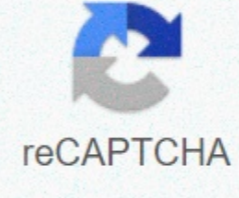




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## Radha krishna sunil gangopadhyay pdf

রাধা কৃষ্ণ সুনীল গঙ্গোপাধ্যায় বই নিয়ে শুধুমাত্র বই নিয়েই আমাদের এই প্রয়াস। ধ্বংস ও ধ্বংসের সামনে বই সরস্বতী বড় প্রতিবোধ। বই আমাদের মৌলিক চিন্তাভাবনার শাণিত অস্ত্র। বইয়ের অস্ত্রি নিয়ে চারিদিকে আশঙ্কা, বই নিয়ে শুধু মাত্র বই নিয়েই আমাদের এই প্রয়াস। ধ্বংস ও ধ্বংসের সামনে বই সরস্বতী বড় প্রতিবোধ। বই আমাদের মৌলিক চিন্তাভাবনার শাণিত অস্ত্র। বইয়ের অস্ত্রি নিয়ে চারিদিকে আশঙ্কা, নতুন প্রজন্ম চক্ৰবর্তকের আকর্ষণে বইয়ের দিক থেকে ঘুরিয়ে নিচ্ছে মুখ। আমাদের এ আয়োজন বইয়ের সাথে মানুষের সম্পর্কে অনিশ্চয় ও অবিশ্বস্তি করে রাখা। আশাকরি আপনাদের সহযোগিতায় আমাদের এই ইচ্ছা আরোও দৃঢ় হবে।
দুনিয়ার পাঠক এক হও! বাংলা বই রিপুরে বিধিধ স্থানে, সকল বাংলাদেশীয়র কাছে সহজলভ্য হোক!
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Sunil GangopadhyayGangopadhyay in 2010Born(1934-09-07)7 September 1934Faridpur, Bengal Presidency, British India (now in Bangladesh)Died23 October 2012(2012-10-23) (aged 78)Kolkata, West Bengal, IndiaPen nameNil Lohit, Sanatan Pathak, and Nil Upadhyay[1]OccupationWriterLanguageBengaliNationalityndianAlma materUniversity of CalcuttaPeriod1953–2012Notable works Aranyer Din Ratri First Light (Prathama Alo) Those Days (Sei Somoy) Kakababu Notable awardsAnanda Puraskar (1972, 1989) Sahitya Akademi Award (1985)SpouseSwati Bandopadhyay (m. 1967)[2]ChildrenSouvik Gangopadhyay (b. 1967)[2]SignatureWebsitesunilgangopadhyay.org Sunil Gangopadhyay or Sunil Ganguly (7 September 1934 – 23 October 2012)[1] was an Indian poet, historian and novelist in the Bengali language based in the city of Kolkata.[3] He is a former Sheriff of Calcutta. Gangopadhyay obtained his master's degree in Bengali from the University of Calcutta. In 1953 he and a few of his friends started a Bengali poetry magazine, Krittibas. Later he wrote for many different publications. Ganguly created the Bengali fictional character Kakababu whose real name is Raja Roy Chowdhury and his passion is to solve mysteries. He wrote 36 novels in Kakababu series which became significant in Indian children's literature. He received Sahitya Akademi award in 1985 for his novel Those Days (Sei Samay).[4] Gangopadhyay used the nom de plume Nil Lohit, Sanatan Pathak, and Nil Upadhyay.[1] He was one of the most popular, creative and celebrated Bengali Writers of the present era.[5][6] Early life He was born in Faridpur into a Bengali Hindu family in what is now Bangladesh. He came to live in Kolkata from his ancestral town at an early age. Later, his ancestral town fell within East Pakistan after the Partition of India in 1947. He studied at the Surendranath College, Dum Dum Motijheel College, City College, Kolkata – all affiliated with the University of Calcutta. Thereafter, he obtained his master's degree in Bengali from the University of Calcutta in 1954.[2] He married Swati Banerjee on 26 February 1967. Their only son, Souvik, who stays in Boston, was born on 20 November 1967.[2] Literary career Krittibas Main article: Krittibas (magazine) Sunil in the Krittibas stall in Nandan Gangopadhyay was the founder editor of Krittibas, a seminal poetry magazine started publishing from 1953, that became a platform for a new generation of poets experimenting with many new forms in poetic themes, rhythms, and words.[1][7] Other works Later, he started writing for various publications of the Ananda Bazar group, a major publishing house in Kolkata and has been continuing it for many years.[1] He became a friend of the beat poet Allen Ginsberg while he was travelling in India. Ginsberg mentioned Gangopadhyay most notably in his poem September on Jessore Road. Gangopadhyay in return mentioned Ginsberg in some of his prose work. After serving five years as the Vice President, he was elected the President of the Sahitya Akademi on 20 February 2008[8] Sunil, along with Tarun Sanyal, Jyotirmoy Datta and Satrajit Dutta had volunteered to be defence witnesses in the famous trial of Hungry generation movement poet Malay Roy Choudhury.[9] Works Gangopadhyay in 2006 Author of well over 200 books.[1] Sunil was a prolific writer who has excelled in different genres but declares poetry to be his "first love".[7] His Nikhlesh and Neera series of poems (some of which have been translated as For You, Neera and Murrur in the Woods) have been extremely popular. As in poetry, Sunil was known for his unique style in prose. His second novel was Atmaprakash and it was also the first writing from a newcomer in literature published in the prestigious magazine-Desh (1965).[10] It was critically acclaimed but some controversy arose for its aggressive and 'obscene' style. Sunil said that he was afraid of this novel and went away from Calcutta for a few days. Satyajit Ray thought to make a film on it but it wasn't possible for reasons. The central character of 'Atmaprakash' is a young man of core-calcutta'- Sunil, who leads a bohemian life-style. The novel had inspiration from ' On the road' by Jack Kerouac, the beat generation writer. His historical fiction Sei Somoy (translated into English by Aruna Chakravorty as Those Days) received the Indian Sahitya Akademi award in 1985. Sei Somoy continues to be a best seller more than two decades after its first publication.[citation needed] The same is true for Prothom Alo (also translated recently by Aruna Chakravorty as First Light), another best selling historical fiction and Poorba-Pashchim, a raw depiction of the partition and its aftermath seen through the eyes of three generations of Bengalis in West Bengal, Bangladesh and elsewhere. He is also the winner of the Bankim Puraskar (1982), and the Ananda Puraskar (twice, in 1972 and 1989). Sunil Gangopadhyay giving autographs to his fans in Kolkata Book Fair 2010 Sunil wrote in many other genres including travelogues, children's fiction, short stories, features, and essays. Among his pen-names are: Nil Lohit, Sanatan Pathak, and Nil Upadhyay.[1] Though he wrote all types of children's fiction, one character created by him that stands out above the rest, was Kakababu, the crippled adventurer, accompanied by his young adult nephew Santu, and his friend Jojo. Since 1974, Sunil Gangopadhyay wrote over 35 novels of this popular series, most of which appeared in Anandamela magazine. Adaptations of his literary works Satyajit Ray made two films Pratiwandani and Aranyer Din Ratri based on the works of Ganguly.[1] One of Sunil Gangopadhyay's cult poems, Smritir Shohor has been turned into a song for the film Iti Mrinalini (2011) directed by Aparna Sen. Six of his Kakababu series novels have been adapted into big screen— Sabuj Dwiper Raja (1979) directed by Tapan Sinha Kakababu Here Gelen? (1996) directed by Pinaki Chaudhuri Ek Tukro Chand (2001) directed by Pinaki Chaudhuri Mishor Rahasya (2013) directed by Srijit Mukherji Kakababur Protobaborton (2021) directed by Srijit Mukherji Shyamaprasad adapted his novel 'Hirek Deeptr' as Malayalam feature 'Ore Kadal' in 2007, and his novel 'Megh Brishti Alo' short story into the 2012 Malayalam film Arike The movie Hothat Nirar Jonyo (2004), is based on Sunil's short story Rani O Abinash. The movie Moner Manush (2010), directed by Goutam Ghose a film based on Sunil's novel by the same name which depicts the life of Lalon Fakir, a famous Bengali philosopher and a Baul saint. The movie Aparajita Tumi (2012), directed by Aniruddha Roy Chowdhury, is based on Sunil's novel Dui Nari Hate Tarbari. Vara: A Blessing (2013), English film directed by Khyentse Norbu, is based on his short story Rakta Aar Kanna (Blood and Tears).[11] Yugantar, an Indian television series that aired on DD National in the 80s was based on Gangopadhyay's novel Sei Somoy.[12] Death Sunil Gangopadhyay died at 2:05 am on 23 October 2012 at his South Kolkata residence, following a heart attack.[1][13][14] He was suffering from prostate cancer for some time[15] and went to Mumbai for treatment. He returned to Kolkata on the day of Mahalaya.[16] Although he was a communist and an atheist. Controversially, Gangopadhyay's body was cremated following Hindu custom on 25 October at Keorotola crematorium with several dignitaries and numerous fans paying their last tributes. Ganguly was not a Hindu or Muslim but a committed atheist.[17] Indian President Pranab Mukherjee condoled the death of Gangopadhyay saying–[14] Gangopadhyay had enriched Bengali literature through his unique style. He was one of the best intellectuals among his contemporaries. The vacuum created by his death cannot be filled Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee, the former Chief Minister of West Bengal, who was closely associated with the writer since 1964, said that Bengali literature would remain indebted to him.[18] Controversies In 1970 Satyajit Ray's film Pratiwandani released which was based on Gangopadhyay's novel. In the novel Gangopadhyay depicted how a poor nurse used to entertain men for some moolah. This arose controversy and nurses across the city of Kolkata protested against such depiction.[19] In 2006 novel Ardhek Jibon, he expressed his carnal desire for Hindu goddess Saraswati created some controversies. A retired IPS officer lodged a case against Gangopadhyay in the Calcutta High Court. Against this controversy Gangpadhyay felt– he had no freedom to express what he felt. Another Bengali writer Buddhadeb Guha found this a cheap gimmick and he told– "I don't support such cheap gimmicks. An author should set an example for the younger generations. If an author thinks it's cool to say that he loves to booze and enjoys going to Sonagachhi, then this only speaks poorly of him."[19] In September 2012 Bangladeshi author Taslima Nasreen accused Sunil Gangopadhyay of sexually harassing her and other women. She also alleged that Gangopadhyay was involved in banning her novel Dwikhandito and her "banishment" from West Bengal.[20][21] List of major works Poetry Hathat Nirar Janya[10] Bhorbelar Upohar Sada Prishtha tomar sange Sei Muhurte Nira Kaydeta Shikhe Nebe Jodi Nirbason Dao Pagol Kota Novels Atmaprakash (1964)[10] Sonali Dukkho Chaya Darshon Anno Jiboner Shad Shopno Somvob Suniler Satdin Rani O Obinash Kothay Alo Sudur Jhornar Jole Jol Jongoler Kabbo Ekti Rat Tinti Jibon Jomoj Kahini Madhu Kahini Otyagsahan Gonesh Diye Shuru Unmochoner Muhurte Adhar Raater Atithi Aakash Paatal Asroy Alpona Aar Shikha Achena Manush Aamar Swapna Nadir pare khela Satyer Aral Eka Ebang Koyekjon Sei Somoy Pratham Alo Poorba-Pashchim Hirok Deepthi Nihsanga Samrat (2005) Moner Manus (2008) Bosudha o tar meye (2010) Saraswati- pa-er kacche (2012) Radha Krishna (2015) Payer Tolay Sorshe Autobiography Ardhek Jibon Chabir Deshe, Kabitar Deshe Travelogue "Bijone Nijer Sather" "Amader Choto Nadee" "Tin Samudro Satash Nadee" Kakababu series Main article: Kakababu Sabuj Dwiper Raja Kakababu O Sindukrahasya Kakababu O Bajralama Santu Kothay, Kakababu Kothay Vijaynagarer Hire Jangaler Modhe Ek Hotel Bhayankar Sundoor Santu O Ak Tukro Chand Kakababu Herey Gelen? Kolkatar Jongole Bhopal Rahasya Pahar Churae Atanka Khali Jahajer Rohosyo Agun Pakhir Rohoshyo Kakababu Bonam Chorashikari "Sadhubabar haat(Short Story)" Ulka Rahoshsho Kakababu O Ek Chhodmobeshi Ebar Kakababur Protishodh Mishor Rohoshsho(Mystery in Egypt) Kakababu O Ashchorjo Dweep Agneyogirir peter madhye Kakababu O Jaladashu Golokdhandhay Kakababu Kakababu Samagra (1–6) 'Kakababu O Chadan Dossu' Translated books First Light[22] ISBN 978-0-14-100430-3 Those days[22] ISBN 0140268529 East-West[22] Penguin Books India The Lovers and the other stories[22] ISBN 81-7189-838-6 Pratiwandani[22] ISBN 81-250-1902-2 Murrur in the Woods[22] ISBN 81-220-0568-3 The Youth[22] ISBN 81-291-0125-4 Ranu O Bhanu[22] Translated by Sheila Sengupta The Lonely Monarch[22] Translated by Swapna Dutta, ISBN 978-93-5009-628-4 Blood[23]Translated by Debali Mookerjeea-Leonard Awards and honours Awards 1972: Ananda Puraskar in general category[24] 1979: "National poet" honour was given by Akashbani Kolkata[24] 1983: Bankim Puraskar for the book Sei Somoy[24][25] 1984: Sahitya Akademi Award for the book Sei Somoy[13][24] 1989: Ananda Puraskar for the book Poorba-Pashchim[13][24][25] 1989: Sahitya Setu puroskar[24] 1999: Annada-Snowcem puroska for the story Nil Lohiter Golpo[24] 2003: Annadashankar puroskar[24] 2004: Saraswati Samman for Prothom Alo[24] 2011: The Hindu Literary Prize, shortlist. The Fakir[13][24] 2012: Sera Bangali Lifetime Achievement Award by Star Ananda[24] Honors 2002: Sheriff of Kolkata,[25] Honorary D.Litt. from The University of Burdwan Notes ^ a b c d e f g h i "Bengali writer Sunil Gangopadhyay dies of a heart attack at 78". CNN-IBN. 23 October 2012. Archived from the original on 23 October 2012. Retrieved 23 October 2012. ^ a b c d "Spouse and children of Gangopadhyay". Sunil Gangopadhyay website. Missing or empty |url= (help) ^ "Sunil Gangopadhyay". Library of Congress. Retrieved 23 October 2012. ^ Ruth Vanita; Saleem Kidwai (22 September 2001). Same-Sex Love in India: Readings from Literature and History. Palgrave Macmillan. pp. 336–. ISBN 978-0-312-29324-6. Retrieved 23 October 2012. ^ ^ ^ a b "Bengali's literary chameleon". The Age. 1 November 2012. Retrieved 31 October 2012. ^ "Gangopadhyay elected Sahitya Akademi president". The Hindu. 21 February 2008. Archived from the original on 4 March 2008. 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