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EDITORIAL



Rishi Sunak is poised to become the new leader of the governing Conservative Party after Conservative M.P.s voted against Liz Truss over her self-inflicted economic catastrophe and the following poll ratings fall.

In electing Sunak, the Conservatives are making an extraordinary U-turn: just weeks ago, he was soundly defeated by Truss in the contest for the top post after running a campaign in which he predicted that her promises of substantial, debt-funded tax cuts would destroy the U.K. economy.

Now the question many general peoples had. Why a sudden U-turn by the conservative party? Is it something to do with modern democracy or old fashion public miss guiding politics? Or perhaps, an ethnic card by the name of democracy to bring the poll up? Or maybe conservatives genuinely believe in democracy and become a founder of a milestone in U.K. history.

Now, the question that many individuals have is. Why did the conservative party suddenly make a 180-degree turn? Does it have to do with contemporary democracy or old-fashioned public misguided politics? Or possibly a racial card under the guise of democracy to raise the poll's profile? Or perhaps conservatives believe in democracy and establish a landmark in U.K. history.

I know this is a mystery, and it will play in people's minds until we see activities which will roll out people's though I would like to finish by wishing Mr Rishi Sunak all the best,.

LONG LIVE DEMOCRACY

Sham Islam
CEO

CineBuzz Films Pvt. Ltd.



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CINEBUZZ
TIMES.COM

Who are we!

Cinebuzz times magazine is part of CineBuzz Films Pvt. Ltd. Cinebuzz Films have five components, and the magazine is the fourth component of the organization. The vision and mission of the company are simple. To put Bangladesh & Bengali nation on the global map by promoting our history, culture, heritage, and Tourism to the rest of the world.

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THE MOVIE 570

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

The Cinebuzz Production Film "570," directed by Ashraf Shishir (winner of Bangladesh's national film award) and produced by Jyotsna and Sham Islam, is expected to be released on the 16th of December 2022. Additionally, there will be two premiere showings before the big day: one in Dhaka on the 10th of December and another in London at the Odeon Cinema Lester Square on the 15th of December. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's friends, associates, colleagues, Bengali and non-Bengali and family members will be among the well-known people at the premiere.

The film has already generated significant audience interest.

570 is a film about the assassination of Bangabandhu. The film was made by Cinebuzz Films, produced by Jyotsna and Sham Islam, written and directed by a National film award winner, and distributed by Cinebuzz Films. The film, which was written and directed by Ashraf Shishir, features Bappi Chowdhury, Masum Aziz, Kazi Raju, and Shadhin Kosrul in significant roles and should be viewed.

Besides that, the Pandemic caused the entire world to be shut down for almost two years, and if you consider the theme and subject matter of the film, you will understand why it took so much time to create this film. In order to produce work of high quality, my organisation adheres to the principles that adequate time, qualified specialists, and careful attention to detail are required.

However, a one-of-a-kind script written and directed by Ashraf Shishir, who is a winner of the National Film Award for Directing, resulted in the creation of a breathtaking masterpiece.

It is highly emotional and heartfelt. It is the darkest day in the history of Bengalis. Therefore, we wish to justify the story by producing a film of the highest quality so that the audience can appreciate our efforts. Jyotsna Islam, the chairperson of Cinebuzz Film, has these strong opinions in response to our question, "Why is it taking so long to produce the film?"

The movie is based on the life of the nation's Father, Bongobondhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The story takes place during the final thirty-six hours following his assassination.

Therefore, It was crucial and challenging for us to create a film of high quality. Sham Islam, CEO of Cinebuzz Film's Production Company and co-producer of the film, stated that the director Ashraf Shishir, the production team, and our talented artists did an outstanding job.





The film director Ashraf Shishir, a recipient of the national film award, said the screenplay had been made based on the testimony and essential facts of the Bangabandhu assassination case filed in 1996.

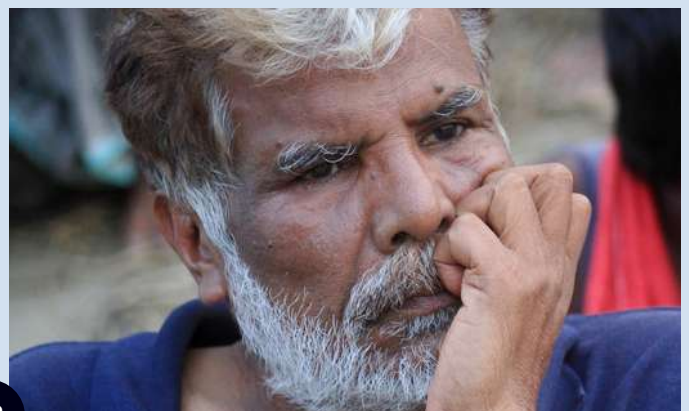
What happened in the 36 hours after Bangabandhu's family was killed? That scene. A few ex-army officers brutally murdered Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family on the 15th of August 1975. This day is considered the most mournful in the history of Bangladesh.

Bappi Chowdhury claimed that the director told him the entirety of the movie's plot in around four hours. After hearing that, he sobbed his heart out. According to him, the occurrences cannot be tolerated in any capacity. The film's characters and narrative derive from the original story. As a result, a letter stating that the Bangabandhu Memorial Trust has no objections to the proposal has been obtained from them.

When asked about the meaning behind the movie's title, Bappi Chowdhury stated, "Behind this title is a tale of great pain." In the film, I was present alongside other army soldiers as the body of Bangabandhu was transported by helicopter. After arriving at Tungipara, there was constant pressure from the army headquarters for a speedy burial to be carried out. The maximum time limit is 15 minutes. In addition, there is an instruction to not perform any Islamic rite in burying Bangabandhu, such as bathing the body before burial. Despite this, Huzur refused to bury the body without a wash and janaza. In addition to the persistent pressure from Dhaka, The body was washed with 570 soap, a soap often used for cleaning soiled clothing. This is where the film's name was originally derived.

Bappi Chowdhury also stated, "The assassination of Bangabandhu and his family is common knowledge. However, most citizens are unaware of what transpired a few hours after the assassination of the nation's founder. For example, how and why was the body transported from Dhaka residence 32 to Tungipara? What was the burial procedure? These answers will be revealed in this film.

It is essential to have a strong understanding of the fact that 570 is more than just a number or a brand name. Because of its association with the country's founders, the number 570 carries a wealth of historical and symbolic significance. Let us, therefore, collaborate to disseminate historical information around the world. The final comments made by the Chief Executive Officer of the company





Abhishek storms out of a comedy show

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

During the recent episode of the weekly comedy show, "Case Toh Banta Hai", the typically calm and composed Abhishek Bachchan lost his patience after hearing a joke about his father — Amitabh Bachchan.

Abhishek left the show in the middle of the shooting after raising objections about a joke on Amitabh, which comedian Paritosh Tripathi performed.

After Paritosh's joke, Abhishek told the shooting team, "It's getting a bit too much. I'm okay with jokes about myself. But let's not get our parents involved in this. I am a bit sensitive about my dad."

"Case Toh Banta Hai" is a courtroom comedy series on Amazon mini tv, starring Bollywood actor Riteish Deshmukh as the public attorney. At the same time, Varun Sharma is the defence attorney for Bollywood superstars facing bizarre accusations.



Asif Akbar releases his latest track

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

Asif Akbar has released a brand-new song with the title "Mon Foroon." The song was uploaded to the YouTube channel of ChhabiGhar Films. Recently, it was composed by Sheikh Mohammad Rezwan and written by Polin Kawsar.

The song's music video features Sajjadur Rahman Shuvo and Moon in lead roles. The song "Mon Foroon" has an unusual name for a song title. It is the first time I have worked with Polin Kawsar, and I am excited. This is a song that has a distinct mood throughout it. Asif Akbar expressed his wish that the song would be well received by all listeners.

The track was made available on a variety of digital sites, one of which was the official Facebook page for ChhabiGhar Films.

Nora Fatehi: Light the Sky

MD. ANWAR HOSSAIN

From "Saki Saki" to "Dilbar", the Moroccan beauty Nora Fatehi ruled Bollywood with her scintillating dance moves and her enchanting performances. However, the name of Sultan Alauddin Husain Shah (as written in the text...defender of Islam and of the Muslims, Sultan Ala al-dunya wal-din) indicates that the mosque was likely constructed during his reign (899-925 AH/1499-1519 AD).

The "queen of belly dancing" became an international sensation with her twirls and whirls. However, her transformation to become a dancer wasn't easy; she had to pass significant obstacles to become one of the best dancers in Bollywood.

Growing up, Nora was mocked and bullied for her dance moves. Her classmates would burst into laughter and mockery after seeing her performance. This would break her heart, as the young girl would cry to her mother to take her to dance lessons. However, her conservative Moroccan family wouldn't give her permission.

The little girl was adamant that she would learn to dance, and thus, she started watching Youtube dance tutorials. In the end, persistence and perseverance win, and Nora Fatehi stormed into Bollywood as the reigning queen of 'item songs' in movies.

Recently, the Bollywood diva has made headlines for her performance in the FIFA World cup music video. The actress is seen singing and dancing in Hindi and English in the "Light the Sky" music video with renowned musicians like Balqees, Rahma Riad, Manal & RedOne.

Screengrab of Nora Fatehi from FIFA World cup music video 'Light the Sky'.

Earlier, popular singers like Jennifer Lopez, Shakira, and Pitbull performed on the FIFA world cup stage. However, Nora is the first actress to represent South East Asia, India in particular, at the prestigious event in Qatar.

Nora Fatehi was born and brought up in Canada. The young actress idolised Shah Rukh Khan and Salman Khan – and watched Arabic dubs of Bollywood films. She won many trophies at dance competitions in her college.

Screengrab of Nora Fatehi from FIFA World cup music video 'Light the Sky'.

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When she had finished college, she received a phone call from a renowned dance institution to join their classes in the USA. However, her parents didn't grant her permission to go to school.

Nora's father died after some time, and the entire responsibility of her family fell on the shoulder of the tender 18-year-old girl. The "Kusu Kusu" dancer started to work and send her dancing videos simultaneously across modelling agencies in India.

After a year and a half, Nora got a call from an agency in Mumbai. Nora immediately packed her bags and sat on the plane to visit Mumbai in 2012.

Nora worked in the Mumbai industry for the next two years in a sporadic capacity.



However, it took her five years to prove herself to her critics.

The artiste was not proficient in Hindi at the beginning of her career, but now she has mastered the language very well. Besides the Hindi film industry, she is also very popular in the South.

In addition to appearing in music videos, the artist has gained popularity through her appearances on the reality television series "Bigg Boss," "Jhalak Dikhla Ja," "Comedy Nights," and "MTV Troll Police." Nora's fame has surpassed that of many B-town actresses. Her item songs include, among others, "Baahubali: The Beginning," "Kick 2," and "Sher." However, the "Dilbar" actress does not wish to be exclusively associated with item songs. Instead, she desires to demonstrate her acting prowess by starring in some excellent films.

Nora is the first and only Moroccan star to have more than 2.2 million subscribers on her YouTube channel, where she creates comic skits only.

BIGG BOSS 16

Rashmika with Salman Khan

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

Rashmika Mandanna's famous Saami Saami hook step from Pushpa: The Rise has truly gone viral, as the actress has been spotted performing it across the country wherever she meets fans. She was the first guest invited to a reality show this year to make a special appearance on the famous reality show Big Boss 16.

Rashmika appeared on the set of the 16th season of the popular reality television show Big Boss, where she was as charming as ever. The actress made the superstar Salman Khan, the show's host, dance to her famous Saami Saami song while both of them performed the song's hook step. Moreover, the audience is eagerly waiting to watch the actress in Pushpa: The Rule, which was officially gone on the floors in August. The actress will also commence work on the second part soon.

On the work front, Pushpa actress will be seen in 'Goodbye' opposite Amitabh Bachchan, released in the theatres. She also has 'Animal' opposite Ranbir Kapoor and 'Varisu' opposite Vijay Thalapatty.

Shah Rukh Khan 'Jawan'

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

Bollywood superstar Shah Rukh Khan has finished work on the Chennai schedule of his upcoming film Jawan. The actor also said veteran south superstar Rajinikanth, popularly called Thalaivar ('leader' in Tamil), had blessed the set of the Atlee directorial through his presence.

Shah Rukh, who shot for the movie here with co-stars Nayanthara and Vijay Sethupathi in a month-long schedule, said he had a "blast" working on the film, which is backed by his production banner Red Chillies Entertainment.

"Wot a 30 days blast, RCE team! Thalaivar blessed our sets, saw the movie with Nayanthara, and partied with @anirudhofficial deep discussions with @VijaySethuOffl & Thalapatthy @actorvijay fed me delicious food. Thanks to @Atlee_dir & Priya for your hospitality; now you need to learn the Chicken 65 recipe! (sic)" the actor tweeted on Friday night.

Responding to his tweet, Atlee on Saturday said it was an "honour and pleasure" to host Shah Rukh in Chennai.

"... most memorable schedule in my career, spl thanks to u for having the shoot happen in Chennai sir, 1000s of family were benefited 'KING IS A KING ALWAYS' a big bow & respect to you sir love you sir," said the director, known for helming Tamil hits such as "Theri", "Mersal", and "Bigil" — all starring Vijay.

According to Atlee, the next schedule of Jawan will be shot in Mumbai soon.

Jawan has touted a pan-India release as a spectacular event film with high-octane action sequences and talent assembled from across Indian cinema. The film will be released across five languages, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada, in theatres across the globe on June 2, 2023. Anirudh Ravichander composed the music for the film.

Shah Rukh, who was most recently seen in an extended cameo in Brahmastra Part One: Shiva, will be playing a full-fledged role in "Pathaan". The spy thriller, a Yash Raj Films production, will be released on January 25. Besides Pathaan and Jawan, the actor will also be seen in Rajkumar Hirani's Dunki, set to hit the theatres next December.



Star Cineplex celebrates its 18th anniversary

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

Star Cineplex celebrated its 18th year on October 8. It would be in 2004 that Star Cineplex would bring out the first multiplex cinema theatre in Bangladesh.

The journey over these last 18 years has not been easy for the organisation. "The first two years, we had to reignite the cinema culture in Bangladesh. Right around that time, many halls had closed down, and people had forgotten about the experience of going to cinemas. So we entered this industry, which was almost dying, with our own multiplex cinema hall. It was quite a risky venture," said Mahboob Rahman Ruhel, the founder of Star Cineplex.

Rahman also revealed to those in attendance at the anniversary celebration that there were times when he believed everything would end. This meant that cinemas would cease to exist in Bangladesh. This was especially true throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

Nonetheless, watching movies is in our DNA. Attending the theatre is a social activity. Consequently, during COVID, many individuals came to our aid. Our Bashundhara Star Cinema was slated for closure, and we had even announced it. Then, however, I observed how the community rallied behind us, with everyone from Jaya Ahsan to other celebrities expressing their support. Rahman recalled, "That's when I realised that Star Cineplex is not our own brand, but rather a brand of the people of Bangladesh."

The founder and film producer then discussed his plans that someday, Star Cineplex would have 100 screens across Bangladesh. He also praised the Honourable Prime Minister for creating the initiative that allows hall owners to take long-term loans, with minimal interest, if they want to build more cinema halls.

A passionate Rahman then discussed the success of Bangladeshi films in recent years, listing off names like "Hawa", "Poran", "Rehana Maryam Noor", and "Operation Sundarban". He also mentioned that "Hawa" had broken all of their box-office records.

The man behind the screenplay of "No Dorai" also noted the recent success of OTT. However, he mentioned that while OTT has changed the Bangladeshi audience's taste for content, it cannot encapsulate the same feeling as when going to the cinema hall and watching a movie on the big screen.

"The fact that Bangladeshi films are beating franchises like 'Avengers' and 'Avatar' at the box office is great news for all of us. Hopefully, we'll see a beautiful future for cinema in Bangladesh," finished Rahman.



Kabir Suman

In Bangladesh: impressed the audience

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

He is now 73 years old and cannot even hold his guitar like he used to. However, his mellifluous voice remains timeless – and he proved, like he always does, that every word, pronunciation and tune – makes him forever an icon of Bangla music, Kabir Suman.

The artiste, 30 years ago, started a revolution in Bangla's contemporary music with the song "Tomake Chai". After 13 years of absence, he graced Dhaka again with a concert, and the people in the Institute of Engineers Bangladesh (IEB) premises would remember this as something special.

The performance was supposed to take place at Bangladesh National Museum. However, two days before the event, Dhaka Metropolitan Police informed The Daily Star that the organisers did not have permission to arrange a show there, as the National Museum is a Key Point Installation (KPI).

Despite this oversight by the organisers, Suman did grace Bangladesh at a different venue.

Once he got up on stage, it was evident that his love for Bangladesh had not diminished at all.

On January 1999, the militant organisation Bajrang Dal murdered Christian Missionary Graham Stuarts Staines and his two sons by burning them alive. In protest of this grotesque act, then Suman Chattopadhyay changed his name to Kabir Suman and embraced Islam.

A few days after that, in for a programme, poet Joy Goswami wrote a poem for him, which roughly translates to: There is no division in music when this musical bird sings, we will listen in groups, to Kabir Suman. We are sons and daughters of fire, and these skies are ours, call your wives, and we will listen to Kabir Suman.

Engineer's Institute was filled to the brim, waiting for the legend to get up on stage well before the allotted time of 4:30 – it was proof of the point Joy Goswami made – music, especially Kabir Suman's immortal words, will never fade away.

Many have said that after Rabindranath and Nazrul, Kabir Suman is the greatest thing to happen to Bangla music, a man that belongs to Bangladesh as he belongs to India. So when the great musician finally got up on stage at 5:15 in a traditional dhuti and Kurti, he instantly received a standing ovation from the audience.

Ever-charming and transcendental, Suman captured the audience with his quips, one song after another. Throughout the show, he played the keyboard with the efficiency of a master. He talked about Bangladesh, Sufia Kamal, and Shahid Qadri – evidently emotional.

During the programme, I was transported to the 20th anniversary of "Tomake Chai", where poet Nabarun Bhattacharya proclaimed that Kabir Suman was a "People's Artiste". He further said that the guilt of West Bengal's absence in cultural awakening through Suman's music.

"Only fools write music, die with music if I die now, I will be reborn in your home" – Kabir Suman quoted Sufia Kamal in one of his many instances reminiscing.

Almost instantly after that, he delivered a stunning, emotional blow, "Was I even born with the good grace of being able to die in Bangladesh?"

This programme was a testament to the fact that even during the darkest days of humanity, people want to see the light. The light inevitably reaches you, and the poet elocutes some words that were unsaid for centuries. The revolutionaries do it with art – with songs they were never allowed to sing.

The likes of Pete Seegar and Paul Robeson did it, and so did South Asia's legend, Kabir Suman.



**TOP
MOVIES**

**NEWLY-RELEASED
BANGLADESHI MOVIES**



Damal

Cast: Siam Ahmed,
Sariful Razz, Bidya
Sinha Saha Mim

Director: Raihan Rafi



**Operation
Sundarbans**

Cast: Riaz, Roshan, Siam, Taskeen,
Shatabdi Wadud, Nusraat Faria,
Darshana Banik

Director: Dipankar Dipon



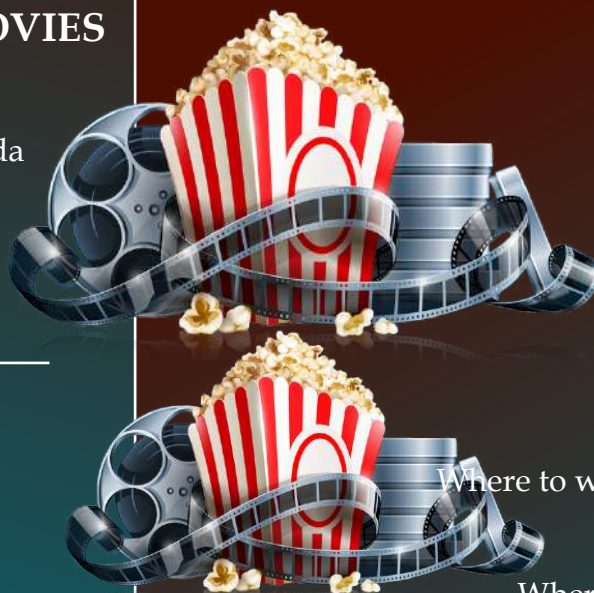
**Top five
world movies
released on
OTT platforms**

HOLLYWOOD MOVIES

1. On The Line
2. Black Panther: Wakanda Forever
3. Enola Holmes 2
4. Lyle, Lyle, Crocodile
5. Slumberland

INDIAN MOVIES

1. Double XL
2. Inshallah
3. Gadar 2
4. Farzi
5. Mission Majnu



1. Manifest

Where to watch: Netflix

2. The Crown

Where to watch: Netflix

3. Rocket Boys

Where to watch: SonyLIV

4. Gehraiyaan

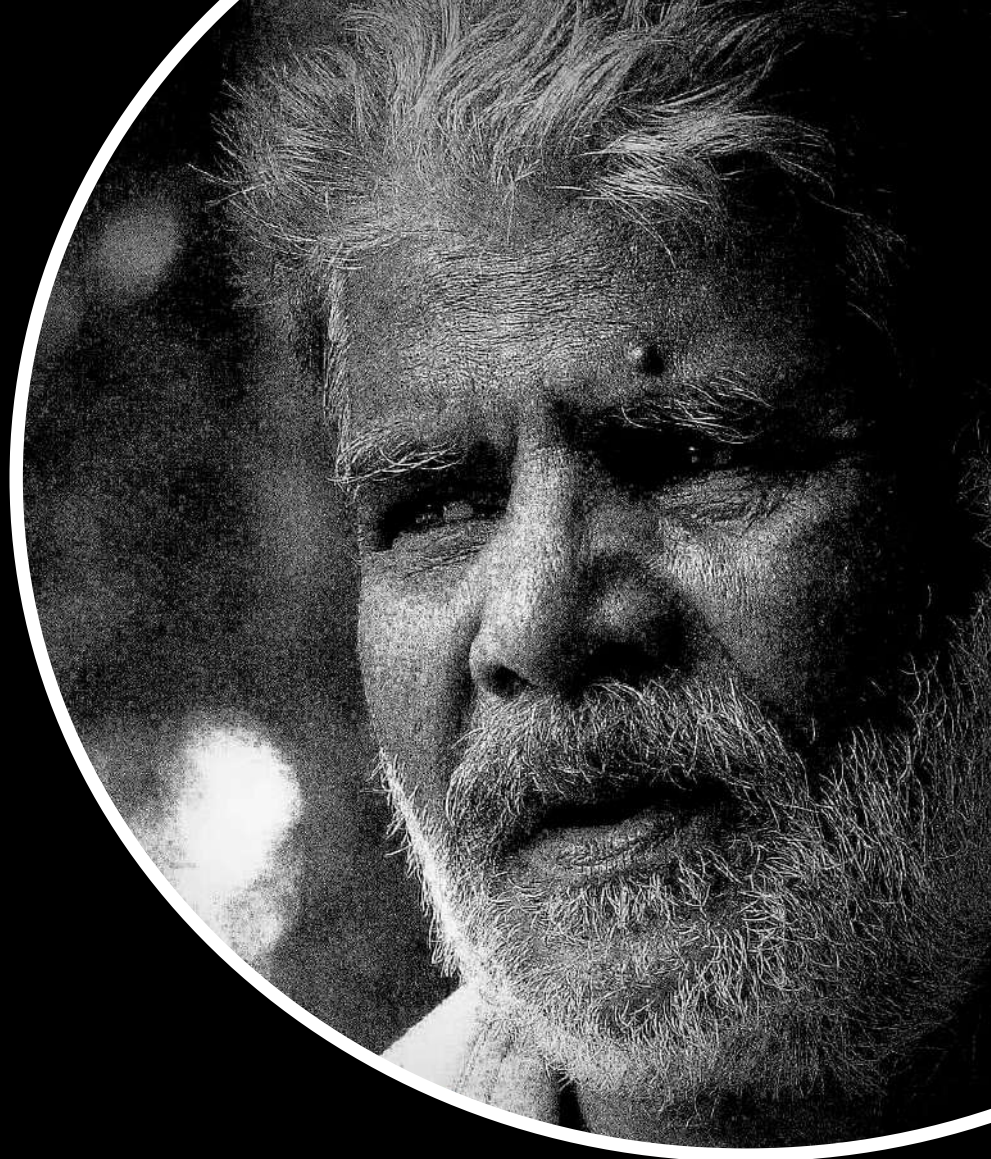
Where to watch: Amazon Prime Video

5. Six Suspects

Where to watch: Disney+Hotstar

Ekushey Padak
winning actor
**MASUM
AZIZ**
no more

By: MD. ANWAR HOSSAIN



Masum Aziz, an award-winning actor and screenwriter, passed away on 17 October 2023 at 3:30 pm at Square Hospital in the Capital. Muhammad Masum Aziz was a Bangladeshi, film and television actor. He has played in more than four hundred dramas and films since 1985 and was born in 1952 in Pabna.

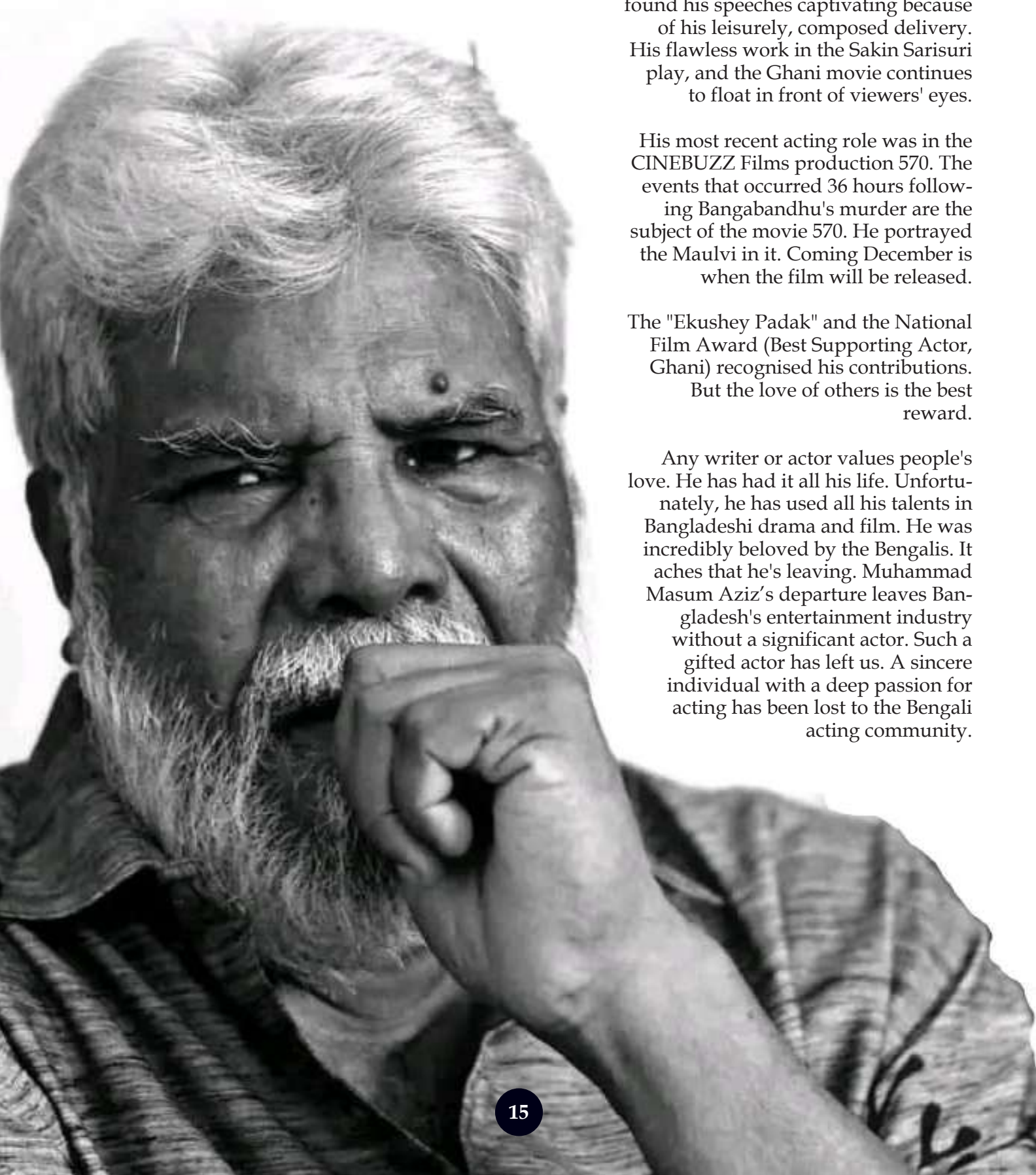
On stage, screen, and television, the seasoned actor was well-known. However, he had cardiac problems and cancer for a very long time. As a result, he was found to have four artery obstructions in 2017. Additionally, he underwent procedures. In 1972, Muhammad Masum Aziz began his career as an actor. In addition to excellent theatre performances, he received the National Film Award for his role in "Ghani" in 2006. In addition, he received this year's "Ekushey Padak" for his contributions to acting.

He was immediately put on life support as his condition started deteriorating. However, his two children and wife survive him. His interment plans have not yet been made public.

Masum Aziz began working as an actor in 1972. Along with excellent stage performances, this actor's distinctive features have been performed in Bengali dramas and films.

Muhammad Masum Aziz is well known to us as an actor with a straightforward outlook on life. He skilfully showed the lives of an everyday man in a rural setting in his sizable number of dramas. The audience well received his performances in both dramas and movies. Brings their own lives, along with the emotions of joy and tears. He was a successful drama director as well as an actor.

Muhammad Masum Aziz made his acting debut through theatre activity while studying at Chittagong University. He then appeared in his debut TV drama in 1985. He has performed in more than 400 dramas since then. Once more, a writer engages the reader with his writing.



This play by renowned author Humayun Ahmed is one of the most well-liked plays in Bangladesh. Muhammad Masum Aziz captivates the audience with an outstanding performance in this play. The crowd found his speeches captivating because of his leisurely, composed delivery. His flawless work in the Sakin Sarisuri play, and the Ghani movie continues to float in front of viewers' eyes.

His most recent acting role was in the CINEBUZZ Films production 570. The events that occurred 36 hours following Bangabandhu's murder are the subject of the movie 570. He portrayed the Maulvi in it. Coming December is when the film will be released.

The "Ekushey Padak" and the National Film Award (Best Supporting Actor, Ghani) recognised his contributions. But the love of others is the best reward.

Any writer or actor values people's love. He has had it all his life. Unfortunately, he has used all his talents in Bangladeshi drama and film. He was incredibly beloved by the Bengalis. It aches that he's leaving. Muhammad Masum Aziz's departure leaves Bangladesh's entertainment industry without a significant actor. Such a gifted actor has left us. A sincere individual with a deep passion for acting has been lost to the Bengali acting community.



Jaya's 'Jhora Palok' to be screened at Dhaka International Film

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

After enthraling the audience in Kolkata, popular actress Jaya Ahsan's share "Jhora Palok" will be screened in Bangladesh at Dhaka International Film Festival 2023 in January. The film will be premiered in Bangladesh through this festival for the first time. Dhaka International Film Festival will start on January 14 and continue till January 22.

Directed by Sayantan Mukherjee, "Jhora Palok- The Epilogue" was released on the life of eminent poet Jibanananda Das on June 24 in Kolkata.

Jaya played the role of Labonno, the wife of Jibanananda Das. Bratya Basu and Rahul Banerjee portrayed the renowned poet at different points in his life.

The film chronicles the Bengali literary world from the 1910s to the 1950s, with the greatest modern Bengali poet of all time.

Jaya told the Times of India that the film was selected for the festival, "We are overwhelmed. It is a matter of great prestige and honour for us."

The film was inspired by the autobiographical novel "Malyaban", written by Jibanananda Das. This book focuses on the author's relationship with his wife, Labanya Das.

Korean Film Festival to begin on 2nd November

MD. ANWAR HOSSAIN

A three-day Korean Film Festival 2022 will begin on 2nd November at the National Museum Auditorium in Shahbagh, Dhaka, organized by the Korean Embassy.

This year's Korean Film Festival will feature five movies starting from "Escape from Mogadishu" on the evening of the first day, said a press release on 26th October.

This film is based on a real event in the early 1990s in Somalia when South and North Korean embassy staff and their families made a dangerous joint escape from the war-torn city. Other movies include various genres of comedy, romance, action, history, and animation.

"The Dude in Me", to be screened on 3rd November, is a romantic comedy, a story of a weak high school student who has been bullied by a mighty gangster and found their bodies accidentally exchanged.

Another movie on Thursday, "The Battle of Gangsari", is a story of the Korean War in September 1950 during the Incheon Landing Operation by General MacArthur.

Without real military forces to spare, 772 very young Korean student soldiers, barely trained, are sent to Jangsari Beach, where they face a heroic fate and discover the value of friendship.

On Friday morning, "Underdog" is an animation depicting the story of a deserted dog who finds shelter with other deserted dogs in a slum being fed by a foreign worker.

The last film to be screened in the afternoon of 4th November is "The Age of Shadows", which is set in the late 1920s during the Japanese colonial rule over Korea.

This movie follows the cat-and-mouse game that unfolds between a group of Korean resistance fighters trying to bring explosives from Shanghai to destroy key Japanese facilities in Seoul and Japanese agents trying to stop them.

State Minister for Culture KM Khalid will attend the festival as its chief guest. Ambassador Lee Jang-Keun of the Republic of Korea will also deliver opening remarks. Prior to the film screening, there will be a short K-pop performance by talented young Bangladeshi students.

The Film Festival is free and open to all.

Politics and human rights in women's Dress

By: MD. ANWAR HOSSAIN

The killing of Mahsa Amini in police custody has sparked hijab-wearing protests in Iran. The streets were filled with thousands of men and women. Women wearing compulsory hijab are burning on the streets. Several days resulted in the deaths of at least 200 civilians. Amini, age 22, was arrested because she was not wearing a hijab. A few hours later, she was arrested and sent to the hospital. After three days in a coma, Mahsa Amini passed away. The officers are believed to have struck her in the head.

Consequently, she passed away. As with all dictators, though, an altered video has been produced in an attempt to save themselves. Consequently, many more questions were raised, and Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram were taken offline.

When society or culture imposes certain clothing on a woman's body, it should be understood that they fear women. I have no intention of allowing them to approach. Want to drag them despite this. In the name of dress and religious education, they wish to repress women behind the veil. So that girls are unable to stand. So they cannot oppose their employment.

It is nothing more than an antiquated method of suppressing women.

Why has there been a problem with race, society, or gender for centuries if a girl wears her favourite clothing? Men are not responsible for the sins of women. So why should women dress similarly to you to conceal your filthy mentality or your weaknesses?

Similarly, the same anarchy is occurring in our country. Our society, not our country, determines the attire of young women. A few days ago, a girl in Narsingdi, Dhaka, was insulted and physically assaulted for not wearing "Islamic" clothing. Why so much violence?

Some facts must be known to comprehend this violence's origin. First, it is necessary to comprehend the criminals' beliefs, perspectives, and political stances. However, we typically prefer not to do so. To end violence against women, you must understand "body politics" and "dress politics," however. Body philosophy and politics refer to philosophy concerning the body. The capacity to command the body. How does society perceive the 'body'?

What forms of discrimination and violence are associated with this comprehension and perception? Who is the beneficiary of this discrimination and violence? Who maintains this structure and practice of violent power? All of the questions you must ask are silent or accepting of this inquiry. The Indian caste system is an example of body politics and a historical 'philosophy of the body'. It is Brahmanism's theopoetics or religious politics.

A caste system also constitutes a classification. A class of people's social standing is determined by religious logic. The belief that Brahmins originated from the head of Brahma. Shudras from the ground up. In other words, different body parts have to vary in "social status," which again determines the rights and power of individuals and the legitimacy of discrimination and violence.

The body philosophy of 'Political Islam' is primarily concerned with women's bodies and women's attire, which promotes the view of women as mostly sex objects. Wear a veil or hijab at home and prepare for a siege in a predominantly male-dominated environment. The end result is absolute patriarchy. Some Muslim women engage in violence against other females. The reason for this is patriarchal religious education.

Philosophy and politics are also a part of capitalism. The human body is not only the foundation of labour production. The body is merely a "commodity," a commodity that can be sold. "Gangubai," a film about prostitution, exposed the politics of the body very clearly.

Without legalising prostitution as a "profession," society would be in a state of complete anarchy. Due to the fact that men are such sexual beasts, they can't exist without a brothel. Yet, in the name of human rights, patriarchal capitalist logic prevails.

The socialist body politic stands in contrast to this. Upon the formation of the Soviet Union, the Kalantais ceased their practice of human trafficking. In the example of establishing the rights of women's bodies, clothing should be the individual's right. In actuality, this right is determined within the context of body philosophy and body politics. The body politic determines the rights or privileges associated with clothing choices. Let us differentiate between the religions "Islam" and "Political Islam." During the Bangladeshi liberation war of 1971, this distinction became crystal clear.

Women voluntarily joined the peaceful procession and protested by wearing clothing of their own choice.



In 2014, France passed a law prohibiting wearing burqas and other full-covering garments in public. In the country with the largest Muslim population in Europe, a sizeable portion of the populace reacted negatively to the law. This restrictive law has been met with four years of continuous protests and criticism. Again, multiculturalism and human rights are the grounds for opposition.

Eventually, that protest resulted in a lawsuit. A French Muslim woman of Pakistani origin filed a case at the European Court of Human Rights. She claimed that she voluntarily wears the veil, why should the state ban it? On July 2, 2014, the European Court of Justice announced its verdict in the case, ruling that the young woman lost and upheld the ban.

Our society is slowly oppressing women by this society or so-called men. The reason for the rape is the rape victim's dress.

As the crowd cheered at the news of the girls' success in football, some people's eyes went to their shorts-less legs. The difference between good and bad girls is based on the hijab. A good girl if she wears a hijab. Suppose you don't wear bad girl! Dress is a personal matter. It is his personal choice of how to dress. Here the intervention of a second, third party called government or society is not desirable.



Why are work-oriented education and quality education important?

By: MD. ANWAR HOSSAIN

Introduction:

What is learning? There are thousands of individuals who can respond to this query. It isn't easy to find individuals who do not recognise the significance of education in our life. Education is essential for human survival and well-being. It is also vital for maintaining society and culture. Education is disseminating all the knowledge and ideals of the community to the populace.

Quality of Education:

The education system has existed since the beginning of human history. The issue of education has been undergoing various stages for many years. Eventually, as time progressed, the education system became institutionalised. Bangladesh has, unfortunately, been slow to recognise the importance of education.

Various steps have been taken. Increasing? How much growth is there? The number of educated people continues to rise. Or a rise in the number of certificate holders? Why is obtaining a certificate necessary? Or acquire the ability to use knowledge in the workplace? Have they reached the level of knowledge required for the degree? Or demeaning the degree gained daily? Will his certificate allow him to obtain employment? Or will our poor nation's unemployment rolls grow? There are dozens of questions like this.

Recent surveys indicate that students' success pass rates are relatively high, which is a positive indicator; consequently, parents are delighted and hopeful that their child will obtain a job that will enable them to repay the loans incurred for their children's education. Sadly, this describes the majority of middle- and working-class families. Higher education is so costly that they must obtain a loan or liquidate some of their assets. But when their child is unable to obtain employment owing to a lack of jobs on the market, the family suffers an increase and fights every day to repay loans.

We want every person in Bangladesh to receive an education. However, it must be qualitative and not quantitative. In every developed nation, a student's gained knowledge should correspond to their educational level. Only then will we be able to obtain employment domestically and internationally.

Respectfully, education should be brought up to world standards without expanding the number of individuals holding certificates. This will not severely impact the government because it can improve the quality of education by implementing the necessary infrastructure upgrades.

If the pass-fail rate indicates otherwise, there is no need for an alarm. Everything will be fine with time. Everyone would agree that the current education system must be reformed in order to produce skilled individuals.

How action- or output-focused is the existing educational system? How many of our populace can be employed? How many are able to generate employment under their management? And in this instance, how much government or private assistance do these younger generations receive for self-employment? Ultimately, have they acquired a worthwhile education for the workplace? This question is equally crucial. There is no irony in having a credential of education if it is not valued or given worth.

Educated Unemployed:

Unquestionably, unemployment has become a big worry for Bangladesh's employment economy. A thought occurred to me after a long contemplation on this subject. I am convinced it might improve our current circumstances and Bangladesh's economy. Not only will the educated benefit from implementing this proposal, but the less educated will also be able to sustain themselves financially. Due to the requirement to divide students into two distinct groups, there will be two types of educational institutions. However, general education may be required through the eighth grade. After eighth grade, the education system will be divided into two distinct segments: vocational and higher education. Level of vocational education:

The vocational education system admits students to three levels. The standard of their education will be determined. However, regardless of the level of the learner, the primary objective should be to grow him into a skilled worker. Students who perform poorly on the Class 8 Final Examination will be admitted to various trade courses at their respective vocational institutes at the first level. Students who do not fare well on the SSC exams are then sent to vocational institutes. Those who perform poorly on the higher secondary examination are admitted to vocational colleges at the third level. It is significantly simpler for someone with vocational education to get work in the United States or overseas. Aside from this, they are able to make substantially more than regular employees.

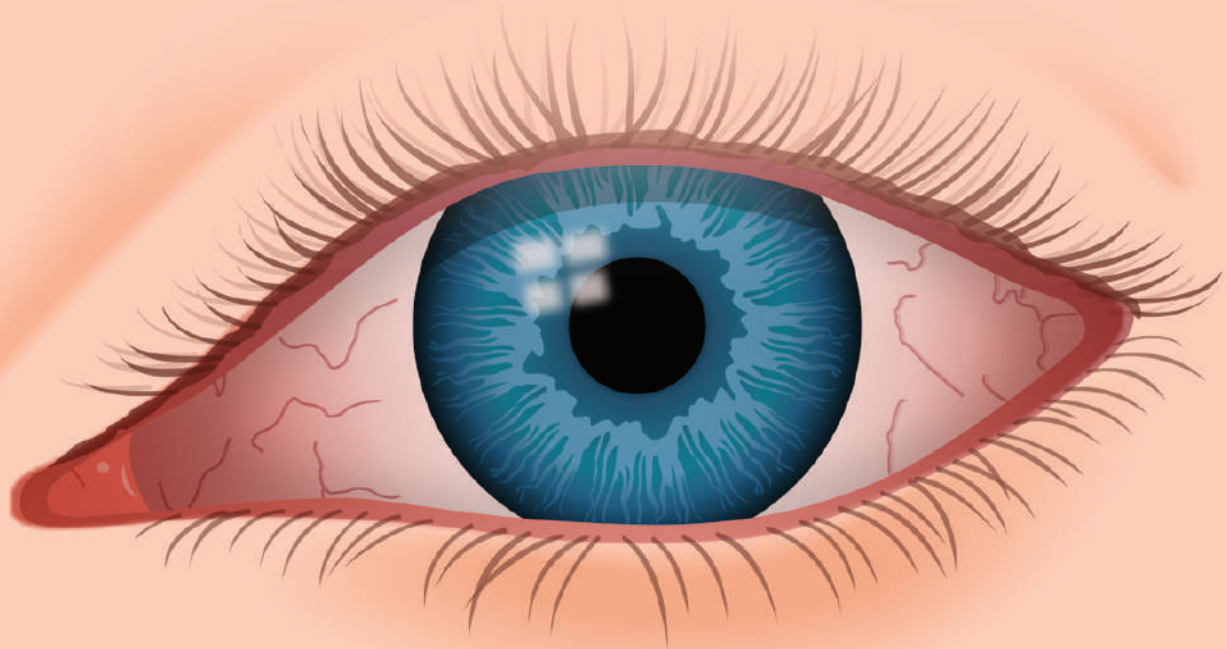
Where are so many vocational education institutions located? This is not a significant issue. Implementing the vocational education system using only the existing general education institutions is possible. If the administration is genuinely engaged in this issue, I believe it will not be difficult to take the necessary steps. Not the quantity of certificate holders will increase, but the number of employable individuals with a solid education will.

Students with merit will continue their education in institutions of higher education. Specifically, students will study and research various disciplines, including medicine and engineering. After completing their education, individuals can fulfil the country's needs and seek employment overseas. Unfortunately, there are few research centres in the United States. The majority of universities in Bangladesh are unable to do research. We are aware that running research programmes is quite costly. Therefore, private sponsorship is required in addition to government funding.

Conclusion:

Every citizen has the fundamental right to an education. The government will safeguard this right. However, this does not imply that an educated individual will be a burden on the government. Increasing the unemployment rate in the country will strain the economy. In this situation, the state should provide leadership. A student will no longer be unemployed, regardless of his decision. Also, the state is not required to share its burden. This objective can only be attained through an action-oriented, high-quality education system. There is no substitute for this system. A person with less education who can contribute to economic activity is more acceptable to his family and country than a person with a higher education who is unemployed. Our educational system should assist each student in becoming a skilled worker with excellent interpersonal skills who can contribute to the Bangladeshi economy.





CONJUNCTIVITIS, PINK EYE

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES & TREATMENT

By: DR. SHUVASHISH ROY

WHAT IS CONJUNCTIVITIS?

Conjunctivitis, also known as pink eye, is when your eye gets inflamed, making the whites of your eyes bloodshot or pink in colour. Pink eye is quite common and highly contagious.

CAUSES AND TYPES OF CONJUNCTIVITIS

There are many causes for pink eye, either through an allergic reaction or bacterial or viral infection. Here's the breakdown:

Allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal, and inflammation is caused by outdoor irritants such as pollen, animal dander (skin flakes), or dust. As a result, the eyes can feel itchy or swollen and sometimes dry.

Bacterial conjunctivitis is often caused when bacteria meet the eye from unwashed hands or an unclean surface. Inflammation from bacterial conjunctivitis can be excruciating, and the eye can begin to leak pus (yellowish discharge). A bacterial infection of the eye should be treated immediately.

Viral conjunctivitis is highly contagious and easily spread between people when in large, public areas such as schools or airports. Viral conjunctivitis is most commonly partnered with the common cold and can cause severe itching or even a thick, clear discharge. Any viral infection should be treated by a doctor immediately, but it can clear up on its own over the course of several days.

TREATING CONJUNCTIVITIS

When the eye is inflamed as a result of viral or bacterial pink eye, a physician should be contacted as soon as possible. More often than not, pink eye symptoms will dissipate in several days, but they should not take longer than one week to do so. Should the symptoms persist longer than a week, seek medical attention immediately for antibiotics.

There are a handful of helpful in-home treatments to relieve pink eye symptoms, such as a warm compress on the eye area, taking ibuprofen for pain or discomfort, and swelling or using over-the-counter eye drops to lubricate the surface of the eye.



To find out more about conjunctivitis treatment and prevention, visit your nearest optician.

CONJUNCTIVITIS PREVENTION

Because the virus is easily spread by the direct exchange of bodily fluids or hand-to-hand contact, most children are susceptible to pink eye infections. Here are some simple tips on how to prevent conjunctivitis from spreading:

Conjunctivitis causes

Wash your hands well. Commonly, children fail to wash their hands regularly and tend to touch everything. With children working in such close quarters, particularly in the classroom, stopping the spread of pink eye can seem impossible.

Use hand sanitiser. It helps if hand sanitiser is readily available to reduce the spreading of the bacteria that cause pink eye. Also, practice covering the nose and mouth when sneezing or coughing, and avoid touching the eye, especially with unclean hands.

It is advised to clean and properly store contact lenses and avoid using eye makeup at all when the eye is infected.

Consciously wash bed linen and towels regularly. Protect the eye area by avoiding harsh chemicals or wearing goggles when in the presence of chemicals.

Allergy sufferers should have antihistamines at hand (allergy prevention medicine) to prevent pink eye symptoms before allergy season begins.





Harassment of expatriates must stop: GSC

DESK REPORT, UK

UK expatriates are disappointed with the harassment of 7 expatriate investors in the 'conspiracy case'.

A protest meeting was held on the initiative of the Greater Sylhet Development and Welfare Council (GSC) South East Region in the incident of their arrest and harassment. On October 6, 2022, a huge protest was held in London.

The organisation's chairman, M.A. Aziz, presided over the meeting. It was discussed how remittances from foreign workers help boost the local economy. However, the government must protect the financial interests of those who fight for remittances. If this does not happen, they will stop sending money home and will be less motivated to start businesses.

The organisation's General Secretary, Fazlul Karim Chowdhury, conducted the program.

Among others spoke, the Patron of GSC Dr. Hasnat Hossain MBE and KM Abu Taher Chowdhury, Former Chairperson of South East Region, Muhammad Ichbah Uddin, Former General Secretary of GSC Central Committee Syed Abdul Qayyum Kayshar, Chairperson of Voice for Newham Parvez Qureshi MBE, Councilor Jyotsna Islam, Vice President of South East Region Councilor Faizur Rahman, treasurer of South East Region Sufi Sohail Ahmed, former Councilor Mamunur Rashid and Councilor Ruhul Amin, Akhlakur Rahman.

GSC East London Branch Chairperson Abdul Malik Kuti, Treasurer Md Abul Miah, Organizing Secretary Syed Zillul Haque, Member-Editor Saleh Ahmed (Alfu), Welfare Secretary Farooq Miah, Youth-Editor Saleh Ahmad, Sports-Editor Azam Ali, South East also spoke. Region Member Kazi Taj Uddin Akmal, Public Life Secretary Alhaj Chhmir Uddin, Maulana Abdul Qudduch, Essex Branch Siddiqur Rahman Koraishi, Middlesex Branch Syed Karim, Zaman Siddiqui, Khandkar Saiduzzaman Sumon, Badshah Mia, Mofazzul Ali, Md Irfan Ali, Md Jagambhar Ali, Community activist Md Ichtab Uddin Ahmad, media worker Syed Abu Sayem Karim, social activist A Manaf, Abdul Halim Chowdhury, community activist Faisal Shah, Labor Party member and social worker Shahan Chowdhury, Md Ghiyas Uddin, Md Abdul Bari Jasim, journalist Qais Ahmed, Md Mahrul Haq.

At the beginning of the meeting, the religious affairs secretary of the organisation, Kamrul Hasan Chowdhury, recited from the Holy Quran.

They strongly demanded the Bangladesh government stop harassing expatriate investors, withdraw the cases filed against them, and bring the conspirators under the law.

They demanded no-visa stickers from embassies in passports, removal of legal complications in issuing power of attorney and the government to take effective steps to stop harassment of expatriates at airports.

After the meeting was completed, they prayed for the GSC's ailing leaders, workers, and members—as well as the Muslim Ummah—to be well soon and for the forgiveness of their sins. Patron KM Abu Taher Chowdhury led the congregation in prayer.



A photograph of Sam Tarry, a man with light brown hair, wearing a light purple button-down shirt. He is holding a black microphone in his right hand and speaking. On his left chest, there is a red circular badge with white text that reads "ON STRIKE FOR FAIR PAY" and "AVU" below it. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be an outdoor setting with trees.

Tarry Sam rejected by local party members

DESK REPORT, UK

A former Labour frontbencher whom Leader Keir Starmer sacked after appearing on a picket line despite leadership asking frontbench MPs not to speak at the picket line has been deselected by his local party.

Sam Tarry has been the party's MP for Ilford South since 2019 but will not be the Labour candidate at the next general election.

He was defeated by local council leader Jas Athwal by 499 votes to 361 votes in the party members' meeting last 10 October 2022t.

Athwal said: "Today means Ilford can focus on the future and ensure that Westminster delivers for Ilford, that Ilford gets the investment it needs and deserves." Tarry's defeat comes just three months after he was sacked as shadow transport minister after standing on a rail picket line in London.

Starmer later insisted he lost his job for conducting a round of unauthorised media interviews and "making up policy on the hoof".

After the result came in, Athwal said: "My family, my local party, has supported me through thick and thin in recent years. I could not be more grateful for their belief in me. Our positive campaign is what I will be taking into the next election as Labour ends 13 years of Tory misrule."

Tarry said: "I'm incredibly disappointed in this result, mainly for all my committed volunteers and the wonderful people of Ilford South. "I intend to issue a further statement on the process and outcome."

Labour MP Wes Streeting, a prominent backer of Athwal, welcomed the result. He said: Jas would be a superb representative for Ilford South. His is an Ilford story – the boy who came from Punjab and built an education, thriving businesses, and a wonderful family here.

He's led Redbridge Labour to three unprecedented victories because he's a resident who fights as hard for our community as he would for his own family."



Part SIX, the reflection of memory continues.

Disadvantage Bengali Struggle, the Nightmare, fighting with our family. Furthermore, Race and we attacked. However, almost every day, hearing the word "Paki go back to your own country", the Anti-Racist Movement was the turning point that changed lives in a land of opportunity and hopes both politically and economically; those who came to the UK in the mid-'80s do not have an understanding or clue about the past.

Once again, a reflection of memory PART SIX, getting bullied and attacked, became relaxing in the school's third and fourth years. Still, getting assaulted on the street remained the same as usual in fact, 1975 was the year which slowly started changing my way of thinking and coming to terms with reality and the facts.

As we continued with the school as usual during summer break, my hero Bangabandhu was murdered along with his entire family on 15 August 1975, including ten-year child Russel. It was unfortunate news for me to understand why the military killed Bangabandhu, who made us an independent nation and gave us our identity in this world. So, start thinking about it as we are not safe in the UK getting attacks from the National Front and racists but are we Bengali NRB going to be saved in Bangladesh?

Also, the flat we are living in and tenant return from Bangladesh, and he wants to take back his house where his wife and children cannot settle in Bangladesh. So, my father was looking for a place where we could of living. However, an idea came to my mind Abdul Sattar (Chacha) moved to London from North, where his elder son Oliur Rahman was in the same school as me though he was younger than me. However, his passport age was a few years older than mine. Several times he asked me to take him to Cambridge Heath Road Train Station and learned they were living in Finsbury Park in a hotel as homeless. He talked to me many times and explained how they became homes.





So, ask my father to take me to the Hackney Housing department so and could become homeless; my father did not like the idea but kept putting pressure on him and told him that unless he became homeless never get a place for ourselves. So, I am ready to face the situation and stay in a hotel until would live there until the council offers a flat.

So, my father agreed to take me to Hackney Housing Department. On the first day, Hackney Council put me at a hostel for the night at the New North Road near Old Street; the following day, they gave me paperwork to go to Seven Sister Road, Lanker Hotel, so I started the journey by myself during March 1976 mother and my youngest sister Fatima return to London again.

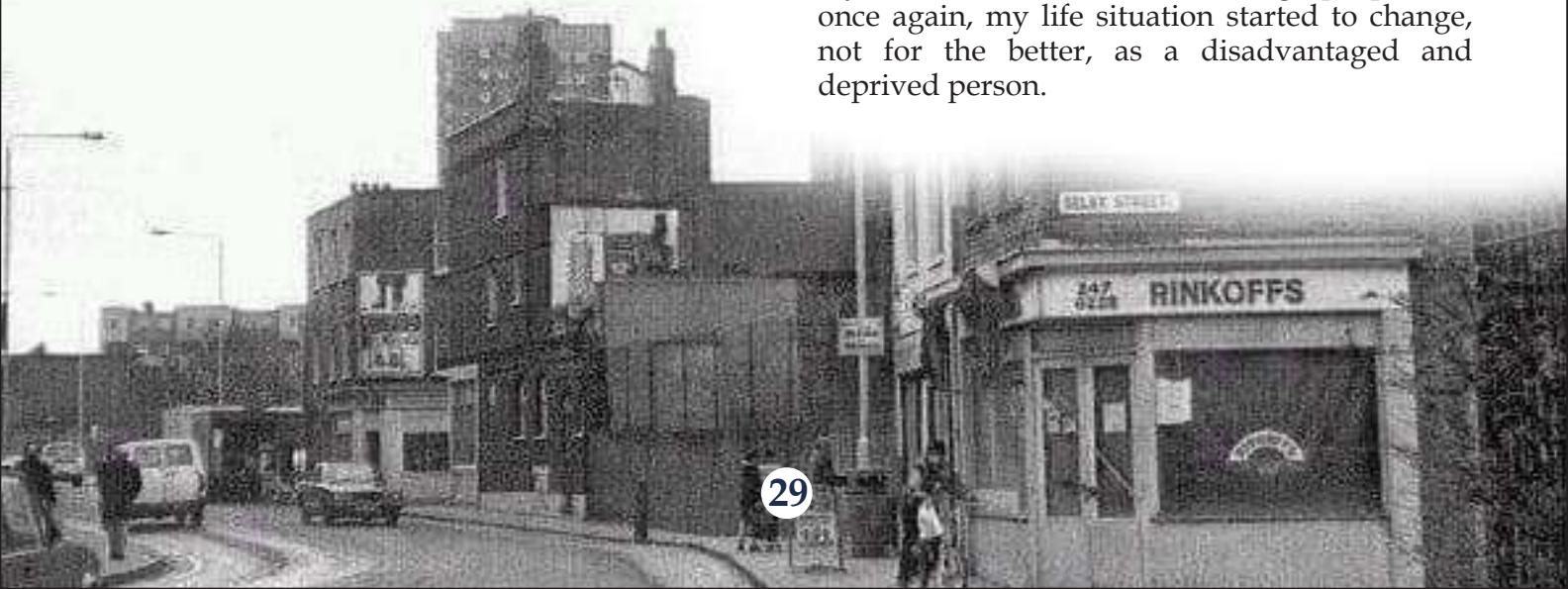
Father began to stay with my mother and sister at Winston Road, one of his friend's flats, where one other family were living there apart from our family, sharing one room with each family; at the same time, I used to stay over the weekend with family when school are close.

3 Bed Flat three, family living, so think about overcrowding condition majority Bengali used live during the '70s.

Mr Kazi, a man of Nabiganj, his wife, his elderly son Jewel and his baby boy and his wife. Second family is Abdul Kadir, who is now working for Health Service as Ambulance Driver, his mother and father, their elder son, used to visit over the weekend like me. So, the third family, my father, mother, sister, and I, lived there over the weekend. So, I was lucky twelve weeks later, and the council offered a two-bed flat at 14 Bicknor House, Pembury Road, London E5. So, we all moved to our flat for the first time in 1976.

After three weeks of moving into our flat, mother decided to go back to Bangladesh and, this time, take father with her, so after they had gone to Bangladesh, I was initially left alone by myself, but one of my mother's cousins moved with me Tabark Ali Joynal mama (uncle).

Since the 15 August 1975 killing of Bangabandhu and his family, when I was very upset about the whole situation, I did not feel comfortable talking to anyone. My attitude and behaviour changed without realising it and was noticed by most of my father's friends and our village people. So, once again, my life situation started to change, not for the better, as a disadvantaged and deprived person.



RISHI SUNAK

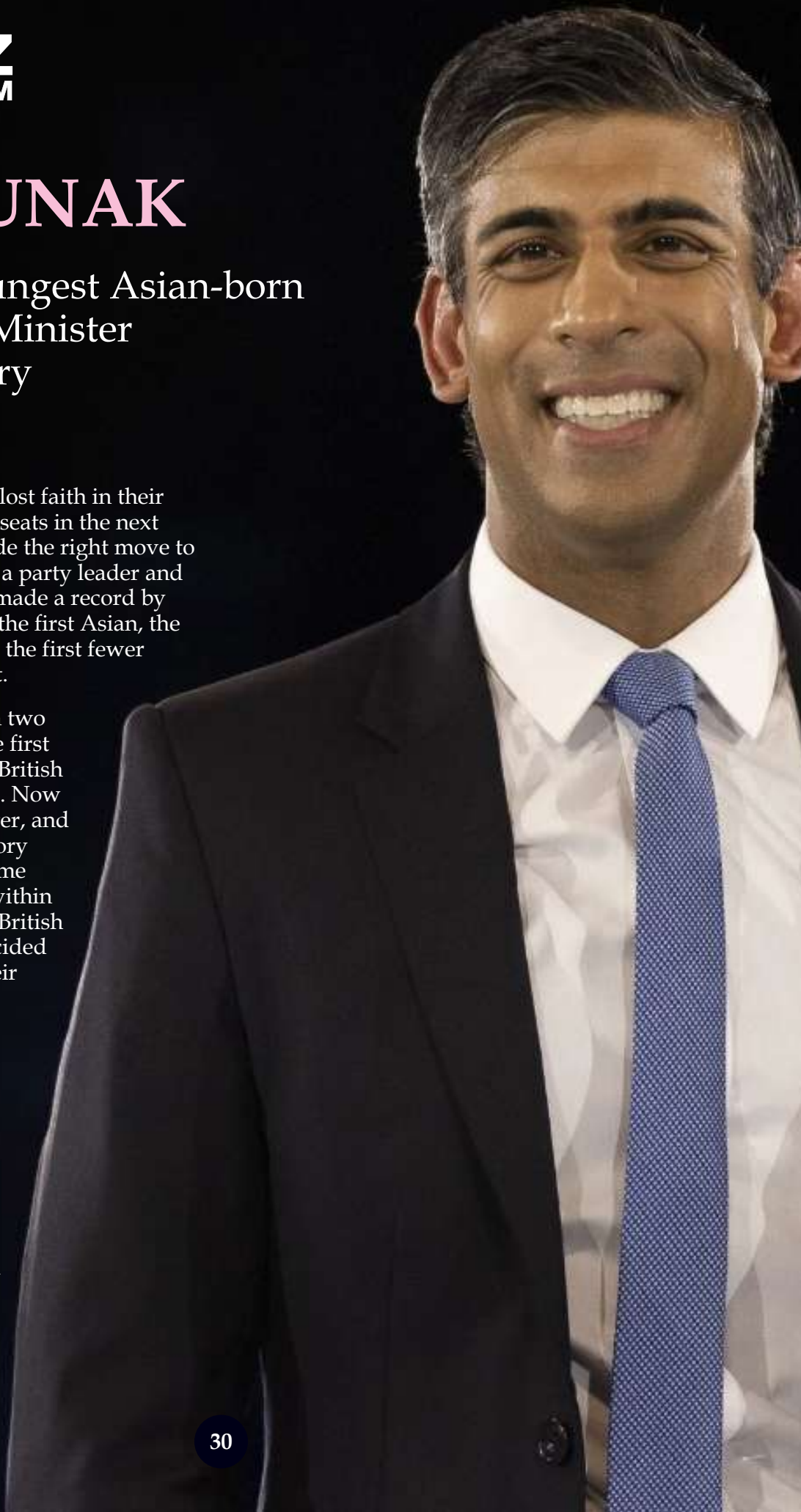
Britain's first youngest Asian-born and Rich Prime Minister in 200-year history

By: SUNAHWAR ALI

The Conservative Party MPs lost faith in their members' fear of losing their seats in the next general election. So, they made the right move to allow Rishi Sunak to become a party leader and prime minister. Rishi Sunak made a record by becoming the first youngest, the first Asian, the first colour, the first rich, and the first fewer years of service in parliament.

Also, King Charles III, within two months of becoming King the first appointed Prime Minister in British history in two hundred years. Now Rishi Sunak is a prime minister, and his main task is to save the Tory government, where three prime ministers came to the office within two months in the history of British politics. Where Tory MPs decided to protect themselves and their seat in the next general election.

Also, keeping and getting Asian and ethnic minorities' VOTES in the next general election, but despite Rishi Sunak's second time getting the majority of MPs' backing and the Party Members may end up not voting for an Asian candidate for the party leader and prime minister Where the government was in crisis, three prime ministers, came and went within two months.



King Charles III invited Rishi Sunak to form a cabinet on 25 October. As a result, Britain now has its third prime minister in as many months. The previous day, Mr Sunak, a former chancellor of the exchequer, was named the new head of the Conservative Party. He was the only MP to receive the required one hundred nominations, which allowed him to win the race without a single vote being cast.

Rishi Sunak became the new prime minister of the United Kingdom after winning the leadership contest for the party in power, sparked by Liz Truss' resignation last week.

Following his victory in the leadership election for the ruling Conservative Party, which was set off by Liz Truss' resignation last week, Rishi Sunak will take over as the new prime minister of the United Kingdom.

The markets were in complete disarray following Truss's resignation due to her terrible tax cut proposals and policy U-turns, which led to Sunak's victory on Monday. The Bank of England made a rare intervention in response to the unexpected economic crisis.



In his first address since winning the competition, Sunak warned on Monday that Britain has significant economic challenges and requires stability and unity.

We certainly have a significant economic dilemma, according to Sunak: "We now need stability and togetherness, and I will make uniting our party and nation my top priority."

Former finance minister Sunak is now responsible for guiding a divided nation through an economic crisis that would make millions of people impoverished. Despite the difficulties ahead, Sunak is "quite well placed," according to Al Jazeera's Andrew Simmons, based in London.

Part of his work has already been done in terms of putting things together. Therefore, he claimed the entire list of tax cuts and proposals: "belongs to Disneyland since none of it was going to be viable without further destabilizing the economy."

Rishi Sunak was named the UK's new Prime minister following a fast-tracked Conservative Party leadership race initiated to fill the void left by Liz Truss' resignation.

Sunak — the country's first prime minister of colour and Asian but second minority prime minister in British history — won the role of Conservative Party leader after his sole competitor, Penny Mordaunt, dropped out of the race moments before votes from members of Parliament (MPs) were due to be announced Monday afternoon.

Follows the withdrawal of former Prime Minister Boris Johnson from the leadership race Sunday, a capable set of financial hands, the former finance minister assumes the position as the nation struggles with a deteriorating economic situation due to the chaotic aftermath of Liz Truss's government mini-budget announcement.

After the announcement, stock markets were rocked, the pound's value fell, and the Bank of England was compelled to step in with an emergency bond-buying operation. When the nation was experiencing a deteriorating cost-of-living problem, then-finance minister Kwasi Kwarteng announced several unfunded tax cuts that disproportionately benefited the wealthy.

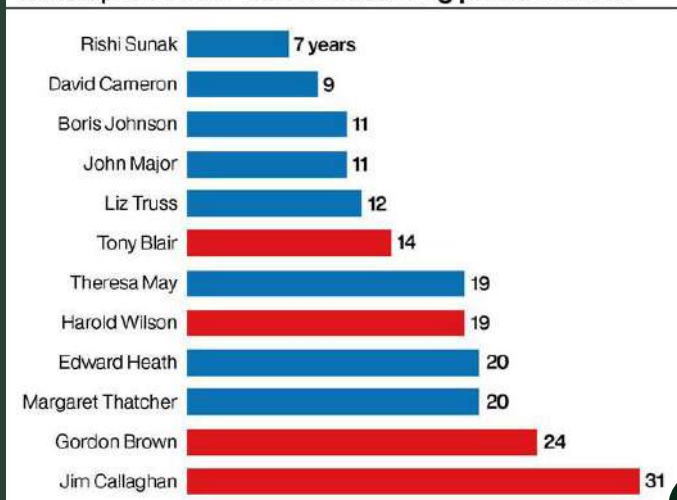
Sunak is regarded as a reliable pair of fiscal eyes since he is credited for guiding the UK economy through the worst of the Covid-19 outbreak. However, during the election, Truss criticized the PM's "unfunded tax cuts" after labelling him as a voice of the Treasury orthodoxy.

At the London headquarters of the Conservative campaign, Sunak declared: "There is no doubt we confront a profound economic issue.

"We now require stability and unity, and I will make it my best mission to bring our party together because that is the only way we can meet the difficulties we face and create a better, more prosperous future for our children and Agrandkids. "A coordinating force?

Following a tumultuous few months for the UK government, Sunak is anticipated to maintain the position of newly appointed Finance Minister Jeremy Hunt as prime minister, providing some continuity.

Years spent as MP before becoming prime minister



With his appointment as prime minister, Rishi Sunak will make several histories, including the first British Asian to hold the position and the first Prime. So, what follows, and what can he anticipate when he officially assumes the role of prime minister?

One or two last words Tuesday at 9:00 BST made be Liz Truss' final Cabinet meeting. Nevertheless, Rishi Sunak was there because he was not in the Cabinet. She made her farewell statement in front of 10 Downing Street on 20 October at around 10:15, like many other outgoing prime ministers. After that, Ms Truss was in Buckingham Palace to submit her resignation letter to the King.

Since she announced her leave following the last Prime Minister's Questions but is now replaced before this week's PMQs at noon on Wednesday, Ms Truss did miss her chance to bid the House of Commons farewell.

The King will summon Mr Sunak to Buckingham Palace once Ms Truss has left the scene and the UK is temporary without a prime minister. Mr Sunak is the leader of the largest party in the Commons.

In a custom known as "kissing hands," the King asks Mr Sunak if he thinks he can establish a new government before the politician is appointed.



London Bengali community remember Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury

By: ANSAR AHMED ULLAH

On Saturday, 1st October, a large number of people living in London gathered at the Brady Centre in East London to remember the late Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury, the legendary journalist and columnist, Amar Ekushe's lyricist.

The programme started with observing one-minute silence and candles were lit to pay respect to the late Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury, who wrote: "Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano Ekushey February".

In addition, people involved in various professions, including politics, literature, culture and journalism, from the Bengali community gathered and paid their respects to Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury. One of the organisers of the Bangladesh Liberation War and veteran politician Sultan Shariff, who presided over this commemoration of Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury organised by the civic initiative in London.

Ghaffar Choudhury's daughter Tanima Choudhury spoke: "my father wrote about Bangladesh and its ideals all his life. As he was the guardian of Bangladesh, he was also a wonderful father".

Sultan Shariff said: "After the death of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury kept Bangladesh in his heart for the last 47 years. His death made him immortal". Prominent journalist and Shottobani editor Syed Anas Pasha gave a welcome speech on behalf of the organising committee of the civic commemoration conducted by cultural activist Munira Parveen. Minister (Political) Zahidul Islam was present on behalf of the Bangladesh High Commission.

Cultural organiser, theatre personality Nasir Uddin Yusuf Bachchu and Professor Syed Manjurul Islam participated in the video by singing messages from Dhaka. In addition, Rabindra singer Rezwana Chowdhury Banya sent a video message singing Abdul Gaffar Choudhury's favourite songs.

Poet Shamim Azad also spoke at the meeting. Freedom fighter journalist Abu Musa Hasan, Janomot editor Syed Nahas Pasha, former Voice of America journalist Shamim Choudhury also addressed the event.

Former BBC Bengal journalist Uday Shankar Das, Janomot former editor Nabwab Uddin, community activist Habib Rahman, London Bangla Press Club former general secretary Mohammad Abdus joined the remembrance programme.

Sattar, UK Awami League General Secretary Syed Sajidur Rahman Faruk, Ekattorer Ghatak Dalal Nirmul Committee UK President Syed Enamul Islam, Media Personality Bulbul Hasan, Cllr Sayema Ahmed, Poet Moynur Rahman Babul, Ajanta Deb Roy, UK JASOD President Harunur Rashid, Nooru Uddin Ahmed of 7th March Foundation, SM Zakir Hossain of Vishwa Sahitya Kendra, Abdul Ahad Chowdhury, journalists A S Masum and Jamal Khan. Urmi Mazhar, Munira Parveen, and Smriti Azad recited the poems of Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury in the memorial meeting. Sa songs written by Ghaffar Choudhury were performed by artists Himanshu Goswami, Gauri Chowdhury and Fazlur Rahman Babu. Journalist Juyewel Raj spoke about civic organisation.

In the memorial meeting, two documentaries produced by famous filmmaker Maqbul Chowdhury and journalist AS Masum were shown on the last farewell of Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury.

In the welcome speech given by the organising committee, Syed Anas Pasha said Ghaffer Choudhury was our lighthouse. He was active in the movement for Bengali independence, language, liberation war and building a progressive non-communal society.

He embraced death by holding Bangladesh in his heart. Rather than Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury as a person, idealist Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury was our banyan shadow. After his death, he became more necessary to us. Other speakers highlighted various aspects of Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury's life and worked in their speeches. At the same time, various proposals were made to save his work. The 5-hour-long civic memorial service ended with the immortal song of "Ekushe" written by Abdul Ghaffar Choudhury himself.



Celebrating 50 years of work of Oxfam in Bangladesh plus

DESK REPORT, UK

British international charity Oxfam Bangladesh has provided multifaceted services since the liberation war period. The organisation has been with the people of Bangladesh for 50 years.

The British diaspora celebrated this unique contribution to a special event. On 5 October 2022, Impression Banqueting Hall in East London celebrated Oxfam's work with art exhibitions, charity dinners and cultural events.

The milestone of 80 years of the establishment of the organisation was also celebrated. 'Bangladeshi British Friends of Oxfam' organised the celebration. Dignitaries of the Bangladeshi community and current and former officials of Oxfam attended the event. She was also attended by Her Excellency Saida Muna Tasneem, the High Commissioner of Bangladesh, appointed to the UK as the chief guest at the event.

Labour Party Chairman Anneliese Dodds was the guest. Julian H. Francis OBE, Coordinator of Oxfam's War of Independence Refugee Relief Assistance Programme. Former British High Commissioner Anwar Chowdhury, who served in Dhaka. Valerie Taylor, known as Mother Teresa of Bangladesh. British MP Stephen Timms and Lynn Brown.

Former Bangladesh national team coach Sir Gordon Greenridge donated a bat with his signature and that of the 1997 ICC Trophy-winning Bangladesh team players for auction.

The keynote speaker of the event, Julian H. Francis OBE, highlighted Oxfam's work in Bangladesh since the liberation war and the refugee crisis. Also, he recalled his first meeting with Bangabandhu in post-war independent Bangladesh.

He said, 'I wanted to know from Bangabandhu what kind of assistance is urgently needed for the people of Bangladesh. In response, he asked me how I was able to go to Dhaka at that time.

I said - I came by road from the Indian border. Then Bangabandhu said, you have seen the condition of the people of my country more than me. You know better than me what they need.' Julian noted that a few days before that meeting in January 1972, Bangabandhu returned to Dhaka via London after being released from Pakistan prison.

Valerie Taylor praises the infinite capacity of the people of Bangladesh to try to turn around.

Valerie said: "the people of Bangladesh are moving forward after overcoming various adversities, including floods, cyclones, and poverty".

The Oxfam official Andy Bastable has travelled to Bangladesh since 2003. He said - he has seen how easily the people of Bangladesh can find solutions to various challenging problems. He cites the fight against arsenic and the construction of sanitary toilets as examples.

Labour party chairperson Anneliese Dodds thanked for this exceptional arrangement, the United Kingdom would play a leading role in global human services through organisations like Oxfam. The Oxfam patron Mohammad Azizur Rahman said: "Oxfam stands by innovative ways of helping people during various crises, including making people resilient and saving lives and disasters."

Journalist Uday Shankar Das recalls his active participation in Oxfam's refugee relief program in 1971. He said: "The organisation's role in protecting and improving the quality of life of the people of our homeland is far-reaching and commendable".

The chief guest, Her Excellency Saida Muna Tasneem: "thanked Oxfam for its service for 50 years since the liberation war of Bangladesh. He expressed hope that Oxfam will continue such services in the future".

The event raised funds for Oxfam's charitable work in Bangladesh. The main coordinators of this event were Uday Shankar Das, Mahir Ahmed, Cllr Mumtaz Khan and Razia Latif.

The guests in attendance thanked the organisers for allowing them to celebrate the outstanding work of Oxfam.



Abdul-Aziz, renowned writer of East London, passes away

DESK REPORT, UK

Well-known East London personality, community activist, politician, writer, and songwriter Abdul Aziz is no more with us. Suffering from ailments due to old age, he breathed his last at an East London care home last night of 21 October 21.

Mr Aziz was an idealistic, upright lawyer and community worker.

In 1971, he was a dedicated organiser in exile during the Bangladesh Liberation War movement. HMV and India's Surely Productions released two records of popular songs he wrote to raise funds for the liberation war abroad to inspire millions of Bengalis.

Primarily the song was written by him - Bengali "Jat Jagore Abar, Nei Ko Bhoi Bangla Hobe Jai". And everyone in the income is Azadi Naye Mujib Kandari.

Song two, in tune and voice of Ustad Haridas Ganguly, was like a powerful mantra in Bengali homes at that time. The liberation war fund was raised by selling thousands of records.

Moreover, in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, he played an extraordinary role in the community education of young people who came from the country, organising social movements, teaching England as a bilingual home office, and as a lawyer. In addition to writing in Bengali, he used to write regular features, articles, and poems in English-language dailies.

Mr Aziz worked for the party as a very close person to Lady Thatcher until Margaret Thatcher was the Prime Minister of the Conservative Party. He was born in 1943 in Debarai village of Biyani-bazar Upazila of Sylhet district. After completing SS C from Sylhet's Dhaka Dadakshin High School, a degree from Madan Mohan College and MA from Chittagong University, he came to London in 1962 to study law for higher education. He has played a unique role in schools, colleges, roads and education in the area as a philanthropist and social worker since childhood.

During his studies at Madanmohan College, he is well-known as a donor of that college, as well as the donor of primary school institutions and various institutions. His whole life, he gave more money to various charitable organisations, people in the country and poor people in different countries.

Following Monday, funeral prayers will be held at the East London Mosque, and he will be buried in the Garden of Peace.





The Future MP for Ilford South Jas Athwal

DESK REPORT, UK

The community activist, devoted member of the Labour Party, and current leader of the council, who is held in high esteem by a great number of people, has at long last been chosen to run for the position of Member of Parliament in the constituency of Ilford South in the approaching general election.

All members were aware of the previous year's events due to charges of foul play under the guise of "dirty politics." However, most Labour members in the south voted against Sam Terry's nomination. They have proved that Jas Athwal, the leader of the council, is the best candidate for Ilford South.

Congratulations to Jas Athwal and all of his supporters on the success of his campaign.





Athwal was backed by neighbouring MP Wes Streeting and endorsed by shadow minister Preet Gill. In addition, he received the backing of all ten of Ilford South's local branches and endorsements from UNISON, Usdaw and Community.

The Shadow Health Secretary congratulated Athwal on his "resounding" victory, stating that it "reflects his lifelong devotion to this borough and his exceptional leadership for Redbridge Labour."

According to Jas Athwal, this victory is the product of the arduous efforts of local Labor Party volunteers and their families over the past several years. "We want 13 years of Tory misrule to stop. This will be our positive campaign for the upcoming election, he stated.

Also, Jas Athwal stated, "Ilford is my home, where I reside, attended school, and all of my children attended school. It is the sole location I would ever wish to represent. Consequently, the opportunity to be the Labour candidate in the upcoming election and a member of Keir Starmer's winning team is a tremendous honour.

It is excellent news for both Ilford South and the Labour party. Jas Athwal is a true Labour man whose vision is to be a part of the change and who is passionate about representing the constituents in his constituency.

We wish Mr. Jas Athwal the best of luck and hope he continues to make us proud with his outstanding work.



Bangladesh chess team denied visas

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

According to Mahmuda Chowdhury, the team's captain and a member of the Chess Federation, the visa was denied because of worry that the players may "escape" if they travelled to Italy. Bangladesh's chess team was denied a visa to visit Italy because the authorities feared they would not return.

Bangladesh was expected to play in the World Junior Chess Championship in Italy. However, after making all the necessary preparations, they are not participating. This is because the Italian consulate denied the Bangladeshi player's visa. Mahmuda Chowdhury, a member of the Chess Federation and team captain, stated that the visa was denied because of concern that the team might "flee" if they travelled to Italy.

The Under-20 level tournament for FIDE was held last October 11 to 23 in Sardinia, Italy.

Bangladesh requested visas for two male and five female chess players in order for them to participate in this event. However, no visas were issued, and Mahmuda Chowdhury stated that Bangladesh's application was not given "importance."

She said, "We submitted all the necessary paperwork to the consulate. The World Chess Federation FIDE also addressed a letter to the ambassador with more information. Sadly, they did not give this letter any consideration."

Mahmuda met the Italian ambassador in Dhaka, but it wasn't fruitful either. When I tried to have a serious conversation with the ambassador, he clearly did not want to. He stated that many people from Bangladesh travel to Italy but never return. As a result, the chess team from Bangladesh will not be granted entry. Absolutely no other papers or suggestions will do. The likes of this have never happened to me before," Mahmuda stated. "

Before this, we visited many European and American countries with no issues. Instead, we applied for a visa in every case, and we got it quickly. But, unfortunately, Italy denied our visa application due to bias against Bangladesh.

Seven Bangladeshi chess players planned to compete in the World Junior Championship. Two of them were supposed to have their travel costs covered by the chess federation. Many others solicited donations from members of their own teams and from businesses that wanted to support the cause. However, as a result of visa difficulties, the Bangladesh chess team lost about TK 4.5 lakh.



Hockey Champions Trophy breeds fresh hope

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

Bangladesh hockey is set to enter a new era when the inaugural Hockey Champions Trophy gets underway at the Maulana Bhasani Hockey Stadium, with six franchises vying for the trophy. The inaugural Hockey Champions Trophy started on October 28 at the Maulana Bhasani Hockey Stadium.

Despite showing potential at the international level, hockey in Bangladesh hit a glass ceiling, remaining at the level it was at pre-independence as the Bangladesh Hockey Federation (BHF) lacked proper planning and failed to hold the domestic league regularly.

As the country's top-flight Premier Division Hockey League has been irregular, being staged once every two or three years, players have long demanded the introduction of a franchises-based league so they can hone their skills as well as earn their bread and butter.

Although the initial steps to starting a franchise-based league went in vain after Bashundhara Group were inspired by legendary hockey player Abdus Sadeque and sent a proposal to BHF, the determination of the federation's new president Air Marshal Shaikh Abdul Hannan has brought that franchise-based league to the light.

The agreement with the BHF states that the league will be held five times over the next five years, instilling belief in players that hockey in Bangladesh may enjoy a renaissance.

After posing alongside the trophy on the blue turf at a new-look Maulana Bhasani, all six captains promised to entertain spectators. However, most players, barring only those on the national side, will get their first taste of action in 11 months since the completion of the Premier Division Hockey League in November 2021.

While the Premier Division Hockey League title has been chiefly confined to two or three clubs, the Hockey Champions Trophy race looks wide open, with each team forming well-balanced sides. Besides including foreign players, all six teams will be guided by foreign coaches for the first time, with the country's top coaches assisting them.

"It is really hard to predict who the favourites are because I have never seen such balanced teams compete for the title before," said Acme Chattogram captain Rezaul Karim Babu, adding that their target was to clinch the title.

Saif Power Group Khulna captain Khorshedur Rahman said: "It is a great initiative and we are really excited because we will be a part of history tomorrow. So I hope we start our campaign with a victory."

"It is the country's second franchise-based league after cricket, and we are fortunate to get such an opportunity. However, already retired players also regretted not getting such an opportunity. Some people even requested hockey sticks because they want to play," said Rupyan City Cumilla captain Sohanur Rahman Sabuj.

Monarch Padma captain Imran Hasan Pintoo informed that Shakib Al Hasan, one of the team's owners, kept in touch and motivated them regularly despite being at the ICC T20 World Cup. BHF acting general secretary Mohammad Yousuf informed that they had taken all necessary precautions after their experience hosting the Asian Champions Trophy.

"As we are holding this tournament jointly, there may be some creases. But everything is ready for the Hockey Champions Trophy," Yousuf said, adding that they had spoken to the concerned authorities about holding matches under the floodlight.

Hockey Champions Trophy

Venue: Maulana Bhasani Hockey Stadium in Dhaka

Tournament duration: October 28 – November 17

Teams: Six franchises

Matches: 34

Local players: 78

Foreigners: 24+ from 9 countries

Payment range of a local player: Tk 1-5 lakh

Champions prize money: Tk 15 lakh

Runners-up prize money: Tk 10 lakh

Budget of each franchise: Tk 1.25 crore

TEAMS:

Walton Dhaka

Foreign icon player: SV Sunil (India)

"I believe the introduction of this league will strengthen the national hockey team," said Ashraful Islam, Dhaka's local icon player

Saif Power Group Khulna

Foreign icon player: Guido Barreiros (Argentina)

"It feels like Eid festival because we will play the domestic competition after a long gap. But I still can't believe our dream of the franchise league will happen," said Biplob Kujur, Khulna's local icon player.

Acme Chattogram

Foreign icon player: Devinder Walmiki (India)

"All teams of a tournament were never seen to be this balanced, so every match is going to be competitive," said Rezaul Karim Babu, Chattogram's local icon player.

Metro Express Barishal

Foreign icon player: Juan Martin Lopez (Argentina)

"There are many things to learn from the foreign players by sharing the dress room experience," said Roman Sarkar, Barishal's local icon player.

Rupayan City Cumilla

Foreign icon player: Pardeep Mor (India)

"It is a matter of regret that former players will miss the opportunity to perform on such a big stage," said Sohanur Rahman Sabuj, Cumilla's local icon player.

Monarch Mart Padma

Foreign icon player: Chinglesana Singh (India)

"Hockey Champions Trophy is going to open a new era to revive the country's hockey to what it had been in the 1990s," said Rasel Mahmud Jimmy, Padma's local icon player.





A youth football league with many loopholes

DESK REPORT, DHAKA

Bangladesh Football Federation completed the inaugural season of the BFF U-18 Football League last Monday, where more than 200 budding footballers got a new platform to showcase their talent on a competitive stage.

The BFF U-18 Football League is the top tier of the Bangladeshi football league system for under 18 players, where the youth teams of Bangladesh Premier League clubs compete in.

Sheikh Jamal DC clinched the title after posting seven wins, one draw and just one loss in nine games. But there is a loophole in their success story. Instead of carrying out arduous open trials to find players, they opted to rent in the services of one of the most renowned football academies in the country to play on behalf of the team.

The Dhanmondi Club fielded the youth team of Jashore's Shams Ul Huda Football Academy and even roped in the academy's coach ahead of the league. By doing that, they had already gained the upper hand as the players from the academy, unlike the players roped in through open trials in other clubs, were well-drilled in a footballing, professional environment that provided them with proper facilities and had been playing together for about two years. Quite expectedly, they used that quality and experience to become champions.

"The players have been together for nearly two years, training two sessions a day by availing modern facilities at the academy in Jashore. As a result, they have been improving daily and have a good understanding of each other," said Sheikh Jamal's U-18 team coach Kazi Maruf Hossain.

Sheikh Jamal's triumph, or to be more specific, Shams Ul Huda Football Academy's success, has shown that if clubs take the initiative of facilitating round-the-year youth teams into their club structure, then favourable outcomes for youth football will follow, not only for the clubs but also for Bangladesh football in a broader perspective.

Despite the glimpses of talent and potential seen amongst some, the league wasn't allowed to maximise their potential owing to a lack of training and preparation for the players.

The BPL clubs hastily assembled their youth squads by trials before providing them with a short training stint to get them ready for the inaugural youth league despite the clubs having an obligation to maintain youth squads in line with the club licensing issued by BFF.

The league kicked off despite having numerous issues -- participating teams lacking preparation due to a time crunch, a tight schedule which assigned 45 matches to be completed within six weeks, and the elephant in the room for which the clubs actually rushed their activities -- a fine of Tk 20 lakh looming over the clubs if they failed to field a team in the youth league. And inevitably, inferring from such activities, one would question the club officials' spirit and ambition to contribute to youth football's development.

Despite all these issues blemishing the league, club officials and coaches believe the country's football will benefit if the youth league is continued. But some of them did, however, acknowledge that more attention is due towards the youth teams.

"The positive side of the competition was that the players got more matches to play compared to the previous editions," Bashundhara Kings technical director BA Jubair Nipu said. "But the goal of the youth league will not be met if the clubs don't have permanent youth squads."

Age fraud has been a significant issue in youth tournaments, and the BFF made it mandatory for clubs to provide test results that determined players' real age before participating.

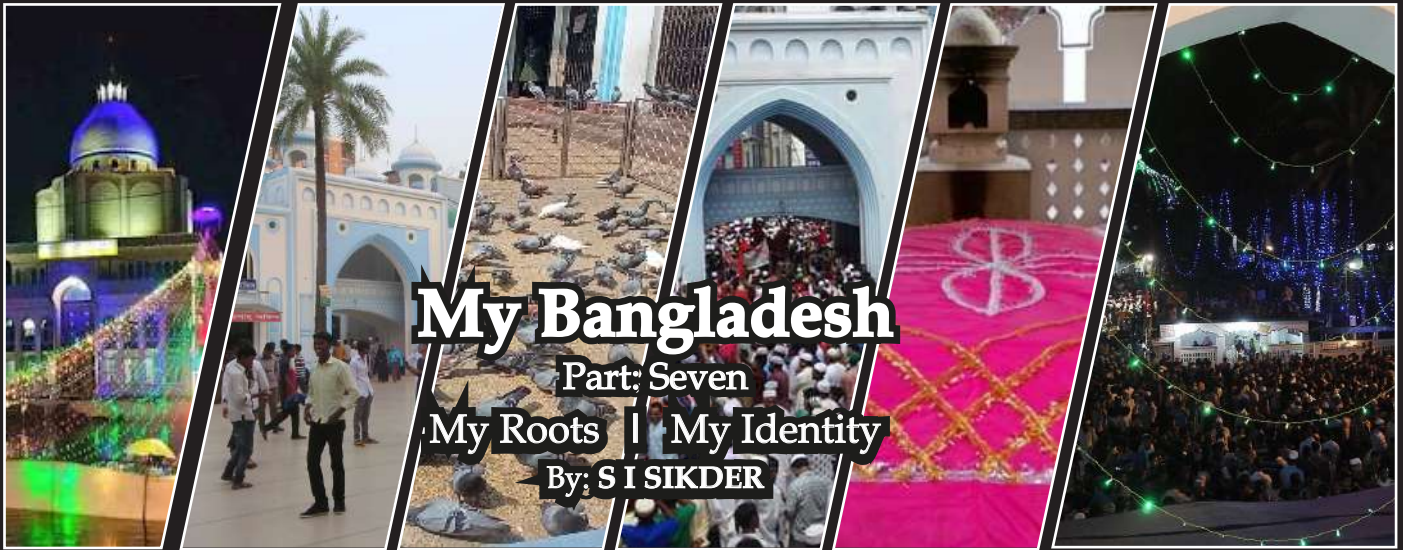
While many considered the recently finished league to be more competitive than past editions, some criticised the substandard level of play, which may have resulted from a lack of training and preparation as teams hurried to assemble youth squads.

Rahmatganj MFS' advisory coach Syed Golam Jilani said, "Compared to previous youth tournaments, the league was more competitive this time around with the participation of real-aged players as no one could predict that their team would win."

"The players lacked technical knowledge, but they tried to put up what they learned," the former BFF youth coach said. "I think the standard of the matches could have been much better had these players been given a long period of training before the start of the league."

Sheikh Russel coach Abdul Baten Komal refused to identify the participating sides as proper youth teams administered by clubs as the players were grouped together via open trials. "It was not youth teams of top clubs because the players were collected through trials. Moreover, these players lacked institutional football education due to a shortage of technical knowledge."





My Bangladesh

Part: Seven

My Roots | My Identity

By: S I SIKDER

Hazrat Shah Jalal

A Mystical Tale of an Enlightened Soul

You know, there is reverence and respect for saints among all Muslims worldwide. They are our role models, our guides, and our inspiration. One of the most revered saints in Islam is Hazrat Shah Jalal.

It is said that the life of a great saint is nothing short of a mystical tale. Such is the case with one of the most renowned saints in Islam, Hazrat Shah Jalal. His life was full of wisdom, miracles, and spiritual experiences, and he is recognized as one of the most respected religious figures in history. This informative and engaging post will introduce you to the life of Hazrat Shah Jalal and explain why he is held in such high esteem by Muslims worldwide. In addition, this post offers an insightful glimpse into the world of Sufism, which is often shrouded in secrecy. May his story inspire us all to lead lives of purpose and devotion. So, let's dive into the life of this great saint.

Birthplace Unclear - Yemen or Turkey?

Few people know that the great Sufi saint and poet Mawlana Jalal ad-Din Muhammad Rumi had a contemporary named Muhammad bin Ibrahim Qureshi, a man of great learning and piety who was the father of the well-known saint Shah Jalal.

Shah Jalal's mother, Fatima Saida Hasina, was a descendant of the great Imam Hussain (Radialla-hu'anhum), making her a woman of noble lineage. It is believed that Shah Jalal's father was a native of Kenya, though there is no clear proof of this claim.

Claims about Shah Jalal's origins have been the subject of much debate. It is unclear when and where Shah Jalal was born. Some scholars say he was born in 1271 in the village of Konya, Turkey, while others believe he was born in Kaninah, Yemen. Also, it is believed that his ancestors were from Yemen; he was born in Konya, Turkey, where Rumi's Mazar is located. For this reason, he is called "Mujarrad-e-Yemeni" (Bachelor from Yemen). There is no clear consensus on his birthplace. What is known is that Shah Jalal later moved to Yemen as a child or an adult.

The author of Gulzar-i-Ibrar, who wrote the earliest account of Shah Jalal's life, claims that Shah Jalal was actually from Turkestan.

This claim is based on Shah Jalal being a Khalifah (disciple) of Ahmad Yassawi/Yesevi (d. 1166) of the Silsila-i Khwajagan. However, Yassawi was himself the disciple of Khawaja Yusuf Hamadani (d. 1140). Therefore, it is possible that Shah Jalal inherited his Turkestani roots from his spiritual teacher. If this is true, it would add another layer of intrigue to the already fascinating life story of Shah Jalal.

Shah Jalal's Early Life Years

Shah Jalal was orphaned at a young age and taken in by his maternal uncle, Sayyid Ahmad Kabir Suhrawardy. He is good in his studies and becomes a Hafiz who can recite the full Qur'an from memory. He also became proficient in Islamic theology and received spiritual lessons from his uncle. After 30 years of study and meditation, Shah Jalal achieved Kamaliyat, which is spiritual perfection. Though he faced many challenges in his life, Shah Jalal's story is ultimately one of triumph. He overcame great obstacles to become a renowned religious figure and an example to all who encountered him.

Arrival in Sylhet - A Mission to Conquer and Introduce Islam

It is said that Shah Jalal's uncle Shaykh Kabir once gave his nephew a handful of earth and told him to go to Hindustan and find the place where this earth smelled and coloured the same. He should then pass the rest of his life in prayer and meditation, teaching and propagating Islam.

According to the Gulzar-i-Ibrar, Shah Jalal embarked on a journey to spread Islam after being blessed by his "Pir". He was accompanied by 313 of his most eminent disciples. The group journeyed east through India and eventually made their way to Baghdad. From there, he travelled to Multan and Uch to spread Islam.

Local legends suggest that Shah Jalal was formally initiated into the Suhrawardiyya order during his time in Uch. Shah Jalal's impact on the Islamic world is undeniable, regardless of where he ended up. His commitment to spreading the Islamic faith inspired many others to do the same, and his legacy continues to be felt today.

Encounter Between Shah Jalal and Nizam Uddin Auliya in Delhi:

In c. 1300, Shah Jalal and his disciples reached India, where they met many great scholars and mystics, including the Sufi mystic Kwaja Gharibnawaz Moinuddin Hasan Chisty in Ajmir and Shaykh Nizam Uddin Auliya in Delhi. According to legend, when Gur Govinda began persecuting the Muslims in his kingdom, Sikander Khan Ghazi led an army against him.

But they were defeated and sought help from Nizam Uddin Auliya. Nizam Uddin asked Shah Jalal to go to Sylhet and rescue the Muslims with Sheikh Burhan. Sheikh Burhan was a kind and beloved leader, but he was imprisoned, and his son was killed after he slaughtered a cow to celebrate his son's christening.

The Hindus considered cows holy, so this act angered Gur Govinda. After hearing of the sheikh's plight, Shah Jalal and his followers left Delhi with Sikander Khan Ghazi to join the fight and liberate the Muslims in Sylhet.

The Warrior Saint - Conquering Sylhet from Raja Gur Govind

Shah Jalal arrived in Sylhet with his 360 disciples, including his sister's son Shah Paran. They reached Bengal and joined the Muslim army in the Sylhet campaign. Knowing that Shah Jalal was advancing towards Sylhet, Raja Gaur Govinda, the king, removed all ferry boats from the river Surma; by doing so, they cut off any possible way of crossing into Sylhet.

Shah Jalal spread his prayer rug so that he and the other fighters might cross the river by sitting on it. When they reached the other side, Shah Jalal ordered the call to prayer to be sounded, and at that moment, the palace of Raja Gaur Govinda shattered. This was seen as a sign from Allah, and the Muslims were victorious.

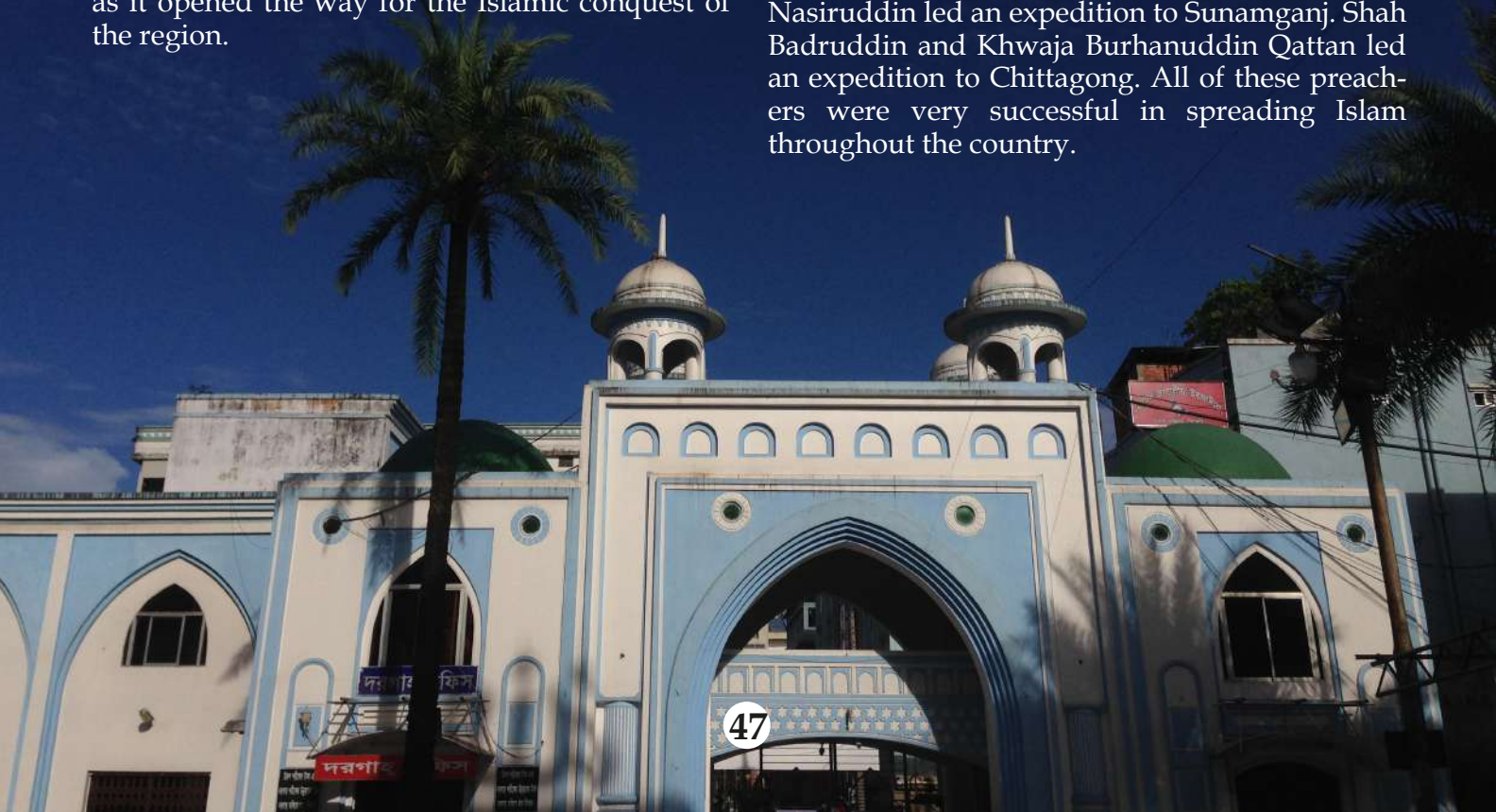
Ten thousand footmen and several thousand footmen fought for Shah Jalal and his auliyas against the might of the local raja's Hindu army in a battle. The raja's army was completely defeated and crushed by the Muslim Army. Gur Govind, too, was killed in the fighting. This victory marked a significant turning point in the history of Bengal, as it opened the way for the Islamic conquest of the region.

The Choukidhiki Zone in Sylhet Matches the Soil that Shah Jalal was given.

After the victory, Shah Jalal and his disciples settled in Sylhet. It is said that when he arrived there, he found that the soil's smell and colour were the same as those of the soil his uncle had given him. He then decided that this was the place where he would spend the rest of his life in prayer and meditation, teaching and propagating Islam. He assigned the administration of Sylhet's towns and parganas to his 360 companions, keeping his closest associates. The Prince of Yemen, Haji Khalil and Haji Yusuf were all near the hospice in Choukidhiki, the present site of Shah Jalal Dargah in Sylhet.

Shah Jalal Sent Auliya's to Spread Islam Amongst the Buddhist Bengalis and Hindus:

Shah Jalal was a great Islamic preacher who travelled all over Mymensingh and Dhaka to spread Islam. He was accompanied by his disciples, who helped him to preach in different parts of the country. Shah Paran preached in Sylhet, Syed Ahmad Kolla Shahid in Comilla, Shah Malek Yemeni in Dhaka, Haji Daria and Shaikh Ali Yemeni in the region of Pargana Taraf. Syed Nasiruddin led an expedition to Sunamganj. Shah Badruddin and Khwaja Burhanuddin Qattan led an expedition to Chittagong. All of these preachers were very successful in spreading Islam throughout the country.





Thanks to their efforts, Islam became the dominant religion in Bangladesh. Shah Kamal Qattani, whose shrine is located in Shaharpara, Sunamganj, led an expedition to Sunamganj. These individuals helped to spread the message of Islam through their efforts and dedication to the cause. As a result of their work, many people in Bangladesh came to embrace Islam as their religion.

Shah Jalal Encountering With Ibn Battuta:

Around the same time when Shah Jalal was settling in Sylhet, a great Muslim scholar named Abū' Abd Allāh Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Allāh al-Lawātī al-Ṭanjī ibn Baḥūḥah, or simply Ibn Battuta was born in Morocco. Ibn Battuta was born in 1304 AD in Tangier, Morocco. He is most famous for his travels, which began in 1325 AD when he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca. From there, he journeyed eastward, covering over 75,000 miles and visiting more than 60 countries. Along the way, he kept detailed notes of his experiences, which provided valuable insights into the people and cultures he encountered. He spent 29 years on the road, and his travels took him as far east as China and India.

A Journey from Chattogram to Sylhet by Ibn Battuta:

Ibn Battuta's visit to Kamaru occurred during his extensive travels through the Muslim world. At the time of his visit, Kamaru was a small mountain kingdom located on the edge of the delta region just south of the hills of Assam. Although he doesn't mention Sylhet specifically, Battuta states that he went to see Shah Jalal in the mountains of Kamaru. However, Shah Jalal lived in Sylhet.

Spiritual Practices of Shah Jalal:

In his travel, Ibn Battuta described Shah Jalal as a great Sufi saint, and he practised various spiritual disciplines to attain enlightenment.

He would often go into deep meditation and contemplation for long periods. He also engaged in self-mortification practices such as fasting and prayer. Additionally, he often gave away his possessions to the poor and needy. Shah Jalal achieved a high level of spiritual development by doing all these things.

Also, Ibn Batuta learnt that the saint had met the Caliph al-Mustasim Billah at Baghdad and that he had been present at the Caliph's assassination. This was a highly sensitive subject, and Battuta was impressed by Jalal's candour. The saint's companions later told Battuta that Jalal had died at one hundred fifty after leading a life of fasting and prayer. He was thin, tall and scantily bearded, but his eyes were said to contain the light of Divine knowledge. Battuta's account provides us with a rare glimpse into the world of medieval saints, and it is clear that he regarded Jalal with great admiration.

Shah Jalal had such a powerful effect on people that even the famous Ibn Battuta, then in Chittagong, was asked to change his plans and meet this great saint.

After being greeted by several of Shah Jalal's disciples who came ahead many days before he arrived, all preventive measures were taken for protection during travel time because they knew how much respect their master deserved.

Once in the presence of Shah Jalal (R.A), Ibn Batuta noted that this tall and lean man lived by a mosque where his only item was a goat animal from which he extracted milk, butter or yogurt. He observed their companions were foreign and known for their bravery and strength. He also noticed many people regularly visit him to get blessings and cures for their ailments. Shah Jalal's message was always "be truthful and honest in your words and deeds".



Ibn Batuta described their meeting in his travelogue, *Riḥlah Ibn Baṭūṭa* (the Journey of Ibn Batuta). Amir Khusrau also gave an account of Shah Jalal's conquest of Sylhet in his book "Afdalul Hawaade". Even today, in Hadramaut, Yemen, Sheikh Makhdum Jalaluddin's name is established in folklore. The meeting between Ibn Batuta and Shah Jalal is an important event in Islamic history, as it helped spread Islam's message to new parts of the world.

Did Ibn Batuta Really Meet With Siant Shah Jalal?

Historians have debated whether Ibn Battuta meeting with Shah Jalal Mujarrad, a local Sufi saint, or Jalaluddin Tabrizi, a mystic who died more than 120 years before Battuta's visit. The controversy began when Battuta's manuscripts were stolen and later auctioned off by thieves. As a result, the only record of his travels comes from a copy made by an unknown scribe, who may have mistakenly confused Shah Jalal Mujarrad with Shah Jalaluddin Tabrizi.

Death of Shah Jalal as a Bachelor:

Shah Jalal asked their followers to take wives and have children, but he himself died a bachelor. He did not marry; therefore, he is known as Mujarrad (Bachelor) or Shah Jalal Mujarrad. This one is a great way to distinguish between him and many other prominent figures.

At the time, many prominent figures went by the name Shah Jalal, such as Jalal Uddin Tabrizi, Shah Jalal Uddin Gajarwan, and Shah Jalal Bukhari. This made it difficult for people to distinguish one from the other. However, there was one key difference between them: the last name. Also, the exact date of this great saint is unknown. It is believed that he was born around 1271 and died in 1346. When Shah Jalal died, Gaur was made governor of the Kingdom of Bengal.

Shah Jalal's Mazar (Dargah Sharif):

Shah Jalal's Mazar (Dargah Sharif) is one of the most sacred places in Sylhet, Bangladesh. It is the final resting place of Shah Jalal, a 13th-century Sufi saint credited with spreading Islam to the region. Thousands of Muslims pilgrimage Dargah Sharif yearly to pray and pay their respects. The mausoleum complex is also home to a mosque, madrassa, and several other buildings. Visitors can wander through the peaceful gardens or take the stunning river view from the marble balconies. With its rich history and holy atmosphere, Dargah Sharif is an unforgettable experience for all who visit.

The life of Shah Jalal is a truly inspiring story. He was a man who dedicated his life to spreading the message of Islam and helping others. His selfless acts of charity and compassion are an example for us all. Even today, hundreds of years after his death, his legacy continues to live on in the hearts of those who love him. Today, his tomb is a sacred site for Muslims from all over the world. If you ever have the opportunity to visit Bangladesh, be sure to pay a visit to Dargah Sharif and experience the peace and serenity of this holy place.

May Allah bless his soul and grant him eternal peace. (Ameen).

Traditional Channar Polao

recipe of Jamalpur

By: DILRUBA BEGUM FANCY

In Jamalpur, the dish known as Channar Polao is served at an exceptionally high percentage of all events. The practice has been passed down from generation to generation. There are other locations where Channar Polao is practised besides Jamalpur. The dish known as Channar Polao has also made its way into the menus of restaurants across the country that specialise in serving meals for special occasions. You should now be able to make Channar Polao on your own because you have the recipe.

Materials

Two cups of basmati rice, two cups of chickpeas (for balls and layers) two cups, raisins, crushed pistachio nuts two tablespoons, ground almonds two tablespoons, cashew nuts two tablespoons, flour two teaspoons, ghee half cup, garam masala one teaspoon, grated coconut half cup, onion powder half cup, sugar one tablespoon, mawa two tablespoons, two cinnamon sticks, two cardamom pods, two tablespoons of ginger.

Method

Soak the basmati rice in water for 20 minutes, then pour off the water. Then, boil cinnamon, cardamom, and salt-soaked rice in a large pot of hot water. Drain the water and keep the rice firm. Now, coat the channar well with salt, sugar, a little garam masala, and flour, and fry it in oil like small balls.

In a small amount of ghee, fry pistachio nuts, almonds, cassonnet, grated ginger, raisins, and grated coconut. Mix together the yeast, sugar, and mawa. Then, a little bit of ghee is spread in the pot where the polao will be steamed. Stack boiled rice, almond mixture, roasted coconut, barista mixture, chickpeas, chickpea balls, and ghee on top. Let Channar Polao cook for 15 minutes on low heat, then serve it hot.

Tajhat Zamindar Bari

Heritage of Rangpur

By: MD. ANWAR HOSSAIN

Bengalis, the wanderlust, take every opportunity to travel. There are numerous places to visit in our immediate vicinity! Tajhat Landlord House is a historic structure in the heart of Rangpur. You can also go to this traditional location if you want. The ancient regime of 'Landlord regime' was also prevalent in Bangladesh. There were several zamindar clans in various areas, including Tajhat, Dimla, Kakina, Manthana, and Pirganj, in the Rangpur district. They had several palaces of huge size.

The most famous of them was the Tajhat Zamindar House. It is also known as Tajhat Rajbari. Tajhat Zamindar Bari is located 3 km southeast of Rangpur city. A part of this palace has been made Rangpur museum.

The then Landlord, Maharaja Kumar Gopal Roy, built the palace. It took about 10 years to build. Mannalal Roy from Punjab was the founder of this landlord. He was a goldsmith by profession.

The heir Govindlal became the owner of this zamindari in 1879, and later, he acquired the title of 'Raja' in 1885, 'Raja Bahadur' in 1892 and 'Maharaja' in 1896. Govindlal was also engaged in the profession of gold and diamond jewellery.

The area was believed to be named Tajhat because of its attractive 'taj' or jewelled crown.

This huge palace is east facing two storeys, and its length is 76.20 metres. A 15.24 metre wide 31 central staircase made of white marble imported from Italy leads directly to the second floor. Behind the house is a secret staircase and a white marble stone fountain.

About 210 feet wide, the palace is as tall as a four-story building and has a large field in front of it. There are ponds and rows of trees on both sides of it. The architecture of the palace has traces of Mughal architecture. It is very similar to Ahsan Manzil in Dhaka.

Up the marble stairs are the museum. Kings use many symbols. Begum Rokeya's letter to Sister Maryam. Apart from this, many historical artefacts include Holy Quran Sharif, Emperor Aurangzeb's sermon, famous poet Sheikh Sadi's French poem, and terracotta plaques.

From 1984 to 1991, the palace was used as the regional office of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. Later, the Archeology Department declared the house a historic structure in 1995.

Today, Tajhat Zamindar House is an ancient heritage site that is attractive to tourists.

**Time:**

The museum is open daily from 10 am to 6 pm in summer and from 9 am to 5 pm in winter. There is a fixed fee to enter. Sunday is a weekend, and Monday is a half day.

How to go?

You have to go by bus from Dhaka to Rangpur. For this reason, there are several bus services, including Green Line, TR Travels, Nabil Paribahan, Shyamoli Paribahan, and Hanif Enterprise. 500-1100 taka will be required for rent, depending on the category. One can easily get down from the bus by rickshaw, van or auto rickshaw to Tajhat Zamindar House.

Besides, there is Rangpur Express for Dhaka-Rangpur rail communication which leaves Dhaka for Rangpur at 9:10 am and reaches Rangpur at 7:5 am. Weekly closed on Monday.

Accommodation

There are several residential hotels in Rangpur city, such as Hotel Golden Tower, Hotel The Park, Hotel Shah Amanat, Hotel Tilottama etc. Besides, there are various hotels and restaurants for food.



Skincare preparation before winter

By: TULI SIMSANG

Even though the heat is still present, a hint of winter is approaching at the night's end. This weather occurs during the transition between seasons. Now that winter has arrived, taking care of one's skin is necessary. There is nothing to worry about; only routine maintenance is required. You may now use the cosmetics you saved for next winter. The flexibility of your skin will not diminish during the winter. Your skin and hair won't feel coarse. You can also visit the parlour for special treatment if you are busy. However, the hands and feet suffer the most damage in such conditions.

The hands and feet are most susceptible to wrinkling during seasonal transitions. This requires consistent moisturisation. Also becoming crusty is the skin beneath the feet. So that one day per week, you can receive a manicure and pedicure. After returning inside, the hands and feet should be thoroughly washed with soap. This will remove excess dirt and dead skin cells from the skin.

Afterwards, petroleum jelly should be applied. If you begin caring for your skin now, your feet won't crack during winter.

Daily use of a moisturiser is required. Extreme heat during the day may cause the skin to feel oily. Despite this, many individuals report feeling dry after a shower. Therefore, the nighttime application of the cream is necessary.

Next, utilise oil on your hair. Shampoo daily. Maintain hair pliability. This level of care is required. Then, winter damage will no longer occur.

Not-too-cold or -too-warm weather conditions can occasionally trigger allergic reactions. Dust, flower molecules, and grass pollen are carried through the air and adhere to the skin. Numerous individuals suffer from allergen sensitivity. Additionally, after dusk, small insects enter the home. Even after turning off the light, it remains in the room. Sitting on the body, it frequently rubs against it while unconsciously removing itself. It causes burns due to an allergic reaction. This area is burned to prevent insect infestation. These two types of skin conditions are more prevalent among city dwellers.

When exposed to sunlight, the skin tends to burn. Frequently apply sunscreen lotion. Bring additional sun protection when visiting the beach. In the water, the sun is reflected. Furthermore, direct sunlight is applied. Use sunscreen with at least an SPF of 35. Two to three hours is the maximum duration of effect for the sunscreens available in our country. After a shower and before bed, a moisturising lotion should be applied. Utilise moisturising soaps at this time.

MONIPURI SAREE


A Paradigm of Global Fashion from Sylhet

By: SHAHRIN ISLAM SHARNO

Hand woven textiles have long been an important part of Bangladesh's heritage. Each tribe or community in Bangladesh's northeast has its own distinct designs and motifs. Manipur has a unique position among our country's textile zones. Weaving is a traditional skill practised by women in Manipur. Since time immemorial, Monipuri crafts have been intertwined with their culture and spiritual beliefs. However, traditional hand-woven textiles from Manipur are few and far between, and they are fast evolving in terms of designs, motifs, yarns, and techniques as a result of social changes combined with contemporary technology.

The primary goal was to document Manipur's handwoven textiles.





The Manipuri tribe of Bangladesh mostly live in Sylhet division and possess a rich culture, history, and tradition. But nowadays, there is an excellent interaction between Manipuri and mainstream Bengali culture, such as; Manipuri traditional clothes (Sari, Blouse, Chador, Scarf, Muffler etc.) have gained huge popularity among common Bangladeshi people. Monipuri saares have a great reputation like Dhaka Jamdani, Tangail Jamdani, Rajshahi Silk and Mirpur Silk. Though there is a huge potential of Manipuri garments in Bangladesh as well as abroad, its market size is very small and not much available due to some socio-economic and technological problems. However, there are not many more initiatives to search for the hindrances and opportunities of this sector. The purpose of this study is to find out the promotional activities of Manipuri garments retailers in Sylhet city and their perceptions about the effectiveness of different promotional elements.

Hand-loom woven clothes are famous among Manipuri women. They have their own looms for weaving cloth, which is how Manipuri sarees are made. Manipuri sarees are woven in Bangladesh's Sylhet, Srimangal, and Moulvibazar regions. Manipuri sarees are in higher demand in Dhaka and other parts of the country than in Sylhet. Tourists visiting Sylhet would at least once look in shops offering Manipuri sarees.

The uniqueness of this comfortable and light-weight saree has made it popular. However, there is insufficient supply to match the demand. This is due to a lack of support for the Manipuri loom business.

Cotton Monipuri Saree:

The most traditional garment of Manipur is the cotton saree. These sarees are made entirely of cotton and are woven on throw and shuttle looms. The designs of those sarees in Manipur are a mix of hill tribal textiles with floral motifs, for example. Most designs are woven with a traditional temple design in the border and a floral design in the cross border.

Silk Monipuri Saree:

Manipur's silk sarees are woven on fly shuttle and throw looms and are made from 100 percent Eri silk. These traditional sarees have floral, religious, and tribal motifs.

Traditional Manipuri sarees come in two styles:

Moirang Phee:

Moirang Phee is a Manipurese traditional textile fabric with a unique design known as the "Moirang Phee Yin," which is woven successively on both longitudinal edges of the cloth and orientated towards the middle with cotton or silk threads. This design on a Manipuri saree is protected under the Geographical Identification Registration, and it was originally a Moirang village product.



The thin and pointed teeth of the "Pakhangba," the Pythonic God in Manipur mythology, are said to be represented by the "Moirang Phee Yin" design, called in local language as Yarongphi ('ya' means "tooth," 'rong' means "long"), which is woven over the traditional Moirang Phee fabric. This motif, which is woven sequentially on the longitudinal border of the fabric woven during the primary stage, has a sharp edge at the highest point and is arranged in varied steps on the longitudinal border of the fabric woven during the primary stage to give the saree an artistic aspect. The triangular shaped design elongates in odd numbers of steps (such as 3, 5, 9, 11, and so on) towards the middle of the saree on which it is woven, and is parallel to the weft threads.

LEIRUM PHEE

In terms of true handloom weaving, Leirum is one of the most revered traditional designs. When a Leirum pattern cloth is given to someone, it is thought to represent the Meitei tribal community's highest admiration and respect.

The parents must gift their daughter with Leirum Phee, which is an important customary component of Meitei marriage. The bride must carry Leirum Phee, a coarse cotton, to the bridegroom's home. The bridegroom's pillow and mattress are traditionally wrapped in Leirum-phee.

However, the Leirum design has been seen on a variety of garments, including sarees, over the years.

The classic design of the Leirum consists of red, black, and white stripes. Because the white rows are in the centre, separated by short black lines, the opposite sides alternate between black and red rows. The black rows appear to be little black and white boxes arranged in a chess board layout.

Demand for saris, shawls, bedcovers, bedsheets, women's three-piece clothing, scarves, and bags rises in the run-up to Eid.

Women were spotted making clothing and handloom items to suit demand during a recent visit to Lamabazar and Mashimpur in Sylhet city, as well as Kamalganj and Sreemangal upazilas in Moulvibazar.

According to traders, a sari costs between Tk 1200 and Tk 6,500; an orna (long scarf) costs between Tk 850 and Tk 1,800; a gamchha (long, thin cotton clothing with a plaid pattern) costs between Tk 850 and Tk 1,700; a shawl costs between Tk 1,100 and Tk 2,000; a muffler costs between Tk 400 and Tk 600; and a bag cost between Tk

Ethnic Community Development Organisation (ECDO) has been training Manipuri women on how to weave and get orders for their items to help them.

Manipuri sarees from the eastern region are in demand both domestically and abroad. The Manipuri handloom sares play an important role in the national and local economies of Bangladesh. Many local and regional governments encourage the usage of ethnic Manipuri sarees because they appear to aid economic development. Manipuri sarees benefit communities, particularly in terms of economic development, and they aid in identifying the difficulties that come with certain sectors.



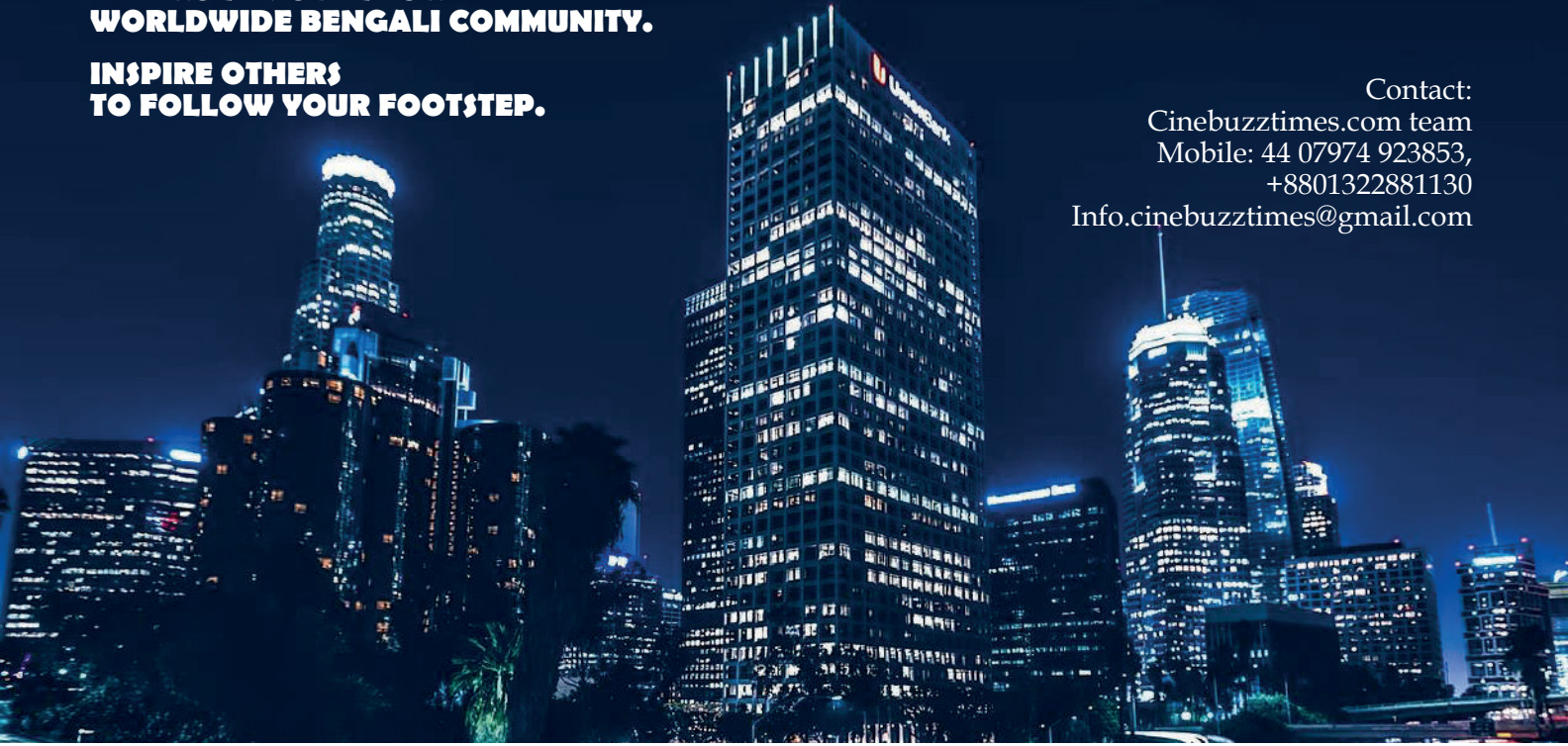
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