

Received: 10 January 2024, Accepted: 15 February 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33282/rr.vx9il.102>

## An Analytical Study of Some Urdu Novels of the 21st Century

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### Abstract

In all the great Urdu novelists of the 21st century, we see rare experiments on every level, and often this process is seen as conscious. The big thing is that when the tradition of a genre becomes more mature, the people of the new age can change this tradition keeping in mind their intellectual and technical insight. The tradition of the Urdu novel has definitely matured enough that new writers can now make changes in it. Novelists of the 21st century have made changes, and they have done so well.

**Key Words** : 21st century , Mustansar Hussain Tararr , “Qurbat e marg main Muhabbat ” , “Bahao ” , “ Raakh ” , Trilogy , “ Qilla Jungi ” , ”Dakia aor Jolaha “ , “Gorab“ Muhammad Ali Dakia ” , “Nataliah” “ Rodeen” “ Kai Chand Thay Sare Aasman “ , ( The great tragedy of Wazeer Begum , ” Mitti Adam Khati Hay ” “ “ Jahanumi Log” “ Ghulam Bagh ” “ Sifr say aik Tak” “ Husn ki Soora te Hall

“Mustaqbil Ka Hall ” ، “Khali Jaghen Pur Karo” ، “Aakhri Sawarian” ، “Dalal ” ، “No lakhi Kothi”

## Literature Review

Now, the way Urdu novel has progressed and the paths it has chosen, it is also becoming a proud genre for Urdu like fiction. The novel of the new century is particularly important in this regard. The themes of the new novel are also new and the styles are also newly discovered. Now novelists have said goodbye to traditional themes. Musharraf Alam Zoqi writes about this new dimension of novel writing:

اس میں شک نہیں کہ ۸۰ء کے بعد اردو ناول کے موضوعات میں بہت حد تک تبدیلی آئی ہے۔ نیا اردو ناول نگار جو خاص کو ۲۰۰۰ء کے بعد سامنے آیا ہے ، وہ نئے تجربے کر رہا ہے اور اس کو مغرب کی طرف دیکھنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ ان میں مستنصر حسین تارڑ جیسے ناول نگار تاریخی ہیں۔ جن کا ناولوں کا سفر تو بہت پہلے شروع ہوا مگر ۲۰۰۰ء کے بعد جو ناول نگار سامنے آئے ، موضوعات کی سطح پر پچھلے ناولوں سے بہت حد تک مختلف نظر آتے ہیں۔ ان میں مرزا اطہر بیگ بھی شامل ہیں جن کا مطالعہ وسیع ہے۔ ساتھ ہی ”غلام باغ“ اور دوسرے ناول اس بات کا شدت سے احساس دلاتے ہیں کہ اردو ناول نگار اب پرانے تجربوں سے نکل کر نئی زمین پر آگیا ہے اور یہ زمین کشادہ بھی ہے اور مضبوط بھی۔“ (۱)

Even in the 21st century, the novel is the most trusted genre in the genre of prose to express the psychological and existential problems of man and the geological and social problems. In this regard, Dr. Iqbal Afaqi writes:

”دور جدید Modernity نے تخلیقی اظہار کے وفور کو راستے فراہم کرنے کے لیے جن اصناف کو چنا ، ان میں سے ناول کی حیثیت سب سے نمایاں ہے۔“ (۲)

## Experience and Topics:

Even if a novelist has broken the intellectual and technical molds of the novel tradition and introduced new technical components, he must have taken care that the literary status of this genre is not doubtful.

In the following we will briefly mention the novelists of Urdu literature who adapted the Urdu novel to the mood of the 21st century.

Among the important novelists of the 21st century, Mustansar Hussain Tarar's name is the one who is special. He became famous for his travelogues, but soon turned to novel writing. Then he were chosen in such a way that the name of the 21st century novelist and mustansar became inseparable. When we take a bird's eye view of his novel writing journey, we see that most of his novels were written in the first decade of the 21st century. In the present century we see his novels. The first novel among them is "Kurbat Murg Mein Mohabbat" which came out in the year 2000, which is a strange novel in terms of story. If we say that Urdu is an addition to the overall narrative assets of the novel, it will be meaningless. The story of this novel revolves around a middle-aged writer and TV man whose wife is dead and his children are married. He himself is near to death, but three women are attracted to him and his life is sprinkled. One of his children is finished with her son. The second and third young women also throw their lives at him. All three women desire intimacy with him, but he is a tourist. The man is shown traveling in a tourist patrol or barge in the hospitality of his Sindhi friend. The sailor's wife with young children also sometimes seeks intimacy with this man, but one day he dies on the boat. Love in Near Death is actually related to two of his novels namely "Bahao" and "Raakh". These three novels together form a Trilogy. Their basic story is that the Ghaghara river would dried up, the Ravi is close to drying up and the Indus will dry up too, but all species migrate to new water bodies and adapt to new environments. Thus, they have created excellent novels by bringing a possible reality into art. After a gap of one year i.e. in 2002, the novel written in the background of the Afghan war "Qilla Jangi" comes to the fore. In which Mujahideen from different regions and speaking different languages are besieged in a fort battle. One of them is a Muslim-American Mujahideen. These people cannot go out without being shot by the Northern Alliance. There is water inside and nothing to eat. There is only one horse that has been positively and negatively affected by the program of slaughtering hunger. There is an unbearable stench in the atmosphere because the horse would have died and the eerie, even horrifying, atmosphere depicted in relation to the dead horse is very effective. The novel ends at a point which is shocking and which the reader cannot forget. Tarar has shed light on the Afghan war from various angles and has provided the reader with material to ponder over these angles.

This novel is a product of the historical facts of the 21st century. In this novel, not only the Afghan-American war is described, but also the revival of the modern imperial system and social system. Tarr has tried to prove that the imperial system is the same only the faces have changed, the imperial ambitions are the same only the methods have changed. Overall, we can say that this novel is a protest against the exploitative forces.

Tarr's next novel published in the 21st century is "Dakia Aur Jolaha". This novel was published in 2005. This novel also gives a sense of innovation in terms of subject matter. In it "Muhammad Ali Dakia" is a mysterious character. Other characters are "Natalia" and "Rudin". Rudin is badly in Love Natalia. She hasn't seen him, but keeps in touch. This is the situation of the three women who are in close love with a middle-aged man. Natalia is in love with a man who is older than her. He is the father of many children but his love is strange. He watched, as if she was being imperceptibly pushed towards him by an unseen force. Whatever the outcome. The madness of a woman which is not visible, but this clause is permanent. Then there is a meeting. She has three children of her own and is in critical condition. She has cancer and seeks divorce from her husband and then finally passes away. Rudin seems troubled by this woman's passionate love. It seems that in a brief closeness to Rudin, he has achieved a nameless happiness and comfort. But in the novel, readers can emerge from the abyss of mysterious desires of a woman in something even more new. In this novel, Dakia and Jolaha seem to tell great but mysterious stories in their own metaphors and meanings. The story of this novel proceeds in a traditional way, but its style and theme seem different from the tradition, which makes it an important novel of the present century. This novel can be called the rise of Tarr Gun in the 21st century. In this novel, all the requirements of the art of the novel have been fulfilled, along with the specific cultural and social issues of this region have also been described in artistic terms. Tarr's 2010 novel is "Khas Wa Khashak Zamany kay". Looking at this novel, we can say that the above mentioned novel is a great creative work in Tarr's novel history. In this novel, the specific cultural, social and political atmosphere of Pakistan has been presented in an artistic way. The canvas of this novel is wider than that of "Raakh" in terms of both time and space. This novel covers the time period from 1930 to 2001. The three novels of about seven and a half hundred

pages are important in terms of characterization, dialogue and a strong grasp of the plot. Be it the friendly relations between Muslims and Sikhs before the establishment of Pakistan or the bloody riots of 1947, all of them have been described very well. Apart from this, the government periods of President Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan, Zia-ul-Haq and Pervez Musharraf and the tragedy of the fall of Dhaka in 1971, the nefarious actions of Yahya Khan and the cowardly behavior of General Niazi, all these events have been skillfully integrated into the plot. . The story of the novel progresses through characters rather than events. This novel is a jungle of colorful and diverse characters. The information given in this novel regarding the psychology, habits, lifestyle and lifestyle of Jat and Sansi is very impressive. The study and use of obsolete and extinct languages and dialects is also commendable. Such an experiment with language is also seen in his old novel "Bahao". Bakht Jahan is the main character of "Khas wa Khashak Zamany". It is a lively character and leaves an impression on the reader. In this novel, Tarar has also taken abuse from the mouths of the characters. For example: Bint Jahan's pillow speech is based on an insult. Through the character of Bakht Jahan, the novelist has depicted the rural culture, inflexible temperament and unchangeable psychology of Punjab. One of the characters in this novel is a continuation of Tarar's characters Pascal (Pyaar Ka Pehla Shahr) and Fakhta regarding their congenital disability. The novel is attributed to the famous Persian Masnavi Goshaar Attar's Birds and New Adam. In the novel, the characters Inam and Shabahat are introduced as symbols of the new Adam.

As far as the attributive words of Attar's birds are concerned, they are also exposed to the reader in his previous novels in Fakhta, Pakheero, Char Marghabiyani and Mor Ke Pukar. At the end of the novel, Shubahat and Inam are passing through the valleys where Fariduddin Attar's birds traveled. This novel is written in Flemish back technique. The new possibilities of word usage, the expansion of the language by the inclusion of different dialects of Panjani in Urdu, the presentation of themes like death and gender in a new way, evoke an era of innovation in this novel.

According to Kishore Naheed:

”مستصر نے پہلے بھی کئی ناول لکھے مگر خس و خاشاک زمانے  
میں زیرہ کی اہر جو محبت کی تلاش اور نئے آدم کے لیے ایک پر امن  
دنیا کی تمنا کہ جہاں کوٹ ستارہ جیسے علاقے میں قرآن اور گرتھ

سب کچھ قابل عزت اور محبت میں ڈوبا ہوا تھا۔ پاکستان میں جہاں تفرقہ پرستی نے گدھ کی طرح ہمارا پیچھا کیا ہوا ہے ، نئے آدم کی تلاش اور اس دنیا کو دوبارہ آباد کرنے کی خواہش ہمیں یہ نوید دینی ہے کہ ابھی لکھنے اور بیان کرنے کو بہت کچھ باقی ہے۔“ (۳)

As if the dominant trend we see in Tarar's novels is new experiments with language. Shamsur Rahman Farooqui's novel "Kai Chand Thay Sar e Asman" is the only novel of its kind and is a milestone in the novel writing of the 21st century. "Kai Chand Thay Sar e Asman" was released in 2002. Shamsur Rahman Farooqui is a modernist and gives more importance to new experiences in fiction, so he has raised the yeast of this novel with the help of documentary technique. Farooqui has reflected the Muslim culture of the nineteenth century in a very beautiful and heartwarming language in his special composition with the help of documents. In this novel, Farooqui has written a lament about the life of Wazir Begum, the mother of the famous poet Dagh Dehlavi, which is called "The Great Tragedy of Wazeer Begum" by critics. This woman married four times, the first being to an Englishman, Marston Black, who was Resident and Honorary Political Agent of Company, and who was the lover of this extremely attractive and doomsday daughter of Yusuf Sainkar of Kashmir, and He was on cue. Coincidentally, he was killed in a riot in Jaipur and this is where Wazir Begum's tragedy began. Marston Black had two children who were taken away, then married a second one to Nawab Shamsuddin Wali Loharo. Then the third and fourth marriage took place. The fourth marriage was with Mirza Fakhro, the son of Bahadur Shah Zafar, he also died. Mirza Dagh was from Nawab Shamsuddin. Those who had not formally married Wazir Begum. He was hanged for plotting the murder of William Fraser. Wazir Begum was also a poet, her mastery of Persian language and poetry and her awareness of Urdu poetry made her an unforgettable personality. This is the reason why Dagh inherited poetry and this creative heritage made Dagh a renowned poet. On the whole, the unique character of this novel is attractive story-telling, beautiful natural and vivid dialogues, heart-felt language, prelude, rise, climax and ending, as well as book knowledge under documentation, including the perfect system of thugs, mushaira concerts and other qualities combine to provide a distinct flavor. According to Mumtaz Ahmad Khan:



”احقر کو یہ ہی معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ شمس الرحمن فاروقی کی ناول میں زبان یا نثر - نثر شور انگیز“ ہے اور گہرائی میں جا کر دیکھنے سے اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ اس میں زندگی کی بصیرت بھی پائی جاتی ہے انسان (Over Ambitions) اور وہ یہ ہے کہ انسان کو ہر ہر لمحے زیادہ کی خواہش نہیں رکھنا چاہیے۔ ٹریجڈی سے ضرور دو چار ہوتا ہے۔۔۔ شمس الرحمن فاروقی نے اس وژن کی تبلیغ نہیں کی لیکن تاثر یہ ہی ابھرتا ہے۔“ (۴)

Nevertheless, the novel is a masterpiece of 21st century fiction, with all kinds of spices. Be it subject matter or language or technical. So in every way it gets a new taste.

Hameed Shahid's short figurative novel "Mitti Adam Khati Hai" was published in 2007. In which Mitti has shown the tragedies born of love with different dimensions and has kept the structure of this novel a little complicated to give the impression that he is a modern artist. So the reader will need to do their own math for understanding. Coincidentally, Shamsur Rahman Farooqui has been encouraging these types of novelists who are in favor of breaking the hierarchy, but in his novel "Kai Chand Thay Sare Aasman" he has presented the best creation without creating the problem of hierarchy. Hameed Shahid has shown the social realism in the background of his novel and has criticized the cruel and disgusting and feudal traditions in the context of millet. This novel has a new experience in terms of style. The story progresses in a traditional narrative style. The protagonist narrates it with the help of memories. The analysis of Pakistani society and the mention of the tragedy of East Pakistan is the subject of this novel. Since Hameed Shahid is a strong supporter of modernism, his novel reflects this trend, but nevertheless there are some things in this novel that do not meet the modernist point of view. At the end of this novel, Hameed Shah evokes a vision, but to understand this vision, the reader has to put a lot of emphasis on the language. This is also an aspect of modern Bait which Hamid Shah takes up in his novel. This novel is also considered as one of the most important novels of the 21st century in terms of innovation.

Shamsur Rehman Farooqui's second novel is "Qabza Zaman". This novel was published in 2011. His technique and body are different from "Kai Chand Thay Sare Asman". Reading this novel, one remembers the incident of Ashab al-Kahf. The main character of this novel also sleeps for a long time, when he wakes up, his life has changed. The things of his covenant are gone. In its place, the new age has

come with its customs and traditions. Sher Az Zaidi's short novel "Jahanumi Log" was published in 2002. According to his own observation, the characters are the slums of workers, whose life is hell in social and economic terms. By reading this novel, one can understand that the lions are progressive minded. In the canvas of this novel, he has described the real life of the poor people of the 21st century and the way these people have been living moral and immoral lives and the insidious role of those who exploit them from the state to the personal level. Yes, the observation of lions is reflected in his imagery. Sher-e-Zaidi has written the novel in a traditional style, but the inner nature of the novel feels new. It seems that as his observation deepens, he will write excellent fiction.

Mirza Athar Baig's novels are also important and representative novels regarding the presentation of the problems of the 21st century. Since Mirza Athar Baig himself has been a teacher of philosophy, his philosophy can be seen in his novels. He explains complex to complex issues very simply and neatly.

In the modern tradition of Urdu novel, Mirza Athar Beg showed a new way of novel writing. Most of the themes in his novels revolve around philosophical debates, class conflict, discussion of rascals and nobles. He has also made the existential problems of man and the spiritual loss of modern man a part of the novels. Three of his novels are more famous, including "Ghulam Bagh", "Safar Se Ek Tak", "Husn ki Soorat e Hall", "Khali jaghen Pur karen". These novels have not only been accompanied by thematic innovation, but also at the stylistic level, they have discovered new ways.

Robina Sultan writes about Mirza Athar Baig's novelization:

” غلام باغ کی آئیڈیالوجی اور تقسیم کو اگر وسیع پیمانے پر دیکھیں تو یہ اپنے اندر ایک فلسفہ رکھتا ہے ، لیکن ہر فلسفہ اور آئیڈیالوجی بیانیے میں اس طرح گندھی ہوتی ہے کہ اس کو ناول سے الگ کرنا مشکل ہے کیوں کہ ناول نگار نے ناول میں کسی قسم کا دعویٰ نہیں کیا اور نہ ہی اپنی آئیڈیالوجی کو قاری پر تھوپنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔“ (۵)

"Aakhri Sawariyan" is the novel of Syed Mohammad Ashraf published in 2016, which has rediscovered the revival of Lucknow civilization. The atmosphere of this novel is very similar to Shamsur Rahman Farooqi's novel "Kai Chand Thay Sar e Asmaan". In this novel, a very creative style has been explored using the techniques of historical imagination and talismanic realism.



Regarding the cultural, social and symbolic dimension of this novel, Musharraf Alam Zoqi writes:

”محمد اشرف نے نہ صرف ہماری تہذیب کا نوحہ بیان کیا ہے بل کہ بہادر شاہ ظفر ، شاہی دستر خوان ، سلطنتِ مغلیہ کے عروج و زوال کی داستان ہے۔ اس میں اس طرح بیان کیا کہ ہر صفحہ پر صدیاں سمٹ آئیں اور سواریوں کا رخصت ہو نا تہذیبوں کے تصادم اور لازوال کی علامت بن گیا۔ اس ناول کا ایک خوب صورت باب وہ ہے جہاں ایک بیوہ کی لالٹین کو رہن لوٹ لیتے ہیں اور اس کے ساتھ ہی اشرف اس رہن کو جمنی ثقافت کا ایک مضبوط ر بنا دیتے ہیں۔“ (۶)

Thus we see that Syed Muhammad Ashraf has resorted to the genre of the novel to revive a fading trend and make the subject palatable to the readers of the 21st century.

Hasan Manzar is an important and reliable reference of Urdu novel writing. He is a psychiatrist by profession. They are also serving literature a lot. Two of his famous novels came out in the 21st century. The first novel was published in 2006 under the name of "Al-Asafa". This novel became very popular due to its unique style. The novel presents an artistic account of Arab life before the discovery of oil. Hasan Manzar's second novel "Dhani Baksh" son came out. This novel is about the feudal system of Sindh. The readers have also seen the sexual game going on inside the walls of the feudal lords of Sindh with the writer. Also, the reader seems to be as worried as the writer about the Pakistani new generation. What will be the stability of this generation in terms of politics and religion? The generation of Muslims who are growing up in America or any other country, these are all the questions that have become the subject of this novel.

Malik Khuda Bakhsh Sajid's novel "Gorab" is a good novel written in a straightforward manner.

This is a novel in the history of Pakistan, which has the flavor of beauty and love and the scenes of nature, the secrets of the actions of politicians, the reality of the inattention and stupidity of the people, the problems of the youth, the education. There will also be a mention of the occupation of institutions by political scoundrels and the mere sight of intellectuals, the way looters get loot and the helplessness of those who hang. The name of the novel is also innovative. The author sums it up like this:

”میرے ناول کا نام ”گوراب“ آپ کے لیے غیر مانوس ہو گا۔ فارس سے آئے اس اجنبی لفظ کا مطلب ہے گھٹڑ دوڑ کا میدان۔ میں نے اپنے ناول کا نام گوراب“ اس لیے رکھا ہے کہ میری نظر میں وطن عزیز سمیت پوری دنیا گھٹڑ دوڑ کا میدان بن چکی ہے۔ اسی دوڑ کی عکاسی گوراب کا موضوع ہے۔“ (۷)

This novel is written in the background of Keller Kahar. The author has claimed in the preface that none of the characters in this novel are fictional. According to the author:

”میرے ناول کا کوئی بھی کردار فرضی ہیں سب کردار میرے عہد کے جیتے جاگتے انسان ہیں جو اپنی تمام تر اچھائیوں اور قباحتوں کے ساتھ آپ سے ملیں گے اور اُمید ہے کہ ان پر اپنا پر تو چھوڑ جائیں گے۔“ (۸)

Malik Khuda Baksh Sajid did not try anything new in this novel, but the story aspect of this novel leaves a good impression. In the old experience itself, Nadir colors have been filled. Another special feature of this novel is that the political history of the country has been described in such a way that this novel has become a social document.

The 2002 novel "Dalal" is also a good novel. Its author Azad Mehdi has described the psyche of the characters in a short canvas, which is of the highest level. He has presented an atmosphere in Dalal that is closely related to our surroundings. All the characters seem familiar to us and Azad Mehdi has analyzed Dalal while staying within these characters. In the atmosphere of the novel, there is also a poetic style. "Dalal" is a novel of a new subject, apart from the usual novels. The way Azad Mehdi has depicted the body parts of children floating in the canal with reference to Javed Iqbal, the murderer of a hundred children, after reading it, for a moment darkness comes in front of the eyes. This novel by Azad Mehdi will surely be a welcome addition to the current novel writing atmosphere.

The new novel of the new era "Klon:Mustaqbil ka Imsan" This novel by Professor Tufail Dhana is important in many ways. In this he has introduced new trends in science. The details related to cloning, which Tufail Dhana has described in his novel, have become a part of literature for the first time. In this 219-page novel, we also get useful information about the research of various experts on Klong and

their impact on the human race. This is the opening in the cultural life of the future human being, in which we can see not only centuries and thousands of years later, but also the changes that took place after a few decades, molded in their new molds. Professor Tufail Dhana belongs to Darwin's school of thought regarding the evolution of human society and the evolution of human nature. In his novel, he has described the human body thousands of years ago according to Darwin's theory. See this excerpt from the tenth chapter of this novel:

” مسٹر جسٹس ! میں ایک بار پھر دہراتا ہوں۔ نشو و نماڈی این اسے کی کلوننگ سے مشروط ہے۔ کلوننگ نہ ہو تو نشو و نما نہیں ہو سکتی۔ نشو و نما نہ ہو تو زندگی کیا ہو گی ، کیسی ہو گی --- مسٹر جسٹس تہذیب کے ابتدائی مراحل ثابت کرتے ہیں کہ تحفظ ، خود غرض اور خوف زدہ گروہ کا پس ماندہ نقطہ نظر ہے۔ ارتقا کی سائنس ثابت کرتی ہے کہ یہ ایک شکست خوردہ موقف ہے --- مسٹر جسٹس ! یہ کیسی تہذیب ہے جس میں روٹی حاصل کرنے کے لیے انسان قتل کرنے اور قتل ہونے کو فرض سمجھ لینے پر مجبور ہے--- میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج جس تہذیب میں بچے پیدا ہو رہے ہیں اور جس تہذیب میں مسٹر کلون نے جنم لیا ہے یہ تہذیب انسان کی دشمن تہذیب ہے --- مخالف وکیل کیوں کہہ رہے ہیں کہ تہذیب کے دشمن کا قتل فرض ہے۔ میں کہتا ہوں تہذیب ہی انسان کی سب سے بڑی دشمن ہے--- اس تہذیب کی بنیاد خوف ہے، زوال پذیر تہذیب کی ارتقائی تعمیر کے لیے کلوننگ محرک قوت ہے---“ (۹)

The above lines represent the scene in the tenth chapter of the novel "Klon:Mustaqbil ka Imsan " when the opponents of cloning take the case to court and the five-year-old Mr. klone responds to the arguments of the anti-cloning lawyer. Presents and pleads as counsel in a case against himself. The picture that Dhana presents of the "clone civilization" in Pakistani society, regardless of the names of the characters, fully reflects the delusional slogans and claims of our capitalist class. The terms of the field of Klone in the novel also present the novel as an effort beyond literature for the general reader, which is certainly new for their backward intellectual and intellectual environment, but this new thing and every new experience the reader has. It is never known without effect. This novel is an effective voice against stereotypes on a symbolic and metaphorical level. Cloning

is the symbol of every human creative behavior. Tufail Dhana advocates the use of cloning to remove disabilities from women who douse acid and kerosene to lame people. They wish to see the world a cradle of peace by bringing out the genes in criminal and selfish society members that attract people to mischief. Mr. Pandey, the hero of the novel, is trying to create a similar environment around him. Cats and mice are seen playing together in his drawing room. Within them, Mr. Pandey has made such gene changes that they do not consider each other as enemies. Dhana Sahib also supports the same point of view. The novel is innovative in terms of subject and language. For the first time in Urdu literature, Dhana has transposed scientific ideas, which is a new experience. Scientific reforms are described in the novel in such a way that they seem to be part of literature even though they are not part of literature, which is a pleasant addition that gives the reader a new taste. Muhammad Aminuddin's novel. "Karachi wale" is also a good novel of the present time. Asif Farrokhi describes this novel as follows:

”محمد امین الدین نے اس سے پہلے افسانے لکھے ہیں اور ناول بھی ، لیکن اس مرتبہ بہت اولوالعزمی اور ہمت کے ساتھ انہوں نے کراچی کو موضوع بنانے کے چیلنج کو قبول کیا۔ وہ شہر جو عروس البلاد ہے، داستان میں آتے آتے ہاتھ سے نکل جاتا ہے۔ بیش تر کے دیکھے بھالے، جانے پہچانے چہروں کو جوڑ کر امین الدین نے اجتماعی تصویر بنائی ہے، جس میں واقعیت کا رنگ بھی ہے اور ان کرداروں کی سماجی ، نفسیاتی ابتلا کے خدوخال بھی۔ یہ کردار شہر کے بحران کی گرفت میں آگئے ہیں، بال و پر پھڑ پھڑاتے ہیں مگر اس نادیدہ قفس کی تیلیوں سے سر مار کر رہ جاتے ہیں۔ (۱۰)

It is the story of a young man named Shams from Karachi, who is a political education activist. Who was involved in the murder of his friend Tipu and was first forced to go underground and then sent to Dubai on a two-number passport and then to the militia. In this novel, Aminuddin has made the subject of hooliganism and terrorism in Karachi. The novelist Karachi has brought the true picture to the people. The situation of Karachi which is described in this novel can be done in a better way by the people of Karachi and still can. Aminuddin has skillfully worked with the schools of thought of Libertarians and Determinists. The coercion of the situation has turned Shams into a puppet character. Technically, this novel is a good example of Amorphous and Linear. An earlier example is found in Vivend

Rao Sir's novel "Khushbo Bin Ke Loteinge", which is marked as a postmodern novel. Presents a Multicultural Society in Karachi. It focuses on a world where cultural interaction, cultural contiguity, conflict and absorption go through their natural stages to create a new world. It will still take centuries for this world to settle into a cultural and civilizational mold, but the author portrays its salient features and advances towards creative postmodern pluralism and its mutual respect for about a year and a half. An important effort has been made to make this city of crores a cradle of peace. This novel reflects the post-modern era. In this sense, Aminuddin's novel "Karachi Wale" is an important novel.

Agha Gul's name is also important in modern novel writing. His translated novels have also come out and Tibbzad has also appeared. His novel coming in the 21st century is "Dasht-i-Wafa". Earlier he has indulged himself in fiction writing. The subject of this novel "Dasht-i-Wafa" is Baluchistan. The conditions and problems here, human psychology, truths under the shadow of external factors, rivalries, hatreds, directionless political struggle due to scientific insight, seeking financial rights, mountains, moonlit nights, gray evenings, everything is seen moving in its original state. Comes. This novel is important in the sense that it has for the first time written about the internal conditions of Balochistan, which we have not seen anywhere before and no one has dared to bring them forward.

"Darwaz' wa Gul" is a novel by Zia Hussain Zia which came out in 2008. This novel is psychologically important. In it, Zia Hussain Zia has described the psychological complications in the form of a novel. The theme of this novel is hunger and poverty. Although a lot has been written on this subject and apparently there is no novelty in it, but Zia Hussain Zia has given life to this subject. The main character of this novel is an old person who is immersed in self-adapted illusion or in other words we can say that the old character of the novel is suffering from hunger and blindness and in this life he does strange acts and Some suggest psychological nuances that leave the reader in awe. Nevertheless, this novel is a significant advance in the modern technique of fiction.

In 2000, Najamuddin appeared in the 21st century with his first novel "Mad Fan". This is a novel that tries to highlight the nuances of the relationship between men and women. Thus, the characters of this novel somehow leave an impression on the mind of the reader, but the two characters Nazia and Asad are the main characters

who seem to be the fabric of the novel. The subject of this novel is not new but the narrative has a sense of innovation. Najamuddin has tried to reveal the social evils in his novel. Our social tragedy is that we consider women as second-class citizens, due to which women feel deprived. As our society is a Man Dominating society, women's talk is not given much time. "Madfan" tells the story of a woman who seems to demand the sharing of her every emotion and every thought from her partner on a sensual level. This is a woman who suffers from the fear of division in love and does not want to reveal this fear to anyone. Najamuddin Ahmed has provided information about the emotional and psychological conditions of the characters in this novel, as well as the information about the psychological turns, that is the mother of the fact that he has absorbed a great tragedy in this novel with hard work.

Naseem Anjum's novel "Narak" is important in terms of its style and somehow also important in terms of subject matter. Before this, his novel "Kainat" has also been published, but "Hell" is better than "Kainat", because it is on a new path in the novels of the 21st century in terms of the description of the subject and also in terms of style. Is. The theme of this novel is "eunuchs" who are an important part of our society and are seen as the pillars of the compassion that five people naturally have. Nature has made them neither male nor female. They are living a life of strange deprivation. Artificial in every way but still working hard, dancing and singing and somehow making ends meet. There are many types of hijras, some are born and some are made. Small children are also abducted for this purpose and some fall into wrong associations and join this group. Many situations of hijras are big mysteries and these mysteries cannot be revealed. Naseem Anjum has described all these things with great skill in his novel. Due to the passing of the old values, now these pages have come to the fore, now they are forced to beg because of the lack of access to the opportunity of happiness. Even if they try to earn a living by honorable means, they face failure. Because no such policy has been made in our country so far in which rights have been given to this creature. Rather, it is believed that the rulers of our country may not have even thought about how these creatures are living in their country. Naseem Anjum has written on this delicate and important subject. In this novel, his observation is very deep, as he has



beautifully made the psychology of eunuchs a part of literature, which is a bold and untouchable work.

Khalid Fateh Muhammad's novel "Pari" is included in the list of novels written in the current century. "Pari" is his first novel but before that he has made his mark in fiction writing. The story of this novel is interesting but disjointed. This is a novel written in a modern style, which we can call a post-modern novel. Mah Jabeen is the main character of "Fairy" who initially comes across as a very strong character. The second major character in it is "Me" who is not given a name or introduction (and did not even consider the need) "Me" who was impressed by the beauty of Mah Jabeen and makes her a victim of his sensual desires, rather She also becomes a source of hatred for his friends. This shocks the reader, but the entanglement that Khalid Muhammad has made in the context of politics and bureaucracy suggests that the fabric of the novel may have been made to convey the same point, while these events are secondary. are described as. But some time later the door he knocks on is the door of Mah Jabeen and she is selling her body to raise her daughter. Beautiful girls are the target of lust. Apparently this is not in the novel but in its background they want to tell something. Thus we can say that Khalid Fateh Muhammad has taken the first step in post-modern novel writing.

.Apparently the plot of this novel is disjointed and one event is very little related to another, but internally they are all connected. Khalid Fateh Muhammad uses postmodern techniques in it, which to some extent Seems to work.

"Darwaza nheKhulta" is a novel by Abdal Bela. It is a thick novel spread over a large canvas. It has twenty five (25) chapters. This is a novel written in traditional style. What has the flow of civilizations in the subcontinent taken away from the natives and what has it given them? It will be mentioned in detail in the above mentioned novel. One is that the canvas of the novel is wide and secondly, Abdal Bela has expanded the canvas of his novel by taking advantage of this quality. In the novel, childhood stories, scenery, details, writing and emotional writing are done in a very good way.

Every color of life has been used very well by Abdal Bela for campaigns, beauty and love, philosophy of life and human psychology. The most important thing that is seen in this novel is his colorful stories which together become a narrative. In the novel, Abdal Bala covers British India and earlier periods. This is a story of many

generations. It covers the periods of the novel till the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan. After the establishment of Pakistan, a new era begins and thus a new chapter and a new door opens in the current history of the subcontinent. This novel has exactly the same technique as Quratul Ain Haider's novel "Aag ka Darya". But the canvas of "Darwaza Khuleta Hay" is overstretched and creates a sense of boredom at times, but nonetheless, a nice addition to the novel's journey. "Lohay Ki Chadar" is the first novel of M Akhtar (journalist). In which complex human behaviors and instincts have been shaped into a story and made into a philosophy. With the help of different levels of story, the novelist has tried to explain that man is running after the unattainable. In other words, the resources that we do everything to get, their status is nothing but rotting corpses and our status in them is no more than crumpled coins. We live in a vast universe, in which man is insignificant in comparison to human vastness.

This complex idea is the main theme of the novel. M Akhtar's first novel is thought-provoking, metaphysical feeling, effective writing style, political and social implications and an interesting ending. He has attributed the novel to freedom of thought and freedom of writing. In the attribution, he has described freedom of thought and freedom of writing as the mother of modern poetry and post-modernism. Which suggests that he wants to present his novel as written in modern and post-modern techniques and he is somewhat successful in his endeavor. The special thing about this novel is that the secrets that are going on in it from the first line remain unsolved until the last line. In this effort, the story of the novel has become quite complicated. At some places it feels like the fabric of the story is getting muddled. M. Akhtar has used a technique in this novel in which instead of thinking of a Yadav story plot, he has arranged a pani plot over several stories, which end at the same point. What is seen is not what it is and what we think of as capitalism is actually nothing. The novel is dominated by the main character and the relationship with the rest of the characters is established by his behavior. In the novel there are linguistic experiments as well as speech experiments which are complex, but they reflect novelty. These unorthodox experiences are engaging and give a new flavor and new fun outside of the novel tradition.

It takes a bit of tongue twister for the reader to eat, but the novel gets more and more interesting as it progresses.

Mustafa Karim's novel "Tofan Ki Aahat" is a historical novel published in Shehrzad, Karachi. Among all the novels written in the 21st century, this is probably the only novel written in the tradition of the historical novel.

In fact, the name of historical novel is not to write a story or events or a story based on historical figures and historical events, but rather, a historical novel of important and literary quality is one in which there is historical consciousness. In this respect, the historical works of Aziz Ahmed, Qazi Abdul Sattar and Jamila Hashmi can be mentioned and above all of them, the novel "River of Fire" by Qura Al-Ain also has historical consciousness. Mustafa Karim's novel "Tofan Ki Aahat" is an important novel in the context of modern trends and styles of Urdu novels. Mustafa Karim makes an important historical period of the subcontinent and an important character, Siraj-ud-Daula and his era, the subject of his novel. Evidence of research and investigation of historical books is clearly visible in his novel and he has used real material in fiction very well. Thus, this novel is neither documentary nor burdened with historical facts. The entire novel is written in an interesting, lively and clear language. Siraj-ud-Daulah is the main character and hero of the Howl of Storm. However, Mustafa Karim did not act with traditional arrogance anywhere. Ahl Darbar Farangi Hukmran, Ghasiti Begum, Lutf and Ansa and Fawzia emerge a picture of Siraj-ud-Daula in which there are less human strengths, but his other qualities make him a respectable figure. Lord Clive is Siraj ud Daulah's main rival. From the nineteenth chapter of the book, the character of Clive enters the story and until the end the shadow of his insidious politics looms. The cultural life of Bengal, Orissa, Bihar especially Shadabad has been presented with original references. The whole scene dates back to the mid-eighteenth century. The success of Mustafa Karim's novel is that he has reconciled the cultural consciousness of the past with today's consciousness and has made "the sound of the storm" a metaphor that has a deep meaning. It is important in this sense. Qaiser Saleem is one of those writers whose first book has not lost its buzz and the second book comes out in the market. So far, seven novels of Feser Salim have come into the market, we will comment on two of them because these two novels were written in the 21st century. "Wadi Zardaran" is a detective novel in which the

most interesting element is suspense. In the 21st century, the world of writing detective novels is very rare. In such an environment, Qaiser Salim's above mentioned novel provides a unique taste.

Dusar Anawal is "Kali Mitti Urrtay Rung". The peculiarity of this novel is that they have written the novel from the beginning to the end in the same way and have increased the adventure of the novel by establishing small chapters. The novel is set in Chad. It is a French neo-colonial area whose story revolves around the girl Nima who lives there. Nima belongs to the family known as "Masavi". This family is made up of people whose father was white and whose mother was Niger. In massige there, equals are considered to be on a higher level than negroes, but the prejudice of the white landlords sees negroes and equals more or less alike. Being of mixed blood, the people of the same tribe are comparatively fairer in color than the Negro. This novel revolves around these tribes. Qaiser Salim has skillfully molded the customs and traditions of the above family into the novel. The story of this novel starts in a traditional style and ends in the same traditional style, but nevertheless the subject has a slightly innovative feel.

Al-Maqsood Elahi's novel "Sheesha Toot Jayga" is also a good novel of this century. Apparently, this novel seems simple, but as the study progresses, the text becomes patchy. Actually, the story of this novel is about the clash, contradiction and harmony of two societies. Actually this novel or novelette revolves around families who live in two cultures. Maqsood Elahi has done a psychological study of the people living in these two civilizations. The key character of the story is Timur. The story takes many twists and turns. The narrator tells the plot of the story one line at a time in the last two pages until the end. Overall, this novel leaves a good impression on the mind of the reader.

Irfan Ahmed Khan's novel was published under the name of "Madhosh". Before this, he has written "Gaza Khor", "Guzara Aisey Hota", "Adhi Roti Kofi Hai" and "Aashna" etc. Apart from this, one of his novel "Singchur" is also a novel written in the present century, which is Romani. If seen, almost all the novels of Irfan Ahmad Khan are based on romance.

It seems that Irfan Ahmed Khan doesn't like any other subject than romance. By reading his novel which came out under the name of Madhush, one gets the feeling that he has not thought about any other subject throughout his life or that these

experiences have happened to him which he They make the subject of their novel by giving the name of reality. If ever in the novel he talks about any other subject apart from love, the pen moves haltingly, but as soon as he returns to his beloved subject, the pen becomes fluent and the reality of emotions is created. Narratives describe openly. Regarding the creation of "Singchoor", he says that it forms the background for Raja Anwar's book "Jhotey Roop", which is actually a collection of letters he wrote to his beloved Kanwal during his MA at Punjab University. Were written "Singhoor's hero smokes hashish like ordinary people, makes hooligans but also has a loving heart. Another important aspect of this novel is that it depicts the traditions, home and hospitality of the Pathans. On the whole, if seen, almost all the novels of Irfan Ahmed are different parts of the same subject, which do not have any novelty, but new and new methods of emotions and novelty are definitely visible in the newspaper. A novel by Mish Ashfata "Where did destiny come from" was published in 2005. The subject of this novel is the deprivation of the people and the corrupt political environment which is a major obstacle in the way of our development. Sir Faraz Baig's novel "Sain Internet" is an interesting novel written in the style of a travelogue. It accurately portrays the hardships faced by the youth in finding employment and the way foreign countries travel illegally in pursuit of wealth. Over the years, the personal dictatorial governments in the country have neglected the youth in the cycle of re-employment of retired employees in the name of contract, which has given rise to many mental and psychological problems among the youth. This has increased their frustration and they are getting attracted to illegal experiments and activities to gain wealth and employment. All these problems have been covered in the novel by Sar Faraz Baig very skillfully. Another novel similar to the same theme "Jab Kishtian Jal Gaye" was published from Islamabad written by Safdar Siyar. This novel covers the life and problems of immigrants in London. The problems of money, land and women in Pakistani society are also very complicated. Muhammad Ilyas has presented their scenario and analysis in "Mahar" and Muhammad "Zaheer Badr" in "Mohabbatein Adhuri Si". Both the novels are impressive with their story and style of narration. In the latter novel, the novelist has made an innovation in the story by postponing the end of the story on the promise of another novel. Instead of chapter titles, the story begins with poems. "Your eyes are beautiful. "Tahir Ha" is a novel by Afridi. It

mentions the customs and difficult life of Afghan society. This ruined country is a picture of the looting of a nation. Where everyone is being declared a terrorist and war has been imposed on them. The destruction of a great power in Afghanistan and the struggle of the Afghan people are seen in this novel.

"Shanuzha" is a novel written by a senior writer of Dilwali (Mianwali district) Abul Maani Asari, which comes to us as a novel in which the essentials of the novel as well as the scenario of civilizational and cultural evolution. According to Muhammad Hamid Siraj:

”شَنُوزہ“ ابوالمعالیٰ عصری کی عمر رواں کا مطالعاتی اور مشاہداتی تجربات کا نچوڑ ہے۔ یہ ایک انتہائی دل چسپ اور نصیحت آموز تحریر ہے۔۔۔ اس ناول میں انسانی زندگی میں انقلاب برپا کرنے والے واقعات ایسے انداز میں سموائے گئے ہیں اور ایسے معاشرتی حقائق منکشف کیے ہیں جو انسانی تہذیب کے ارتقا میں رہتی دنیا تک یاد گار رہیں۔“  
(۱۱)

The main character of the novel is a girl named Shanuzha who appears as the heroine. This girl is a resident of Tuzi Nat village of Katas. Her father popularly known as Seth Hai. Uneducated and miserly, Shinoza studies against the entire village and family and actively participates in charity work. She does not take care of her health at all and eventually succumbs to an illness and loses her life. Shinoza's character seems to be similar to Sir Syed as Sir Syed did great things and raised awareness among the people. In the same way, Shinoza also raises awareness among the people of her village and through her speeches creates a sense of action among the people. He is accompanied by many characters who help him and bring his voice to the people. Written in the context before the establishment of Pakistan, this cultural and cultural canal is a proof of the extensive study of Abul Maani Asari. Abu Al Maani Asri's novel, which can rightly be called a cultural novel, is a remarkable addition to Urdu fiction based on its meaning, purposefulness and historical authenticity. "Problems have been an important theme in Urdu fiction for the past few years. Therefore, this novel by Tahira Afridi is not innovative in terms of subject matter, but in terms of style, it is better than its contemporary novels. This novel was published in Karachi in 2007, which is actually inspired by a photograph of a National Geographic photographer and the rediscovery of a girl.



Ali Akbar Natiq is the writer of the 21st century who has tried his hand in all genres of literature and has shown his uniqueness through his distinctive imprint in each genre. His poetry, fiction, and criticism are beyond specific literary ideals. He is considered one of the prominent writers of the 21st century in terms of novel writing. Natiq's first novel "No Lakhi Kothi" was released in 2012, while his second novel "Mariwala" was released in 2020.

Natiq has described the theme of recovery of the post-neo-colonial era in "Nolkhi Kothi". The kind of atmosphere and characters needed for this topic, in this novel, he has been in the presence of Natiq. Haider Ali and Sardar Souda Singh are prominent in terms of screenplay. This novel is written in flashback technique. In fiction, this technique can be used in technical terms. Not doing this in the novel is a sign of the maturity of the artistic consciousness, but Natiq has used this technique in this novel to show the perfect artistry.

Natiq has eloquently examined the inter-relationship of subjects in united India. The impact of the British reforms on the psychology of the local people has also been examined. The British had set limits and restrictions to extend their power and relations with the local people. The novelist has also described this well. Therefore, this is an excellent novel regarding the discovery and recovery of neo-demographic problems and issues in the 21st century.

Natiq's second novel is "Mariwala" which is very thick and on the thematic level also seems to follow a different path from "No Lakhi Kothi". Through this novel, Natiq has openly discussed the internal and external problems of our society. The concept of jihad and the concept of patriotism of the material classes of Pakistan have been especially in view of the novel Nafar.

Raffaat Hayat is a fiction writer from Karachi. In 2016, his fascinating novel "Mir Wah Ki Raten" was published. This novel is considered one of the most important novels of the 21st century in terms of its theme and treatment. The locale of this novel is Goth Mir Wa, a region of Sindh which is mostly rural. The characters of this novel are also rural and common house yellow. The theme of this novel is sexual desire.

The narrative of the novel is very powerful, but there is no sexiness to be seen anywhere. This novel presents a healthy concept of love and sex. Basically it is a story of a home where a boy comes to his uncle's shop to learn tailoring and falls in

love with a local girl. By doing this, it is possible to access this girl. He has to visit her one night later. The story of the novel starts from the day when his Chi comes out of the washroom after taking a bath. That there are sexual references scattered throughout the novel. Cha gets suspicious of the protagonist boy. The child, realizing the intention of his father who wants to kill him, goes to his house by himself. On the other hand, when he goes to meet his beloved, during the fight, cats fall on him and he runs away in fear. Thus, these three characters, the protagonist boy, his aunt who cannot get sexual satisfaction due to her less powerful man and the boy's lover become metaphors for sexual thirst.

For this type of narrative and treatment of the subject, the style that was needed, has been discovered by Farfaat Hayat. Due to the power of this narrative, this novel has become a spiritual revelation and apart from serious readers of literature, ordinary readers of literature also seem to accept sex as a human instinct. Thus, this novel has clipped the reader's body.

After discussing the themes and narratives of the novels of Raffaaf Hayat, it is important to mention here another novelist who has given a new direction to the novel writing of the 21st century in terms of thematic and stylistic aspects, that is the name of Akhtar Raza Salimi. In 2015 his novel "Jagay Hain Khwab Mein" was published and in 2017 his novel "Junder" was published. As soon as these novels were published, they made a splash in the literary world.

"\_Jagay Hain Khwab Mein " is titled on a verse of Ghalib. This novel moves forward with the combination of history and Sufism and beauty and reality.

Although the main character of this novel is the character of our world, it seems to be history.

Dr. Iqbal Afaqi writes about the mystery of this character:

”جاگے ہیں خواب میں کا مرکزی کردار زمان بچپن سے ہی غیر معمولی خصوصیات کا حامل ہے۔ جب ماں کو درد میں شروع ہوئیں اور تین دن تک چلتی رہیں تو تین دن ہی آسمان سے برف کے گالے اترتے رہے جیسے برف باری اور ماں کے دردزہ میں کوئی قریبی تعلق تھا۔“ (۱۲)

The theme of this novel is made from the rhythm of Sufism and history and the awakening of the third eye through Sufism is the theme of this novel. Dr. Iqbal Afaqi writes about the subject of this novel:

” ناول میں تیسری آنکھ کا اجمالی ذکر ضرور آیا ہے، لیکن تفصیلی حوالہ بہر حال نہیں ملتا تاہم اس میں بھی شک نہیں کہ ناول کا موضوع تیسری آنکھ کے بیدار ہونے اور اس کی کار فرمائی پر مرکوز ہے۔“ (۱۳)

The character of Zaman Khan has been created for the treatment of this subject. The whole novel is tangled in the tangles of dream and reality. It is an important novel in technical, thematic and stylistic terms. Novels of this style are not seen before in the Urdu novel tradition. Akhtar Raza Salimi's novel named "Jinder" was published in 2017. This novel is written in the technique of Consciousness. In this novel, unlike "Jagay Hain Khwab Mein ", neither the political and social life of any city is presented nor are the historical facts taken into consideration. The theme and philosophy of this novel is very deep. The novel revolves around the life of its main character, Wali Muhammad. Its plot is circular. Where the story begins is where it ends. This novel can also be seen on a symbolic level.

If "Junder" i.e. mill is seen in relation to the symbolic status of life and Chong is considered as a symbol of the goals of this life, then the meaning and theme of this novel will be that life without a goal is nothing but waiting for death. The main character of this novel waits for his death by grinding the last chong and is engrossed in thoughts from this angle.

Khalid Fateh Muhammad is an important writer of Urdu. He also writes fiction and is also a novelist. In 2017, his novel "Koh e Gran" was published. It is an important and ambitious novel regarding its subject, which has made the subject of one of the important problems of the world of the 21st century, i.e. water scarcity.

The second main theme of this novel is a village which has been destroyed due to famine. There is no possibility of getting water far away. In such a situation, one of the Chaudhrees of the village, Haleem, returns to the village and sees that there are three people besides him who are not ready to migrate anywhere for the love of the village. Haliya's arrival gives them encouragement and this is where the novel begins.

Khalid Fateh Muhammad has depicted the destroyed village and the important aspect that the village is destroyed can be seen in many novels, but the plan to settle this village is seen in "Goh-e-Graan". It has been told through the main

Halim that if the villages are destroyed due to drought, they can also be resettled, that is, water can be brought again artificially.

In this novel too, in the style of Akhtar Raza Salimi's novels, there is very little description of the political, social, civil and cultural elements and the urban life of a particular city. More emphasis is on the lives of the characters and their motivations. Fateh Muhammad Malik has considered a lot of artistry in the texture of the character. If the male characters, Gaso, Madu and Chaudhry Haleem are doing hard work and providing bread and water, then what is the meaning of Zainab's role? Through this female character, the task of sexual gratification of the male characters has been taken up and flowers of romanticism have been chosen in Chaudhary Haleem's life. Mr. Mohammad Salimur Rahman, a reliable and prominent critic of Urdu literature, has described the story of this novel as the story of forty or fifty years from today.

That is, after our fear of fate and the wasteful expenditure of water, there is still a possibility that the turn will come here. Overall, we see that this novel has many possibilities in itself and can be considered as a representative novel of the 21st century in terms of intellectual and technical aspects.

Muhammad Asim Butt is an important and prominent novelist of the 21st century. In his novel writing, there is a rich description of the civilization and culture of Lahore city and its suburbs. His novel "Majeed" was published in 2001. The second famous and well-known novel "Na Tamma" was published in 2007. The first novel is rare in terms of technique. The plot starts from there, it ends there. All these "represents the culture and civilization of Lahore in particular. The names of the characters in this novel are pure Lahoris. For example, Ilyasa Mandrianwala, Bheya Otpatang, Fayazi Gotianwala etc. Mustansar Hussain Tarar, while writing the preface of the novel "Na Samam" has said that the father of the famous Russian novelist Chekhov once asked him to drink wine, and he brought it, so the father said, "Son, only Vad Ka Dojo knows me." After narrating this incident that I know, Tarr says that in the same way Asim Butt knows the culture of Lahore and this culture knows Asim Butt.

Overall, Akhtar Raza Salimi's novel is a representative of the 21st century in both intellectual and technical aspects.

In the 21st century, where men have increased in novel writing, women are also seen in the forefront in this field. Bano Qudsia is a renowned creator of Urdu fiction, novels and plays. Most of his novels appeared in the late twentieth century. For example: "Mom ki Gullian", "Ek Din", "Har Wa", "Shehr e Bemisaal" and "Raja Gadh" etc. But one of his novels that came out in the 21st century is "Hasil Ghat". It is a novel of Pakistani society written in flashback technique. The theme of this novel is traditional, but the style is innovative. The main idea of this novel is the emergence of two civilizations and instead of highlighting the clash of two civilizations, Bano Qudsia has tried to highlight the negative aspects of these civilizations.

In the creative journey of this novel, he has made full use of folk tales, mythological and historical stories, heavenly scriptures and nahi danesh and tried to prove his ideological correctness. The important thing about this novel is that the author has also discussed the recent political events and did not refrain from showing her critical influence on them. Bano Qudsia's political analysis seems to mirror her intellectual maturity. An analysis of this type is as follows:

”مشکل یہ ہے کہ انسان اپنے ماضی سے بہت کم سیکھتا ہے۔ تجربہ انسان کا بدترین اُستاد ہے۔ یہ علم عطا کرنے سے پہلے ہاتھ میں انسانی پرچہ پکڑا دیتا ہے۔ کمال اتاترک نے اپنے تجربات سے سیکھنا چاہا وہ اپنے لیے اور اپنی قوم کے لیے فلاح کی تلاش میں تھا۔ اس نے رومی ٹوپی اُتاری اور ہیٹ کو اپنایا۔ ترکی زبان کا رسم الخط بدل کر زبان کو رومن تحریر کے تابع کیا۔ مولوی کو معاشرے کا ولن سمجھ کر اسے قرار واقعی سزا دی اور مذہب میں شرط استواری کو ایمان کی کم زوری جانا۔۔۔ ایک تجربہ سپین میں بھی ہوا۔ طارق بن زیاد کشتیاں جلا کر سپین پہنچا۔ نو سو سال تک حکومت کرنے کے بعد اپنے گھروں کی چابیاں خالی ہاتھوں میں لے کر فاتح لوٹ گئے۔ کچھ امریکا سدھارے، باقی وطن لوٹ گئے۔ سپین کی اکثریت نے اس مضبوط اقلیت کے مذہب کو نہ اپنایا۔“ (۱۴)

Numerous pieces of it are seen scattered around the Ghail Ghat, which reflect his individual thinking. The style that Bano Qudsia has devised in this novel is also a reflection of two civilizations. He has excessively used English words in describing American society and Punjabi words in describing Lahore. Among the main characters of the novel, Humayun, Iqbal, Asghari, Arjumand, Jahangir,

Shahida and Bilal grew up in Lahore and spent the early part of their lives in social circles, but some unique aspects of their characters settled in America. emerged after All these characters are living their own lives and seem content to adapt to the environment of America. Actually this novel is a tragedy of divided families. Many Pakistanis have settled in foreign countries and their elders are living in Pakistan. So they are divided into two cultures. Children come to Pakistan and feel alienated in the environment here and elders find it difficult to adapt to different cultures in foreign countries. Overall, the novel expands in stylistic perspective. Therefore, it is important in the novels of the 21st century.

Khalida Hussain's novel "Kaghazi Ghat" was published in 2003. In a way, we can call this novel a biographical novel. She has created some pictures of Lahore and its social life which echoes his memories.

These memories and stories are from the sixties which can be identified as Khaleda Hussain has presented certain scenes of her childhood and early age without color. This novel also includes the political issues of that era. Sometimes Khalida Hussain has also presented her ideas about life. This novel is also somewhat unique in terms of style. It is a combination of Urdu of Delhi and Urdu of Lahore. In this novel, the memory of the old environment and the nostalgic nature of its heroine are important for the reader's thinking. It should be noted that nostalgia is the dominant trend of this novel. The autobiographical aspects are evident in its narrative pattern. It points towards hypocrisy, selfishness and materialism in our society. The main aspect of the novel is the intellectual and scholarly environment of its heroine Mona. She has a very serious and understanding mind. In front of which are all the political, social and economic crises of Pakistan and the revolutions coming in history including the communal revolution is also bright. Mona is also a writer and sometimes feels like the Odd Woman Out who is lonely in the beater and is a separate feminine figure from others in terms of thoughts and actions). Usually, except for a few characters, the characters are not impressive, but in this novel, the characters of Mona's house, her fellow students and her close friend Afroz, who has revolutionary ideals, are the most prominent. have the ability to affect- At the end of the novel, Mona is seen facing the challenges of life with her unique worldly views.



The story that was born in Azra Asghar's mind to relieve the "Musafaton ki Thakn". Distances are possible is a traditional story that follows a traditional style and proceeds with a positive attitude. An important part of our society's way of life brings envy, malice and trying to put others down, which Ezra Asghar has tried to show prominently in his novel. Overall, this is an entertaining novel that takes its reader out of negative pressure and into an atmosphere of joy and happiness. A novel similar to the same theme comes out by the name of "Jeevan Maya" written by Fareena Almas. This novel was published in Lahore. The theme of the novel is middle class economic problems, class conflict and love. Love has been made the subject of its fiction in every era, rather it would be more appropriate to say that the theme of love is found in every genre of literature and so much has been written about it. In this connection, Sharin Haider's novel "Ek Mohabbate Do Afsanay" has been written. It is also an interesting novel on the theme of love that moves the reader. In Shahr, Haider has described the rituals found in the society under the guise of love in his novel.

Amna Mufti's novel "Jurat e Randana" was also published in 2007. The novel depicts the real life scenario of a character Munir, his rural family and surrounding characters. Polio-stricken Munir faces social and economic problems with perseverance. She has two sisters, one of them is Shehla who is a strong character from "Jurat e Randana ". In the end, she is forced to marry an old man. Munir's rebellious ideas show that life is full of events and accidents and that it is impossible to deviate from what is written in destiny. It is an intellectual wave. Reading the above mentioned novel of Amina Mufti brings that Amina Mufti needs expertise in the field of novel now. Amina Mufti's second novel has also come out in 2011. Salmi Yasmin Najmi's novel "Saanjh Bhai Choudween" is a good novel. It is a thick novel of 721 pages. This novel is an interesting novel written in traditional style and has a broad canvas that covers many aspects of life. "\_Saanjh Bhai Choudween " is a cultural history of the villages of Punjab in the 20th century, which is familiar to those who visit and is no less interesting than the story of Chahar Darvish for foreign readers. By studying it, one can observe the entire human life and society from a very close perspective. The main character of the novel is Reshmaan, the way this character affects the reader is his keen observation and detail writing. The psychology of a woman has been described in

great detail and the novel has also been attributed to a woman. Reshmaan Muhr looks no less than a Prince Gulpham who goes on reasonable expeditions. In the form of Reshmaan, Salmi or Samin Najmi has given an unforgettable and lively character to Urdu literature. However, on the whole, the above mentioned novel by Sami or Simin is one of the best novels among modern women's novels. A basic trend among women novelists is their realistic approach. He painted the characters he created, whether they were coated or not, as they saw him in his waking life. Its just that men tried to portray their heroes as supermen. This trend is rarely, if ever, seen among female novelists. Another dominant tendency seen in women novelists is to idealize female characters. The society we live in is a male society and men suffer from a certain sense of superiority. Therefore, he always despised the delicate genre and expressed it in fiction as well. In their stories, men presented women in an unpleasant manner, sometimes they were shown as witches, sometimes as a tyrant. Sometimes even in the form of a prostitution shopkeeper, Dua came forward in the form of deception and disloyalty, protests were raised against this behavior of male writers and women presented women as ideal women in their novels. This includes women writing in public. For example Umira Ahmed, AR Khatun, Razia Butt, Bushra Rehman Salmi Kanwal, Fatima Bin etc. "The book of death" is the first novel of Khalid Javed. This novel was first published in 2011 by Arshia Publishers Delhi and in 2012 by Shehrzad Publications Karachi. The atmosphere of this novel is gloomy and this novel revolves around the main character. The subject of this novel is the psychological complexities of modern man. The main character of this novel is a metaphor for the 21st century man. The person who has insomnia, sexuality, madness, irritability and other psychological complications. A person who has nothing special for the present or the future. Nor does his mental complications give him enough time to think about his problems and come up with a plan to remedy them. Shamsur Rahman Farooqui giving his opinion on the unconventionality of this novel and its overall quality writes:

”ممکن ہے ”موت کی کتاب“ اور صحیفہ ایوب میں مشابہت سرسری  
یا اتفاقہ ہو ، ممکن ہے نہ ہو ، لیکن یہ ضرور کہتا ہوں کہ صحیفہ  
ایوب کی زبان جس قدر سادہ ، شائستہ اور میٹھی ہے ، موت کی کتاب ”

کی زبان اتنی ہی کھردری ، بو جھل ، ڈراؤنی اور ہمیں خود سے شرمندہ کرنے والی ہے ۔ یہ کوئی بہت آسان کتاب بھی نہیں۔ اس کو پڑھنے اور برداشت کرنے کے لیے ہمیں ادب اور افسانے کے کئی مروجہ تصورات کو پس پشت ڈالنا ہو گا ۔ ”موت کی کتاب“ جیسی تہ دار اور بھر پور سوچ پر مائل کرنے والی کتابیں روز روز نہیں لکھی جاتیں۔“ (۱۵)

There are some novelists who deviated from the traditional themes and styles and wrote novels keeping in mind the mood of the 21st century and the trained reader of the novel. Khalid Javed is also an important name in this regard. Khalid Javed is an Indian novelist. They express themselves in Urdu. Two of his novels are notable for their subject matter and technique.

Khalid Javed's second novel is titled "Nimat khana". This novel was first published in 2014 by Arshia Publishers, Delhi. This novel, like Khalid Javed's first novel, seems to deviate from the traditional novel on thematic and stylistic levels. This novel also describes the psychological complications and bitter realities of modern man. The story of this novel revolves around the main character.

This character is representative of the sleeplessness, madness and disorder of the modern age. The main character of this novel leads a very unsatisfied life. This novel about the modern problems of the 21st century seems to make sense. Giving an overall opinion about this novel, Muhammad Bahal Afroz writes:

”یہ ناول اخلاقیات اور بالخصوص انسانی جبلت اور جنسی اخلاقیات پر نشتر لگاتا ہے اور قاری کو بے شمار سوالات کے بہنور میں چھوڑ جاتا ہے۔ انٹرنیٹ کے عہد میں تہذیبی شکست و ریخت کا جو سیلاب آیا ہے ، اس کے بہاؤ میں پرانے اخلاقیات کے سارے نظام ٹوٹ رہے ہیں اور ہم صرف خاموشی سے تماشائی بنے ہوئے ہیں ، لیکن خالد جاوید کے اس ناول نے خاموش تماشائی کی ذات کو اندر سے ہلا کر رکھ دیا ہے۔“ (۱۶)

Overall, we see that in the novels written by male and female writers of the 21st century, the creative sensibility of the new age, the cultural and social problems of the new century, the existential problems of the new age, and the novelty of handling these topics. The system seems to show its image. There are many

novelists who have ignored the traditional elements of the novel and brought the Urdu novel to light in the new age.

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