Ma̤nik chand

Bharo̤t re̤ak´ dilhire̤ mit´t̤e̤n kisa̤˜r̤ ho̤r̤e̤ tahe˜kana. Se̤tak´re̤ be̤re̤t´kate̤ jahae̤ge pa̤hilre̤ uniye̤ n´apam le̤khan, go̤t̤a din re̤ho˜ uni ho̤r̤ do̤ ja˜ha˜n jo̤mak´ ban̤ jut̤a̤uaya. Mit´ ho̤r̤ bar ho̤r̤ pasnao̤k´ pasnao̤k´te̤ mit´ din diso̤mre̤n cacalao̤ic´ so̤mrat̤ t̤he̤n ho˜ katha do̤ ud̤a̤u calao̤e̤na. So̤mrat̤ do̤ no̤a katha an´jo̤m kate̤ tho̤r̤ae̤ hahar̤a e̤na ar bid̤a̤u a̤uka̤u la̤git´e̤ hudis kada. Hudis ar cinta̤ le̤kage mit´ din uni kisa̤˜r̤ ho̤r̤ ma̤nik chand ko sap´ a̤gu kedea so̤mrat̤ o̤r̤ak´te̤. Do̤sar hilo̤k´ se̤tak´re̤ je̤mo̤n so̤mrat̤ sa˜o̤te̤ pa̤hilre̤ n´apam hoe̤ dar̤e̤ak´. E̤kalte̤ se̤tak´re̤ge so̤mrat̤ so̤n̤ge ma̤nikchandak´ n´apam hoe̤ go̤t´e̤na. N´apam tayo̤m so̤mrat̤ do̤ uni ar̤ak´ kae re̤ak´e̤ hukum ke̤da ar hudiso̤k´e̤ e̤ho̤p´e̤na n´e̤lle̤ge̤n´ tehen´ ce̤t´ hoyok´a. Se̤tak´ re̤ak´ tar̤am muca̤t´ kate̤ baskeak´ jo̤m la̤git´ jo̤to̤ko toe̤nat ke̤da ar o̤na o̤kte̤ re̤ge mit´t̤e̤n go̤lam do̤ da̤r̤ he̤c´kate̤ye̤ la̤i adea amre̤n o̤r̤ak´ ho̤r̤ do̤ bogete̤ bo̤ho̤k´ hasoe̤de kana. So̤mrat̤ do̤ e̤kal ba̤e bilo̤m le̤da, jo̤m ba̤gi kate̤ye̤ da̤r̤ idike̤da. Hukum ke̤dae̤ nitge je̤mo̤n kobirajko ho̤ho̤ae̤. Kobiraj hoe̤ he̤c´ go̤t´e̤na ar ran re̤he̤t´koe̤ e̤madete̤ye̤ be̤s go̤t´ e̤na. So̤mrat̤ do̤ jo̤jo̤m te̤bil khone̤ n´ir he̤c´akana, nito̤k´ jo̤mak´ kodo̤ re̤ar̤ caba akana. Go̤lam kodo̤ do̤sar dhao̤ jo̤to̤ak´ jo̤mak´ko lo̤lo̤ do̤r̤ha ke̤da. Me̤nkhan jo̤m o̤kte̤ paro̤me̤nte̤ so̤mrat̤ do̤ a̤d̤i garte̤ lac´ haso rakap´go̤t´ adea. Arho˜ kobiraj ko bad̤ae̤ ocokede̤a, he̤c´e̤nte̤ n´e̤l barakate̤ye̤ me̤tadea, tehen´ do̤ go̤t̤a din ar ja˜ha˜n ban̤ jo̤m-n´uge bhagea. Lac´ hasote̤ye̤ ja̤bun akan so̤mrat̤ doe̤ la̤i adea, ce̤t´ amdo̤m me̤ne̤t´a, in´ ma co̤ enan se̤tak´ khonge ce̤t´ ho˜ ba̤n´ jo̤m akat´! E̤nre̤ho˜ tehen´ do̤ ja˜ha˜nak´ alom jo̤ma me̤tadeae̤ kobiraj do̤. Bad̤ae̤ sanakedea kobiraj do̤ ce̤dak´ se̤tak´ do̤ bam jo̤m akada! Amdo̤ kha̤t̤ige tho̤r̤a ran e̤mamtege

hoyok´a o̱nka me̱nkate̱ na̤r̤i rane̱ jo̱m ocokedea. Lac´ haso thire̱n tayo̱me̱ disa̤ ke̱t´a uni ma̤nikchandak´ katha. Disa̤ke̱t´ tayo̱m bo̱ho̱k´ do̱ a̤d̤ige lo̱lo̱e̱n taya. Se̱tak´ be̱re̱t´ to̱rage uni ba̤r̤ic´ mo̱nan kisa̤˜r̤ ho̱r̤ak´ me˜̱t´han´ n´e̱lle̱t´ tege pase̱c´ se̱tak´ re̱ak´ jo̱m do̱ ban̤ hoe̱ akantin´a. E̱ke̱n se̱tak´ do̱ go̱t̤a dinge ba̤n´ jo̱m n´am le̱da!

So̱mrat̤e̱ hudis ke̱da no̱nkan ho̱r̤ak´ jiwe̱t´ tahe̱˜n re̱ak´ a̤ida̤ri do̱ ba̤nuk´a. E̱kkal khar̤a geye hukum ke̱da, d̤o nitge uni ma̤nikchand sap´ a̤gue̱pe̱ ar t̤an̤gao̱kate̱ go̱c´ gid̤ikae̱pe̱. So̱mrat̤ak´ hukum n´amkate̱ unire̱n palt̤o̱n kodo̱ bako bilo̱mle̱da, tho̱r̤a tayo̱mge o̱r̤ak´ te̱ko se̱t̤e̱re̱na. So̱mrat̤ak´ parwana n´amkate̱ ma̤nikchand doe̱ asbasao̱ cabae̱na, ce̱t´e̱ ce̱kaya me̱nte̱. Ma̤nikchandak´ jo̱r̤ hat ar palt̤o̱n koak´ ti-jan̤gare̱ye̱ gid̤i chad̤ao̱e̱n re̱ho˜ bako batao̱le̱t´a, sap´ a̤gu kedeako. Hijuk´ horre̱ Birbo̱l so̱n̤ge n´apam hoye̱ntaya, ma̤nikchand do̱ n´am to̱rage uniak´ jan̤gaye̱ ha̤r̤up´ ke̱t´ taya are̱ me̱tadea, ma ja˜ha˜ le̱katege ban´cao̱i´n me̱. In´re̱n ba̤hu ar gidra̤ pidra̤ koak´ do̱ ce̱t´ hal hoyok´ takoa? Birbo̱l do̱ palt̤o̱nko t̤he̱n khon tho̱r̤a ko̱ca se̱c´e̱ idi kedea are̱ me̱tadea, alo̱m bo̱to̱ro̱k´a. Arho˜ tho̱r̤a khae̱ kho̱e̱ate̱ luturre̱ ce̱t´koco̱e̱ la̤i adea, ar tayo̱m te̱do̱ palt̤o̱nko t̤he̱ne̱ jima̤ kadea. Palt̤o̱n kodo̱ t̤an̤gao̱ kate̱ go̱je̱ t̤ha̤˜i re̱ko idi kedea, go̱je̱ lahare̱ ma̤nikchandko kuli kedea, amak´ ja˜ha˜n muca̤t´ sana me̱nak´tama? Ma̤nikchand doe̱ me̱nke̱da, mano̱tan so̱mrat̤ bharo̱tte̱sho̱r Akbo̱r sa˜ote̱ mit´ dhao̱ n´apamo̱k´ sanaedin´ kana. No̱a kantin´gea in´ak´ muca̤t´ sana do̱. An´jo̱m kate̱ so̱mrat̤ko bad̤ae̱ ocokedea, so̱mrat̤ do̱ he̱c´e̱nte̱ uniye̱ kulikedea ce̱t´ la̤git´ gujuk´ lahare̱ in´ n´e̱n´e̱l sanake̱t´ mea? Ma̤nikchand do̱ tikin jo̱r̤hat kate̱ye̱ me̱tadea, mo̱haraj so̱mrat̤, sa̤rige ce̱t´ be̱re̱t´ kate̱ pa̤hilre̱ in´ak´ me̱˜t´ha˜m n´e̱lle̱t´ te̱ go̱t̤a din ce̱t´ ho˜ bam jo̱m dar̤eakada? O̱na ran̤gao̱ te̱ge ce̱t´ amdo̱ t̤angao̱ kate̱ in´ go̱je̱ re̱ak´ e̱m hukum

akada?

So˽mrat˙ do˽e˽ me˽nke˽t´a, in´ mo˽to˽ do˽ ban˙, ja˜ha˜e˽ge se˽tak´ re˽ pa˙hil amak´ me˙˜t´ha˜ ko n´e˽l akat´, jo˽to˽ ho˽r˙koge go˽t˙a din upa˙s kate˽ khe˽mao˽ khe˽mao˽te˽ko gujuk´ kana. Am le˽kan ba˙r˙ic´ mo˽nan, ce˽hrawan ar – ho˽r˙ak´ jiwe˽t´ tahe˽˜n do˽ in´ak´ raj re˽ ban˙ ge ban˙ a˙ida˙ri ba˙nuk´taya. Ma˙nikcand do˽ mirlun˙e˽nte˽ bhabna salak´e˽ me˽nke˽da, kha˙t˙ige mo˽haraj, tehen´ in´ do˽ pa˙hil amak´ me˽˜t´ha˜n´ n´e˽l akada, ar o˽nate˽ nito˽k´ in´do˽ gujuk´ hoyok´ kantin´a. Se˽tak´ be˽re˽t´ to˽ra amak´ me˽˜t´ha˜n´ n´e˽l akada, o˽nate˽ judi t˙angao˽kate˽ gujuk´ hoyok´ tin´, no˽a do˽ ce˽t´ le˽ka hoe˽e˽na?

No˽a katha an´jo˽m kate˽ so˽mrat˙ doe˽ te˽n˙go thire˽na. Me˽tadea amak´ katha mit´se˽c´ khon do˽ t˙hikgea. Do˽ calak´me˽, amak´ gujuk´ re˽ak´ hukum don´ ba˙til ke˽da. Me˽nkhan amak´ bo˽ho˽k´re˽ no˽nkan ake˽l do˽ ce˽kate˽ he˽c´e˽na? Ma˙nikchand do˽ so˽mrat˙e˽ me˽tadea, hijuk´ o˽kte˽ Birbo˽l sa˜ote˽ n´apam hoe˽le˽na, unige la˽i laha adin´ tahe˜kana. So˽mrat˙ do˽ muluc´ muluc´ landa ate raj bakho˽l se˽c´e˽ mond˙ae˽na.

Mahatma Gandhiak´ Janam Ma˜ha˜

Tehen´ do˽ Mano˽tan Mahatma Gandhi ak´ 151 se˽rma janam ma˜ha˜ kana. Uniak´ aso˽l n´utum do˽ ho˽yo˽k´ kana, Mo˽ho˽n das Ko˽ro˽m chand Gandhi. 1869 se˽rma re˽ak´ do˽sar October Gujrat˙ re˽ak´ Pobondor re˽ uni doe˽ janam le˽na. Ar go˽t˙a dha˙rtire˽ tehen´ak´ din do˽ Ohingsha ma˜ha˜ hisa˙b te˽ko manao˽a.

Mahatma Gandhi doe̱ ho̱yo̱k´ kana Bharot disa̤m sa̤dhin la̤r̤ha̤i re̱n maran̤ ho̱r uduk´i´c´, o̱na se̱le̱t´ dho̱ro̱m re̱ a̤d̤i ga̤khur̤ leader. Go̱t̤a dha̤rtire̱, manwakoak purga̤l (sa̤dhin) ar a̤ida̤ri hame̱t̤ la̤git´ uni t̤he̱n khon a̤d̤i ae̱ma udga̤u n´amo̱k´a.

Gandhi do̱ Bharot diso̱m ar go̱t̤a dha̤rtire̱ Mohatma (Maran̤ Atma) se̱ Baba n´utumte̱ko bad̤ae akadea. Bharo̱t diso̱m sarkar do̱ uni manoti la̤git´ te̱ Ja̤tia̤ri re̱n Baba Me̱nte̱ko manaea. ***Uniak´ dha̤rti jin̤gi ar hudisko khon aema le̱kan sikna̤t bon hame̱t̤ dar̤eaka***.

Do̱sar October do̱ uniak´ janam ma̰ha̰ kan te̱ go̱t̤a bharo̱t diso̱mre̱ Gandi Joyonti hisa̤b te̱ko mano̱t se̱le̱t´ko manao̱ ganao̱e̱da. 2007 se̱rma re̱ak´ 15 June do̱ United Nation sabha do̱sar 2 october International Ohingsha Ma̰ha̰ hisa̤b te̱ko la̤i pasnao̱ akada/ d̤harwa̤k´ akada. UN re̱ak´ jo̱to̱ diso̱m re̱nkoge no̱a din do̱ mano̱t se̱le̱t´ ko manao̱ ganao̱ la̤git´ko mit´ mon e̱na.

Sikna̤t te̱ pe̱re̱c´ akan Brithis re̱n A̱n be̱pari hisa̤bte̱ da̤khin Africare koclonok´ kanko bharo̱t re̱n ho̱r̤koak´ a̤ida̤ri hatao̱ la̤git´ pa̤hil andolon/la̤r̤ha̤i doe̱ e̱ho̱p´ akada Gandhi, pa̤hil uniak´ Ohingsha sulukte̱ hame̱t̤ la̤git´ ae̱ma le̱kan monsuba̤ ko doe̱ e̱m le̱da. Bharo̱t diso̱m te̱ rua̤r̤ he̱c´ kate̱ uni do̱ mit´ bar re̱n̤ge̱c´ ore̱c´ko, cas-baso̱k´ ho̱r̤ko, ar din ka̤mia̤ko son̤ge kate̱ discrimination/boisommo kor hatao̱ ar ae̱ma le̱kam koclonko khon upka̤rko la̤git´e̱ la̤r̤ha̤i le̱na.

Bharo̱t diso̱m re̱ak National Kongresh re̱ak´ da̤yik se̱ a̤yur la̤git´ Gandhi do̱ go̱t̤a bharo̱t diso̱m re̱ re̱n̤ge̱c´ je̱mon ban̤ tahe̱n, Maejuiko sa̤dhin e̱mako, jo̱to̱ ja̤tko talare̱ dupula̤r̤, la̤t̤u ka̤t̤ic´ ja̤tko talare̱ be̱gar je̱mon ban̤ tahe̱n, ja̤tia̤ri ko ka̤ud̤i se̱c´ te̱ ho̰ je̱monko lahanti dar̤e̱ak´ se̱le̱t´ ae̱ma le̱kan boge ka̤miko hoyok´ la̤git´e̱ d̤ha̤rwa̤k´ le̱da. Me̱nkhan no̱ako motlob se̱ jo̱s do̱ tahḛ kana Bharo̱t

diso̱m do̱ bida̤si ak´ koclon khon rukha̤ la̤git´. 1930 se̱rma Gandhi do̱ bulun̤ re̱ak´ kor birud re̱ 400 kilomiter (248 mile) jeln´ d̤and̤i bulun̤ Kuckawaje a̤yur le̱da. One̱ o̱ka do̱ 1942 se̱rma Engraj sasokko ce̱tanre̱ samna sa̤mni Bharo̱t ar̤ak´ re̱ak´ la̤r̤ha̤ie̱ e̱ho̱p´ le̱da. Uni do̱ ae̱ma o̱kte̱ ae̱ma le̱kan karonko te̱ ae̱ma dhom Da̤khin Africa ar Bharo̱te̱ko jail ledea.

Mahatma Gandi do̱ jao̱ o̱kte̱ rege Ohingsha motobad ar sa̤riak´ re̱ dhir pure̱ tahe̱ kana. Uni do̱ a̤d̤i sadharon dha̤rti jin̤gi tahe̱ kan taya ar mit´ t̤e̱n Ashrom doe̱ be̱nao̱ le̱da. Uniak´ ho̱ro̱k´ bandeko do̱ tahe̱ kan taya Bharo̱t re̱ak´ Nagam Dhuti ar Sal, o̱ne̱ o̱ka do̱ apnar te̱ko be̱nao̱e̱t´ tahe̱na. Uni do̱ a̤d̤i ja̱ha̱ le̱kae̱ jo̱m n´ue̱t´ tahe̱na, ba̤r̤ti ge tahe̱ kana ar̤ak´ sakamko. Muca̤t´ ume̤r re̱do̱ a̤d̤i ba̤r̤ti jo̱ jiniskoe̱ jo̱m akada. Attosuddhi/sa̤riak´ ar protibad la̤git´ upa̤s do̱ tahe̱ kan tahe̱na.

Mahatma Gandhi ak´ eae got̤e̱n Dangers to Human Virtue kathako;

Pa̤hilak´: Wealth/ Dhon Da̤la̤t – without Work; Ka̤mi be̱go̱rte̱ tis ho̱ Dhon Da̤ula̤t do̱ babon hame̱t̤ jon̤ dar̤eak´a.

Do̱sarak´: Pleasure/ Ra̤ska̤ – without Conscience; Mo̱n´j hudis be̱go̱r tis ho̱ dha̤rti jin̤gi re̱ Ra̤ska̤ babon n´amjo̱n̤a.

Tesarak´: Knowledge/Sikna̤t – without character; Boge ca̤l-colon be̱go̱r tis ho̱ mo̱n´j sikna̤t babon hamet̤ dar̤eak´a.

Ponak´: Business/Lonbon – without ethics; Noitik se̱ sa̤riak´ be̱go̱r bhage lonbonic´ do̱ babon hoe̱ dar̤eak´a.

Mor̤eak´: Science/Akel – without humanity; Bhage hudis, sikna̤t, a̤kelko be̱go̱r manwa gun se̱ science pan´ja do̱ muskil gea.

Turueak´: Religion/ Dho˽ro˽m – without sacrifice; dho˽n bo˽do˽l dho˽ro˽m do˽ ban˙ n´amo˽k´a. Bicko˽m dho˽ro˽m pan´ja la˙git´ do˽ apnar ban˙o˽k´ (tag) ja˙rur˙a.

Eaeak´: Politics/Rajniti – Without principle; Niti/sa˙riak´ be˽go˽r tis ho˜ mittt˙en bhage a˙yuric´ se˽ politician do˽ bam hoe dar˙eak´a.

Mahatma Gandhi ak´ no˽a o˽lo˽k´ se˽c´ te˽n´ disa˙ keda Ban˙gladesh Santal Researcher & Columnist Manotan Mithusilak Murmu khon o˽l akan puthi **“Mahatmar Gandhir Purbo sadhok Jisu Khristo”** sa˙rige sa˙riak´ ar dho˽ro˽m be˽go˽r te˽ tisho˜ bhage a˙yuric´ do˽ babon hoe˽ dar˙eak´a. O˽ne˽ o˽ka do˽ Mahatma Gandhi khon cecet´ak´e e˽mabon kan.

Godagar˙ire˽ KARAM porob raska˙te˽ko ud˙uc´ d˙ubuc´e˽na Ura˙u hor˙ko

“A˙dibasikoak´ apnar pa˙rsi, le˽gcar,nagam A˙diba˙si ja˙tkoak´ oporom” No˽a bo˽ho˽k´ katha do˽ho˽kate˽ Rajshahi re˽ak´ go˽daga˙rire˽ a˙diba˙sikoak´ sao˜ta re˽ak´ nagam re˽ak´ KARAM po˽ro˽b re˽ko ra˽ska˽ n´apame˽na. Sokolbar 2 October. Upojila˙ re˽ak´ Dighori Raja porisodak´ A˙yurte˽ ar CCBVO-Rajshahi, Kiron Sarbik gram Unnayan Songstaha ar Rokkha gola Somaj ga˜o˽ta re˽ak´ go˽r˙o sopoho˽t´te˽ pe din re˽ak´ porob do˽ hoe pura˙ue˽na.

Po˽ro˽bre˽ Godagar˙i upojila˙ re˽ak´ 48 Ura˙u atore˽n hor˙ko se˽le˽t´kate˽ no˽a hec´ a˙gu akan KARAM porobe ud˙ha˙u keda Dighori Raja porisodre˽n sabhare˽n mukhia˙ gok´r˙oic´ ar

godagar.i upojila. A.mligre.n sa˜o. sabha mukhia. Citto Ranjan Sardar. Gapal marao. sabhare. sabha mukhia. re.ak´ da.yike. pura.u ke.da Dighori Raja porisodre.n Raja Niren Chandra Khalko.

No.are. Maran˙ pr.r.a hisa.bte. se.t.e.re. tahe˜kana Godagari upojila.re.n Nirbahi Officer Alomgir Hossain, sao˜re A.mligre.n arho˜ aema da.yikanko, CCBVO-re.n Arif, Kiron sarbik gram unnayan sangstharen cak´lao.ic´ Nobodip lakr.a.

Pe. din re.ak´ no.a po.ro.bre. tahe˜kana puja., karam binti, karam ka.hni, Ra.ska.jon˙, Gapalmarao sabha ar Karam d.a.r buhel. Ja˜ha˜ ia.te. Ura.u ho.r.ko Karam puja.ko puja.e,o.na do. kana ba.rsa.re. gad.a sod.ok´ jola juli re.ak´ pe.re.c´te.t´ hoyok´ kana, dare sakamre. hijuk´ kana ha.ria.r. ron˙ pukhri dak´ kore phut.agok´ kana upa.l ar poraeni no.a do. kana hor.o rohoe tayo.m a.diba.si hor.koak´ jira.uk´ o.kte.. T.hik o.na bhador candoge hijuk´a Ura.u hor.koak´ n´umte. gano.k´ bachri po.ro.b KARAM dare. re.ak´ porob. Noa po.ro.bre.. Ura.u ko.r.a kur.iko ra.ska.te.ko ce.hel ce.pel.o.k´a. Raska.k´ ako arko kurumut.ua dula.r. n´am re.ak´. Noa KARAM re. do. got.a din Ura.u hor.ko upa.sa.

Source- Banglar jonopod

Dak´ Ja.put´

Dak´ ja.put´ Ca.t ba.isa.k

arho˜ Saon bhado.r

O.na talate. ro.ho.e. hor.o

tale beleho˜ n´uruk´

sin´ n´inda˙ dak´ ke˙da

ce˙he˙l ce˙pe˙l pe˙re˙c´ gad˙a

a˙tu calak´ n´alak´ n´alak´

ko˙yo˙k´ daram gate salak´

hud˙ur bijli haere˙ sad˙e

lo˙ho˙t´e˙n tin´ na˜wa˜ khand˙i

gida˙r pida˙r juri pa˙ri

ban˙ hoele˙˙n calak´ gad˙a ar˙e

dak´ ja˙put´ sahan sakam

re˙n˙gec´ ho˙r˙ko jobe˙ akan

haere˙ ja˙put´ tise˙m cabak´

gidra˙ ante˙ park-in´ calak´

Nachoul re˙ ba˙r˙ic´ horko dal gha˙l kedea mit´ A˙diba˙si

Chapai nawanganj re˙ak´ Nacholre˙ khas pukhrire˙ hako sap´ kha˙tir gulmalre˙ ba˙r˙ic´ hor˙ko do˙ mit´ a˙diba˙si maejiu a˙di˙ a˜t˙ ko dal gha˙l kedea. O˙na sa˜o sa˜ote˙ arho˜ 60,000 hajar t˙aka ar sona re˙ak´ horok´ak´ ho˜ko rec´ akadea mente uni maejiu sa˜otey tahe˜kan ac´re˙n boeha

kur̤i santona baskiye̱ bad̤ae̱ oco akana. Dal gha̤l ocoakan a̤diba̤si maejiu do̱ẽ̱ hoyok´ kana Nachoul upojila̤ mejampur union re̱ak´ Dhoroil atore̱n Logen T̤udure̱n era Morjina Baski (45). Gha̤l oco akan uni a̤diba̤si a̤k´yutic´ do̱ nito̱k´ Nachoul Upojila̤ sastho complex re̱ ran ocok´kan menaea. Nachoul upojila̤ sastho complex re̱n da̤yikan daktore̱ bad̤ae oco akana bohok´ re̱ak´ dal gha̤l kante̱ beso̱k´ do̱ okte̱ re̱ak´ ja̤rur̤ me̱nak´a

Gha̤l akan a̤diba̤si maejiu a̤k´yueic´re̱n bo̱e̱ha kur̤i Santona Baski (50) la̤lis rey men akada je, Nachoul upojila̤ Nejampur union sempur mouja re̱ak´ khas pukhri oka re̱ak´ hal dag nombor-355, maran̤te̱t´-0.51 ekor, no̱a pukhri do̱ 1426 ban̤gla se̱rmare̱ santona baski n´utumte̱ eksona lij hatao̱ kate̱ hakoe cas a̤gue̱t´ ko tahẽ̱na, menkhan chapainawabganj jila̤ re̱ak´ Amnura koloni para hanapuriakan Amir alire̱n kor̤a hako be̱pari Sahaban Ali (50) do̱ n´inda̤ n´utre̱ o̱na pukhrire̱n hakoe sap´ ke̱t´koa. Tayomte̱ o̱na bad̤ae kate Santona baski nachoul thanare̱ mit´ la̤lise̱ saman̤keda.

O̱na la̤lis re̱ak´ kha̤tirge Nachoul thanare̱n SI Golam Rasul do̱ mit´ supuluke hoe ocoleda. O̱na ghot̤ona re̱ak´ elan̤ tege calao̱en mon̤gol hilok´ n´uhum amdaj 7 baja o̱kte̱ Amnura re̱ak´ Dhinogor re mit´ carjar bhen khon or phed̤ kate de ma̤ria̤ dal kate̱ 60,000 hajar t̤aka ar 8 ana ojon re̱ak´ sona malae re̱c´ kedea oni ba̤r̤ic´ hor̤ Sahaban Ali. Ona ghot̤ona tayo̱m ade̤pase̱re̱n hor̤ he̱c´ kate̱ uni ban´cao̱ kate̱ mit´t̤e̱n clinic re̱ko bhurti kedea, o̱nd̤e uniak´ hor̤mo arhõ̱ ba̤r̤ic´ sec´ calak´ kante̱ Nachoul haspatalre̱ko bhurti kedea.

Bud hilok´ tikin 12 baja ha̤bic´ uni a̤diba̤si ak´yuric´ak´ disa̤ do̱ ban̤ a̤cur akan taea menteye la̤i keda Santona Baski. Calao̱e̱n mon̤gol hilo̱k´ Morjina Baski uni ac´ bo̱e̱ha kur̤i Santona Baski (50) atore̱n Kajoli Kisku (48) ar Dulali Soren (55) Dhinogor atore̱n Md. Laluak´ (58) carjar bhente̱ Sabai tar̤a atore̱n mit´ goc´ hor̤

n´e̱l khon rua̤r̤ o̱kte̱ no̱a ghot̤ona do̱ hoe akana. Note n´um uduk´akan Sahaban Ali sa̱o̱ jopor̤ao̱ re̱ak´ do̱ a̤t ban̤ n´am akana.

No̱a la̤git´te̱ Nachoul thanare̱n Officer in charge Selim Re̱za do̱e̱ men krda Mon̤gol hilok´ n´inda̤ge no̱a la̤lis don´ an´jom akat´a. O̱na ghot̤ona do̱ e̱nte̱ chapai nawabganj thanare kana o̱nate̱ Morjina baskie beskenkhan chapai nawabganj thanare̱ la̤lis la̤git´le men akadea. Jatio Adibasi porisod Nachoul d̤a̤r ar Rani Ela Mitra sansadre̱ sobha mukhia̱ Bidhan Singh no̱a ghot̤ona re̱ak´ mon´j bica̤r ar uni dadalic´ ba̤r̤ic´ hor̤ Sahabanak´ sa̤sti re̱ak´ kin da̤bi akada.

Binita Sore̱n Avarest Burure̱ set̤erakan pa̤hil santal Kur̤i

Dha̤rti re̱ak´ sanam khon usul buru one o̱ka re̱ak´ usulte̱t´ 8,848 Mit̤ar 1953 se̱rmare̱ Ne̱pal re̱n Buru t̤und̤a̤n̤ de̱jo̱k´kin Tenzing Norgay ar Australia re̱n Edmund Hillary pa̤hil kin le̱be̱t´ le̱da no̱a burure̱. 2012 Se̱rma Santal somajre̱n kur̤i Binita So̱ren Pa̤hil santal kur̤i hisa̤bte̱ hoe dar̤eak´a A̤diba̤si somajre̱n pa̤hil kur̤i hisa̤bte̱ 26 May 2012 se̱rma re̱ak´ se̱tak´ 6 baja 30 Minit̤re̱ Dha̤rti re̱ak´ Sanam khon usul buru Avarestre̱ Bharot re̱ak´ diso̱m jha̤nd̤i bit´ kate̱ ac´ak´ ar go̱t̤a Adiba̤si somaj re̱ak´ n´utum so̱na harop teye ol ot̤o kada.

O̱koe̱ko Avarest se̱ buruko t̤und̤a̤n̤ de̱jo̱k´ onko t̤he̱n bare̱a ho̱r tahe̱na mit´t̤e̱n do̱ tho̱r̤a alga macha ar

mit´t̤e̱n do̱ muskilak´. Binita ar unire̱n sao˜te̱nko do̱ muskil ho̱rgeko bachao le̱da t̤und̤a̤n̤ burute̱ dejo̱k´ la̤git´,no̱a tege bujha̤i n´amo̱k´ kana onkore̱ tina̤k´ ke̱t̤e̱c´ pa̤tia̤u tah˜e˜kana je, o̱na muskil ho̱rte̱ ho˜ buru re̱ak´ cur̤a̤ re̱ko set̤e̱ro̱k´a me̱nte̱, sa̤rige noa do̱ onkoak´ sarhao̱ n´am re̱ak´ kangea.

No̱a Rumun´j d̤aharre̱ Binita sao˜te̱kin tahe˜kana Meghlal Mahato ar Rajendra Sing Pal

Binita Soren do̱ Jhar̤kand̤ kha˜r̤sao̱al Soraikhela Jila̤ re̱ak´ Kesobsora atore̱n kur̤i kanae,uni do̱ buru dejo̱k´ la̤git´ aema t̤ha̤˜i kore̱ cecet´ak´e hatao̱ leda pa̤hilre̱ “Basic and Advance mountaineering Course A Grade”n´am kate̱ ac´ak´ cecet´ak´´ muca̤t´ keda 2004 se̱rma Darjiling re menak´ “HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINEEING INSTITUTE (HMI)” khon do̱sar santal kur̤i hisa̤bte̱ye pass keda seye rakap´ena. Anita soren ho˜ nia̤ arore̱n ge kur̤i one okoe pa̤hil santal kur̤i hisa̤bte no̱a kors mon´jtey pura̤u ke̱t´, oana chad̤a ho˜ 2005 se̱rmare “NEHRU INSTITUTE OF MOUNTAINEERING” ho˜ mon´jteye pura̤u keda.

Binita Soren lekan nonkan mit´t̤e̱n nacar casa hor̤re̱n kur̤i Avarest buru cur̤a rey dejo̱k´ no̱a do̱ go̱t̤a santal somaj re̱ak´ gorob re̱ak´ kana. Darakan dinre̱ arho˜ aema Binita Soren bon n´el n´amkoa okoe do̱ Avare̤t cur̤are̱ dec´ kate aboak´ somajko marsal tabona.

Darakan 4 October khon HSC online class e̱ho̱bo̱k´ kana

Daraekan October cando re̱ak´ 04 ta̤rik khon 2020-2021 sikna̤t se̱rma re̱n Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) re̱ bhurti akan

pa˙t˙hua˙koak´ kila˙s e˙ho˙p´ re˙ak´ ko go˙t˙a akada Anto Sikkha Board Somonnoy Sub-committee. Ko˙ro˙na kha˙tirte˙ college re˙ kila˙s hatao˙ ne˙ be˙tar ban˙ hoyok´ kante˙ nia˙ be˙bo˙sta hatao˙ la˙git´ ko me˙n akada committee.

Gurubar sub-committee re˙n mukhia˙ (chairman) ar Dhaka Sikna˙t Board re˙n mukhia˙ (chairman) Professor Md. Ziaul Haque ak´ suhian so˙do˙r sakamre˙ nia˙ bad˙ae˙ oco akana.

So˙do˙r sakamre˙ arho˜ me˙nakana, hijuk´kan 04 October se˙tak´ 10 baja Dhaka College re˙ mano˙tan pe˙r˙a hisa˙bte˙ Sikna˙t Montri Dr. Dipu Moni ar Sikna˙t Upo Montri Mohibul Hassan Chowdhury Naofel se˙t˙e˙r tahe˜kate˙ 2020-2021 se˙rma re˙n HSC kila˙sre˙ bhurti akan pa˙t˙hua˙ko ak´ Online kila˙s re˙an˙kin ud˙ha˙ua.

Calao˙e˙n August re˙ak´ 9 ta˙rik kendro khon 11 kila˙s re˙ bhurti ka˙miko e˙ho˙p´ akana. E˙t˙ak´ se˙rma 1 july khon bhurti ar kila˙s e˙ho˙p´le˙nre˙ ho˜ nia˙dhao˙ do˙ ko˙ro˙na ma˜ha˜ma˙ri karo˙nte˙ no˙a bhurti do˙ bilo˙m akana.

Bad˙ae˙te˙t´ Online re˙ ardas tayo˙m 13 september khon 21 september ha˙bic´ college re˙ bhurik´ re˙ak´ o˙kte˙ ko bandhao˙ le˙da Bangladesh Anto Sikkha Board Somonnoy Sub-committee. Nia˙ re˙ak´ mit´ hapta tayo˙m ho˙la kila˙s e˙ho˙bo˙k´ re˙ak´ katha ko bad˙ae˙ ocoye˙na.

Dha˙rti jakat Suluk Ma˜ha˜ ar No˙be˙l Siro˙pa (Novel Prize)

Calao˙e˙˙n 21 September ta˙rik do˙ tahe˜ kana dha˙rti jakat suluk Ma˜ha˜. A˙d˙i jo˙mo˙kte˙ no˙a din do˙ manao˙ ganao˙ hoe˙ pura˙u akana. La˙r˙ha˙i be˙go˙r go˙t˙a dha˙rti re˙

suluk nira.i te_ tahen la.git´ 1981 se_rma United Nation re_ak´ gapalmarao_ kate_ an˙go_c hoe_ e_na 36/67 no_mbo_r ar o_nka le_kate_ jao_ se_rma September cando “te_sar mo_n˙go_lbar” Dha.rti jakat ja.tia.ri ga˜o_ta (United Nation) re_ak´ gapal marao_ (meeting) e_ho_p´ dinge “Go_t.a Dha.rti Suluk Ma˜ha˜” hisa.bte_ an˙go_c hatao_ hoe_ akana.

Tayo_mte_ 2001 se_rma re_ak´ 7 september Dha.rti jakat ja.tia.ri ga˜o_ta (United Nation) sabha re_ an˙go_c e_na 55/282 no_mbo_r ar 2002 se_rma kho_n jao_ se_rma re_ak´ 21 september “Go_t.a Dha.rti Suluk Ma˜ha˜” hisa.b te_ a.d.i jo_mo_kte_ no_a din do_ manao_ la.git´ go_t.a hoe_ e_na. “Go_t.a Dha.rti Suluk Ke_t.e_c´/Prothistha” la.git´ a.d.i kurumut.u se_ mo_n se_le_t´ no_a din do_ manao_ ganao_ ho_yo_k´ kana. No_a Maha a.d.i mano_t se_le_t´ manao_ ganao_ kate_t´ Go_t.a Dha.rti re_ Suluk Ke_t.e_c´/Prothisthai la.git´ ti mut. kate_t´ go_k´ katha ko e_m akada go_t.a dha.rti re_n maran˙ mano_tan diso_m a.yurko.

Go_t.a Dha.rti re_ ae_ma le_kan man mano_t do_ko e_m e_da. Me__nkhan e_ke_n a.d.i tho_r.a ge Dha.rti re_ maran˙ man mano_t siropa (prize) do_ me_nak´a. Nobe_l siro_pa (Novel Prize) 2020 la.git´ go_t.a dha.rti khon n´utum kol la.git´ e_to_ho_p´ hoe_ akana 27 May 2020. Nobe_l siropa (Novel Prize) do_ 1901 se_rma khon e_mo_k´ re_ak´ e_to_ho_p´ hoe_ akana. O_na se_rma khon ge go_t.a dha.rti re_ ae_ma le_kan ho_r. se_ ga˜o_ta (institution) khondron˙ (gobesona) ar na˜wa˜nak´ be_nao_, ho_r. ho_po_n talare_ bha.la.i ka.miko se_c´ te_ no_a maran˙ man mano_t Nobe_l siropa (Nobel Prize) e_mo_k´ hoe_ akana.

2015 se_rma November cando Norway, Oslo hiri re_ak´ a.t in´ n´am le_da. O_na hiri re_ a.d.i hahar.a a.t hon´ n´am le_da Nobe_l siropa (Nobel Prize) e_mak´ t.ha.˜i n´e_l la.git´. Bhitri ar bahre_ go_t.a do_n´ n´e_l ke_da nij me_˜t´ te_. A.d.i hahar.a in´ la.git´ o_na din do_ tahe˜ kana. E_nte_t´

tis ho˜ Nobe˽l siro˽pa (Nobel Prize) do˽ ba˽n´ n´ama. Me˽nkhan O˽na t˽ha˽˜i se˽ e˽mo˽k´ jae˽ga do˽n´ n´e˽l a˽gu ke˽da; o˽ka khon dha˽rti re˽ak´ maran˙ mano˽t Nobe˽l siro˽pa (Nobel Prize) ko e˽makoa. Nit ha˽bic´ te˽ ae˽ma ho˽r˽ do˽ Nobe˽l siro˽pa (Nobel Prize) ko n´am akada, Me˽nkhan a˽d˽i hahar˽a o˽na o˽r˽ak´ bhitrire˽ Ban˙gladiso˽m khon Peace/suluk re˽ n´am akat´ no˽be˽l siro˽pa (Nobel Prize) Mano˽tan Prof. Dr. Muhammad Yunus ak´ a˽d˽i maran˙ photo do˽n´ n´e˽l ke˽da ar a˽d˽i ra˽ska˽ te ˽o˽na phot˽o saman˙re˽ ke˽merate˽ pho˽t˽o˽ do˽n´ rakap´ hatao˽ ke˽da disa˽ do˽ho˽e˽ la˽git´. A˽d˽i tho˽r˽a ho˽r˽ak´ pho˽t˽o˽ o˽na gapal marao˽ o˽r˽ak´ (hall room) bhitre˽ re˽do˽ me˽nak´a. Me˽nkhan hahar˽a Ban˙gladiso˽m re˽n Muhammad Yunus ak´ pho˽t˽o˽ ho˜ do˽ bhit (wall) re˽ re˽be˽t´ me˽nak´a.

Nobe˽l siro˽pa (Nobel Prize) do˽ turui (6) go˽t˽e˽n biso˽e˽ ce˽tan re˽ko e˽mo˽k´a;

Pa˽hil; Sahitto, Dosar; Santi/Suluk, Te˽sar; Podartho Biggan, Ponak´; Rosayon, Mo˜r˽e˽ak´;Ho˽r˽mo˽ jo˽to˽n /Cikithsha, Turuiak´; ka˽ud˽i nitiOrthoniti

E˽mo˽k´ Din; December 10, 2020

Thai; Oslo, Norway

Siro̱pa (Purosker): Siro̱pa ka̤ud̤i USA 11 lakh ar BDT ka̤ud̤i do̱ ho̱yo̱k´ kana Are (9) ka̤rur̤, 18 kare̱t̤ ha̤ria̤r̤ so̱na ce̱tanre̱ ka̤mi se̱le̱t´ 24 kare̱t̤ me̱d̤e̱l ce̱tan re̱ ka̤mi katet´ jit akan ho̱r̤ ho̱t̤o̱k´ re̱ko ho̱ro̱k´ akoa.

Uposthapon; Norwegian Nobel Committee

Bangladiso̱m Khon Santi/Suluk re̱ n´am akat´ Nobe̱l siro̱pa (Novel Prize) ak´ khat̤o̱ Itiha˜s;

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Yunus;

Janam t̤h˜a̤i; 28 June 1940, Citagang, Bangladesh

Diso̱m; Ban̤gladiso̱m

Bapla Jion; Vera Forostenko (1970-1979) Afroji Yunus (Nito̱k´ ic´)

Par̤hao̱ akanae; Cittagang University, Shajalal Science & IT University, Medil Tenisi State University, Glasgo Koledonian University

Ka̤mi kodo̱; Micro-credit, social economic, Nitibidda

Mahaso̱e ka̤mi; Dhaka University, University of Kolorado, Vandarbilt University

Obodan; Gramen Bank ar Micro Credit

Siro̱pa (Puroskar); Sadhinota Dibos (1987)

Bissho Khaddo (1994)

Presidential Medel of Freedom (2009)

International Gandhi Santi Purusker (2000)

Volbo Poribes (2003)

Nobel Peace Award (2006)

Kongretional Gold Medel (2010)

Dharti Sahai Kamiko cetan re manot nam akat koak list;

Year	***Laureate***	***Country***	***Rationale***
1901	Henry Dunant	Switzerland	For his role in founding the International Committee of the Red Cross[10][14]
	Frédéric Passy	France	"[For] being one of the main founders of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and also the main organizer of the first Universal Peace Congress"[10][14]
1902	Élie Ducommun Charles Albert Gobat	Switzerland	"[For his role as] the first honorary secretary of the International Peace Bureau"[10][15]
1903	William Randal Cremer	United Kingdom	"[For his role as] the 'first father' of the Inter-Parliamentary Union"[10][16]
1904	Institute of International Law	Belgium	"[F]or its efforts as an unofficial body to formulate the general principles of the science of international law"[10][17]

1905	Bertha von Suttner	Austria-Hungary (Born in Austrian Empire)	For writing *Lay Down Your Arms* and contributing to the creation of the Prize[10][18]
1906	Theodore Roosevelt	United States	"[For] his successful mediation to end the Russo-Japanese war and for his interest in arbitration, having provided the Hague arbitration court with its very first case"[10][19]
1907	Ernesto Teodoro Moneta	Italy (Born in Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia)	"[For his work as a] key leader of the Italian peace movement"[10][20]
	Louis Renault	France	"[For his work as a] leading French international jurist and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague"[10][20]
1908	Klas Pontus Arnoldson	Sweden	"[For his work as] founder of the Swedish Peace and Arbitration League"[10][21]
	Fredrik Bajer	Denmark	"[For being] the foremost peace advocate in Scandinavia, combining work in the Inter-Parliamentary Union with being the first president of the International Peace Bureau"[10][21]

1909	Auguste Beernaert	Belgium (Born in The United Kingdom of the Netherlands)	"[For being a] representative to the two Hague conferences, and a leading figure in the Inter-Parliamentary Union"[10][22]
	Paul Henri d'Estournelles de Constant	France	"[For] combined diplomatic work for Franco-German and Franco-British understanding with a distinguished career in international arbitration"[10][22]
1910	Permanent International Peace Bureau	Switzerland	"[For acting] as a link between the peace societies of the various countries"[23][24]
1911	Tobias Asser	Netherlands	"[For being a] member of the Court of Arbitration as well as the initiator of the Conferences on International Private Law"[10][25]
	Alfred Fried	Austria-Hungary (Born in Austrian Empire)	"[For his work as] founder of the German Peace Society"[10][25]
1912	Elihu Root[A]	United States	"[F]or his strong interest in international arbitration and for his plan for a world court"[10][26]

1913	Henri La Fontaine	Belgium	"[For his work as] head of the International Peace Bureau"[10][27]
1914 1915 1916	***Not***	***awarded*** *due to*	*World War I*.
1917	International Committee of the Red Cross	Switzerland	"[For undertaking] the tremendous task of trying to protect the rights of the many prisoners of war on all sides [of World War I], including their right to establish contacts with their families"[10][28]
1918	***Not***	***awarded*** *due to*	*World War I*.
1919	Woodrow Wilson[A]	United States	"[F]or his crucial role in establishing the League of Nations"[10][29]
1920	Léon Bourgeois	France	"[For his participation] in both the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907" and for his work towards "what became the League to such an extent that he was frequently called its 'spiritual father'"[10][30]

1921	Hjalmar Branting	Sweden	"[F]or his work in the League of Nations"[10][31]
	Christian Lange	Norway	"[For his work as] the first secretary of the Norwegian Nobel Committee" and "the secretary-general of the Inter-Parliamentary Union"[10][31]
1922	Fridtjof Nansen	Norway	"[For] his work in aiding the millions in Russia struggling against famine" and "his work for the refugees in Asia Minor and Thrace"[32][33]
1923 1924	*Not awarded*	*Not awarded*	*Not awarded*
1925	Sir Austen Chamberlain[A]	United Kingdom	For work on the Locarno Treaties[10][34]
	Charles G. Dawes[A]	United States	"[F]or [work on] the Dawes Plan for German reparations which was seen as having provided the economic underpinning of the Locarno Pact of 1925"[10][34]
1926	Aristide Briand	France	For work on the Locarno Treaties[10][35]
	Gustav Stresemann	Germany	
1927	Ferdinand Buisson	France	"[For] contributions to Franco-German popular reconciliation"[10][36]
	Ludwig Quidde	Germany (Born in Free City of Bremen)	

1928	*Not awarded*	*Not awarded*	*Not awarded*
1929	Frank B. Kellogg[A]	United States	"[F]or the Kellogg-Briand pact, whose signatories agreed to settle all conflicts by peaceful means and renounced war as an instrument of national policy"[10][37]
1930	Nathan Söderblom	Sweden	"[F]or his efforts to involve the churches not only in work for ecumenical unity, but also for world peace"[10][38]
1931	Jane Addams	United States	"[F]or her social reform work" and "leading the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom"[10][39]
	Nicholas Murray Butler		"[For his promotion] of the Briand-Kellogg pact" and for his work as the "leader of the more establishment-oriented part of the American peace movement"[10][39]
1932	*Not awarded*	*Not awarded*	*Not awarded*
1933	Sir Norman Angell[A]	United Kingdom	For authoring *The Great Illusion* and for being a "supporter of the League of Nations as well as an influential publicist [and] educator for peace in general"[40]

1934	Arthur Henderson	United Kingdom	"[F]or his work for the League, particularly its efforts in disarmament"[10][41][42]
1935	Carl von Ossietzky[A][B]	Germany	"[For his] struggle against Germany's rearmament"[10][43]
1936	Carlos Saavedra Lamas	Argentina	"[F]or his mediation of an end to the Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia"[10][44]
1937	The Viscount Cecil of Chelwood	United Kingdom	For his work with the League of Nations[10][45]
1938	Nansen International Office for Refugees	League of Nations	For its work in aiding refugees[46]
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	***Not***	***awarded*** *due to*	*World War II*.
1944	International Committee of the Red Cross[A]	Switzerland	"[F]or the great work it has performed during the war in behalf of humanity"[47][48]
1945	Cordell Hull	United States	"[For] his fight against isolationism at home, his efforts to create a peace bloc of states on the American continents, and his work for the United Nations Organization"[49]

1946	Emily Greene Balch	United States	"Formerly Professor of History and Sociology; Honorary International President, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom"[50]
	John Raleigh Mott		"Chairman, International Missionary Council; President, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations"[50]
1947	The Quakers (represented by Friends Service Council and American Friends Service Committee)[51][52]		"compassion for others and the desire to help them"[51]
1948	*Not awarded*	*Because*	*"there was no suitable living candidate."* (A tribute to the recently assassinated Gandhi in India.)[9]
1949	The Lord Boyd-Orr	United Kingdom	"Physician; Alimentary Politician; Prominent organizer and Director, General Food and Agriculture Organization; President, National Peace Council and World Union of Peace Organizations"[53]

1950	Ralph Bunche	United States	"Professor, Harvard University Cambridge, MA; Director, division of Trusteeship, U.N.; Acting Mediator in Palestine, 1948"[54]
1951	Léon Jouhaux	France	"President of the International Committee of the European Council, vice president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, vice president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, member of the ILO Council, delegate to the United Nations"[55]
1952	Albert Schweitzer[A]	France (Born in Germany)	"[For his propagation for] the reverence for life, … the very foundations of a lasting peace between individuals, nations, and races."[56]
1953	George C. Marshall	United States	"General President American Red Cross; Former Secretary of State and of Defense; Delegate U.N.; Originator of [the] 'Marshall Plan'"[57]
1954	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[A]	United Nations	"An international relief organization founded by the U.N. in 1951"[58]
1955 1956		*Not awarded*	

1957	Lester Bowles Pearson	Canada	"former Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada; former President of the 7th Session of the United Nations General Assembly";[59] "for his role in helping to end the Suez conflict and trying to solve the Middle East question through the United Nations."[10]
1958	Dominique Pire	Belgium	"Father in the Dominican Order; Leader of the relief organization for refugees "L'Europe du Coeur au Service du Monde""[60]
1959	Philip Noel-Baker	United Kingdom	"Member of Parliament; lifelong ardent worker for international peace and co-operation"[61]
1960	Albert Lutuli[A]	South Africa (Born in Southern Rhodesia)	"President of the African National Congress,"[62] "was in the very forefront of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa."[10]
1961	Dag Hammarskjöld[C]	Sweden	"Secretary General of the U.N.,"[63] awarded "for strengthening the organization."[10]
1962	Linus Pauling[A]	United States	"for his campaign against nuclear weapons testing"[64]

1963	International Committee of the Red Cross League of Red Cross Societies	Switzerland	For their work in the protection of human rights in the ICRC's 100 years of existence.[65]
1964	Martin Luther King, Jr.	United States	Campaigner for civil rights, "first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence." King spent his time working in various areas of the civil rights movement; from equal education to economic disenfranchisement of minorities. King also organized the March on Washington, where he gave his famous "I Have a Dream Speech".[66]
1965	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	United Nations	"An international aid organization."[67]
1966 1967		*Not awarded*	
1968	René Cassin	France	"President of the European Court for Human Rights"[68]
1969	International Labour Organization	United Nations	[69]

1970	Norman E. Borlaug	United States	"International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center;"[70] "for his contributions to the "green revolution" that was having such an impact on food production particularly in Asia and in Latin America."[10]
1971	Willy Brandt	West Germany (Born in Germany)	"Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; for West Germany's *Ostpolitik*"[71]
1972		*Not awarded*	
1973	Henry Kissinger	United States (Born in Germany)	"For the 1973 Paris agreement intended to bring about a cease-fire in the Vietnam war and a withdrawal of the American forces"[10][72]
	Lê Đức Thọ[D]	North Vietnam (Born in French Indochina)	

1974	Seán MacBride	Ireland (Born in France)	"President of the International Peace Bureau; President of the Commission of Namibia."[73] "For his strong interest in human rights: piloting the European Convention on Human Rights through the Council of Europe, helping found and then lead Amnesty International and serving as secretary-general of the International Commission of Jurists"[10]
	Eisaku Satō	Japan	"Prime Minister of Japan,"[73] "for his renunciation of the nuclear option for Japan and his efforts to further regional reconciliation"[10]
1975	Andrei Sakharov[E]	Soviet Union (Born in Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic)	"[for his] struggle for human rights, for disarmament, and for cooperation between all nations"[74]
1976	Betty Williams	United Kingdom	"Founder[s] of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement (later renamed Community of Peace People)"[75]
	Mairead Corrigan		

1977	Amnesty International	United Kingdom	"[for] protecting the human rights of prisoners of conscience"[10][76]
1978	Muhammad Anwar el-Sadat	Egypt (Born in Sultanate of Egypt)	"for the Camp David Agreement, which brought about a negotiated peace between Egypt and Israel"[77]
	Menachem Begin	Israel Poland (Born in Russia)	
1979	Mother Teresa	India (Born in The Ottoman Empire)	"Founder of Missionaries of Charity" "In recognition of [her] work in bringing help to suffering humanity"[78]
1980	Adolfo Pérez Esquivel	Argentina	"Human rights leader;"[79] "founded non-violent human rights organizations to fight the military junta that was ruling his country (Argentina)."[10]
1981	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations	"An international relief organization founded by the U.N. in 1951"[80]

1982	Alva Myrdal	Sweden	"[for] their magnificent work in the disarmament negotiations of the United Nations, where they have both played crucial roles and won international recognition"[81][82]
	Alfonso García Robles	Mexico	
1983	Lech Wałęsa	Poland (Born in German Occupied Poland)	"Founder of Solidarność; campaigner for human rights"[83]
1984	Desmond Tutu	South Africa	"… as a unifying leader figure in the campaign to resolve the problem of apartheid in South Africa. … Through the award of this year's Peace Prize, the Committee wishes to direct attention to the non-violent struggle for liberation to which Desmond Tutu belongs, a struggle in which black and white South Africans unite to bring their country out of conflict and crisis."[84]

1985	International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War	United States	For “authoritative information and by creating an awareness of the catastrophic consequences of atomic warfare. The committee believes that this in turn contributes to an increase in the pressure of public opposition to the proliferation of atomic weapons and to a redefining of priorities, with greater attention being paid to health and other humanitarian issues.”[85]
1986	Elie Wiesel	United States (Born in Romania)	“Chairman of “The President’s Commission on the Holocaust““[86]
1987	Óscar Arias	Costa Rica	“for his work for peace in Central America, efforts which led to the accord signed in Guatemala on August 7 this year”[87]
1988	United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces	United Nations	“[for] their efforts [that] have made important contributions towards the realization of one of the fundamental tenets of the United Nations”[88][89]

1989	Tenzin Gyatso, 14th Dalai Lama	India (Born in Tibet)[90]	"In his struggle for the liberation of Tibet [he] consistently has opposed the use of violence. He has instead advocated peaceful solutions based upon tolerance and mutual respect in order to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of his people."[91][92]
1990	Mikhail Gorbachev	Soviet Union	General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Soviet Union, "for his leading role in the peace process which today characterizes important parts of the international community"[93]
1991	Aung San Suu Kyi[F]	Burma (Born in British Burma)	"for her non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights"[94]
1992	Rigoberta Menchú	Guatemala	"for her work for social justice and ethno-cultural reconciliation based on respect for the rights of indigenous peoples"[95]

1993	Nelson Mandela	South Africa	"for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa"[96]
	Frederik Willem de Klerk		
1994	Yasser Arafat	Palestine (Born in Egypt)	"to honour a political act which called for great courage on both sides, and which has opened up opportunities for a new development towards fraternity in the Middle East."[97]
	Yitzhak Rabin	Israel (Born in Mandatory Palestine)	
	Shimon Peres	Israel (Born in Poland)	
1995	Joseph Rotblat	Poland (Born in Russian Empire)	"for their efforts to diminish the part played by nuclear arms in international politics and, in the longer run, to eliminate such arms"[98]
	Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs	Canada	
1996	Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo	East Timor (Born in Portuguese Timor)	"for their work towards a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor."[99]
	José Ramos-Horta	East Timor (Born in Portuguese Timor)	
1997	International Campaign to Ban Landmines	Switzerland	"for their work for the banning and clearing of anti-personnel mines"[100]
	Jody Williams	United States	

1998	John Hume	Ireland (Born in Northern Ireland, United Kingdom)	"for their efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Northern Ireland"[101]
	David Trimble	United Kingdom	
1999	Médecins Sans Frontières	Switzerland	"in recognition of the organization's pioneering humanitarian work on several continents"[102]
2000	Kim Dae-jung	South Korea (Born in Japanese Korea)	"for his work for democracy and human rights in South Korea and in East Asia in general, and for peace and reconciliation with North Korea in particular"[103]
2001	United Nations	United Nations	"for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world"[104]
	Kofi Annan	Ghana (Born in Gold Coast)	
2002	Jimmy Carter	United States	"for his decades of untiring effort to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development"[105]

2003	Shirin Ebadi	Iran	"for her efforts for democracy and human rights. She has focused especially on the struggle for the rights of women and children."[106]
2004	Wangari Muta Maathai	Kenya (Born in British Kenya)	"for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace"[107]
2005	International Atomic Energy Agency	United Nations	"for their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way"[108]
	Mohamed ElBaradei	Egypt	
2006	Muhammad Yunus	Bangladesh (Born in British India)	"for advancing economic and social opportunities for the poor, especially women, through their pioneering microcredit work"[109]
	Grameen Bank	Bangladesh	
2007	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	United Nations	"for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change"[110]
	Al Gore	United States	

2008	Martti Ahtisaari	Finland	"for his efforts on several continents and over more than three decades, to resolve international conflicts"[111]
2009	Barack Obama	United States	"for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples"[112]
2010	Liu Xiaobo	China	"for his long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights in China"[113]
2011	Ellen Johnson Sirleaf	Liberia	"for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work"[114]
	Leymah Gbowee		
	Tawakkul Karman	Yemen (Born in Yemen Arab Republic)	
2012	European Union	European Union	"for over six decades contributed to the advancement of peace and reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe."[115]
2013	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	Netherlands[116]	"for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons."[117]
2014	Kailash Satyarthi	India	"for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education"[118]
	Malala Yousafzai	Pakistan	

2015	Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet	Tunisia	"for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011"[119]
2016	Juan Manuel Santos	Colombia	"for his resolute efforts to bring the country's more than 50-year-long civil war to an end, a war that has cost the lives of at least 220,000 Colombians and displaced close to six million people"[120]
2017	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons	Switzerland	"for its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its ground-breaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons".[121]
2018	Denis Mukwege	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Born in Belgian Congo)	"for their efforts to end the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and armed conflict"[122]
	Nadia Murad	Iraq	

2019	Abiy Ahmed	Ethiopia	“for his efforts to achieve peace and international cooperation, and in particular for his decisive initiative to resolve the border conflict with neighbouring Eritrea”[123]

O˛nate˛ de˛labon Mano˛tan ar Dula˙r˙ia˙ko, santal hisa˙b te˛ hudis abon, gand˙o˛n jo˛n˙abon ar nonkan maran˙ jit kate˛ go˛t˙a dha˙rti re˛ santal ho˛po˛n bon so˛do˛ro˛k´ ma. Ar he˜˛ de˛labon sulukr˛e aboak´ gharo˛n´jko, so˛majko ar diso˛m bon do˛ho˛e ma. Mone˛re˛ suluk do˛ho le˛khan ge suluk hijuk´a gharo˛n´j re˛ ar gharo˛n´j re˛ suluk tahe˜n khan ge suluk hijuk´a so˛majre˛ o˛nkate˛ diso˛m re˛ho˜ suluk hijuk´a.

Borgunare˛˛n Rifat Sharif go˛go˛c´ koak´ pha˙si re˛ak´ rai

Ae˛ma galamarao˛ak´ Borguna jila˛ re˛ak´ Rifat go˛c´ mamla re˛ak´ rai re˛ e˛rate˛t´ Ayesa Siddiki Minni sa˜o˛ 6 ho˛r˙ak´ pha˜˙si re˛ak´ hukume˛ e˛makada court. Nia˛ mamlare˛ jo˛po˛r˙ao˛ 4 hor˛ do˛ko ar˙ak´ kat´koa.

Budhbar (30 September) tikin ber 2 baja nia˸ mamla re˸ak´ rai do˸e la˸i so˸do˸r ke˸da Borguna Jila˸ ar Daira Jorge court re˸n bik´ca˸ric´ Md. Asadujjaman.

Mamlare˸ sarkar se˸c´re˸n a˸n be˸pari Borguna jila˸ ar Daira Jorge court re˸n Public prosecutor (PP) Advocate Bhubon Candra Haldar nia˸ ko kathae˸ bad˸ae˸ ocoakana.

Mamlare˸ sa˸ja˸i n´am kodo˸ ko hoyok´ kana- Rakibul Hasan Rifat Farazi, Al Quaium ho˸ho˸ n´utum Rabbani Akon, Mohaiminul Islam Sifat, Rejuan Ali khan Hridoy ho˸ho˸ n´utum t˸ikt˸ok Hridoy, Md. Hasan, Rafiul Islam Rabbi, Md. Sagar ar Kamrul Islam Saimun nia˸ rai an´jomako o˸kte˸ court re˸ak´ e˸jlasre˸ se˸t˸e˸rko tahe˜kana. 10 go˸t˸e˸n dusi ho˸r˸ko modre mit´ hor˸ do˸e da˸r˸ akada ar Minni do˸ ja˸min re˸y tahe˜kana. Musa be˸go˸r sanam ko Rifat go˸c´ re˸ak´ gho˸t˸o˸nare˸ se˸le˸t´ tahe˜kan re˸ak´ katha ko an˙go˸c kate˸ court re˸ ko sika˸re˸na ar go˸ha ho˸˜ ko e˸m akada.

Bad˸aekat´ ja˸rur˸ je˸, 2019 se˸rma re˸an˙ 26 June˸ Bo˸rguna Sarkari College saman˙re˸ sae sae ho˸r˸ko talare˸ Rifat Sharif ko samak´ go˸c´ lede˸a. Tayomte˸ Rifat goje˸ re˸ak´ mit´ video facebook re˸ko pasnao˸le˸da.

Nia˸ gho˸t˸o˸na tayo˸m 12 hor˸ko dusi n´utum se˸le˸t´ ar ho˜ 5-6 ho˸r˸ ko birudre˸ go˸c´ mamlae˸ e˸mle˸da Rifat ac´ Baba. O˸na se˸rma ge 1 September ume˸rte˸ se˜r˸ako ar be˸go˸r se˜˸r˸ako bar bhagte˸ bhag kate˸ 24 hor˸ birudre˸ courtre˸ to˸las sakam ko so˸do˸rle˸da police. Nia˸ re˸ 10 ho˸r˸ se˜˸r˸ako ar 14 ho˸r˸ do˸ be˸go˸r se˜˸r˸ako dusi me˸nte˸ko se˸le˸t´ ke˸t´koa.

1 January 2020 Rifat go˸c´ mamla re˸n 10 go˸t˸e˸n dusiko birudre˸ na˸lis ko go˸t˸a ke˸da Borguna Jila˸ ar Daira Jorge Court. Ar 8 January khon 10 hor˸ birudre˸ court re˸ nia˸ mamlare˸ 76 hor˸ go˸hako e˸mle˸da.

16 September 2020 nia̱ mamla re̱ banar to̱ro̱pre̱n a̱n be̱pari koak´ jukti to̱rko tayo̱m Borguna Jila̱ ar Daira Jorge Court bik´ca̱ric´ Asadujjaman nia̱ rai re̱ak´ din 30 September 2020 nirik le̱da.

Tuma̱l– Sonali Sangbad

Kuṟigidra̱ konac (rape) kha̱tir giriptare̱nae̱ Rajshahi re̱ak´ Munḏumala Girja̱re̱n Father

Rajshahi jila̱ re̱ak´ Tanore re̱ A̱diba̱si mit´ kuṟi gidra̱ Girja̱ren Father hote̱te̱ konac (Rape) re̱ak´ kha̱tirte̱ko giriptar akadea Father Prodip Gregory. Uni kuṟi gidra̱ do̱pe̱ din o̱ṟak´re̱ aṯo̱k do̱ho̱ kate̱ konac akade re̱ak´ na̱lis n´am akana. Pa̱hilre̱ noa ghoṯna kha̱tir onḏe̱nko hoṟ sa˜o dupuṟup´ kate̱ sapha re̱ak´ kurumuṯu hoele̱na. Me̱nkhan Police o̱na kho̱bo̱r n´amkate̱ uni kuṟi gidra̱ do̱ Father ak´ ti (hephajot) khon ko oḏon̤ agu kedea.

Rajshahi jila̱ Tanore thana Munḏumala Mahali ato re̱ak´ Sadhu Mery Viyanna Girja̱ re̱n Father Prodip Gregory birudte̱ a̱diba̱si mit´ kuṟi gidra̱ aṯok kate̱ konac re̱ak´ na̱lis hoyakana.

Nia̱ muhim re̱ paṟaoakan gharon´j ren koak´ khojok´ak´ (da̱bi) calao̱e̱n 26 ta̱rik se̱tak´ ber uni kuṟi gidra̱ do gha˜s ge̱ge̱t´e̱ calao̱ le̱na ar onḏe khon bae rua̱ṟ

akana. Uni gidra. bae n´amo.k´ kante. kur.i gidra. ren ac´ boeha Thanare mit´ GD doe e.m le.t´a.

No.a gho.t.o.na re.ak´ 2 din tayom 28 September se.tak´ be.la bad.aeyok´ kana je, uni gidra. do. Mund.umala re.ak´ girja. re.n Father ak´ o.r.ak´ re.y n´am akana. Tayomte. atoren a.yurko ar M´und.umala Govt. High School re.n Head Master Kamiel nia. girja. bhitrirege saphae. la.git´ galmarao.ko dur.up´le.na. O.na tayo.m Father do. Rajshahi ko kol pharak kedea. Ar kur.i gidra. do. Sister ko t.he.nko do.ho.kadea. Nia. kho.bo.r bad.ae kate. Tanore Upojila. Nirbahi Officer Police idikate. uni gidra.e ban´cao. kedea. Mo.n˙golbar n´inda.ge uni kur.i gidra.re.n boe.ha ba.di hoekate Opohoron ar konac (Dhorson) re.ak´ na.lis e.m kate. Girjaren Father birudtey mamla akada.

Tuma.l: Somoynews.tv