

DOI: 10.53555/ks.v12i3.2985

Asim Butt's Comparative Analysis with other novelists of 21st century

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Abstract

The form of story-telling which has been given the name of novel appeared in Urdu when every writer considered moral education as his duty. It is not enough for a novelist to simply narrate an interesting story, but to stand in opposition to all kinds of philosophies. It is important to have an equal share in creative ideas and innovation. Novel writing is an important place in Urdu literature. If we look at the history, the beginning of the novel in Europe has been from the eighteenth century. The novel is a creation of the European Renaissance and the capitalist era. The development of the industrial age awakened the creativity of man. When the expression of facts was considered necessary, the novel came into existence and this genre of literature was used to express all kinds of serious psychological and intellectual and deep thoughts. Richardson's Pamela is considered to be the first novel in English. In Europe, the novel was in its early stages of development. At that time there was an era of stories in India. When the revolution of 1857 came in India. Then, instead of fantasy, he stepped into the world of reality. Then the description of the realities of life was considered necessary. Novel writing started in India under this necessity. Novels of the early pre-Partition period reflect traditional themes and political and social environment.

Key Words: Asim Butt, 21st Century, form of story-telling, moral education, all kinds of philosophies, creative ideas, Urdu literature, eighteenth century, European Renaissance, expression of facts, Richardson's Pamela, first novel in English, revolution of 1857, Deputy Nazir Ahmed, Ratnath Sarsar, Abdul Halim Sharar, Mirza Hadi Ruswa, Allama Rashid Al Khairi, Nawab Syed Muhammad Azad, Prem Chand, Niaz Fatehpuri, Aziz Ahmed, Dr. Ahsan Farooqui, Younis Javed's "Kanjri Ka Pul", Hameed Shahid's "Miti Adam Khati Hai", Mirza Hamid Baig's "Ghulam Bagh" "Sifr say aik tak" and Khalida Hussain's "Kaghazi Ghat", "Bano Qudsia's "Hasil Ghat", Hasan Manzar's "Dhani Bakhsh's Son", Najma Sohail's "Andheray Honay say Pehlay"..

Literature Review

Before the establishment of Pakistan, the important novelists were Deputy Nazir Ahmed, Ratnath Sarshar, Abdul Halim Sharar, Mirza, Mirza Hadi Ruswa, Allama Rashid Al Khairi, Nawab Syed Muhammad Azad, Prem Chand, Niaz Fatehpuri, Aziz Ahmed, Dr. Ahsan Farooqui, Quratul Ain Haider, M Aslam, Qazi Abdul Sattar, Abdullah Hussain, Khadija Mastoor, Jamila Hashmi, Intizar Hussain Shaukat Siddiqui Bano Qudsia Anwar Sajjad, prominent,

Important novelists after the creation of Pakistan:

The partition of the subcontinent turned out to be a big accident for us. After the partition, great changes took place in the political and social life of the subcontinent. In this regard, Professor Abdul Salam writes:

”برصغیر کی تقسیم اتنا بڑا حادثہ تھی کہ اس نے ہمارا سب کچھ ہلا کے رکھ دیا۔ انسان دوستی، بلند اخلاقی قدریں، وسیع المشربی، ہمیت کے سیلاب میں خس و خاشاک کی طرح گئے۔ کوئی ایسا دل نہ تھا جو زخم خوردہ نہ تھا۔ ہندوستانی بھی ظالم تھا اور ہندوستانی بھی مظلوم ایسے افرا تفری اور انتشار میں عموماً تخلیقی سوتے بھی خشک ہو جاتے ہیں ادیب صرف مدد خوش ہو کر رہ جاتا ہے چنانچہ اس دور میں کچھ اچھا ادا پیش نہیں کیا گیا۔“ (۱)

After Partition, some serious novelists made several changes in style and technique. Among the novels that came out after the establishment of Pakistan, the names of Quratul Ain Haider M Aslam, Qazi Abdul Sattar, Abdullah Hussain, Khadija Mastoor, Jamila Hashmi, Intizar Hussain Shaukat Siddiqui Bano Qudsia Anwar Sajjad etc. are prominent.

The novel underwent rapid changes in the last decade of the 20th century, and the trend continues into the 21st century. Most of the novelists seem to follow this trend and fulfill the duty of novel writing.

The novelists of the modern era have presented the social and cultural attitudes very beautifully with the use of techniques. The novelists first studied Western literature deeply. Then they made new experiments in literature at the thematic level. These experiments were not only at the level of themes, but new paths were found in every dimension of the novel. The novel presented modern trends and positive attitudes. The novels of this period became the mouthpieces of our political, social, oriental and psychological attitudes. In which the regional metaphorical style of thought was presented. One of the main reasons for modern diversity is our new social society. In which man is suffering from new worries.

Rubina Sultan says in this way.

”ناول میں تنوع کی ایک بڑی وجہ یہ ہے کہ مادہ روح پر غالب آگیا ہے جس کے نتیجے میں مذہب سے دوری روحانی کرب ہمہ گیری، مایوسی، باسیت و قنوطیت، موت کی خواہش، ٹوٹے رشتے، زندگی کی پیچیدگیاں غربت، مفلسی، استحصال ایٹمی جنگ کی لٹکتی تلوار، دہشت گردی خودکشیاں نئے جان لیوا مسائل ہمہ گیر آسودگیاں اور بے شمار دوسرے خارجی و داخلی مسائل جن کا حل انسانی دسترس سے باہر ہے۔ فکشن میں نئے تبدیلی کا باعث بنا۔“ (۲)

Presented in notable 21st century publications. Younis Javed's "Kanjri Ka Pul", Hameed Shahid's "Mitti Adam Khati Hai", Mirza Hamid Baig's "Ghulam Bagh" and Khaleda Hussain's "Zafar To Ek" Paper Ghat "Bano Qudsia". "Hasil Ghat" Hasan Manzar "Dhani Bakhsh's Son" Najma Sohail's "Before Darkness" etc. Overall, we can say that the novel has passed through the intellectual stylistic and technical stages. Getting to know the paths. Before determining the position of Muhammad Asim Butt in Urdu novel writing, it is important to know his contemporaries.

Younis Javed.

Younis Javed is one of the modern novelists. Younis Javed's novels "Kanjri Ka Pul" and "Sonath Ka Kala Dan" are worth mentioning. In which the history of Subcontinent has been openly described. Dr. Anwar sadeed writes about this novel.

”میرا خیال ہے کہ تخلیقی سطح پر یونس جاوید عدم اطمینانیت کا شکار تھے اور اپنے فن کا اگلا قدم اٹھانے کی سعی کر رہے تھے۔ ان کا ایک ثمران کا ناول ”کنجری کا پل“ ہے جو دنیا کے قدیم ترین پیش طوائف کے وہ زاویے سامنے لاتا ہے جو لاہور کے تناظر میں وقوع پذیر ہوئے، اس ارتقائے فن کی اگلی منزل میں انہوں نے سونٹھ کا کالا دن لکھا جو برصغیر کی تاریخ میں اپنا تخلیقی سفر طے کرتا ہے اور زمانہ حال تک کے واقعات کی عینی شہادت کے مترادف بیان بن جاتا ہے۔“ (۳)

This novel is the story of "Attar Singh" and Anwar Khan, it describes the aftermath of the riots of 1947. This novel clarifies the old mistakes, the problems and shortcomings of the present time, the main character of which is both Sikh and Muslim. This novel was written in the background of criticizing the Pakistani society which reflects its historical and current truths.

Hameed Shahid

Hameed Shahid's novel "Mitti Adam Khati Hai" is his first novel. This novel, published in 2007, consists of 146 pages. In terms of quantity, we can call it a novel, but technically it is a novel. Muhammad Hameed Shahid and Muhammad Asim Butt have all the books that meet the requirements of the novel. Narrative technique is more visible in his novels.

Hameed Shahid's novel "Mitti Adam Khati Hai" has western influences, Abu Al-Yalith Siddiqui writes in this regard.

”جدید دور کے نفسیاتی ناول کا تو یہ عام رجحان ہے۔ یہاں بھی پلاٹ اور واقعات کی ترتیب کی کوئی اہمیت نہیں۔ وہ صرف اس ذہنی کیفیت کو سمجھنے میں مدد دینے کے لیے وضع کیے جاتے ہیں جس سے نوال نگار ہمیں متعارف کروانا چاہتا ہے۔“ (۴)

The assessment of the attribution of this novel is very impressive, "The name of the man who went mad in love with the earth." This attribution of the novel to some extent explains its theme, the main reason for man's love for the soil. Perhaps it is also that his creative essence is distilled from the fact that when he is a child he likes to play with clay. The objectivity has been shown in He Sojata Hai by covering his soil with a cloak of time, the choice of Mohammad Asim Butt's novel "Daira" is similar to this.

”دائرہ کا کوئی آغاز کوئی اختتام نہیں ہوتا یہ لا مختتم ہے اسی بے دنیا کا سب سے بڑا بھید بھی۔“ (۵)

It should be said that life is like a circle, so it will not be in vain that a human being is born. Grows up and does his part, there comes a time when he dies, another person fills the void, then a third, fourth comes in his place, and so on. Life is a circle that never ends. What has been informed by Rashid in the "Circle" is that in this circle, man has become so confused that he has forgotten his identity and is lost in the artificial world. I could look. The works of Muhammad Asim Butt and Hameed Shahid show psychoanalysis and interpretations of inner life. In their novels, they have presented a new concept of human psychology that human (consciousness is an example) without any logical existence. It lasts throughout life and changes in human thinking take place under it. These are the intricacies of human psychology that sometimes force a person to take trivial decisions and a person becomes subject to them. Rubina Sultan writes with reference to Muhammad Asim Butt's novel "Daira":

”ناول میں راشد اپنے ہر کردار سے غیر مطمئن تھا۔ جو کردار فلم کا ہوتا تھا اس میں خود کو جذب کر لیتا تھا اس کیفیات کو دوسرے رخ سے دیکھا جائے تو یہ اس کا پیش بے جو اپنے کام کے ساتھ اس کو جنون بے اپنے کام کے ساتھ جو وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ نفسیاتی مسئلہ بنتا جا رہا ہے۔“ (۶)

The beginning of the novel in Urdu has been inspired by English. In Western novels, artists like Shakespeare and Browning also have psychological points, but they consider psychology as separate from ordinary individual life and not as a dominant idea in the circumstances of such a life. but there is no room for any doubt in this matter, sometimes these behaviors dominate the human intellect and make it decide according to itself. Captain Salem's psychological state is seen in this quote:

”کلب میں اس کھانے میں دوسرے انسانوں کی بیگمات کے علاوہ منیبہ بھی تھی جلیل کی بیوی کہنے کو تو منیبہ میری باپ بھی ہوئی مگر دل ہی دل میں اس کی ساوولی رنگت اور لمبے بال کا جی جان سے اسیر ہو گیا تھا اتنا کہ یہاں آنے کے بعد کئی بار اس کی دلکش شخصیت کا موازنہ اپنی گوری چٹی بھرے ہوئے جسم اور خوبصورت نقش والی بیوی زرجان سے کر چکا تھا اور ہر بار پہنچا تھا کہ مبینہ کا پلڑا بھاری تھا وہ بلا کی ذہین تھی۔“ (۷)

Salim shows his commitment to his friend's wife. Sometimes there are so many cruel realities in human life that it becomes difficult if not impossible to turn a blind eye to them. See Muhammad Asim Butt's novel "Na Samma" regarding psychological condition in it.

”فورا گھر او کلینک سے تم کب کے نکلے ہوئے ہو اس چڑیل کی طرف جا رہے ہو ابھی او ہر دوسرے تیسرے دن لیکچرر اور کانفرنسر بہانہ کر جاتے ہو مجھے۔ پر دھونس جماتے ہو میرے دوستوں کے طعنے دیتے ہو اور اپنی کرتوت یہ بے فوراً اُتو۔“ (۸)

Dr. Khawaja Waqas and his wife begin to have conflicts and especially in human behavior there are sometimes such trusts that cannot be given a name. Under the influence of these attitudes, a person gets involved in all social ethics and there is a fine line between good and evil. Muhammad Asim Butt and Hameed Shahid have described the aspects of psychology beautifully in the novel. Innovation has been created in every era in this regard. will Hameed Shahid has presented exploitation and class division in his novel in a very unique way. See the excerpt from the novel:

”یہاں کے خان جی چوہدری صاحب ملک صاحب وٹیرا سائین اور پیر صاحب اپنے ٹکڑوں پر پڑنے والے تم اور تمہارے باپ جیسے لوگوں سے ووٹ بھی لے لیتے ہیں۔ اس لیے کہ یہ ان کا کافی مزاعیت رعایا پھر ارادت مند ہوتے ہیں۔ مگر ادھیر کا عام بنگالی بھی ایسا نہیں تھا۔ تو یوں ہوا کہ جتنا عرصہ میں وہاں رہا میں نے انہیں ادھر کے مقتدر لوگوں سے بے پناہ نفرت کرتے ہوئے پایا۔ ان کی محرومیوں سے پھوٹنے والی یہی وہ نفرت تھی جس نے ایک ملک کے دونوں حصوں میں فاصلہ رکھ دیا تھا۔“ (۹)

The establishment of such a system in the society which creates distortions in the society, neither such societies nor such systems can hide. Regarding what happened to the Bengalis in this story, Dr. Tahira Iqbal writes. ”بنگالیوں کے ساتھ رواں رکھے گئے ترجیحی سلوک مرکز پسند پالیسی دونوں حصوں میں زمینی فاصلہ ایوب خانی مرشد لا کا جبرو تسلط بھارت کی ساز باز گر تلہ سازش بھارت کے ساتھ شیخ محبوب الرحمن کے خفیہ مراسم و ملاقاتیں یحییٰ خان کی ناعاقبت اندیشیاں شامل تھیں۔“ (۱۰)

These people realized the pollution of their environment. And now their relations with the West Pakistanis have lost their warmth. Hamid Shahid has included Bengalis in his novels in terms of society. Muhammad Asim Butt has narrated the story of the middle class in terms of society, the difference between these two novelists can be seen in the eastern context. Where poverty has gone beyond its limits, man becomes the father of light, not being human, in this society, power takes the form of feudalism and is born from exploitation. See the excerpt from the "novel "Dhaira

”ماں کے مر جانے پر بھی باپ نے بیٹی بیٹیوں میں سے کسی کو گھر آنے اور میت کا چہرہ دیکھنے کی اجازت نہیں دی۔ حتیٰ کہ انہیں اس واقعے کی اطلاع ہی نہ بھجوائی۔ اس گھر کے ہی نہیں گاؤں بھر کے راستے ان پر بند تھے۔“ (۱۱)

In this way, Muhammad Asim Butt informed about the persecution of a woman in Mishrati and Hameed Shahid has presented the society of Bengali people, "Miti Adam Khati Hai" that the story has a political background. Hamid Shahid writes.

”تو یوں ہوا کہ جتنا عرصہ میں وہاں رہا میں نے انہیں ادھر کے مقتدر لوگوں سے بے پناہ نفرت کرتے ہوئے پایا ان کے محرومیوں سے پھوٹنے والی ہی نفرت تھی جس نے اس ایک ملک کے دونوں حصوں میں فاصلہ رکھا۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ ہمارے لیے ان کی نفرت درست تھی یقیناً وہ سو فیصد درست نہ تھے اور ہمارے دشمن نے بھی ان کو بھڑکا رکھا تھا مگر یہ بھی حقیقت ہے کہ اس نفرت کی آگ کو ہم نے خود ہی تیل ڈال ڈال کر جلایا تھا۔ جن کے دل محبت سے جیتے جانے چاہیے تھے ان کے لیے ہماری بندوقوں میں گولیوں کے تحفے تھے۔“ (۱۲)

Politics has divided the inhabitants of the same country into two parts. The novel shows a situation in which there are people of the same race, nationality and religion. Hamid Shahid has presented the political effects in his novel in such a way that we get historical information from this novel. Political aspects are not visible in Muhammad Asim Butt's novels. Muhammad Asim Butt and Hameed Shahid have talked about the identity of women in their novels with reference to Tanshit. I have described the role of women in detail. In this novel, Saima's role is very important, that is, from her childhood to her last life, she lives in the midst of sufferings and troubles. In her youth, she falls in love with Waseem. Waseem, like an ordinary girl, traps her in love and creates an illegal ceremony. When Saima is hopeful, he leaves her and goes to the Philippines, for which she has to suffer all kinds of hardships. fall And everyone leaves together, the nurse supports Khurshid and her friend Nasreen. Following are some lines from the novel "Na Samam":

”ابارشن کیا ہوتا ہے منہ پر ہاتھ رکھے صائمہ سسکیاں لینے لگی۔ ضبط کی کمزور دیوار ایک ہی ہے میں ڈھکے گئی۔ سسکاری سے جڑی ہوئی آنسوؤں کی لمبی قطار بھی تھی جو ایک بارواں ہوئی تو ایک تار سا بند گیا۔ ساتھ ساتھ پس منظر میں ہچکی اور سسکاری کے ردھم کی گونج تھی۔“ (۱۳)

Saima hears various things from the society and does not get the love she wanted from anyone and finally she commits suicide proving to be a coward. Hamid Shahid has also talked about the identity of a woman in his novel "Miti Adam Khati Hai". The character of Mabeba is a decisive woman who, once she makes a decision, finds it difficult to go back. What we consider to be a delicate gender, the daughter of the wind is strong-willed

”میں نے ان کے ڈوبتے ہوئے لہجے سے اندازہ لگایا کہ وہ جھوٹ بول رہی تھی۔ تاہم اس نے اپنے جھوٹ کو چھپانے کے لیے ایک بار پھر ہنسنا چاہا میں دیکھ رہا تھا۔ اس کی ہنسی اس کے ہونٹوں سے ٹوٹ ٹوٹ کر پانی میں گر رہی تھی۔ میں نے منہ پھیرے پھیرے اپنے کان کلائیاں اور گردن اس چھوٹے سے بیگ میں خالی کیں جو وہ اپنے ساتھ اٹھا لائی تھی وہی پانی میں کھڑے کھڑے اسے مجھے تھمھاتے ہوئے کہا کہ یہ تمہارے کام آئیں گے۔“ (۱۴)

Here it is assumed that she had the spirit of sacrifice. Even in this difficult time, he realizes that my beloved has to go through this difficulty. He accompanied Salim until the last time, until when Salim was leaving, he saw his body jumping in the air and sinking into the depths of the water. In Muhammad Asim Butt's novel "Dhaira" we see the same form in Noorin that when Rashid forgets his own identity, Noorin reminds him step by step. Rashid himself admits this in these words. See the quote from "Dhaira".

”نورین ہر جگہ میرے ساتھ ہوتی ہے جیسے کسی کے ساتھ اس کا سایہ رہتا ہے۔ بلکہ سایہ بھی روشنی میں اس کا ساتھ چھوڑ دیتا ہے۔ لیکن نورین میرے سانس سے بھی بڑھ کر ہے۔ جیسے وہی تو ہے اور میں بس اس کے ساتھ ہوں۔ وہ ساتھ ہو تو مجھے خود سے کوئی کام نہیں کرنا پڑتا۔ اسے میری ضرورت کا مجھ سے پہلے اور مجھ سے زیادہ علم ہوتا ہے۔“ (۱۵)

Noreen's role is very important in this novel. When Rashid forgets her even to recognize her name due to his mental confusion. As a good wife, Noreen has adopted her with her love. Even in this difficult time, he felt that my husband should not have to go through this difficulty. Following are some lines of the novel.

”ان کامیابیوں کے ساتھ اس نئی زندگی کے کوئی تیسرے برس ان کے ہاں ایک بیٹی تولید ہوئی جس کا نام انہوں نے محبت رکھا وہ ان دنوں کی محبت ہی تو تھی جو اس بچی کی صورت میں مجسم ہو گئی تھی۔ اس پھول نے اس کا گھر اور زندگی خوشیوں سے بھر دی۔“ (۱۶)

Mohammad Asim Butt and Hameed Shahid have described this topic in their novels regarding Sanisat in such a way that the reader feels interest while reading. The theme of the novel is related to life and to see life requires a perspective. In other words, the novelist's philosophy of life is also important. Will look at life from a special perspective. The plot of Mohammad Asim Butt and Hameed Shahid novels is simple and attractive. But the growth and development of events within them is presented in a very unique way. Both these writers belong to the writers of the 20th century. Who has a wide study of western literature, so his grasp of the plot of the novel seems to be very strong. Hafeez Siddiqui writes about the plot.

”ناول افسانے سے ان معنوں میں مختلف ہے کہ افسانہ میں زندگی کے صرف ایک پہلو کی نقاب کشائی کی جاتی ہے اور ناول میں ہزار پہلو زندگی کے بہت سے گوشے روشنی میں لائے جاتے ہیں۔ افسانہ ایک آرسی ہے جس میں چہرے کی صرف ایک جھلک دکھائی دیتی ہے۔ اور ناول ایک قد آدم آئینہ ہے جس میں زندگی ہستی مسکراتی روتی اپنی پوری وسعتوں اور پیچیدگیوں سمیت جلوہ گر ہوتی ہے افسانے کے مقابلے میں ناول کا کینوس وسیع ہوتا ہے۔“ (۱۷)

Mohammad Asim Butt and Hameed Shahid's novels have simple communication style and plot. Check out a critic's opinion.

”جدید دور کے نفسیاتی ناولوں کا تو یہ عام رجحان ہے یہاں بھی پلاٹ اور واقعات کی ترتیب کی کوئی اہمیت نہیں وہ صرف اس ذہنی کیفیت کو سمجھنے میں مدد دینے کے لیے وضع کیے جاتے ہیں جن سے ناول نگار ہمیں متعارف کروانا چاہتے ہیں۔“ (۱۸)

In "Miti Adam Khati Hai" and "Daira" and "Na Samam" the writers deviate from the established rules and traditional techniques, in literature where this attitude creates some confusion for a common reader. But on the contrary, it opens many ways of thinking for a tasteful and intelligent work. In terms of characterization, the characters are an important part of the novel. In this way, the characters of the novel are the total universe of the novel, it will not be out of place to say that the more frequency there is in the characters, the more successful it will be, according to Dr. Abrar Ahmed regarding Hameed Shahid's novel "Miti Adam Khati Hai". Writes.

A well-rounded officer, a well-rounded officer, becomes mentally ill when deprived of love and memories of defeat and loneliness hover around him, bound by spiritual truth and love even in his obscure magic.

مفہوم (ایک صبح سالم افسر ایک اچھا بھلا ماہر افسر دماغی بیماری کا شکار ہو جاتا ہے۔ جب محبت سے محروم ٹھہرتا ہے اور شکست کی یادیں اور تنہائی کی یادیں اس کے گرد منڈلاتی ہیں۔ اپنی غیر واضح جادوں میں بھی روحانی سچائی اور محبت سے جکڑا رہتا ہے۔) (۱۹)

How much leadership has the author given to his character who is a responsible military officer but he is also a human being and has emotions and feelings within himself. And the surrounding environment affects him, he goes through the state of happiness and sadness. The shadow novel is concise in its narrative of characters. The characters of Muhammad Asim Butt's novels are energetic and lively. If we look at the psychology of the character and his feelings, the real character is Rashid and Asif is the character who was in the movie:

”یہ الفاظ ناول ”دائرہ“ کے عظیم تہیم کو سمجھنے کی کلید ہیں۔ میرے ساتھ دھوکہ ہوا ہے کیا یہ اس کے نزدیک ہے جو دھوکے دیے ہیں اس کا شکوہ ہے۔ کوئی مجھ سے زیردستی کچھ نہیں کروا سکتا۔ اس آزادی کی خواہش کا اظہار ہے جس کا احساس انسان طلبگار رہتا ہے لیکن یہ آزادی ہیومن فریڈم سے نہیں مل سکتی۔ آصف کا یہ بھی المیہ ہے وہ حساس نہیں بلکہ حساس کردار ہے۔ ورنہ کوئی بھی نہیں کہتا کہ مجھے اس دائرے سے نکالو میرا خیال ہے کہ حد سے زیادہ سوچ ایک نوح کا نفسیاتی یا گڑبڑ زور حساس انسانی ذہن میں جنم دیتی ہے جس کے ڈانٹے تشکیک پہچان اور تشخص کے روگ سے جا ملتے ہیں۔“ (۲۰)

Overall, we can say that the presentation of the characters by both the authors is so good that the readers do not feel burdened while reading. The dialogue writer's most effective means of thinking is that he sets up the dialogue with nature and then conveys it to the reader through the characters. The closer the dialogues are to real human emotions and thoughts, the more successful they will be. Rubina Sultan writes in this regard.

”جب کرداروں کے درمیان مکالمہ واقع ہوتا ہے تو وہاں مکانی انتقال کی صورت پیدا ہوتی ہے لیکن اس کے لیے شرط یہ ہے کہ کرداروں کے درمیان مکالمہ رسمی احتساب سے خالی ہو۔“ (۲۱)

"The following is a dialogue excerpt from "The Circle

”مجھے اس چوک میں اتار دیجئے وہ بولا چوک میں کیوں وہ ویسے ہی سکون کے ساتھ بولی میں گھر جانا چاہتا ہوں وہیں تو جا رہے ہیں وہیں لیکن میں اپنے گھر جانا چاہتا ہوں۔ نورین نے ٹھٹک کر اسے دیکھا اور کار رفتار ہلکی کر لی۔ بس یہی اتار دیجئے۔ اس نے گھٹی ہوئی باریک آواز میں کہا کیوں بھئی میں گھر چلا جاؤنگا۔ میں راشد نہیں ہوں۔“ (۲۲)

Following is the quote from "Dust Eats Adam". Soil is soil, where does it live?

مٹی تو مٹی ہے

پانی میں مٹی ہے

مٹی میں پانی ہے

مٹی تو مٹی ہے

وہ دھب سے زمین پر بیٹھ گیا۔ دونوں ہتھیلیاں خاک پر بچھائیں اور ہتھیلیاں اس سے بھر لیں۔ میں نے نہیں سن تھا مگر اس نے فوراً مٹھیاں کھینچ کر مٹھی چھپا لی یہ تو میری ہے۔“ (۲۳)

Briefly, this novel is concise in the narration of its characters and dialogues. Hamid Shahid has shown how a man becomes mad with the love of soil and forgets the distinction between good and bad. Man's existence is formed from this soil, this soil becomes the center of his love and desires, which Adam does not find material and becomes a victim of this soil. A simple approach is taken to expand the story in a logical manner, neither becoming a storyteller nor diminishing the style and quality of the story-telling. There is a grasp on language and expression. Muhammad Asim Butt has used Punjabi words and idioms in his speech and speech, while Hameed Shahid has only used Urdu language.

Waheed Ahmed

Waheed is one of the modern novelists. Waheed Ahmed has made his name by writing two novels one after the other. These names are noteworthy.

1. Zeno 2003

2. Mandirwala 2012

Waheed Ahmed's novel "Zeno" 2003 was published by Misal Publisher Faisalabad. The second edition of the novel was published in 2004 and the third edition was published in 2007. The novel "Zeno" consists of 600 pages. The novel consists of eight chapters. Waheed Ahmed's second Novel "Mandirwala" was published in 2012 from the same publisher of Faisalabad. This novel consists of 174 pages. Terrorism is a big problem in our society nowadays. The suicide attack and others in the tune of clashing with the western forces put the stability of the country at stake by making them a tool of the western forces. Jamal, the main character of the novel, also receives training as a militant from a training center located on Kali Pahari.

Later, Azan reaches the important political and administrative position of the country and seeks to get the pleasure of the masters. Waheed Ahmad's novel "Zeno" is a philosophical novel. It is a story of problems. In the novel, economic, eastern cultural, moral, political and socio-scientific problems are fully reflected in the novel. So far, this novel has been translated into Swedish language. In the novel, philosophy, ethics, economics, medicine, scientific sciences and other information related to life are found. The main character of the novel is "Zeno". He is a resident of the BC era. This era belongs to Alexander, Aristotle, and Plato. Therefore, in the novel, the ideas of his thinkers, knowledge and concept of life are also known. During an accident, the hero of the novel, Zeno, gets buried in the snow in a mountain range.

Resurrected in the 21st century through the modern scientific process, he tries to change the society that is suffering from the political, economic imperialism, coercion and imperialism of the present era with the help of his understanding and wisdom. The author's observation about modern scientific information is very wide and it is a proof of his deep scientific consciousness, which by reading the reader becomes aware of many modern political information. In this novel, Waheed also highlighted the scientific ideas of Aristotle and Plato Is.

محمد حمید شاہد ناول ”زینو“ کے متعلق بتاتے ہیں :

”ہم پیدا کرتے ہیں

ہم گیلی مٹی کو مٹھی میں بھینچا کرتے ہیں

تو شکلیں بنتی ہیں
ہم ان کی شکلیں کھول کر سانسیں پھونکا کرتے ہیں
جو مٹی تھے وہ چھو لینے سے طائر ہوتے ہیں
ہم شاعر ہوتے ہیں
کہ جو شاعر ہوتے ہیں ”شفافیاں“ اور
ہم آگ چراتے ہیں۔“

وحید احمد کا کہنا ہے کہ شاعری بنائی نہیں جا سکتی وہاں نوک پلک درست کی جا سکتی ہے۔ بت تراشا جا سکتا ہے۔ شاعری نہیں، شاعری پیدا ہوتی ہے اس کی ناف کو کاٹتے ہیں۔ بات اتنی سچی ہے کہ دل کو لگتی ہے مگر فکشن اور اس میں بطور خاص ناول۔۔۔ میں نے وحید احمد کا اولین ناول زینو پڑھا تو یہ سوال ایک بڑے سوال و نشان کی صورت میں میری راہ روکے کھڑا تھا؟ وحید احمد نے ناول لکھ تو دیا ہے اس کے سوال کا جواب اپنے لفظوں میں نہیں دیا بس سمجھایا تھا اور یہی سوچنے کی طرح راغب کیا ہے خود فیصلہ کریں کہ اس ناول کا معاملہ شاعری والا ہے جو پیدا ہوتے ہی ناف گٹوا لیتی ہے یا جوں جیسا ہے جن کے نین نقش پتھر تراش خروش کر ابھارتے چڑھتے ہیں۔“ (۲۳)

If we examine the conditions of the period in which this novel was written, it is the period when the world is suffering from selfishness, anarchy, terrorism, looting, murder and self-indulgence. No one is sincere with anyone, peace and tranquility are gone from the world, every country is trying to get wealth, property, power and government, but no one will think that the people are going through the mill. What are the wishes of the people? What are the needs? How does the poor earn? And how do they meet their needs? The rulers are only interested in their own government and power. This selfishness existed even centuries ago, and the rulers still have the same lust for power. Taking these ideas, the author has prepared the plot of the novel. In the novel, Alexander the Great and Darius. But they are so greedy for power that they reject the offer. Even in the modern era, this character of the novel requests the leaders of the great countries of the world to improve the economic system in the world and end the capitalist system, but no one believes it. The author, apart from these socio-economic problems, Modern scientific inventions are also mentioned in the novel. In this novel, the novelist has also lamented the misery of this world very beautifully. He writes that.

”کیا تم اٹھو یہ جانتے ہو کہ نظام شمسی میں ایک ایسا سیارہ بھی محو گردش ہے جو مسلسل بیمار ہوتا جا رہا ہے جس کی مٹی تپ اور پانی کی بھی چینی بڑھتی جا رہی ہے جس کے جسم کو ادھیڑ اور جس کے وسائل کو بکھیرا جا رہا ہے جس کی فضا میں سوراخ ہوتا جا رہا ہے جس کی وجہ سے سورج کی شعاعوں کا قہر و براہ راست حملہ آور ہے جب ۶۰ ہزار سال بعد مریخ اس سیارے کے قریب سے گزرے گا تو دیکھے گا کہ اس کی چمک مانند پڑ جاتی رہی ہے یہ کہلاتا جا رہا ہے کیا تم اس بیماری کی تیمارداری کرنا پسند کرو گے۔“ (۲۵)

In fact, the author's reference is towards the world, from which man is bent on destroying. In the last part of the novel, there is a similar discussion of sea pollution, how even the creatures are not healthy even if the oil deposits become saturated. Human being

Further deterioration of this balance is present everywhere. Universal problems have also been pointed out by the author in this novel Zeno. The main character of the novel is Zeno. After which the novel is named. Zeno is a native of the city of Macedonia and the author shows Hero the city of Aristotle's time. And Zeno's dress is described as follows.

”زینو اٹھارہ سال کا تھا اس کا قد دراز بادل سنہرے، ہلکے، گھنگھریالے اور لمبے تھے انکھیں نیلی اور انتہائی چمکدار تھیں وہ انہیں جھپکتا بھی کم تھا اس کی انکھوں کو مسلسل نہیں دیکھا جا سکتا تھا کیونکہ دیکھنے والے کی نظر ٹھوکر کھاتی اور اور وحدت محسوس کرتی اس کی پیشانی چمکتی تھی۔“ (۲۶)

Zeno's father was a philosopher and a close friend of Aristotle, besides working with a sculptor who was an expert in coziness, he married his daughter, who was an extremely beautiful woman. Zeno's father had the idea that knowledge is power and wealth is also power. In Macedonia, he was a middle-class citizen. The whole of Greece considered the city of Macedonia to be barbaric and irreligious because there were a lot of drunkards and robbers. They broke into the house and tried to take his wife away from his father. Takes him to an island in the sea, a place known to be haunted by demons. Whoever goes there, his boat sinks because the water there is lower than the rest of the ocean. His father needs supplies. He starts his journey. This island is very beautiful.

While digging a well on this island, some gold bars are found and his father is extremely happy to see this. Zeno gives his father two boxes of gold. In this way, everywhere Zeno finds traces of gold, he makes it famous in the city where the god Zeus has instructed in a dream to worship on the island. He received education from his father because he had immense knowledge.

”نہیں میں جب یونانی تہذیب کا باقی دنیا سے موازنہ کیا گیا تو ایک سیاہ کار پشت سامنے سے گزرا ایتھینز میں زینو نے افلاطون کی اکیڈمی دیکھی جہاں اب افلاطون کا بھتیجا سپوس منتظم اعلیٰ تھا وہاں اکیڈمی کے طلبہ کے ساتھ زینو نے منطق پر بحث کی زینو کا باپ اپنے بیٹے کے بے پناہ حافظ اور منطق کاٹ پر فخر کرتا تھا جو اب رشک میں بدلتا جا رہا تھا۔ ان کا معمول تھا کہ جزیروں میں پیروں چلتے ہوئے علم کا عائدہ کیا جائے زینو کو اس اکتاہٹ ہوئی جب اس کا باپ اچانک موضوع تبدیل کر کے اپنی گفتگو سونے کی تلاش پر مرکوز کر دیتا ہے۔“ (۲۷)

By choosing Athens, Greece, the author has preserved the professions there in the novel. Waheed Ahmed has skillfully handled the art of dialogue between father and son. In the novel, Zeno is shown to be an expert in

sciences such as philosophy and logic. . This is the age of Plato. Zeno debates knowledge such as logic and philosophy with various students in his academy.

” افلاطون کے بچپن کا زمانہ ایتھنز کا پر آشوب دور تھا وہ ۳۲۸ ق م میں ایتھنز کے ایک معزز گھرانے پیدا ہوا افلاطین کو امراء کی حکومت اور جمہوریہ دونوں سے نفرت تھی ایتھنز میں اس نے ایک ورزش گاہ کو ایک مدرسے کی شکل دی یہاں وہ ریاضی، فلسفہ اور دیگر علوم کی تعلیم بذریعہ خطابات اور مکالمات دیا کرتا تھا۔“ (۲۸)

The author has done this art with great beauty and interest in the form of dialogue. While writing the dialogue, the author has used sentences keeping in mind the ancient Greek language. In the novel, Zeno asks Alexander the Great to end the war and is ready to give him all the gold, but Alexander refuses by saying:

”جب میں پیدا ہوا تو میری تم عمری اور بدبختی کی پیش گوئی کر دی گئی تھی میں اپنے بخت کو سورج کی طرح چمکتا ہوا دیکھنا چاہتا ہوں ستاروں کی طرح ٹمٹاتا نہیں سکندر اعظم فاتح عالم بنے گا نہ صرف یہ کہ سکندر دارا کی رعونت خاک میں ملائے گا بلکہ پوری دنیا کو مہا یونان کی شکل دے گا اس طرح نہ صرف یونان کا اندرونی حلقشمار ہمیشہ کے لیے دم توڑ دے گا بلکہ راندی ریشہ دانوں کا بھی مستقل خاتمہ ہو جائے گا اگر سکندر اعظم خزانہ حاصل کر کے یونان تک محدود ہو گیا تو دنیا کو سکندر اعظم کا علم کیسے ہوگا اس طرح بخت کا سورج طلوع نہیں ہوگا فقط مقدر کا ستارہ تاریخ کے آسمان پر ٹمٹمائے گا ستارے تو بے شمار ہیں۔“ (۲۹)

While narrating this part of the novel, Waheed Ahmed has also taken care of the ancient language. There is no swing anywhere in the language and events. Why does it seem as if the reader travels through the centuries through these events? Zeno falls in love with a girl named Emma. She goes and he takes her with him to travel the world. During this trip, Zeno met Alexander the Great several times in different areas. During the journey, they also reach Egypt, there they know about Egypt. In this part of the novel, the author describes the history of the pyramids of Egypt, their leaders seem to use the language of their homeland and their time. In the final chapter of the novel, the author shows the main character of the novel in Hong Kong where he discusses economics with various important figures. And this time he tries to convince that the knowledge of economics is the most important thing. If this is made important, then the world system will be better. The character of the novel Zeno says while criticizing the capitalist system.

”تمہارے مذہب کی کہانی ان آٹھ الفاظ میں مضمر ہے۔ شہنشاہیت، ملوکیت، سامراجیت، استعماریت، نوآبادیاتی نظام، حکومت کرنے کی شائد شہر مختلف شکلیں ہوں یا نہ ہوں مگر منافع چاہیے خواہ معاشرہ تباہ ہو جائے، منافع چاہیے، تہذیبیں مٹ جائیں منافع چاہیے اور پختہ ایمان بی خداوند سرمایہ کاری رضا ہے یہی تمہارا نصب العین ہے تم نے کہا تھا کہ تم لادین ہو جب کہ تم سے بڑا مذہبی کرہ ارض پر اور کوئی نہیں کیونکہ موجودہ نظام کی ساری بھاگ دوڑ تمہارے ہاتھ میں ہے۔“ (۳۰)

This is also the definition of the capitalist system of economy

”نظام سرمایہ داری ایک ایسا معاشی نظام ہے جس میں پیداواری وسائل افراد کی ملکیت میں ہوتے ہیں اور افراد کو یہ حق حاصل ہوتا ہے کہ وہ جس طرح چاہے ان وسائل کو استعمال کرے۔“ (۳۱)

In the novel Zeno, the author has presented a combination of ancient and modern times that the man of that time was also a priest of the lust for power and the man of today is also fanatical after power and in this madness he even forgets what is permissible. And what Muhammad Asim Butt writes about the illegal novel Zeno.

”زینو سائنس فکشن کا ناول ہے۔ اس میں زینو ایک کردار ہے جو باقاعدہ اس سے گزر کر زندہ ہوتا ہے وحید احمد نے اس کو فکشن کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ وحید احمد بنیادی طور پر ایک شاعر ہیں انہوں نے فکشن میں بھی شاعرانہ اسلوب پیش کیا ہے۔ زینو کردار کو انہوں نے بڑی خوبصورتی سے بیان کیا ہے جو مختلف زبانوں میں سفر کرتا ہے مصنف کا زیادہ تر زور کہانی بیان کرنے پر تھا۔“ (۳۲)

Good characters feel natural and of this world. The effects of society's conditions dominate them. Muhammad Asim Butt and Waheed Ahmed have continued the process of characterization in their novels from the beginning to the end. Muhammad in his novel "Dhaira". Rashid and Noreen are played from the beginning to the end and the whole story revolves around them. Similarly, in Waheed Ahmed's novel "Zeno", the character of Zeno and Emma is woven around the character, which the author has presented beautifully. The plot of the novel is structured and connected by a series of events. The connection between the story and the events. Shakeela Khanum in her research and critical paper "Urdu-extra-constitution in Pakistan society and the attitude and tendencies of writers" in the novel. Commenting on 'Zeno', she writes.

”زینو ایک فکری اور فلسفیانہ ناول ہے۔ یہ ناول ڈھائی ہزار سال کے انسانی شعور کی روشنی میں موجود عہد کے انسان کو درپیش سیاسی، مذہبی، معاشی و مشرتی تہذیبی و ثقافتی، تعلیمی وسائل سے بحث کرتا ہوا نئے فکری گوشوں کو ادا کرتا ہے۔ اس میں تاریخ بھی ہے، فلسفہ بھی، اقتصادیات بھی ہے، سیاست بھی طبعی اور دیگر سائنس علوم کے حوالے سے بھی ہے۔۔۔ زینو موجودہ عہد کے منظر نامے میں اپنی حکمت و دانائی فہم و فراست تدبیر علمیت اور شعور کی روشنی میں تاریخ کی جبریت تعلیم اور فلسفے کے پوشیدہ جہانوں حکومت و سیاست مختلف طرز مثلاً شہنشاہیت، ملوکیت، سامراجیت، استعماریت اور نو آباد نظام کے دائرے اپنے اقتصادی فلسفے کے ذریعے اکیسویں صدی کی معیشت کے اتار چڑھاؤ اور طب و دیگر سائنسی انکشافات و ایجادات کے حوالے سے مکالمے کرتا ہے۔“ (۳۳)

Therefore, we can say that Waheed Ahmad's novel "Zeno" presents a combination of ancient and modern sciences. Undoubtedly, Waheed Ahmed's novel "Zeno" is a novel that is considered as a scientific novel with regard to its untouched subject. is done Muhammad Asim Butt is a well-known novelist of today. As a fiction writer, translator, critic and novelist, he has established himself in literary circles. You have also translated many international books. Therefore, western influences are visible in his novels. The writer is always sensitive, but Muhammad Asim Butt has seen life with a deep eye. Asim has felt the sufferings of the people very intensely. Muhammad Asim Butt has

also tried his hand at other genres of prose, but the novel is his special field where his creative abilities are exposed. Mohammad Asim Butt's novel "Dhaira" is the story of a timeless man trapped in scientific inventions who has lost his importance and keeps rolling around in the circle. The theme of this novel is the theme of every human life. Where Asim has raised the problem of modern man through two characters, the inner suffering of man is reduced and comes before the eyes. Muhammad Asim Butt has described Noreen's character in such a way that a faithful wife does not leave her husband's side even in difficult times and supports him all the time. The aspects of Feminism have been described very beautifully. In "Dhaira" Lahore's narrow history, atmosphere, culture and colloquialism have been described in detail. A circle that has no beginning and no end, so it is a mystery that is shrouded in mystery. Muhammad Asim Butt has uncovered these secrets in this novel. The psychology of the characters has also been presented in a rich manner.

Muhammad Asim Butt's second novel "Natamam" which has received the UBL Literary Excellence Award in 2015. This novel by Mohammad Asim Butt also reflects the desires of human life which remain unfulfilled and due to this many diseases are born in man. And in this novel, the author has made us aware of the daily happenings. Muhammad Asim Butt's novels have an important place in the novels written in the 21st century. Muhammad Asim Butt has also presented the psychology of the characters through flashback technique in his novels. The characters of Muhammad Asim Butt's novels are energetic. With regard to this characterization, he has made his importance in the field of fiction, due to this skill, he is undoubtedly a renowned king in creative literature. In addition, style, composition, dialogue writing and technique have been developed by Muhammad. Asim Butt has used with great skills that creates interest in the reading of Naals. However, Muhammad Asim Butt's novels are a masterpiece in 21st century novel writing. In which all kinds of spices are found, whether it is regarding the subject or the language or the technique, in every way a new flavor is found in them. In short, we can say that Muhammad Asim Butt has a good mood of thought and art. Multahai Muhammad's personality is a rich personality immersed in full literary color. Muhammad Asim Butt's novels have that feature that takes the reader along. See, these are stories of people walking around us. Undoubtedly, his novels are considered as some of the most important novels of the 21st century.

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