About Panjeree

Panjeree is a trusted name in the publication world of Bangladesh. It started its journey in 1994 and became a limited company in 2000. In the beginning, Panjeree published educational books but now has significantly expanded its scope: it publishes a wide selection of titles both creative and academic for readers of different age groups in keeping with the demands created by globalization and modernization of society. It has already achieved distinction in publishing creative works, particularly in children’s literature. We can proudly claim that the comics, adventure books, children’s and juvenile literature that we regularly offer to our young readers have created a culture of reading among them. The books bring out the best that our literature and culture have to offer and have instilled in them an urge to know more about our war of liberation.

Our commitment to publish quality books has received wide acclamation. In recent times, our market has expanded beyond the country’s borders to the world outside. As part of our drive to expand our market, we have launched our activities in India, UK, USA, Europe, Australia and a few other countries.

Our contributors include a distinguished panel of educators, researchers, award winning writers and editors. We also have a strong team of in-house editors and specialist proofreaders. Besides bringing out top quality publications, we also have a state-of-the-art distribution management. The management has a countrywide distribution network and an international standard bookshop chain, PBS, which also organizes year round book fairs.

As we make steady progress towards our goal of becoming a global name, we are also pledge bound to help achieve the aims of UNESCO’s ‘Books for Everyone’ and Bangladesh Government’s ‘Education for All’. We believe in a future where love of reading will be a measure of a society’s progress.
Rabindranath Tagore has introduced a new arena of human nature where the likes and dislikes, hope and disappointment are depicted artistically.

Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore, the great Bengali Poet, disclosed a new horizon of Bangla short story. He is considered as one of the greatest short story writers in the world. Particularly his short stories of supernatural type, has consolidated his position as a great short story writer in world literature. In these stories, he has introduced a new arena of human nature where the likes and dislikes, hope and disappointment are depicted artistically by the influence of ghosts, angels, souls and spirits, non-material things, magic, miracle etc. The constantly mysterious happenings inside the human psychology somehow influence their day to day life’s activities. In his supernatural type short stories, this has been narrated in an elegantly artistic style. Mastermoshai (The Teacher), Guptodhon (The Hidden Treasure), Jibito o Mrito (The Alive and The Dead), Ek Raatri (The Night), Khdhiho Pashan (The Hungry Rock) and five other supernatural short stories of Rabindranath Tagore’s are selected in this book which focus the effect of human life for supernatural power or incidents of beyond nature. Rabindranath Tagore wrote these stories with entirely naturalistic explanations and origins which were the valuable addition of Bangla literature.

Author Rabindranath Tagore (Birth: 7th May, 1861 & Death: 7th August, 1941) is first to introduce the Bangla literature with the world community. His identity can't be described in a word. He is a polymath. He is a poet, novelist, short story writer, song composer, playwright, painter, essayist, singer and philosopher. He is called as Kobiguru (Master of poetry). In 1913, he became the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. He reshaped Bangla literature and music, as well as Indian art with Contextual Modernism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay was crafty in writing all sorts of short stories especially supernatural stories.

Shrestho Otiprakrito Golpo : Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay
(Best Supernatural Stories : Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay)

Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay is a notable writer in the realm of Bangla short story. He was crafty in writing all sorts of short stories especially supernatural stories. He wrote lots of supernatural stories in his life. Among these, fourteen stories are selected in this compilation. Gangadhorer Bipod (Danger of Gangadhor), Ovisbopto (The Cursed), Poitrik Vita (The Paternal Cathedral), Maya (The Illusion), Taranath Tantriker Golpo (Taranath Tantric’s Story), Rohosho (The Mistry), Prothnototho (The Archeology) and seven other stories with supernatural theme are included in this book. Bibhutibhushan used to emphasize human lives, nature, love, discrimination of societies in his short stories. In his supernatural stories, these things were included with the incident beyond nature. He narrated various mysterious aspects of human psychology in these supernatural stories. He showed an excellence in both plot planning, and narrating style in these stories. By reading Shrestho Otiprakrito Golpo : Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay, readers of all ages may start to think that supernatural incidents in this world is as usual and it use to effect in human life.

Author Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay (Birth: 12th September, 1894- Death: 1st September, 1950) is mainly a literary fiction writer. He is especially evaluated by the critics for his specific plot selection and styles. He has depicted the vast rural Bengal in the huge canvas of his novels and short stories. He involved himself with the teaching profession for a long time. Besides this, he employed himself in various works too. He avoided the surrounding people as he was solitary in the individual life.
Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah

La Parisienne is the first story of Best Stories of Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. Rashid, a poor brilliant student is the main character of this story who continued his studies by getting scholarship. After completing B.A with distinction, he got married to Saleha with a condition of sending him in England for higher study as dowry. He left for the country keeping his depressed wife and a one year old son behind. He studied in Oxford University attentively until falling in love with French lady Suzan. He had attraction for French language which provoked him to get close with Suzan. His love increased in a way that he wanted to marry Suzan by divorcing his wife Saleha. But Suzan refused him and he got conscious about his fanatic love for the foreign language and for the foreign lady. Here, Dr. Shahidullah focused the deviation of man. Twelve stories are selected for this book which mainly focused on the contemporary picture of subservient Indian sub-continent’s socio-economic-political disparity and lifestyle of human being. This book has been compiled and edited by his son, Murtaja Baseer, who is an eminent artist and Writer.

Author Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah (Birth: 10 July, 1885- Death: 13 July, 1969) is a notable linguist, philosopher, educationalist and scholar in the Indian Sub-continent. His works played an important role in forming the thought and aspiration of the Bengali Muslims. He also contributed profoundly in the field of the collection of Bengali’s folklore.
There was a forecast made by Meteorological Department that there might be a devastating storm in the Bay of Bengal. It was feared that the storm would pass over the Kolkata city. Each of the city-dwellers was sleepless. But the alarm was proved wrong when the clouded sky began to shine brightly. The officer-in-charge of meteorological department was too embarrassed to resign from the duty. All the prominent scientists of the country were restless to discover the reasons why the prediction went wrong. But none was able to find the reasons, why that miracle happened. Except the one, the hero of the story! During his marine voyage to Sri Lanka, he was provided a bottle of magic oil by his only daughter so that rest of his trifling number of hair wouldn’t fall. The oil, which was found by a monk in his dream, was so magical that it can even produce a lion’s hair. When there arose a storm, the hero had nothing to do but throw all of the oil into the brackish water of the sea. So the sea became pacific. Even the ferocious wind stopped blowing. This supernatural incident was narrated by Jagadish Chandra Bose in Palatak Tuphan, which is the first science fiction in the history of Bangla literature.

Author Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose (Birth: 30th November, 1858-Death: 23rd November, 1937) is considered the father of radio science. He is a reverent physicist, botanist and biologist of Bengal Presidency of Indian sub-continent. He established the idea first in world science that ‘tree has life too’. His research works introduced the branches of applied science and research in Indian sub-continent. In 1895, he invented microwave which is transmitted wirelessly from one place to another. This inventory contributed a lot in the fields of radar and television technologies and space communication.
Abdullah Al-Muti Sharfuddin (Birth: 1st January, 1930 & Death: 30th November 1998) is one of the persons who have worked as the locomotive power to spread the light of science as well as practice of science in everyday life among the readers of Bangladesh. He is well recognized as a famous science writer & educationalist in the country. From the early school life, he used to write essays. Especially the topic of science inspired him a lot to write. He was deeply shocked, when there were explosion of nuclear bombs in the heart of Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan in August, 1945. At that period, he wrote an essay on the topic of atom bomb and this was praised country-wide by the readers. Due to his support towards Marxism, he was held by the police and kept in jail as a prisoner of state for a year. After being released from the jail, he completely devoted himself in creative writings. He was one of the pioneers intelectualist in the every movement of Bangladesh, from language movement to liberation war. He was an equivocal to spread the light of free-thinking in the country. Along with creative writings, he was a pioneer in composing all short of writings including science, translation, art criticism, editing, essays etc. He received many prestigious awards and recognitions nationally and internationally for his writings. His biography is written in a facile way in this book.

Author

Having Born on 18th February, 1937 in Kolkata, Professor Dr. Anisuzzaman has shown creativity from his early life. He has been involved in teaching. He is famous for his literary research and criticism. He is recognized as a pioneer in the research of Bengali’s literary history as well. At present, he is a professor Emeritus of the Department of Bangla in University of Dhaka. He has also been inducted as a National Professor by the Government of Bangladesh.
Golpe Golpe Jasimuddin

(Jasimuddin in Stories)

Hayat Mahmud

Jasimuddin (Birth: 1st January, 1903 & Death: 14th March, 1976) is well recognized as the Palli Kobi (Pastoral Poet) in Bangladesh. The pastoral life of Bengal of thousands of years as well as her unique natural beauty, culture and heritage have been depicted with outstanding literary skills in his poetry, especially in lyrical ballads. His Nakshi Kanthar Math and Sojan Badiar Ghat are considered the best lyrical poems in Bangla language. His works have been translated into many languages including English, French etc. In this book, his biography is depicted like a story for easy understanding of young readers.

Author Hayat Mahmud (Birth: 2nd July, 1939-) is a renowned writers in Bangladesh. He has kept the sign of literary talent in essays, creative writings, researches etc. He had worked in the translation section of ‘Russian Pragati Publication’ for a long time. Through this involvement, he acquainted the people of Bangladesh with the master pieces of world literature of all ages. He has explored the basic identity and aspiration of the nationality, culture and heritage of Bangladesh. He involved himself not only with creative writings, but also with the active participation in the liberation war of Bangladesh.
Captain Hudson, a member of the British Intelligence killed Emperor Bahadur Shah and his family with an Enfield rifle.

Hudson’s Gun

Syed Shamsul Haq

It was 1857. The whole Indian Sub-continent became unrest against the British Imperialism. The revolution was triggered by the Indian soldiers. Delhi lost the War. Captain Hudson, a member of the British Intelligence killed Emperor Bahadur Shah and his family with an Enfield Rifle. Fast forward to approximately hundred and fifty years later. Famous Artist Noyon Chowdhury along with his niece Jhinuk was returning to Dhaka from London by Bangladesh Biman. Sitting beside them, a British passenger named John Hudson was intensely studying a map of the Sylhet region of Bangladesh. They’d learned that he was going to Sylhet to visit the tea estates. Jhinuk knew a lot about the history of India from her uncle. After landing at the Airport, Jhinuk noticed with great surprise that Hudson was leaving the Airport carrying a huge box of a musical instrument called Cello. She wondered who had invited Hudson to play Cello in Bangladesh. Was the story of visiting tea estates a lie then? Jhinuk’s probing question, at one point, drew the attention of her uncle Noyon as well. The issue becomes complex with a concoction of, on one side the historical Sipahi Revolution, killing of Bahadur Shah, Enfield Rifle, Captain Samuel Hudson and on the other, the British passenger Hudson at current time with his Cello-box. Jhinuk and her uncle Noyon decide to discern the roots of the mystery.

Author

Syed Shamsul Haq (1935-2016) left his indelible mark on all forms of literature with his gifted touch. By his enchanting language he wrote magical verse plays, heart touching poems, outstretched novels, profound short stories and enlightening articles. For his contribution in Bangla literature, he was honoured with all the foremost literary prizes of Bangladesh.
The lead essay is a critical history and evaluation of how our literature has dealt with the war of liberation we fought in 1971.

**Amader Sahitye Muktiuddha O Anyanno Probondho**

*(Liberation War in Our Literature and other Articles)*

**Syed Manzoorul Islam**

*Amader Sahitye Muktiuddha O Anyanno Probondho* (2016) is a collection of twenty six essays, Syed Manzoorul Islam has written in the last two decades on various topics, ranging from 19th century Bangla poetry, Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, the outstanding postcolonial poet Kazi Nazrul Islam, contemporary Bangla fiction, and the philosophy of education to Shakespeare, and the role two of our public intellectuals have played in shaping the minds of our youth. The lead essay is a critical history and evaluation of how our literature has dealt with the war of liberation we fought in 1971. The war remains a major area of Dr. Islam’s interest and research, based on which he has also written a series of short stories. The essays in this book show how Dr. Islam negotiates a diverse array of disciplines and employs theoretical insights to illustrate his points. He writes in a language that is both elegant and elaborate as it attempts to unfold his multi-perspectival views on authors, issues and practices. The collection of essays appeals to both specialists and general readers for its originality and brilliance.

**Author** Syed Manzoorul Islam (born in 1951) has been teaching English literature for more than four decades and writing books, critical essays, newspaper columns and commentaries in both Bangla and English on a range of topics including literature, culture, society, the media and art. He is also an eminent fiction writer who has received the prestigious Bangla Academy Literary award and the second highest state award, the Ekushe Padak for his contribution to literature. He lives and works in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Our Beloved Sheikh Mujib
Selina Hossain

Our Beloved Sheikh Mujib by Selina Hossain is a biography book of ‘Father of the Nation’ of Bangladesh. Basically this book was written for the children to explore the life sketch of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. From his birth to death was detailed in this book in easy and interesting way. Bangabandhu led the people of Bangladesh cherish the dream of independence. He transformed the demand for autonomy into a dream for independence. He is ‘the architect of independence’, a title often attached to his name. For long twenty three years he had to suffer the oppression and sorrows of imprisonment for the cause of independence of this country. At his call, the people took up arms and fought deadly war being inspired by his ideals in 1971 and acquired long expected victory against Pakistani soldiers. Under his leadership a secular, democratic and socialistic constitution was framed. He reformed the war-devastated Bangladesh. By this way he became ‘Jatir Janak’ or ‘Father of the Nation’ to the people of Bangladesh. If we know his life and sacrifice truly, we will know ourselves and in this way everyone will able to know the true history and heritage of Bangladesh. This book is written to fulfill this purpose.
Golpe Golpe Shamsur Rahman
(Shamsur Rahman in Stories)
Selina Hossain

Shamsur Rahman is the key figure of the poetic practice in Bangladesh. His literary excellence and popularity as a poet was well recognized in both Dhaka and Kolkata in the second half of the twentieth century. He was also a columnist and journalist. He is recognized as Nagorik Poet (Citizen poet) in Bangla literature. Major themes in his poetry and writings include liberal humanism, human relation, romanticized rebellion of youth, the emergence of and consequent events in Bangladesh, and opposition to religious fundamentalism. His poetry established him as the key figure of Bangladeshi literature and brought country-wide fame for him. His poem also inspired the freedom-loving people of Bangladesh in the liberation war. Though, he was a journalist by profession, his main attention was inscribed in poetry. He is considered as the pioneer, who brought a revolutionary change in modern Bangladeshi literature. In this book, his biography is sketched very interestingly.

Waiting for Russel
Selina Hossain

Sheikh Russel was the youngest son of ‘Father of the Nation’, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. When he got admitted into school, he was not the least bit happy. He would make excuse to skip the lessons, always complaining about how much he despised it all. But gradually much to his family’s relief, Russel was no longer the trouble-maker. He became attentive in study. He was very friendly terms with all of his classmates in school. When he befriended with a poor nut seller (badamwala) named Dulal, it turned his life with more joy. Russel believed that there was no friendship as meaningful as the one he shared with Dulal. Russel always shared his lunch with Dulal. Their days were passing with joy and happiness until that remorseful incident of Bangladesh history happened, killing Bangabandhu with the whole family by some treacherous Bengali soldiers. Dulal heard the heart rendering news of killing Bangabandhu, but not Russel. He was waiting for Russel every day at school gate. English teacher couldn’t give the answer to Dulal’s question about Russel, but shedding tears from eyes. This story is based on Russel and Dulal’s intimate, unselfish friendship and Dulal’s eternal awaiting for Russel.

Author Selina Hossain, an eminent novelist of Bangla Literature is the Chairman of Bangladesh Shishu Academy. Her major works include Hangor Nodi Grenade, Poka Makorer Ghor Bosoti. She earned all major national awards for her contribution of Bangla Literature. Her novels and short stories have been translated in to various languages.
Readers will be enlightened with unique humors and interesting satires when they will read the rewritten fictions of original Dhaka and rural areas of Bangladesh.

Rongorosher Golposomogro
(Collection of Drolling Stories)

Shamsuzzaman Khan

Humorous and farcical fictions are one of the main branches of folklore or folk literature. This very deep but humorous and satirical piece of literature is beyond comparison with any other branches. This book titled Rongorosher Golposomogro comprises of such type of fictions. Readers will be enlightened with unique humors and interesting satires when they will read the rewritten fictions of original Dhaka and rural areas of Bangladesh. To employ his theme in these short fictions, Shamsuzzaman Khan successfully uses a very lucrative language and thus he draws the attention of the readers. In these stories, readers will find various humors of individual lives of the Bengali and versatile satire, irony and other figures of speeches. Not only normal readers will get elements of healthy and pure entertainment but also academic thinkers, sociologists, psychologists and anthropologists will also get their socio-psychological elements in this book.

Author Shamsuzzaman Khan is a Bangladeshi academician and writer. He is an internationally recognized folklorist. He is currently working as the Director General of Bangla Academy. He was awarded the Ekushey Padak, the second highest state award, in 2009 by the Government of Bangladesh.
The writer explores people's use of phone during their conversation, interrelation of one phone with another, process of formation of existing standard Bangla, classification of sentences and so on.

Pocket Bangla Byakaron
(Pocket Bangla Grammar)

Pabitra Sarkar

_Pocket Bangla Grammar_ is a book of the grammar of standard Bangla. The writer explores people's use of phone during their conversation, interrelation of one phone with another, process of formation of existing standard Bangla, classification of sentences and so on. These topics are described according to phonology, morphology, syntax and other criteria. The writer acknowledges that grammar analyzed in this book will resemble to some extent with the grammar taught in schools and colleges but a great extent will be different. He describes the ways how people use the standard form of Bangla in different regions. To study the existing standard form of Bangla language and grammar, this book will be very helpful.

**Author** Pabitra Sarkar is one of the most celebrated linguists in Indian Sub-continent. He is also a literary critic. He received Vidyasagar Award, Indira Gandhi Award and many others. He is a professor of Bangla and former Vice Chancellor of Rabindra Bharati University.
Joi Bangla
Muntassir Mamoon

Joi Bangla is a historical fiction in which the birth of Bangladesh is focused through the consecutive movement of students and people against West Pakistan government. Kamal, a student of Dhaka University and as a journalist participated in most of the movements and observed the whole situation along with his neighbor Dola, a student of Eden College. Kamal and Dola’s mutual interaction and bantering ended pathetically when ‘Operation Searchlight’ started by Pakistan militaries. As for the dream of establishing sovereign Bangladesh by defeating Pakistani soldiers, Kamal went to war with his friends and fought at the risk of his life. But after victory, Kamal found that Dola became war heroine. Kamal and Dola’s heartbreaking tears echoed the sacrifice of Bengalis for the independence of their motherland. Historian Muntassir Mamoon wrote this remarkable novel for the new generation on the basis of Bangladesh, Bangabandhu, secularism and thousand years’ struggle of Bengali. Though Joi Bangla is a political novel, history, tradition and patriotism are explained vividly. In the liberation war, ‘Joi Bangla’ slogan motivated people who dreamt of an independent land and red-green flag to fight vehemently against Pakistani soldiers. Exciting incidents of liberation war were expressed by Muntassir Mamoon’s excellent write-up. Eminent translator and educationalist Professor Kabir Chowdhury translated this novel in a facile way.

Author Muntassir Mamoon is a pre-eminent writer, historian, columnist and educationalist. He has been writing relentlessly for five decades. He is venerable as a historian. History, liberation war, Dhaka city, Nineteenth Century’s publications and newspapers, Civil Bureaucracy and other diversified theme based books written by him are being used as reference in the country and abroad. He has been awarded Bangla Academy Award, Ekushey Padak and other important prizes of this country for his attribution in literature.
Selected Poems
Mohammad Nurul Huda

Selected Poems contains a random selection Huda’s nearly two thousand Bangla poems on diverse themes from local to universal. Both the message and metaphor for global readers were considered while translating the texts. Huda’s contents focus on his home-city Darianagar to a farthest island like Hawaii and beyond: from chaos to cosmos. A finest poet of Bangladesh, Huda writes conscious poetry on inscape as well as exterior of an individual and collective soul. He fights for peace and human beauty regardless of caste, creed and faith.

Author  Mohammad Nurul Huda (born 30 September 1949, Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh) is an iconic poet of Bangladesh, popularly known as the voice of national identity of his nation-state. He is an aesthetic warrior for human emancipation in a world of borderlessness. He won Bangladesh’s highest literary award Ekushey Padak, Turkish President’s Award, Tripura State Award of India, ISP poet of international merit and many others. Published titles are more than hundred in prose and poetry. He is a bilingual writer in Bangla and English.
The writer explores here why Bangabandhu was so popular among his people, why millions of people responded to him, why they tied their shroud to their hand and how he attracted the people.

**Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman O Bangladesher Jonmo**

*(Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: Birth of Bangladesh)*

**Kazi Ahmed Kamal**

The book is basically the biography of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. In other words, it is the biography of post liberation Bangladesh. The author artistically presents the general election of 1970 of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and chronicles of the post-election period. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the birth of Bangladesh carry the true and aesthetic document of independent Bangladesh. The idea of Bangabandhu about Bangladesh, the nature of his thoughts and his intimate identity of political ideology are evident in this book. Barrister Kazi Ahmed Kamal knew Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman personally. They were very close. As a result, he saw closely how Sheikh Mujib fought for an independent land and how he led the nation. The writer explores here why Bangabandhu was so popular among his people, why millions of people responded to him, why they tied their shroud to their hand and how he attracted the people. Not only this but also uncovers the chronicles and analysis of the events of pre-liberation war of Bangladesh. We firmly believe that readers with historical interests will be enriched with the politics of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the history of birth of Bangladesh by reading this book.

**Author** Barrister Kazi Ahmed Kamal was a political personality in his early life and later he became the first ambassador of Independent Bangladesh appointed to East Germany.
Babor Azomer Uponnyas

(Novel of Babar Azom)

Moinul Ahsan Saber

Babor Azomer Uponnyas is one of the greatest creations of Moinul Ahsan Saber. Babar Azom is the protagonist of this novel. An editor of a popular magazine offers him to write a novel for the ensuing Eid issue and it is a great opportunity for him to get exposed. He wants to write a great novel that will allure the readers. He starts brooding over the plot of the novel. He organizes a plot but he does not like it. Again he starts thinking and finally selects a bench of a nearby park where he will sit to think about the plot. Unfortunately, the place is an area of conflict for Shorafat and Asif. Both of them have money and want to occupy the place. To do this, each of both sends people to make a conflict and they do so at the same time. As a result, there begins a fight and people of both groups start shooting against one another. In the meantime, Babar Azom falls down from the bench being shot. Here begins the plot of the novel of Babar Azom. Babar Azom himself does not know where to end this novel.

Moinul Ahsan Saber creates his own alluring language and style. Once readers start reading him, they can’t resist themselves from it before reaching the end of the book.

Author Moinul Ahsan Saber is one of the most prominent fiction writers of Bangladesh. He has authored more than eighty books including fiction and non-fiction. He received the Bangla Academy Award for literature in 1996 including many other notable awards. He was the editor of popular weekly ‘The Saptahik 2000’, published from Dhaka.
Shurovi became thrilled at the sea beach along with others during an office picnic. She jumped into the sea to bring the ball back. She was not found even after a thorough rummage. This news, published in the newspaper, creates an illusion in the mind of Rumpa. She keeps smelling the fragrance of Sheuli flower. Shurovi continuously shows up in her dreams. She seems to feel the presence of Shurovi all day long. Being influenced by the power of invisible force, Rumpa makes her way to Shurovi’s previous office. Events that took place in Shurovi’s life start to repeat in Rumpa’s life. It is as if Shurovi controls Rumpa like a shadow by spreading the fragrance of Sheuli flower. Mystery and horror have been portrayed in every sphere of the story ‘Shurovi’. The prominent writer of Bangladesh Imdadul Haq Milan’s book Bhoutik comprising ‘Paharkanchonpur’, ‘Panchtolar Flat’, ‘Mayaghor’, ‘Jyotsnaraat’, ‘Chondrer Barir Maathe’ along with ‘Shurovi’ are mysterious in nature. The stories have been sketched in such a way that they are bound to petrify the readers. While going through these stories, readers will ponder upon the thought that those who believe “there is nothing called ghost” have limited knowledge. The stories are so wonderful that mystery, horror can’t be proved wrong by any scientific explanation. Readers will deem that such mystery and horror could take place in reality.

Author Imdadul Haq Milan is the most popular writers of Bangladesh. His book named Nurzahan is the most popular book in Bangla literature. He has received lots of national and international prizes for the contribution of literature. He focuses every sphere of human life in writings.
At the same time, she is examining various types of themes of writing. Readers will find this touch of experiment in her love stories.

Premer Golposomogro
(Collection of Love Stories)

Nasreen Jahan

Nasreen Jahan is a distinguished name of Bangladeshi fictions. She is experimentalist fiction writer who is continuously experimenting short fictions of Bangla. At the same time, she is examining various types of themes of writing. Readers will find this touch of experiment in her love stories. She has presented incidents and situations of our surroundings and familiar characters with the coloring of her own imagination. This is why readers will find versatile relationships between man and woman of this time. This relation takes place around us and Nasreen Jahan focuses her light on this relationship of male and female what we ignore every day and thus she defamiliarizes it for our understanding. Her fame has crossed the border of the country and reached it to the world premises. The Penguin, one of the largest and most famous publishing houses in the world, has published her translated novels in English from original Bangla. In her Premer Golposomogro, readers will find our usual life that Nasreen Jahan has enlightened with her own dignity.

Author Nasreen Jahan is a Bangladeshi novelist, short story writer, playwright and literary editor of the fortnightly Anyadin. She is a prolific writer, with over fifty books to her credit. Many of her plays have been successfully staged. Translations of Nasreen Jahan's short stories have appeared in journals and anthologies in Bangladesh and India.

In 2000, Nasreen Jahan received the prestigious Bangla Academy Literary Award for her fiction. She also got Alaol Literary Award in 1995 for children's fiction.
Amar Ekta Posha Doityya Ache

(I have a Pet Giant)

Anisul Hoque

Amar Ekta Posha Doityya Ache is a funny story for children. The protagonist of this story is a schoolboy named Topu. Topu’s parents are always busy with their business. His only sister Tinni is also busy with her study. Topu is to stay alone at home as if he led a captive life. In the morning, he goes to school by a school van. The school seems a prison to him. There are nothing but classes and lessons of classes. Moreover, there are hundreds of rules in the school. After returning home, private teachers come to and he is to sit to read again. Topu is very alone with his captive life. Being upset, he keeps sitting alone. At that time, he pays his attention to a bottle where there is a giant in it. When he rubs the bottle, a giant appears before him. Topu ordered the giant to take him on the roof. After that one after another interesting incidents were being happened which are very enjoyable for young readers.

Amar Ekta Posha Doityya Ache is a unique and interesting book written by Anisul Hoque, a versatile writer. There is a story within a story. While reading the story of this book, readers will discover a different world, a world of perfection.

Author
Anisul Hoque was born in March 4, 1965. He is a Bangladeshi writer, playwright and journalist. Currently he is the Associate Editor of ‘The Daily Prothom Alo’ and the Editor of ‘The Kishor Alo’, a popular magazine for teenagers. In addition to original Bangla, this book has been published in English from Delhi and in Oriya from Bhubaneswar of India.
Juveniles are eager to read the stories of new thought and things. If the reality and fiction are intermixed with each other as per the necessity of the story, then the reader find his own life in the literature. This book is the collection of these kinds of stories. In this book, juveniles will find a new world which is yet to discover. The book is the collection of ten stories, where the writer has created a different realm for the reader. The juvenile may be able to find a realm of their own imagination and thought in this book. This book has already earned the popularity among the readers.

**Author** Faridur Reza Sagor is famous as a juvenile litterateur across the country. He has involved himself with writings from his childhood. His mother, Rabeya Khatun, is also famous fiction writer. His father, Fazlul haque, was the editor of Cinema, which is the first film magazine of Bangladesh. So, he has flourished his literary genius in the family circumstances. The number of his published books is sixty. He has achieved many important national awards and recognitions including prestigious Bangla Academy Literary Award.
Love Story 2099 is the story of inner-human relationship between a man and a woman. In the story, there is an imaginary socio-economic-political reality, where an artificially manufactured young man.

**Love Story 2099**

Moshiul Alam

*Love Story 2099* is the story of inner-human relationship between a man and a woman. In the story, there is an imaginary socio-economic-political reality, where an artificially manufactured young man Tomal’s and a naturally born lesbian young lady Shila’s lives are overturned with the introduction of the word ‘Love’. Despite being a homosexual, Tomal falls in love with Shila. Although Shila knows Tomal’s love as forbidden and abnormal, she too feels a deep adoration for Tomal which is a definite mismatch with homosexuality. The man strikes in her dreams. She runs to Tomal. But in 2099, humans are manufactured in factories where a woman does not fall in love with a man, neither a man falls in love with a woman. Love takes place between men and between women. An ancient sociologist named Shugoto Mandal speaks against this trend. He wants to state that womb is better than factories for producing human beings. His statements lead to protests and demonstrations against him; a killer-robot is sent to kill him. In such social context, it is an extremely forbidden and hateful incident for Tamal and Shila to fall in love with each other. As a result, intolerable strain falls upon the rules-breaking young couple. Such impeccable romantic story has been portrayed and brought to the readers by Moshiul Alam.

**Author**

Moshiul Alam, journalist of ‘The Daily Prothom Alo’ is basically known as a columnist. He writes about the discrimination of the society. His first story book was published in 1994. He writes novel and science fiction also.
Boka Bhut

(An Unwise Ghost)

Mostofa Kamal

A stranger boy was walking around the village of Rafi. Nobody knows him. None has ever seen him before. Neighbors do not even know him. Suddenly Rafi sees him and then arise lots of questions in his mind. For example, who is this boy? What does he do? Where does he come from? Why is he roaming in this village? What is his purpose? For being curious, Rafi talked with this boy and knew that stranger boy was a ghost named Johny. They became good friend. Johny did a lots of funny things which were too much interesting for Rafi. But suddenly the ghost disappeared. It is the story line of Boka Bhut. This book is the collection of six ghost stories which focus such kind of ghosts who live in human society in disguise. Boka Bhut by Mostofa Kamal is very interesting book for children who love ghosts and their funny works.

Author Mostofa Kamal was born in Andhar Manik village of Barishal. He achieved his higher education in English literature and political science. He is a writer and journalist. He is the executive editor of ‘The Daily Kaler Kantha’, a Bangla daily newspaper published from Dhaka.
Bangla Sahityer Anibarjo Sanket : Michael Theke Manik
(The Inevitable Becon of Bangla Literature: Michael to Manik)

Ratan Siddique

Michael Madhusudan Dutt is widely considered one of the greatest poets in Bangla literature and the harbinger of the Bangla modern poems. He pioneered what came to be called Amitrakshar Chhanda (Blank verse). With his uncommon talent, he brought about revolutionary changes in Bangla poems in 19th century. Drawing profusely on Sanskrit themes for his poems and borrowing from western literature, he set a completely new trend in Bangla literature. On the other side, Manik Bandopadhyay was a Bengali short story writer and novelist, widely regarded as one of the major figures and influential writer of 20th century Bangla literature whose writing was inspired by both Marxian philosophy and Freudian philosophy which are quite contrasting in nature. Manik’s writing dealt with the petition and wretchedness of existence in the context of rural and urban Bengal. His primary concern was the dark alleyways of the human mind, even among the supposedly simple village folk, and not the serene beauty of nature which was always in the background in his novels. Period of Bangla literature from Michael to Manik, there were also Biharilal Chakraborty, Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, Rajshekhar Basu, Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay who were also the legends in their literature arena. Dr. Ratan Siddique depicted their roles in Bangla literature through the ten articles in Bangla Sahityer Anibarjo Sanket: Michael to Manik.
Model Schooler Manik

(Manik of Model School)

Ratan Siddique

The name of the most inattentive boy of Model School is Manik. He neither studies nor attends the classes at all. He accepts all the punishment of Hussain sir without any argument. He doesn’t even resist when he is beaten. When the bell for tiffin is rung, Manik vanishes away like a ghost from the school. For all these reasons, he is the talk of the school to all. Some say, Manik is possessed with the ghost; some say, he talks to himself, sitting on the bank of the nearest river.

Having heard all these, Anwar, classmate of Manik, became very curious about him. He offered and made friendship with Manik willingly. Then, Manik opened a new arena before him. One day, Anwar accompanied with him to know where he went and what he did. They arrived to a village putting behind the river bank, fields, chars and so on. After reaching a hut, Manik called for a person addressing him as grandfather. Then they entered the hut and an ill elderly person is noticed by Anwar. Manik had been looking after him and arranging medical treatment for that person with his saved tiffin money. Anwar got impressed to see his kindness. He also found the fact about Manik that he bore the cost of a child’s education with his tiffin money. Thus Manik, the benevolent protagonist of this book, has become an idol for all. This story sends this message to the infants and adolescents.

Katipoy Nattyakrity

(Some Grand Playwrights)

Ratan Siddique

The Bangla plays have a glorious history, where the songs of human and their lives has been sung. The history of the consecutive identity of Bengali’s spirit and their fight against injustice for thousand years has been depicted in Bangla plays. In the book, Katipoy Nattyakrity, the long continuous evolution of Bangla plays has been described with deep analysis and explanation. Especially, the origin and development of Bangla plays for the past two centuries and the role as well as contribution of the major playwrights to this, have been narrated magnificently. He has exquisitely analyzed the works of major playwrights and their contribution in this book. Simultaneously, he has depicted the glorious past of the Bangla plays tradition. Besides, he has also evaluated the present trend of Bangla plays evolution. This book will satisfy the curiosity of earnest readers as well as interested researchers of this branch of literature.

Author Dr. Ratan Siddique, a teacher, has been writing from his early childhood. He has engaged himself with the movements of progressive and free thought across the Bangladesh. He has shown his literary excellence in all branches of literature. Though, he is comfortable with the composition of short story, novel, essay, criticism, research work and so forth, he has a special fondness of writing plays. The number of his published book is twenty four.
The first bullet for the freedom of Bangladesh was fired by Bengali Police by which two Pak Army men died and a few were left injured.

**Muktijuddhe Prothom Protirodh**
*(First Resistance in Liberation War)*

**Habibur Rahman**

Mad bell (Pagla Ghanta) was rang in Rajarbagh Police Line to spread the news of forthcoming attack by Pakistan army at the night of 25 March in 1971. After hearing the mad bell, all the Bengali police members took arms and explosives forcefully from the armory and took position in different places. In the meantime, Pakistan army ferociously launched an attack on them to kill so that this trained force couldn’t participate in the resistance against them. Patriotic police members showed enormous courage to protest the brutality of Pakistani occupation forces on behalf of the common people of Bangladesh. The first bullet for the freedom of Bangladesh was fired by Bengali Police by which two Pak Army men died and a few were left injured. Police men fought for around five to six hours at a stretch against the occupation forces. When the reserved explosives were finished, only then the Pakistan Army was able to take the control of the whole area. Police barracks at Rajarbagh Police Lines were diminished apparently by heavy guns. Many police become martyr in the fight against well-equipped army. Overcoming the threat of death, they fought for the sake of their motherland and sacrificed their lives. All the incidents in Rajarbagh Police Line at that night was depicted with proves in *Muktijuddhe Prothom Protirodh* by Habibur Rahman.

**Author** Habibur Rahman is a highly profiled police officer in Bangladesh. He is now in charge at the Police Headquarters, Dhaka, Bangladesh as a Deputy Inspector General of Police. He is very cultural minded and well connected with humanitarian and social activities.
Amar Shwapner Krishi
(My Dream Agriculture)

Shykh Seraj

Bangladesh is an agrarian country. Bengali’s thought, values and beliefs has been rotating on the basis of agriculture from time immemorial. Shykh Seraj is one of the fewest, who are working restlessly and playing an important role in the development and expansion of agriculture in Bangladesh. My Dream Agriculture is mainly a collection of essays where he has expressed his distinguished thoughts and opinions about agricultural development of Bangladesh. He has also suggested some recommendations such as: what Bangladeshi agriculture should be, how we can bring about a positive change in agricultural system. He has traveled to the farthest corners of the world to know and let other know about the agriculture. He has also expressed his concern about global climate change impacts on agriculture thorough this book.

Agriculture denotes not only cultivating crops, but also rearing chicken, ducks pigeons, livestock and fisheries. He has expressed his firm belief in this book that the development of agriculture means the development of Bangladesh. This book will contribute a lot to the farmers and other stakeholders of agriculture sector.

Author Shykh Seraj, a Bangladeshi journalist, media personality and agriculture development activist, was born on 7th September, 1956 in Chandpur district. He directed and presented ‘Mati O Manush’, a popular agriculture based program of Bangladesh Television for eighteen years since 1982. At present, this program is telecast as ‘Hridoye Mati O Manush’ in Cannel i, a private TV channel of Bangladesh. He has been awarded the Burma Award, a prestigious international award for agricultural development. At present, he is working as a director and the Chief of News of Channel i.
Spaceship “Newzer” from the planet Lilin landed on Earth in the dark of the night. The passenger of the spaceship is young Lo, who does not know anything about his birth.

Lo

Mostaque Ahamed

Spaceship ‘Newzer’ from the planet Lilin landed on Earth in the dark of the night. The passenger of the spaceship is young Lo, who does not know anything about his birth. He has spent his whole life in hibernation in a laboratory. Three and a half feet tall robot DD is accompanying him. They can’t return to planet Lilin due to the Mechanical glitches of ‘Newzer’. So, they have no choice but to stay on planet Earth from now on. Lo discovers with a shock that he can’t recall anything remarkable from the past. Eventually they learn that they were sent here on Earth by the famous scientist Neyman from Lilin. However, they were clueless as to why they were sent here. There is a ‘Time Machine’ in the spaceship by which one could travel back to the past or transport to the future. There is also a ‘Simulation Machine’ that could take anyone to the world of imagination. They meet a dog named Tom. The Captive life of a monkey named Nimi makes Lo restless. Lo takes great risk in rescuing Nimi. Nimi was rescued finally. They all become friends with each other. With the help of the ‘Time Machine’ and ‘Simulation Machine’, they embark upon extraordinary adventures.

Author

While being a civil servant, Mostaque Ahamed is passionate about writing for the young readers. He likes to write science fiction, thriller, parapsychology, adventure, memoir and in other genres. So far he wrote more than 75 books about various topics. Mr. Ahamed was awarded Bangla Academy Literary Award for science fiction.
Poetry of Tarik Sujat sometimes leads readers from consciousness to subconscious and therefore to the unknown. But the elements of this voyage are nothing but our familiar nature and reality.

Kaal-er Casino
(Casino Of Time)
Tarik Sujat

Tarik Sujat’s philosophy of language in order to create the body and soul of poetry by observing contemporary political elements or analyzing time from different angles is absolutely his own. He absorbs in meditation in order to create a poetic language and follows the way of bright light so that he can set his voyage with the cheer of literary creation. Language of his poetry is very easy and rhythmic. He creates a stable or permanent position in the mind of readers by creating one sort of musicality in sentence formation. Poetry of Tarik Sujat sometimes leads readers from consciousness to subconscious and therefore to the unknown. But the elements of this voyage are nothing but our familiar nature and reality. Sometimes incidents of our life that we live everyday are at the center of his poetry. Style of his poetry is visual and pectoral. Moreover, it leads readers more to the internal subconscious. This book is divided into two parts. There are ten poems in first part and twenty poems in second part. Title of second part is ‘Hours are not in Hours’. Every layer of his poetry abounds with dream and truth, opinions and ways of life, nature and human beings, sadness and fatigue, condemnation and hate, memory and grief. By creating a magical atmosphere, he reaches at the heart of readers effortlessly, easily and spontaneously. Then crossing the border of argument, dispute and protest, his poetry gets an unquestionable and unanimous form and urge. Strain of the endangered and decaying life of middle class are present in each of his poems.

In short, Tarik’s poetry superbly documents pains, agonies, weal and woe of human beings, historical and political episodes in the country. His poems are distinguished for their highly expressive and communicative, poignant and symbolic traits.
Chinnodonar Manush Pakhi
(Helpless Human Bird)

Tarik Sujat

Is there any role of the poetry in regional and international context? This question has spurred Tarik a lot. It has been noticed in the new century that there is no existence of so-called society rather than self-ruled individual and world citizen. Tarik has picked these people in his works. At present, everything, including social relation, role and responsibility, is being considered as products. So his question is: Whom the poetry is for? So, the context of the poetry is full of deep dark and ultimate fear. Hence, words can only depicted an atmosphere or a content or a thought of the life. Tarik has presented this dissatisfactory gift to the reader.

Poetry is the advancement of the humane culture to Tarik. So he is also a critic of the society in his works. He is against any type of totalitarianism. Poetry is a mirror of democracy to him too. He selects the words in this point. Thus words are picked up from the natural topics like trees, mighty rivers, hills and mountains, turn into a source of power, which creates a general appeal for all ages of people. All these themes and things are flourished in Chinnodonar Manush Pakhi by Tarik Sujat.

Selected Poems
Tarik Sujat

In Tarik’s long journey through poetry, he has recorded in vivid details the vicissitudes of his motherland. In different ways, he has captured the series of crisis it faced and few its courageous people resolved them despite has occasional display of bitterness and frustration, he is, at the end, optimistic because he believes in the resilience and fortitude of the people. Tarik has created a new voice in poetry which is sharp and resonant. His poems are rich in thought and trigger a resolve towards activism in the readers. He has avoided playing with romantic notions, as his focus in the history and contemporary reality of his nation. His belief in humanity is shared by his readers. Tarik owes his strength partly to the tradition of our poetry which foregrounds the voice of the people and their myths and everyday reality, but mostly to his own inherent ability to create images, metaphors and tropes reflective of our experiences in a conflict-ridden time. Tarik’s poems are technically of high standard.

Author  Tarik Sujat (10 September, 1965) is a noted Bangladeshi poet. He studied Political Science at the University of Dhaka where he played a distinction role in the cultural movement against the military regime in the late eighties. Some of the famous poetry collections published under his name include Prostibando Bhong Jao (1986), Jabo Bole Theme Thakite Nei (1997), Shomoyke Ami Uto Pau-E Hete Jete Dekhechi (2003), Akastpuran (2009), Jonmer agei Mrittaka Korechi ailingon (2016), Basanter Batatstakar Moto and Kabilasangraha (2013). He has received the Krittibas award in 2006 including many other prestigious awards from home and abroad.
Hasonjaner Raja

(King of Hasonjan)

Shakoor Majid

Hasonjaner Raja is a drama based on the mystic arrival of Hason Raja, a Bengali poet, mystic philosopher and songwriter from the Sylhet region of Bangladesh, in a moonlit night of the rainy season. It is written in the dialect of Sylhet. A group of young people both male and female are on a boat and they want to make a documentary film on Hason Raja. The boatman informs them that his calculation indicates in this moonlit night Hason Raja may appear. They keep waiting for the arrival of Hason Raja. Surprisingly Hason Raja with his gang appears on the stage singing a song. The youths become very busy with their phone to take selfies, check-in facebook, switch on a tape recorder and a video camera. They start asking questions to Hason Raja about his life and he replies with utmost truth. They take notes. When there goes the azan and the night is about to end, Hason Raja suddenly disappears. Their cellphones contains no photo of Hason but the boat and a slice of the moon. They check their facebook timeline but find no check-in and posts on him. The tape recorder records no voice but the sound of the wind. But with wonder they notice a handkerchief that Hason Raja used on the stage. Now they start pondering over what they will ask again when he will reappear in one moonlit night of the rainy season.

Author Shakoor Majid is a Bangladeshi architect, writer, film maker and photographer. He has published thirty six books including travelogue in four volumes. He has written sixteen plays for radio, television and stage. He received Bangla Literary Academy Award in 2017 including IFIC Bank Literary Award and others for literature.
Smreetir Shekor o Dana

(Roots and Wings of Memory)

Asad Chowdhury

Asad Chowdhury is a distinguished Bangladeshi poet. He has also a tremendous footprint in children’s literature. Asad Chowdhury’s short memoir of long and varied working life has been compiled between two covers of this book titled Smreetir Sekor O Dana. Memory of roots and roots of memory are presented artistically in seventeen long essays of this book.

Rabindranath Tagore against Fascism and some relevant facts, Persons who thought about these issues before Tagore, Rajanikanti’s song, Jashimuddin: Backstage of his song and even memories with Madhusudan Dey, Syed Shamsul Haq, A.K. Lutfor Rahman, Sati Mijanur Rahman, Sukumar Barua and Ekhasuddin, everything is in this compilation of essays. Pages and chapters of memory are glorified with fascination and infatuation. None of the persons remembered in the book are not alive now. That they are not alive now stands for they are dead physically but their works are working as guidelines for us. Readers can go beyond the horizons of their thinking by walking smoothly on the bright path showed by them. But readers will again come back to the realities flying on the wings of Smreetir Shekor o Dana. This book is already appreciated by readers of all ages.

Author Asad Chowdhury was born in 1943 in Ulania of Barishal. He was a college teacher in his early life. Later he worked as the Director of Bangla Academy. He anchors program on art and literature on televisions. He has received Bangla Academy Literary Award and many other prestigious awards for his great contribution to Bangla literature.
Babar Moto Muktijoddha

(A Freedom Fighter Like Father)

Monju Sarkar

The Independence of the Bangladesh is one of the greatest achievements in thousand years of history. The writer Monju Sarkar, in ten short stories, has beautifully portrayed how the young children and adolescents had participated in the War of Independence. In each story he has incorporated his own memories, along with the scary stories and different aspects of human relationship during the struggling time that would take an young reader to the unforgettable time of 1971. In few stories, urban teenage-boys are leaving the city for the villages along with his family members. In other story, a brave adolescent boy is attacking the betrayer ‘Razakar’. In some stories, boys want to become brave freedom fighter like their father. For instance, the story titled Babar Moto Muktijoddha could be mentioned. In that story, an adolescent boy named ‘Riju’ learned about the Liberation War and also about the betrayal of the ‘Razakars’ from his uncle. He vowed to continue the war since betrayers are not finished yet, although the war was over. These stories flame the light of awareness about the War of Independence among the new generation. Through these stories, writer has tried to put forward the true history of the Liberation War. These stories would play a significant role in depicting ‘1971’ and to reveal the War of Independence to the young generation in a new dimension.

Author

In Bangla literature Monju Sarkar holds a significant position for his outstanding work of fiction. In 1982, he published his collected short stories Abinashi Ayojon and started to publish numerous books every year. He received the fellowship of International Writing Program provided by Iowa University of USA. Mr. Sarkar has written near about 50 books for both children and adult readers. He has received several prestigious literary awards.
Fifty Poems of Maruful Islam

Maruful Islam

_Fifty Poems of Maruful Islam_ is a translation of some selected poems of the poet written in Bangla over the last two decades. As a student of Bangla literature, Maruful developed both a critic’s and an enthusiast’s understanding of the diversity of themes, genres and techniques of the thousand year old tradition of Bangla poetry. When he began to write poems his themes thus offered themselves—love and romance, magic and mystery, nature and the city, separation and alienation. His early poems were self-consciously poetic, employing rich imagery, symbols and tropes and explored a whole range of moods and feelings. His more recent poems however, show a sharper focus on the psychological complexities that result from a loss of innocence as individuals struggle to cope with alienation and dehumanization triggered by physical and emotional displacement. What distinguishes Maruful’s poems are their precision of expression, their metaphoric structure, their perceptive treatment of moods, and their mastery of techniques. He explores both myth and history for their nostalgic and evocative power, the _Baul_ tradition exemplified by Lalon Shai (The _Sainji_ of some of the poems) for its philosophy and sublimity and our contemporary reality for its mix of both disturbing and epiphanic images.

It is not easy to capture the coolness of Maruful’s language, his lyricism and his pure sounds, his major tonalities and his technical flourish in another language. But the translation has been remarkably close to the original and no doubt presents the poet in all his strengths.

**Author** Maruful Islam is a poet, songwriter, essayist and critic, with huge volumes of poetry to his credit. His most recent volumes include _Sainji_ and _Notun Kore Pabo Bole_ (To get you back anew) which became best seller for their exploration of myth and mysticism and their evocation of tradition in coming to terms with our contemporariness. He was awarded the prestigious Bangla Academy Prize for Literature in 2017.
How to publish a book systematically, typographically and aesthetically is explained throughout the book. ‘Typography: Guidelines for Aesthetic Publishing’ is the first of six books of publishing series by Mr. Shayok.

Mudranshaily : Nandonik Prokashonar Nirdeshika

(Typography : Guidelines for Aesthetic Publishing)

Kamrul Hasan Shayok

Mudranshaily : Nandonik Prokashonar Nirdeshika is the first attempt in Bangla that comprises the ins and outs of typography. Kamrul Hasan Shayok, one of the most prominent publishing specialists and the publisher of one of the largest and greatest publishing houses of Bangladesh, has written this book based on what he has known from his extensive reading and from experience that he has gathered for more than thirty years. How to publish a book systematically, typographically and aesthetically is explained throughout the book. Mudranshaily : Nandonik Prokashonar Nirdeshika is the first of six books (Manuscript Preparation, Editing and Proofreading, Book Production, Book Marketing, Publishing Business Management, Copyright and Right’s Selling) of publishing series by Mr. Shayok. How to improve and sustain readability, organization, navigation, consistency, legibility, regularity, rhythm and spacing throughout a book is the prime concern of this book. There is a detailed description of typography and its function, text panel, paper format, typeface with ample examples. As typography is implied differently in different parts of a book, the writer discusses the function and implementation of typography in three parts—namely prelms, main text matter and end matter. After organizing the materials of a book typographically, the publisher needs to bind it to be useful and appear attractive. So, the author adds a discussion of binding, cover and jacket. As this book is written mainly for Bangladeshi publishers, editors and publishing related individuals as well as students and teachers of Printing and Publication Studies department of universities, the context of Bangladesh is given more importance.
Pandulipi : Prostutkaran, Sampadona & Proofreading
(Manuscript : Preparation Editing and Proofreading)

Kamrul Hasan Shayok

Kamrul Hasan Shayok has been involved with the publication industry of Bangladesh for a long time. He personally feels that the Bangladeshi publication industry is still in poor shape. To help the industry grow scientifically, he has utilized his experience to write on the various aspect of printing and publications and taken initiatives to publish a complete series on the subject. His second book on this series is Pandulipi : Prostutkaran, Sampadona & Proofreading. This book discusses what should a writer, editor and publisher do to make a script beautiful, readable and free of errors. It also elaborately pens how to use table, pictures and captions, editing policies, techniques to edit electronic files and paper, stages of proofreading, policy and usages of symbols. A unique aspect of this book is the usage of large number of examples from local books and also proof reading symbols and rules for proofreading.

This book Pandulipi : Prostutkaran, Sampadona & Proofreading is a must-read for the people involved in writing, editing, publishing sector and university level teachers and students dealing with printing and publication related education.

Jemi O Jadur Shim Gach
(Jemi and the Magic Bean Plant)

Kamrul Hasan Shayok

The story is about a strangely decent world. The plot of this story is based and centered on a little boy called Jemmy. Having been getting up from sleep, he found a few been seeds under his pillow. The seeds startled him as they can speak. He dropped them on the adjacent garden according to suggestion of them. The day after, he noticed some skyscraper bean plants. He climbed up the trees and suddenly reached another world, where mankind are very tall and as bright as the moon. Approaching to Jemmy, a girl of his age said, ‘You have come to a place, where everyone is equal and gives a helping hand to others. None shows disrespect to others. Everyone stands by all.’ Jemmy felt very satisfied and charmed hearing this. Then he stepped down from the trees and landed on the earth. All the bean trees vanished away. This book makes us think anew about a new world, where everyone would enjoy his/her equal rights.

Author Kamrul Hasan Shayok is one of the most eminent and distinguished publishers in the publishing industry of Bangladesh. He is a renowned publishing specialist and the Chairman of Panjeree Publications Ltd., one of the largest publishing houses of Bangladesh. He is the Vice President of Bangladesh Publishers and Book-sellers’ Association (BAPUS), former Executive Director of Academic and Creative Publishers’ Association of Bangladesh (ACPAB) and Chairman of working committee of Asia Pacific Publishers’ Association (APPA).
Laily

Sharier

Bangladesh’s first graphic novel *Laily* is a spoof of Bengali films in the most ridiculous way. The author says, the 92-page novel really does not have any plot-- but it’s an exploration of ridiculous side of our characters. Laily is hot, but she’s a Taekwondo master ready to break the bones of people whom she does not like. Her love interest is a nerd. The villain stutters and has an assistant to interpret his warnings. The dysfunctional group of villain includes a blind dude who is in denial of his disability, and a deaf gangster who stinks pretty badly. The book has a sequel: *Laily 2: Bhoton’s Revenge* (2014)
Babu Series
Sharier
Babu is Sharier’s one of the oldest creations that began coming out in The Daily Star in the nineties. Babu is a college-going teenager; whose world is full of friends, girls, might vs. mean tricks, aliens, Count Dracula, ghosts, zombies and weirdoes. Babu lives with his parents and everyday bumps into idiotic situations—which include invasion by aliens on spaceships resembling commodes. Each of the Babu books take 48 gags. But once in a while there are multi-page adventures; like in one adventure, old Dr. Datacula transfers his knowledge to a teen goofball’s head—without realizing that Babu is looking for the goofball with a stick to teach him a lesson. Then Dr. Datacula finds out its not wise to take over a young body—it’s safer to stick to your own body. Babu has 10 books in the series.

Basic Ali’s Series
Sharier
Sharier has been publishing family-based daily newspaper cartoon strip Basic Ali from November 2006. Panjeree Publications Ltd. has been publishing the Basic Ali series from 2008, with Sharier compiling best strips on annual basis. Basic Ali revolves around the Ali family; Talib Ali is the humorous crazy dad—always playing pranks with kids and friends while madly loving his wife Molly. Molly is the spoilt rich man’s wife, equally crazy—earning the name the “maddest” from her kids. Magic is the teen joker in the family. Nature is an upcoming doctor and Basic is the eldest son who was determined never to work but when was sent to an interview at a bank, he fell in love with Riya. Riya is afraid of everything but ghosts. Then Basic has a forgetful idiotic friend Hillol who is always dependent on Basic for his decisions. While these are compilation of daily strip cartoons, readers would often bump onto mini-stories that continues over several strips. Basic Ali 10 is the latest book in the series.
Basic Alir Bhoutik Abhijan
(The Ghostly Adventure of Basic Ali)
Sharier

This book is based on the Basic Ali cartoon strip that has been running daily in Prothom Alo newspaper from 2006. In this first graphic novel of Basic Ali, Basic foils a bank robbery attempted by robber Rana Tuhin. Basic also has an enemy named Zafar while wooing his love interest Riya. Zafar sets Rana to harass Basic. Rana’s gang includes a Tantric who uses a skull for his black magic. When Basic gets hold of the skull and brings it home-- he discovers the skull belongs to a folk theater hero Siraj who was brutally killed by Rana long ago. The friendly ghost wants Basic to find his skeleton-- so that he can leave the world where he is now trapped. The ghost can recall his life’s story-- his love interest who was also killed by Rana, but he can’t recall where his remains were. It would require Basic’s bad luck to land in Siraj’s death ground.

Somo Series
Sharier

Somo is a science fiction comedy series. Somo comes from 2772 travelling through time on an assignment and makes friends with two greedy idiots--Don and Rob-- and their paid assistant-- Pahar, a pre-teen boatman of the Sundarbans. Somo is a Homo Superior and he finds that homo sapiens like Don-Rob and Pahar-- are invisible in the DNA radars that are widely used against enemies in his time. In Somo’s future world, mostly sunken under water, the enemies of earth are mankind who had settled in Mars. Martians are good at gene experiment and earth is good at other technology. With help of Don, Rob, Pahar, Somo would sometime foil Martian attempt to attack earth or steal the time travel technology. During a mission to Mars, Somo comes across the Martian dictator’s charming daughter General Roki and falls in love. Roki pretends unwilling, but she silently falls for him too-- and comes to help him when Somo and his friends are trapped by a strange creature in Ganymede. Spoofs in the Somo series include a take on the (new) Avengers.

Author
A journalism graduate from Dhaka university; Sharier joined ‘The Daily Star’ in 1991 as a reporter and a part time cartoonist. In 2006, he started a daily cartoon strip “Basic Ali” in leading Bangla newspaper ‘The Daily Prothom Alo’ which has been running till date. From 2007, Sharier has released 30 comic books and graphic novels from Panjeree that gained popularity among wide-spread audience. He currently works as Creative Consultant at Panjeree Publications.
Nazneen Haque Mimi believes that “living in a truly comfortable and harmonious environment helps not only to ease the tensions of the day but nurtures one’s soul and impacts on all aspect of one’s life.” Homes of Bangladesh has been conceived from such a conviction. The book thus adopted a ubicque approach towards home decor and interior design and pioneered the concept of beautiful interiors as the basis of good housekeeping in Bangladesh. Documenting the lifestyle changes over the decards, the book took readers back to the village courtyards of a long-lost era, to intimate tea parties held in verandas in posh duplexes of the 60’s, and to the beautiful living rooms of the 80’s.

The book is designed to incorporate the latest tender in interior decoration and good housekeeping. Sophisticated, insightful and thoughtful, this edition will be of interest to anyone who would like to view the latest and best options in interior design and who has an eye for beautiful living.

It will encourage the readers to eliminate clutter and make the best use of space, re-establishing connection with the natural world whenever possible.
The book will let the readers enjoy a peek into various cultures, authentic as well as imbued with cultural adaptations of various different European colonial powers, and give them a different outlook on Asia’s art, architecture and living.

The travel Journal
GLIMPSES OF ASIA

Nazneen Haque Mimi

The travels Nazneen Haque Mimi has done, which include a large swathe of the Asia region, have no doubt contributed to enrich her mind and flourish her creativity. She also has a passion for documenting these very travels in terms of what they made her feel, and these observations make for an interesting and informative read, though not as a traveller’s bible for information. It serves more as a traveller’s musings to guide others of the same ilk, and offer some information on what to expect in different places.

Mimi’s writing about most of the countries and regions in this book are part of what may be called Asia’s heart, and also have the common strand of having been colonised by various European nations in the past. This makes each of their culture uniquely different. And yet, to a keen observer, many similarities and adaptations of same phenomena are plainly apparent. Mimi takes the form of this observer with aplomb, and plainly states what she finds similar or completely new and thus more intriguing.

The book will let the readers enjoy a peek into various cultures, authentic as well as imbued with cultural adaptations of various different European colonial powers, and give them a different outlook on Asia’s art, architecture and living.

Author Nazneen Haque Mimi, a renowned columnist in Daily Star weekly supplement ‘Star Lifestyle’ re-lived the transition in homes and lifestyles in Dhaka from the 1940’s onwards in her first book Homes of Bangladesh. She is also the writer of The Untold History of Agartala Conspiracy Case and Glimpse of Asia-the Travel Journal. She holds an honours and the masters degree in Sociology from Dhaka University.
Jibanananda Das (Birth: 18th February, 1899 & Death: 22nd October, 1958) is famous for his individuality in poetry. It is well recognized that Jibanananda has added the golden touch of life in Bangla Literature after Rabindranath Tagore. He is also acknowledged one of the greatest modern poets of twentieth century in Bengal. The flawless realm of Bengal nature, folk-tales, mythology has been depicted with simile and imagery by him. For this reason, he is popularly known as ‘Rupashi Banglar Kobi’ (The Poet of Beautiful Bengal). At the same time, he is called the ‘Purest Poet’ also. He spent his life amid acute poverty. Jibanananda Das, inbound in nature, wrote poetry along with a lot of short stories, novels, essays in his life time. Though he did not publish nothing but some poems. After his death, all have been published. The readers will explore another Jibanananda in this prose.

Author Subrata Barua is mainly known as a short story writer. He has cemented his position in fiction literature in Bangladesh. In his writings, the demands and dissatisfaction of the middle class have been depicted profoundly with literary elegance. He started writing from his early school life. He has also written a lot for the infants and adolescents. The challenging topics of science literature are being colored with the golden touch of his pen.
Rabindranath Tagore reshaped Bangla literature and music, as well as Indian art with ‘Contextual Modernism’ in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Golpe Golpe Rabindranath
(Rabindranath in Stories)

Abul Momen

Rabindranath Tagore (Birth: 7th May, 1861 & Death: 7th August, 1941), the first Nobel laureate in literature in Asia, is the pride of Bengali. He is an inseparable part of the thoughts of every Bengali people around the world. He reshaped Bangla literature and music, as well as Indian art with ‘Contextual Modernism’ in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He was comfortable and kept the sign of excellence in every branch of literature including poetry, short story, novel, rhyme, song, play, art, criticism, travelogue, keeping diary, linguistics and grammar. He exercised a profound influence in both eastern and western literature. His works are deeply involved with everyday lives of people of Bengali. In this book, his life and his thoughts are sketched in a facile way for young readers.

Author Abul Momen was born on 18th December, 1948. He is mainly a journalist and researcher. He grew up in the circumstance of literature of the family. His thoughts and beliefs are centered on the fact that Rabindranath is epicenter of the Bengali society, culture and education. Along with journalism, he has been keeping himself involved with creative writings. He has participated a lot of seminars and conferences, held in both home and abroad. He is also one of the pioneers in spreading free thought in socio-political context of Bangladesh.
The greatest achievement in Bengali’s history of thousand years was the language movement of 1952. Since the birth of the artificial state of Pakistan, West Pakistani’s rulers started conspiracy to bind Bengali to their regime and exploitation. They wanted to take away the right of speech in their mother tongue. The first movement against this injustice was the language movement. In this movement, people raised their voice against oppression and exploitation getting motivated and inspired by language, patriotism and nationalism. Later the Bengali went ahead in the Independence movement by following the path of language movement. Through the language movement, Bengali got the courage to speak staring at the eyes of the oppressor. They learnt how to fight against and deal with enemies.

The book titled Golpe Golpe Vasa Andolon is written on the history of language movement. This book is divided into parts based on various angles and experiences. Everything including how the movement begins, how heroic sons of this country stood against tear-shells, water-cannons and weapons of the Police in order to justify the demands of their movement and above all the identity and struggles of these heroic sons are presented in this book.

By reading this book Golpe Golpe Vasa Andolon, new generation will get a new experience what will inspire them to love their mother tongue and country. Mahbubul Haque has written Golpe Golpe Vasa Andolon in the simplest language so that adolescent and teenage readers could know the unparalleled history of our fighting for language. By reading this book, readers of all levels including the teenagers will be encouraged to raise their consciousness about language and nationalism.
Kazi Nazrul Isalm (Birth: 24th May, 1899 & Death: 29th August, 1976) is considered as the rebel poet of Bangla literature. He is the national poet of Bangladesh. He is one of the prominent writers of poetry, novel, play, song and philosophy in Bangla literature. He produced a large body of poetry and music with themes that included religious devotion and spiritual rebellion against fascism and oppression. He explored the pros and cons of child psychology in his literary work. His writings inspired the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent to overcome the socio-political, educational and cultural backwardness. Acute poverty in his early life have had a dimensional influence which helped him to create new thought about the life and world. He was also a great composer of songs. He composed more than 3000 songs in his life-time. His works have been still reshaping the thought, aspiration and expectation of people of Bangladesh. In this book, his biography is depicted like a story for easy understanding of young readers.

Author Mahbubul Haque is mainly a researcher. He played an important role in the composition of Banan Abhidhan and Pramita Bangla Bananer Niyom (Spelling Dictionary and Guidelines of Standard Bangla Spelling) of Bangla Academy. He also contributed in the publication of Pramita Bangla Bhashar Byakaron (Grammar of Standard Bangla Language) of Bangla Academy. He holds a deep command over Bangla language. He has been awarded many national prestigious awards for his contribution for enriching Bangla language.
Sufia Kamal had been able to establish the belief among the women of Bangladesh that only the ray of education can enlighten and emancipate the women.

Golpe Golpe Sufia Kamal

(Sufia Kamal in Stories)

Shafiul Alam

Sufia Kamal was born on 20th June in 1911. The real depiction of women and their position in twentieth century Bengali society has been pictured in her literary works. Once, women were among the most backward section of the society in Bangladesh. There were seldom any human rights for them. They were maltreated and debased in the every sphere of life. Not only their rights were ignored, but also they were suppressed by the male-dominated society. As an successful successor of Begum Rokeya, known ‘The Pioneer of The Muslim Women Uprisings in Bengal’, Sufia kamal had been able to establish the belief among the women of Bangladesh that only the ray of education can enlighten and emancipate the women. In her literary works, she emphasized the educating of women and their emancipation. She is one of the pioneer of women’s right activism in the country. Her biography is written very interestingly in this book.

Author

Born in 25th April, 1943. He has kept busy himself with research work in literature. He completed his higher education in Curriculum Development in Edinburg University of Scotland. He proves his talent in creative writings along with basic research works. He has a profound fondness of literature.

Golpe Golpe Sufia Kamal

Author : Shafiul Alam
First Published : February 2009
ISBN : 984 70038 01347
Hard Cover
Book Size : DC 1/8
Price : 85 BDT
Language : Bangla
How many of the young children know what does the ‘Shaheed Minar’ stand for? Why is this Mausoleum? What did happen in 21 February of 1952 and why did the Liberation War take place?

Sob Kota Janala

(All the Windows)

Muhammad Jahangir

Bengali visited the Shaheed Minar so many times; they went to the National Mausoleum innumerable times as well. Then again, how many of the young children know what does the ‘Shaheed Minar’ stand for? Why is this Mausoleum? What did happen in 21 February of 1952 and why did the Liberation War take place?

This book comprises two chapters containing the extraordinary description of the remarkable events that took place in the life of Bengali Nation. Little Rupok’s father took him to the “Shaheed Minar” and spoke about the revolutionary days of 1952. Due to the negative and aggressive attitudes of the rulers, the inhabitants of East Pakistan were compelled to protest. All of a sudden, in 1947, it was heard that Urdu was declared as the main language of Pakistan. The wave of discontentment moved the whole East Pakistan. Gradually it took the shape of movement. On 21 February of 1952, Police opened fire on students and civilians. The blood of martyrs didn’t go in vain. Bangla was established as a state language. The Shaheed Minar was constructed. The spirit of revolution did not stop here. In protest against the West Pakistani rulers’ illogical domination, it started to spread across the villages and towns of the country. It was garnering the resonance of the speech by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. After victory, the Martyrs’ Mausoleum was erected to tribute national hero of Bangladesh. Readers, along with Rupok would go back to those pages of tributes of the struggling days.

Author

Generally, Muhammad Jahangir is known as the media researcher. As a journalist, he has a long term experience about political transactions. He has written more than 30 books about media, journalism, politics, education and historical events. Mr. Jahangir writes articles about various topics in the distinguished newspapers. He has been working as the Executive Director in a private organisation named Centre for Development Communication.
The writer has also described the happiness and sorrow of middle class in this book as well.

Amar Babar Golpo

(My Father’s Story)

Amirul Islam

Bangla juvenile literature has an enriched tradition of hundred years. Especially, juvenile stories have been expanding and sharpening the realm of children thought and psychology. There is the consecutive narration of the growing up of a juvenile and his psychological crisis in this book. The writer has also described the happiness and sorrow of middle class in this book as well. The continuous life-struggle and role of a brave father have been narrated in lucid words in the juvenile’s point of view. The author has established the image of an honest, ideal and compassionate father so well that the readers will start to consider this story as their own father’s story. Here lies the success of the author.

Author Amirul Islam has already consolidated his position as a famous juvenile litterateur. He has his own distinguished way of telling stories. He has shown his excellence in all the branches of juvenile literature, which has made him acceptable to all readers. He has been composing poetry as well as writing story, novel, play, essays and so on. The colors of lives have been painted in his works. He has achieved many important national awards and recognitions including prestigious Bangla Academy Award. The number of his published book is more the two hundreds.
Microphone was played the heartfelt tune, “My golden Bengal, I love you”. Everything seemed to change right in front of the eyes of the villagers. It was as if a new nation was born on the soil of this village.

Operation Mujibnagar
(Operation Mujibnagar)

Rafiqur Rashid

1971 is an unforgettable period in a Bengali’s life. *Operation Mujibnagar* is a teen novel, based on the moments that took place in the lives of a few young adults during that revolutionary period. “Showrav” had no clue as to what was happening in the Mango orchard of his maternal uncle’s village “Boiddanathatala”. A large number of Jeeps (Military vehicle) gathered at the muddy road of the village. Temporary podium was made using wooden planks. A small group presented a Guard of Honour to the head of state. A red-green flag with a golden map of the new country in the middle, was hoisted up. Microphone was played the heartfelt tune, “My golden Bengal, I love you”. Everything seemed to change right in front of the eyes of the villagers. It was as if a new nation was born on the soil of this village; as if a new journey towards the independence began from here. The lifestyle, not only for Showrav but also for other teenagers like him started to take new shape bit by bit. This novel portrays their hope, frustration and dreams. It depicts the incidents in the lives of those who wish for a new day and new time. Novelist Rafiqur Rashid has sketched such a changing time in this book.

Author
Rafiqur Rashid is one of the prominent writers of Bangladesh. He started his writing career in late 70’s. Generally, he likes to write for both young and adult readers. For more than three decades he has been working as a college teacher. He has received several literary prizes for his significant part in Bangla literature.
This book will disclose the unexplored realm of Murtaja Baseer and his knowledge on art, painting and others.

Ami Anondo Chara Ankte Pari Na
(I can’t Draw without Pleasure)

Raju Alauddin

Ami Anondo Chara Ankte Pari Na is a book of interview. Raju Alauddin interviews Murtaja Baseer, a distinguished painter of Bangladesh and the son of Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah who was a Bengali educationalist, writer, philologist and linguist. Murtaja Baseer is also a poet, short story writer, novelist, researcher, numismatist and filmmaker. He was awarded the prestigious Ekushey Padak in 1980 by the Government of Bangladesh. Raju Alauddin interviews this versatile talent in order to explore the unexplored information about Murtaja Baseer. In this interview, Raju Alauddin discusses childhood and growth of Baseer and his passion for art. He loves to draw with pleasure. He was nationally awarded for the best book cover design. This book will disclose the unexplored realm of Murtaja Baseer and his knowledge on art, painting and others.

Author Raju Alauddin, professionally a journalist, is a Bangladeshi translator, interviewer, essayist and poet. He is famous for Nano poetry. He has written twenty books including poetry in Bangla, collections of translated poetry, collections of interviews, biographies and essays.
At the wedding night, Nilkantha felt sleepy to see his wife Saari's green apple of eyes. They are very happy in their conjugal life though Saari's attitudes and thoughts are different from others.

**Saari**

*(Saari)*

**Dhruba Esh**

At the wedding night, Nilkantha felt sleepy to see his wife Saari's green apple of eyes. They are very happy in their conjugal life though Saari's attitudes and thoughts are different from others. Nilkantha realizes that Saari isn't the member of this world and one day she will transform as a green tree to meet her real relatives if she goes to mountain. Did Saari transform as a green tree? The plot of this story is proceed on such abstract thought. It is one of the stories of impeccable science fiction compilation book *Saari* by Dhruba Esh. Second Abinash, Our Derelict Town and Dimensions are three science fiction stories which are also included in this book, focuse the combination of real life experience and outer world life. Dhruba Esh is a renowned science fiction writer of Bangladesh who is considered as Bangladeshi Adger Alan Poe for his book *Six Fingers in Left Hand*. He has established a new style in Bangladeshi science fiction literature. *Saari* is the new and outstanding addition of science fiction literature.

**Author** Dhruba Esh is the son of Bhupati Esh and Leela Esh who was born in 1967 at Ukil Para of Sunamgonj. He is the most famous book cover designer of Bangladesh. He has designed already more than twenty thousand book covers. He also writes books besides drawing. He has written forty books which are highly acclaimed by the readers and critics. He has received a lot of prizes for his contribution to book cover design and literature.
Human life is comprised of peace, relationship, stability and amity. Lack of any of these factors among the people of a country brings about a halt in the lifestyle, living condition and development. Human beings are the children of nature. Love towards nature brings the message of peace in life. Nature teaches human beings to be simple and easy. It keeps them away from hatred. However, it is shockingly true that people forget each other because of religious differences. Thinking of their own religious ideas as superior, they eventually become separated from each other. Everyone becomes confined in their own mental space as they don’t want come out of their own circle. Through the amazing short story in this book, the writer has picked up that message of peace. Through her charming description, the young and adolescent readers would be able to understand who are introducing all the ugly issues in their country while keeping the positive thoughts away. Who are trying to poison the history, heritage and cultural aspects of the country? Through this short story, the writer has portrayed the characteristics of peace, friendship, equality and amity. They meet each other in this story and get familiar with each other’s pain, sorrow and deprivation. That’s how the writer plants the seed of inspiration in the minds of young readers. Someday the sapling growing out from the seed might become a huge tree.

**Author** Being a proud member of a celebrated cultural family, Sangeeta Imam became the integral part in several cultural organizations. Presently, she is working as the Joint Secretary of Bangladesh Udichi Shilpigosthi. She is a well known activist for human rights movement. Mrs. Imam is also a school teacher of an eminent school at Dhaka. Usually, she loves to write for children.
In the poetry of Mujib Erom, the difference between prose and verse disappears. He is not only conscious of tradition but also he bathes spiritually in tradition.

Premer Kobita
(Poetry of Love)

Mujib Erom

Mujib Erom has added a new dimension and important novelty to Bangla literature. Everything including the nature of Bangladesh, the smell of dry earth wetted with rainwater, beauty of open field and lots of associations of rural culture becomes alive while readers go through his poetry. His natural use of regional dialect appears with another importance and the language becomes vivid in nature. In the poetry of Mujib Erom, the difference between prose and verse disappears. He is not only conscious of tradition but also he bathes spiritually in tradition. His love poems are new by all means. All his poetry meets the demands and characteristics of Bangla poetry. That he has created his own realm of thinking for self-search and self-enquiry creates significance crossing the border of the country. His homesickness in his poetry motivates patriotism. He starts writing in his own form by thinking that his dream will not come true if he keeps writing in the existing traditional form. As he is a man of the clay of Halot of Nalihuri, his birthplace, the banyan tree brightened with shadow, water of the Manu River, wave of the Akhaluki and childhood memories, his poetry is all about himself and his surroundings. Changes in the formation of poetry, oscillating readers' poetic sense and expressing feelings in a distinguished way give his poetry a new height of taste. After the Baishnab Padabali, one of the greatest creations of Bangla literature, the poetry of Mujib Erom probably possesses a new beauty and overall novelty of love and love poems.

Author Mujib Erom was born in Nalihuri of Moulovibazar, in 1971 during the great war of liberation of Bangladesh. He was graduated and post-graduated in Bangla literature from the University of Dhaka. He is a distinguished poet of the nineties of twentieth century. He received Brac Bank-Samakal literary award including many others for his contribution to Bangla literature. He has written many books of poetry.
The protagonist of novel Ochirokal by Siddhartha Haque had a deep sense of uncertainty from the beginning. He knew, from his childhood, that lot of things happen in their own way, and there were very few stories that he had the power to influence. His powerlessness is very vivid to him, today even more, he becomes conscious of all the layers of any story that floats around him. His mother hanged herself when he was a young boy, at that time he was called T. Now he is called Tuku and he is doing a job where his salary is fluctuated rapidly.

He loves a girl. One day she is with him, the next day she is with someone else, the next to next day she comes back to him, the next to next to next day, she again goes back to the other person—a pattern that she repeats over and over.

He gets a new job with higher salary. But when he arrives at the new work place, he sees that he has a designation but no work, because the guy who was doing this job before, still holding his position, he could not be removed by the person who gave Tuku this new job. That's how it goes on and on, and this novel is Tuku's journey through various levels of uncertainty that he encounters and his effort to survive. Not all is lost at the end, no matter how bad and unclear it actually looks from time to time.

Author
This is the second fiction of Siddhartha Haque. His first fiction was published more than a decade ago. It was entitled “Vashoman” (Floating). Although there was one favorable review of this book in the leading newspaper, it appealed to only a selected group of readers as it was not a conventional fiction but dealt with deeper understanding of loneliness of human existence. Siddhartha is a writer of talent with original writing style and insight. He has also published several collections of poems.
There are very few poets who uphold the individual talent with the language and style of poetry and Pias Majid is one of those exceptions.

Nijhum Mallar
(Silent Rain)

Pias Majid

Standing at one point of time, poetry tries to create itself in the direction of modernism primarily by innovation and novelty though not excluding the socio-cultural impact of particular countries, and the word modernism is therefore relative on the basis of time dependency. There are very few poets who uphold the individual talent with the language and style of poetry and Pias Majid is one of those exceptions. This notion is further strengthened in the poems of Nijhum Mallar, his last collection of poetry. Readers can’t find any specific kind of imagery in his poetry but there is a different kind of meditative poetic language where there is no hard and fast vision, rather poet’s eternal feelings as a kind of musical tone that starts flowing through the mind of readers. At this time the poet is reticent and silent, he observes the world that is constantly crumbling through the silent noise. Instead of using words extensively and exquisitely, he keeps using the language hidden in silence very carefully and sharply. He uses silence instead of words and symbols of frugality instead of more words and therefore turns the antenna of readers’ feeling to new fragrance of poetry, to a dreamy but unnoticed world. His poetic language is very unique and overall there is an appeal of a language that is free from verbosity. To sum up, poems of Pias Majid in Nijhum Mallar are glorified with his own diversity and individual talent. His symbols, metaphors and imagery are based on soil, surroundings, nature and society, at the same time there is the fragrance of modernism in his poetry.

Author Pias Majid was born in 1984. He received HSBC- Kali o Kalam Literary award and many others for his poetry. He has authored and edited more than fifteen books.
On Days Like This

Shaira Afrida Oyshee

Crisp and poignant; spontaneous and yet vividly picturesque. Shaira Afrida Oyshee’s poems depict a bold candidness and an aesthetic perspective. The collection of poems under the title *On Days Like This*, with varied lengths and tonalities, have vibrant stories to tell. The subtle grief, for instance, expressed in “Once upon a time” speaks volumes about the young poet’s insights. On a different note, “Under Melbourne Sky” perhaps addresses the demise of the global elites.

Meanwhile, it is rather refreshing to sense a cozy vibe entwined with perceptive philosophy when she says, “Crowd applaud ‘Good habits’, while ‘The friend’ pours bourbon at ten”. Oyshee’s poems eventually convey an impressionistic nature while resembling an artist’s paintings—often abstract, but sometimes with figures of familiar and unfamiliar objects.

**Author** Shaira Afrida Oyshee is a Bachelor of Design student in the University of Melbourne. She started writing poetry in High School when she signed up for the annual poetry slam. She attended an Oxford Summer Course in creative writing and took online courses in poetry which helped her to learn her craft. She was published in her university’s literature magazine.
Emptiness, fulfillment, lamentation for death and together life, love-affection-conjugal life etc., all mundane grief and beauty of these dictionary based words and phrases are the central theme of this novel. Characters are originated in incidents and episodes and these tales center at two characters namely Time and Dhaka, a mystic city. These two characters are apparently outside the scene. Thus this novel Anondi is, on one hand, the eye of literateur Maruf Rosul how he sees this city, on the other hand, it is a draft report of scattered human feelings. Both are relative since there is nothing in the world as absolute truth. An unemployed boy with a bad result and an unemployed girl with bad result and bad look are making love across the city. In the canvas of light and shade of a small restaurant of the city, minus power glass wearing boy with un-ironed gray shirt are flowing in the soft river of the sensation of a girl. Somewhere love floods, somewhere hunger stricks in the city. People’s life in Dhaka city go through the mix of happiness, love, romance, suffering, deprivation and so on which are the main theme of Anondi.

Author Maruf Rosul (Born in 03 March, 1987) is an illustrious and politically conscious writer. He is concurrently a novelist, story writer, political analyst and reviewer whose writings are not only penetrating and poignant but also subjected to sporadic criticism. He is simultaneously exalted and lambasted for his research based blogs about history, contemporary politics, literature and film.
The ten days he spent in Phuket and Bangkok, with some children of family friends of his age or younger than him, visiting many tourist spots, were filled with fun and adventure.

Sun, fun and the sea : The Magic of Thailand

Amio Mazhar

Amio, an eighth grade student traveled to Thailand which was the greatest fun for him. Like most young men of his age, Amio likes adventure, and one way to have a taste of adventure is through travelling in distant lands. He visited a lot of countries in such age but Thailand gave him extra ordinary fun and experience. The ten days he spent in Phuket and Bangkok, with some children of family friends of his age or younger than him, visiting many tourist spots, were filled with fun and adventure. He wrote about the short trip with a great deal of passion and focused the culture of that country. Before going to important places like James Bond Island, he read about that in Google which gave him account of truthfulness that makes it an interesting read. He wrote in such way that readers will feel that they are also sitting behind Amio in a sea scooter and getting lost in the sea. He wrote his adventure in Thailand interestingly and with sense of humor which is a great addition in Bangladesh children travel and adventure literature.

Author Amio Mazhar is a student of renowned English Medium School at Dhaka. Teenager Amio loves travelling. Back in 2015, he had written a travel story on his Thailand trip. He has travelled to a lot of countries along with his family. He has even travelled to many destinations with the legendary writer Humayun Ahmed. Sun, fun and the sea : The Magic of Thailand is his first book which is acclaimed by readers.
Roni and Sajib were going to Mongolia by Boeing 787. At the height of thirty thousand feet, the fuel tank of the aircraft was suddenly leaked and hydrocarbon started getting vanished.

Spy
(The Spy)

Arun Kumar Bishwas

Roni and Sajib were going to Mongolia by Boeing 787. At the height of thirty thousand feet, the fuel tank of the aircraft was suddenly leaked and hydrocarbon started getting vanished. As a result, to save the lives of passengers, an emergency landing of Boeing took place. Roni's plane was landed on Japan's Kansai Airport instead of Ulan Butter. They were in a life-in-death situation.

For the night, they got to the hotel Bounja. Abruptly two Bengali adolescent boys got kidnapped there. They do not know why Nimku with ear-cap picked them up and compelled them to get to the hotel; Nimku injected a shiny metal pot in the kit bag of Roni. Their passports were snatched away. The pot was labeled with Zarwa oil which is very rare and poisonous. They have got in the trap of big smuggler group who compelled them to do crime one after another. Gradually they got involved in the plot of deep plots. What Roni and Sajib did for escaping from smuggler group? Could they back their homeland? In Spy of Arun Kumar Biswas, interesting incidents took place one after another in a such way that readers can’t stop reading book until finish.

Author Arun Kumar Bishwas was a student of English literature. Later, he was post-graduated in Management of Industrial Human Resource, a special program funded by the World Bank. He is out and out a writer. Writing is at the center of his future plan.
Naomi Watanabe – the humanistic writer from Japan, studied the people, the Liberation War, the Language Movement, and the tradition of Bangladesh for a long time while observing Bangladesh very closely. In the story Sumio Ebong Sumon, she has expressively portrayed the Liberation War of Bangladesh, the Language Movement, and a Japanese adolescent girl – Sumio’s affection for the language Bangla. Sumio’s grandmother Sumiko-sun, who served as a nurse in this country before the Independence, has fostered such affection in Sumio’s heart. Despite being Bengali, no one except Sumon’s grandfather speaks in Bangla in the residence of Sumon, a 5th grader in an English medium school. Sumon, too likes English-mixed Bangla language. He can’t read or write Bangla properly. He is oblivious of the significance of 21 February. Sumio vividly pointed out these follies of Sumon. Having deep affection for Bangla, Sumio showed her neighbor Sumon how to love a nation, how to love the people of the nation, how to love the mother tongue. The sense that mother, mother tongue and the liberation war are inseparable which is transmitted to the minds of youngsters by a young lady who hails from another country. They too dream of discrimination-free and secular Bangladesh. This book stirs and inspires the patriotism amongst the youngsters.

Author Naomi Watanabe, a humanistic Japanese writer is working for rural development of Bangladesh as a volunteer. She acquired Master’s degree about the liberation war of Bangladesh. Liberation war of Bangladesh, Language Movement and People of Bangladesh are the important theme of her writings. She loves to write for the children of Bangladesh.