

Assignment-3

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Ques-1

Part-A

Ghazal is a form of poetry that originates from Arabic literature and has been widely adopted in Persian, Urdu, and Hindi poetry. Ghazals often deal with topics of spiritual and romantic love and may be understood as a poetic expression of both the pain of loss or separation from the beloved and the beauty of love in spite of that pain.

Here are the key characteristics of a ghazal:

1. **Matla**: The first sher in a ghazal is called the 'matla'. Both lines of the matla' must contain the qafiya and radif. It sets the tone for the entire ghazal.
2. **Radif**: The refrain word or phrase. Both lines of the matla' and the second lines of all subsequent shers must end in the same refrain word called the radif.
3. **Qafiya**: The rhyming pattern. The radif is immediately preceded by words or phrases with the same end rhyme pattern, called the qafiya.
4. **Maqta**: The last couplet of the ghazal is called the maqta'. It is common in ghazals for the poet's nom de plume, known as takhallus to be featured in the maqta'. The maqta' is typically more personal than the other couplets in a ghazal.
5. **Bahr**: The meter in a ghazal is strict, and all couplets generally follow the same syllabic structure.

Nida Fazli's Ghazal:

"अपना ग़म लेके कहीं और जाया जाये"-

- **Matla** : The ghazal opens with a matla that sets the tone for the entire piece. The first couplet establishes a **sense of personal grief** and the **desire to find**

solace by engaging in constructive actions, like organizing a disordered home.

- **Radif and Qafiya (रदीफ़ और क़ाफ़िया):**

- *Radif*: "जाया जाये"
- *Qafiya*: The rhyming words before the radif are consistent across the couplets, maintaining the musical quality of the ghazal.

- **Bahr** : The meter of the ghazal is consistent, adhering to the traditional structure. Each couplet maintains a rhythmic balance.
- **Thematic Unity** : Although each couplet in Fazli's ghazal can stand alone with its own independent meaning, there is a thematic unity centered around dealing with personal grief, resilience, and bringing comfort to oneself and others.

Dushyant Kumar's Ghazal:

"हो गई है पीर पर्वत-सी पिघली चाहिए"

- **Matla** : The opening couplet of Kumar's ghazal immediately introduces the theme of immense pain and the need for a significant change. The matla reflects a societal perspective, addressing collective suffering.
- **Radif and Qafiya:**
 - *Radif*: "चाहिए"
 - *Qafiya*: The rhyming words before the radif are consistent, reinforcing the demand for change and action throughout the ghazal.
- **Bahr** : The meter in Kumar's ghazal is also consistent, with each couplet following the traditional structure, contributing to its powerful and emphatic delivery.
- **Thematic Unity** : While each couplet in this ghazal stands on its own, the central theme of societal revolution and the urgency for change binds the entire poem together. The ghazal is a call to action, demanding transformation in the face of injustice.

Part-B

Nida Fazli's ghazal expresses deep emotional introspection, focusing on the personal and social struggles faced by individuals.

- **Theme:** The ghazal revolves around the theme of inner turmoil and the search for solace. The poet uses metaphors such as scattered objects and wind-resistant lamps to represent the challenges and resilience in life.
- **Structure and Language:** Fazli's use of simple language and relatable imagery, like a crying child or an untidy home, resonates with the reader. The ghazal follows the traditional format with a consistent meter and rhyme scheme, making it melodious and easy to recite.
- **Tone:** The tone is reflective and carries a sense of yearning for peace and order amidst chaos. There is a subtle call to action in the final couplet, urging the reader to bring joy to others as a path to inner fulfillment.

Dushyant Kumar's ghazal, on the other hand, takes on a more socio-political tone, addressing issues of societal injustice and the need for revolution.

- **Theme:** The primary theme is the demand for change, expressed through powerful imagery like mountains melting and walls trembling. Kumar's ghazal reflects the frustration with the status quo and a call for active resistance.
- **Structure and Language:** Kumar's ghazal is direct and impactful, using strong and often disturbing images, such as corpses moving with raised hands, to evoke a sense of urgency. Like Fazli's, this ghazal also adheres to the traditional ghazal structure but with a sharper, more confrontational tone.
- **Tone:** The tone is rebellious and defiant, with a clear message that mere superficial changes are not enough. The repeated emphasis on the need for action reflects the poet's commitment to social justice.

Both ghazals, while different in their thematic focus, utilize the ghazal form to convey powerful messages. Fazli's work is more introspective, focusing on personal and emotional struggles, while Kumar's ghazal is outwardly focused, addressing societal issues.

Ques-2

Analysis of Mohan Rakesh's Story "Malbe Ke Maalik"

1. Plot Summary:

Mohan Rakesh's story

"*Malbe Ke Maalik*" deals with the **aftermath of the Partition of India** and its devastating effects on individuals and society. The story revolves around Gani miyan, a Muslim who returns to India (his homeland but since he was a muslim so he was forced to go to Pakistan) after seven years. He comes back under the pretext of watching a hockey match, but his **real intention is to see the remains of his ancestral home** in Hindustan. His house, once magnificent, is now reduced to debris. Gani's family was killed in communal riots, and the ruins symbolize the broader impact of the Partition. Despite recognizing the man (Rakka) responsible for his family's death, Gani remains innocent and unaware of this person's identity. The story ends with Gani's unexpected and non-violent reaction to the ruins, contrasted with a barking dog that symbolizes the primal instincts and tensions of the situation.

Key Points:

- **Impact of Partition:** The story vividly portrays the personal and societal consequences of Partition. Gani's home and his family's loss are symbolic of the **larger devastation caused by communal violence**.
- **Innocence vs. Reality:** Gani's **innocence** and his inability to recognize his enemy highlight the contrast between **personal innocence and harsh reality**. His return to a destroyed home reflects the human struggle with the aftermath of conflict.
- **Communal Tensions:** The story depicts the painful realities of communal violence and how it affects individuals deeply. The debris of Gani's house stands as a symbol of the communal tensions and destruction of the time.

2. Language and Style:

- **Simple and Effective Language:** Mohan Rakesh uses **straightforward and impactful language** to convey the story's emotional depth. The simplicity of the language helps to clearly illustrate the tragedy of Partition and its effects.
- **Mix of Hindi and Urdu:** The use of **Hindi and Urdu** in the story reflects the cultural and linguistic context of the Partition. This blend adds emotional depth

and highlights the cultural divide and tensions.

- **Symbolism:** The debris and the barking dog serve as powerful symbols. The debris represents the waste and devastation of the Partition, while the barking dog symbolizes primal instincts and the underlying tensions of the situation.

3. Critical Perspective:

- "*Malbe Ke Maalik*" presents a clear depiction of the social and historical context of Partition and communal violence. Mohan Rakesh effectively uses the story to showcase the tragic consequences of these events. The emotional impact of the story is profound. Gani's innocence and his tragic experiences highlight the severe realities of Partition, engaging readers on an emotional level. Gani's character and his emotional state reflect the sensitivity of the story. The portrayal of his innocence and grief provides a vivid representation of the personal impact of Partition.

Conclusion:

Mohan Rakesh's "*Malbe Ke Maalik*" offers a poignant exploration of the tragedy of Partition and communal violence. The simple yet powerful language and effective use of symbolism enhance the story's emotional resonance. Gani's character and the depiction of the debris serve as a compelling representation of the devastating impact of historical conflicts. The story is a remarkable example of Rakesh's social critique and literary skill, providing a vivid portrayal of the consequences of communal violence.