

نظیر اکبر آبادی کی شاعری پر ماحولیاتی اثرات

Environmental Impact On Nazir Akbarabadi's Poetry

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Abstract

Nazir Akba Abadi is a reliable name of poetry. Nazir Akbarabadi's art is not only Unique in ghazals and poems he also assesses human psychology through poetry. He adopted a different path in poetry, he neither follows Dabastan Delhi nor adopts Lucknowi style, his poetry is close to nature and examines the human mood. He is feeling that every member of the society has been represented.

Nazir Akbarabadi realized his belonging¹ in Urdu literature by making the social attitudes of this class system the subject. He deviated from the poetry tradition of the era and took a different approach. The fanciful color in his poetry is a sign that he was aware of the social class system. He took into account the behavior of the people, their thinking, their conditions, who were crushed in the mill of poverty and bankruptcy. He made social, moral, reform and cultural values topics in his speech, he saw the objective events of nature with his observational eyes, the weather had more effects on his mood and he compares the universe to a chimney. In his poetry, the phenomena of life are described with joy, species and types of flowers. He also makes the impermanence of the world and the philosophy.

Key Word: *The impact of environment on Nazir Akbarabadi's poetry is significant.*

Introduction

Nazir Akba Abadi is a reliable name of poetry. Nazir Akbarabadi's art is not only unique in ghazals and poems he also assesses human psychology through poetry. He adopted a different path in poetry, he neither follows Dabastan Delhi nor adopts Lucknowi style, his poetry is close to nature and examines the human mood. He is feeling that every member of the society has been represented.

Nazir Akbarabadi realized his belonging in Urdu literature by making the social attitudes of this class system the subject. Be it a celebration of life or a mourning of circumstances, Nazir Akbarabadi captured this feeling and gave life to the artwork by being a part of the creative

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moment. He deviated from the poetry tradition of the era and took a different approach. The fanciful color in his poetry is a sign that he was aware of the social class system. He took into account the behavior of the people, their thinking, their conditions, who were crushed in the mill of poverty and bankruptcy. Exploitation of such people through oppression and oppression was such an injury to his minds that Nazir Akbarabadi felt when he came close. He made social, moral, reform and cultural values topics in his speech, he saw the objective events of nature with his observational eyes, the weather had more effects on his mood and he compares the universe to a chimney.

Nature has blessed the subcontinent with four seasons, but the human mood has given the changing colors of these four seasons to the colors of the new season. They are full of examples, they say like this.

پھر راگ بسنتی کا ہوا ان کے کھٹکا "
 دھونسے کے برابر وہ لگا باجنے مٹکا
 دل کھیت کے سرسروں پر پھول سے اٹکا
 ہر بات میں ہوتا ہے اسی بات میں لٹکا
 (1) "سب کی تو بسنتیں ہیں پہ یاروں کا بسنتا

Nazir Akbarabadi mentioned the feeling of freshness and happiness that yellow mustard and ginde flower bring to the human mood. Indian customs and culture mentioned the customs on the occasion of Basant. Similarly, in the second poem of Basant, he mentioned the clothes and dishes worn during the season of Basant.

بن ٹھن کے اس طرح سے پھر راہ لی چمن کی "
 دیکھی بہار گلشن بہر طرب فزائی
 کیا کیا بیاں ہو جیسے چمکی چمن چمن میں
 وہ زرد پوشی اس کی وہ طرز دلربائی
 صد برگ نے صفت کی نرگس نے بے تامل
 (2) "لکھنے کو وصف اُس کا اپنی قلم اُٹھائی

Blockage of air leads to lack of oxygen in the atmosphere. Due to the lack of air, it is a natural process to increase anxiety due to extreme heat in the atmosphere of Habas. Nazir Akbarabadi also comes out anxiously, where he observes the human moods in the pleasant weather, he finds the changing moods of the people even in the summer season and describes them in his poems. Najir calls the intensity of suffocation in the sub-tropical climate "Oms" and mentions the effects it produces in his poem "Oms".

بدلی جو گھر انے سے ہوتی ہے ہوا بند "
 پھر بندسی گرمی جو پڑتی ہے یک چند
 پھینکے کوئی پگڑی تو کوئی کھولے ہے کھڑا بند

دم رُک کے گھلا جاتا ہے گرمی سے ہراک بند
برسات کے موسم میں نیٹ زہرے اومس
(3)"سب چیز تو اچھی ہے مگر قہر ہے اومس

In this season of suffocation where man is helpless and takes off his spare clothes, along with humans, insects also take their heads out of the ground, in which insects like mosquitoes, flies and fleas are thirsty for human blood. Can be seen prominently in poetry

رکنے سے ہوا کے جو برا ہوتا ہے احوال "
پنکھا کوئی آنچل کوئی دامن کوئی رومال
دم دھونکنے لگتا ہے لہاروں کی گویا کھال
کچھ روح کو بے تابیاں، کچھ جان کو جنجال
برسات کے موسم میں نیٹ زہرے اومس
سب چیز تو اچھی ہے مگر قہر ہے اومس
ہوتی ہے جو اومس کبھی اک رات کو آکر
کر ڈالتی ہے پھر تو قیامت ہی مقرر
ایدھر تو ہوا بند، اُدھر پستو و مچھر
پانی کوئی پیوے تو ادھن سے بھی وہ بدتر
برسات کے موسم میں نیٹ زہرے اومس
(4)"سب چیز تو اچھی ہے مگر قہر ہے اومس

Rainy season brings with it a long series of rains; this season reduces the intensity of dry heat and brings a feeling of moisture and coolness in hot and fast moving rains. He wrote many poems on the subject of rain and highlighted human feelings in each poem.

ہیں اس ہوا میں کیا کیا برسات کی بہاریں "
سبزوں کی لہلہاؤٹ، باغات کی بہاریں
بوندوں کی جھمجمھاؤٹ، قطرات کی بہاریں
ہر بات میں تماشنت ہر بات میں بہاریں
(5)"کیا کیا مچی ہیں یاروں برسات کی بہاریں

Nazir feels every passing moment of the rainy season, the thunder of the clouds in the sky, the scene created by the lightening of the sky, the color of the atmosphere separated from the dark and light clouds in the sky, the ride of the clouds, then the rain of clouds. Where and where the clouds rain, what is the scene there? If it rains in the desert, the water becomes dry. Create a happy feeling in your poem.

بولیں ہیں بٹیریں، قمری پکارے کو کو "
 پی پی کرے پیپہا، بگلے پکاریں تو تو
 کیا ہد ہدوں کی حق، کیا فاختوں کی ہو ہو
 سب رٹ رہے ہیں تجھ کو کیا پنکھ کیا پکھیرو
 (6) "کیا کیا مچی ہیں یاروں برسات کی بہاریں

Where Nazeer reflects on the outside atmosphere, he also observes the changing conditions of the human being. He described the intensity of emotions in the rainy season in his poems. Calved they sigh remembering them with their tears in the rain. Childhood games, boyish mischief, youthful fun, middle-aged frolics, old age liveliness are part of Nazir's poems. Another sense of the rainy season that evokes a sense of unpleasantness is the use of different lines and rhymes.

"جن کے نئے نئے تھے تھے مکان اور محل سرا

ان کی چہتیں ٹپکتی ہیں چھانی ہو جا جا
 دیورائیں بیٹھتی ہیں، چھلوں کا غل مچا
 لائھی کو ٹیک کر جورستوں میں جو کھڑا، تو کیا
 (7) "چھجا گرا، منڈیری کا پتھر پھسل پڑا

Nazir Akbar mentions the buildings of India in this poem. Nazir's poems seem to mirror the construction style in India. The poem "Rains and Slips" he considered the problems of the rainy season and the people living in every class. represented by Mirroring the hardships of a common person living in India where the streets are made of dirt and the rains turn into mud and swamps, Nazir in his poem mentions every person who has a hard time in the rainy season. There is a sense of individuality in his poetry.

چکنی زمین پر یاں تئیں کیچڑ ہے بے شمار "
 کیسا ہی ہوشیار، پہ پھسلے ہے ایک بار
 نوکر کا بس نہ اس میں نہ آقا کا اختیار
 کوچے گلی میں ہم نے تو دیکھا ہے کئی بار
 آقا جو ٹگمانے تو نوکر پھسل پڑا
 کوچے میں کوئی، اور کوئی بازار میں گر پڑا
 کوئی گلی میں گر کے ہے کیچڑ میں لوٹتا
 رستے کے بیچ پاؤں کسی کا ریٹ گیا
 اس سب جگہ کے گرنے آیا جو بچ گیا
 (8) "وہ اپنے گھر میں اکے صحن میں پھسل پڑا

Nazir Akbarabadi strengthened the foundation of poetry in the period when Ghazal was at its height. Ghazal had created such a circle in its surroundings that gave special importance to the language of Ghazal. In such a way, he wrote poetry and closely observed the environment influenced by every passing season. Nazir highlighted the feeling of countrymen and every person living in India during this period. Rains are the beloved season of India. In this season, other poets He also wrote poems, but the feelings that are found in Nazir are not found in anyone else. "Brown clouds in the sky, stormy changes, black storms, the sound of the parrot, the noise of the peacock, the wind blowing, the swaying of the trees, the velvety floor spread in the green forest, the overflowing of the lakes and ponds, the rustling There are words that do not remain without affecting the reader. Untouchable ideas in Nazeer's poems have the ability to shock the reader. Want to get rid of the shackles of life for a while. Hinduism has some working deities like Agnidev is the god of fire, Pawandev is the god of winds and Meghraj is the god of clouds.

قاصد صبا کے دوڑے ہر طرف منہ اُٹھا کر"
 ہر کوہ و دشت کو بھی کہتے ہیں یوں سنا کر
 ہاں سبز جوڑے پہنو ہر دم نہا نہا کر
 (9)"کوئی دم کو میگھ راجا دیکھے گا سب کو آکر

The poetic aesthetics of Nazir Akbar Abadi is prominent in his poems. Therefore, Nazir is prominent as a pioneer of celebration of life in Urdu literature. He made the human condition and mood in winter, spring and autumn a part of his poems.

As soon as the winter season is mentioned, dry fruits, warm dishes, sunshine, a pleasant effect enters the human mood. Nazir writes the condition of every person affected by the severity of cold in his poems.

"ہر چار طرف سے سردی ہو اور صحن کھلا ہو کوٹھے کا
 اور تن میں نیمہ شبنم کا ہو جس میں خس کا عطر لگا
 چھڑکاؤ ہوا ہو پانی کا اور خوب پلنگ بھی ہو بھیگا
 باتھوں میں پیالہ شربت کا ہو آگے اک فراش کھڑا
 فراش بھی پنکھا جھلنا ہو تب دیکھ بہاریں جاڑے کی
 جب ایسی سردی ہو اے دل تب روز مزے کی گھاتیں ہوں
 کچھ نرم بچھونے مخمل کے کچھ عیش کی لمبی راتیں ہوں
 محبوب گلے سے لپٹا ہو اور کہنی، چٹکی، لاتیں ہوں
 کچھ بوسے ملتے جاتے ہوں کچھ میٹھی میٹھی باتیں ہوں

دل عیش و طرب میں پلٹتا ہو تب دیکھ بہاریں جاڑے کی
ہو فرش بچھا غالیچوں کا اور پردے چھوٹے ہوں آ کر
اک گرم انگیٹھی جلتی ہو اور شمع ہو روشن اور تس پر
وہ دلبر، شوخ، پری، چنچل، ہے دھوم مچی جس کی گھر گھر
ریشم کی نرم نہالی پر سو ناز و ادا سے بنس بنس کر
پہلو کے بیچ مچلتا ہو تب دیکھ بہاریں جاڑے کی
ترکیب بنی ہو مجلس کی اور کافر ناچنے والے ہوں
منہ ان کے چاند کے ٹکڑے ہوں تن ان کے روئی کے گالے ہوں
پوشاکیں نازک رنگوں کی اور اوڑھے شال دو شالے ہوں
کچھ ناچ اور رنگ کی دھومیں ہوں عیش میں ہم متوالے ہوں
پیالے پر پیالہ چلنا ہو تب دیکھ بہاریں جاڑے کی(10)"

Nazir Akbarabadi reflected the aspects of daily life in his poems. He is a reflection of the society of his time. There is an atmosphere of observation in his poems. This is the reason that all the topics of life are present in his poems. He mentions festivals and seasons besides fairs. In his poetry, the phenomena of life are described with joy, species and types of flowers. He also makes the impermanence of the world and the philosophy of death a part of his poems, but his poems cover the effects of weather and changing conditions.

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