TRANSITIONAL VOYAGE OF CHARACTERS IN TAHMIMA ANAM'S NOVELS 'A GOOD MUSLIM' AND 'GOLDEN AGE.'

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UNDERTAKING

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ABSTRACT

The novels authored by Tahmima Anam, ‘A Golden Age’ and ‘A Good Muslim’ are both pieces of art that collaborate on the application of fictitious characters in the war situation of Bangladesh. The message being delivered to the audience is related to a transitional voyage of the characters through which the queries and conflicts amongst the people are resorted (Anam 35). The focus of this novel is to evaluate the violence based situation and evaluate the outcomes of the war on the lives of the people. The focus of ‘A Golden Age’ is towards expressing the challenges of a mother in the upbringing of her children as a widow and transitioning them through turmoil situation which has been instigated in the region as an outcome of the war (Habib 72). The character building and explanation of the situation are mainly inclined towards understanding the perspectives of the people through which they understand the outcomes and evaluate the assessment of situations. The novel ‘A Good Muslim’ is about the changing perspectives of a brother and sister after the war has ended based on the experiences and encounters of events that both the children have faced. The depiction of the novel is mainly inclined towards proposing an outcome that explains the impact of situations on the behavior linked with the happening of certain chains of events (Finnerty 44). The events of the Bangladesh Liberation War had numerous challenges on the lives of the people which resulted in different circumstances for the people. It is crucial and critical for the understanding that difficulties and hardship which are faced by the people during the war are evaluated and assessed to understand the mental pressure and trauma which is encountered on the people and solidarity of the region (Hasanat 10). The challenges of mortality are the basis of the application of force from the military forces resulting in activities that can be linked to collateral damage.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

War has challenging impacts on the lives of the people resulting in numerous situations and outcomes impacting the lives of the people associated. The events of the Bangladesh Liberation War had numerous challenges on the lives of the people which resulted in different circumstances for the people (Saleem 112). It is crucial and critical for the understanding that difficulties and hardship which are faced by the people during the war are evaluated and assessed to understand the mental pressure and trauma which is encountered on the people. The situation of war indulges conflicts within the states, governments, and societies impacting the solidarity of the region (Dooley 62). The internal conflicts at times result in the attacks from the insurgents and mercenaries which are highly violent, aggressive and destructive for the people encountering the situation of war. The challenges of mortality are the basis of the application of force from the military forces resulting in activities that can be linked to collateral damage. The war situation in the region has always impacted the lives of the people which has the potential of causing damage to the civilian and non-combatant forces (Mhatre 245). The happenings of war are due to human nature and can be linked with the formation of specific challenges for the socio-cultural, economic and ecological circumstances.

The connectivity with history and time shows that war has had different faces which include different levels of military and insurgency attacks. The evolution of warfare has taken with the advancement of technology making the people directed towards conventional and cyber warfare. In the case of Bangladesh, the biggest challenge was handling the impact of insurgency which resulted in creating numerous issues and problems for the authorities (Ahmed et al. 47). The focus of the internal and external bodies was associated with maintaining the law and order

situation of the region against the atrocities of war which have resulted in challenges for the people of the region. The assessment of war and its historical understanding shows that the evolution of warfare is mainly because of the application of technology (Majid et al. 53). War has numerous effects on the lives of the people which includes the occurrence of causalities impacting human lives, peace, and harmony. The impacts of war include the increased toll of death rate in the region, mental and physical injuries for the military personnel, civilian casualties which results in significant loss of lives and economic challenges impacting the solidarity of the region (Chambers 163). The other aspect which is highly critical is the displacement of people from one region to another linked and connected with the aspects of forced migration.

The happening of a war situation is subjective to certain factors that involve the acquisition of territorial acclaim and forming an economic solution to the problems. The military is destined to propose that benefits are expected through the conclusion of war which can resolve the territorial and economic issues of the region (Chatterjee 138). The tangible and intangible benefits sought from the war are classified mainly through the acquisition of territory which is based on the derivation of economic concessions focused on the resolution of the problems. The intangible perspective of the war is based on the acclamation of credibility and reputation within the region aiming to restore the prestige and increase power for the people (Kalita 98). The war of liberation of Bangladesh had both tangible and intangible grounds which resulted in several different outcomes for the people involved in the happening of events. The war situation is mainly linked with the published policy decisions and the discussion aspects which impact on the sustainability of the war (Shifa 54). The focus of war is mainly towards resolving the issues and acquire resolution of problems that are not possible to be acquired through discussion.

The novels authored by Tahmima Anam, ‘A Golden Age’ and ‘A Good Muslim’ are both pieces of art that collaborate on the application of fictitious characters in the war situation of the region. It is highly essential for the audience to understand that both the novels portray a transitional voyage that is directional and focused towards resolution of specific matters aiming at resolving the queries and conflicts for the region (Lukens-Bull 38). The focus of violence based situations and the outcomes of the war on the personal lives of the people are depicted through these novels. The focus of A Golden Age is towards expressing the challenges of a mother in the upbringing of her children as a widow and transitioning them through turmoil situation which has been instigated in the region as an outcome of the war (Jose 100). The character building and explanation of the situation are mainly inclined towards understanding the perspectives of the people through which they understand the outcomes and evaluate the assessment of situations. The novel A Good Muslim is about the changing perspectives of a brother and sister after the war has ended based on the experiences and encounters of events that both the children have faced (Anam 118). The focus of the children is mainly towards understanding the perspectives of each other skillfully expressed in a fictional situation. The depiction of the novel is mainly inclined towards proposing an outcome that explains the impact of situations and assists in understanding the change in behavior developed as an extreme output linked with the happening of the chain of events (Ahmad et al. 170).

The war situation of a region has challenging impacts on the lives of the people which results in extreme violence and limiting and stopping of happening of situations that hinder the war movement and situation. The religious groups are formed during the war which is also connected with the anti-war movements enabling the people to link and connect with the people as a measure of outcome for the region (Raza 69). The happening of the events is sought to be

resolved as a priority so that the situation can be handled and challenges can be remedied. All these actions are acts of condemnation aiming at resolving certain aspects of the situation. The theorist has evaluated the war situation and has proposed numerous outcomes enabling understanding the factors which link with motivation. The psychoanalytic theory, evolutionary theory, economic theory, Marxist theory, demographic theory, and rationalist theory are all the considerations linked with the situations of political science (Anam 117). The attributes of political science are highly linked and connected with understanding the statistical analysis of war which proposes the aspects of happening and linking of situations which are outcomes of the war. The causes of war and the societal challenges which impact on the lives of the people for developing an assessment of levels of analysis are all the considerations explaining the reasoning and outcomes of the war. The region which is subject to war shall understand the challenges at a systematic level which is connected with the balance of power and power transition theory (Hossain 67). The authorities and the actions of liberation are all connected at a societal level understanding hostility and group bonding.

The focus of both novels is mainly towards understanding the challenges which are being faced by the people at a societal and individual level. The theories which explain the perspectives of the people is understood through understanding liberalism. The aspects of diversionary theory enable understanding the challenges which are faced by society and understanding the aspects at an individual level (Liewellyn 41). The lives of the individuals have numerous impacts on the personalities, decision making, emotions and beliefs of the people which is connected through the systems. The conflict situation is important as rational decision making and cognitive biases impact the situation which is connected with the aspects of the prospect theory. The situation of war has numerous outcomes from which one of the major challenges is the challenge of

compliance of ethics. The ethical morals of the people at the times of war are highly low and these factors result in changing the perspectives of the people (Moum 68). The methods through which the people handle situations at the time of war and the ethical depiction of standards which is reflected at that time is highly crucial for the people and enables them to handle and relate to the challenges effectively. The morality of war and the happening of events have been subjective to debate for a long period of time. It is crucial and critical that ethical rules are applied at the time when the war is conducted (Anam 167).

The transitional voyage which is developed at the times of war for the people of the region is established on the basis of a foundational and regulatory basis. The regulations which are established at the times of war are established through understanding the ideal scenario connected with fascism. The pragmatic approach, racism, and social Darwinism have all contributed certain findings enabling them to understand the transitional voyage which is encountered by the victims at the times of war (Anam 208). The entire region and its inhabitants become subject to violence and universal morality established on the basis of class distinction. The liberation war of Bangladesh also levied these challenges on the people which is explained and elaborated in these novels using fictional scenarios (Usean and Dastageer 7). The implications of the novels clearly show the situation which was faced by the people at that time from a varying perspective classifying the understanding of a scenario enforced on the people for curbing with the challenges of war.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The focus of this research is mainly towards identifying the transitional voyage of the characters on the basis of time and on the basis of experiences which they have faced while handling the challenges of the situation. The focus of the researchers in this situation is mainly towards

evaluating the role of the characters which have been discussed in the novel and based on that understanding deriving a perspective that connects with the handling of the situation (Jose 100). Both the novels authored by Tahmima Anam, ‘A Golden Age’ and ‘A Good Muslim’ are explicit pieces of art that show the transitional phase and voyage of character through time. The situation is handled and tackled from a different perspective by the characters which is evaluated and explained on the basis of happening of certain events in the lives of the individuals (Khutia 34). The role of a mother and the acceptance of war situation by a brother and a sister at the same time through a varying perspective enables crafting an understanding of the fact that how individuals perceive the situations and tackle the scenarios accordingly.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study which has been explained in this novel is elaborated on the basis of understanding of human nature and methods through which they perceive the situations. Different events have different outcomes on the lives of the people which is perceived and interacted differently. The people at times connect with the happening and non-happening of the events in a very different manner which completely depends on the building up of individual perspectives (Biswas et al. 89). Through this research, the transitional voyage of the characters is determined for the purpose of explanation and understanding of the event linking with the occurrence of events. The situation is developed through governing the role of characters explaining the purpose of the study. Through these novels, the interpreters can understand the excellence of character building and situation handling abilities of the people. At times the people are highly reactive and at times they are proactive (Moum 15). The educational significance derives the ability of the people in connecting them with the events and understanding the aspects which shall be adapted for perceiving and tackling the situation.

The critical focus of this study is directed towards understanding the challenges which the people face at the time of war and the happenings of outcomes that are encountered by the people after the war. The focus of the people is established through understanding the situation and relate to the situation on the basis of right and wrong (Mahmud 20). The major attribute which is established through the study aims at establishing a correlation between happenings of events at the time of war which establishes a connection with the transitional voyage the people face at the time of war. Tehmima Anam is an aspiring novelist who has created a masterpiece explaining the transitional voyage across time (Mortuza 35). Through this study the significance of time and how the outcomes of life events have on the lives of the people. The focus of the novel is mainly towards understanding the transition explaining the situation of war and the aftereffects of war. The events which have been portrayed in the novels show the role of a mother in the first novel and the conflicts of views between a brother and a sister in the other (Shah 289).

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The focus of this study is mainly towards establishing an understanding of a war situation and the challenges which are faced by the people during that specific situation. The focus of the novels which have been authored by Tahmima Anam, ‘A Golden Age’ and ‘A Good Muslim’ are a transitional voyage of lives of individuals showing the challenges which an individual faced during the war and the measures which the entire family took for handling the challenges (Chatterjee 143). All the characters of the novels were performing a specific role in the situation which came up to them and their specific actions were a brutal depiction of happening which takes place at the time of war. The first novel showed the encounters at the time of war whereas the other novel was about the after-effects of war (Saleem 32). The people facing the challenges

develop certain phases of lives in which they transition from being someone into being someone else.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions which have been assessed through this research aim at understanding the following:

- What factors result in the transitional voyage of people who encounter the situation of war?
- How does war impact on the lives of the individuals during and after the war?

The focus of the research questions is to determine the perspective which the author has drawn using fictitious characters and explaining the feeling which people encountered during the Bangladesh Liberation War (Mhatre 244). The happening of the events and connecting with the challenges which arose at that time show the specific understanding that the author wanted to develop in the readers. The times of war are always challenging for the people and the events which take place in the lives of the people can have very different outcomes which are far beyond imagination and expectations. The changing lives of the people show the happening of the events and the methods using which the people found ways to tackle the problems and crafted solutions to those problems (Kalita 102).

1.6 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The assumptions and limitations established through this research are directed towards understanding the challenges which took place at the time of the Liberation of War on Bangladesh. The assumptions which have been crafted for the study are directed towards limiting the scenario of the war to the fictional characters and plot which have been established in both the novels (Chambers et al. 22). The focus of the plot of the novel is towards the challenges of

the situation and explaining the outcomes of the war. The relativity of the characters is completely fictional and does not pose at any one's lives. The assumptions and limitations of this study are restricted to the assessment of the novels which have been authored by Tahmima Anam and can only be used for future studies when an analyst seeks to study the novels which have been discussed in this research (Cilano 17). Through this research, the war situation cannot be assessed which took place in Bangladesh. The perspective of this study relates to the War of Liberation in Bangladesh but the intensity and depth of the plot create relevance with any war situation which the victims of the war face (Riaz et al. 38). This study can be used as an understanding of the outcomes of war and its impact on the people but this research fails to addresses any issues which took place at the time of War of Liberation in Bangladesh. The practical situation and happening of events at the time of the Bangladesh Liberation War which actually happened are not addressed through these novels (Anjaria 55). The entire plot developed is fictional and requires the readers to understand the outcomes of war during the war and after the war has ended.

1.7 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The methodology which has been used for this research is the placement of qualitative information and explaining the message built in the light of certain circumstances to the audience. The focus of the public is mainly towards crafting an understanding of the topic and establishing links with the information aligning the specifics of the industry (Freeman 25). The focus of the methodology is directed towards using the theoretical information and aligning it with the message portrayed in the novels. The theoretical information is crafted using the qualitative information which has been acquired through multiple sources (Pulham 98). Journals, articles, and research papers have been used for establishing an understanding of the transitional

voyage of the Bangladesh Liberation War. Theories have been applied to the research for explaining the events which took place at the time of war and led to the occurrence of the situations which were highly challenging and tormenting for the people of that region (Ku 124). Theoretical assessment of the scenario has been done for establishing an understanding of the topic.

1.8 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This organization of study which has been crafted for this research has been aligned in five chapters. The alignment is developed specifically to address the findings and understanding the challenges which were encountered by the people of Bangladesh during the time of liberation. The happening of the events and the alignment of the research shows the critical aims and objectives of this author in portraying the message and explaining the message through a structured and well-crafted plot (Coquaz 19). The classification of the chapters organizing the study is shown following:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Literature Review
- Chapter 3: Historical Background
- Chapter 4: Findings and Discussion
- Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendations

Through these chapters, an alignment shall be developed explaining the research and its relevance in the light of specific literature. The focus of this study is linked with allowing and assessing the data gathered specifically through research. The findings which are drawn through the research enable the building up of a specific conclusion which is essential for the foundation

of research. The organization of the study is crucial for the analysis as it develops a structure of the research through which findings are structured and accumulated.

1.9 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

In this chapter, an overview has been provided which allows assessment of the aims and objectives of the research. This research evaluates the message of the author towards expressing the challenges which were faced by the people at the time of the Bangladesh Liberation War. The research provides a specific understanding of the plot on the basis of which the novelist aims to address the findings of the research. The problem statement is linked with the purpose and objectives of the study developed for understanding the specific perspectives of research (Bodman and Franklin 36). The research question is addressed which enables understanding the perspectives of research accumulating the understanding of a transitional voyage of a family and its members at the time of war and after the war has ended.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Historical events and wars have a huge influence on human lives which initiates a transitional voyage across time. Through this literature, details have been provided about Tahmima Anam novels ‘A Golden Age’ and ‘A Good Muslim.’ The focus of the study presented in both the novels presents a situation where war falls upon the people of East Pakistan and the outcomes result in the development of Bangladesh (Bystrom 58). The passage of time and end of war situation brings new challenges for the people who tackle these challenges. The outcomes of the war are described from the perspective of the same family which develops a varying perspective about religion and serving humanity. The brother and sister develop a self-centric approach to serve the humanity in which the brother evolves into becoming a religious extremist whereas the sister becomes a village doctor (Ruiz 201). The views and perspectives of both the siblings are highly unique and distinguished presenting the role several chains of events have on our lives.

The focus of the novel and this assessment is mainly to understand the transitional voyage encountered across the way. The fiction based novel is crafted skillfully in a manner allowing it to establish a strong connection with reality. The novel shows the actual situations and torments faced by the people at the time of war and aftereffects of war handled after acquiring independence (Schendel 85). The people faced numerous challenges at the time of war in Bangladesh which has been depicted in this novel using a fictional plot. The explanation which is provided through this research is mainly towards assessing the war situation and understanding the torment and trauma which is undergone by the people at the time of war. When the war ends a new phase begins that challenges the people and makes them capable of handling different situations (Hossain 35). The diversity of the plot is connected with the

perspective of a mother who is trying her optimum best to keeping the family together and ensuring their safety and security. The message which is further delivered to the audience is linked with explaining the aftereffects of the war and enables understanding the change of perspectives of two siblings (Ranjan 137). The same members of a family develop varying perspectives about war and its outcomes leading them through a new phase of life. The situation which is raveled through the plot is described on the basis of an emerging situation that requires the attention of the audience. The outcomes of the war are highly challenging for the people as they need to understand the challenges and develop certain mechanisms in life for overcoming the challenges (Dowlah 44).

2.2 ACCLAMATION AND SUMMARY OF "A GOLDEN AGE"

'A Golden Age' is a novel which has been authored by Tahmima Anam in the genre of historical and war novel. The novel was published in March 2007 by John Murray UK in print evaluating the specific events of history. Tahmima Anam is from Bangladesh by birth and 'A Golden Age' is her first novel. The novel is all about the Bangladeshi war of independence explained from the perspective of a single-family. The novel was acclaimed across the world and has received numerous awards after it was published (Harrington 6). The novel was awarded the Best First Book awards in the category of the Commonwealth Writer's Prize in 2008. Besides this award, the novel was also selected for the Guardian First Book Award in 2007 making it an instant hit amongst the public. The first chapter of the novel was also published in the Granta Magazine in January 2007 edition. The publishing rights of the book are held by the United Kingdom by Canongate Books which was later extensively published in the United States by HarperCollins. The novel has had the privilege of being published in twenty-two languages, releasing in January

2007 (Ghatak 29). The reception for the novel has been with The Guardian, The Sunday Telegraph and The Sydney Morning Herald.

The novel is established as a work of fiction that expresses the historical events from the perspective of a character Rehana Haque. The character was developed as a widowed mother who struggles through the Bangladesh Liberation War. The character is involved with the upbringing of her children who ultimately become involved in the efforts of the Liberation War (Rahman and Fatema 90). The initial plot of the novel elaborates on the death of Rehana's husband which results in a quest for custody of the children. Initially, Rehana loses the custody of her children and then she quests to regain it again which is then time spanned with the beginning of a war where she struggles to regain hold of her children (Zaman 28). The tyranny of the war can be challenging at times and requires understanding numerous stigmas which shows the development of passion with the nationalism movement. The personal identity of the character has faced numerous challenges with understanding the nationalism factor of the children and establishing a role for handling the challenges which come in the way (Gilbert 93). The role of being a mother and accommodating nationalism while the upbringing of her children is the basic scenario that is crafted systematically in this novel.

The entire situation paved carefully across time, ends on December 16, 1971, which is the day the treaty was signed and Bangladesh was awarded independence. The entire novel is developed around certain main characters which include mainly Rehana Haque who is the mother and a widow responsible for the upbringing of her two children (Shuchi et al. 43). The women grew up in Calcutta in poverty after their family lost a huge fortune of money to sheer bad luck and misfortune. The women were married to Iqbal Haque and moved to East Pakistan to spend the rest of her life. The children of Rehana are Sohail and Maya who has been brought

up by Rehana alone. The son and daughter were both university students who gained increasing interest in the nationalism movement and performed their own role as being a part of the movement (Ahmed et al. 19). Sohail joined the Mukti Bahini as a guerilla fighter as being part of the movement which was an act of nationalism while Maya moved to Kolkata to be a journalist explaining the happenings and events which were being faced by the freedom fighters. There are other numerous characters which include Mrs. Chowdhury who is a neighbor and friend to Rehana. The supporting character to the plot includes Silvi who is a crush of Sohail and Sharmeen who was captured in Pakistan and was kept under the supervision of cantonment in Dhaka (Morrison 27). Sharmeen's story is also traumatizing as she was kept in captivity and was subject to repeated rape which led to pregnancy and ultimately she died in a hospital.

The characters of the plot also include Iqbal Haque who is Rehana's dead husband and the major who is a guerrilla commander. This character was injured in the plot and was brought to Rehana's house for becoming a love interest. Sabeer is another character who was the fiancé of Silvi and a freedom fighter. Mr. and Mrs. Sengupta were a tenant at Shona. The other supporting characters of the plot were Mrs. Rehman and Mrs. Akram who sewed with Rehana and Faiz Haque who was Rehana's Brother in Law and working for the Pakistani Army (Hasan 75). Parveen Haque is the wife of Faiz Haque and has been considering to prove Rehana as unfit to take care of her children Sohail and Maya after the death of her husband as she cannot have children. The assessment of the characters shows that the plot revolves around a drama setup explaining the challenges of the time of The Liberation War which impacted the personal lives of few people (Akhter 47).

2.2.1 Background of "A Golden Age"

Tahmima Anam was born in Bangladesh and was traveling across the world with her father who was an editor of The Daily Star. The major inspiration which was drawn to the author was from the family and the personal experiences which they had developed over the years. The Bangladesh independence War had a strong impact on the people who encountered the challenges of that time and based on those challenges the inspiration of writing the novel was drawn (Debnath 47). The entire childhood of the author was surrounded by stories that were portrayed by her grandmother for harboring the freedom fighters. The stories revolved around the events in which the guns and weapons in the family garden which showed the happening of the event under pressure facing the traumas of war. The author found inspiration in those life events and the challenges which were faced by the people in their day to day lives (Chatterjee et al. 91). The experience of the war for the individuals forced the motivation in the people for becoming the revolutionaries and support a movement that could benefit the future.

The history of Bangladesh shows that it was called East Pakistan before it acquired independence. The Bangladesh Liberation War was developed as an independence movement to free itself from Pakistan. The formation of East Pakistan happened at the time when British rule ended in India and Pakistan was established in the year 1947 (Rashid 68). The territorial distribution of the region divided it at two different ends of India which can also be considered as either side. The separation movement between the two territories started as cornering East Pakistan as a colony. The mother tongue of Pakistan was Urdu and the religion practiced was Islam where Bangladesh was a region that had both the Muslim and Hindu population. The language which was spoken was Bengali which was the major difference amongst the people of both the region (Riaz 6). It is crucial to understand for the people that connect inequality and neglect of West Pakistan on the people of East Pakistan. The differences between the two regions

and the neglect factor which was recognized resulted in leading to the Bangladesh Liberation War.

The events of history were connected with the formation of the Bengali nationalist as being a movement which leads to the Pakistani Army to conduct an operation on the region. The happening of the event is all about understanding the happening of the military operations which targeted the Bengali intellectuals and academic personnel (Islam 122). The target was reigned mainly by the people of universities and students which allowed the people to be captured, tortured and killed. The happening of the 1971 Bangladesh genocide is associated with several million refugees to flee India. The happening of the events resulted in numerous deaths of the people with the exact number of damage being unknown to this date. The instances which are featured in the book are linked with the city of Dhaka and the happening of the operations at those times (Abdin 46). The people were challenged and tormented under different situations which led to the happening of a chain of events. The book revolves around the explanation of fictitious events in which Rehana and her children escape an attack that happened on the Dhaka University due to the engagement event of Silvi. The plot shows the event of a call for independence from Pakistan as introduced by Mukti Bahini (Gayen17). The civil war began and the law and order situation was challenged when the Indian Army intervened in December 1971 supporting the independence movement of Bangladesh.

2.2.2 Individual Experience of War

War has an impact on the lives of the people which is a sheer fact to be understood. The people who have actually faced the events of war and the people who only talk about war cannot be on the same page. It is a clear and evident fact that war has an impact on the personal lives of the people which makes them handle several different roles in their lives. The assessment of the plot

clearly shows that the major discussion which has been developed is based on motherhood and nationalism (Sobhan 7). The events also support the challenges which the women face at the times when a war is being instigated. The happening of the events shows that the entire adult life of Rehana has been revolving around her children and the events which she has encountered as a widow. The children after losing their father have become subject to numerous challenges in lives that enable Rehana to struggle through time. The increasing tension which took place in East Pakistan led to the happening of a war ultimately resulting in the involvement of the people to tackle the events of the war (Roy 378). The struggle which Rehana made as a mother and the challenges which she faced for keeping her children safe shows the extra miles a mother is willing to go for the wellbeing of her children. The role of a parent in the upbringing of the children is massive and through this book, it clearly shows that the mother can face any challenges when it comes to her children (Elahi 28). Through the assessment of the events, it is clear that each day has been challenging for Rehana as a mother and she has faced all those challenges bravely and fiercely.

The events which took place and the plot which was developed showed that patriotism was a huge factor for the people who participated in the Bangladesh Liberation War. The events of patriotism were connected to Anam's family which shows the classification of the theme which is reflected in the book by the author (Islam 83). The book shows that Rehana has a strong sense of connection with Bangladesh but this connection has developed over the years as she was born and brought up in Kolkata. The sense of nationalism which is developed in her children is not that strong in Rehana but she is striving and putting efforts towards creating a difference. Rehana's perspective of the events is focused mainly on keeping her family connections in difficult times so that an idea of a nation can be curtailed as being significant (Islam 21). War has

an impact on the lives of the people and through this plot, the role of the domestic people who face the challenges is evaluated. The role of Rehana as a widow in upbringing her children and connecting the children at the time of war showed her efforts. The love of a mother and the care of a parent is shown in the novel as an example of overcoming the challenges which prevailed at that time in the society facing a different chain of events (Jahan 49).

2.3 ACCLAMATION AND SUMMARY OF "THE GOOD MUSLIM"

"The Good Muslim" is a novel authored by Tahmima Anam in the United Kingdom. The novel is composed using the genre of the historical novel, romance novel, and domestic fiction. The publisher of this novel is HarperCollins in the year 2011 in print. The formation of the novel is developed as a sequel to the debut novel "A Golden Age." The novel is built around the happening of events that took place after the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971 ranging an era of 1984 and 1985. The novel is balanced with the explanation of events that took place at the time of war and the impact it had on the people (Islam 37). The happening of challenges shows that the aftereffects of the war were also severely challenging and hindered peace.

The summary of the plot proposes that the characters of the novel Maya and Sohail try to survive the aftereffects of the Liberation War. "A Golden Age" is about portraying the story which was faced by a family during the war and "The Good Muslim" is the story of the same family after a decade of war. In the year 1984 Maya returns home after a decade of absence from family and home. She observes that her brother has transformed completely and has resorted to nationalism (Rahman 39). The zeal of revolution had seemed to vanish in Maya but she observes that her brother has transformed and become into much of a dynamic religious leader. The charisma present in his brother shows that he seeks to become a religious leader for supporting the cause and has joined the regime of General Hussain Muhammad Arshad (Pattanaik 25).

General Arshad is the president and director of Bangladesh who has taken tremendous measures over the years for protecting Islam over secularism. The plot shown in this novel discusses the ideological differences developed between Sohail and his sister over the years showing the change of perspectives. The change of perspectives has been evaluated through different situations explaining the measures leading to a flux in ideology (Alam 29).

The explanation of the differences is a major factor explained within the plot of this novel "The Good Muslim" understanding the situation and reasoning is based on the individual's thought processes. The connection of the differences in the thinking process lays in the historical background which is linked and connected with the torturous history of partition. The happening of the events has made Maya a liberal who understands the needs of the people and has dedicated to saving and protecting the poor (Patel 92). She is serving as a village doctor who is destined towards helping the victims of war and serve humanity for a better cause.

Maya mainly works in the camps where she cares for the patients who are victims of war and performs abortions of the women who have conceived as a result of rape. The aftereffects of the war are highly challenging and show that the misery of war does not let go of the victims. The changing perspective of Sohail also shows a different set of objectives and values through which he is trying to be a good Muslim (Mostafa 81). Both the brother and sister are on the same quest but the purpose developed and the path selected by both is completely different. Sohail is currently serving with the Tablighi Jamaat embracing the extremist version of life which limits the followers from all sorts of social stigmas and joyful aspects of life. The music, friends and liberal values are all abandoned in the way limiting all forms of social causes in the reign of religion (Islam 8). Sohail is preparing for his son to go to the madrasa which raises a conflict amongst the family members and ultimately results in a devastating climax resulting in conflicts.

2.3.1 Background of "The Good Muslim"

The assessment of the novel shows that the reviews are highly positive and the people love the depiction of characters in a fictional role. The explanation of the topic enables the understanding of different aspects through which acclaimed magazines like the Los Angeles Times, The Guardian, Publishers Weekly, and The Daily Telegraph provide a critical scope of understanding pertaining to the topic (Dasgupta 325). It is a highly essential factor showing that the novelist has used the scenario in an extremely diverse and objectified manner allowing the people to understand the varying perspectives. The message crafted in the novel is a work of abstract which handles the theme of the plot in a unique and distinguished manner (Khan 8). The emotional messages which are embedded in the plot are directed to explain the different categorical understanding of the situation linking passion and memoir.

The plot has been crafted with immaculate excellence which does not let the readers feel that it is a work of fiction and makes it appear as a reality. The happening of events shows the methods through which violence differs from solace impacting on the lives of the victims changing their perspectives. The people reconcile the events and connect them with a fundamental understanding of the events that took place in their lives (Kashem 22). The allocation of the study shows that war impacts the lives of the people and the outcomes of war are observed by the people residing for generations. The situation of a country and the war zone situation shows different challenges encountered and faced by the people.

2.4 IMPACT OF WAR ON A COUNTRY

The war has devastating effects on the lives of the people that are protected by the International Humanitarian Law. The International War laws are to protect the human rights and pride of civilians either in peace or in a state of war. These human rights are violated brutally during war

and damages society (Habib 72). War has dense and devastating effects on countries. The post-war effects can be long term or short term. Civilians and soldiers experience the post-war effects differently. Even among civilians, war has different effects on women, children, younger and elder generations. War unanimously affects the emotional and psychological stress level of people (Finnerty 44). War affects different sectors of the country from which some are listed below:

2.4.1 Economic Overview of Impact of War

Countries with conflict and boundary tensions have massive economic pressure. Major damage a country faces during and after the war is economic destruction. Not only it negatively affects the stock market and industrial sector of the country, but additional country's finances spend on war and it's on post-war recovery is huge (Hasanat 10). War affects the normal routine of communities, properties are damaged, people cannot run their businesses and it, directly and indirectly, damages the economy. War is an unusual situation and states facing these situations decide to manage the war expenses through funds and allocating the budget from different institutions. It can damage the operations of the state institutions (Saleem 112). War for some countries can be a stimulator for their economy but it is rare to have a positive effect on the economy due to War.

Attacks on women and children are easy. Civilians mainly Women, children and elder people are the main focus of attack in these conflicts, even though it is a violation of International War laws and Human rights. Different gender and age groups are effects by war and conflicts differently. All faces direct and indirect effects of war (Dooley 62). Direct effects like violence and indirect effects can be Health, food supply, medical care, psychological damage, etc. that hinder the mere survival of the people. War and internal conflict affect the

Political and government structure of the country. Due to these factors, the government and civil structure get disturbed. These structural changes can affect the economic structure and performance (Mhatre 245). Wars are responsible for changing the world map. The main reason for war is to gain power and control over a region that cannot be obtained through dialogue. Or Protection of rights of people, enforce rules and laws. War can not only affect physically but have devastating effects on the mental health communities goes through. War leaves an impact on people which never heals. It destroys a whole generation (Ahmed et al. 47). The most common mental problems are depression, insomnia, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, etc. Different treatments, religious and spiritual practices are used for recovery.

2.4.2 Infrastructure Damage Caused Due to War

War damages the infrastructure which can create a disastrous effect in the social inter-related structure, health, and communication and education system. Infrastructure damage can indirectly affect the economy and other sectors of life as it is the backbone of the country. It can result in the dropping rate of education, basic health services and other basic facilities (Majid et al. 53). If there is serious damage to infrastructure it can affect the operation of different systems and damage the economy. It includes the effect on the communication system, including transportation, roads, etc., and affect the functionality of the economy. The labor force is affected by the loss of lives, affect the population, affecting the balance of Gender in the country due to conflicts (Chambers 163). War can also affect the labor force by the massive displacement of people. In the longer run, it affects the economy and productivity of the country. In the state of war, the common shift of jobs is, women take up the positions of man left behind. This is a huge economic shift for countries that are in a state of war (Chatterjee 138). It can create a shortage of labor force in the country but opportunities for women in different fields.

International war laws established by the United Nations; that needs to be followed during an armed conflict. These laws limit the implication of war on society and forbid inhuman activities. War results in loss of life. War affects the education system, gender equality, and other basic human rights. War and different conflicts create an obstacle in securing many basic human rights like education, health, shelter and security (Kalita 98). It is an activity in the state of war or conflicts. This immigration severely affects the community and individuals. The common reason for migration is the fear of losing their lives, people either move internally or externally to different areas. Internal migration is due to internal disputes and conflicts. These conflicts can be either due to background, religious or any other differences. Internal displacement is not protected by the international refugee system (Shifa 54). External migration is due to tension and conflict on the borders. Both of these migrations damages the economy. These refugees take shelter in different countries, where they live for the time being. During and after the war, due to economic catastrophe, people are likely to fall below the poverty line, which directly affects the education acquisition. The major effect due to conflict is the attacks on schools, other education institutions, teachers and innocent students (Lukens-Bull 38). They are an easy target of violence situations that prevent the opening of educational institutions.

2.5 NOVELIST METHODS OF CREATING TRANSITION OF CHARACTERS

There are different types of styles of writing a story. Some of the stories are written as current events and sometimes the whole novel is composed of flashbacks and the novel is constructed as a person narrating a story to someone or sometimes the end of the story is defined at the beginning of the novel and the whole novel is constructed to define the reasons, events of the end result (Jose 100). All these styles need to use the transition of characters and scenes. Transitions of characters are plotting the characters to the new location, time frame, changing the point of

view of characters or changing to the different viewpoint characters. This method is used as a change in the story plot or creates a twist in the character's image. It is important for a writer to have transitions in their stories (Anam 118). It helps the writers to show variations in the character, to engage the readers and use it to progress in the story in an interesting manner. It is also used to make the reader curious about the next event or used to stretch the story. The transition is used to switch between the old and new periods of time and location. The transition can be for short span or it can last for paragraphs or even a few chapters. Transitions are used by the novelist to provide the character description, to lower the tension, cut down the speed, switch the mood, advance time or change location (Ahmad et al. 170). The important point the clarity, connection and surprise element of the transition. Some of the common transition methods are:

2.5.1 Transition Created Through Introducing a New Chapter

Change in the scene can be inserted at the start of the chapters and within chapters but it is often done at the start of the chapters. It purely depends on the writing style of the writer in that particular novel. The transition between the chapters doesn't need to be detailed if there is a smooth ending of the previous chapter with a teaser of what is going to happen next (Raza 69). The transition also needs to define place, time and viewpoint characters in the beginning. It is essential if the transition has a change in mood or tone; that needs to be defined early. If there is a change in the viewpoint characters, the new character needs to be defined firstly by his name and briefly elaborates on the character (Anam 117). The same case is for place and time change. Transition within the chapter is not preferable. The transition within the chapters does not change the main theme, only the point of view is changed. It is important to identify the viewpoint character (Hossain 67). Transition within paragraphs is difficult. If not handled intelligently, the user might be stuttered or lost. As a result, the reader has to reread that section and might losses

his interest and track the plot. Sometimes it confuses the reader and the reader loses the connection of characters (Liewellyn 41). Multiple changes of viewpoint characters within a chapter are not recommended.

2.5.2 Switch between the Current and Backstory

It is a common method of switching between the current and the backstory to engage the reader or to introduce a new character in the present plot. The time transition needs to be smooth, making the reader feel that the event completed before it transitions back to the present plot (Moum 68). It doesn't mean that the characters from those scenes are ended. The backstory can be elaborated later depending on the need of the story (Usean and Dastageer 7). Shifting between the times creates a suspense element for readers. The scene can be changed to a different time, place with the same characters but with different viewpoints or with new characters (Anam 167). The new scene can be narrated from a different character's views. It only requires the first few sentences to make the reader familiarize with a new point of view.

Meanwhile is a term used to switch from one narrative path to another narrative path. It defines the narrative structure of the story. It is used frequently in a complex narrative structure. It is used when it has to jump from one character's point of view to another character's point of view or jump from the main plot to the subplot with expressing the connectivity in narration (Jose 100). These meanwhile transitions are intentionally done to create the cause and effect chain by the author. It is important to maintain the internal consistency of characters and their viewpoints with events and transitions. Transitioning the characters between paragraphs is difficult and needs experience (Khutia 34). Many authors use action or a prop as "Baton"; a medium of transition between characters. It is an effective technique for mid-scene changing in

point of view. Adding a line in the two characters' points of view is a simple and easiest transition. It is clear for the readers (Biswas et al. 89).

Scene break can be used not only to change the character's time, location but also to end his emotional state and changing to a new character or the same character with different emotions and time plots. Flashbacks are the scenes that had happened to define the reason for the story that had happened many years before (Moum 15). Sometimes it distracts the readers from the current story and they losses track and interest in the story. The use of flashbacks needs to be natural as it should look like the flashbacks people experience in the real world. Like the memory associated with any object, event or person which can be a photograph, gift, scent, etc. the flashbacks can be at the beginning of the story or anywhere in between where it can strongly connect the past and present story (Mahmud 20).

2.6 RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

This research is developed for understanding the different aspects of the transitional voyage which is related to Tahmima Anam's novels 'A Golden Age' and 'A Good Muslim.' Both novels are crafted using the scenario of the Bangladesh Liberation War explaining the situations faced by individuals during and after the war. The research is built around the background of the Bangladesh Liberation War which impacted the lives of different individuals and their quest towards survival (Gidley and Turner 18). The challenges which were portrayed in the first novel were linked with the role of a mother bringing up their children through a hard time. The other novel was about the change of perspectives of the siblings after facing the events of the war. Both novels explain a scenario with outcomes which is calibrated in time explaining the impact of the situation on the human lives on the basis of choices which they make (Hoque and Masoom 63). The integration within the chapters provides an introduction explaining the outcomes of the

novels and the aspects which are directed to be discussed in the study. The literature of this study is developed using the summary of the novels and the acclamations it has received over the years. The perspective of the novelist has been highly centric towards a vision explaining the scenario and its happening in a fictional event (Kamruzzaman 43). The craft of the entire study was developed to understand the happening of war and the reasoning behind the happening of events in human lives resulting in evolving perspectives.

The evaluation of the historical background of the Bangladesh Liberation War has also been discussed for the sheer purpose of understanding the outcomes of the study. The discussion of the Bangladesh Liberation War enabled the evaluators to understand the challenges of the scenario and craft specific outcomes on the basis of understanding of the topic (Chowdhury and Abid 55). It is crucially important that the events of the war and its happening are understood so that the outcomes of the war can be determined. The challenges which the people faced and the methods they adopted for curbing the emotional challenges and keeping the family together are further determined by placing specific discussions and findings relevant to the scenario (Chowdhury and Abid 57). The war situation brings numerous outcomes to society explaining the hurdles people face in their day to day lives.

2.7 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter elaborates on the plot of the two novels which are ‘A Golden Age’ and ‘A Good Muslim.’ Both novels have been summarized along with identifying the credentials of the author. The author has been acclaimed with numerous awards that have been shown in the literature. The summaries of the novel present the situation and the choices which are made by the depicted characters handling the challenges of the situation (Anam 35). The impact of war on a country and the novelist methods of creating a transition in the plot have also been discussed in this

chapter. The understanding of the concept and the happenings which took place at the time of the Bangladesh Liberation War have been elaborated in this chapter.

CHAPTER 3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE BANGLADESH LIBERATION WAR

Bangladesh Liberation War is commonly known as the War of Independence of Bangladesh in historical articles and books. It was an armed conflict between the Pakistani army and Bangladeshi nationalists which was ignited by the Bengali nationalist and sovereignty in 1971. It resulted in the independence of East Pakistan into the People's Republic of Bangladesh (Habib 72). A war was exploded between the Pakistani Army, based in West Pakistan. They launched an Operation named Searchlight against the Bengali nationalist on March 25, 1971, for efficient and organized elimination of different Bengali Personnel from East Pakistan. The war was terminated on December 16, 1971, when West Pakistan surrendered and put an end to the war (Finnerty 44). The war started from massive civil disobedience in East Pakistan resulting in a military operation and airstrikes in the rural and urban areas of East Pakistan to suppress civil disobedience. The civil disobedience movement started right after the general elections of 1970.

Pakistani Army formed an Islamic militant named Razakars, Al-Badr, and Al-Shams. Biharis, an ethnic minority in Bangladesh, also supported the Pakistani army. All these situations caused massive deaths and different serious crimes in all regions of East Pakistan. Approximately 10 million Bengali migrated to India as Refugees and 30 million were exiled. Bangladeshi Independence was announced by Mukti Bahini and formed a national liberation army from Chittagong (Hasanat 10). The Bengali Forces fought a Guerrilla war with the Pakistani military. All Bengali forces, the naval, air force fought fully against Pakistani Forces. After efforts, they were able to gain control of most of the parts of East Pakistan. Bengali Government was shaped in April 1971 in Kujibnagar and announced to be a Government in Exile. Many Bengali families were detained in Pakistan and other Bengali families managed to

escape to Afghanistan (Saleem 112). India supported all Bengali nationalists in all forms either be Political, military, economic, etc. India was all against Pakistan. Ted Kennedy headed a Congress movement demanding Pakistan to stop their Military action in Bangladesh.

India stepped into the war on December 3, 1971, against Pakistan as an initiative to harm the solidarity of Pakistan with the intention of breaking the region East and West Pakistan. As a reaction, Pakistan did an airstrike in some of the northern regions of India. The war was brought to an end from Pakistan as an initiative of resolution with eventually surrendering on December 16, 1971 (Dooley 62). The Geopolitical map of South Asia was changed after the war and resulted in the new country Bangladesh. Bangladesh was recognized by the United Nations in 1972 enhancing its presence on the maps at large. The prediction of Lahore Resolution was that two individual Muslim dominant states in Eastern and Northwestern British India, now Bangladesh and Pakistan (Mhatre 245). The idea of United Bengal was proposed by PM Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy in 1946, which was rejected by the colonial establishment. After negotiations two countries India and Pakistan were formed from British India.

After the Partition of British India, Pakistan consisted of two different cultures presented to geographically different areas called West and East Pakistan with India in between. The majority of the Political power was concentrated in West Pakistan and lead to criticism by the people of East Pakistan. Even the Administration of both regions was a challenge. In the elections of 1971, the victory of East Pakistan Part was overlooked by West Pakistani establishment (Ahmed et al. 47). All these events led to the formation of Operation Searchlight. This operation forced Sheikh Mujibur Rehman to declare East Pakistan’s Independence. Pakistani President M. Yahya Khan ordered the Pakistani Military to restore Government authority in East Pakistan which led to the Civil war. Many of the Bengali refugees migrated to

India. India, on the other hand, backed up the Bangladeshi army against Pakistan (Majid et al. 53).

3.2 FACTORS LEADING TO CONFLICT BETWEEN EAST AND WEST PAKISTAN

3.2.1 Linguistic Debate

Urdu was declared the state language of Pakistan by Mohammad Ali Jinnah the founder of Pakistan. Urdu originally was a dominant language in Northern, Central and Western Regions of British India and Bengal was the dominant language of Eastern Bengal. Bengali was 30% of Pakistan's total population. Eastern Bengal demanded their mother language be declared as the State's language with Urdu and English. As a result, a Language Movement started in 1948 and demanded the removal of the Bengali script from the currency and stamp (Chambers 163). The movement was agitated in 1952 and causes several casualties. February 21 is honored by Bangladesh as Language Movement Day. UNESCO later announced February 21 as the International mother language Day in November 1999.

3.2.2 Discrepancy

It was an established fact that East Pakistan was dominant in terms of Population but West Pakistan received more budget percentages. Less foreign investment was allocated to East Pakistan comparative to West Pakistan. Discrimination in the developmental plans, more government jobs to the western region people than the eastern part of the country. Pakistan's economy is based on Urban Industry opposite the eastern agricultural economy. They were also not properly represented in the military, they have less technical administrative positions (Chatterjee 138). 1965 war highlighted the insecurity of Bengali's military representation. All of these factors loaded up into a greater dispute between East and West Pakistan.

3.2.3 Cultural and Sociopolitical Disputes

Even though in 1947, the Bengali's emphasized themselves as Muslims and endorsed the Two-Nation Theory but till 1970 they had already started to give preferences to their Ethnicity over the two-nation theory and demanded Secularism. Another difference was the language and cultural preferences between these two regions of Pakistan (Kalita 98). Urdu and Bengali were not accepted by one another. Urdu for East Pakistan and Bengali for West Pakistan. The main argument of West Pakistan against the culture of East Pakistan was the strong influence of Hindu culture in Bengali culture. During this time the Awami League emphasized Secularism opposing Muslim League's favor for Islamic teachings. Later the Bengali's struggle was headed by the secular influencers (Shifa 54).

3.2.4 Political Disputes

The concentration of Political Power has always remained in West Pakistan even through East Pakistan had the majority population. A-One unit structure was introduced by West Pakistan to keep the political control in West Pakistan. According to this structure, West Pakistan was considered as One Province against East Pakistan to keep control of the Country (Lukens-Bull 38). The power was transferred to the President of Pakistan after the murder of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951. Through his actions, East Pakistan was confident that West Pakistan would not accept any Prime Minister from East Pakistan. It was proven correct by these two dictators, Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan. This intense situation was aggravated when East Pakistani Party Awami League won the 1970 elections with a majority of 313 seats in the National Assembly (Jose 100). Their victory was opposed by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. He even proposed the idea of two prime ministers. Awami League leader presented the six points to resolve the deadlock which was rejected by Bhutto. They met in Dhaka with Yahya Khan but the meeting ended with no result. Soon Mujibur Rehman announced Strike in the country. Bhutto

came up with a solution in which He will be declared as president and Rehman as Prime Minister but the military was unaware of this solution. In March 1971, Mujibur Rehman presented the four points for the National Assembly meeting and ended the speech by declaring a struggle of Freedom and independence for Bengalis (Anam 118). A large number of Government Passengers were flown to Dhaka who was actually Military officers. At that time many Bengali sailors and workers refused to accept Pakistani command.

3.2.5 Reaction to 1970 Typhoon

Bhola typhoon killed around 3 to 5 million people in East Pakistan. During this time President Khan mishandled the situation. East Pakistani leaders accused the President of mishandling of the situation and demanded to step down from his presidency. These overlapping events made increase the tension to the edge of violence. It also played its part in the Liberation war (Ahmad et al. 170). It was one of the unique events in the history of the world, that a natural disaster causes a Civil war.

3.3 OPERATION SEARCHLIGHT AND PRONOUNCEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

A Pakistani military operation aimed to take over the majority of cities of East Pakistan and eliminate the opposing power within 30 days. The reason defined by the Pakistani Government, as a cover-up for this action, was the Bengali violence against Bihari's. It resulted in major casualties and affected throughout East Pakistan. During this time, Mujibur Rehman was arrested by the Pakistani Army and was accused of multiple charges (Raza 69). Other Awami League leaders were also detained and the Awami League was banned by Yahya Khan.

Sheikh Mujibur Rehman announced independence on 25th March 1971 and in the Midnight of 26th the war had officially started. He is the announcement also stated that the Bengalis are fighting against their enemies for freedom. He also called people for resistance

through radio communication but later the night of the 25-26th March, he was arrested (Anam 117). The message was sent to different parts of the country. His Independence letter was not read on Pakistan radio but on Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendro radio after that 26th March 1971 resulted as an Independence Day of Bangladesh.

3.4 THE LIBERATION WAR

When the Pakistani army used force against civilians, it actually started off the war. Mukti Bahini was determined but the Pakistani military tried to suppress them. Soon the Bengali army was merged with Mukti Bahini. They strengthened their weapon supply from India. At that time Pakistani Army reordered themselves to fight against the Bengali united army. Some Bengali and Biharis did oppose the partition with West Pakistan but they didn't have enough voice. On April 17, 1971, Mujibur Rehman, still in Pakistani Jail, formed the government in the western part of East Pakistan and appointed Syed Nazrul Islam as the temporary president (Hossain 67). At that time 10 million refugees had already moved to India mainly in the states of Western Bengal and Assam.

From June to September, Indian leadership intended to train the Bengali forces into a Guerrilla force, so that they can operate in Bangladesh but C-in-C M.A.G. Osmani had different plans because Bengali Government was on exile. He wanted to diminish the Pakistani man in Bangladesh by using any means to cut them off (Liewellyn 41). Eastern Pakistan was allocated into 11 divisions, each led by a commander from the defected officers that had joined Mukti Bahini. They were assigned to train battalions with assistance from India. During this time Operation Jackpot had started across the border but failed completely. Pakistani Army soon declared the success of Monsoon Offensive. In October to December, Bangladesh attacked the

border posts and Pakistani armies were armored with few more battalions (Moum 68). But the Bangladeshi forces were able to gain control over airstrips at Lalmonirhat, Shalutikar.

3.4.1 Indian Role in Liberation War

India decided to jump into the war rather than just allowing millions of Bengali refugees. India categorically decided to support the independence of Bengalis and backed the Mukti Bahini. Soon in December, the Indian army interfered in East Pakistan. Pakistani air force strikes on IAF and the war between these parties was officially started. Pakistan, at that time, was fighting with India on two different placed and was defeated badly and eventually surrendered on December 16, 1971 (Anam 167). Soon IAF was leading against Pakistan Air Force and the even worse situation was faced by Pakistan Navy against the Indian Navy. On December 16, 1971, CO of PAF in East Pakistan announced the Surrender. It is considered as the largest surrender after WW2. Bangladesh applied for recognition in the UN. At first, it was rejected by China. For better process continuation, a Shimla Agreement was agreed between India and Pakistan (Anam 208). According to the agreement, Pakistan acknowledges the existence of Bangladesh as an independent nation and India agreed to return the Prisoners of War. India also returned 13 KM land of West Pakistan, which India conquered during the war.

3.4.2 Reaction of West Pakistan

Pakistan was in a state of tremor from the defeat. The dictatorship of Yahya Khan came to an end and Bhutto gained full control of Pakistan. Huge bloodshed happened during the war including both civilians and the military. It was a human rights violation during the war and during Operation Searchlight. Before the surrender, huge manslaughter was prepared by the Pakistani forces. According to the records, the war had begun with the massive killings of

students mainly of Dhaka University (Usean and Dastageer 7). The exact figures of the damage from the war are still unknown.

3.4.3 International Reactions

Bangladesh started an international movement to gain political support from different countries for Independence from West Pakistan. This movement also asked the altruistic support for Bengali people. Bangladesh was all embraced and supported by the Indian Government. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi also helped Bangladesh by visiting different countries and worked on propaganda against Pakistan. It helped India in gaining support for its actions against Pakistan during War (Jose 100). The United Nations failed completely to neutralize the war and political tension between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. When India jumped into the War, Pakistan made several pleas in the United Nations. Asking them to mediate, help to defuse the situation and forcing India for a ceasefire. The security council of the United Nation on December 4, 1971, deliberate over aggression in the South Asian region. After a detailed conversation, on December 7, 1971, a United Nations resolution was passed stating the Ceasefire and immediate extraction of armed forces (Khutia 34). This resolution was endorsed by major countries but the Soviet Union opposed it.

On December 12th the United Nations' Security Council resumed the session when Pakistan was soon to face a setback in the war. Pakistani Deputy Prime Minister, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, also the foreign Minister of Pakistan went to United Nations, NYC for the ceasefire. The session of the United Nations lasted for four consecutive days, but during that time Pakistan had already surrendered in East Pakistan (Biswas et al. 89). The war had finally come to an end. All the events in the United Nations made Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto so aggressive that he left the United Nations and tattered his speech. Many United Nations countries recognized Bangladesh just after

few months of Independence. Bhutan was the first country to recognize Bangladesh as an independent country on December 6, 1971 (Moum 15). Sheikh Mujibur Rehman visited Bhutan as the first president of Bangladesh and attended the coronation ceremony of the fourth king of Bhutan in the mid of 1974.

3.5 ROLE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ON THE BANGLADESH LIBERATION WAR

3.5.1 Role of the United States of America and USSR

The United States government decided to support Pakistan, diplomatically and provided military support during the War. President of the United States of America has a suspicion against Soviet Union plan to extend their control to the South and Southeast Asia. During that time, the President of the United States was busy approaching the People's Republic of China for their support. He had to visit China in February 1972 (Mahmud 20). During this wartime, the United States was concerned about the Soviet Union will dominate in the south and southeastern Asia, if India was able to successfully invade in West Pakistan. All this situation will weaken for the United States' position around the globe. United Stated send military support to Pakistan and also convinced Iran, Jordan and Saudi Arabia to help Pakistan and tried to convince China to increase the military supplies for Pakistan (Mortuza 35). The continuous support for Pakistan had created problems for the President of the United States. The Soviet Union supported India and Bangladesh and even Mukti Bahini. The Soviet Union realizes the loss of its competitor, the United States, and her allies especially China. The Soviet Union gave full support to India. Warsaw Pact countries were one of the first countries that recognized Bangladesh as a Sovereign country (Shah 289). The Soviet Union also recognized Bangladesh on January 25, 1972, and the United States on April 8, 1972.

3.5.2 Role of China

China had always been a strong friend to Pakistan. With the encouragement of Nixon, President of the United States of America, the Chinese send forces to their border with India in order to discourage and pressure them. But the Chinese didn't want war with India because the Indian army was equipped, unlike the 1962 Sino Indian war (Chatterjee 143). The Indian army was also ready on the Chinese Indian border. After the war, when Bangladesh submitted its membership to the United Nations in the year 1972. It was the People's Republic of China who rejected their membership application. China stated the reason for rejection was the nonfulfillment of two United Nations resolutions. These resolutions demanded the deportation of Pakistani Prisoners of war and Pakistani civilians (Saleem 32). China accepted Bangladesh as an independent country in the year 1975 and was one of the last counties to acknowledge Bangladesh as a nation.

3.5.3 Role of Sir Lanka

Sir Lanka was intelligent enough to learn a lesson from the tension between Pakistan and India. She was dreaded that, similar tension with India is not beneficial from them as well in the future. Despite this, Sirmavo Bandaranaike decided to remain neutral but still helped Pakistan in war. At that time of war, the Pakistani air route was restricted to fly over India, they had to take a longer route (Mhatre 244). The Air crafts were landed on Bandaranaike Airport where they were refueled before they continue their flight to East Pakistan.

3.5.4 Role of Arab World

Pakistan had strong relations with America and Arab countries. It results in an easy task for Kissinger to convince Arab countries to take part in this conflict. He as a diplomat send messages to both, the king of Jordan and King of Saudi Arabia. After that President Nixon was able to allow Jordan to send 10 fighter planes called F-104 and give compensation against these planes. Author martin Bowman stated that Libyan fighter plane F-5 was deployed in Sargodha

Airbase (Kalita 102). They also provide training to Pakistani Pilots for F-5, F-5 was also provided by Saudi Arabia. At that time Libyan dictator Gaddafi had strong relations with Pakistan and its government. He wrote a letter to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In that letter, he accused India of the conflict. In addition to these Arab countries, An Ally of Middle Eastern countries was formed and supported Pakistan by sending Mirage III, a fighter Airplane (Chambers et al. 22). Some of the Middle Eastern countries refused to interfere in this conflict, like Syria, Tunisia, etc. they argued to be an internal conflict of Pakistan and should not interfere.

3.5.5 Role of Iran

During the skirmish, Iran stood beside Pakistan and provide all support either political or diplomatic support. The war was so intense that there was a threat of breaking Pakistan into fractions. At the start of the war, Iran completely supported Pakistan by providing its own land for Pakistan's fighter jets to land. Even provided the fuel support for the jets. It was purely done to keep its regional integrity intact (Cilano 17). But it soon ended, when Pakistan surrendered and announced an independent ceasefire then the Shah of Iran immediately ordered his army of emergency action to invade in Pakistan via Baluchistan.

3.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The ethical considerations are the most essential portion of the study as it determines the fact that the outcomes of the research have been acquired through transparent means. The assessment of the findings and carving of the conclusions are developed through the research which aligns all the information with the objectives which have been developed for the research (Riaz et al. 38). The collection of information is highly essential as it accumulates the articles and information gathered through multiple sources and consolidates the information to carve the findings of the study. The development of the moral and ethical consideration is highly significant for the

research as it establishes the findings and allows structuring the information crafting the specific outcomes of the study (Anjaria 55). The ethical formation of the research is highly important for the research as it makes the readers aware that the information is research and sourced and bears information which is accurate.

The application of ethics and setting grounds for standards allow the researchers to assess the information of research and ensure that the sources are adequate to support the findings of the study. The ethical consideration of the research is also important to understand the fact that no harm has been done to the environment (Freeman 25). The information acquired by using information acquired from people shall be sworn to secrecy and privacy without compromising the personal information of any users. The confidentiality of the participants supporting the research is important for protecting the personal attributes and maintaining the privacy of the participants. In this research, all the parameters of ethical consideration have been considered as all the information has been acquired using secondary sources of data (Pulham 98). The representation of facts of this research has been aligned using the theoretical form of study which portrays descriptive information relevant to the topic being studied.

3.7 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter is developed to understand the events leading to the Bangladesh Liberation War. The occurrence of the events and the factors leading to the Liberation War enables us to understand the characters of the novel. The decisions of the characters and the things which they did for keeping the family intact and cope with the upcoming challenges can be understood through evaluating the description of the Bangladesh Liberation War. The development of Bangladesh was required through the circumstances as the people of East Pakistan were highly suppressed and they failed to comprehend the ideology which was adapted in West Pakistan (Ku

124). The historical background develops the essentials of events that took place in history carving the happenings which took place with the characters of the novel. The methods used by the characters allowed handling the challenges and oppress the emotions while handling the occurrence of the events in a rational manner.

CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings which are crafted through assessing the novels which have been authored by Tahmima Anam in her novel ‘A Golden Age’ and ‘A Good Muslim’ is linked with understanding the transition of human behavior and the change in behavioral priorities which can be observed over the period of time. The focus of the author in both the novels is mainly towards assessing the dominance of certain characters and explain their contributions towards keeping the family together (Coquaz 19). The author has established this frequency of explanation in both the novels presenting the role of a mother in a challenging environment to keeping the family together in the first, whereas assessing the role of the siblings in understanding the tormenting after-effects of war from a varying perspective. The explanation of the plot in both novels is a piece of art that skillfully addresses the most dominant issue of time in a skillful representation through the portrayal of fictitious characters (Bodman and Franklin 36).

4.2 FINDINGS OF ‘A GOLDEN AGE’

The existence of East Pakistan was highly questionable through its time of existence causing problems amongst the people. The liberalist movements were initiated at times portraying its geographical existence as being one country divided into two halves on the east and west of India. The internal demographics of the region were also different which marked dominating differences in language, religion, customs and culture of the region (Bystrom 58). The political supremacy of West Pakistan which is Pakistan today was also very high and showed suppression over the people of East Pakistan. The neglect of the region and raising conflicts plagued the relations amongst the two regions dominating the mere existence of the region. The assessment of the plot presented in the novel provides a clear understanding of the role of the characters

showing that the widow Rehana Haque was a mother of two and widowed at a very young age (Ruiz 201). The women dealt with numerous family pressures and economic challenges for keeping the family together and the upbringing of her children. The changing political environment of the region and the rise of the liberals made her take some critical decisions for keeping her family together at times of turmoil and encountering challenging decisions on the path (Schendel 85).

Rehana belonged to Calcutta in India before her marriage and moved to East Pakistan with her husband. The beginning of the war made her think of the fact that she now belonged to a different land and required to show patriotism to support the land where she belonged. The war which has bequeathed on the family is a situation requiring the depiction of patriotism and maintaining strong control to cope with the challenges of the society in difficult times (Hossain 35). The conflicts increased onto a bloody course making Rehana's children more inclined towards joining the freedom movement. The findings portrayed in the novel clearly shows the varying behavior of a mother who is concerned about her children staying on track during the time of war. One side of her feelings is scared about the situation whereas the other side of her feelings are filled with patriotism which wants her children to participate in the freedom movement (Ranjan 137). The emotional tension of a parent and the challenges of the circumstances are all linked with the reconciliation of facts portrayed in the novel in majestic and fascinating prose. The power shift of the region includes the correlation of geographic, political and family values through which unexpected events unravel and portray impossible choices which the people make during challenging times (Dowlah 44).

The assessment of the plot and the depiction which is shown by the author clearly shows that within the darkness of war there is light and the people involved in the circumstances are

required to focus on the light. The negativity in the events of the war is required to be covered through positivity and maintaining the good within to cope with the challenges of the unraveling circumstances (Harrington 6). The changes in the lives of the people and the correlation of events that take place in the lives are required to be covered with the basics of good upbringing and selected only what is right over wrong. The choices which the people have to make must not be suppressed with wrong rather they shall be carved with the right so that effective actions can be taken maintaining the essence of humanity (Ghatak 29). The novel being assessed in this plot clearly shows that it is a masterpiece evaluating the events of torture, brutality, and desperation also showing the prevalence of joy, love, and humanity. The role of a mother in such turbulent times is highly challenging and requires maintaining a strong stature for crafting solutions that are effective and necessary at that time (Rahman and Fatema 90). All these findings are essential for understanding the message which has been delivered by the author through this plot.

4.3 FINDINGS OF 'A GOOD MUSLIM'

The war of Bangladesh is classified through rough tracks of brutality in the second novel authored by Tahmima Anam. The portrayal of the fact is that after the independence acquired by Bangladesh in 1984 it is clear that Maya and Sohail the children of Rehana establish an aspiration of the situation (Zaman 28). The focus of the situation is linked with understanding the role of Maya as a surgeon serving for the aspiration of becoming a simple country doctor aiming to serve humanity. The focus of Maya was clearly towards serving humanity and devising methods through which the miseries of the war victims can be cured. The happening of the challenging events which took place at the time of war was highly challenging on the lives of the people making them vulnerable to certain situations being highly tormenting (Gilbert 93). The

good to humanity is challenging and requires initiatives that are focused on doing well for the people in difficult times.

The plot of this novel is more about discussing the perspectives of the siblings and understanding the aspects which have been incurred by the events which took place in their lives during the Bangladesh Liberation War. Sohail has become more of a religious extremist joining hands with the reformist towards spreading the meaning of Islam (Shuchi et al. 43). Maya is a doctor who is working to ail society and resolve the challenges of the people in their time of torment by providing them a helping and caring hand. The change in the perspectives is an outcome of the war which requires to be tackled and discussed because the plot discusses the challenges of the people and how they manage to cope with the aftereffects of war (Ahmed et al. 19). Being a parent is difficult and forcing the children towards something one practices is wrong as it limits the ability of an individual to think, act and react accordingly.

All the findings in the plot show the initiative which is taken by the family members to keep the family alive and together. The criminal acts as a result of war make the people face the situations which they cannot bear and hence are a result of being erased from history as a dampening effect. The fanaticism is a religious extremist form of depiction resulting in harm to the people around us (Morrison 27). The pessimistic behavior can be considered as the best solution for handling the situation and escape the situations of ideals and victories which are being encountered by the people. The people need to craft a pattern and form a synergy with their miseries to understand the challenges and overcome them substantially. The initiative of a nation when it dreams about freedom comes with consequences which are required to be remedied and counteracted in a responsible manner for handling the atrocities of the situation in a meaningful manner (Hasan 75). The narrative of power and responsibility are laid in the people

which essentially submerges the measures of handling the challenges of the situation curbing the brutality of the outcomes.

The propositions which have been made by the author in this interesting and thought-provoking plot are directed to understand that the past of the people keeps on haunting them and hinders them from progressing ahead in life. It is the human nature that an individual must keep on moving ahead no matter what understanding the challenges they encounter in their lives (Akhter 47). The focus of the people is mainly towards forming the complex dimensions which develop the consequences for the people resulting in converging the past with the present and forming the future. The people are required to tackle the situation in a thought-provoking manner so that the challenges of lives which are shallow and insubstantial can be limited (Debnath 47). The plot in this novel is highly powerful as it discusses the brutal realities of lives which are challenging for the people and enforce certain consequences which are challenging for the people at large. The war faced countries require the people to be strong and perceive the world in a different manner so that the challenges in lives can be limited and rectified (Chatterjee et al. 91). The perspective of the people is required to be controlled in a manner that the outcomes are not directed through the happening and occurrence of the events which take place in the lives of the people.

4.4 DISCUSSION

The discussion of the plot clearly shows the changes in the perspectives of the people based on the challenges which they face in lives. The findings of both the novel clearly show the happening in the lives of the people as an outcome of the war situation. In the first novel the role of a mother being a widow, parenting her children single-handedly are discussed which shows the emotional stigma of protection which lays with the mother (Rashid 68). The parent is highly

focused on raising her children in the most responsible manner possible so that the challenges of lives are not a problem in the upbringing of her children. The war situation has developed a sense of patriotism in her which requires the parent to cumulate her feelings of love for her children and prepare them for serving the country (Riaz 6). The challenges associated are a transition phase defined in the plot which shows the measures of responsibility which one has towards their families and their country. The emotions at times require to be curbed and measures need to be taken that are right (Islam 122). Rehana being a mother of two-faced the challenges and developed measures through which her children successfully overcame the outcomes of war into becoming good citizens for society.

The second novel is an extension of the plot but in a different time exactly after the war. The people have faced challenges with the war in different situations which clearly shows the method through which aftereffects of war are tackled. The conflicts which arose between the siblings due to the changing circumstances is an evident fact explaining the consequences and its happenings in the lives of the people (Abdin 46). The change of perspectives due to the outcomes of the events which have been faced in the lives of the people is another prose to the discussion showing that initiatives need to be taken by the people to maintain a strong stature in the difficult times. The personality of an individual is built on the values which are delivered to them since childhood and the events which are encountered by them during their lives (Gayen17). It is critical for the people that they make the right decisions in all situations and consider looking at the lives from an extremely directional perspective.

4.4.1 BENEFITS OF READING NOVELS

Reading, especially different types of novels are greatly advised by experts. There are numerous benefits of reading novels on people and their way of thinking. Some of the benefits of reading

novels are it refreshes the mind and body (Mortuza 35). The best way to take a break from a tough daily routine is to read novels. It can be any novel of choice such as fiction, romantic, horror, investigative, etc. Research has concluded that reading novels can be a motivational booster for people and charge them to face difficulties and problems more positively in real life (Shah 289). Mental health and stimulation are some of the best ways to keep an individual's brain active and busy are to read novels. An important life lesson can easily be conveyed through a story that is easy to digest and more understandable by people. It reduces depression and improves attention as a mental exercise (Chatterjee 143). Brain needs exercise to function better and the best way to do so is by reading novels and different books. Different people prefer different types of novels according to their personalities. It also helps in personality development as people are affected by the type of books they read (Saleem 32). People groom themselves according to the fictional characters they are inspired by.

Novel reading assists in reducing stress among all the methods like walking, listening to music reading has the best result in reducing stress. Through novels, a person can enter an imaginary world, in which they can travel through events without any worries reliving the moment and get fascinated (Mhatre 244). It can help reduce stress levels and help people relax. It actually cuts down a person from the real world and its problems. Through novels, people tend to relax more and it can also help in reducing blood pressure and mental pressure. It also helps to reduce cognitive stress and gives an individual the necessary break from the real world problems (Kalita 102). It is one of the best alternates for Meditation. It also helps in getting good sleep. Novels are good for increasing knowledge and give new information. The best example can be exposed to different cultures, eras, heroes, historic events and traditions. It can also teach a life lesson without experiencing real life that helps analyze the situation with

different perspectives (Chambers et al. 22). Knowledge is always handy. It can also help in facing the challenges in one's life. The most common advantage of reading books is increasing one's word bank. More reading can expose an individual to different scenarios and typical words that might enhance the vocabulary. Through old novels, people can easily expand their bag of words and understand their language better (Cilano 17). This helps in speaking and writing abilities that make a person sounder in that language and it is the best medium to learn a different language.

The human brain has a weird tendency to retain information more which is associated with any event, characters or a story plot. This method is often used in schools to make students increase their understanding of difficult concepts and improving their learning ability. A good novel always has some lessons hidden into it, which can be helpful for the reader at any point in life (Riaz et al. 38). It is not important to find the basic moral of the story, one can extract hidden small lessons which can be handy in normal life. The scientist has proved through an experiment that people with reading habits and especially novels have low chances of memory-related diseases like Alzheimer's than people with no reading habit (Anjaria 55). Mystery and detective novels train a brain to think analytically and critically. These types of novels can improve the ability to analyze. It helps real life to notice small but yet significant events and considering them in taking important decisions. Well plotted novels have the ability to engage the attention of people regardless of all the smart devices. The major drawback of these smart devices is that it reduces concentration levels on a single task. People tend to listen to music and send a message at the same time. It affects brain functionality (Freeman 25). Reading can indirectly help in improving the concentration of people. It helps in better absorption of information and helps to be focused on office work.

Reading as a habit provides information, vocabulary and makes an individual creative about ideas and implementation. Reading as a byproduct helps in improving the writing ability of people. They unconsciously get trained in sentence construction and choosing the right words in their sentences. One can compare the first novel of a writer to the latest novel of a writer (Pulham 98). He would be able to notice the difference. A well-written book leaves an impact on the reader's writing style. One of the usual effect people experience through reading novels and different articles are the peacefulness and calmness. Psychologists often suggest reading books to their patients to calm themselves and overcome anxiety. It can work as a therapy for people with different mental disorders (Ku 124). Novels with good plot have an inbuilt entertainment factor. With readers and mobile apps, novels are available in e-books, some of which are free and some are not (Coquaz 19). These novels capture an individual's attention and imagination. Fictional stories have more impact on people than in the real world. Reading fiction and another type of novel can be self-improving for people. Different stories help in increasing the understandability of different problems and people (Bodman and Franklin 36). It helps people deal with the world from a different perspective.

Reading before going to bed, cut all the ties from the tension of the real world and people feel relaxed and calm before going to bed. It helps in getting a night of good and relaxing sleep. It gives a fresh start for the next day. Novels do deal with interpersonal relationships, complex emotions (Bystrom 58). These types of stories can help in dealing with interpersonal problems better and helps understand the perspective of the opponent. Reading novels can lead to better processing of information. It can also help in opening the mind and solving problems with different methods and changes ideas towards certain things (Ruiz 201). Stories help people discover themselves emotionally. It might change the perspective of life and about themselves.

Novels contain the experiences of characters which can sometimes relate to our own lives. Reading novels increases empathy and a better understanding of different emotions. Empathy help in connecting with people in real life (Schendel 85).

4.5 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

In this chapter, the findings of both the novels of Tahmima Anam ‘A Golden Age’ and ‘A Good Muslim’ have been discussed. The occurrence of circumstances that took place in both the plots has been discussed from an individualistic perspective allowing crafting a discussion that is articulated and balanced. The focus of the author in this plot is mainly towards understanding the challenges that war has on the lives of the people and makes them realize the consequences in lives associating with the wrong decisions (Sobhan 7). The plot is elaborate and explained through understanding the specific findings of the study and discussing the specific events which take place in the lives of the people in different situations and circumstances. The significance of reading novels and the benefits associated are also elaborated through this research.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

The conclusive remarks based on the assessment of the plot and the findings which are wrapped around the plot of the Bangladesh Liberation war show a variety of events depicted in the prose authored by Tahmima Anam. The prose of her novel ‘A Golden Age’ and ‘A Good Muslim’ are both masterpieces of art connecting the times of war with the challenges a family faces in coping with the challenges (Roy 378). The facts which are presented in the novel are based on understanding the hardships of the life of people when they are facing the war situation and the methods which shall be used by the individuals to cope with the challenges. The story shows the tragedies which undergo a woman in the first novel ‘A Golden Age’ and the measures which she takes for facing those challenges in the practical world scenario (Elahi 28). The lead character of the first novel is a mother named Rehana who is widowed at an early age and quests to fight to keep her children. The parent tries her best to provide the best to the children and bring them up in an effective manner so that they can benefit society. The challenges which are faced during this journey are linked and connected with maintaining a strong connection of the children with the rights and wrongs of the society (Islam 83). Rehana encounters the war from a different perspective in which she is quarreling with her own self to decide that whether she has to be protective of her children or does she consider her children to be patriotic under the light of the situation which is arising.

The second novel authored by Tahmima Anam is linked with the happening of events in the lives of the same characters in the first novel but from an evolved perspective. The children have grown up and now they are capable of thinking and acting for their own good. The perception of the society is interlinked showing the differences in the thoughts of both the

siblings and the differences in the manner in which they see the society and the associated things (Islam 21). The factor which is highly dominant in society is associated with fighting with the atrocities of the world and handling the challenges which come in the way in a responsible manner. The role of the parents is connected to understanding the transition of time carving the events of before and after the war. The happening of the events associated with understanding the differences between Bangladesh and its people which carved the foundations of the liberation war (Jahan 49). The happening and the non-happening of the events are connected with the understanding that the selection of good and bad lies within the people and it is up to the people to understand the path on which they plan to continue moving. The differences of the region have been discussed in detail showing the impact of political and regional conflicts in the region which led to the development of the liberals within the region (Islam 37). It is crucial for the understanding that all sorts of differences of the country are identified and the classification of differences is adapted for handling the challenges which come along the way. The methods that have been identified in the practice are linked with establishing factors of geography and regional conflicts showing the role of the people in curbing the atrocities which prevailed in the region (Rahman 39). The war situation was challenging for the people and required them to act in a responsible manner understanding the proper reactions required for resolution of the problem.

The assessment of both the novels in the light of the challenges of war which were faced by the people shows that the responsible behavior in that situation was highly required. The relation developed in this study assessing the challenges faced by Bengali people and the reasons leading to the liberation war are all interlinked and connected with the happening of events (Pattanaik 25). The transition of characters through time and the rationale which they develop for

handling the situation is highly crucial for the economy connecting the people with the good within them. The novel is a masterpiece in itself as it connects the fictional plot with the actual challenges of a war situation in a tremendous manner not only impacting the lives of the people but also requiring them to take the necessary actions which can suffice them and the society (Alam 29). The feeling of patriotism and brave salvation lies within the individuals for acquiring a free land is both teeth crunching and exiting for the readers as it depicts the events which are known from the aspects of feelings. The family and its values are important requiring collaborating at difficult times with each other so that a connection can be created. The aftereffects of the war can also be observed in the region after a long time has passed (Patel 92). This was the plot of the second novel showing the methods through which the people carried on with their lives after the war ended. The people at some point were left with a changed perspective of the misery which went upon them connecting the people with a new understanding of liberation and religion (Mostafa 81). A Good Muslim explains these differences and enables the audience to understand the reasons which changed the perspectives of a man. The measures which were taken by the family to handle the challenges and enlighten a new perspective on the family are discussed in this novel making it highly exciting and fascinating for the readers (Islam 8).

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

The evaluation of the conclusion drawn on the basis of findings shows that the ability to make the correct decision based on the events which impact the lives of the individuals is highly important. The focus of the tools which have been crafted and an understanding developed through the prose clearly show the challenges required by the people to be handled (Dasgupta 325). The findings of the plot and the conclusion that have been developed show that hard times

often make the people take the wrong decisions which can hinder the happening and the non-happening of the lives of the people. The functional understanding of the topic shows that challenges of war struck region at the time of the Bangladesh Liberation War which required the people to act vigilantly and tackle the situation appropriately (Khan 8). Both novels provide an adequate understanding of the topic and connect it with war. The first shows the happening of events during the war and the other novel shows the happening of events after the war. The characters in both novels develop different individual perspectives which are rectified through the initiatives of the loved one resulting in good and worthwhile decisions (Kashem 22). People must understand the rationale which is being described in the plot so that they can think, act and react in multiple situations with sheer responsibility and handle the transitional challenges coming across the way.

5.3 IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

This research is about the philosophy of life and the outcomes which are extracted by the people through facing challenging situations. The role of the transition which is shown in this novel is connected with the aspects of the people making them realize a new dimension of decision making on the basis of rationality (Gidley and Turner 18). The transition effect developed in the novel enables the readers to comprehend the plot and understand the selection of right and wrong decisions by the characters leading to unforeseen outcomes that cannot be reversed. The implications of this research are linked with understanding the role of the parents and perception building through the events of lives. The future researchers can use the discussion as a source of explaining the psychological transition which lies within the people and the decisions which are taken by the people for overcoming the challenges in life (Hoque and Masoom 63). Through this research, more studies can be conducted which explain the aspects of life being lived on the basis

of right and wrong decision for correcting the people and making them rational enough for handling the situation in the most appropriate manner possible.

5.4 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter presents a conclusion based on the findings of the research connecting the people with unforeseen events and the decisions which lead to unpredictable outcomes. The role of the public is highly important for handling the challenging situation of war and preparing the methods through which difficulties can be tackled (Kamruzzaman 43). The conclusion drawn from this research is built across the elements of perspectives showing certain recommendations for the people to overcome the challenges. The researchers are the focus and inclined to assess the future implications of this research and the methods through which it can benefit the society at large. The tools harnessed for progressive development are interconnected and linked with show the transitional voyage of the characters through time (Chowdhury and Abid 55). The decision making and the solidarity of the right and wrong decisions are also evaluated as a basis of the transition process.

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