Received: 11 September 2023, Accepted: 15 November 2023

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33182/rr.vx9il.38

# AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF URDU SHORT STORY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ROMANTIC LITERARY MOVEMENT

### **Dr.Shabbir Hussain**

Department of Urdu, University of Education, Lahore

### Dr. Nasreen Amin

**Qurtuba University Peshawar** 

### Qamar Abbas Alvi

Department of Urdu, University of Jhang

#### Muhammad Adnan

IMCB F-8/4 Islamabad

#### Dr.Muhammad Rahman

Department of Urdu, Hazara University Mansehra

## Saima Sajjad

## PhD Urdu Scholar, Department of Urdu, Northern University Nowshera

# **Corresponding Authors:**

### Dr.Shabbir Hussain

Department of Urdu, University of Education, Lahore shabbier.hussain@ue.edu.pk

### Muhammad Adnan

IMCB F-8/4 Islamabad, adnansaroya145@gmail.com

#### **ABSTRACT**

The Urdu short story assumed a different colors from the beginning. The reason is that it is derived from the West. When Rashid-ul-khairi Wrote the first story "Naseer aour Khadija". it was the beginning of Urdu short stories. After that, Sajjad Haider Yeldram also translated Turkish short stories and wrote many stories himself. Later, Prem Chand also wrote short stories. His stories were initially of romantic style, but Later on he became associated with the progressive literary movement. Sajjad Haider yeldram is considered to be the first romantic fiction writer of Urdu fiction.

Later on many other writers of short stories also joined. It includes Qazi Abdul Ghaffar, Hijab Imtiaz Ali, Niaz Fateh Poori, Manoon Gorakh poori and Khaliqi Dehelvi etc..

Volume: 9, No: 1, 2024 ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

**KEY WORDS**: Urdu short story, Rashid-ul-khairi, "Naseer aour Khadija", Sajjad Haider Yeldram, Turkish short stories, Prem Chand, Qazi Abdul Ghaffar, Hijab Imtiaz Ali, Niaz Fateh Poori, Manoon Gorakh poori Khaliqi Dehelvi..

## **INTRODUCTION**

It was the good fortune of Urdu fiction literature that it was influenced by powerful tendencies like romance and realism from the very beginning. Although in a way it also creates an atmosphere of comparison. But due to these trends, Urdu Short story developed very quickly and reached the goals that could not be reached by any other genre.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Dr. Anwar Ahmad writes about why and how the romantic trend started in Urdu Short story:

''ایک منطقہ رومان کا تھا جہاں خواب و خیال اپنی رنگینیاں بکھیرتے اور شرینیاں باثتے دکھائی دیتے ہیں یہاں فرد اپنی ذہنی و جذباتی آزا ی اور فطری مسرت کی حفاظت کے لیے کوشاں دکھائی دیتا ہے ۔ جو حقیقی دُنیا میں پارہ پارہ ہو رہی تھی اس دائرے میں ماور ائیت ، جنسی و نفسیاتی شعور کی لپک اور انفرادیت کا زعم گونجتا دکھائی دیتا ہے۔''(1)

The main identity of romantic fiction is that in this fictional system, the passion of love seems to dominate all the emotions of life. And from the memories of the past, happiness and the dynamism of life are extracted. Hijab Imtiaz Ali's fictions, the human being seems to be a victim of the past. But overall his outlook on life and affairs is optimistic. She draws joy and energy from the past to shape the present and plan for the future. In the fictions of Hijab and Sajjad Ansari, such people are often seen, although the one-sidedness of the life of the characters of romantic fiction is sometimes shocking because they are not familiar with any harsh reality of life, but despite this, his there are so many colors and so much variety that the reader starts to live with this.

### 1. Sajjad Haider Yeldrim:

Undoubtedly, the most important name among romantic fiction writers is Sajjad Haider Yeldirim. The man found in the short stories of Sajjad Haider Yeldiram has the same characteristics that are characteristic of the characters of the romantic short stories. Although Sajjad Haydar Yeldirim has presented these characters in his short stories who are neither kings, princes, princesses nor noble people who are forced to live below the poverty level and Dr. Firdous Anwar Qazi writes about the characters in their short stories who have a lot of ugly aspects of life:

"سجاد حیدر یادرم نے زندگی کے جس رخ کی نمایندگی کی ہے وہ کسی حد تک کلاسیکی روایت کا حامل تھا ۔ ملوکیت ختم ہو چکی تھی ۔ اس کی جذباتی زندگی کو یلارم نے افسانوں کے ذریعے پیش کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے ۔ انھوں نے جن لوگوں کی نمایندگی کی ہے وہ یقیناً عام لوگ نہیں تھے ۔ وہ غریب کسان ، مزدر ، یا سخت محنت کرنے والے بھی نہیں تھے بل کہ ایسے لوگ تھے جن کے اقتصادی مسائل زیادہ اُلجھے ہوئے نہیں تھے ۔ ان کی زندگی میں ٹھہراؤ اور سکون آ چلا تھا اور اب وہ محبت کے سفینوں پر سوار ہو کر نئے جزیروں کی تلاش میں نکلنا چاہتے تھے۔ "(2)

Volume: 9, No: 1, 2024 ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

As the fictional characters of Sajjad Haider Yeldrim do not have any kind of material or economic problems, that is why they are wandering for the purification of their instinctive passion i.e. "love". In other words, we can say that the man of Yeldirim's short stories is a captive of instinct. The study of "Kharistan wa Gulistan" is important in this regard. It is this myth that becomes the central identity reference of Yeldırım's Romantic art. Although this myth is not entirely naturalistic, Yeldırım has incorporated the habits and psychology of the local characters to such an extent that it is now almost naturalistic. Its main characters include Khara and Nasreen Nosh, while Badhe's role is also very important. Briefly, the story goes like this: Khara, who grew up in the forests and is accustomed to hardships, feels something lacking in his early youth and goes to Budha to find out the reason for this restlessness. Knowing the problem, he introduces her to a woman and explains what a woman is, why she is important to a man, etc. Finally, one day, Khara meets Nasreen Nosh, and kisses her eagerly. There is a natural need for both. The writer has tried to give an evolutionary shape to the story by using the artistic quality of dialogue writing between the two characters i.e. Badhe and Khara. It is there that the subject of these two characters has become the woman or the passion of love has been talked about. At one point, while talking about the woman, the conversation between the two characters takes the following direction.

In Yeldırım's story, the dialogue between the main character "Khara" and Badhe is worth mentioning:

When the Khara's affection increases, it increases its visits to the Buddha, because what the Buddha tells about the woman leads to the purification of the Khara to a great extent, and hearing the mention of the woman from the mouth of the experienced Buddha. There is a special kind of satisfaction. This Buddha is in a way his counselor in love, a counselor who is very experienced and who has a complete understanding of all his psychological and physical needs and asks him:

Seen in this way, not only the main character of this story "Khara" is a captive of the passion of love, but Budha is also overwhelmed by the passion of love. He talks about this experience as if he believes that without the experience of love, a person's life is wasted.

On the other hand, when Nasreen kills Nosh Khara by mistake, Sajjad Haider Yeldiram describes the situation as follows:

January, 2024 Volume: 9, No: 1, 2024

ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

When Khara and Nasreen Nosh meet and Khara kisses Nasreen Nosh's lips, Nasreen Nosh also feels a delightful feeling of a man's touch and remembers her mother's advice to protect her from men. Wanted This situation has been described by Sajjad Haider Yeldiram as follows:

"اب نسرین نو ش ہزار طرح سے خاراکو سمجھاناچاہتی ہے کہ ماں آئے گی تو تجھ پر بہت خفا ہوگی ۔ جا جہاں سے آیا ہے ۔ وہاں بھاگ جا لیکن خارا نہ سمجھتا تھا نہ سمجھنے کی کوشش کرتا تھا آخر عاجز ہو کر نسرین نوش رونے لگی اور آنسو اس کے رخساروں سے ڈھلک کر زمین پر کرنے لگے ۔ 
$$(6)$$

It is very clear from the above quote that Nasreen Nosh has also been overwhelmed by the passion of love. And she has also finished the resistance and started the journey of surrender. She personally does not think bad meeting Khara, rather she is afraid of her mother's visit.

At the end of the story, when Khara tells Budha about this meeting, he begins to shake with joy. Budha gets psychological and emotional satisfaction after hearing the meeting between Khara and Nasreen Nosh.

"Sodaye Sangin" is another short story of Yeldirim, in which the elements of romanticism are fully visible. The main character of Sajjad Haider Yeldirim's short story "Sodaye Sangin" is Farmers who is also seems to be a captive of this instinct. Colors are the focal point. About the woman is as follows:

"زندگی میں سے موسیقی اور شعر ، پھول اور روشنی پھر ان سب کا مجموعہ ان سب کاماحاصل عورت کو نکال ڈالو ، پھر دیکھیں کیوں کر دنیا میں زندہ رہنے کی قوت اپنے میں پاتے ہو ۔"
$$^{(7)}$$

Faramers is so overwhelmed by the passion of love that when the girl he loves so much leaves him, his perspective on the world is distorted because he loves that girl so much and that one girl is his only future. Imagines the universe. This young man is very emotional about love.

The atmosphere of this story is also that the image of a person who is living with the support of love and its accessories is seen here. Without love, his life is no less than the life of a graveyard.

## 2. Qazi Abdul Ghaffar:

Qazi Abdul Ghaffar is also a representative fiction writer from Yeldrım's school of thought. Although there is no concrete story with them, but despite this, the effect of their legends is pleasant. In most of his legends, some moral lesson is hidden. This morality was not given in a spot manner or by sloganeering, rather, technical requirements have been kept in mind even during this moral lesson.

Explaining the difference between the romanticism of Qazi Abdul Ghaffar and the romanticism of Sajjad Haider Yeldrim, Dr. Ferdous Anwar Qazi writes:

ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

"قاضی عبدالغفار کا بیان تیکھا ، موثر اور کسی حد تک سفاک ہے ۔ وہ مزاج کے اعتبار سے رومانی ہیں لیکن ان کی رومانیت یلدرم اور نیاز فتح پوری کی رومانیت بیں۔ سے مختلف ہے یہ دونوں رومان سے ذہنی آسودگی اور روحانی نشہ پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ زور ِ حقیقت سے فرار ان کا مقصد نظر آتا ہے جب کہ قاضی عبدالغفار کا رومان کسی نہ کسی تلخ حقیقت کی طر ف لے جانے کا سبب بنتا ہے ۔ قاضی عبدالغفار کا رومان بالعموم ذہن سے جسم اور جسم سے ذہن میں ہی گردش کرتا ہے ۔ قاضی صاحب کا طرزِ تحریر ہے باک ، گرہ کشا ، تیز طراز ،دل کش مگر اس کے ساتھ صاحب کا طرزِ تحریر بے باک ، گرہ کشا ، تیز طراز ،دل کش مگر اس کے ساتھ

In his short stories collection "Teen paisay ki chokri" there are many stories that are closer to realism, but the tendency is towards romanticism. About Qazi Abdul Ghaffar's aestheticism, idealism and romanticism, Dr. Muhammad Hasan writes:

His most famous story is "Teen paisay ki chokri". Dr. Firdous Anwar Qazi says about this story.

''اس افسانے کی فضا اور ماحول خاصی حد تک یلدرم اور بالخصوص نیاز فتح پوری سے متاثر ہے ۔ کردار داستان کی طرح بادشاہ ، ملکہ محافظ کے کپتان ، شاہی خواص ، چوبدار وغیرہ ہیں ۔ اور کہانی کی ابتدا بھی ہندوستان سے دور دراز کسی عظیم الشان ملک کے دار سلطنت میں ہوتی ہے ۔ اس کہانی کا تعلق حال کی بجائے ماضی سے زیادہ علیحدہ ہے۔''(10)

"Teen paisay ki chokri" tells the story of a character who reaches a high position after the deprivations of life, then takes revenge for his past deprivations from other innocent people who are His subjects are. Queen Theodora is the main character of this story who has seen a lot of deprivation in life. When she becomes the queen, under a ritual, none of her subjects. She invites a young man to the palace by pretending to be a wasal, then kills him and throws him in the river that flows by the palace.

If we examine the main character of this story, a picture emerges of a person who is looking for love and is overwhelmed by the passion of love. In the legend, when a mansabdar behind the royal carriage threw flowers at him inviting him to come to the palace, he was very surprised and happy. Qazi Abdul Ghaffar writes the situation of meeting of Queen Theodora and Esqif as under.

''وہ سب جنت کاایک تخیل تھا جس کو اسقیف نے آج اپنی عمر میں پہلی دفعہ اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا۔ ریشم کے پردوں کی آڑ سے اس دھندلی روشنی میں ملکہ نے اشارہ کیا کمرہ کے سکون کامل میں قالینوں پر اسقیف کے قدموں کی آواز گم تھی و ادب کے ساتھ آگے بڑھا اور اس نے ملکہ تھیوڈ ورا کا آغوش محبت اپنے لیے کھلا ہوا پایا۔''(11)

After this scene, Qazi Abdul Ghaffar narrates the situation after the meeting of Malika and Esqif, in which the picture of a man who finds himself overwhelmed by the instinct of love and the desire of his mouth and becomes overwhelmed to such an extent is revealed. That he is unaware of his fate.

January, 2024 Volume: 9, No: 1, 2024 ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

نظر یں نیچی کیے ہوئے ملکہ نے فرمایا:  $نظر یں نیچی کیے ہوئے ملکہ نے فرمایا: اسقیف کے جسم میں ایک عجیب لرزش ، ایک عجیب سنسناہٹ تھی جو آج سے پہلے اس نے کبھی محسوس نہ کی تھی وہ ابھی تک ملکہ کے آغوش کی مستیوں سے مخمور تھا اس کا دل دھڑک رہا تھا ۔ جب اس نےکہا : پھر کبھی ملاقات نصیب ہو گی <math>^{9}$  ،  $^{(21)}$ 

In this story, the character of the queen is a character with the psychology of a killer. This is a character who gets a special kind of inner satisfaction from killing people, but Theodora's specialty is that she invites people to the palace and kills them. This last mentioned young visitor met the same fate is evident from the last paragraph of the fable:

In fact, Queen Theodora suffered a lot of deprivation before becoming a queen and lived a life of defeat, so the idea of living a defeated person's life also comes to the fore. Qazi Sahib's story "Deputy Sahib ka kutta" is the story of a police officer who does not respect ordinary men as human beings, but considers Deputy Sahib's dog better than humans. This myth is close to realistic fiction. In this story, we have to relate to an eternally noble person who does not feel ashamed to flatter an officer who is superior to him and wants to keep the people who are inferior to him in social respect. Qazi Abdul Ghaffar in his short story "Suragh Rasan" has also narrated the story of a police officer who considers only his opinion as final and in the end he has to eat it.

### 3. Hijab Imtiaz Ali:

Hijab Imtiaz Ali's style of writing is very daring. Although the enchantment of poetic language works its magic for her, but most of all, the atmosphere creates romanticism in their short stories, which she establish. The magic of her style is the confluence of the beautiful memories of the past and the serious memories of the present. Most of the Hijab short stories are written in "Seigha Wahid Mutakallam". Commenting on his legends, Dr. Muhammad Hassan writes:

"حجاب امتیاز علی کی شعریت اس سے بھی زیادہ آراستہ اور ماورائی ہے لیکن اس میں فلسفہ کی ثقابت اور عالمانہ ثقابت کی بجائے جذبات کی فراوانی اور حسن معلوم کی دل کشی ہے جو بڑے خوب صورت اور متاثر کن مناظر میں سجائے گئے ہیں ۔ ان کی دنیا بادِ جنوب کے پھولوں سے سجی ہے ۔ جہاں نیلا آسمان مہربان ہے ۔ سمندر کے سینے باد با نوں کا خیر مقدم کرتے ہیں اور زندگی محبت کی خلش اور فراق کے درد کے سوا ہر طرح کی کلفت سے بری ہے۔"(14)

Although Hijab Imtiaz Ali wrote a romantic short stories, this was not one-sided. Her topics are very diverse. Her lyricism, fame and style have made her short stories best of the best.

About her style and fictional themes, Dr. Anwar Ahmad writes:

"مناظرِ فطرت کے رنگو ں میں لطیف انسانی ، محسوسات کی تجسیم آسیب زده اور ملول تنہائی یا ویرانی ، غیر معمولی کی تلاش ، وحشت ناک متخیلہ کا سفر نامہ ، آسودگی سے متعلق بالائی طبقے کی امنگیں اور خواب ، محبت کی ماورائیت اور

January, 2024 Volume: 9, No: 1, 2024

ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

نفسیاتِ انسانی سے گہرا شغف حجاب کی تحریروں کے مطالعے سے ان کے موضوعات اور فضا سے متعلق فوری طور یہ ہی اثرات ابھر تے ہیں۔ حجاب کے افسانوں کا عمومی زندگی سے کوئی بھی تعلق نہیں اور معلو م اسباب کی بنیاد پر پر تعلق ہو بھی نہیں سکتا کیوں کہ سرسراتے ریشمی پردوں سے گزر کر پوکلپٹس اور صنوبر کو چھوکر آنے والی ہوا کا وہ شیدائی نہیں ہو سکتا جو سیاسی غلامی ، معاشی استحصال اور سماجی تذلیل کا شکار ہو۔"(15)

Memories of the past are very involved in her fiction. The characters of some of his fictions seem to live simultaneously in the past and present. All these characters are bathed in heavy rain of love. And also eager to absorb more drops of love.

Hijab Imtiaz Ali's story "Sanobar kay Saaye" is a complete romantic story in this regard. In this story, Hijab has shown great artistry in describing the scenery and the elements of nature. See an excerpt:

"منظر بدتریج وارفتہ ہو رہا تھا۔ ہواؤں میں نکہت بڑھ رہی تھی ۔ پانی کی چھوٹی چھوٹی لہروں کی آواز پر شبد ہوتا تھا جیسے دور خواب کے جزیرے میں پانی برس رہا ہے ۔ فطرت اپنی بے ساختہ رعنائیوں کا دامن پھیلائے ہمارے سامنے تھی ۔ سیدھے اور تناور صنوبر جیسے دم بخور کھڑے تھے اور ان کے درمیان سے کہیں پھولوں سے ڈھنپی ہوئی دھلوانیں نظر آئیں ۔ کہیں افق کے سحاب پاروں میں کھوئے ہوئے کہسار ۔ "(16)

This story is narrated by an old sailor. Flashback technique has been used in the story. The story revolves around an old man who is very much in love with his beloved; but he kills him on the basis of a false suspicion. Later, he regrets a lot, so he spends the rest of his life in the memory of his beloved in a cypress tree near her grave. The whole atmosphere of the story is full of love and emotions. In this story, one feels that he is a passive character of the lover and is not active, and because of the intensity of love, he is more emotional and that character is overwhelmed by emotions.

Here is a quote in which the main character is expressing his feelings:

''میری بیوی اس رات کاسنی گلاب اپنے بالوں میں نہ سنوار سکی ۔ ہمارا گھر بے وقوفی اور جلد بازی کے ہاتھوں تباہ ہو گیا ۔ آج اس قصے کو ستر سال ہو گئے مگر میں اپنی غلطوں پر نادم اس مٹی کی پرستش کر رہا ہوں جس میں ان صنوبر کے سایوں تلے میری محبت دفن ہے ۔''(17)

"Sookhay Pattay" is also a short story of the style that is particularly characteristic of Hijab Imtiaz Ali, i.e. the characters feel comfortable in the past and the special atmosphere of the short story in which the style of hijab seems to show its individual image.

The two main characters of this story are a woman named "Zetoon" and a man named "Ahmed" who are very old. After a long time, they come to a place where they have spent the beautiful days of their lives. Now he has become a patient and is counting the days of his life. Doctors tell them that they only have a few months left to live, so they decide to spend a few months in this place. Where they have seen the abundant and heart-warming springs of love. We see the characters of the same story as the traditional characters of Hijab in that they themselves get light for life and

January, 2024 Volume: 9, No: 1, 2024 ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

strength to live from the memories of the past. Hijab Imtiaz Ali described an attempt to make the present comfortable by drawing strength from the past:

These two characters consider the present as the past and start living in it and the situation comes to this point that:

```
''جب اس نے نظر اُٹھا کر سامنے دیکھا تو کنوئیں کی بیری اسے ماضی میں گھسیٹ کر لے گئی اور اس کی زبان سے بے ساختہ نکلا ۔۔۔امجد زیتون بوکھلا کر ادھر اُدھر جھاڑیوں دیکھنے لگی ۔ سامنے کنوئیں کے پاس بیری کی جھاڑیوں میں تلے ایک دس بارہ سال کالڑکا جھک جھک کر سر چن رہا تھا ۔ بارے بو گئے ہو 'کس امجد کو پکار رہے ہو احمد چونک سا پڑا ۔ ذرا شرمندہ ہو کر بولا میں سچ مچ میں سودائی ہوں۔ "(19)
```

In this fiction, the author's own view on memory and the past is also clear, which plays an important role in the psychological formation of her characters. Hijab Imtiaz Ali writes in this regard

A Novel of Hijab Imtiaz Ali "Woh Bahareen Yeh Khazain" is also a strong proof of our point that one of the biggest problems of Romantic fiction is pastism. Hijab's characters are especially captives of the past. The beautiful memories of the past are a big problem for the fictional character of Hijab Imtiaz. She strengthens her present and future with these memories. In this regard, her legend Novel "Woh Baharin Yeh Khazain" has a special significance. The technique of this Story is that the protagonist takes the past as a metaphor for spring and the present as a metaphor for autumn. At one point, Hijab describes her mental confusion as follows:

$$``وہ اس سمے کو سمجھنے سے قاصر تھی کہ انسانی ذہن کے لیے اس کا حال اثنا ہے کیف اور غیر دل چسپ کیوں ہوتا ہے ؟ اور ماضی میں جاکر یہی چیز اتنی دل کش اور اتنی جمیل کیوں کر بن جاتی ہے ۔  $``(21)$$$

This legendary novel is the story of a boy who one day remembers his past, not only the past but also all the good and bad memories associated with the past. Now he is in such a condition that he sees all the serious memories as beautiful. For some time his past appears in front of him as present and then becomes past. At the end of this story, Hijab Imtiaz Ali writes:

```
"اس کے ہونٹوں پر ایک نالہ تھا ، آہ ماضی حال بن کر آیا اور میں نے اس کی قدر نہ کی وہ پھر ماضی بن گیا اور میں سر دھنتی رہ گئی ۔ اسے عشق رفتہ! اے محروم محدت! "(22)
```

Hijab Imtiaz Ali's fiction "Rah Guzar" is the story of a young man who leaves his beloved in a state of illness and returns after a long time. Although this character loves his beloved very much, he does not want to face the harsh reality of seeing her dying of a serious illness when the doctors tell about Laila that it is more and more. She will be able to live for three months, but he leaves her a month before and Laila's condition worsens and he runs away leaving her forever. Hijab Imtiaz Ali describes this situation as follows:

''جب وہ دیے پاؤں اس کی خواب گاہ میں داخل ہوا وہ غنودگی کے عالم میں پڑی تھی ۔ اس نے جھک کر اس پر ایک الوداعی نظر ڈالی اور آخری فقرے کہے ۔ 
$$(23)$$

Although apparently, in this situation, the main character leaving his beloved, indicates his unfaithfulness, but the other side is that we cannot see someone who is so dear to us die. The main character of this story has taken this self-deception. On his return, he comes to the cemetery of the same village and reads the names on the inscriptions of the graves. Laila calls Laila in a loud voice and luckily she is still alive.

### 4. Niaz Fateh Poori:

Like Hijab Imtiaz Ali, Niaz Fateh Poori is also a great bearer of the Romantic Movement. The structure and atmosphere of Niaz's story is very similar to Yeldirim. Niaz Fateh poori, unlike Hijab Imtiaz Ali, wants to draw light and happiness from the present moment. The atmosphere of Niaz Fateh Poori's short stories is mostly legendary and romantic. Dr. Muhammad Alam Khan writes about the romanticism found in his fiction:

"اردو افسانہ میں رومانی میلانا ت کو فروغ دینے میں نیاز کا نام سر ِ فہرست ہے ۔ وہ بنیادی طور پر رومان پرست اور جمال پرست ہیں ۔ ان کے افسانے سر سبز و شاداب فضا میں جنم لیتے ہیں۔"(
$$^{(24)}$$

Niaz's short story "Cupid and saiki" has also been seen by Dr. Qazi Abid in terms of mythology. Regarding this legend, he says:

Niaz's fiction "Cupid and saiki" has also been seen by Dr. Qazi Abid in terms of mythology. He says about this myth-Niaz Fatehpuri also sees love as an instinctive and natural value and there is also a tendency to see the opposite gender from an idealistic point of view. For example, see a quote from his fiction "Musawir-i-Farshta" in which a woman is presented as an ideal figure and the concept of a woman is once a wonderful entity.

''مگر اے عورت تو فرشتوں اور حوروں کی نگاہ میں خواہ کچھ ہی ہو ، لیکن ہمیں تو تیری فطرت و خلقت پر ستش پر مجبور کرتی ہے ۔ آہ تجھے اپنی آفرینش کا حال معلوم نہیں مگر ہم جانتے ہیں تیرے خمیر میں کتنی خوشبو ، کتنی رنگینیاں ، کتنی نزاکتیں شامل ہیں۔''(26)

Volume: 9, No: 1, 2024 ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

In this story of Niaz Fatehpoori, two types of characters are seen, one who is seen from an ideal point of view i.e. male character and another one who is seen from an ideal point of view i.e. the role of a woman.

In "Cupid and Saiki" we see that Saiki, despite being very beautiful and empowered, seems to be captured by the instinct of love. When his eighteenth year is passed and no relationship can be liked for him, then his condition is as follows:

Similarly, when Cupid's mother Venus tells her son to hunt down Saiki because Cupid is a master of tact and has won the hearts of many girls; But when he sees Saiki, instead of hunting, he himself becomes a victim and his condition is described by Niaz like this:

In Niaz Fateh Poori's Short story "Susti", there is a good combination of romance and reality. The main character of this story is the idea that love is a life-giving passion. Here the characterization is realism like fiction and the material of the Short story is taken from the history of the Rajput kings of India. There are three main characters in this story. Ranjoor Singh, Sushila and Tara Singh are in love with Sushila and Sushila is also in love with Ranjoor but when Sushila comes to know that Tara is madly in love with Ranjoor, she says to Ranjoor that I am sacrificing my love for you to marry Tara. do it.

When Ranjo first went in front of Sushila, his state was like this:

''رنجور سنگھ کا سر چکرایا ، تلوار اس کی آغوش سے نیچے گر گئی۔ صندلی میں جنبش پیدا ہوئی اور احم نگر کا وہ نوجو اب جس نے اس وقت تک تلواروں کی چھاؤں میں پرورشپائی تھی ایک لڑکی کے سامنے اس طرح غش کھا کے گر پڑاجیسے ارنڈ کے خشک پتے درخت کوہوا کا جھونکا زمین پر گرا جاتا ہے۔''(
$$^{(29)}$$

On the other hand, if we look at Tara's character, she recovers due to meeting despite being near death due to separation in love. Love is a passion that dominates death.

When Sushila comes and tells her that Ranjoor has a message for her, her condition is as follows:

All this legend is a song of the greatness of love

### 5. Majnoon Gorakhpoori:

Majnoon Gorakhpoori's name is also of special importance in the context of Romantic Short stories writing. Majnoon's technique of creating fiction is different from all other Romanian fiction writers. Along with the combination of dream and reality, the atmosphere of melancholy and pain

ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

also comes out in his Short stories. Especially in his Short stories collection "Saman Posh" such qualities are often found. All the legends of "Saman Posh" have the same intellectual and artistic mood.

Dr. Muhammad Alam Khan gives an overall opinion about his Short stories and writes:

Commenting on his Short stories, Dr. Muhammad Alam Khan writes:

"اس کے افسانوی مجموعے "سمن پوش" میں حسن و محبت بھی ہے ؛ لیکن درد انگیز فضا بھی پائی جاتی ہے ۔ اس کے تمام افسانوں کا مرکزی کردار "میں" ہے جسے مجنوں گور کھپوری نے بہت حساس دکھایا ہے ۔ 
$$^{(23)}$$

Similarly, Dr. Ferdous Anwar Qazi has also made clear indications towards the dreamy atmosphere and mysticism found in the legends of Majnoon. He sums up the legends of the Majunoon as follows:

Like the rest of the critics, Dr. Muhammad Hasan has also made the subject of Qunotiyat found in the legends of Majnoon. He writes in this regard.

''ایک سچے رومانوی طرح کی انہوں نے قنوطیت کو بڑے شد و مدکے ساتھ اختیار کیا ہے ۔۔۔ ان کے نزدیک زندگی ایک کرب مسلسل ہے جس کے عذاب کو محبت کی سرمدی بشارت وقتی طور پر کم کر دیتی ہے ۔''(
$$^{(86)}$$

The first thing that one notices after reading the legends of Majnoon is that the main characters of most of the legends of Majnoon are not normal. Majnoon Gorakhpoori's fictional man considers love as a great value. In his novel "Saman Posh", the main character "Main" when his beloved makes fun of his loving feelings, he "Main" addresses this beloved in a very philosophical and painful way:

As mentioned earlier, the legendary man of Majnoon considers love as a great value and advice in life. The protagonist of his novel "Hasan Shah" remembers his beloved Saeeda as follows:

Majnoon's concept of love shows the intensity of love as well as self-sacrifice. He writes in one place in his fiction "Mohabbat Ka Jog":

Volume: 9, No: 1, 2024 ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

''میں اس میں محو ہو گیا اور جب تک اس کو دیکھ سکتا تھا دیکھتا رہا جس طرف وہ گئی تھی ۔ آپ اس سے میری از خود رفتگی کا اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں۔ مجھے ایسا محسوس ہوتا تھا کہ وہ میری ساری ہستی کو سمیٹ کر لے گئی ہے ۔ ''(
$$^{(37)}$$
)

In another place in this legend, he writes:

In this story, we are related to such a time. Who sees this universe with the eyes of annihilation every day, he wants to accept this universe as it is, but not to make this universe permanent according to his thoughts. But Yama Sahib is the main character of this story.

The concept of such a person who gives priority to emotions over all other things in his life also arises among the Majnoon. For example, Jameel Jab, the character of his story "Tum Meray Ho" tells Ansari that.

In the same way, in another place in the same legend, we are related to such a person who has love and great value and self-surrender.

### 6.Khaliqi Dehelvi

The name of Khaliqi Dehlevi is worth mentioning after Majnoon. Akhtar Shirani wrote the foreword to Khaliqi Dehlavi's Short Stories collection "Bastan". All the Stories of Khaliqi Dehlvi are very short and purely imaginative. Giving an overall opinion about Khaliqi's imaginative fiction, Dr. Muhammad Hasan writes.

"اس کے ہر لفظ سے ایک خیالی ساتابا خیالی دیناآباد کرنے کا جذبہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے۔ اس کی کوئی تنبیہ نہیں کھڑی جذبہ حقیقی نہیں خلیقی دہلوی کے نزدیک زندگی محبت اور تلاش حسن کے سوا اور کچھ نہیں ۔"
$$^{(42)}$$

Khaliqi's concept of human being is seen in different aspects. First look at an excerpt from his novel "Faasila" in which a man is overwhelmed by the loss of love and he addresses them like this.

January, 2024 Volume: 9, No: 1, 2024 ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

''اس وقت جب کے تو سرشتِ نغمہ ہو کر رقص کرتی ہے تو میں کچھ اس کے لیے نہیں دیکھتا کہ تو رقص کرتی ہے جب کہ مجھے تو کچھ ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ سر شت ِ ذوق ِ نغمہ ِ عالم رقص میں ہے اور ساری دنیا رقص کر درہی ہے۔ پھر تیرے رقص کا اثر میری میں باصرہ کئی چیزیں شمار نہ ہو سکیں تو تعجب ہے کیا۔'(43)

Khaliqi's style is different from all other romantic fiction writers. The concept of such a person comes out in two of Khaliqi's fictions. Which is to love intensely. For example, see a quote.

On the whole, we see that the romantic fiction writers have used the basic requirements of romanticism, i.e. sweet language, to give dynamism to the characters with the help of happy memories of the past. The themes like presentation of more imaginative than material issues have been covered. These fiction writers have kept in mind the instinctive imaginative and emotional requirements of the human being and have succeeded in devising styles accordingly. The name of Yeldırım is important in terms of the direct expression of human instinctive demands, while the name of Hijab Imtiaz Ali, Qazi Abdul Ghaffar is noteworthy in terms of extracting light and dynamism of life from the memories of the past. It was also different that this fiction was less related to the ground problems while the realist fiction is mainly concerned with the ground problems. Expanded the stylistic sphere of Short Story.

# **REFERENCES**

- 1.Dr. Anwar Ahmed, Urdu Afsana, Aik Sadi ka Qissa, Multan, Kitab Nagar, 2017, p: 27
- 2. Dr. Firdous Anwar Qazi, Urdu Afsana Nigari kay Rujhanat, Maktaba Aalia, Lahore, 1999, p. 66
- 3. Sajjad Haider Yildirim, Khyalistan, Al-Waqar Publications, Lahore, 2012, p. 76
- 4.Also, p: 77
- 5.Also, p: 85
- 6.Also, p: 87.
- 7.Also, p: 113.
- .8.Firdous Anwar Qazi, Ph.D Urdu Afsana Nigari kay Rujhanat, Maktaba Aalia, Lahore 1999, p: 167
- 9.Dr.Muhammad Hasan, , Urdu Adab main Romanvi Tehreek, Maktab e Karwan, Multan, 1993, p: 61
- 10. Dr.Firdous Anwar Qazi, Urdu Afsana Nigari kay Rujhanat, Maktaba Aalia, Lahore 1999, p: 136
- 11.Qazi Abdul Ghaffar, Teen Paisa Ki Chowkri, Maktaba e Urdu, Lahore, 1924, p: 60
- 12.Also, p: 21

- 13.Also, p: 22.
- 14. Dr.Muhammad Hasan, , Urdu Adab main Romanvi Tehreek, Maktab e Karwan, Multan, 1993, p. 51
- 15. Dr. Anwar Ahmed, Urdu Afsana, Aik Sadika Qissa, Multan, Kitab Nagar, 2017, p 205
- .16. Hijab Imtiaz Ali ,Sanobar kay Saye, Gulistan aour bhi hain, Educational Publishing House, Delhi, 2008, p 112.
- 17.Also, p: 41
- 18.Also, p: 135
- 19.Also, p: 142
- .2020.Also, p: 136
- 21. Hijab Imtiaz Ali, Wo Baharen, Yeh Khazain, Sang e Meel Publications, Lahore, 1992, p:8
- 22.Also, p: 18
- 23.Also, p: 26
- 24.Dr.Muhammad Alam Khan, Urdu Afsanay main Romanvi Rujhanat, Majlis e Traqi e Adab, Lahore, 2012, p: 219
- 25.Dr.Qazi Abid,, Urdu Afsana aour Asateer,, Majlis e Tragqi e Adab, Lahore, 2009, p: 106
- 26. Niaz Fatehpuri, Nigaristan, Urdu Academy Sindh, Karachi, 1985, p. 18
- 27.Also, p: 38
- 28.Also, p: 42
- 29.Also, p: 205
- 30.Also, p: 221
- 31. Dr.Muhammad Alam Khan, Urdu Afsanay main Romanvi Rujhanat, Majlis e Traqi e Adab, Lahore, 2012, p:257
- 32.Also
- 33. Dr.Firdous Anwar Qazi, Urdu Afsana Nigari kay Rujhanat, Maktaba Aalia, Lahore 1999, p: 82
- 34. Dr. Muhammad Hasan, , Urdu Adab main Romanvi Tehreek, Maktab e Karwan, Multan, 1993, p: 49
- 35. , Majnoon Gorakhpuri , Saman Posh aour Dosray afsanay, Evan Press Gorakhpur, India, 1934, p: 45
- 36.Also, p: 83
- 37.Also, p: 99
- 38.Also, p: 50

# Remittances Review

January, 2024 Volume: 9, No: 1, 2024 ISSN: 2059-6588 (Print) | ISSN: 2059-6596 (Online)

- 39.Also, p: 111
- 40.Also, p: 135
- 41.Also, p: 145
- 42. Dr.Muhammad Hasan, , Urdu Adab main Romanvi Tehreek, Maktab e Karwan, 1993, p. 43
- 43. Khaleqi Dehlavi, Adabistan, Nashif Kana Shahr Aslom, Lahore, 1936, p. 16
- 44.Also, p: 150