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Review of Razia Faseeh Ahmed's Novel "Sadiyon Ki Zanjeer" in the Context of East Pakistan

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Abstract

Among the prose genres of Urdu, the narrative was the genre which has been getting priority in terms of quality and quantity in the traditional genres. Dasan is a genre of traditional narrative that is full of supernatural events. This genre has little relation to the political and social life of real people. It depends on supernatural elements and events.

After the War of Independence in 1857, when the Indian society entered the industrial era and there was a significant change in political and social values, sources of income began to be associated with industry and crafts instead of agriculture. Fictional and supernatural stories and characters began to be replaced by real stories and real characters. Now it was time to sit around the bonfire and listen to stories for many nights. Its place was taken by the genre of the novel. The novel is the genre that took Urdu literature out of imaginary stories and put it on the path of realism.

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If we examine the tradition of Urdu novel, it is known that Urdu novel originated when English was the ruler. Before that, only a few fairy tales were written in Urdu literature. Since there was a feudal system in the subcontinent and the people were mostly dependent on the profession of agriculture, with the arrival of the British, India would become an industrial country instead of an agricultural country. The nature of the intellectual problems here also became isolated. After the changes that took place along with changing economic trends, it was no longer possible for any writer to turn a blind eye to reality and write stories in the old way. Firstly, India's transition from agricultural to industrial era led to the writing of true stories and novels. Two reasons, due to the spread of English studies, the realism of English literature also influenced the writers here. In this regard, A. Khayyam (1) writes:

"ہمارے ہاں قصہ گوئی ، کہانیاں سنانا اور داستان گوئی ہماری روایت اور ہماری دلچسپی کاحصہ رہی ہیں۔ داستانوں کی مضبوط روایت اور دیگر زبانونخصوصا مغربی زبانوں کے ادب نے ہمارے لکھنے والوں کو خاصا متاثر کیا۔اساطیر اور دیو مالائی کر داروں اور قصوں کے علاوہ دینی اور مذہبی افکار اور دلچسپی کے عناصر سے مملو "قصص القرآن" کے اثرات نے بھی مہمیز کیا اوریہ تمام چیزیں ناول نگاری کی ریاضت میں کام آئیں۔ پھر عربی ، فارسی،سنسکرت اور ہندی زبان کے فن پارے اردو میں اس طرح منتقل ہوئے کہ یہ قومی قصے محسوس کیے جانے لگے اور یہ فورٹ ولیم کالج کا بڑا مستحسن اقدام ثابت ہوا"

Deputy Nazir Ahmad is considered to be the first realist writer of Urdu novel. For the first time in his novels, the story seems to breathe in the world of reality out of the allegorical style. Like Karimuddin Ahmed's "Khat Tasbir" is a novel or more like a novel according to some critics; But because of the narrative of character and realism and the atmosphere of the story, Nazir Ahmed is the first novelist who is called a realist novelist and who was the first to realize the reality of the changing times. And started writing novels accordingly. Dr. Sagheer Efrahim (2) writes about this quality of his:

"نذیر احمد ایسے پہلے ناول نگار ہیں جنھوں نے محض دل چسپ اور تقریح طبع سے صرف نظر کرتے ہوۓمعاشرتی وسماجی مسائل پر اپنے تخلیقی بیانیے کوقائم کیا۔ متوسط طبقے کو جیتے جاگتے کرداروں کو اس طرح ابھارا کہ خارجی اورداخلی زندگی کے ممکنہ

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پہلوؤں کو قاری کے سامنے پیش کیا جا سکے۔ حقائق کواجاگر کرنے کے لیے انہوں نے واقعات سے زیادہ کرداروں کو اہمیت دی۔صرف ان کے احوال کو ہی نہیں ، ان کی سیرت اور شخصیت کا بھی جائزہ لیارِ"

Deputy Nazir Ahmed is the first novelist who tried to paint the story in real color instead of fiction. Along with them, the names of Mirza Raswa, Sharar, Sarshar etc. come in traditional novels. In the later era, Munshi Premchand introduced the creators to the trend of realism in the true sense. Most of the characters in his novels are laborers, or farmers. Apart from this, he has also written a lot of literature on the revival of the history of the ancient Rajputs. Krishnachandra is a big name after Premchand. During the reign of Krishan Chandra, the names of Rajendra Singh Bedi and Ismat Chaghatai emerged as examples of realism. Hijab Imtiaz Ali continued the Romani tradition. In the modern era, the names of Abdullah Hussain, Quratul Ain Haider, Altaf Fatima, Intizar Hussain, Shaukat Siddiqui, Khaleda Hussain, Bano Qudsia also have a place in the history and tradition of Urdu novels. The themes of the above novelists are very diverse. The novel is a genre that is fully capable of handling all kinds of topics thanks to its large canvas.

In this genre, the writer can describe the different and diverse aspects of life in a better way and can bring out the political, social and cultural background of any event by taking advantage of the wide canvas of the novel, that's why Dr. Hasrat Kasingjoy (3) Describing the novel as not just a picture of human life but a commentary, he writes that:

" ناول کے فلسفیانہ پہلو پر غور کریں تو معلوم ہو گا کہ ناول ایک زندہ اور ذی روح شے ہے۔یہ زندگی کی تصویر ہی نہیں ، تفسیر بھی ہے،غور سے دیکھا جائے تو معلوم ہو گا کہ اس میں زندگی کی عام حقیقتوں کی سچائی ایک ایسے انداز میں بیان ہوتی ہے جس نے ان سچائیوں کی عمومیت کو اپنے اندر جذب کر لیا ہے۔اپنی وسعت، گہرائی، تنظیم اور تفسیر حیات کی کوششوں کے ساتھ یہ اس عظمت کا مستحق ہے جو اس کو حاصل ہے"

Because of this greatness of the novel, many Urdu writers experimented in this genre and described the problems of the modern era in the novel. After Krishan Chandra, Balwant Singh, Rajendra Singh Bedi and other such writers came forward. The small and big event, whether it is related to the psychological problems of a person or external problems, made this subject immortal. And novels

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were written. The names of Manto, Bedi, Krishan Chandra, Shaukat Siddiqui, Gulzar, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, Ali Abbas Hussaini, etc. are worth mentioning among the fiction writers, while among the novelists, Krishan Chandra and Intizar Hussain are prominent in some of the novels of Qarat-ul-Ain Haider. There are clear signs of an accident.

The way this tragic tragedy of migration was expressed in the novel is a separate chapter of our literary history, but here again we have to acknowledge the greatness of the genre of the novel. The reason is that usually a writer or a writer can reveal one aspect of a major event, but a novel is a genre of speech in which not only the specific event but also its background and foreground with all the details. Able to describe. Referring to this quality of the novel, Rashida Qazi (4) writes:

" ادب کی تمام اصناف میں ناول ہی ایک ایسی صنف ہے جس میں اجتماعی اور خارجی زندگی کے حقائق کی مکمل تصویر دیکھی جا سکتی ہے یوں تو فنون لطیفہ کا کوئی ایسا شعبہ نہیں جو اپنے ماحول سے اور سماجی عوامل سے بے نیاز رہ سکے مگر ناول حقائق کی جزئیات کا ایسا مشاہدہ پیش کرتا ہے جس سے ہم ان اسباب و علل کا تجزیہ کر سکتے ہیں اور ان قدروں کے باہمی پیکار کو سمجھ سکیں جس کے نتیجے میں حیات انسانی متنوع انداز میں ہم پر منکشف ہوتی ہے"

So, we see that the novel written after the establishment of Pakistan, on the one hand presented the important topic like migration, on the other hand, according to its gender requirements, the political, social and economic realities of the Pakistani society have also been described in an artistic manner. In this regard, Dr. Salim Akhtar (5) writes:

" پاکستانی ناول کا بنیادی رجحان قیام پاکستان اور اس کے بعد کے معاشرتی، اقتصادی اور عمرانی مسائل اور پھر ان سے جنم لینے والے اجتماعی رویوں اور انفرادی المیوں پر مشتمل ہے"

After migration, the major event, social defeat and Indo-Pak war was 1965. Sensitive writers and intellectuals also took a lot of influence from this event and wrote a lot about it. Then even during the period of martial law, writers continued to express their art in symbolic terms. Ahmed Javed, Rashid Amjad and Hameed Shahid along with Mansha Yad's fictions are important in this regard.

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The fall of Dhaka in 1971 was a tragedy that had a profound impact on all spheres of political, social and economic life as well as on literature. Since this was the biggest tragedy in the history after the establishment of Pakistan, not even a single member of the nation could ignore this tragedy and writers are the most sensitive section of the society. For this group, the severity of this tragedy was many times greater, this group was intellectually disturbed by this incident, so the writers of Pakistan felt the effects of this tragedy strongly and made the genre of the novel a means of expression. It is not that fictions have not been written in this regard. A lot of fictional literature has also been written, in which the stories of Intar Hussain, Mumtaz Mufti, Ahmed Nadeem, Asif Farrokhi can be seen as examples. But since the genre of the novel was the most appropriate genre to describe the event in all its details, the aspects of the event were mostly presented through the genre of the novel. This is mainly because that genre The one that is more directly related to life and its problems than any genre is the novel.

As mentioned earlier, although not many novels have been written on this subject, not so few have been written that we can claim that the Urdu novelists did not take this tragedy seriously. All Pakistanis are aware of this fact that this fall was a cause of regret and shame for Pakistan and its people and the rulers of West Pakistan at that time were directly guilty of this tragedy, so in some novels they The events and facts have been described openly and in some novels they have also been described in symbolic terms. In the Urdu novel, this conspiracy which flourished in the oblivion of the power after the establishment of Pakistan, with all its details, in one form or another. She is appearing in the novel.

While writing about the tragedy of East Pakistan in Urdu literature, the writers put forward its long cultural, political, social, economic and social background. Will continue to use. Because in these novels, the political, social and historical facts of this era are seen with all their radiance, so these novels have the status of historical and social documents in a way. Before the fall of Dhaka, the problems of migration and the political, social and economic aspects of the new country were being written about, the best example of which is the novel "Khuda Ki Basti".

Romantic and progressive writers gave preference to man and made his problems the subject matter. During the period of martial law, when restrictions on open expression were imposed, the writers changed the terms of expression, but did not stop from saying what they had to say. The novelists made new experiments for

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expression, the new possibilities of the novel on the stylistic, technical and experimental levels were illuminated. The novelists exposed all the corners of introversion. In this regard, the well-known critic of the novel Dr. Afzal Butt (6) writes:

In this way, the novel presented the creation of Pakistan and then all the events and tragedies after it, and thus every tragedy is effectively expressed in the novel. Among the most famous novels on this tragedy, Fazal Karim Ahmed Fasli's novel "Khoon-i-Jaggar Hona Tak" "Basti" by Intar Hussain, "Novel Matam Shehrarzo" by Colonel Retired Rauf Zafar and "Commando Aur Laho Ka Safar" by Tariq Ismail Sagar are more well known.

This tragedy has been discussed in many other novels and legends. In the modern era, this tragedy has been presented with the backdrop of all its bitter realities. Two more novels have been written on this tragedy, which we will mention in detail. These novels are Siddiy Ki Zanjiraz by Razia Faseeh Ahmed and Chalte Musafir by Altaf Fatima.

Razia Faseeh Ahmed's Na Dool Saadiyin Ki Zanjeer came out in 1988. In it the history of East Pakistan is made and the reader is also aware of the Bengali psychology. Razia Faseeh Ahmed has presented the real color of the hatred of East Pakistan towards the people of West Pakistan in A. 1970. The Bengalis had grown so much in hatred that they also hated the language and dress of West Pakistan. In the novel, many families are presented in the form of a chain, as the name itself suggests. The characters of the novel include the established Captain Jawad, Zari and Shizi etc. Apart from that, there are many other characters in each novel. Razia Faseeh Ahmed has tried to describe a large time period in his novel, "Chain of centuries", this attempt has been completely successful in such a way that some characters from the generation of old historical characters are also present in the modern era. is alive and he is seen as a dynamic character of the modern era. For example, if a historical character is mentioned and he has passed away after living in the region of Bengal long ago, now in the modern era, one of his

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granddaughters. Or the role of grandchild is there, thus this relationship of sanctity and elegance between relationships is seen to be alive.

In this novel, the events from the arrival of Muslims in this region to the fall of East Pakistan are seen as an attempt to weave a physical and emotional chain between the characters. In this novel we see a successful attempt to use historical consciousness.

If we talk about the topic of this novel, many streams of ideas are seen flowing. The organization and strength of these ideas form the thread of this novel. Amjad Tufail (7) while talking about the topic of this novel writes:

The novel "Chain of Centuries" has three parts which are written under three headings, the first section is titled Scene, the second section is titled Background, while the third and last section is titled Foreground. In hindsight, this order of titles seems to be a special innovation of the author's mind and it is so, but the author did not emphasize on this order, but the reader has the choice to read whichever part he wants first. Razia Faseeh Ahmed (8) writes:

" یہ ناول چار پانچ سال میں مکمل ہوا ہے اس پر میں نے بہت محنت کی ہے عمر عزیز کے کئی سال لگائے۔ارادہ تھا کہ اس کے تینوں حصوں کو آزاد چھوڑ دوں ان پر نمبروں کا بار نہ ڈالوں پڑھنے والے جس حصے کو چاہیں پہلے پڑھ لیں۔کتابت اور اشاعت کی عملی دشواریاں ارے آئیں بہرحال پڑھنے والوں خو آزادی ہے کہ انہیں جو حصہ زیادہ دل چسپی معلوم ہو اسے پڑھ لیں کہانی کےپرت آہستہ آہستہ کھاتے جائیں گے"

According to his own words, the writer has worked very hard on this novel, that is why it is considered as one of the few good novels of Urdu literature.) has seen a lot about this topic in this novel. In this regard he writes:

" ہمارے یہاں برصغیر کی تقسیم پہ بہت کچھ لکھا گیا، اس کے بعد مشرقی پاکستان کے حوالے سے بھی کہانیاں لکھی گئیں ناول بھی شائع ہوئے بیشتر لکھنے والوں نے اس مسئلے کو خاص جغرافیائی اور سیاسی سیاق و سباق میں رکھ کر دیکھا ہے۔ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ لکھنے والوں نے بنگال کے مسئلہ کے صرف ایک رخ کو دیکھا ہے یا پھر زیادہ سے زیادہ رخ کی طرف اشارے کیے ہیں اس کے بر عکس ،،صدیوں کی زنجیر میں اس مسئلے کو ان خطوط پر دیکھا ہے جو

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کبھی متوازی نظر آتے ہیں کبھی متخالف سمتوں میں اور کبھی ایک دوسرے کو قطع کرتے ہوئے ،اس ناول کی کہانی بنگال کے ساتھ ساتھ پاکستان کے دوسرے صوبوں سندھ اور پنجاب ہی نہیں بلکہ قبائلی علاقوں کے مخصوص مسائل اور رویوں کو پیش کرتے ہوئے آگے بڑھتی ہے یہ سب علاقے مصنفہ کی سیر و سیاحت اور ناول کی وسیع جغرافیائی حدود کو ہی بیان نہیں کرتے بلکہ کہانی کی معنویت اور کرداروں کی زندگی اور مسائل سے اس طور وابستہ ہوتے ہیں کہ ان کے بغیر تو اس کہانی کا تصور بھی نہیں کیا جاسکتا اور نہ ہی اس ناول میں آنے والے کرداروں کی معنویت واضح ہو سکتی ہے یہ ایک دوسرے کا جزو لاینفک ہیں اور باہم مل کر ایک نامیاتی وحدت تشکیل دیتے ہیں"

This novel by Razia Faseeh Ahmed came out in 1988, this was the time when the wounds of the fall of Dhaka had not healed much. As is Qasim Khan's character, in the second part, the events of the fall of Dhaka and their motivations have been specifically discussed, while in the third part, the events of the fall of Dhaka have been presented in particular detail.

In 1970-71, the Bengali people's hatred towards West Pakistan has been presented by the author in its true colors. Their hatred had increased so much that they also started hating the language and culture of West Pakistan, due to which the sentiments of those people were greatly hurt who neither abused nor oppressed the people of East Pakistan. They were in favor of abuse, an example of which is the role of Zari. Keeping all the problems and issues aside, she marries a Bengali youth, Shamsur Rahman, but she has to face the hatred of Bengalis everywhere. Razia Faseeh Ahmad (10) has expressed this through the mouth of this Zari:

"میرا قد،میرا رنگ،میرے بال ،میری زبان میرا لباس،ہر چیز یہاں کے لوگوں کے لیے قابل نفرت ہے کسی سے پوچھو تو جواب ملتا ہے،راہ پوچھو تو لوگ گونگے بن جاتے ہین،نفرت کی یہ چنگاریاں میری روح کو جھلسا رہی ہیں"

A few days before the fall of Dhaka, Zari's son was born and died a few days after birth. When the situation in East Pakistan was out of control, the governor of West Pakistan was transferred to the Intercontinental Hotel, after which the army of West Pakistan surrendered and accepted its defeat. This incident had such an impact on Zari that She left Bangladesh for good even though her husband was still in East Pakistan, now Zari didn't want to stay there so she reached West Pakistan

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with the help of her husband's younger brother Ronju. and wants to stop him from going to West Pakistan, but now Zari's heart was broken. Dr. Mumtaz Ahmed Khan (11) has expressed this in this regard:

The main theme of this novel is the chaos and anxiety and anarchy of the political atmosphere and the achievements of the Bengali people can also be seen. is mentioned in this novel At that time the Bengali people were suffering from intellectual hesitation and they were standing at a crossroads. In the light of this intellectual disorientation, the Bengalis were thirsty for the blood of their own religious brothers and their countrymen. In the novel, there is an account of a political rally in which it is especially important to understand the mentality of the Bengali people at that time. Help is available. To describe this situation, Razia Faseeh Ahmed (12) writes:

At the time of the fall of Dhaka, there were many motivations behind the mentality of the Bengalis and this wavering thought and action. The attitude of unfamiliarity with the problems of the people of East Pakistan includes the cruelty and violence of the Pakistani army and the poison of brutality that had spread in the veins of the Bengali people as well as in their minds. The attitude of the army towards the Bengalis, see a quote in which Razia Faseeh Ahmad (13) writes:

"جس وقت میں کالا جھنڈا اتارنے اوپر گیا تو میلو بھائی اوپر والے سٹور میں کھڑکی کھولے شیشے کے باہر جھانک رہے تھے میں چپکے سے پیچھے کھڑا ہو گیا۔سڑک پہ رات کو ہم نے رکاوٹیں کھڑی کر دی تھیں ناں تو وہاں ایک فوجی جیپ آکر رکی،اسی وقت ایک بہشتی پانی کی مسک لیے سڑک پار کر رہا تھا اس نے ان لوگوں کو کھڑا دیکھا تو گھبرا گیا اور مسک پھینک کر وہیں لیٹ گیا۔ فوجی نے اسے دیکھا تھا یا نہیں مجھے نہیں معلوم لیکن اب ایک فوجی نے پاس

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After the above incident, Milo, a character in the novel, decides to join the Mukti Bahini. This decision is also due to Milo's hatred of the West Pakistan Army. There is as much army as the western part, so they would not have become a tool of Mukti Bahini or any secret organization of India, but the people of East Pakistan had to do this work forever for their own safety and security. They came under the protection of the Mukti Bahini and other similar organizations and felt safe. From the attitude of the Pakistani army and the apathetic attitude of the rulers of West Pakistan, they realized that living together was now practically impossible. It has become impossible.

The situation was changing very fast. On the night of 2nd and 3rd December, India launched a regular attack on Pakistan. The news of this attack was published by BBC and many other similar institutions.

In December 1971, where the author has described the brutality and brutality of the Pakistani army, she has also described the bravery of the Pakistani army in this war. She fought bravely, she is also an example of her own style. Razia Faseeh Ahmad (14) writes that:

One of the major tragedies of the 1971 Indo-Pak war was that there was a strong possibility that Pakistan would get help from two countries, one of which was the United States and the other was China. There were some political constraints, so non-arrival of help from both countries worsened the situation. Neither of us had such a defense agreement with anyone. Due to fatigue, the army was in great condition. Fresh reinforcements and fresh troops were far away. were gone. Razia Faseeh Ahmed (15) has boldly stated the real facts in the novel Siddi Ki Zanjeer. She writes that:

"10 سے 13 دسمبر تک چین اور امریکہ کی مدد کی آس میں ایسا وقت ضرور آیا تھا جب پاکستان کا عام شہری اور سپاہی ہی نہیں ،دانشور اور سیاست دان فوجی افسر یہاں تک کہ ایسٹرن کمانڈ کے کمانڈر جنرل نیازی بھی اس خوش فہمی میں مبتلا رکھے گئے کہ دوستوں کی مدد اب آئی کہ اب آئی"

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Razia Faseeh Ahmed in her novel, "Chain of Centuries", has made the political problems, geographical problems and social disparity of East and West Pakistan the subject and has tried to fully evaluate the commonalities and differences that exist between East and West Pakistan. In the background of political, geographical and economic conditions, the author has not only mentioned the problems of Bengal, but also tried to describe the problems of Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and tribal areas. Although some critics also clearly indicated the point that the author did not explain the reasons for the fall of Dhaka in great detail and openly. There is room for both disagreement and agreement with this. There is so much scope in literature and the author has really described the final scenes in detail. In this regard, Dr. Mumtaz Ahmad Khan (16) writes:

"یہ علیحدہ بات ہے کہ یہ علیحدگی جن عوامل کی بنیاد پر وجود میں ائی انکی عکاسی ناول کے آخری بیس فی صد حصے میں ہوتی ہے یعنی تباہی کی اس اندھی کا تذکرہ یکایک ہوا جس کی لپیٹ میں بہت سارے کردار بشمول پاکستانی فوج اور اس کے کمانڈر بھی آتے ہیں جن خو ہندوستانی فوج کے سنے ہتھیار ڈالنے پڑے"

While describing the political, social, cultural and geographical reasons of the fall of Dhaka, the author has kept in mind the technical balance and thus this novel has been saved from being yellow journalism. This style of the novel would not have been sustained. The author has very artistically examined the reasons and factors due to which the two arms of this nation were separated forever. Persecution of the Bengali people includes misgivings, usurpation of power, etc.

The sense of deprivation of the East Pakistanis was not only limited to the economic level but it was all-round.

After the creation of Pakistan, there have been many occasions when Bengalis have been forced to think that the sacrifices made by their forefathers are being rewarded by being kept away from the halls of power. The accusations of treason are being made and the blame is being taken for giving national status to our Bangla language equal to Urdu language. After the establishment of Pakistan, the role of Bengalis in politics remained suspended, a character of this novel describes the feelings of separatism within the Bengalis as a result of this political deprivation. He says (17):

" سوال تو یہ ہے کہ جب پاکستان بنگالیوں کی مرضی اور حمایت سے بنا تھا تو وہی اس توڑنے پر تیار کیسے ہوئے ؟ اسی طرح کہ انہیں

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احساس دلایا گیا کہ پہلے انہیں ہندوؤں نے کچلا پھر انگریزوں نے جی بھر کر کچلا اور دبایا۔ پاکستان بننے کے بعد اکثریت میں ہونے کی وجہ سے حکومت کرنے کا حق انکو حاصل تھا۔آپ نے وہ حق تو انکو دیا نہیں تو پھر انہوں نے دوسرا حق استعمال کیا "

Journalistic narrative is different, while literary narrative is very different from it. While describing historical facts and making political and social issues the subject, the writer has to take special care that his narrative is not deprived of literary flavor. Razia Faseeh Ahmed has also taken special care of this issue and narrated the story of this era through different characters. A character, Zahir Shah, who is a major in the Pakistani army but belongs to Bengal, portrays the behavior of the Western forces towards the Bengali people as described by Razia Faseeh Ahmed (18) in these words:

" میں پاکستانی فوج میں ہوں اس لیے مجھے کہنا تو نہیں چاہیے مگر ایک بنگالی کی حیثیت میں بھی یہی محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ یہاں آنے والے مغربی پاکستانی افسروں کا رویہ وہی ہے جو انگریزوں کا ہندوستانیوں کے ساتھ تھاشروع میں ہندوستانی انگریزوں کی ہر بات کو بہت اچھا سمجھتے تھے،اسی طرح ہم بھی مغربی پاکستانیوں کو خود سے برتر جانتے تھے۔کسی پہ رعب ڈالنا ہوتا تو بنگلہ کے بجائے اردو میں بات کرتے مگر گھپلا اس وقت ہوا جب ہمیں یہ احساس ہوا کہ وہ لوگ بھی خود کو برتر اور ہمیں حقیر سمجھتے ہیں حالانکہ اسکی کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم جنگلی یا غیر مہذب ہیںبات یہ ہے کہ یہاں کے لوگ اب ناز اٹھانے کو تیار نہیں ہیں چنانچہ خلیج بڑھتی جا رہی

This distance, which was created by the dictatorial behavior of West Pakistan, was understood by all the main characters of this novel, in which the characters of Zari and Shamsur Rahman are also prominent. If it does not seem to decrease, she becomes disappointed. But due to helplessness, she is also unable to do anything for both parts of the country. It is obvious that these are the issues that can be resolved if the people in power pay attention. The common people are unable to do anything in such matters. states as follows:

"آج زری جلسہ گاہ سے لوٹی تو اس کا دل پریشان تھا۔اسے احساس ہو رہا تھا کہ نفرت کا زہر اتنی دور تک پھیل گیا ہے کہ اب اس کا علاج ممکن نہیں... بظاہر جو بم پھٹ رہے تھے اور جو احتجاج ہو رہے تھے وہ حکومت وقت کے خلاف تھے مگر اب خود کو مزید دھوکہ دینا

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ناممکن تھا۔ یہ بات صاف تھی کہ اس سب کا نشانہ مغربی پاکستان کے لوگ تھے۔ یکایک یوں لگا کہ جیسے وہ اب تک سمندر کی لہروں کی زد میں رعایت کے گھروندے بناتی رہی ہے۔اتفاق کی بات کہ شمس الرحمن نے اسے دیکھتے ہی کہا،،تم جلسے میں ساڑھی پہن کر کیوں نہیں گئی تھیں؟، ساری پہن لینے سے یہ حقیقت کہ میں مغربی پاکستانی ہوں چھپ نہیں سکتی،زری نے تلخی سے کہا"

This poison that was spread by the West Pakistan Army affected those who were not harmed and this poison also affected people like Zari. Not left, who married Shamsur Rahman, a character from West Pakistan, with the intention that we, husband and wife, will always be one like the two arms of the country. There was a time when these people were also disappointed. Razia Faseeh Ahmed (20) writes:

" مجھے اب خوب اندازہ ہو گیا ہے کہ لباس بدلنے کے بعد بھی ہم کبھی تم لوگوں کی ہمدردیاں حاصل نہ کر سکیں گے، ، تم لوگوں کی؟ کیا میں بھی اس میں شامل ہوں؟ جی ہاں ورنہ تم بھی سب سے پہلے بات ساری کی نہ کرتے۔ مجھے دیر ہو رہی تھی،میں اٹھ کر ایسے ہی چلی گئی،بہرحال گئی تو اس کی داد کسی نے نہیں دی"

Another thing is also worth mentioning that sensitive and liberal people like Zari were psychologically confused in the situation that arose on both sides and the whole matter was beyond their understanding. They felt cut off and their personal identity was almost lost, which they were very worried about. Razia Faseeh Ahmad (21) described her mental struggle at one point as follows:

" زری کے دل میں ایک وحشت نے گھر کیا۔ وہ کہاں ہے؟ وہ کن لوگوں میں ہے ؟ دوستوں میں ہے یا دشمنوں میں ہے؟ ۔۔۔۔وہ کیا کرے؟ کیا وہ اسی طرح ٹکڑوں میں بٹتے بٹتے ختم ہو جائے گی کوئی ایک سیدھا راستہ ہو گا،کوئی ایک بات صحیح ہو گی،اگر پاکستان صحیح ہے تو بنگلہ دیش غلط ہے تو پاکستان صحیح ہے ہے یا دھر کی ہے یا ادھر کی وہ یہ بات کس سے پوچھے؟"

At that time, the Bengali people were united by the behavior of the rulers of the western region of Pakistan and they became very fond of the revolution. Bengali people had started to become a nation at the same time, their sense of insecurity forced them to live together. See below the conversation of two characters Meeta and Mokal, which will give you an idea of how in Bengal at that time. The talk of the revolution was liked or how the book written about the revolution was taken

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hand in hand. Razia Faseeh Ahmed (Razia Faseeh Ahmad) 22) has expressed this view:

In the context of the revolution, during the Bengali Movement, the poems of a Bengali poet, Noor Salam, were well received. When this poet recited his poem in a mushaira, the reaction of the Bangla public after hearing the poem has been described by the author (23) as follows:

" اس نظم پر جیسے طوفان برپا ہو گیا نعروں نے آسمان سر پر اٹھا لیا،کسی لڑکے نے ایک ہار نور کے گلے میں ڈال دیا چند نے پھولوں کے گلدستے پیش کیے اور پھر یہ سارا مجمع شہید مینار اور عظیم پور قبرستان کی طرف روانہ ہوا عوام اور طلبہ کا سیلاب ساتھ ساتھ رواں تھا"

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the person who directed the sentiments and feelings and deprivation of the Bangla people and led his people in every political field. And he also presented his famous six points. He used to preside over and lead every revolutionary meeting. It is a separate debate whether he became a tool of the Indian agency or not or to what extent he was sincere with his politics. He was with his nation at all times and everywhere and he supported the nation. When he was presiding over a procession, what was the reaction of the people and what were the emotions and feelings of the people during his speech? has been described by the author (24) as follows:

"ہر شخص چاہتا تھا کہ شہیدوں کی قبروں کے نزدیک تر رہے جہاں شیخ مجیب الرحمن منتخب شدہ ممبران اسمبلی کے ساتھ کھڑے تھے۔وہ اس سیل ہے پناہ کے رہبر تھے۔ان کا دل ان لہروں کی مانند اوپر تلے ہو رہا ہو گا جو بپھرے طوفانوں کو ساتھ لے کر چلتی ہیں۔ان کی پارٹی کا نشان بھی تو کشتی تھا نور نے سوچاشیخ مجیب الرحمٰن نے تقریر شروع کی تو لاکھوں کے مجمعے کے ساتھ رات بھی ہمہ تن گوش تھی درختوں یہ چڑیاں بھی دم سادھے بیٹھی تھیں "ہم نے 1952 میں بھی خون بہایا ہے اور وقت پڑا تو اب بھی بہائیں گے مگر اپنے مطالبات پر سمجھوتہ نہیں کریں گے"

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When Sheikh Mujibur Rehman realized that his people were with him, his tone became bold and he kept making every legitimate and illegitimate demand from the rulers of West Pakistan. Here's an excerpt:

" 23 مارچ شام کے وقت اپنے گھر میں ایک اجتماع سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے شیخ مجیب الرحمٰن نے کہا، ہم کسی قوت کے سامنے سر نہیں جھکائیں گے ہمیں کوئی خرید نہیں سکتا سات کروڑ بنگالی عوام مزید غلامی کی زندگی بسر نہیں کر سکتے "

Farrukh Sohail Goindi (26) examines the background motivations behind Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's behavior and says that:

"شیخ مجیب الرحمٰن کی عوامی لیگ ایک پاپولسٹ جماعت تھی جس کو بھارت کے بور ڑوائی طبقہ کی بھرپور حمایت حاصل تھیخطے کی علاقائی سیاست بھی شیخ مجیب کے حق میں تھی۔ اس پر مستزاد مغربی پاکستان کے حکمرانوں کی عیاشی اور ناعاقبت اندیشیاں جلتی پر تیل کا کام کر رہی تھیں "

Not all the officers and soldiers in the Pakistani army were brutal, but some of them thought that the country could be saved from being divided. Ko and reprimands him for robbing an innocent girl from the bank, see an excerpt from the novel (27):

"کون ہے؟ جواد نے کڑک کر پوچھا؟ گرفت ڈھیلی پا کر بینوں اس کے چنگل سے نکل گئی۔ میں ہوں میجر خالد دروازہ کھولا ورنہ توڑ دیں گے؛ جواد گھبرا کر کھڑا ہو گیا کیا اس حلیے میں کسی افسر کا سامنا کر سکتا ہے۔ بینوں دونوں ہاتھوں سے منہ چھپائے روتی ہوئی باہر نکل گئی زری اسے سہارا دے کر دوسرے کمرے میں لے گئی وہ سارے بدن سے کانپ رہی تھی۔تم جیسے لوگوں نے فوج کو بدنام کیا ہوا ہے کیپٹن، ، میجر خالد نے کہا اور ریوالور اس کے پاوچ سے نکال کر اپنے ہاتھوں میں لے لیا"

The army of West Pakistan did what they did, but the Bangla people and the Bangla press also made some decisions on their own according to the intentions of India, which became a prelude to fueling this conflict further. See Chachaji's conversation in the words of the author (28):

"مولانا مسجد میں تنہا نماز پڑھ کر لوٹے تو چاچا جی نے 33 مارچ کا داپیپل ان کے ہاتھ پر رکھایہ بھی زری نے انہیں لا کر دیا تھا،، آپ تو

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کہہ رہے تھے کہ فوج زیادتی کر رہی ہے مگر یہ دیکھیے، اس اخبار نے 23 مارچ کو طہر جگہ بنگلہ دیش ہی لکھا ہے۔ بنگلہ دیش کے نئے جھنڈوں کے ساتھ بڑے تجارتی اداروں اور بینکوں نے جو مبارک باد دی ہے،یہ یوم پاکستان کی مبارک تو نہیں ہے ،چاچا جی نے کہا"

Maulana and Zari's uncle John are two such characters who have a complete understanding of the politics of East Pakistan and are fully aware of all the activities taking place in the country and also know the atrocities of the rulers of West Pakistan and in East Pakistan. He is also fully aware of the dangerous situation arising from the stupidity of Bengalis. According to Razia Faseeh Ahmed (29):

"ہاں یہ سب ٹھیک ہےمولانا نے جواب دیا مگر یہ بھی تو سوچو کہ تین ہفتے سے یہاں کیا ہو رہا ہے عملی طور پر عوامی لیگ کی حکومت ہے لوگ اس بات پہ خوش ہیں۔وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ شروعات ہو چکی ہین اب صرف اعلان کی دیر ہے انتہا پسند مجیب پر اس اعلان کے لیے زور دے رہے ہیں تو ایسے اخباروں میں جو خود انتہا پسند ہوں ایسی خبر چھاپی جانا تعجب کی بات نہیں ہے"

Fiction and especially the novel is directly related to the social, historical and political life of a person, so some events are also in such novels that have happened in the real world outside the world of the novel. As the arrest of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a great historical event in the history of Bangladesh, this event is mentioned in the novel (30) as follows:

"دو دن اخبار نہیں نکل سکے تھے۔آج 28 مارچ کا اخبار چاچا جی کہیں سے لیے آئے تھے اس میں صدر یحی خان کی نشری تقریر کی سرخی تھینکس تقریر میں شیخ مجیب الرحمن کو غدار کہا گیا تھا اور یہ بھی اعلان کیا گیا تھا کہ اسے اس کے کیے کی سزا مل کر رہے گی۔ کراچی ایئرپورٹ پر بخیریت جہاز سے اترنے اور سکھ کا سانس لینے کے بعد ذوالفقار علی بھٹو نے کہا تھا شکر ہے پاکستان بچ گیا"

Similarly, there were some events outside the world of the novel which happened historically or the political and social history of the time which was preserved in its chest. The second incident was the capture of the Bahini movement, the self-deception and complacency of the Western rulers that military assistance and reinforcements from friendly countries America and China will arrive very soon. The novelist described these two incidents in the novel. The real-life events outside and the events inside the novel have been reconciled in such a way that the artistic

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quality of the novel emerges. When a character named Qadir asks another character what is happening at the political level, that character responds like this. According to the author (31):

"آزادی کے نام پر لوگوں کی ہم درمیاں حاصل کر رہے ہیں۔آزادی ایک ایسا لفظ ہے جس سے آپ دوسروں خو فوری طور پر اپنا طرف دار بنا سکتے ہیں بھارت کا پروپیگنڈہ اتنا زبردست ہے کہ حد نہیں بہت سے بھارتی اور بنگلہ دیشی دوسرے ملکوں میں پیسہ جمع کر رہے ہیں۔ بھارت اور روس کا معاہدہ ہو گیا ہے بھارت بنگلہ دیش کو اسلحہ دے گا اور روس بھارت کو "

When this character Qadir asks this character, what is the position of the friends of Pakistan? So the answer he gives is a realistic analysis of the political and social conditions of that time. He says (32):

" ہمارا اندازہ ہے کہ سب زبانی جمع خرچ ہے۔امریکا نے پاکستان سے ایسا کوئی معاہدہ نہیں کیاپرانے معاہدے کی رو سے وہ صرف اس صورت میں پاکستان کی مدد کرے گا جب کوئی کمیونسٹ ملک براہ راست پاکستان پہ حملہ کرے گا۔ لیکن امریکی عوام جمہوریت کے ساتھ ہیں اور دل سے سمجھتے ہیں کہ بنگالیوں کے ساتھ ظلم ہو رہا ہے۔ چین کے بارے بھی لوگ یہی کہتے ہیں کہ وہ اپنے ملک کو بنانے میں مصروف ہے وہ ابھی کسی بین الاقوامی جنگ میں کودنے کو تیار نہیں ہے۔"

The United States did not stop from its traditional devious behavior and China also did not help Pakistan in time. There were many reasons behind this. The first reason was the threat of Russia. which China did not want to spoil. The reason for Russia's hostility towards Pakistan was that the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, chose America's polls instead of Russia and started enmity with Russia. This is also Pakistan's foreign policy. The policy was a failure, still Pakistan is in the group of America and has repeatedly been a victim of American deception, but our foreign policy experts have not understood this.

A major reason for the difference between East Pakistan and West Pakistan was the difference in language and culture. At the time of independence, it should have been one or two languages of the entire country, Urdu and Bangla, but in the 1956 constitution, West Pakistan. The rulers of Badal also gave Bangla the status of national language and brought this language in competition with Urdu. Instead of culture and language, they were feeling proud of the culture and language of their

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own part and this gulf was also present there. At one point in the novel, when Khushal Khan hears Shamsur Rahman speaking coldly, he realizes that he belongs to East Pakistan. So they say that I have recognized you that you are not from West Pakistan, then in response Shamsur Rahman (33) says that:

"چھپائے بھی کیوں ہر شخص کو اپنی جنم بھومی پہ فخر ہوتا ہے میرا مقصد آپ کو ناراض کرنا نہیں تھا" خوشحال خان نے معذرت کی مگر آپ یہ بتائیے کہ فخر کرنے کا مطلب یہ تو نہیں کہ انسان دوسروں سے نفرت کرے۔آج تک جتنی جنگیں ہوئیں ہیں قوموں اور ملکوں کے درمیان ہی تو ہوئی ہیں میرا تو خیال یہ ہے کہ انسان کو قوموں اور ملکوں کے ملکوں کے لحاظ سے تقسیم ہی نہیں کرنا چاہیے"

In the context of the difference between culture and civilization, see another quote from which the motives of this difference can be well understood. At the same time, it sheds light on the problem of language and culture. According to Razia Faseeh Ahmed (34):

"اب لوگ کہنے لگے ہیں کہ جس طرح ہندوستان نے پاکستان کو دل سے تسلیم نہیں کیا اسی طرح مغربی پاکستان نے بھی مشرقی پاکستان کو دل سے تسلیم نہیں کیا ورنہ وہ بنگلہ کو اردو کے ساتھ قومی زبان کا درجہ دینے میں اس قدر ہچکچاہٹ کا مظاہرہ نہ کرتے۔اس کے علاوہ ہمارا اردو آمنا ضروری ہے لیکن کسی مغربی پاکستانی کو بنگلہ سیکھتے نہیں دیکھا۔ان باتوں کو محسوس کیا جانے لگا ہے دوسرے سارے صوبوں کے نام ہیں جیسے پنجابیوں کا پنجاب سندھیوں کا سندھ ہمارے صوبے کا کوئی نام نہیں اگر ہم اسے کوئی نام دینا چاہیں تو اسے خطرے کی گھنٹی سمجھا جاتا ہے"

Some of the objections of the people of East Pakistan were absolutely correct, but there were also some objections which were raised against the enemy country. As the people of East Bengal raised objections to Islamabad becoming the capital and spending money here, even though the examples of the capital cities of India and Russia with such a large area were in front of them, the capital of any country is the model of that country. Construction and carving have to be considered more than other cities, but when Khushal Khan asked Shamsur Rahman why you people see the construction of Islamabad as an abuse, he (35) was like this. Is:

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"اسلام آباد کی تعمیر کو بہت سارے لوگ غلط سمجھتے ہیں۔ ان کا خیال ہے کہ یہ کروڑوں روپیہ برباد کرنے کے برابر ہے ابھی چند سال پہلے ادیبوں کا ایک وفد آیا تھاہم کچھ اخبار والے بھی وہاں موجود تھے۔کوی جسیم الدین جو پاکستان کے خیر خواہ بھی ہیں اور بڑے پیارے آدمی ہیں مشرقی پاکستان سے آئے ہوئے تھے وہ اپنے خاص انداز میں کوٹ کی جیبوں میں ہاتھ ڈالے 'بال بکھرنے بچوں کی طرح ہنستے باتیں کرتے جا رہے تھے سامنے شہرزاد ہوٹل بن رہا تھا یکایک کوی جسیم کرتے جا رہے تھے سامنے شہرزاد ہوٹل بن رہا تھا یکایک کوی جسیم الدین نے اسلام آباد کی مٹی اٹھائی۔سونگھی اور کہاں "اس میں سے پاٹ کی خوشبو انہی ہے"پھر وہ ہنس پڑے جیسے مذاق کر رہے ہوں ممکن ہے وہ مذاق کر رہے ہوں اور اپنے ساتھیوں کو بتانا چاہتے ہوں کہ مشرقی پاکستان میں سوچا جا رہا ہے کہ اسلام آباد پٹ سن کے پیسوں سے بن رہا ہے"

Similarly, in the world outside the novel and in the real history of the country, the people of East Pakistan were made to believe that West Pakistan was neither interested in protecting them nor showing its responsibility regarding the Indo-Pak War of 1965. In regard to this incident, the people of both the parts continued to feel scrutiny because until 65, the wall of coldness and suspicion between the two parts was so high that it was not possible for anyone to cross it. and no one was ready to pay attention to it. Look at a passage in this regard, in which you will clearly feel that the residents of both the parts are blaming each other and from their own part to the people of the other part. Carelessness is also being slandered, which Razia Faseeh Ahmad (36) described as follows:

" سنا ہے 1965 کی جنگ کے بعد مشرقی پاکستانیوں کو یہ احساس دلایا جا رہا ہے کہ مغربی پاکستان سے ان کی حفاظت نہیں ہو سکتی۔؟؟ پھوپھا جان نے ہوچھا۔ یہ بات اتنی غلط بھی نہیں ہے۔1965 میں ہندوستان کے ہوائی جہاز چٹا گانگ میں یہ اعلان کرتے تھے کہ اگر ہم چاہیں تو تم پر بمباری کر سکتے ہیں مگر تم بے فکر رہو ہم تم پہ حملہ نہیں کریں گے اور سمندر کے ساحل پہ بم پھینک جاتے تھے" جبھی کمانیوں کی جنگ آپ لوگوں کا مسئلہ نہیں تھی۔"" خوشحال خان نے کہانیوں کے لہجے کی چھان شمس الرحمن نے فوری طور پر محسوس کی۔" وہاں کے لوگ بھی یہی کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ہاں کے سیلاب اور سائیکلون آپ کا مسئلہ نہیں ہیں "

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n the novel "Chain of Centuries" many such events have been made part of the novel which happened during the Pakistan movement and often these events are seen as background. narrates on the occasion and during this time also makes a clear reference to the historical events like the partition of Bengal and cancellation of Bengal. In this regard, see the quote written by Razia Faseeh Ahmed (37):

"ہندوؤں کا خیال تھا کہ بنگال اور پنجاب کی تقسیم پر مسلمان آمادہ نہیں ہوں گے اور بالآخر پاکستان کا دعویدار دھرے کا دھرا رہ جائے گا مگر پنجاب کے مسلمان پنجاب کی تقسیم پہ تیار ہو گئے بنگال کی لیجسلیٹو اسمبلی میں جب اکثریت نے یہ فیصلہ دے دیا کہ پورا بنگال پاکستان میں شامل ہونا چاہتا ہے تب آخر کار ہندو اکثریت نے مجبوری کے تحت تقسیم کے حق میں فیصلہ دیا چنانچہ بنگال کی تقسیم ان ہندوؤں اور کانگریسیوں کے ہاتھ عمل میں آئی جن کے بزرگوں نے ہندوؤں اور کانگریسیوں کے موقعے پر سخت ہنگامہ کیا تھا یہاں تک کہ انگریزوں کو یہ تقسیم منسوخ کرنا بڑی تھی "

In this novel, through Umar Khan Khay Varo, we also find the theme of feminism. The theme of feminism dominated the literature in the twentieth century. Played a special role. The subject of Taneeth is actually the name of the effort to give equal rights to men in every field. Dr. Salim Akhtar (38) while appreciating the personification of trying to convince the self as a living and living entity instead of an object, writes:

"تانیثیت ہا تحریک آزادی نسواں معاشرتی تحریکوں اسیاسی تحریکوں اور تانیثی نظریات کا ایک سلسلہ ہے جس کا مقصد جنس کی سیاسی امعاشی ذاتی اور معاشرتی مساوات کو متعین اور قائم کرنا ہے انسائیت اس حیثیت کو شامل کرتی ہے کہ معاشرے مردانہ نقطہ نظر کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں اور ان معاشروں میں عورت کے ساتھ ناجائز سلوک کیا جاتا ہے"

As it has been mentioned that Umar Khan is the character through which the feminine aspect or theme of this novel is expressed. Is. According to the author (39):

"عمر خان نے کہا "میں سوچتا ہوں اکبرآبادی عورتوں کے دکھ کتنے بوجھل ہوتے ہیں یہی اٹھا لیتی ہیں انھیں 'ہم مردوں کے تو کلیجے پھٹ جائیں اور ہم مرد کتنے چھوٹے دل۔ کے ہوتے ہیں 'ہم میں مردانگی تو

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نام کو بھی نہیں ہوتی اب شہروز خان کو دیکھو اپنے آپ کو شہزادہ سیف الملوک سمجھتا ہے اقدسیہ سے محض اس لیے شادی کی کہ اس کی خوب صورتحال کی تعلیم اور اس کے باپ کا عہدی اس کے لیے چیلنج بن گیا تھاجب وہ بد نصیب لڑکی گھر میں گئی تو بیل کی جوڑی کے برابر ہو گئی مجھے بعض اوقات خود سے نفرت ہونے لگتی ہے امرد ہونے کے ناطے "

The background of this quote is that Shahruz Khan is stubborn that he will marry Qudsia and gets married. Thus, he does not in any way pass the feelings of Qudsiya, instead of considering her as a living human being, he understands her in a good way, as if by taking the power of liking and disliking in his own hands, he proves to be a member of such a slogan that is a male-dominated society. Or where there is only male rule, women work as a part of this society instead of getting equal rights. See another quote (40) on the same topic:

" اور ایلیا کو دیکھو میری وجہ سے اسکی جان گئی ہے وہ جان کنی کے عالم میں رہی لیکن مرتے مرتے بھی اس نے میری آنا کو جھنڈے پہ چڑھائے رکھا۔اسکی آنکھوں میں یہ شکوہ نہ تھا کہ تم اناڑی ہو وحشی ہو میرے گھوڑے پہ بیٹھنے کے نا اہل میرے قابل نہ تھے کیوں۔۔۔۔۔۔"وہ بے حد دکھی ہو گیا کچھ دیر خاموش رہنے کے بعد اس نے کہا "دیکھو اکبر" گل جان تمہارے پاس آ جائے تو اس پر سختی نہ کرنا۔۔۔اور اپنی بیٹی زری کو خدا کے لیے اتنا مجبور نہ بنانا۔اسے خود کچھ بننے کا موقع دینا۔۔ اسے اپنے لیے سوچنے اور فیصلہ کرنے کا موقع دینا۔۔ اسے اپنے لیے سوچنے اور فیصلہ کرنے کا موقع دینا۔۔ اسے اپنے لیے ایلز نہ بنے"

It is clear from the above quote that Umar Khan after seeing the downsides of life has come to the conclusion that male rule is a scourge for the society. Elza is in love with him. She is a foreign girl who loves him very much and is also fond of horse riding. One day, when she is teaching Umar Khan the art of horse riding, suddenly Umar Khan's mare goes bad. While trying to save her, she herself falls from the horse and dies, but Umar does not complain. Umar Khan is fully aware that in this society, if a man makes even a little bit easier for a woman, then it is a shame. It is sacrificed and even if a woman gives her life, it is as if it was her right in this society which she has paid. From the female point of view, the character of Qudsia's employee Hal Sanobar is also a victim of emotional exploitation by the male-dominated society and she is well aware of the strictness of this society in which all the laws are made to strengthen the dominance of men. have gone In

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particular, she is very upset about the laws made regarding marriage and on one occasion she addresses her mistress Yuni Qudsia (41) as follows:

" بی بی ایہاں تو یہی ہوتا ہے ہر لڑکی کی شادی بڈھے سے کر دی جاتی ہے۔اس لیے کہ بوڑھا ہی اس قابل ہوتا ہے کہ لڑکی کے ماں باپ کو پیسہ دے سکے جوان بے چارے کہاں پیسے جوڑ پاتے ہیں اور جب بڈھا مر جاتا ہے تو عورتیں جوان لڑکوں سے شادی کر لیتی ہیں مگر اب وہ خود بوڑھی ہو چکی ہوتی ہیں اس لیے لڑکے انہیں چھوڑ کر کسی اور چکر میں پڑ جاتے ہیں "

In this society where Qudsia and Gul Sanobar are the residents, the woman had absolutely no right to choose herself, nor was she given the right under any social principle, nor was her right to choose accepted under any Islamic principle, even like Sohrooz Khan. Educated people who had the degree of Wilayat also refused to recognize the right of a woman simply because the strictness of the region of their tribe did not allow them to allow a woman to marry a man. Make him equal and recognize his full rights as a human being. In this regard, Razia Faseeh Ahmad (42) writes that:

" آج بھی ان کے گاؤں میں کسی لڑکی کو سکول کی ہوا نہیں لگی تھی کوئی کڑکی صاف اردو نہیں بول سکتی تھی اور کسی کو یہ حق نہیں تھا کہ اپنی شادی کے معاملے میں اپنی زبان کھولے۔ابھی اس کی اپنی ملازمہ گل صنوبر کی شادی بڑے خان نے پچپن سالہ ایک شخص سے طے کر دی تھی قدسیہ نے اس کی مخالفت کی تھی تو نہ صرف بڑے خان کو بلکہ مغربی تعلیم یافتہ شہروز خان کو بھی برا لگا تھا"

In this novel, Razia Faseeh Ahmed has also denied certain facts, as it has become a recognized fact here that the British are cruel and their nature is more sensual and lustful. Cater runs away with Elza's brother John from the harsh environment, an example of rebellion against society. There is a night when John and Qudsi spend in the same room, but he does not even touch Qudsi, but it is like this. Razia Faseeh Ahmad (43) writes:

"کڈسی! میں ایک بات صاف کرنا چاہتا ہوں میں مرد ہوں اور سب مرد ایک سے ہوتے ہیں۔کچھ زیادہ فرق نہیں ہوتا۔جہاں تک انکی جبلت کا تعلق ہے۔ تمہیں یہ بھی معلوم ہے کہ ہم نے زبردستی ملکوں پہ قبضے کیے ہیں کالونیاں بنائی ہیں اور لوگوں کا استحصال کیا ہے۔مگر ہم

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In the above quote, firstly, the acknowledged fact that the British are cruel and overcome by lust and sexual desire, secondly, in this quote, the difference in the values of the two societies has become clear, the society that was built in the name of Islam. There is no respect for human feelings and emotions in it, although the basic teachings of this religion include the fact that rich and poor, kings and lords, all human beings are equal, all human beings have equal rights, and the society which It is not based on Islam, it has given equal rights to all human beings. Often the war scenes in the novel and the atmosphere of mistrust between the people of the two countries have been described in an artistic way by the writer and these parts of the novel seem to be avoided by the journalists. Razia Faseeh (44) writes:

When the complacency of the Pakistani army turned into anxiety, they were convinced of defeat. This situation has been described by the writer (45) as follows:

"9 دسمبر تک ایسٹرن کمانڈ نے جی ایچ کیو کو دھوکے میں رکھا تھا اور دشمنوں کے دانت کھٹے کرنے کی داستانیں پہنچائی تھیں 7 نومبر کو گورنر مالک نے صدر پاکستان کو صحیح صورت حال سے آگاہ کیا مگر انہوں نے پرواہ نہ کی 9 دسمبر کو جب جنرل نیازی نے آنسوؤں سے رونے دھونے کے بعد تشویش بھرا سگنل بھیجا تو جی ایچ کیو نے موقع محل دیکھ کر مناسب کام کرنے کی ذمہ داری سونپ دی"

Zari remained bitter till the end that the people of Mukti Bahini were interfering unnecessarily in her country and in her affairs. At one point she (46) says:

As mentioned, the writer has also described the process of surrender of the Pakistani army without any emotional style as a writer (47) and his statement is directly touching the plight of the Pakistani army in one place. says about:

" سچ یہ ہے کہ تم اور تم جیسے ہزاروں لوگ دھوکے میں ہیں یہ بالکل صحیح ہے کہ پاکستانی فوج جنگ ہار رہی ہے۔ان کے لیے ایک ایک پل بھاری ہے۔ تنگیل میں بھارتی فوج اتر چکی ہے۔چاروں طرف سے بھارت کی فوج اور مکتی باہنی ڈھاکہ کی طرف بڑھ رہی ہے۔جنرل

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مانک شاکا پیغام بھی نشر ہو رہا ہے کہ پاکستانی فوج جہاں کہیں بھی ہے نزدیک ترین بھارتی فوج کے کمانڈروں کے سامنے ہتھیار ڈال دے۔ان کی حفاظت کی ضمانت لی جاتی ہے اور ان سے جنیوا کنونشن کے مطابق سلوک کیا جائے گا تمہیں معلوم ہے کہ اس پیغام کے بعد پاکستانی فوج جگہ جگہ ہتھیار ڈال رہی ہے"

Overall, we see that this novel travels in three realms and three times. The novelist has used flashback technique to describe the first circle, while the narrative technique has been used to describe the other two parts. There are many characters in this novel and all of them are connected in one way or another. The author has handled the subject in a very artistic and sad biased way. The reasons are written under the technical requirements in the novel. The novelist has given proof of his artistic maturity by incorporating the historical events into the events of the world of the novel. The artistic production that can only be the result of perfect artistic consciousness and the perfect artistic consciousness that arises from the maturity of the thought in any art piece, as well as the placement of each artistic component in its proper place.

In this novel, starting from the ancient history and reaching the fall of Dhaka, each character is working properly according to their environment and under their political and social background. And the history shows. The novelist has shown that most of the characters in the novel are related to Bengal, thus the region of Bengal has been gaining central status. By doing this, the political, social and historical conditions of Bengal have been described in a complete form. was necessary to make it possible.

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