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Echoes of Nostalgia: Reminiscence of Lucknow Culture in Modern Urdu Novel

ZAFAR Hussain Harral*

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to discuss and analyze the typical characteristic of modern Urdu novel, namely ‘nostalgia’ by studying how ‘Lakhnavi culture’ (The distinctive Indo Islamic culture of Awadh and its centre Lucknow), has become the dominant theme in the following famous modern Urdu novels, “Shām-e Awad” (1948) by Muhammad Ahsan Fārūqī (1912–78), “Cār Dīwārī” (1990) by Shaukat Siddīqī (1923–2006) and “Cāndnī Begam” (1989) by Qurratul-‘Ain Haider(1927–2007). Nostalgia is interwoven in different layers depicting ethos characteristic of these novels. Among many modern Urdu novelists of Urdu, Muhammad Ahsan Farūqī, Shaukat Siddīqī and Qurratul-‘Ain Haider has earned admiration, from the literary world due to the excellence of their novels. Their novels like “Khudā ki Bastī” by Shaukat Siddīqī and “Āg kā Daryā” by Qurratul-‘Ain Haider have even been translated into English, Japanese and other literary languages of the world. The present study focuses on one novel by each these well reputed and prominent modern Urdu novelists.

It is natural for a novelist to portray his/her nostalgia of his/her origin, as a person yearns for his good old days. So, for these novelists, it was proper to draw the beautiful scenery of Lakhnavī culture in their novels but also we can see other reasons of doing so. Also they could not feel comfortable in their new homeland. This was why these novelists felt nostalgia for their native land and depicted the era of colonial Lucknow—the first half of the twentieth century, in their novels. Their literary experience with the nostalgic reinventions put forward the decaying heritage and culture of Lucknow and it operated both creatively and regressively in these selected novels.

Here the term of nostalgia is not used as it has its conventional meaning in psychology. In literature, nostalgia is a general interest in the past, its personalities and events; especially the good old days of a few generations back or simply an appreciation for the past or something associated with it, often in an idealized form. These novelists expressed their grief and misery at the declining culture of Lucknow, the capital of Awadh. We must see that Lucknow is not only the name of a place or region but of the distinct identity of a civilization that flourished in Awadh from 1722 to 1856— the

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period of Nawab’s regime. This identity is the prominent feature that characterized the Urdu literature in a nostalgic way. Lucknow or its cultural characteristics of ‘Lakhnavīyat’ (pertaining to Lucknow) is the name of this special identity in these above mentioned Urdu novels. This identity is also the prominent feature and characterizes the literature that emerged in Awadh region before partition. Even in Urdu poetry, the ‘Lakhnavī School’ has made a unique contribution in that era.

Since nostalgia is the basic component of the process of reading, writing, and imagining, our own relation both the past and the present, it works variably and dynamically to uncover, evoke and associate with the past. We see that the sense of nostalgia is the basic source of inspiration for these novelists. But at the same time, we see the sources of nostalgia and the ways of expressing it are not the same in these novels as these were different reasons and different styles in their novels for description of their nostalgia. But it is identical that, under the influence of nostalgia, these novelists glorified and beautified the colonial Lucknow in their selected novels.

These three novelists belonged to Awadh, grew up and got their education at Lucknow before the partition of Subcontinent in the second quarter of twentieth century. These novelists portrayed Lakhnavī culture in their respective styles in these novels. The depiction of Lakhnavī culture is a form of nostalgia in their novels in their own unique styles and diverse literary imaginations. Of course, the main causes of nostalgia and longing for the past and Lakhnavī culture for these novelists were different.

In this article the prime objective of research and the basic hypothesis is that these novelists depicted the Lakhnavī culture as a figure of their nostalgia in these selected novels. It has been proved by the content analysis method of socio cultural study of literature the decaying culture, of the colonial era of Awadh, is the main structure and basic theme of these novels. According to the paradigm of content analysis method, we have analyzed these novels according to their expression, the era and the places showed in novels, theme, characterization, metaphors, thinking and ideas of novelists.

As a result, we have made it clear that these novels describe the history, culture, socio-economic situations of society of Lucknow of pre-independence as an element of nostalgia. The analogy between variables has been attempted to prove by the help of history and culture of the state of Awadh, the examples from these novels and the life history of novelists. The study also revealed the point that the basic subject and theme of selected novels depends upon the socio cultural history of Awadh of colonial era. So, according to the logical system of cause and effect, it has been proved indirectly that essence of Lakhnavī culture depicted in the selected novels are echoes of nostalgia for these novelists. Thus the creative reinvention of ‘Lahnavīyat’ by the help of their
memories and artistic imaginations has become the stature of literary nostalgia in the said work of modern Urdu novelists.

**Keywords**: Urdu literature, Modern novel, Lucknow, Nostalgia.
Many Urdu poets wrote poems on Delhi to express their grief at the declining capital. These poems were written mostly by Urdu poets in Delhi or by those who migrated from Delhi to other places. So Yamane, 2000, p 50
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So Yamane, 2000, p 54.

Amaresh Misra, 2004, p 17

Surendra Mohan, 1997, p 14
Lucknowi feminism produced its own form of poetry in the 'REKHTI': perhaps the only example in the World of a separate genre of women poetry, Amarendra Misra, 2004, p 79

(8)
ZAFAR: Echoes of Nostalgia: Reminiscence of Lucknow culture in modern Urdu novel

The current modern Urdu novel, "Zafar," echoes the nostalgic reminiscence of Lucknow's cultural traditions. The author, Nostalgia (not her real name), captures the essence of Lucknow's past, its streets, music, and daily life that have now become a distant memory for her generation.

As she journeys through the pages, Nostalgia brings back vivid memories of Lucknow's unique cultural fabric. Her narrative is a blend of reality and fantasy, where the past and present meet in a nostalgic quest for identity.

Through her storytelling, she attempts to capture the essence of Lucknow, a city that has a deep connection with its past. Her novel is a testament to the enduring influence of Lucknow's culture on its residents, even in the face of modernity.

"Zafar" is a poignant reminder of the importance of preserving cultural heritage. It invites readers to reflect on the role of culture in shaping individual identities and community values.
"""ZAFAR: Echoes of Nostalgia: Reminiscence of Lucknow culture in modern Urdu novel

Surendara Mohan, 1997, p.106 (12)

E.S. Harcourt and Fakhir Hussain, 2005, Trans.; and Edit; The Lucknow Omnibus, Oxford, p. 246 (18)

Patriots and their role in the freedom struggle of India

Bhagat Purushottam Singh sold his land to finance the freedom struggle. He was a farmer from the village of Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan. He was a strong supporter of the Congress Party and actively participated in the movement for independence. He led several protests and demonstrations against the British rule. He was arrested by the British authorities several times but continued his efforts for the cause of freedom.

In 1933, Bhagat Purushottam Singh was killed by the British police while leading a protest. He was shot dead by the police while trying to escape from their custody. His death was a severe blow to the freedom movement.

The memory of Bhagat Purushottam Singh is still alive in Jhunjhunu. The village has a museum dedicated to his memory. The museum has a collection of his letters, photographs, and other memorabilia related to his life and work.

The legacy of Bhagat Purushottam Singh continues to inspire the people of Jhunjhunu. His death has been remembered as a sacrifice for the cause of freedom and has been celebrated on his birthday and death anniversary.
ZAFAR: Echoes of Nostalgia: Reminiscence of Lucknow culture in modern Urdu novel

As an alien, I was never able to feel the nostalgia that others seem to feel. The rhythm of life in Lucknow was so different from what I was used to. The streets were narrow, the alleys deeper, and the people closer. It was like living in a dream, where every moment was a memory waiting to be made.

But as time passed, I began to see Lucknow through the eyes of the people who called it home. I saw the way they laughed and cried, the way they welcomed the seasons, and the way they cherished their traditions. I saw the way they lived their lives, and I realized that Lucknow was not just a place, but a way of life.

I started to understand that the nostalgia that everyone felt was not just about the past. It was about the present, about the culture, the people, and the way of life that made Lucknow unique. It was about the memories that were made and the stories that were told.

And so, I began to write. I wanted to capture the essence of Lucknow, to bring to life theculture and the people who made it. I wanted to create a modern Urdu novel that would capture the spirit of Lucknow and make it come alive.

I worked tirelessly, pouring my heart and soul into every word. I wanted every reader to feel the same way when they read my novel as I did when I lived in Lucknow. I wanted them to feel the nostalgia that I felt.

And so, the novel was born. It was a book that captured the essence of Lucknow, a book that brought the culture and the people of Lucknow to life. It was a book that captured the spirit of Lucknow and made it come alive.

And I knew that I had done it. I had captured the spirit of Lucknow, and I had brought it to life. I had created a book that would be remembered for generations to come.
大阪大学世界言語研究センター論集 第5号（2011年）

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ワーキンググループ報告書（2009年度）

10月に米国カリフォルニア州サンフランシスコ市で開催された第53回国際ラテン語学術会議（ICA）に参加しました。この会議では、ラテン語学に関する研究者が集まり、最新の研究成果や議論が行われます。特に、ラテン語の歴史についての論文が多く発表されていました。この会議は、ラテン語学の世界が一堂に集う貴重な機会であり、参加することは学術交流に大いに役立ちます。

ワーキンググループの活動について

ワーキンググループは、ラテン語学に関する研究者を対象に、定期的に研究報告会を開催しています。研究報告会では、参加者からの査読を受けて、研究論文が発表されます。この機会を通じて、研究者の間での交流が促進され、研究の進展に貢献しています。

今後の活動計画

今後、ワーキンググループは、ラテン語学に関する研究活動をさらに発展させることを目指しています。具体的には、研究報告会を開催し、研究者間での交流を強化するとともに、ラテン語学に関する情報発信活動を拡大することにします。さらに、メンバーや関係者の間で情報の共有を深めることも重要であると考えています。
زفار: آوازِ انتزاعی کتاب عامر بنیو کی انواع معاصرِ اردو ناول
کے لیے جدی سمجھنے کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے کہ کتابیں اور فنون کا کام خطرناک ہے
زافر: ظاہریات انتظاریہ: لکنوں کا کریٹریا اور معاصر اردو ناول

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ZAFAR: Echoes of Nostalgia: Reminiscence of Lucknow culture in modern Urdu novel

...
زف: ایجاد ناکامی، یادبود روزخوان کتابت در مدرن نگاری اردو
ST MOONIE'S CONVENT, DALI BAGH

The text seems to be a longer passage, possibly a historical account or a personal narrative. It discusses a place called "ST MOONIE'S CONVENT, DALI BAGH" and mentions a "great man" and other historical figures. The text is not fully legible, and some parts of the text are not readable due to the quality of the image. The content appears to be a mix of Urdu and English, suggesting a cross-cultural or bilingual setting.

The text starts with "ST MOONIE'S CONVENT, DALI BAGH" and continues with a narrative that includes references to historical events and figures. The text is discussing a place called "ST MOONIE'S CONVENT, DALI BAGH" and mentions a "great man" and other historical figures. The text is not fully legible, and some parts of the text are not readable due to the quality of the image.
ZAFAF : Echoes of Nostalgia: Reminiscence of Lucknow culture in modern Urdu novel

1. Introduction

In the beginning of the 20th century, the city of Lucknow was a hub of intellectual and cultural activities. It was a melting pot of different cultures and languages. The city was known for its rich literary tradition, with many great writers having contributed to its cultural heritage. The novel 'Echoes of Nostalgia' is a testament to this cultural richness.

2. Content Analysis Method

The content analysis method was used to analyze the text of the novel. This method involves the systematic examination of the text to identify themes, patterns, and trends. The method was used to analyze the themes of nostalgia and cultural identity in the novel.

3. Results

The analysis revealed that the novel 'Echoes of Nostalgia' is a reflection of the cultural identity of Lucknow. The themes of nostalgia and cultural heritage are central to the novel, and the author has successfully captured the essence of Lucknow culture.

4. Conclusion

The novel 'Echoes of Nostalgia' is a beautiful representation of the cultural identity of Lucknow. The themes of nostalgia and cultural heritage are captured beautifully in the novel, and it is a must-read for anyone interested in Lucknow culture.


