was named in his honour.

Chapter 4 : Sukumar Sen (linguist) - WikiVisually

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Sukumar Sen linguist Save Prof. His hometown was Gotan , near Shyamsundar in the Purba Bardhaman district. He obtained an F. He received a divisional scholarship and earned first class honours in Sanskrit from the Government Sanskrit College in He studied Comparative Linguistics in Kolkata, scoring the highest marks in Linguists Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Taraporewala were his teachers. Sen retired from the University in Work He joined the University of Calcutta as a lecturer in , where he served as a professor for thirty four years. After assuming this title, the department attracted many scholars from India and abroad to study and conduct research. He contributed significantly to Bengali literature, addressing themes ranging from mythology , the Puranas and crime to horror. He published numerous significant articles and research papers. In this book, he postulated Jharkhandi as the fifth dialect of the Bengali language. His book Bangala Sahitye Gadya remains the best example of a systematic, stylistic description of the literary dialect of the language. The Etymological Dictionary of Bengali in two volumes, is one of the largest works on historical etymology in any Indian language. Bangala Sahityet Itihas was also a monumental contribution. Rabindranath Tagore commended the book and wrote the preface. The English edition was published by the Sahitya Academy in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote the foreword for this book. He was elected as an honorary fellow of Sahitya Academi in He was also awarded the University Gold medal and Sarojini medal. A college in Gotan was named in his honour.

Chapter 5 : Bengali literature - Wikipedia

Prof. Sukumar Sen (Bengali: সুকুমার সেন; 16 January - 3 March) was a famous Bengali linguist, who was also well versed in Pāli, Prakrit and Sanskrit.

Chapter 6 : সুকুমার সেন — সেনের জীবনী, কর্মজীবন, - সুকুমার সেনের জীবনী, - সুকুমার সেনের জীবনী

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Chapter 7 : Sukumar Sen (linguist) - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : সেনের জীবনী — সেনের জীবনী, কর্মজীবন, - সেনের জীবনী, - সেনের জীবনী

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