

An Analytical Study Of Short Stories Of Najamuddin Ahmed

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Abstract

Najamuddin Ahmed belongs to Bahawalnagar. He was born on 2 June 1971 in Bahawalnagar and studied there. He has done MA in English Literature. Government servant in Finance Department, Punjab since September 1993. Najamuddin Ahmed is a prolific fiction writer and novelist. He started his literary career many years ago by writing poetry. His poems were published in various prestigious journals. Later came to fictional prose and remained so. His fictional stories and translations continue to adorn the pages of respected Urdu journals. Along with fictional prose, he has also written some critical essays. So far, two collections of his short stories have been published which are as under:

1. "Aao Bhai Khelain" (Thirteen Stories). First Edition 2013
2. "Farar aor Dosray Afsanay" (Seventeen Stories). First Edition 2017

Key Words:

Najamuddin Ahmed, Bahawalnagar, 2 June 1971, MA in English Literature, Finance Department, Punjab, September 1993, fictional prose, Urdu journals, "Aao Bhai Khelain", "Farar aor Dosray Afsanay".

Literature Review

"Aao Bhai Khelain" is Najamuddin Ahmed's first Stories collection which was first published by Book Home, Lahore in 2013. The cover of the collection features a golden evening scene with two children playing in the fields and birds flying in the sky. Thirteen stories are included in this collection. Total pages are 200. The attribute is written something like this

”اپنے تین سالہ جیتے مرحوم بیٹے حسنین نجم کے نام
(۱۵ ستمبر ۲۰۰۷ء تا ۱۹ جون ۲۰۱۰ء) (۱)

The beginning of the collection was omitted from the preface, but the opinions written by Ali Haider Malik (Karachi) and Dr. Nuzahat Abbasi (¹Karachi) under the headings of “Fables of Najamuddin Ah mad” and “Psychological Insights” must have been published before the fictions. has been done It is noteworthy that the name of the collection is named

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after the story "Aao Bhai Khelain" included in the collection. Which is a true story which can be inferred from attribution because the name of the child is Hasnain in the legend as well. There is great variety in the stories included in the collection. All the themes and characters are taken from the circumstances and surroundings of their era. This particularly shows that the writer is very perceptive and has the ability to get to the bottom of issues. Looking at the fictions of Najamuddin Ahmed, it is estimated that he has the ability to get to the bottom of the problems and bring the characters to life

The first story of Aao Bhai Play is "Badab Jashah" which has been published in the first quarter of "Ijara (Karachi). It is a character story. The subject of the story is bribery and corruption of officers. In our country The market of corruption and bribery is hot after independence. This country, which was built in the name of Islam, whose independence was taken from the British to implement the Islamic system, is the main character of the story Named Junaid, who has recently taken charge of DDO (Revenue), after being deliberately failed in the competitive examination twice, he passed the competitive examination on the recommendation of the district minister. After the appointment, he sat on the seat after a regular review of the situation, but before sitting on the seat, he met his subordinates a day before He not only made all his ways smooth, but his subordinates also become very shy due to being exposed to him and thus he succeeds in achieving his goal easily. The fiction highlights the nefarious activities like bribery and the problems faced by the people. The open bribery of the government officials from the people and the violation of the rights of the people have been criticized in this fiction. The imagery is done in such a way that the reader feels everything unfolding in front of him

The story "The Third Marriage" has been published earlier in the quarterly "Sawira" (Lahore). The subject of the novel is the mastery of the art of palmistry and the problems arising from it. The story seems to revolve around handshakes. The protagonist of the story takes an interest in palmistry due to certain circumstances. In fact, after seeing his hand, many people say that he must have two marriages. For this reason, she herself becomes interested in palmistry. After the BA exam, Lubna gets married to her distant relative Rashid. Lubni sees the lines on Rashid's hand and is satisfied that there is no second marriage line on his hand. But she does not know that the owner of the universe has written some other destiny. In the eighth year of marriage, when she had become a mother of three children, Rashid met with an accident and left the world. This is a very good fiction on the psychology of women. During the divorce, Lubni's in-law Aziz Nabil talks to him and Nabil falls in love with him and wants to marry him. Finally, Lubni and her in-laws also agree and thus the destiny is fulfilled and Lubni's second marriage takes place. Najamuddin Ahmed portrays in such a way that the reader feels that he is a part of the story and is there at that moment. See the quote

’میں ایک بار پھر دلہن بنی - سہاگ رات کی صبح میری آنکھ بہت جلد کھل گئی۔ نیل میرے بازو پر سر رکھے تھکا ہارا گہری نیند سو رہا تھا۔ میں نے گردن موڑ کر اس کا چہرہ دیکھا۔ نائٹ بلب کی روشنی میں وہ سونے کی طرح دمک رہا تھا۔ اسکی لبوں پر آسودگی بھری مسکراہٹ تھی۔ اس کے سیاہ بالوں کی ایک لست اس کی پیشانی پر محو استراحت تھی۔ (۲)

Najamuddin Ahmed has very well brought the story to its logical conclusion. On the morning of the honeymoon, when she is looking at Nabil's face, her eyes fall on Nabil's hand on his forehead. She begins to think. See the quote

”اس کے ہاتھ میں طلاق کی لکیر ہے۔ اس کے ہاتھ میں ایک اور شادی کی لکیر بھی ہے۔ میں اسی اذیت ناک کیفیت میں اپنی ہتھیلی اپنی نظروں کے سامنے لاتی ہوں۔ میرے ہاتھ کی لکیروں میں ایک نئی لکیر کا اضافہ ہو رہا ہے ، طلاق کی لکیر کا۔ لیکن وہاں تیسری شادی کی کوئی لکیر نہیں۔“ (۳)

Lubni has a passion for reading handwriting, but in some cases, a person becomes helpless and when the paths determined by nature suddenly appear, even the handwriting does not seem to support the person. This is what is shown in this story

The second important theme in this story is superstition. Superstition undermines our faith and belief. The girl who has come as the main character does not forget even for a moment that she was forced into two marriages by a poor man in her childhood. It is said. The oppression of fate is the main and main theme of this legend. Man does not know how he gets surrounded by fate. Apparently, he and her family try to save the girl, but then In the end, it is what destiny does. The first husband dies, so on the first night of marriage with the second, a new game of destiny confuses her

This story has been published in the first quarterly "Sawira" (Lahore). The subject of the fiction is the human psychology and the indelible impressions left in the mind from childhood. This myth is a perfect example of a psychological lifestyle. There is a story of a house in which a loving husband and wife and children were living happily. The author has drawn the map of the house in a very wonderful way. In addition to loving mischief in the husband and wife, the era of kindness has also shown how to give training and rights to an abandoned girl along with her own four daughters. By the way, almost all the characters are of central nature, but Najamuddin Ahmed has revolved the story around the mental and emotional expectations of this son and told how the son needed the love between his parents and mischief in his wife, but he Can't find it. Due to which he starts hating his wife and starts neglecting his wife by developing a relationship with his office mistress for which his mother scolds him. See the quote

”بیٹا، اُس عورت میں ایسا کیا ہے جو بہو میں نہیں ہے۔ تم اُسے بچپن سے جانتے ہو۔ وہ خوب صورت ہے۔ بھولی بھالی ہے ، بالکل گائے کی طرح۔ تمہاری اور ہماری ہر طرح سے خدمت کرتی ہے۔ تمہارے معذور باپ کی خدمت بھی دل جان سے کرتی ہے۔ اور کو کیا کی تمہیں اور کیا چاہیے؟ ایسی سادہ طبیعت کی بیویاں نصیب والوں کو ملتی ہیں۔ کیا کمی ہے اُس میں؟“ (۴)

After the stroke of the father, the mother becomes a daughter-in-law. The mother wants to explain to the son, but the son, whose heart is meant to express his wife's love, does not seem possible with a wife who leads a simple life, and he is busy expressing his love to his office mistress. The matter of the disorder occurring in the house comes to the head of the house but still there is no improvement in the situation. A bit of irony has also been found in the story. Which makes the story a bit confusing. See the quote

”وہ اس کے ساتھ شادی کے لیے ہاں نہ کرتا۔ لیکن بات زیادہ بگڑ گئی اور وہ بات ہو گئی جو نہ ہوتی تو آسمان یوں نہ ٹوشت۔“ (۵)

Najamuddin Ahmed has concluded the story in a traditional way. The repetition of mother and son which is shown towards the end of the story and the second main character of the story, the abandoned girl who is married against her will, is an attempt to explain the problems that have arisen. He has tried to tell through this myth that the same result cannot be revealed in every incident. Sometimes things get reversed due to which Ghar Yellow matters worse. Through this legend, he has also tried to tell that the decision of a person's marriage should be in his own hands. Children should never be forced into marriage. Because it has been seen that often rash decisions show bad results due to which sometimes the house and sometimes many lives are affected

This fiction has been published in the quarterly "Ijara" (Karachi). The fable is a little long and the subject of the fable is the extreme of man's lust that when the ghost of lust rides on a man's head, he becomes a beast and does not hesitate to violate the honor of even his friend's wife and daughter. And honor killing is done. But the two main characters of the story, one of whom is Judge Muhammad Akbar Ali and the other is his friend Jashat Ali, who are brutally murdered

Najamuddin Ahmed who seems to be raising his voice on the two class system of the society. He has also shown law and court proceedings in his fiction. Along with the dishonor of a husband and the infidelity of a wife, scenes of a friend digging a hole in a friend's house are also shown. The story has very interesting content, where the best friendship of two friends is shown on the one hand, on the other side, the friend's inferiority complex and wife's infidelity are also shown. At the same time, the cousin's intention to marry before the cousin and the effect of curse on not getting married are also made part of the legend

Najamuddin Ahmed has woven the story in the realm of crime story as well as detective and suspense. Haj Muhammad Akbar Ali who accepts his friend and wife's illicit relationship as a tribute to the progress claimed by Ali's state, but one day he realizes that all his progress is due to his good decisions. But she is on merit and in the meantime, she learns that now Ali State wants to target her daughter, so she plans to kill her, which opportunity is provided by State Ali himself by inviting her to a party. See the quote

”پارٹی بہت بڑی تھی۔ جس کا انتظام ریاست علی نے اپنی محل نما کو ٹھی کے طویل و عریض لان میں کیا تھا۔ وہ بھی سنیل کے ساتھ مدعو تھا۔ اس کی کو تکی اندرونی جیب میں پستول موجود تھا۔ پستول کی موجودگی نے اسے ایک عجیب حوصلے اور طمانیت سے نواز رکھا تھا۔“ (۶)

After the murder, the blame is placed on the housemaid, for which the case of Ali's attempt to rob the servant's honor and killing the owner to save her life would have been presented in the court of Muhammad Akbar Ali himself. Is. Haj Muhammad Akbar Ali knows who the culprit is and the case is very weak, but he delays the verdict at first. As it is generally

seen in our courts, courts spend a lot of time in the proceedings and delaying tactics are adopted in giving judgment

This myth seems to cover the sordid causes of society that the common man finds repulsive to think about. But in the fiction, Najamuddin Ahmed has shown Judge Muhammad Akbar Ali as an excellent Hajj and a person of good character except for his refusal to marry his fiancée and his wife's illicit relationship with his friend Rashat Ali, Akbar Ali Muhammad did not show any other vices. At the end of the story, the reader is convinced of the supremacy of justice on the decision of Hajj Muhammad Akbar Ali. See the quote

”عدالت کے مختصر فیصلے کا پہلا حصہ آپ حضرات سماعت کر چکے ہیں۔“ اس کے یہ فقرے عدالتی معمول سے ہٹ کر تھے۔ جنہوں نے ایک بار پھر لوگوں کو متجسس کر دیا تھا۔ قدرے خاموشی کے بعد حج محمد اکبر علی دوبارہ بولا تو اس کی آواز بھرائی ہوئی تھی: ریاست علی کو میں نے یعنی مسمی محمد اکبر علی ولد رحمت علی نے قتل کیا ہے۔ لہذا یہ عدالت مسمی محمد اکبر علی ولد رحمت علی کو زیر دفعہ ۳۰۲ تعزیرات پاکستان۔۔۔“ (۷)

At the end of the story, Najamuddin Ahmed has impressed the reader by telling the decision based on justice through Hajj. This myth also shows that justice still exists in some form or other, which solves the problems faced by the people. If justice is not done to the named accused in the story, it would be completely unfair to her and the story would have a negative impact on the reader

The subject of this fable is the natural calamity "earthquake". This fable has been published in the quarterly "Literature" (Islamabad). Earthquake is a natural calamity but this calamity has proved to be a good medium to show the feeling and indifference of the people of Pakistan. The earthquake in Pakistan and its events have not been hidden from anyone. People have come to know about these events through different sources. Earthquake causes disaster for any country and nation. But it also proves to be a source of income for some conscientious sellers. All these events are the subject of this story. After the earthquake, people generously helped their earthquake victims with financial and other equipment. There was a clear directive from the government to deposit the cash in the relief account and send the goods to the earthquake affected areas. The main character of the story is a conniving patwari who loses his valuables in the slightest greed. In fact, the patwari's intention on the goods given in aid of the old woman is spoiled. See the quote

”گھنٹے بھر کے سفر نے حلیم پٹواری کو خوب سوچنے اور منصوبہ بندی کرنے کا موقع فراہم کیا۔ اسے بوڑھی جیونی کے دیے ہوئے لحاف اور گدیوں بہت پسند آئے تھے۔ وہ انہیں ہر صورت میں ہتھیانا چاہتا تھا۔ ڈالہ اور ڈرائیور پر انیویٹ تھے، جسے سامان سے کوئی سروکار نہیں تھا۔ چیڑ اسی بھی چوں کرنے کی ہمت نہیں رکھتا تھا۔“ (۸)

Patwari takes the load of relief goods to his house where he wants to take the old woman's belongings to his house. His wife is not at home at that time and on the advice of Chapadasi, he replaces old clothes with old clothes. But on the third day, the wife returns home and reveals a new shocking revelation to him. See quote

”کیوں کیا ہوا؟ پرانے بستر ہی تو تھے۔“ اس نے حیرانی سے دریافت کیا۔
”بستروں کی تو خیر ہے لیکن وہ پرانے سرہانے بہت قیمتی تھے۔ ان میں وہ

پانچ لاکھ روپے تھے جو آپ نے نئی کار خریدنے کے لیے رکھوائے تھے -
 “ (۹) ”

Najamuddin Ahmed has depicted the story in a very good way. He has eloquently described the scene of the Patwari running after the old pillow containing the Patwari's money in return for the valuable and handsome favors of the Patwari. When Patwari comes to Abbottabad after the relief supplies with his henchmen, he finds that the defunct supplies are being burnt in the relief camp there, so he rushes towards his supply truck but is late. Before his eyes, the sorting official throws the pillows into the bonfire. See quote

” جھانٹی کرنے والوں میں سے ایک کے ہاتھ میں وہ تنکے پکڑے تھے جنہیں وہ آگ میں دھونکنے ہی والا تھا۔ اسنے اپنے سربانوں کو پہلی ہی نظر میں پہچان لیا اور پورا زور لگا کر اونچی آواز میں پکارا۔ ” ٹھہرو - رکو۔“ لیکن اسے دیر ہو چکی تھی۔ اس کے پکارنے اور تکیے کے اچھالنے کا لمحہ تقریباً ایک ہی تھا۔ تکیے اپنی آخری چھب دکھا کر آگ کے سمندر میں غائب ہو گئے۔ وہ دیوانہ وار الاؤ کی طرف بھاگا تو اسے پیچھے سے تین چار افراد نے پکڑ لیا۔“ (۱۰)

For the Patwari, the earthquake comes now when his accumulated wealth goes up in flames before his eyes and he can do nothing. Through this fiction, the author has presented the greed and helplessness of man in a very interesting way to the reader

Najamuddin Ahmed's fictional collection "Aubhai, Play" is the title of the epic after which the fictional collection is named. This fiction has been published in the semi-annual "Perspective (Gujarat)". In a way, this is his Aap Baiti written in a narrative style. The main character of this story is Najamuddin Ahmed himself who sadly tells his story to his friend Mohammad Afzal when he discovers about his son Hasnain. The theme of the story is the indifference of doctors, the government's looting of time and the plight of the people. Ali Haider Malik writes about this myth

”اُو بھائی کھیلیں، جس پر اس مجموعے کا نام رکھا گیا ہے، ایک حزنیه کہانی ہے۔ جس میں حد درجہ گداز موجود ہے۔ اس کہانی میں محکمہ صحت کی نا اہلی، ہسپتالوں کی زبوں حالی اور ڈاکٹروں کی غیر پیشہ ورانہ رویے کو بڑے مؤثر انداز میں پیش کیا گیا ہے۔“ (۱۱)

After the death of his son, Najam comes home and his wife informs him that Afzal's Kennedy has come to meet her and asks her to meet him. During the meeting, the same painful topic, the statement of which feels that his life is coming out. Because after the death of his son, Afzal, who is a friend of Najamuddin Ahmed, came from Canada to mourn him. The grief of his son makes Najmuddin Ahmed feel deep sorrow. The flashback technique is also used in the fiction. See quote

”میں نے چائے کی طرف دیکھا تو وہ مجھے گھسیٹ کر ماضی میں لے گئی۔ میری بیوی نے مجھے چائے کا کپ لاکر تھمایا ہی تھا کہ وہ پاس کھلنا ہو ا یکا یک بول اُٹھا: ”میلی (میری) چائے نہیں بنائی؟“ ہم دونوں میاں بیوی اُسکے منہ سے یہ بات سن کر یہ یک وقت حیران اور خوش ہوئے۔ میری نظریں کپ پر تھیں لیکن میں خود وہاں موجود نہیں تھا۔“ (۱۲)

In his fiction, Najamuddin Ahmed has also made the strike by doctors in Lahore and two number of medicines the subject. Government incompetence and anti-people are also made

the subject of this fiction. The myth is that the government never takes any action on the treatment of patients and their families in hospitals across the country. Most of the doctors seem to be engaged in skinning the patients and their families out of their duties like butchers. It unfolds as a tragic tale with Hazaniya

This legend has a different color in it, a new idea is also brought out that the rulers have started issues like terrorism and foreign infiltration in the country due to their greed and greed for dollars. The institutions of the country have become prisons. Especially people like hospitals take them to treat their patients. There are now soldiers recruited in the name of security. Those who seem to be not only bent on robbing the patients and their families, but at the same time seem to be engaged in undermining their self-esteem. Najamuddin Ahmad himself writes in the fiction, see the quote

”سیکورٹی گارڈوں سے ہٹ کر ہسپتال کے باقاعدہ عملے کا رویہ بھی بلا تخصیص قابل تحسین نہیں۔ ہم نے وہاں سب ہی ان کے ستانے ہوئے دیکھے۔ ان کے دلوں میں انسانیت نام کی چیز تک نہیں کہ کوئی بھی وہاں اپنی خوشی سے نہیں آتا۔ اپنے جگر کے ٹکڑوں کی بیماری کے ہاتھوں مجبور اور درماندہ لواحقین کو بلا جواز جھٹک اور ڈانٹ ڈپٹ کر جانے وہ اپنی کون سی انا کی تسکین کرتے ہیں۔“ (۱۳)

Najamuddin Ahmad introduces himself as Najam in the novel and while narrating his past story to his friend Afzal, he regularly encounters the hospital staff and doctors, especially the house-jobber Dr. Zeeshan, who is derelict in his duties. Oversleeping is responsible for the deaths of children. They say

”جس روز میرے بیٹے کی موت واقع ہوئی۔“ میرا ادھیان دوبارہ ڈاکٹر نیشان کی طرف چلا گیا۔ ”بد قسمتی سے وہی ڈاکٹر ڈیوٹی پر تھا۔ میری بیوی نے بتایا کہ وہ بار بار بلانے کے بعد اُس وقت آیا جب سب کچھ ختم“ (۱۴)

The legend is full of incidents of brutality of doctors and helplessness of patients and relatives. At the same time, the grief of the family of one Najamuddin Ahmed has been overcome. The memories of the deceased child are scattered in the house. Najamuddin talks about his grief

”ہم زندہ در گور ہو جاتے ہیں جب یہ اپنے بھائی کی فریم لگی تصویر ٹی وی کے سامنے رکھتے ہوئے اس سے مخاطب ہوتی ہے: اُو بھائی کھیلین۔“ (۱۵)

This story is Najamuddin Ahmed's own story in which his family is greatly affected due to the untimely death of his innocent child. It is obvious that when someone's love leaves the world, there is sorrow. But when someone is wronged like this, the pain increases. The innocent child lost his life due to the negligence of the doctors
Going is a great tragedy

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Also, p. 9 .11
Also, p. 117 .12
Also, p. 121 .13
Also, p. 123 .14
Also, p. 126 .15