

## SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN IN PROMOTING TRAVELOGUES IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

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### ABSTRACT

Travelogues are basically a great resource of social, geographical, religious, political and individual information as they provide quite accurate estimate of a nation's socioeconomic and political scenario. Travelogues pave the way for establishing traditional, cultural and knowledge-based ties among nations as tourism has always played a key role in connecting different cultures. The inclusion of knowledge based and traditional elements in a sound travelogue is rated very highly as the travelogues also encompass those aspects of human life that are neglected in geography and history books. Although travelogue in itself is neither history nor geography, but it has led to the inception of epic histories and remarkable geographic discoveries.

**Keywords:** Society - Culture - Travelogue - Tourist. Ritual and custom. Nature scenes, observations. Page paper. popularity feelings.

### INTRODUCTION

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) in Pakistan, known for its rich cultural heritage, scenic landscapes, and diverse traditions, is increasingly gaining attention in the tourism sector. The role of women in the promotion of travel and tourism in this region is becoming more significant, with several initiatives and services that support and empower them in this field.

A travelogue is a permanent genre of literature. In this genre, a traveler or a tourist is interested in a country's geography, history, society, civilization and culture, language, political and religious information, customs and traditions, food, drink, clothing, scenery and nature. Holds a store of information At the end of the journey, he transfers his impressions, experiences, observations and feelings on paper.

In 1848, Yusuf Khan Kambal Posh's travelogue "Ajaibat-e Farang" started and gained popularity in the subcontinent of Pakistan. However, in the 20th

century, this genre has developed rapidly and many well-known writers have written excellent travel stories. Wrote letters. The 21st century is the century of science and technology and computers and the internet have lifted the curtain from everything but still travelers travel and create travelogues. But when it comes to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, towards this genre. Attention was paid after a long time. In 1958 Sharif Farooq's "Lincoln Ke Watan Mein" was published, while the first women's travel book by Qudsia Qudsi was published in 1993 under the name of "Gurdis Safar". It is obvious to everyone that women rarely get opportunities to travel abroad. More often they get the opportunity to travel for Umrah or Hajj, but despite this, travelogues are still being published from time to time. There is no mention of any travel writer of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in any famous book written on travelogues beyond Attock. I don't get it. Dr. Zahoor Ahmed Awan, who has

written the most standard and extensive travelogues in this province, is not mentioned in any book. No one even knows women.

**1. Gurd-i-Safar:** Qudsia is the first travelogue of Qudsi, which was published in 1993. Before that, no woman wrote and published a travelogue in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In this sense, she has the honor of being the first female travel writer of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Qudsia has been given the ability by Allah to do many things at the same time. It has the ability to create literature in languages. He has proved that he is a tall writer by publishing his works in Urdu, Hindi and Persian. She is the first woman of Frontier Province who has tried her hand in all genres of poetry and prose. Poetry, fiction, Drama, Safarnama and verse translation are his efforts. All of them have the same message. That is respect for humanity, Peace and love, they have made the letter the medium. And what is the use of letters in different ways in his writings.

“I am sad because of injustice, I am crying because of injustice.(1)

Qudsia published *Gird Safar* from Akademi Afkar Peshawar. This trip has been divided into 82 different topics. In this travelogue, he described his journey to Iran, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Turkey and India. We can also call this travelogue a religious travelogue, because Qudsia traveled to holy pilgrimages and in his heart feelings and emotions. He has also included his readers. Khater Ghaznavi writes about his travels around his travelogue. Ms. Qudsia Qudsi is a housewife. She is an environment of beliefs, a lover of religious devotion and love.

On her own, she continued to be interested in literature and poetry, but due to lack of perseverance in her literary journey she was less well known than many of the later women. Now his serious attention to the travelogue

It has been said that they will seriously consider the world of pen as a worthy world. Iran, India, Iraq, Turkey, Jordan

The short travelogues of Syria are the pictures of their travel tastes and their religious tendencies. In these travelogues A general travel overview is also available. The pains and pleasures of the journey kept him awake and he made this journey well written in its own right. (2)

2. The second travelogue of Qudsia Qudsi was published in 1998 under the name of **Al-Khalil wa**

**Ankhill.** This is the travelogue of Hajj. In this travelogue, a special state of pain and love, affection and expression of devotion is evident from every sentence of the author. Dr. Zahoor Ahmad Awan writes about this travelogue in his article "Qudsia Qudsi's travelogue".

Qudsia has also entered the world of happiness with a stick of yarn. It is an ocean full of blessings. It is obvious to everyone. It is a matter of swing and container. It is a matter of consciousness, which would be as crazy as it is

There is less literacy. Can't fill swings. If you are conscious, the knowledge disappears from the eyes. one It is a strange journey. If you open your eyes, then you close your eyes. Qudsia also opened and closed her eyes

Show the vision to the world. As a result of this, this travelogue has come into being. (3)

Qudsia's pen is fluent and she is a writer who travels with an open heart and open eyes. She does not ignore trivial matters and things. At a glance, they reach the bottom of the matter. The travel writer examines his surroundings and puts what he sees into words and presents it to the reader. does The author writes about the trouble she faced at the airport.

"The organizers used to make lines, but there is disorder in our people's yeast. The person standing behind comes forward and enters the line. It is repeatedly said that this late It is because of this disorder. As a result, he reached his residence in Makkah very late. That's it It is known that courage and patience are measured in the travel by the most patient events and situations. The driver Toured the entire Makkah, but showed one place many times. The school or the teacher's office was empty. No teacher present After eating coffee, Mualim Sahib entered some Abyssinian race wearing glasses. (4)

In this religious travelogue, the author has visited all the holy places such as Water of Zamzam, Maqam Ibrahim, Hajar Aswad, Safa Marwah, Kaaba Cover, Jannat al-Baqa, Maqam-e-Uhud, Masjid Quba, Masjid Qiblatin, Gand-Khizra and the historical related to all these places. A great deal of detail has been provided about the events. When the lovers of Islam circle around the Haram-e-Pak in love. And they circumambulate and try to touch the cover of the Kaaba, try to kiss the black stone and touch the Maqam of Abraham. So the wealth of the world has no meaning in front of the peace, contentment and

happiness, the coolness of the eyes and the peace of the heart cannot be described in words. Lovers perform circumambulation regardless of cold, heat, rain and if this circumambulation stops, the system of the world will also stop. Qudsiya is a knowledgeable and serious woman, she faces difficulties and problems in the journey with a smile, the element of crying over problems is not seen anywhere in her travelogue. She is a young and courageous woman. People's morals and character can be found by living with them or traveling with them. If you want to see patience and courage, you should see it during travel and especially on the occasion of Hajj and Umrah. There are demonstrations every step of the way that it is not understood that worship is not only circumambulation or prayer, but taking care of others and not hurting them is the real worship, but the more immoral, the harassment happens on the occasion of Hajj and Umrah and at the airport. While boarding the plane There is absolutely no need for all those who started to push, but Muslims do not feel bad unless they are misbehaved.

3. Qudsiya Qudsi's third travelogue of Malaysia called **Akhdreem Sarzameen**. This travelogue was published in January 2020. The unfortunate thing about this travelogue is that the author had to write it twice because the manuscript written by the author was lost somewhere and it should have been published many years ago. Dr. Zahoor Ahmad Awan had predicted that Qudsiya's next travelogue would be Egypt, but Qudsiya wrote a travelogue of Malaysia instead of Egypt because Qudsiya was left alone after her husband's death, so she spent some time alone in Pakistan. But then she had to go to her son to remove her loneliness. She keeps coming and going, that's why she calls Malaysia her second home.

Malaysia is my second home in a sense. This is my fifth year in Malaysia, after Pakistan.

"Malaysia can be left in peace. How peaceful and peaceful is Mahathir Muhammad's country. 5)

She admires the people of Malaysia very much that these people are very hardworking and honest. No one interferes in anyone's work. Women are walking alone on the road at night. They are not in any kind of danger. It is a peaceful country. Qudsiya Qudsi has a talent for imagery. If he abandons his brevity, his travelogues can be quite long and his

greatest quality will be imagery. I imagine that the complete picture comes in front of the eyes.

**4. Dil or Ankhe Cheen Me** : is the travelogue of Dr. Salma Shaheen, who is known as a poet, fiction writer and novelist. Usually the book is attributed to parents, children, teachers or friends. While the author has attributed this journey differently from the general tradition.

"Names of those who love and do justice to their people and encourage them to live in peace on their land (6)

The second is that the opinion of other writers or critics about any book is at the beginning of the book, while at the end of this travelogue, the famous poet Yusuf Raja Chishti has written his opinion about this travelogue under the title "Gar Qool Uftad". What is expressed? This itinerary is a booklet containing 55 pages.

On August 2, 2002, a delegation of Pakistan Writers went to China under the Cultural Exchange Program of the Ministry of Education under the leadership of Mr. Iftikhar Arif, the chairman of the Pakistan Academy of Letters and a well-known personality of Urdu literature. Dr. Salma Shaheen from Pashto Academy Peshawar as a Pashto writer from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province to represent the writers of regional languages. Professor Sabadashtari, who wrote Balochi literature from Balochistan University, Sindhi writer Dr. Fahmida Hussain from Karachi University, who was also the chairperson of Latif Bhatai Cher, were included. This delegation left Islamabad Airport at 11 pm on August 1. While reading the travelogue, one gets the feeling that the author is a woman who loves her country very much. She is impressed by the beauty and brilliance of China, but she is not infatuated.

"Coming to the airport, big buildings, clean and spacious roads, right and left, the greenery was waving high and high. The beautiful trees and flyovers were a testimony to the prosperity and hard work of this country (7).

She writes while appreciating the night scene of Shanghai.

Shanghai Night View Answer No Dark night, river, dim lights, tallest, most beautiful towers, natural beauty, But the artificial craftsmanship was good, the buildings of the business center across the river presented a strange sight (8).

Here's how he expressed his thoughts about the Great Wall of China.

"The wall came close to China like the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan before the Afghanistan wars orkham used to be crowded and foreign tourists were waiting to come and go and sell things here.

Seeing the people there, it seemed like a mirror image of Khum, the only difference was that here food, fruit, etc There were sales girls. On the other hand, there are men in the Pashtun tribal areas of Pakistan, the Wall of China Along with the endless chain of tall green mountains of Pakistan Nithyagli, Ayubiyah, Murree. as is Before going to the Great Wall of China, I watched a documentary about it, and then cable TVThe 6000-kilometer-long wall that reached China through the wall is a feat of human effort .It teaches the people of the country to protect this land and sacrifice and work hard" (9).

A good travelogue is a collection of many qualities. In which the travelogue carefully studies the scenery, emotions, details, culture and habits of the people of this country and then presents it in his own style. There are many qualities found in travelogues. Travelogues are gaining popularity due to their presentation and language. Due to the popularity of travelogues in Urdu language at home and abroad, everyone should be influenced by this genre He definitely tries to write a travelogue and thus the field of travelogues is getting wider and wider. That is why, apart from writers and poets, scholars and ordinary women are also actively participating in this genre. Travelogues not only provide information about the country, but we get to learn a lot from the observations and experiences of the travelogue.

**5."Galab Ka Pate Multa Hai"** is Saba Javed's travelogue of India which was published in 2003. This is the first travelogue of a woman in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa who went to India for special tourism and wrote the travelogue on her return. Before that, the women who wrote travelogues traveled to participate in a conference or pay Hajj or Umrah for some purpose and then wrote travelogues on their return. In this sense, this travelogue has a prominent place. The author has 18 This journey has been divided into titles and each title is the name of the place where the author has gone. Each title has a rich nature.

The Taj Mahal is one of the 7 wonders of the world. Any tourist who comes to India from abroad first visits it and is amazed by its beauty. The Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan made Agra his royal residence. This Taj Mahal tomb was built in memory of Mumtaz Mahal Built in the name of. This tomb was completed by 22 thousand artisans in 22 years by working day and night. A lot was spent on its construction. When the author looked at the Taj Mahal, she wrote about its beauty like this:

"Shah Jahani Mohabbat, with his passions, his beautiful faces, the face of the Taj Mahal was in front of me.The entire Taj Mahal, with its pillars, its domes, its gardens, was staring at me in amazement I was fascinated. I turned to stone at that moment, my heart stopped beating, my senses stopped.

Don't stay. Mom, this is the Taj Mahal. My daughter's voice echoed in my ears. (10)

Each travelogue brings with it its own technique, that is, the writer who is using the technique sometimes does not even know what technique he has used. In the technique of flashback, the person goes back to the past and Feels moving. The author has used the technique of flashback in places in this travelogue i.e. seeing a scene she goes back to the past and that scene is seen walking in the streets of Delhi as she goes back in time. :

"Among the people who were around me, there was neither Sir Syed, nor Hali,nor Muhammad Hussain Azad, who knew of his past greatness and Every street here seemed to be talking, every house could be heard saying something in a street.According to the movement of Pakistan, Pakistan will continue to carry the flag of Pakistan .Pakistan will remain, lakhs of people carrying goods on their heads are moving towards the border of Pakistan.

The two began to appear." (11)

The narrative style of this travelogue is simple, interesting and attractive. There is no use of heavy or burdensome words anywhere. In this travelogue, there are also many examples of simulation. In this travelogue, the views of the author have also changed along with the beauty of the scenery. The greatest quality of this travelogue is that the author has made her observations have been beautifully transferred to the page, which creates an element of openness and impact in the travelogue that does not leave the reader feeling bored. It has added to the beauty of the letter.



“Landed Immigrant” is Aftab Iqbal's first travelogue which was published in February 2012. Aftab Iqbal Bano migrated from Pakistan and settled in Canada. The result of this migration has come out in the form of this travelogue. The author of Landed Immigrants writes about this name:

"Landed Immigrant" is a name and a term for someone who lands in this country after obtaining Canadian immigration. Connects with the name of each person who descends and says his identity and name Hides behind and He spends his life in Canada with this name." (12)

In 2002, he burnt all his boats and decided to settle in Canada. Standing at the airport with her children in a state of extreme disrepair, she began to think that travel is associated with success in human life. But when travel turns into migration, its nature and meaning change. Especially when the migration has also brought with it a lack of service. Starting a new life in a new country without loved ones is not an easy task. Sometimes it is difficult for a woman to go from one place to another without the support of a man alone. Aftab Iqbal's courage has to be appreciated that she went not to another city but to another country with her two small children. Step by step, they had to face immense difficulties, but they stood firm on what they had decided and did not turn back due to the difficulties.

"Distance from homeland, fear of a new homeland, new environment and new places, anxiety and above all joys. Emotions are created. There are relays of imaginations that go on and on. Did we make a good decision? Did we did you make a wrong decision? A strange Saduraha, whispers and apprehensions make a person mentally disturbed. In such a case, sleep is far away during this long journey." (13)

The author has told a very surprising incident that on August 14, 2003, for the first time in the history of Canada, the electricity went out for two days. Railway stations, banks, airports, gas stations were closed for two days. These two days had ruined the country's economy.

"With only two days of power outage, the developed country was pushed back thousands of years into the world of caves. Canada and 90 percent of the U.S.'s growth in distribution has involved electric utilities, hundreds of years before electricity went away. Lost in the darkness of the past. It was summer months, the heat is intense in

Canada too. People here. They are very delicate, they are not used to bear the heat. In this two-day power outage, all. Canada came out of the houses and took to the streets and became free from clothes. The events of these two days in the pages of history will never be able to forget.

“The media has made such a mess of the government that it is difficult for the prime minister and the government of Canada to rejuvenate. It happened, but even after several months, the media does not stop following the government for this serious mistake." (14)

The author compares this incident with her own country that load shedding of electricity is a daily routine in Pakistan. There is no electricity for hours and the government is not even accountable to the people for this.

### **Conclusion**

The women writers of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have made significant contributions to the promotion of travel literature, demonstrating their resilience, talent, and determination. Their active participation in this field is a testament to the strength of women in this region, proving that they are not in any way inferior to their male counterparts. Despite the challenges posed by both national and provincial conditions, these women have shown that they possess immense courage, intelligence, and capability.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, a province in Pakistan, has historically faced socio-political challenges, including regional conflicts, traditional gender roles, and economic hurdles. However, women from this region have continually broken through these barriers and proved their mettle in various fields, including literature, education, and social activism. Their involvement in the promotion of travel writing is just one example of their wider contributions.

Travel literature, which involves the exploration of different cultures, landscapes, and experiences, is often seen as a genre dominated by male writers, particularly in regions with conservative traditions. However, women from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have not only participated in this literary form but have excelled. Their writings offer a unique perspective, often blending their experiences as women with the broader theme of travel. Through their works, they bring attention to the beauty of the region, its

history, and its people, while also confronting the challenges faced by women in a society that often limits their freedom. These women writers, through their work, have demonstrated that they are more than capable of taking on the responsibilities and challenges in the field of travel writing.

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