



Kabi Nazrul Smriti Kendra at Kazir Shimla in Trishal, Mymensingh.

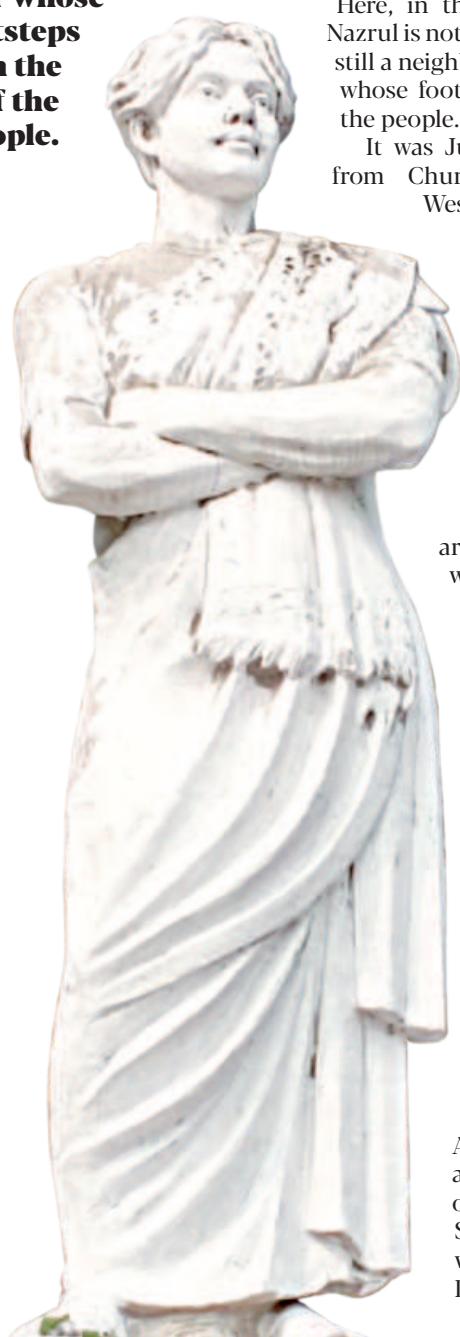


A cot, once used by Kazi Nazrul Islam, is preserved at the Kabi Nazrul Smriti Kendra in Kazir Shimla, Trishal, Mymensingh.

Where Nazrul's flute STILL ECHOES

Trishal remembers the national poet not just as a legend, but also as the boy who once walked its dusty paths with a flute in hand

Here, in this stretch of rural Bengal, Nazrul is not a distant national icon. He is still a neighbour, a schoolboy, a dreamer whose footsteps echo in the hearts of the people.



A statue of Kazi Nazrul Islam on the campus of Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University in Trishal, Mymensingh.

AMINUL ISLAM, Mymensingh

In the quiet corners of Trishal, Mymensingh, the spirit of Kazi Nazrul Islam lingers -- not just in memory, but in rhythm of rustling leaves, in the dust-laden paths of Namapara and Kazir Shimla, and in the whispers of an old banyan tree beneath which a young boy once played his flute.

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It was June 1913. A 14-year-old boy from Churulia village in Burdwan, West Bengal, arrived at Kazir Shimla in Trishal. Taken in by police sub-inspector Kazi Rafizullah, the boy had no idea that his name -- Kazi Nazrul Islam -- would one day become synonymous with rebellion, resilience, and revolutionary verse in Bengal and beyond.

The memories of Nazrul are still alive among us. When we see the banyan tree on the Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University (JKKNIU) campus, we feel as if the boy is still there, playing his mesmerising flute," said Abdur Rahman, a resident of Namapara village, his eyes fixed on the leafy silhouette.

Though Nazrul stayed in Trishal for only about a year, his impact on the area has outlasted lifetimes. The local folklore around his time here has become part of the cultural identity of the region.

According to Rashedul Anam, a Nazrul researcher and additional director of the Institute of Nazrul Studies at JKKNIU, the poet was admitted to class VI at Darirampur High School, now known as Nazrul Academy, where Bipin Chandra Chakraborty served as headteacher.

Back then, the journey from Kazir Shimla to the school was long and unforgiving -- nearly six miles without any proper roads. Recognising the hardship, Nazrul moved to Namapara, nearer to his school, and stayed at the home of Bechutia Bepari. Several set out to find him, but Nazrul had already left. The letter, unfortunately, was never preserved.

"He would often stop under the banyan tree on his way to class and play his flute,"

said Anam. "That sound has become part of our collective imagination."

Nazrul's presence left an indelible impression on the villagers. He was widely known for his engaging "Punthi" recitations (a traditional form of poetic storytelling) and his remarkable command of the flute. His music would often drift through the village, making him a beloved figure even as a teenager.

In his book *Nazrul Jiboner Trishal Addhay*, Anam recounts how Nazrul's English teacher, Mohim Chandra Khasnabish, remembered him as "a quiet and absent-minded boy" -- a stark contrast to the charisma he displayed on stage during the school's cultural events. There, Nazrul would dazzle with dramatic recitations of Rabindranath Tagore's "Dui Bigha Jomi" and "Puratan Bhritya," earning awards for both.

left Trishal physically, but he never really left," said Nagarbashi Barman, head of the Fine Arts Department at JKKNIU. "His soul is in our soil."

That legacy would later take institutional form. In 2005, the foundation stone for the Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University was laid in Namapara, bringing the poet back, symbolically, to where his intellectual and emotional blossoming first began. The university officially began academic activities on June 3, 2007, with three departments under the Faculty of Arts -- Bangla Language and Literature, English Language and Literature, and Music -- and one under the Faculty of Science and Engineering.

Today, JKKNIU is the only public university named after the national poet. Located 22 kilometres from Mymensingh city, the institution now has 25 departments and 10,809

two Nazrul Smriti Kendras at Kazir Shimla and Namapara. Established in 2003 by the Department of Archaeology, the centres contain a modest but significant collection of memorabilia: handwritten manuscripts in Bengali, English, Hindi, and Urdu; rare photographs; a simple cot; and original gramophone records released by His Masters Voice.

However, the centres have not been updated in over two decades. As a result, the number of visitors has steadily declined. "It's monotonous to see the same items year after year," said Kazi Nayeem Ahmed, a recent visitor.

According to Kazi Abu Sayem, a local youth, only 15 to 20 people visit daily.

The accompanying libraries also show signs of neglect.

"Books by Nazrul are available, but we need more diversity -- other authors, perspectives, new scholarship," said Sahana Akter, a local college student.

Akhtaruzzaman Mondol, assistant director (in charge) of the centres, acknowledged the issue. "The National Museum and the Nazrul Institute in Dhaka have rich collections. If those were shared with us, we could improve the experience for visitors here."

Still, the centres serve as cultural anchors, hosting music courses and commemorating Nazrul's birth and death anniversaries, alongside other national days. These events rekindle public interest and keep Nazrul relevant for new generations.

The poet's birth anniversary today, for instance, is marked with three-day celebrations jointly organised by the Mymensingh District

Administration, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, and JKKNIU.

Seminars, cultural programmes, book fairs, a Nazrul Mela, and photo exhibitions create a vibrant tribute to the rebel poet. Darirampur and the JKKNIU campus come alive with music, verse, and memories.

The people of Kazir Shimla and Namapara still feel an intense pride in their connection with Nazrul. "We feel honoured that Nazrul first came to Bangladesh through our Kazir Shimla," said Kazi Abul Kashem, grandson of Rafizullah.

"His presence has glorified us," echoed Abu Yusuf Dulal, a fifth-generation descendant of Bechutia Bepari.

Both families have called on the government to take stronger measures to preserve the memories and physical traces of the poet's youth.

"There is a sense that Nazrul's flute never truly fell silent. Even now, when the wind brushes through the leaves of the banyan tree, some say they can hear a faint melody -- a reminder that the boy who once wandered through these fields with a head full of verses and a heart full of dreams never truly left," said Dulal.

Here in Trishal, Kazi Nazrul Islam lives on -- in the landscape, in the people, and in the lingering notes of a flute that still echoes through time.



The Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University (JKKNIU) campus at Namapara-Battala, Trishal, Mymensingh.



An iconic photo of Kazi Nazrul Islam playing his flute.